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Egypt

Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2018

ACR Reading Guidance



World Food
Programme

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Summary

In 2018, WFP Egypt celebrated its 50-year partnership with the Government of Egypt and launched its six-month Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP). The TICSP supported the transition of WFP Egypt's food security and nutrition interventions towards more coordinated efforts aligned with Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy, Egypt's United Nations Development Assistance Framework 2018–2022, and Sustainable Development Goals 2, 3, 4, 13 and 17.

WFP interventions contributed to five strategic outcomes, supporting the Government in addressing gender and geographic disparities, while ensuring the inclusion of vulnerable groups in social safety nets and responding to humanitarian needs such as those of Syrian refugees in Egypt.

As a strategic partner of the Government, WFP continued to complement the national school feeding programme, reinforcing the value of education and helping avert issues such as child labour, early marriage, and irregular migration. WFP provided locally produced school snacks to 2.15 million school children in community and public schools from January–June 2018, helping achieve an attendance rate of 94 percent in community schools[1]. Furthermore, through a holistic approach, WFP supported education enhancement through various initiatives: the renovation of school facilities; training of teachers; and the provision of livelihood trainings and micro-loans for students' families, with a focus on schools in under-privileged areas and those hosting refugees.

In 2018, the Government halted the nationwide distribution of school meals over food safety concerns (not related to WFP assistance). In support of national efforts, WFP provided technical support to the National School Feeding Programme and strengthened its existing strategic partnership with the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA). WFP collaborated with NFSA to build stakeholders' capacity, and enhance food safety culture, government systems and country strategies through the establishment of information management systems for the registration of food factories and the provision of data collection equipment for field inspectors.

Similarly, WFP expanded its partnership with various national counterparts, among which is the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT). WFP supported MoSIT's institutional capacity development through a comprehensive training programme on Geospatial Information System technology and the provision of much-needed hardware and software.

In May 2018, WFP launched the 'First 1,000 Days' nutrition programme in a first-of-its-kind partnership with three ministries: the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), the Ministry of Health and Population, and MoSIT. The 'First 1,000 Days' programme helped improve the nutritional status of targeted pregnant and lactating women through cash assistance redeemable for nutritional items from

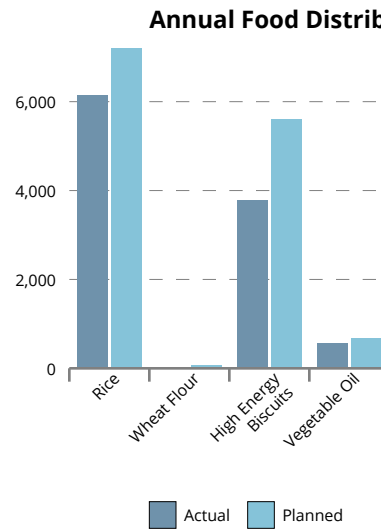
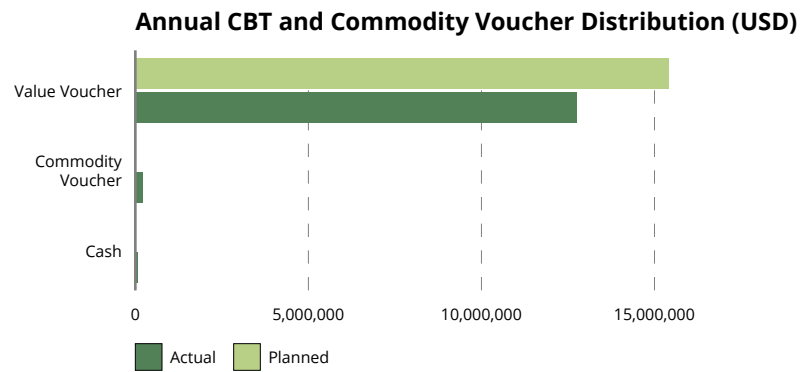
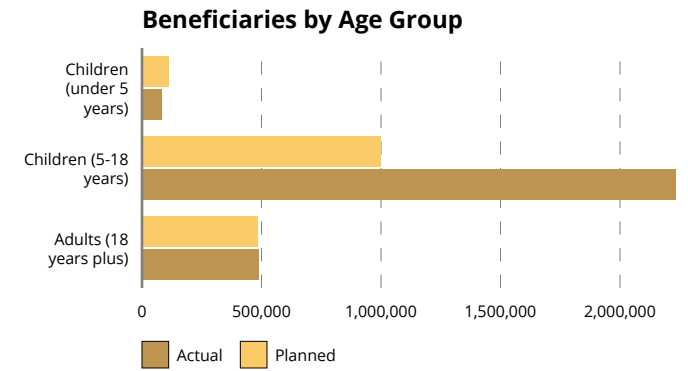
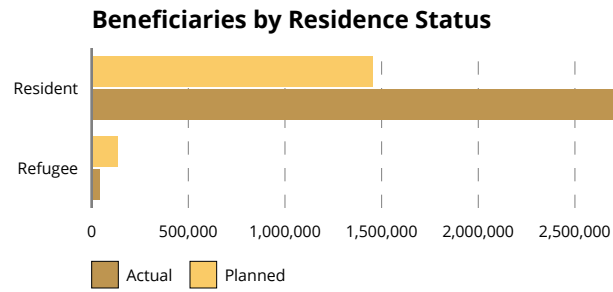
local retailers and garnered the support of private sector partners through social behavioural change communication interventions. Acknowledging the benefits of the 'First 1,000 Days' interventions, MoSS aims to streamline the programme into the national social protection system.

In line with the National Women's Empowerment Strategy and WFP's Gender Policy, WFP and the National Council for Women carried out a series of awareness-raising trainings for women on nutrition and health. Furthermore, as part of WFP's Gender Transformation Programme, WFP Egypt promoted gender equality through the design, implementation and monitoring of programmes, addressing the different needs of women, men, adolescents, girls and boys.

2,799,353
total beneficiaries
in 2018

56%
female

44%
male



Context and Operations



As Africa's third most populous country, Egypt hosts a growing population of 96.3 million [1], and serves as an influential geopolitical actor in the Middle East and North Africa. Following the January 2011 revolution, Egypt witnessed a series of socio-economic shocks ranging from regional insecurity to political instability. Poverty and spatial inequality are major human development challenges, as fluctuations in currency exchange rates and local macro-economic challenges impact the country's food and nutrition situation.

In 2014, the Government of Egypt ratified a new constitution enshrining the right to inclusiveness, social justice, and secure access to food and nutrition. The Government has taken concrete steps to reform the economy towards inclusive economic growth, providing social safety nets for the most vulnerable. In 2016, the Government launched the Egypt Vision 2030, a ten-pillar roadmap that constitutes Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy for achieving the 2030 Agenda. As highlighted in Egypt's Voluntary National Review 2018, Egypt transformed the design, delivery and scope of national social protection programmes such as *Takaful* and *Karama* [2], and the National School Feeding Programme to better support vulnerable groups. These reforms contributed to an improved real gross domestic product, reaching 5.3 percent during July 2017–June 2018 — a significant improvement from 4.2 percent during July 2016–June 2017. Yet, despite economic and social advancements, challenges in food security, malnutrition and gender-based inequity continued to persist.

According to the 2018 Global Hunger Index, Egypt suffers from a moderate level of hunger, ranking 61 out of 119 countries. Affordability, food quality and food safety remained the most pressing challenges as Egypt continues to rely on global markets for more than half of its needs of staples. Malnutrition is another growing public health concern, with the double burden of undernutrition, including high rates of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity. Because of poor hygiene education and lack of positive food consumption awareness, the burden of malnutrition among children aged 6–23 months and women of reproductive age continued to increase.

Through the National Strategic Plan for Pre-University Education (2014–2030), the Government aims to achieve full coverage of its National School Feeding Programme and to increase the nutritional value of school meals. WFP's school feeding programme complemented the national programme by targeting schools in rural areas with high dropout rates with nutritious school snacks and nutrition awareness-raising interventions.

According to the 2017 Gender Inequality Index, Egypt falls behind in gender equality, ranking 115 out of 189 countries, particularly in women's economic empowerment [3]. In recognition of the vital need to promote gender equality, the National Council for Women (NCW) launched the National Strategy for

Women's Empowerment 2030, highlighting key underlying challenges such as high unemployment and education dropout rates, and low participation of women in the labour force. Through its strategic partnership with the NCW, WFP helped promote women's social and economic empowerment through livelihood support to women, the 'First 1,000 Days' initiative, and WFP's Gender Transformation Programme.

By the end of 2018, 132,871 refugees from Syria were registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), in addition to 112,039 refugees and asylum-seekers from surrounding countries [4]. The 2016 Egyptian Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees found that 23 percent of Syrian refugees were food insecure, while an additional 36 percent were found to be marginally food secure or vulnerable to food insecurity [5]. Moreover, the cumulative impact of economic reforms on inflation rates is expected to continue to diminish the purchasing power of households, especially those not receiving food assistance from WFP or other aid agencies. WFP supported the Government through a holistic and resilience-based approach by providing general food assistance, livelihood support, and knowledge and skills development activities, promoting self-reliance for economically vulnerable refugees and host communities alike [6].

Based on a preliminary review of the national roadmap to achieve food and nutrition security, which was undertaken in consultation with the Government and other stakeholders, WFP's six-month Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) from January–June 2018 ensured the continuation of WFP support to the Government. Additionally, the TICSP supported the transition of WFP Egypt's food security and nutrition interventions towards a more comprehensive approach, addressing social protection, resilience building, social cohesion, and gender empowerment.

In 2018, WFP engaged in a range of partnerships with government counterparts, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector. WFP worked with local NGOs for its school feeding programme, teachers' training and livelihood activities, where NGOs supported in identifying and delivering assistance to beneficiaries. In line with WFP's corporate partnership strategy and the UN's "Delivering as One" approach, WFP participated in the development of the United Nations Partnership Development Framework and worked closely with other sister UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization and UNHCR to achieve greater synergies and impacts at scale.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

WFP's six-month Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP) provided a smooth continuity of WFP operation in Egypt from the Country Programme (2013–2017) to the Country Strategic Plan (2018–2023). With a total cost of USD 38.6 million, the overall resourcing for the TICSP amounted to USD 29 million, accounting for about 80 percent of the total operational requirements.

Despite domestic commodity price fluctuations, WFP's positive funding levels resulted in meeting the programme needs for the first half of 2018. Carry-over funds from the previous Country Programme, and Protracted Relief and Recovery Operation allowed WFP to continue the delivery of its operations and pilot innovative solutions, while also strengthening its accountability to beneficiaries and donors. Moreover, WFP based its programmes and budget design on performance assessments and lessons learned from the previous operations. WFP developed several long-term agreements with food suppliers, which allowed programmatic activities to be implemented with minimal pipeline breaks despite market volatility at the time.

With Strategic Outcome 1 funded at 80 percent, WFP carried out school feeding activities in 19 of Egypt's most vulnerable governorates with a high implementation rate of 89 percent. Moreover, with high donor interest in humanitarian response, Strategic Outcome 2 received the largest budget of USD 12.4 million, which accounted for 70 percent of the outcome's requirements and allowed for an implementation rate of 88 percent. However, despite carry-over funds from the operations in 2017, livelihood support projects, vocational trainings, and nutrition-support activities for refugees and host communities were underfunded. Accordingly, WFP adjusted its prioritisation plan to ensure continued assistance for the most vulnerable groups. As for Strategic Outcome 3, only about 57 percent of needed funds were attained, which prompted the re-allocation of funds from the Egyptian-German Debt Swap Fund. This allowed for continued nutrition assistance for the most vulnerable under the 'First 1,000 Days' programme, with a high implementation rate of 88 percent. Strategic Outcome 4 and Strategic Outcome 5 received the highest levels of funding, meeting 91 percent and 75 percent of their needs-based plan, respectively. Consequently, a high implementation rate of 95 percent was achieved for Strategic Outcome 4, and 89 percent for Strategic Outcome 5.

The TICSP received diverse funding from the private sector, foundations, trust funds and foreign governments. The largest contributions were made by the European Union (for Strategic Outcomes 1 and 5) and the United States (for Strategic Outcome 2), with Germany and Canada also providing significant contributions. Multi-year funding provided by the European Union and Canada ensured consistency and continuity of the implementation of WFP's school feeding and related programmes, as well as government capacity-strengthening activities. In support of the TICSP, the Government of Egypt provided counterpart

contributions that helped fund WFP's operational costs, and ensured proper staffing and equipment for effective implementation of its activities.

With a strong commitment to strategic resourcing, visibility and transparency, WFP engaged with donor communities through frequent briefing meetings and regular reporting mechanisms, yielding timelier mitigation efforts and increased accountability to donors. WFP also developed a resource mobilisation strategy focusing on a three-pronged approach: (1) cultivating relationships with existing donors; (2) reaching out to new donors; and (3) leveraging strong relationships with the Government.

Through WFP Egypt's Partnerships Unit, WFP expanded its private sector portfolio, with a focus on local-for-local partnerships and strategic partnerships; promoted higher donor engagement through high-level meetings with ambassadors and heads of agencies; and identified opportunities with non-traditional donors such as China, private sector foundations, and financial institutions through the promotion of successful WFP programmes during donor and government delegation visits.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

1.1: Food insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.

With the aim of enhancing children's access to nutritious food, decreasing dropout rates and combating child labour, WFP complemented the national school feeding programme [1] by assisting 19 of Egypt's most vulnerable governorates. From January 2018 to July 2018, WFP provided 3,773 mt of food assistance in the form of daily in-school snacks (fortified date bars) to 2.15 million children in more than 9,000 community and public schools [2], including those hosting refugees. While encouraging attendance, the fortified snacks reduced short-term hunger and provided each child with 25 percent of their daily nutritional needs through 14 essential vitamins and micronutrients.

To further incentivise retention in schools and combat child labour and early marriage, WFP provided monthly take-home entitlements [3] or cash-based transfers (CBT) in the form of vouchers (USD 10 per child) to families of community school children with a minimum of 80 percent school attendance. The vouchers enabled families to purchase a varied food basket that includes dairy products and vegetables from local retailers. WFP is making a shift towards CBT as an effective modality that provides beneficiaries with the freedom to choose from diversified food items while contributing to the local market. WFP's take-home entitlements increased food security for more than 577,874 family members and presented strong incentives to lower drop-out rates and curb child labour and early marriage.

WFP's monitoring survey (sample size of 20 percent of community school teachers and assisted households) [4] indicated that students' attendance rate reached 94 percent in June 2018, surpassing the project target of 80 percent. Additionally, the teachers surveyed during the second quarter of 2018 indicated that 39 percent of their students dropped out of community schools, compared with 56 percent over the same period in 2017. Of this, the proportion of drop-out cases due to early marriage decreased to 10 percent in 2018 from 26 percent in 2017. Similarly, the proportion of students dropping out due to child labour decreased to 26 percent in 2018 from 36 percent in 2017. Yet, the percentage of students reported to be working after school and during holidays remained at 62 percent, same as in 2017. This could be attributed to 40 percent of families being dependent on unstable daily wages, as well as the summer season, where children tend to work more than the regular scholastic days [5].

To further promote the retention of children in schools, WFP supported 31,719 mothers of community school children through livelihood activities. Together with local NGOs and the Ministry of Social Solidarity, WFP delivered specialised trainings on business skills [6]. Following completion of the training, 5,949

mothers received microloans (EGP 1,000–EGP 3,500) to help launch their own income-generating activities. Mothers receiving loans also passed a feasibility study assessing their capacity to successfully manage their proposed projects [7]. The integration of capacity-strengthening and financial inclusion components in livelihood activities supported the financial empowerment of women, ultimately helping reduce poverty, improve food security, and combat dependence on child labour.

To ensure that WFP-assisted school children are accommodated within safe and clean school premises, WFP rehabilitated 610 schools, which included the refurbishment of washrooms, re-tiling of walls and floors, reinstallation of windows, doors, electricity cables, lights and new ceiling fans, and the renewal of interior and exterior paintings.

In addition, WFP designed and distributed puppet theatres to 3,500 community schools as a tool to deliver awareness-raising messages to children and their families on topics such as nutrition, healthy dietary habits, gender, and the effects of negative coping mechanisms such as early marriages and child labour.

To enhance government capacity in monitoring and combating child labour, WFP, in collaboration with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM), assisted in the activation of Child Protection Committees (CPCs) at district level in target governorates. WFP and its partners developed a training manual for CPCs and implemented a capacity-strengthening programme, forming a group of qualified and certified NCCM trainers. WFP trained 334 CPC members and Protection Unit members in 7 governorates on child labour case management. Moreover, WFP participated in the review of the draft National Action Plan on Child Labour led by the Ministry of Manpower [8].

Similarly, WFP, alongside the Ministry of Education (MoE) and the Professional Academy for Teachers for Accreditation, developed educational modules on nutrition, emergency preparedness, and positive learning environment. Using these modules, WFP trained more than 763 school teachers and administrators, enhancing their capacities in creating learner-friendly environments. [9]

In support of the technology-centric national education programme, WFP and MoE provided information technology equipment such as rugged tablets to enhance information management systems, improve monitoring and educational approaches, and provide access to the Egyptian Knowledge Bank [10]. Along these lines, WFP's interventions are evolving into 'community hubs', wherein community schools are transformed into service delivery platforms for communities at large. Through these hubs, vulnerable communities are provided with opportunities for learning and engagement, improved livelihoods and facilitated linkages to different government services. WFP, the Governorate of Luxor and MoE have agreed to pilot the community hubs initiative in Luxor [11].

In the school year 2017/2018, due to alleged poisoning cases in schools not supported by WFP, the Egyptian Prime Minister issued an administrative decision halting all school feeding activities nationwide. This affected WFP's operations until March 2018, when a high-level decision to resume the distribution of WFP school meals in public schools was made. The resumption was based on a large-scale rapid assessment of storage facilities in 4,210 public schools in 9 governorates led by WFP, in collaboration with MoE and the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA). The government team carrying out the rapid assessment was trained by WFP and NFSA on basic supply chain, storage concepts, and the usage of 150 tablets (provided by WFP) to collect real-time data using Geospatial Information System technology.

Strategic Outcome 02

Food insecure refugees and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round

In 2018, WFP continued to coordinate with humanitarian stakeholders in providing assistance to economically vulnerable refugees to help meet their basic food needs through General Food Assistance (GFA). Due to the protracted nature of the displacement of Syrian refugees and based on feasibility assessments, WFP, together with partner agencies and stakeholders, initiated livelihood, and knowledge and skills development activities. As there are no refugee camps in Egypt, the activities supported a model of social inclusiveness and promoted self-reliance for both refugees and vulnerable members of host communities, with the aim of eliminating disparities, achieving better social cohesion, and ensuring equal access to food. From January 2018 to June 2018, WFP reached over 95 percent of planned beneficiaries through GFA, nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and resilience-building.

Under the GFA programme, WFP supported refugees from Syria and host communities, reaching over 95 percent of the planned beneficiaries [1] in six governorates. Each refugee received food-restricted paper or electronic vouchers valued at EGP 400 (USD 22) per month, redeemable from any of the 50 WFP-contracted shops across the country. The voucher modality helped restore a sense of normalcy and dignity to the lives of refugees by allowing them to purchase food items of their choice, thereby helping them meet their individual consumption and nutritional needs more efficiently. The use of electronic (90 percent) and paper vouchers (10 percent) also helped improve efficiency and reduce transportation costs for the beneficiaries.

WFP worked with a local non-governmental organization [2] in the preparation and distribution of GFA, as well as beneficiary verification. Through vulnerability-based targeting, household surveys, and focus group discussions (FGDs), as well as periodic beneficiary monitoring and verification, WFP ensured

that the most vulnerable and food-insecure people were supported in a sustained manner. According to the 2018 WFP corporate emergency Syria crisis evaluation [3], WFP effectively reached beneficiaries through GFA, maintaining their food security levels, and provided assistance aligned with modalities and activities relevant to the country context.

According to WFP's post-distribution monitoring survey conducted during the second quarter of 2018, the acceptable food consumption score (FCS) for beneficiaries increased to 81 percent compared with 78 percent over the same period in 2017. This number is higher in comparison with 60.8 percent for non-beneficiaries in 2018. Additionally, the dietary diversity score indicated that beneficiaries were consuming a more diversified diet with a score of 6.11 than non-beneficiaries with a score of 5.83, suggesting that WFP food assistance may have allowed for the allocation of financial resources towards richer, varied diets. However, the use of consumption-based coping strategies were still prevalent among beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries; the most common were relying on less preferred food and reducing number of meals for beneficiaries (75.7 percent and 62.2 percent, respectively) and non-beneficiaries (85.9 percent and 81 percent, respectively). Overall, around 94 percent of beneficiaries were satisfied with WFP assistance, with some concerns raised regarding the value of assistance and the high prices of commodities. WFP is taking necessary measures to extend the redemption period and conduct regular price monitoring to ensure that the voucher value matches the minimum expenditure basket.

Together with health partners and other stakeholders, WFP provided monthly cash-based transfers (CBT) of EGP 400 (USD 22) to support the nutritional needs of 10,000 Syrian and Egyptian PLW (including those receiving GFA). The assistance aimed to raise the nutritional intake of pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers in the first two years of the child's age. Having assistance conditional upon attendance in monthly prenatal or pediatric check-ups helped encourage regular medical follow-up of mothers and their children. Baseline assessment indicated that 46 percent of targeted PLW achieved the minimum diet diversity for women of reproductive age (from 18 to 49 years), with Egyptians at 51 percent and refugees from Syria at 42 percent. Moreover, 34 percent of children aged 6–23 months met the minimum acceptable diet, of which 42 percent were Egyptians and 28 percent refugees .

Earlier in 2017, the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees (EVAR) [4] was launched by UNHCR, WFP and CARITAS. To validate and further refine the EVAR targeting criteria, WFP conducted a comprehensive qualitative assessment through 44 FGDs in Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta. Results from the EVAR showed that WFP food assistance has lifted more than one third of the beneficiaries above the poverty line and has significantly contributed to their

food security. It should be noted that without WFP assistance, a large percentage of refugees would slide below minimum food and non-food acceptable levels. Results also confirmed that sufficient and sustainable access to food for the majority of Syrians is contingent on donor assistance, market price stability, continued growth in the economy, and livelihood opportunities.

Furthermore, refugees receiving WFP food assistance were found to maintain stable food consumption scores year-on-year, while food consumption scores of those no longer receiving assistance dropped 13 percent. Since WFP started assisting refugees from Syria in 2013, an estimated USD 148.5 million has been injected into the Egyptian economy through CBTs, the vouchers programme, local food procurement, and other local expenditures.

In 2018, 2,755 Syrian refugees and host community members received CBTs for participating in vocational training activities on soft skills, hair styling and food processing. Through the United Nations livelihood inter-agency working group and in coordination with community leaders and human resource service providers, a basic skill assessment was conducted to profile suitable trainees for vocational and on-the-job trainings [5]. Applications were accepted at distribution sites, through social media (Facebook page), and local cooperating partners. The trainings were designed to enhance the skillset of Syrian refugees and host community members and allowed graduation through job placement services and support to self-employment.

Strategic Outcome 03

Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030

In a first-of-its-kind cross-sectoral collaboration with three government ministries — the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), and the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT) — WFP launched the 'First 1,000 Days' Programme in October 2017 as a complimentary nutrition component of national social protection programmes. According to the 2014 Demographic and Health Survey, although stunting and anaemia trends have shown a slight reduction over the years, they remained consistently high. Stunting among children under 5 stands at 21 percent, with 14.2 percent overweight and 27.2 percent suffering from anaemia. Moreover, the proportion of obese and/or overweight women within reproductive age is over 85 percent, while 25 percent suffer from anaemia.

The multi-sectoral approach translated into a high-level political commitment to improve the nutritional status of the most vulnerable groups of the Egyptian population by addressing the underlying causes of malnutrition. The first phase of the programme, which was implemented in three governorates in Upper Egypt (Sohag, Assiut and Qena governorates), specifically supported the

prevention of chronic malnutrition by targeting pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children 0–24 months of age through an integrated approach of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions.

From January to June 2018, WFP assisted 24,425 PLW and mothers of children aged 0–24 months, improving their daily nutritional status and behavioural practices. Upon meeting the condition of regular attendance in monthly check-ups at health units, PLW and mothers were provided with nutritious food baskets valued at EGP 94-111 (USD 5-6) per month as top-up to their national food subsidy card. With this, PLW were able to redeem a nutritious food basket consisting of products such as beans, lentils, molasses, white cheese and milk from locally contracted retailers.

PLW and mothers of children aged 0-24 months also received nutrition counselling sessions at primary health care (PHC) units. WFP, MoHP, and the National Nutrition Institute (NNI) developed Information, Educational and Communication (IEC) materials on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices. These sessions provided counselling support to mothers on key nutrition and hygiene issues particularly maternal, infant, and young child nutrition, which included breastfeeding (BF) and complementary feeding (CF). WFP also provided capacity-strengthening trainings for 3,199 health care providers such as physicians, nurses and community health workers, from MoHP and MoSS to enhance their nutrition and health-related skills.

In addition to supporting the data and information management at PHC units' level, WFP provided 250 desktop computers to MoHP and supported MoSS field offices in automating 194 units in the three targeted governorates. The equipped units will be connected to MoSS's Information Technology grid and geospatial platform (established with WFP support) to streamline social safety net services and to monitor the different programmes' beneficiaries. Moreover, WFP provided MoHP with 320 Home Visit Kits (HVK) for nurses and community health workers during home visits. Each HVK contained a briefcase, spring scale, doppler, sphygmomanometer, stethoscope, haemoglobin and blood sugar testing devices, albumin testing tapes, extra tapes and lancets, measurement tape, eye drops, alcohol, and latex gloves.

In January 2018, a baseline survey was conducted to evaluate the knowledge, awareness and nutritional practices among PLW and mothers participating in the programme. Findings showed that 32.4 percent of children aged 6-23 months consumed the minimum acceptable diet, while 52 percent of the targeted PLW achieved the minimum diet diversity. The survey noted sub-optimal practices with regard to exclusive BF and CF. Focus group discussions also revealed that the 'First 1,000 Days' programme increased health-seeking practices by PLW through PHC units, particularly for nutrition services. A need to strengthen and

sustain nutrition counselling support provided through the PHC services for improved IYCF practices was also identified. Subsequent monitoring activities were conducted at the end of 2018 under the Country Strategic Plan.

In May 2018, WFP conducted a rapid review of the 'First 1,000 Days' programme to identify operational and programmatic challenges and gaps, and related recommendations to inform decision making and improve efficiency of the programme. The results and recommended actions were shared with the three ministries to build on lessons learned and agree on needed adjustments for maximised results.

In collaboration with the three ministries, WFP launched a media campaign featuring a public service announcement (PSA) during the peak airing time in the month of Ramadan. WFP also supported community outreach activities in the targeted villages using the traditional three-wheeled motorbikes commonly known as "toktoks". Twenty *toktoks* per district were branded with the programme slogan and the 'First 1,000 Days' logo, and the PSA jingle was broadcasted across the villages while driving around the community to help raise awareness.

To ensure consistency and sustainability of nutrition awareness within national programmes, WFP supported the capacity strengthening of the National Council for Women's (NCW) youth volunteers on nutrition throughout the programme cycle. Two training of trainer's workshops were held on "Female's health and nutrition throughout the lifecycle". A total of 118 women from all NCW branches nationwide were trained on reproductive health and positive nutrition practices. The participants came up with 34 creative context-specific initiatives to help improve nutrition and health-related practices within their communities, which will be supported and followed up on by WFP and NCW.

Strategic Outcome 04

Smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in the most vulnerable Governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030

With the aim to increase resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers against the effects of socio-economic challenges and climate change, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) to support smallholder farmers in 53 of the most vulnerable communities in Upper Egypt. WFP helped strengthen the rural communities' capacity to adapt to agricultural challenges and climatic changes through the rehabilitation of assets, technology transfer, and diversification of incomes.

Ninety percent of smallholder farmers of Upper Egypt are heavily dependent on harvesting small plots of land (areas less than 0.4 hectares). With limited access to diversified economic opportunities, financial and technical support, knowhow

of crop loss reduction, and market linkages, smallholder farmers are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climatic changes. The changing climate has affected crop yields and water availability, leading to over-exploitation of water and over-use of fertilizers. In response, WFP and the Government implemented activities aimed at addressing adaptation gaps and the needs of smallholder farmers in the governorates of Aswan, Luxor, Sohag, Qena and Assiut [1]. As a result, 53 vulnerable smallholder farmer communities benefited from livelihood diversification activities to improve their incomes and food security.

From January to June 2018, a total of 17,203 men and 15,549 women benefited from improved agricultural practices and strengthened market linkages. These included the provision of in-kind animal loans to 7,608 women and 3,813 men, as well as capacity-strengthening activities through 514 trainings and seminars involving 7,052 women and 10,502 men. [2]

New agricultural practices were introduced to improve management of land and irrigation water, and to minimise resource utilisation by promoting land consolidation and laser levelling, canal lining, using solar-powered irrigation for water pumping, and establishing water users' associations to manage irrigation schedules. Additionally, WFP introduced new heat-tolerant and high-productive varieties of staple crops (wheat and maize) and promoted non-traditional high-value crops such as medical and aromatic plants.

From January to June 2018, WFP delivered a total of six solar-powered pumping stations, irrigating 250 acres in Sohag, Qena, Luxor and Aswan. The installed units demonstrated a model for farmers on how to save on irrigation costs and reduce production impact on the environment, thereby reducing their vulnerability to shocks and strengthening climate resilience of their agricultural livelihoods. A total of 31 trainings on good practices for operation and maintenance of the solar-power irrigation pumps and the solar panels were provided for 124 smallholder farmers.

To diversify and augment income sources, WFP introduced agro-processing such as post-harvest practices and small-scale food processing, where sun bed drying of tomatoes and deseeding of pomegranate were implemented. Following the establishment of two sun-drying units managed by local non-governmental organizations in Luxor in 2017, 150 farmers were able to process 90 tons of tomatoes in February and March 2018. The simple ten-day processing technique saved farmers from selling their fresh tomatoes when prices are at its lowest and significantly raised the market value of tomatoes. Such techniques also improved access to markets for further income augmentation through post-harvest processing of fruits, vegetables, herbal and medicinal plants.

WFP helped develop an early warning system to reduce crop loss during erratic weather changes and climatic shocks. The online early warning system provides

a five-day weather forecast, which is disseminated to farmers, along with technical recommendations on how to protect and sustain crops. WFP monitoring results revealed that the system helped reduce losses in extreme weather spells by providing timely information (through loud speakers, mobile apps, Facebook pages, and expert counselling) to effectively implement mitigation and protection measures.

WFP implemented an in-kind microcredit scheme for smallholder farmers to enhance their livestock and poultry production, and help diversify their sources of income through sustainable revolving funds. A total of 6,099 beneficiaries, 67 percent of which are women, received improved breeds of ducks and goats that are more tolerant to the higher temperatures of the region. Veterinary services, training and technical assistance on animal nutrition were also provided to ensure sustainable animal production.

For effective and sustainable results, several governmental and local entities took part in the implementation of smallholders' support activities. The Ministry of Irrigation, the Agricultural Research Center and local universities provided technical assistance and backstopping support, while the Egyptian Meteorological Authority provided weather forecasts for the early warning systems. Representatives from local communities were also involved in the planning of various activities. Moreover, through trainings, local community development associations strengthened their capacity to implement and sustain different activities at village level. WFP also provided capacity-building activities for 550 staff (of whom 154 were women) from the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, and the Egyptian Metrological Authority at local, sub-national and national levels for the institutionalisation of interventions.

Monitoring of activities was conducted at the end of 2018 and the results are reported under the Country Strategic Plan.

This Strategic Outcome also aimed to support Bedouin communities in frontier governorates who have inadequate access to basic services and experience harsh seasonal shortage of food due to climatic changes and erratic weather patterns. However, due to lack of funding, the planned activities were not implemented.

Strategic Outcome 05

The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to identify, target and assist vulnerable populations to achieve zero hunger by 2030

Egypt is embarking on an ambitious plan to accelerate economic growth while also contributing to regional economic integration and Africa's continental development agenda. In light of Egypt's presidency of the African Union in 2019,

Egypt has been increasingly invested in partnerships with neighbouring and African countries through South-South Cooperation, informing development plans of the African Union Development Agency to achieve the Africa Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) [1].

Through the Country Strategic Review and other consultations, the Government identified human and institutional capacity limitations as critical challenges to the successful implementation of Egypt Vision 2030. In addition, and in line with the recommendations of the Egypt's SDG Voluntary National Review, WFP provided capacity-strengthening support to government institutions with mandates in food security, nutrition and social protection. WFP focused on improving institutional capacity to collect, manage and analyse data, strengthening supply chains, collaborating on innovative activities, and supporting evidence-based policy analysis and decision making at all levels. Moreover, WFP supported the Government in establishing mechanisms for regional and global knowledge-sharing.

In 2018, WFP continued its support to Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) for the development of the second phase of the geospatial knowledge platform (Egy-GeoInfo), which was first launched in 2017. The Egy-GeoInfo enhances access to necessary evidence to support decision-making in Egypt. The information visualised in the Egy-GeoInfo addresses food and nutrition issues at the governorate level, and complements the long-term support provided by WFP to CAPMAS in food security and nutrition of vulnerable households. The portal is publicly available and can be accessed through the CAPMAS GeoInfo website [2].

Similarly, WFP continued to support the establishment of a Geospatial Platform for National Social Protection at the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS). The platform provides geographical analysis of statistical data on population, education, employment, and social service, thus supporting social protection and development policies in Egypt.

As part of WFP's collaboration with the Information and Decision Support Center (IDSC) under the signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between the two entities, WFP provided technical and financial support to IDSC and GIS activities. WFP's support included the provision of permanent license of GIS software to be used for developing and publishing web applications, maps and dashboards needed to support the decision-making processes at IDSC. WFP also organized a Training of Trainers for IDSC technical staff through specialised practical training to ensure proper know-how of GIS software use.

To strengthen social safety nets in support of the food and nutrition needs of the most vulnerable, WFP signed a six-year (2018-2023) MoU with the Ministry of

Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT). Under the agreement, WFP assists the Government in improving national supply chains, increasing efficiencies and reducing the cost and price of food supplied through the national subsidy programmes. The MoU includes: reducing food losses by linking farmers to improved storage and transportation solutions; supporting the Government in strengthening the strategic grain reserves; supporting the re-start of the fortification of subsidised *baladi* bread with micronutrients including iron and folic acid, both vital to health and key for children's development; supporting the Government in preventing chronic malnutrition among children through the 'First 1,000 Days' initiative; and enhancing current information technology and knowledge systems to facilitate more effective planning and decision-making processes.

Within the framework of the signed MoU, WFP supported the establishment of the Geospatial Information System (GIS) unit by providing hardware and GIS software licenses to be incorporated as part of MoSIT's Information Technology (IT) centre. To further facilitate the functionality of the established unit, WFP developed a comprehensive capacity-strengthening programme on GIS for MoSIT's technical staff and provided technological equipment to support MoSIT's Information and Decision-Making Department.

Building on WFP's partnership with the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA), a five-year MoU was signed to raise public awareness on food safety and hygiene as well as to strengthen the Government's capacity to ensure access to safe nutritious food. The MoU outlines four major areas of collaboration: (i) strengthening the capacity of Egypt's food value chain, (ii) enhancing public awareness of food safety (iii) improving current information and data management systems, and (iv) enhancing existing precautionary systems.

Based on the signed agreement, WFP will work towards developing an online training platform for food safety inspectors on key issues such as: good practices for food manufacturing, food handling and efficient supply chains. Additionally, WFP supported the establishment of NFSA's integrated Customer Relationship Management System (CRM) and Call Center system to facilitate NFSA's registration of various food factories. WFP also provided hardware equipment, including ID printers for field inspectors and tablets, to be used for field data collection ensuring accurate and timely submission of field data.

To initiate South-South cooperation activities, WFP and the Government worked on a partnership agreement to serve as a platform for innovation, knowledge-sharing and identification of good practices. To coordinate and facilitate this partnership on a national and regional level, WFP proposed the establishment of the Luxor Coordination Centre for Building Resilience and Innovation in Upper Egypt.

As part of a new area of collaboration between WFP and the Ministry of Education (MoE), WFP is working with the MoE to strengthen the ministry's technical capacity to utilise raw data to develop progress reports and analyse diagrams in support of evidence-based decision-making processes. WFP's support included: (i) the provision of hardware and software such as the Tableau software and GIS permanent license; (ii) comprehensive capacity-strengthening trainings for MoE's IT staff on GIS, data base analysis, and data visualization; and (iii) technical support in the design and implementation of operational dashboards.

In 2018, WFP actively participated in the development of the United Nations Partnership Development Framework and led the UN Monitoring and Evaluation Group. Through the inter-agency group, WFP supported and coordinated UN agencies' efforts to assist the Government in the field of data and knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation of the SDGs.

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

The 2017 United Nations Gender Inequality Index shows that Egypt falls behind with respect to gender equality, ranking 101 out of 160 countries. As reflected in Egypt's National Strategy for Women's Empowerment 2030, there is an increasing awareness of the vital need to promote gender equality. According to the 2015 UN World's Women report (published every five years), women and girls constitute 10.5 million of the illiterate population in Egypt, compared with 7.6 million men and boys. Additionally, with limited access to productive resources, education and decision-making processes, women are more prone to food insecurity, malnutrition and gender-based violence[1].

To help address these challenges, WFP Egypt participated in national consultations on a gender equality and women's empowerment strategy, and rolled out WFP's Gender Transformation Programme (GTP). Through the GTP, WFP achieved significant progress in about 50 percent of the set benchmarks in the areas of partnerships, capacity-building, programming and communication among others, helping ensure that all processes and operations at organizational and programme levels are gender-transformative. Moreover, the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan received a Gender Marker [2] coding of 2a, noting full integration of gender into WFP's programmes.

As part of the UN Gender Thematic Group led by UN Women, WFP contributed through a series of activities under the UN Joint Work Plan. Additionally, in collaboration with the National Council for Women (NCW) and in line with WFP's Gender Policy, a Memorandum of Understanding was drafted to collaborate on enhancing social and economic opportunities for women and girls.

WFP focused on the empowerment of women and girls through livelihood support for mothers of community school children, and support to education of girls and boys who are at risk of child labour or early marriage through school feeding and education enhancement activities. According to WFP's Gender and Cash Study, WFP Egypt's school feeding programme has helped ensure greater food security, resources (cash assistance) and less reliance on negative coping strategies.

In support of refugees living in Egypt, WFP continued to strengthen gender mainstreaming efforts through individual capacity-strengthening activities for women who face difficulties in entering the labour market because of limited experience or educational attainment. Moreover, refugee community leaders, of which 30 percent were women, were involved in identifying distribution sites, empowering them in positions of leadership to communicate with other refugees and assist with site management.

According to post-distribution monitoring results, there has been an increase in the proportion of households where men and women jointly make decisions over the utilisation of WFP assistance. This positively signifies improvement towards equality in decision-making and control over resources. Women have also demonstrated a high level of responsibility when it comes to instigating decisions alone over the use of assistance.

WFP encouraged the participation of women in smallholder farmer support activities through women-only sessions, the use of flexible timing, and selection of training venues within short distances from their homes. Women were also specifically targeted in animal-raising loans and agro-processing activities, helping to generate income and contributing to their financial empowerment.

Protection

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity

Although inclusion and exclusion criteria remain challenging, the Government of Egypt implements a comprehensive social protection system that provides food subsidies to vulnerable members of the population. The Government also allows for the registration of refugees and asylum-seekers for renewable six-month residency permits, and provides similar privileges to local citizens [1]. Inflation in food prices, however, has continued to contribute to rising food insecurity among refugees and host communities, particularly those living in remote areas. Additionally, in the past years, sexual harassment and violence against women has increasingly been recognised as a protection issue.

In this regard, WFP employed a protection lense in its programming to ensure that the activities respect the dignity, rights, and safety of the assisted populations. WFP's cash-based transfers positively contributed to the general safety of refugees and host community members. Ninety percent of monthly assistance was provided through electronic vouchers, and beneficiaries had to travel only once to pick up their cards at distribution sites in locations nearest to them. During voucher distributions, crowd control measures and security guards were in place to help oversee safe collection of assistance, especially by women and other vulnerable groups. To further facilitate the implementation of protection and safety measures at the distribution sites, priority for the distribution of value vouchers was given to the elderly, people living with disabilities, pregnant women, and young children. Separate waiting areas, lines for data processing and voucher collection points for women and men were also set in place.

Moreover, beneficiaries were given ample time to redeem their monthly assistance at WFP-contracted shops, which are also strategically located in areas

that are highly populated by refugees, thereby reducing queuing time and reducing crowding during shopping. As a result, a high proportion of beneficiaries were able to access assistance without any protection challenges. This was seen in WFP's monitoring and evaluation of protection issues through a household survey, which revealed that close to 100 percent of surveyed beneficiaries did not encounter any safety or protection issues when going or returning from the assistance sites.

Likewise, WFP's household survey with assisted families of its school feeding programme revealed that none of the surveyed households encountered any safety or protection issues when traveling to or from the school sites.

Under the nutrition support activities, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT) and Ministry of Health and Population to link beneficiaries to their nearest retailers to minimise transportation time, costs and any traveling risks. Additionally, WFP worked together with MoSIT in establishing new retailers in areas not originally served by the existing retailer network.

Similarly, for smallholder farmers, WFP responded positively to requests to have trainings for women rescheduled to mornings instead of afternoons, ensuring the safety of women and avoiding having them walk back home late in the evening. To ensure a high turnout of participants, training venues were selected through a consultative process to select appropriate and convenient locations that can be easily reached by the participants while reducing their commute.

Accountability to affected populations

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

In adherence to WFP's Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy, WFP continued the integration of two-way communication and information-sharing mechanisms, maintaining full accountability to assisted individuals and their communities.

WFP and partner agencies adopted various accountability and feedback mechanisms for refugees to ensure that food assistance is provided efficiently while abiding to global humanitarian assistance standards. Through the quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring survey, WFP's in-house hotline and Facebook page, beneficiaries were able to submit inquiries and complaints. Feedback pertaining to retailers or vouchers were promptly addressed by WFP and partner retailers. Moreover, WFP used text messages to relay information regarding distribution of assistance and the voucher redemption process. Complaint boxes were present at distribution sites, with a WFP monitoring

system to timely document and report responses to operational issues. Public awareness and discussion sessions were frequently organized with beneficiaries, community leaders and partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs) regarding programmatic design, implementation and changes. However, despite high level of awareness of assistance value, WFP monitoring indicated that a low percentage of beneficiaries (10 percent men and 12 percent women) were aware of WFP's selection criteria for assistance, and only 38 percent were aware of how to contact WFP, signifying a need to re-assess means of providing information to refugees.

Within WFP's school feeding and livelihood support activities, WFP briefed NGOs, teachers and retailers with needed information to serve as primary points-of-contact. Regular meetings and capacity-strengthening activities were conducted for government partners to provide information and develop their skills on communicating with beneficiaries. In addition, WFP continued the use of a centralised hotline for complaints, and shared assistance-related information through text messages. To monitor beneficiary awareness, WFP carried out quarterly monitoring visits to about 20 percent of assisted community schools [1]. Results revealed that WFP's information and communications mechanisms were highly successful in informing beneficiaries of the conditions for receiving WFP school feeding assistance, and of distribution timing and location (92 and 89 percent, respectively), with 73 percent of beneficiaries aware of channels for assistance and complaints. However, it is worth noting that 58 percent of visited beneficiaries are illiterate, calling for more diversified means of communication.

Beneficiaries of the 'First 1,000 Days' programme were informed of programme updates through their respective Family Health Units. This proved to be effective and reliable as beneficiaries established trust with local physicians, nurses and community health workers. Beneficiaries also received cards featuring WFP's hotline number for reporting issues or inquiries. Calls received through WFP's Call Centre provided insight to better address information gaps.

Within WFP's smallholders' farmer support activities, communication and distribution of information was established through YouTube videos, Facebook pages, theatre shows, awareness-raising meetings, and local contests. Focus group discussions indicated that these techniques were informative and effective in encouraging the participation of target groups. Beneficiaries noted that the Facebook page, project e-mail address, and local Community Development Association were particularly effective in addressing complaints and suggestions, as well as providing much-needed information.

WFP Community Hubs

In February 2018, WFP introduced the Community Hubs Initiative, following discussions with the Ministry of Education. The community hubs model offers an innovative community platform for integrated development and knowledge-sharing services. Together with the Governorate of Luxor and the Ministry of Education (MoE), WFP completed preparatory work by June 2018. Subsequently, the Community Hubs Initiative was operationalised under WFP's Country Strategic Plan (2018–2023) through the transformation of three community schools in El-Toud, Armant and El-Qorna districts in Luxor.

With the participation of local community members and government stakeholders, the community hubs have become operational, providing a wide range of interlinked services. Through a holistic community-centred approach, the community hubs serve community members through:

- **An enhanced, technology-centric learning experience for students and teachers.** Through the provision of rugged tablets to 107 community schools, students and teachers are now connected to the Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB) [1], enabling their access to a multitude of learning and teaching resources. To ensure optimised use of tablets and the EKB, induction trainings were provided in coordination with the MoE, Luxor Department of Education (DoE) and StrategizeIT company, facilitating teachers' access to new pedagogical techniques. Customer support service will be provided by StrategizeIT, and follow-ups will be done by WFP field staff.
- **Capacity strengthening for community school teachers.** Capacity strengthening is a primary focus of the Community Hubs Initiative to ensure teachers are empowered to perform their roles as facilitators and change champions, promoting social and behavioural change for improved nutrition, reducing inequalities and negative coping strategies. In addition, teachers were trained on nutrition and hygiene, and on how to communicate through digital presentations using community hub equipment.
- **The provision of nutrition and hygiene awareness sessions and health services for improved health of children, adolescents, men and women, including pregnant and lactating women.** Nutrition services were provided in coordination with the Luxor Department of Health and Population (DoHP) and WFP's nutrition programme. This was coupled with information-sharing sessions on the various services provided by the local health centre.
- **The sharing of best agricultural practices and mitigation measures against the effects of climate shocks and extreme weather changes.** Sessions on best agricultural practices, safe poultry farming, and climate

early warning systems targeting both men and women farmers were implemented in coordination with Luxor Department of Agriculture and WFP's climate change programme.

- **The financial empowerment of women through the promotion of income-generating success stories.** Based on WFP's livelihoods support project, best practices and skills were shared among women through info-sessions and livelihood trainings.

Prior to the establishment of the community hub, community members collectively developed a matrix of the most critical needs and identified entities that are most likely to support them. In parallel, a teachers' assessment covering all Luxor community school teachers (291) was conducted. Using this, WFP conceptualised community hub interventions and identified stakeholders for coordination. Similarly, a technological assessment was conducted to identify needs for appropriate connectivity and operations of Information Technology requirements. In collaboration with Vodafone, WFP assessed all school locations and provided needed upgrades through WFP's school rehabilitation team. Moreover, stakeholder meetings were held with primary stakeholders in Luxor, including the DoHP, DoE, Department of Agriculture and the National Council for Women during which services and priority activities were agreed upon.

In line with national development priorities, a monitoring plan will measure the results of the community hubs interventions on children's learning outcomes, teachers' capacities and benefits for different community groups. Moreover, a documentary will be made, featuring the development and result of the Community Hubs Initiative as a best practice for replication and scale-up.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

Cover page photo © WFP/Mohammad Gamal
Children sharing a meal at their home

[1] School feeding monitoring visits at public schools have not been carried out pending monitoring clearance from the Government.

Context and operations

[1] Population as of July 2018. Egypt's population is monitored by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, the official statistical agency of Egypt.

[2] Further information on the Takaful and Karama Social Protection Programmes can be found here:
<http://socialprotection.org/programme/takaful-and-karama-solidarity-and-dignity>

[3] The Gender Inequality Index is part of the Human Development Index. The latest report can be found here: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>

[4] Other refugees and asylum-seekers in Egypt came from neighbouring countries, including Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan, and 53 other countries.

[5] The Vulnerability Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Egypt 2016: <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/61527>

[6] With no refugee camps in Egypt, the Government promotes a model of social inclusiveness for Syrian refugees living among Egyptians. The country is currently hosting approximately half a million Syrians, sharing public services such as access to education and health.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP complements the National School Feeding Programme by assisting governorates not reached through the national programme's food assistance.

[2] Community schools are multi-grade one classroom schools that provide quality primary education for exceptionally vulnerable out-of-school children aged 6–14. They are managed by the Ministry of Education. However, public schools are the official regular establishments that provide mandatory basic education (from primary to secondary education) for all students.

[3] Take-home entitlements consist of 10 kg of rice and 1 litre of oil.

[4] School feeding monitoring visits at public schools have not been carried out pending monitoring clearance from the Government.

[5] Outcome data analysis for retention and enrollment rates was not carried out during the TICSP period as it is conducted at the end of the year. Please refer to Egypt's Country Strategic Plan Annual Country Report 2018 for the annual outcome data analysis.

[6] Livelihood trainings were based on the International Labour Organization's "Get Ahead for Women in Enterprise" manual.

[7] Projects included the production of liquid soap, perfume and handicrafts and poultry, among others.

[8] Due to limited available funding and the postponement of labour inspectors' training to 2019, about 82 percent of the set target for capacity strengthening of Government and national partners was met.

[9] Due to a delay in needed clearances for the implementation of teachers' training activities, the launch of the trainings was delayed; hence only 763 teachers were trained so far..

[10] The Government's Egyptian Knowledge Bank is one of the largest national education projects in Egypt. It is free to Egyptians of all ages and aims to promote a society that learns, thinks and innovates.

[11] To find out more about WFP's Community Hubs Initiative, please refer to this report's highlight story.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Beneficiaries were identified through the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) monthly updated refugee beneficiaries list (49 percent women and 51 percent men).

[2] The Sohag Community Development Association for Women and Children's Situations Improvement.

[3] The Corporate Emergency Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis assesses WFP's response to the crisis in 5 regionally affected countries, including Egypt: <https://www.wfp.org/content/evaluation-wfps-regional-response-syrian-crisis-2015-2017>

[4] A comprehensive multi-sector household survey for Syrian refugees.

[5] In Damietta, Alexandria and Greater Cairo

Strategic outcome 03

Not all outcome data analysis was not carried out during the TICSP period as it is conducted at the end of the year. Kindly refer to Egypt's Country Strategic Programme Annual Country Report for 2018 for annual outcome data analysis.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] "Building Resilient Food Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region," funded by the Adaptation Fund of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

[2] Target values for outputs were set at the beginning of 2018, reflecting the number of planned trainings only. However, following changes to the monitoring guidance, the 'actuals' measured included all forms of capacity-development activities, including info-sessions and workshops, resulting in a high rate of overachievement of targets.

Outcome data analysis was not carried out during the TICSP period as it is conducted at the end of the year. Kindly refer to Egypt's Country Strategic Programme Annual Country Report for 2018 for annual outcome data analysis.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] In 2019, WFP will support the piloting of some African Union Development Agency programmes as part of its South-South cooperation activities.

[2] <http://geoportal.capmas.gov.eg/EgyGeoInfo/default.html>

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Most women work in unpaid and informal jobs, with around 25 percent working in agriculture and 24 percent being unemployed. Despite efforts made to expand the umbrella of social insurance for women, rural women — particularly those working in seasonal agriculture and temporary paid jobs or unpaid household works — still face obstacles in securing adequate income and social insurance (National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030).

[2] A WFP corporate tool detailing the extent to which gender and age are integrated into WFP's programmes.

Protection

[1] Including public services such as access to education and health.

Accountability to affected populations

[1] School feeding monitoring visits at public schools have not been carried out pending monitoring clearance from the Government.

Wfp community hubs

[1] The Government's Egyptian Knowledge Bank is one of the largest national education projects in Egypt. It aims to provide extensive, diversified resources for knowledge. It is free to Egyptians of all ages, it aims to promote a society that learns, thinks and innovates.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	739,075	1,222,500	165.4%
	female	851,386	1,576,853	185.2%
	total	1,590,461	2,799,353	176.0%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	221,776	219,789	99.1%
	female	262,518	266,205	101.4%
	total	484,294	485,994	100.4%
Children (5-18 years)	male	459,018	958,769	208.9%
	female	537,738	1,272,780	236.7%
	total	996,756	2,231,549	223.9%
Children (under 5 years)	male	58,281	43,942	75.4%
	female	51,130	37,868	74.1%
	total	109,411	81,810	74.8%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	133,597	40,355	30.2%
Resident	1,456,863	2,758,998	189.4%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: 1.1: Food insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Rice	7,200	6,138	85.2%
High Energy Biscuits	4,092	3,773	92.2%
Vegetable Oil	662	565	85.3%
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure refugees and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round			
High Energy Biscuits	1,503	0	-
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in the most vulnerable Governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030			
Wheat Flour	80	0	-
Vegetable Oil	7	0	-

Annual CBT and Commodity Voucher Distribution (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: 1.1: Food insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.			
Value Voucher	1,200,000	1,869,024	155.8%
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure refugees and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round			
Cash	0	80,543	-
Value Voucher	12,229,204	10,765,373	88.0%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030			
Commodity Voucher	0	221,661	-
Value Voucher	1,980,000	129,995	6.6%

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: 1.1: Food insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.				
Output C: School children benefit from a universal-access school meals programme in order to meet their basic food needs				
Act 01. Complement the Government's school meals programme by providing nutritious in-school snacks, take-home entitlements and support to related activities				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	406.0	334.0	82.3
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	individual	1694.0	763.0	45.0
Number of women trained	individual	31000.0	31719.0	102.3
Output L: School children benefit from upgraded schools including improved water and sanitation facilities				
Act 01. Complement the Government's school meals programme by providing nutritious in-school snacks, take-home entitlements and support to related activities				
Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	610.0	610.0	100.0
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable				
Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in the most vulnerable Governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030				
Output C: Smallholder farmers benefit from climate-smart agriculture technologies and techniques to improve their resilience to climate change				
Act 05. Provide support to vulnerable communities of smallholders and Bedouins to improve their resilience and livelihoods				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	25.0	514.0	2,056.0
Number of people trained	individual	2000.0	17554.0	877.7
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to identify, target and assist vulnerable populations to achieve zero hunger by 2030				
Output C: Food insecure communities across Egypt benefit from improved targeting and delivery of Government assistance in order to protect access to basic food and nutrition needs				
Act 06. Provide technical assistance to the Government to improve implementation of social protection, food security and nutrition programmes				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	350.0	334.0	95.4

Outcome Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 01: 1.1: Food insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
Egypt	-	-	male	89.00	95.00	=80.00	=80.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	92.00	94.00	=80.00	=80.00	
			overall	90.00	94.00	=80.00	=80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Egypt	-	-	male	8	-	>6	>6	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	1	-	>6	>6	
			overall	3	-	>6	>6	
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate								
Egypt	-	-	male	96.00	-	>85.00	>85.00	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	95.00	-	>85.00	>85.00	
			overall	95.00	-	>85.00	>85.00	
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food								
Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure refugees and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round								
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Percentage of households with reduced CSI)								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	13.90	11.52	≤14.00	≤14.00	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	14.60	12.02	≤14.00	≤14.00	
			overall	14.00	11.60	≤14.00	≤14.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	85.20	79.40	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	81.80	84.60	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	83.50	80.60	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	12.20	17.10	≤7	≤7	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	18.20	13.50	≤7	≤7	
			overall	15.20	16.20	≤7	≤7	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	2.60	3.50	<3	<3	Base Value: 2017.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	0	1.90	<3	<3	
			overall	1.30	3.20	<3	<3	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	30.00	9.10	<30.00	<30.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	15.00	2.90	<15.00	<15.00	
			overall	28.00	7.70	<28.00	<28.00	
Strategic Result 2 - No one suffers from malnutrition								
Strategic Outcome 03: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030								
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Egypt	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	52.00	-	>52.00	>52.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Egypt	-	-	male	30.20	-	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	34.90	-	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	32.40	-	>70.00	>70.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
Egypt	-	-	male	0	0	>0	>0	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	65.00	83.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	65.00	83.00	>70.00	>70.00	
Strategic Result 4 - Food systems are sustainable								
Strategic Outcome 04: Smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in the most vulnerable Governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030								
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Egypt	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	-	>60.00	>60.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base								
Egypt	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	-	>50.00	>50.00	

Cross-cutting Indicators

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Mean of Collection
Progress towards gender equality								
Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions jointly made by women and men								
Egypt	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.09 Latest Follow-up: 2018.06 Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	10.00	7	=50.00	=50.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by men								
Egypt	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.09 Latest Follow-up: 2018.06 Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	17.00	=25.00	=25.00	
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality / Decisions made by women								
Egypt	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.09 Latest Follow-up: 2018.06 Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	90.00	76.00	=25.00	=25.00	
Protection								
Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Egypt	-	-	male	100.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.06 Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	99.00	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
			overall	99.50	100.00	>90.00	>90.00	
Accountability to affected populations								
Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Egypt	-	-	male	69.00	77.00	=80.00	=80.00	Base Value: 2017.10 Latest Follow-up: 2018.06 Year end Target: 2018.06 CSP end Target: 2018.06
			female	69.00	77.00	=80.00	=80.00	
			overall	69.00	77.00	=80.00	=80.00	

World Food Programme

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Cover page photo © WFP/Mohammad Gamal
Children sharing a meal at their home

<https://www1.wfp.org/countries/egypt>

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	1.1: Food insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.	Complement the Government's school meals programme by providing nutritious in-school snacks, take-home entitlements and support to related activities	13,325,717	11,051,586	0	11,051,586	11,047,840	3,747
		Provide food assistance to refugees and host communities	12,771,031	10,666,584	0	10,666,584	10,616,266	50,318
	Food insecure refugees and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	Provide support to refugees and host communities to improve their resilience and livelihoods	3,027,932	584,624	0	584,624	584,624	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	31,028	0	31,028	0	31,028
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			29,124,680	22,333,823	0	22,333,823	22,248,730	85,093
2	Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030	Provide cash-based transfers to pregnant and lactating women, children aged 6-23 months in targeted areas, and support related activities	2,145,344	1,201,485	0	1,201,485	1,201,485	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			2,145,344	1,201,485	0	1,201,485	1,201,485	0

This computer generated report is certified by the Chief of Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch (RMFC)

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (2018-2018)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in the most vulnerable Governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030	Provide support to vulnerable communities of smallholders and Bedouins to improve their resilience and livelihoods	889,325	816,354	0	816,354	814,773	1,581
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			889,325	816,354	0	816,354	814,773	1,581
5	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to identify, target and assist vulnerable populations to achieve zero hunger by 2030	Provide technical assistance to the Government to improve implementation of social protection, food security and nutrition programmes	2,437,231	1,823,699	0	1,823,699	1,819,357	4,342
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,437,231	1,823,699	0	1,823,699	1,819,357	4,342
		Non Activity Specific	0	151,048	0	151,048	0	151,048
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	151,048	0	151,048	0	151,048
Total Direct Operational Cost			34,596,580	26,326,408	0	26,326,408	26,084,345	242,064
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,679,070	978,880	0	978,880	968,684	10,197
Total Direct Costs			36,275,650	27,305,289	0	27,305,289	27,053,028	252,261
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,357,917	1,669,433		1,669,433	1,669,433	0
Grand Total			38,633,567	28,974,722	0	28,974,722	28,722,461	252,261

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest Approved Version of Needs Based Plan in USD

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral allocations, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing); excludes: internal advances.

Advance and allocation:

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid in USD.

This includes different types of internal advance (IPL or MAF) and allocation (IRA).

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received up to the reporting period.

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (January 2018 - September 2018)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2018 (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Egypt	38,633,567	25,281,713	27,989,499
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			