

SAVING
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Egypt Annual Country Report 2018

Country Strategic Plan

2018 - 2023

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 2018–2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) in July, following the completion of its Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan. Through the CSP, WFP strengthens the national capacity to tackle underlying causes of vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition, helping save lives, protect livelihoods, enhance access to education, and build resilience of smallholder farmers, while 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 early marriage, child labour and irregular migration. WFP provided food assistance through locally produced fortified school snacks to 74,194 children and conditional take-home entitlements to 357,700 of their family members from July to December 2018, reducing barriers to education as evidenced by a 92 percent attendance rate and 97 percent retention rate in 3,098 assisted community schools [1]. Moreover, 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, WFP expanded its strategic partnership with the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA) to strengthen its capacity and functional mechanisms to ensure safe and quality provision of school meals, which included the accreditation of WFP school meal vendors by NFSA.

WFP continued to support the implementation of the national 'First 1,000 Days' programme through a multisectoral partnership with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), the Ministry of Health and Population, and the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade. 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. The programme also garnered the support of private sector partners through social behavioural change communication interventions. Building on the programme's success in improving access of vulnerable communities to public nutrition services, MoSS aims to streamline the programme within Egypt's national social protection programme.

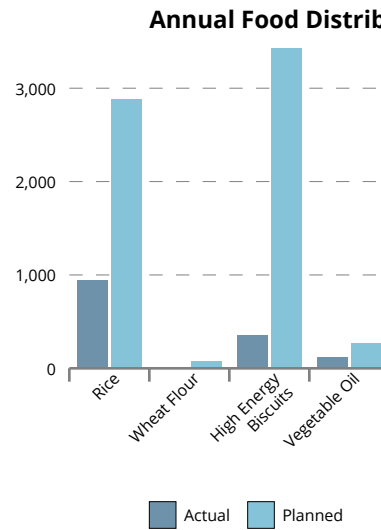
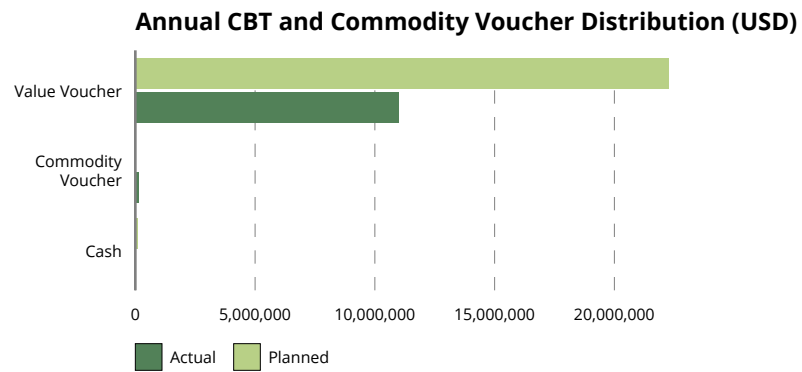
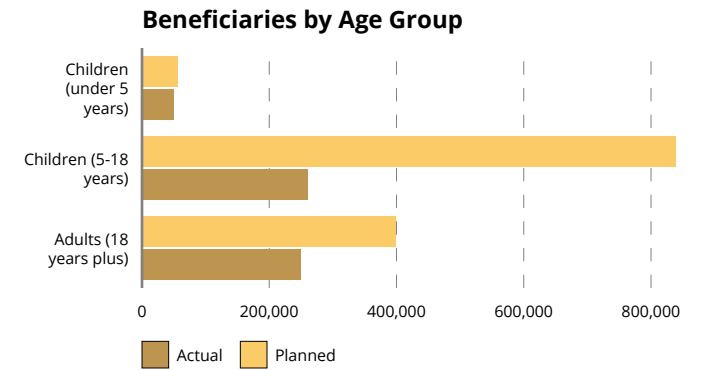
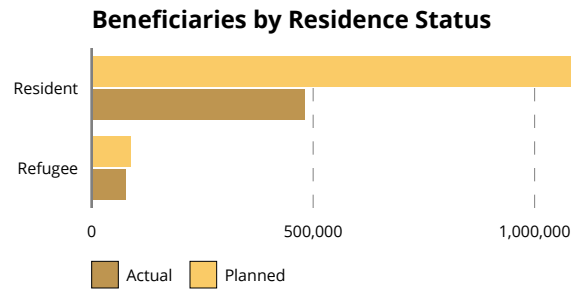
In line with the National Women's Empowerment Strategy and WFP's Gender Policy, WFP and the National Council for Women signed a Memorandum of Understanding to advance gender equality and promote women's empowerment. Additionally, through WFP's Gender Transformation Programme, WFP promoted gender equality through the design, implementation and

monitoring of programmes.

In 2018, consultations between WFP, the Governorate of Luxor and the Government of Egypt highlighted the opportunity to leverage existing successes and development experiences in Upper Egypt through the establishment of a Luxor coordination centre [2] to showcase effective models of development. WFP also launched the community hub model, providing integrated service delivery platforms in community schools [3]. Moreover, WFP and the Government of Egypt signed an agreement for South-South and triangular cooperation, offering new models of collaboration and knowledge transfer between Egypt and neighbouring African countries [4].

558,632
total beneficiaries
in 2018

61% female **39% 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, including regional insecurity and political instability. Poverty and spatial inequality are major human development challenges, as fluctuations in currency 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 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 economically vulnerable groups. These reforms contributed to an improved real gross domestic product, reaching 5.3 percent during July 2017–June 2018 — a significant improvement compared with 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 staples. Malnutrition is another growing public health concern, with the double burden of undernutrition, including high rates of stunting and micronutrient deficiencies, and 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 complements the national programme by targeting schools in 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 101 out of 160 countries, especially 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, the 'First 1,000 Days' programme, and WFP's Gender Transformation Programme, ensuring that the design, implementation and monitoring of its programmes address the different needs of women, men, girls and boys.

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 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 for host communities and Syrian refugees, especially those not receiving food assistance from WFP. In response, WFP supported the Government through a holistic and resilience-based approach, providing general food assistance, livelihood support, and knowledge and skills development activities, promoting self-reliance for vulnerable refugees and host communities alike [6].

Following extensive consultations with the Government, donors, partners, and other stakeholders, WFP Egypt launched the Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for July 2018–June 2023, consolidating past achievements and building on lessons learned from previous operations. The CSP emphasises institutional support in social protection, food security and nutrition; acceleration and scale-up of innovation in development; promotion of smallholder farmers' long-term resilience; and knowledge and technology transfer for greater South-South cooperation.

In 2018, WFP engaged in various partnerships with government counterparts, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector. WFP worked with local NGOs for its school feeding, teachers' training and livelihood enhancement 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 sister UN agencies such as the Food and Agriculture Organization, UNHCR, UN Women and the United Nations Children's Fund to achieve synergies and impacts at scale.

Programme Performance - Resources for Results

Following the Transitional Interim Country Strategic Plan (TICSP), WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan for 2018–2023 (CSP) commenced in July 2018, with a cost of USD 454 million for five years. Funding received in July–December 2018 amounted to USD 34.8 million, accounting for 58 percent [1] of the six-month requirements.

Despite low funding levels for the CSP's first half-year, school feeding activities under Strategic Outcome 1 continued through an adjustment from 16 governorates to 9 governorates. Only 65 percent of the outcome's needs-based plan was achieved due to funding gaps for Activity 2 (livelihood and capacity-strengthening activities) [2], for which resource mobilisation efforts are ongoing.

With high donor interest in humanitarian assistance, Strategic Outcome 2 received the largest budget of USD 12.8 million, accounting for 88 percent of the total requirements and resulting in a high implementation rate of 88 percent. To ensure smooth continuity of activities, pipeline breaks were avoided using WFP's internal advanced financing mechanism. However, despite carry-over funds from the TICSP, livelihood and vocational trainings, and nutrition-support activities were underfunded. In response, WFP adjusted its prioritisation plan to continue assistance for the most vulnerable groups.

Following the successful closure of the Egyptian-German Debt Swap Fund in July 2018, Strategic Outcome 3 was severely underfunded, which called for the re-allocation of WFP's Egypt's Government Counterpart Contributions (GCC). This enabled the continuation of the 'First 1,000 Days' programme until new funding is secured.

Strategic Outcome 4 was also underfunded due to delays in the approval of a Green Climate Fund proposal. However, using funds from WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change's Adaptation Fund, WFP was able to implement its smallholder farmers support activities to the most vulnerable communities.

Currently, WFP is establishing the foundation for South-South cooperation activities (Strategic Outcome 5) by expanding areas of collaboration and funding opportunities through the establishment of a Luxor center for knowledge sharing and innovation [3] and the signing of an agreement with the Government for South-South cooperation.

The CSP benefited from diverse funding from the private sector, foundations, trust funds and foreign donors. The largest contributions were made by the European Union and Canada (for Strategic Outcome 1) and the United States, Germany and Ireland (for Strategic Outcome 2). Other donors included Australia, Norway, Finland, PepsiCo, SRAC, the United Kingdom, and the Adaptation Fund.

Additionally, the GCC helped sustain part of WFP's operational costs. Multi-year directed contributions (33 percent of funding for the first half-year) provided by the European Union, Canada, the Adaptation Fund and Egypt ensured consistency and continuity in the implementation of activities under Strategic Outcomes 1, 3 and 4.

WFP is engaged with donor communities through frequent briefing meetings and regular reporting, yielding timely mitigation efforts and increased accountability. WFP also implemented its resource mobilisation strategy, focusing on a three-pronged approach: (1) cultivating relationships with existing donors; (2) reaching out to new donors whose interests align with WFP's; and (3) leveraging strong relationships with the Government.

Through the Partnerships Unit, WFP expanded its private sector portfolio, with a focus on local-for-local partnerships and strengthening long-term strategic partnerships. WFP also promoted 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 during donor and government visits. With high donor interest in the CSP, WFP submitted concept notes and proposals, expecting funds to be materialised by mid-2019.

Programme Performance

Strategic Outcome 01

Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to 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 by assisting nine of the most vulnerable governorates in Egypt [1]. From July 2018 to December 2018, WFP provided 352 mt of nutritious daily in-school snacks (fortified date bars) to 74,194 school children from 3,098 community schools, including those hosting refugees. In addition to encouraging attendance, the fortified snacks also 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 [2] 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 attendance. The vouchers enabled families to purchase from a varied food basket that includes dairy products, pulses and vegetables from local retailers. WFP is shifting 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 entitlements increased food security for more than 357,700 family members and presented strong incentives to lower drop-out rates, and curb child labour and early marriage.

WFP's quarterly monitoring (a sample size of 20 percent of community school teachers and assisted households) [3] indicated that students' attendance rate increased to 92 percent in October 2018, above the baseline value of 90 percent and surpassing the project target of 80 percent. Additionally, teachers reported a dropout rate of 31 percent, signifying a significant improvement from 56 percent in 2017. Moreover, the retention rate remained high at 97 percent for boys and girls. However, the enrollment rate [4] increased by only 1 percent for boys and girls since 2017 due to a reduction in the number of assisted schools and governorates.

To promote the retention of children in schools, WFP supported mothers of community school children through livelihood enhancement activities. Together with local NGOs and the Ministry of Social Solidarity, WFP delivered specialised trainings on business skills [5] for mothers. Following completion of the training, WFP provided 1,883 mothers with microloans valued at EGP 1,000–3,500 (USD 60–196) to launch their own income-generating activities. Mothers receiving loans also passed a feasibility study assessing their capacity to successfully manage their proposed projects. The integration of capacity-strengthening and

financial inclusion components in livelihood activities supported the financial empowerment of women, ultimately helping reduce poverty and empower them through enhanced mobility, resources, decision-making capacities, and networks, while also contributing to household food security.

To ensure that WFP-assisted school children are accommodated within safe, clean and well-equipped school premises, WFP rehabilitated 89 schools from July to December 2018, which included the refurbishment of washrooms, re-tiling of walls and floors, reinstallation of windows, doors, electricity cables, lights and new ceiling fans, as well as the renewal of interior and exterior paintings [6]. In 2019, acknowledging WFP's extensive experience in rehabilitation works and its existing operational and engineering capacity, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) requested to partner with WFP to rehabilitate 1,241 community schools in different governorates under a UNICEF project.

To enhance government capacity in monitoring and combating child labour, WFP, in collaboration with the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood, continued its capacity-strengthening programme, training 211 Child Protection Committee (CPC) and Protection Unit members on child case management. Additionally, WFP, together with the Ministry of Manpower (MoM) and International Labour Organization developed a database module for Child Labour Inspection and provided 100 tablets to MoM labour inspectors to facilitate data collection and referral of identified cases.

Similarly, WFP, alongside the Ministry of Education (MoE) and its Professional Academy for Teachers for Accreditation, developed educational modules on nutrition, emergency preparedness, positive learning environment and combating child labour. WFP strengthened the teaching capacity of about 670 school teachers through trainings on the developed modules. [7]

Moreover, in support of the technology-centric national education programme, WFP and MoE developed the first Interactive Key Performance Indicator platform for the ministry. The platform generated 11 interactive dashboards, showcasing key trends and indicators such as community school attendance and high school passing exam rates for decision-making and monitoring.

Furthermore, WFP and MoE collaborated to improve information management systems at school levels and within the Ministry. This included enabling access of community schools to the online Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB) [8] through the provision of 1,900 rugged tablets, as well as the connection of schools to ministry's servers, allowing for better quality of education and training experience at remote schools and the collection of attendance records and school feeding data. As part of the provision of technical support to MoE, WFP will develop an education module on gender equality and digitise existing training modules on nutrition and emergency preparedness through the EKB.

In 2018, WFP piloted the Community Hub Initiative in three community schools in Luxor, offering an innovative and dynamic local platform for integrated development and knowledge sharing services. These technology-centric learning facilities provide teachers' trainings, nutrition and hygiene awareness-raising sessions for the community, and allow for the sharing of best agricultural practices and livelihood trainings. The Community Hub Initiative will expand in Luxor and into other governorates, engaging other stakeholders such as ministries of migration, youth, and the National Council for Women [9].

Based on WFP's study on Post Community School Education, which assessed opportunities to empower graduates of community schools in Egypt, WFP will support adolescents in urban and rural communities through capacity-strengthening activities to improve employability and income opportunities. WFP will also provide food assistance to the participants.

Strategic Outcome 02

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

In 2018, WFP continued to coordinate with humanitarian stakeholders, providing assistance to vulnerable refugees to help meet their basic food needs through unconditional resource transfers (general food assistance or GFA). Due to the protracted nature of the displacement of Syrian refugees, WFP, together with partner agencies and stakeholders, initiated livelihood, knowledge and skills development activities. As there are no refugee camps in Egypt, the activities supported a model of social inclusiveness and promote self-reliance, both for refugees and vulnerable members of host communities, with the aim of eliminating disparities, achieving better social cohesion, and ensuring equal access to food.

From July 2018 to December 2018, WFP reached 98 percent of planned beneficiaries through GFA, nutrition support to pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and resilience-building activities.

Under GFA, WFP assisted 74,503 vulnerable Syrian refugees and 2,849 Palestinian refugees from Syria, reaching 99 percent of planned beneficiaries, identified through the monthly United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) updated refugee beneficiaries list (49 percent women and 51 percent men). Each refugee received food-restricted paper or electronic vouchers (EGP 400/USD 22 per month), redeemable from the 50 WFP-designated 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 food assistance through electronic (90

percent) and paper vouchers (10 percent) also helped improve efficiency and reduce transportation costs for refugees. Since WFP started assisting refugees from Syria in 2013, approximately USD 148.5 million has been injected into the Egyptian economy through cash-based transfers (CBT), the voucher programme, local food procurement, and other expenditures.

WFP worked with a local NGO [1], in preparation and distribution of GFA, as well as beneficiary verification. Furthermore, WFP ensured that the most vulnerable and food-insecure people were supported in a sustained manner through vulnerability-based targeting, household surveys, and focus group discussions, as well as periodic beneficiary monitoring and verification with UNHCR.

According to the 2018 WFP corporate emergency Syria Crisis evaluation in the refugee-hosting countries including Egypt [2], WFP effectively reached beneficiaries through GFA, maintaining their food security levels, and provided assistance aligned with modalities and activities relevant to the country context.

Based on WFP's Food Security Outcome Monitoring survey among a sample of beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in five governorates [3] during the third quarter of 2018, an increase was noted in the acceptable food consumption score (FCS) of assisted households, reaching 92.5 percent, compared with 85 percent over the same period in 2017. This signifies more positive consumption patterns and food security for assisted refugees than non-assisted refugees who scored 58.4 percent FCS in 2018. Moreover, beneficiaries consistently consumed more in frequency and variety of all food groups, with a high diet diversity score of 6.2 in comparison with 5.7 for non-assisted households. This result suggests that WFP's food assistance may have made it easier to allocate financial resources towards a richer, varied diet. Nevertheless, nearly 20 percent of beneficiaries allocated more than 65 percent of their monthly budget to food (including the voucher value), increasing their sensitivity to market fluctuation. Overall, 82 percent of beneficiaries are satisfied with WFP assistance, along with request for the increase in the voucher value to cover other household items such as hygiene products and for the extension of the redemption period. WFP is taking the 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 a monthly CBT of EGP 400 (USD 22) to support the nutritional needs of 4,000 Syrian PLW (including those receiving GFA) [4] on the condition of regular medical check-ups for themselves and their child at participating health centres. The assistance raised the nutritional intake of PLW in the first two years of the child's life. A follow-up survey with the participating PLW revealed that more than a third of assisted Syrian children (aged 6–23 months) achieved the minimum acceptable

diet, a 10 percent increase from the baseline. Additionally, the proportion of PLW who reported consuming five food groups in the last 24 hours, increased slightly compared with the baseline.

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 Syrians and Egyptians for vocational and on-the-job trainings, with priority given to those not receiving WFP assistance. Applications were accepted at distribution sites, through social media (Facebook page), and local cooperating partners. The recruitment campaign helped identify trainees for soft skills and food processing trainings designed to enhance the skill set of Syrian refugees and host community members. As a result, 48 trainees from both host community and Syrian refugee communities living in highly concentrated refugee areas received individual capacity-strengthening activities on hair styling from July to December 2018 [6]. In partnership with Z Academy, the courses provided livelihood support opportunities by preparing trainees for a career in the hair and nail salon industry. Upon completion of the course cycle with a minimum of 80 percent attendance, 36 trainees received CBT assistance equivalent to EGP 2,000 (USD 112) [5], supporting a total of 180 beneficiaries. Through this approach, WFP promoted job creation prospects, addressing the underlying causes of vulnerability, increasing beneficiary self-reliance, reducing the need for international assistance and enhancing social cohesion in vulnerable areas with high concentration of Syrian refugees. Following the finalisation of new partner contracts, WFP Egypt will resume implementation of livelihood vocational trainings and resilience activities in food processing in 2019, extending its reach to thousands of beneficiaries across governorates highly populated by refugees. [7]

Strategic Outcome 03

Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.

In a first-of-its-kind cross sectoral collaboration between three ministries — Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), Social Solidarity (MoSS), and Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT) — WFP launched the 'First 1,000 Days' Programme in October 2017 as a complementary 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 concerningly high. Stunting among children under 5 stood at 21 percent, with 14.2 percent overweight and 27.2 percent suffering from anaemia. Moreover, the percentage of obese and/or overweight women of reproductive age was 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 programme supported the prevention of chronic malnutrition by targeting pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 0–24 months through an integrated approach of nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific interventions. The first phase of the programme, which was implemented in three governorates in Upper Egypt (Sohag, Assiut and Qena governorates) integrated nutrition interventions within the national social safety net programmes by the Government

From July to December 2018, WFP reached 96,862 PLW and mothers of children aged 0–24 months, improving their daily nutritional status and behavioural practices. Upon meeting the conditions of regular attendance in monthly check-ups at primary health care (PHC) units, WFP provided a total of 29,673 nutritious food baskets with a value of EGP 111 (USD 6) per month, topped up to their national food subsidy card. Nutritious food basket items consisting of beans, lentils, molasses, white cheese and milk were redeemed from local retailers, totalling a value of EGP 2.9 million (USD 162,000) from July-December 2018.

PLW and mothers of children aged 0–24 months also received nutrition counselling sessions at 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).

Moreover, with the view of addressing nutrition throughout the life cycle, WFP and NNI finalised a national nutrition curriculum targeting primary school children and focusing on improving nutrition awareness and practices among children and their families. The developed IEC materials will also be used as part of the national nutrition awareness campaigns targeting school children under the newly launched Presidential Initiative to improve children's nutrition.

In a follow-up survey, results revealed that there was an increase in the proportion of assisted mothers achieving the minimum diet diversity for women by 3 percentage points, indicating an improvement in PLW's food consumption. However, results also showed that there was no significant increase in the minimum acceptable diet score of children (aged 6–24 months). This indicates the need for greater focus on nutrition counselling on child feeding practices and childhood development. Additionally, focus group discussions revealed that PLW taking part in the 'First 1,000 Days' programme increased their health-seeking

practices through visits to PHC units, particularly for nutrition services.

Based on the results of the 'First 1,000 Days' programme rapid review conducted in May 2018, WFP supported improved communication between the three ministries, resulting in the increase in the number of eligible participants from 4,566 in the beginning of 2018 to more than 15,000 by September 2018. Moreover, WFP is engaged in discussions with the Government of Egypt to incorporate the 'First 1,000 Days' programme into the '*Takaful*' national social protection programme, and to switch to cash transfers as a more sustainable and appropriate modality. The integration of the 'First 1,000 Days' programme into the Government's social safety net programme ultimately gives leverage for WFP to continue supporting the Government's national programme, as well as the continuation of WFP technical support for enhancement of information systems, including data management, information-sharing between MoSS and MoHP, and monitoring of the programme to better inform decision-making processes.

Building on the success of the programme, WFP is investing in the expansion of operational partnerships with government ministries and the private sector to widen advocacy networks and communication channels in nutrition under national initiatives to ensure consistency, maximum impact and sustainability. In collaboration with MoHP, MoSS, and private sector partners, WFP is taking a lead in the implementation of a joint national social and behavioural change communication plan to improve nutrition-related knowledge, behaviours and practices among the population nationwide and through different communication channels.

Starting July 2018, after the successful closure of the Egyptian-German Debt Swap Fund, the programme has been funded by Egypt's Government Counterpart Contributions, temporarily sustaining the monthly cash transfers on subsidy cards for beneficiaries, programme monitoring, and capacity-strengthening activities. Given the success of the programme, WFP is actively fundraising for the programme to ensure its continuity and expansion within the national social protection systems.

Strategic Outcome 04

Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted 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 capacity of smallholder farmers in rural communities to adapt to

agricultural challenges and climate changes through the rehabilitation of assets, technology transfer and diversification of incomes.

Ninety percent of smallholder farmers in Upper Egypt are heavily dependent on harvesting small plots of land (in areas of less than 0.4 hectares). With limited access to diversified economic opportunities, financial and technical support, know-how of crop loss reduction, and market linkages, smallholder farmers are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate 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.

From July to December 2018, a total of 7,442 men and 5,862 women in 53 vulnerable communities benefited from improved agricultural practices and strengthened market linkages through enhanced adaptation and resilience to climate changes. These included the provision of in-kind animal loans to 3,805 women and 2,237 men, as well as capacity-strengthening activities on various agricultural practices through 448 trainings and seminars involving 2,283 women and 4,701 men. [1]

To improve adaptation capacity of smallholder farmers, new agricultural practices were implemented 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.

Additionally, WFP introduced agro-processing to diversify and augment income sources, such as improved post-harvest practices and small-scale food processing. Following the delivery of an additional three sun-drying units (totalling five sun-drying units since 2017) in Qena, Luxor and Aswan, tomato growers were able to preserve and store their crop for extended periods of time beyond the standard crop season. This simple ten-day processing technique saved farmers from selling their fresh tomatoes when prices were at its lowest and significantly raised the market value of tomatoes. Moreover, a pomegranate arils separation and refrigerating unit was established to help pomegranate farmers increase their profit and establish a new business in Sahel Selim community in Assiut.

WFP helped develop an early warning system on weather 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. In addition, a community plan detailing mechanisms for managing climate changes was jointly developed by community members and non-governmental organizations.

To build resilience through diversifying livelihood opportunities for smallholder farmers, WFP supported 17,463 beneficiaries, 65 percent of which are women, through the provision of 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 provided to ensure sustainable animal production. WFP's support through livestock and poultry production helped diversify farmers' source of income through sustainable revolving funds. Given the success, participants requested the expansion of animal loans to include rabbits, chickens and cattle.

Through 40 focus group discussions, 100 percent of targeted communities have improved capacity to manage climatic shocks and risks (outcome indicator 1), including an overall increase of 40 percent in their annual income. For a household that lives off an annual income as little as EGP 4,812 (USD 269) from agriculture (55 percent of the region's households), this increase is substantial. On the social front, this additional income was reported to help pay for health and education household expenditures. It also provided a surplus that allowed for the purchase of food commodities that they normally could not afford such as meat, poultry, milk and eggs. Furthermore, beneficiaries acknowledged enhanced productivity by almost 60 percent and a significant improvement in the quality of crops due to the adoption of new techniques using WFP-provided seeds. Consequently, enhanced collaboration among farmers and women empowerment reduced communal tension over resources such as irrigation water. Nonetheless, farmers reported challenges in the maintenance of irrigation channels' due to neighbours' waste disposals. WFP is coordinating with the Water User Association and farmers to resolve this issue.

For effective and sustainable results, 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 early warning systems. Representatives from local communities were also involved in the planning of various activities, and the capacity of local community development associations was strengthened through trainings, enabling them to implement and sustain the activities at

village level.

Under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP started the expansion of this successful resilience-building development model into four additional villages in the Luxor Governorate. This strategic outcome also aimed to support Bedouin communities who have inadequate access to basic services and experience harsh seasonal shortage of food due to climate changes and erratic weather patterns. However, due to the lack of funding, the planned activities were not implemented, and consequently outcome indicator 2 was not measured [2]. With high donor interest in the CSP, needed funds, including contribution from the Green Climate Fund, are expected to be materialised by 2019.

Strategic Outcome 05

The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries 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 African neighbouring 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.

Accordingly, WFP supported the Egyptian Government in expanding partnerships while investing in knowledge-sharing and technological innovations. WFP provided capacity-strengthening support to national institutions with mandates in food security, nutrition and social protection. Additionally, WFP focused on improving institutional capacity to collect, manage and analyse data for evidence-based policy analysis and decision making; strengthening supply chains; promoting innovation; and establishing mechanisms for regional and global knowledge-sharing.

In 2018, WFP and the Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) participated in the Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI) International User Conference, the world's largest event dedicated to Geospatial Information System (GIS) technology [1]. During the event, the CAPMAS geospatial portal (EGY-GeoInfo) was showcased, presenting the geoportal online platform and mobile application as success stories of public-private partnership between CAPMAS, WFP and a service provider. Following the conference, WFP continued to provide CAPMAS with additional support to: finalise the second phase of the geoportal linking with 2017 census data; further develop the mobile application; and, facilitate on-the-job trainings for CAPMAS staff.

Similarly, WFP continued to support the setup and operationalisation of the Geospatial Platform for National Social Protection at the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS). The platform, which is now completed and published internally, provides geographical analysis of various statistical data, supporting social protection and development policies in Egypt.

Under the partnership agreement with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT), WFP continued its support to strengthen the national supply chain in Egypt through the development of a knowledge platform to monitor different phases of wheat supply chain and the establishment of the MoSIT geospatial online portal for more effective planning and decision-making processes. In August 2018, WFP facilitated the participation of senior government officials from MoSIT to an international training workshop on National Grain Reserve and Food System Management in China. The training workshop promoted China's experience on national grain reserve management systems, and national trading platforms to enable better access to market for smallholder farmers. The workshop also presented China's models for South-South cooperation to help address government needs and advance country-led progress towards effective grain reserve systems and storage management.

Following the workshop, WFP started working on a feasibility study to improve the efficiency of the supply chain of wheat (from harvest by smallholders up to the grain silos) in target areas to support the Government in improving Egypt's National Grain Reserve Strategy. In 2019, WFP will also work on fund mobilisation efforts to pilot technical equipment for silos.

As part of the Memorandum of Understanding between WFP and the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA), WFP supported the establishment of an online Learning Management System (LMS) for NFSA's field inspectors and stakeholders to provide them with unlimited access to various training materials. The first course uploaded on the LMS is the "ServSafe" training, an international food and beverage safety training and certificate programme. Moreover, a local private company will provide a comprehensive capacity-strengthening programme to NFSA technical staff on the design and visualisation of course materials.

WFP is also working with the Ministry of Education (MoE) to strengthen the Ministry's technical capacity for the use of automation and information management tools in support of decision-making processes. WFP is supporting the development of the MoE Geoportal, as well as data visualisation platforms, to analyse education key performance indicators necessary for informed policy and decision making.

In November 2018, WFP Egypt hosted a mission by the Libyan Government and WFP Libya to promote the exchange of best practices based on Egypt's experience in school feeding. The Libyan delegation met with Egyptian

counterparts from Egypt's MoE, MoSS, and NFSA. A draft roadmap for the start of a national school feeding programme in Libya was discussed with WFP, including necessary assessments, supply chain systems, technology, school feeding models, information management, and WFP quality standards and regulations. Following the successful visit, WFP Libya and the Libyan MoE will elaborate a roadmap for emergency school feeding programmes in Libya, starting with a pilot phase targeting 20,000 school children in the beginning of 2019.

In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, and the Luxor Governorate, WFP is working to establish the "Luxor Coordination Centre for Knowledge Sharing and Innovation to Promote Resilience in Upper Egypt", a platform to facilitate knowledge sharing in Upper Egypt to maximise the results of successful development programmes by different government and non-governmental organizations. With the establishment of this centre, it is envisioned that investments in sustainable development in Upper Egypt will be accelerated, providing for more successful and replicable models of intervention for Egypt and other countries in Africa [2].

The Government has strongly committed to share with other countries its experiences towards achieving the Egypt Sustainable Development Strategy, the SDGs, the African Union's Agenda 2063 and other internationally agreed upon development and humanitarian goals. Along these lines, WFP and the Government signed an agreement to embark on a new strategic shift in their partnership towards innovative South-South cooperation, multi-stakeholder collaboration offering capacity enhancement, and the transfer of knowledge, skills and expertise to neighbouring countries in the region [3].

During the year, WFP 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, 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 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, 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 and the National Council for Women signed a Memorandum of Understanding, advancing their collaboration on gender equality and women's empowerment to enhance social and economic opportunities for women and girls.

Moreover, WFP continued to empower women through the provision of microloans and individual capacity-strengthening activities for mothers of children participating in the school feeding programme. Monitoring of assisted households under the school feeding programme indicated positive progress towards more gender-balanced decision-making processes at household level.

In support of refugees, WFP continued to prioritise women who face difficulties in entering the labour market because of limited experience or educational attainment through individual capacity-strengthening activities. According to post-distribution monitoring results, an increase in the proportion of households where men and women jointly make decisions over the utilisation of WFP assistance was achieved. This positively signifies improvement towards equality in decision-making and control over resources, with women demonstrating greater responsibility in instigating decisions.

Through nutrition interventions under the 'First 1,000 Days' programme, WFP targeted mothers and their children to improve their nutrition and health awareness, helping break the inter-generational cycle of malnutrition. Moreover, 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 specifically targeted in animal-raising loans and agro-processing activities, helping to generate income and contributing to their financial empowerment.

Through WFP's Gender Transformation Programme (GTP), WFP staff's technical capacity on gender equality and communications were strengthened to ensure

processes and operations at organizational and programme levels are gender-transformative [2]. Moreover, according to WFP's Gender and Age Marker [3], the Country Strategic Plan 2018–2023 received a coding of 3, indicating contribution of WFP programmes towards gender equality.

As part of the UN Gender Thematic Group, WFP participated in the '16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence' campaign through awareness-raising activities in schools and communities, as well as through a partnership with UN Women and private companies Beano's and La Poire Café, which extended the campaign to all store branches nationwide. In parallel, a WFP social media campaign garnered the support of celebrities and influencers using the hashtag #HearMeToo. In addition, WFP collaborated with UN Women through the 'HerStory Zero Hunger Edit-a-thon' at the Bibliotheca Alexandria and Assiut University, where 416 youth wrote and edited articles on gender, food security and nutrition.

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 response, WFP's programme targeting, and implementation were informed by beneficiary needs and participation, with emphasis on gender, context, and protection implemented through various measures to ensure that food assistance did not expose beneficiaries to any form of harm.

WFP's cash-based transfer modality positively contributed to the general safety of assisted refugees and vulnerable host community members. Ninety percent of monthly assistance was provided through electronic vouchers (e-vouchers), where beneficiaries travelled only once to collect their cards from nearby locations. During voucher distributions, crowd control measures and security guards helped oversee safe collection of assistance, especially by women and other vulnerable groups. Moreover, priority for the distribution of 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 established.

Beneficiaries were given ample time to redeem their monthly assistance at WFP-contracted shops, strategically located in areas highly populated by refugees, thereby reducing queuing time and crowding. As a result, a high proportion of beneficiaries accessed their assistance without any protection challenges. This was seen in WFP's monitoring of protection issues, which revealed that about 100 percent of surveyed beneficiaries did not encounter any safety or protection issues when going or returning from WFP assistance sites. Likewise, WFP's household survey with assisted families of its school feeding programme revealed that none encountered safety or protection issues when traveling to or from the assisted school sites.

Through WFP 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 traveling risks. Additionally, WFP collaborated with MoSIT to establish new retailers in areas not originally served by the existing retailer network.

Similarly, WFP responded positively to smallholder farmers' requests for the rescheduling of women trainings to ensure the safety of women and avoiding having them walk back home late. Additionally, to ensure the participation of beneficiaries, training venues were selected through a consultative process to select appropriate and convenient locations that can be easily reached by beneficiaries while reducing their commute. It is also worth noting that smallholder farmers benefiting from WFP-supported irrigation systems expressed that the irrigation channels have 'saved their lives' by providing safety and security, as they no longer face communal clashes over limited water resources.

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. Through the quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) survey, WFP 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. WFP used text messages to relay information regarding distribution of assistance and voucher redemption process. Complaint boxes were present at distribution sites, with a 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.

According to monitoring results, a high majority of assisted refugees reported being satisfied with WFP assistance, noting the desire to increase the voucher value to allow them to purchase non-food items such as hygiene products. However, the proportion of beneficiaries who were aware of the selection criteria for assistance was low at 22 percent for both men and women; only 27 percent of beneficiaries knew how to contact WFP, signifying a need to re-assess the means of delivering information to refugees. Yet, most beneficiaries were aware of the value of assistance.

Within WFP's school feeding and livelihoods support activities, WFP prepared NGOs, teachers and retailers with needed information to serve as primary points-of-contact. Regular meetings and capacity strengthening activities were offered to government partners to provide information and develop skills to communicate with beneficiaries. Additionally, WFP continued the use of a centralised hotline for complaints and announced assistance-related information through text messages. Based on WFP's quarterly monitoring visits [1], results revealed that about 54 percent of beneficiaries knew the value of assistance, 48 percent were aware of the targeting criteria, 51 percent were aware of distribution timing and location, and 19 percent were informed of channels for assistance and complaints. The rather low percentages may be attributed to the illiteracy of 44 percent of visited beneficiaries, calling for more diversified means of communication.

Participants in the 'First 1,000 Days' programme were informed of programme updates through their local Family Health Units. This proved to be effective as beneficiaries were able to build trust with physicians, nurses and community health workers. The participants 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 smallholder farmer support activities, 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 effective in informing and encouraging the participation of target groups. Beneficiaries noted that the Facebook page,

project e-mail address, and local Community Development Association were particularly efficient in addressing complaints, suggestions and providing requested information.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

Egypt is a food-deficit country, making the national food system sensitive to fluctuations in global commodity prices and the availability of foreign reserves. According to the 2017 Synthesis Report, major internal threats to sustained local food systems include rapid population growth and declining per capita land availability, land use conversion into urban settlements, soil degradation, sand encroachment and desertification, water scarcity, and climate change.

With a view to achieving food security and improving the livelihood of rural inhabitants through the efficient use of development resources, and utilisation of the geopolitical and environmental advantages of different agro-ecological regions, the Government of Egypt developed the National Agricultural Strategy 2030, and the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, prioritising support for smallholder farmers. To help strengthen smallholder farmers rural communities' capacity to adapt and mitigate the effects of environmental challenges, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR), is implementing a multi-year project [1] through rehabilitation of assets, technology transfer and diversification of incomes [2].

Based on project monitoring conducted by MALR, the project contributed towards land consolidation efforts, removing barriers between fragmented land plots and increasing land available for cultivation by 20–25 percent. By simultaneously growing two or more crops, intercropping helped farmers economize the use of water, fertilizers, and pesticides, reducing the negative environmental impact of their activities. This indicates a significant improvement as farmers were noted to over-exploit water and increase fertilizer usage to enhance productivity prior to project interventions.

The project's use of heat-tolerant varieties, solar-powered irrigation for water pumping, changes of sowing dates, and intercropping, reduced climate-induced productivity losses, with a recorded decrease of 25–30 percent in fertiliser and water usage. Likewise, through the water users' associations, irrigation schedules and canal lining resulted in a 25–30 percent reduction in water usage with ongoing efforts to manage effluent from neighbouring farmer communities. With the establishment of early warning systems to better inform farmers on preparation and mitigation measures for anticipated weather shocks, the project

also reduced crop losses by 60 percent, supporting farmers to reduce their fertilizer usage to compensate for losses.

Within office premises, WFP Egypt has also taken proactive measures to protect and offset negative impacts on the environment. In 2018, WFP Egypt submitted greenhouse gas and energy, waste and water information as part of WFP's environmental footprinting exercise, marking significant savings in the amount of paper, water, gas and oil used. Additionally, WFP Egypt was noted to be among the top 5 participants in the World Environment Day activities, with staff pledging to reduce waste from single-use plastics. Moving forward, WFP Egypt will establish a green rooftop on an area of 800 m². Promoting a fully green approach, WFP Egypt will use recycled materials from various operations and food distributions to create fixtures and seating's in the garden. The green roof is expected to contribute to building a healthy environment, promoting staff productivity and well-being.

South-South Cooperation

Over the years, the Government of Egypt, the Luxor Governorate and WFP have engaged in innovative and highly successful livelihood support, social protection and education interventions among selected vulnerable communities in Luxor, as well as in other governorates in Upper Egypt. Interventions undertaken in Luxor have proven to be particularly successful, and were considered by the Government of Egypt to be a major contribution to their efforts towards building climate change resilience and enhancing food security and livelihoods of Egypt's most vulnerable communities.

WFP and the Government of Egypt, through the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, have initiated the establishment of the '**Luxor Coordination Centre for Knowledge Sharing and Innovation to Promote Resilience in Upper Egypt**', offering effective examples and models of collaboration among different governmental and civil society institutions, academia and research, and local communities through innovative South-South, multi-stakeholder collaboration in Egypt.

Being the first of its kind in Egypt, the Luxor Centre will serve to:

- Provide a knowledge platform for collaboration, knowledge-sharing, technology transfers and exchange of expertise across sectors and between agencies and institutions;
- Advocate for continued learning, building life skills and behavioural change to contribute to inclusive economic growth, employment and productive and income opportunities; and
- Enhance coordination and quality of international development cooperation by fostering synergies among partners, optimising use of resources and comparative advantages.

The various activities that will be initiated and facilitated by the Luxor Centre will be designed to address the needs of local communities, especially women, youth, people living with disabilities and those in rural areas who are highly exposed to social, economic and environmental shocks. Focus areas of activities will include the following:

- **Livelihood support and resilience building:** climate proofing of agriculture-based livelihoods, enhancing farmers' productive capacity including linking farmers to markets;
- **Mastering risk management and climate governance;**
- **Promoting green economy:** including improved resources management for environmentally sustainable production;

- **Enhancing value chains:** ensuring better efficiency and higher profit for farmers, supporting fortification efforts to make products more nutritious;
- **Increasing access to knowledge and promoting continued learning, and new technological tools;**
- **Fostering inclusion and protection:** by linking to other on-going initiatives in resilience building, social protection, and education; and
- **Fostering partnerships:** effective multi-stakeholder engagement for integrated resilience building and livelihood support.

In December 2018, on the occasion of WFP's 50th anniversary in Egypt, WFP and the Government of Egypt formalised a new strategic shift towards South-South and triangular cooperation through an agreement establishing the **WFP Egypt South-South Cooperation Platform and Coordination Mechanism for Africa in Egypt**. Complementary to the Luxor Centre, the agreement supports the expansion of WFP and the Government's engagement with African and neighbouring countries including Sudan, Ethiopia and Libya to exchange expertise and knowledge in support of the achievement towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 (Zero Hunger), achieving food security and improved nutrition. It also aims at facilitating the sharing of country experiences, knowledge, skills, information and innovations for ending hunger and poverty and to establish linkages with African Union affiliated knowledge and information-sharing platforms on SDG 2 and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

It is envisaged that pooling of capacities through South-South cooperation will also foster collaboration and complementarities between the WFP Egypt South-South cooperation platform and other WFP centres of excellence worldwide.

Figures and Indicators

Data Notes

Summary

[1] Attendance and retention rates are measured for boys and girls throughout the 2018 scholastic year.

[2] Officially named the “Luxor Coordination Centre for Knowledge Sharing and Innovation to Promote Resilience in Upper Egypt”.

[3] To find out more about WFP’s Community Hubs Initiative, please refer to the Strategic Outcome 1 section of this report or WFP Egypt’s TICSP Annual Country Report highlight story.

[4] To find out more about WFP’s Luxor Coordination Centre and the newly signed agreement to promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation, please refer to this report’s highlight story.

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School children at WFP-assisted community schools

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, Eretria, 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.

Programme performance

[1] This value does not include funds received in 2018 allocated for 2019 as this narrative reports only on funds received for the first half year (July 2018 – December 2018) of the CSP.

[2] Livelihood and capacity-strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, with a focus on adolescents.

[3] The official name of the centre is the “Luxor Coordination Centre for Knowledge Sharing and Innovation to Promote Resilience in Upper Egypt”

Strategic outcome 01

[1] WFP complements that National School Feeding Programme by assisting governorates not reached through the national programme’s food assistance. As of August 2018, distribution has only taken place in 5 governorates, as governorates no longer covered by the EU fund in year 5 have depleted their remaining warehouse stock.

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

[3] WFP received an official clearance to monitor a sample of 5 percent of public schools; this will be conducted following the distribution in public schools in

- 2019.
- [4] In 5 governorates: Assiut, Aswan, Luxor, Menya and Sohag.
 - [5] Livelihood trainings were based on the International Labour Organization's "Get Ahead for Women in Enterprise" training package.
 - [6] With an additional balance of funds, WFP was able to rehabilitate an additional 11 schools, exceeding the target of 78 schools.
 - [7] Due to delays in obtaining clearances for the implementation of teachers' training activities, the launch of the trainings was delayed; hence, only 670 teachers were trained during the period.
 - [8] 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 aiming to promote a society that learns, thinks and innovates.
 - [9] To find out more about WFP's Community Hubs Initiative, please refer to WFP Egypt's TICSP Annual Country Report highlight story.
 - [10] Baseline data for many of the new outcome indicators under the CSP were only collected in Sept. 2018 hence, the follow-up values will be measured in 2019.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] The Sohag Community Development Association for Women and Children's Situations Improvement.
- [2] Corporate Emergency Evaluation of the WFP Regional Response to the Syrian Crisis: <https://www.wfp.org/content/evaluation-wfps-regional-response-syrian-crisis-2015-2017>
- [3] Five targeted areas: Alexandria, Damietta, Greater Cairo, Mansoura, and Marsa Matrouh.
- [4] Across 3 governorates: Greater Cairo, Alexandria and Damietta.
- [5] EGP 400 per average household size of 5 members.
- [6] Following the successful completion of vocational trainings under the previous Country Programme in June 2018, all service provider contracts were renewed under the new Country Programme. This led to the delayed initiation of vocational trainings in November 2018.
- [7] Food processing activities had previously been completed in June 2018.

Strategic outcome 04

- [1] 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 – reflecting a high rate of over-achievement of targets.
- [2] Baseline data (valued at zero) was collected for indicator 2 (the proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base) in October 2018, in preparation for food-assistance-for-assets activities that will take place in 2019.

Strategic outcome 05

- [1] The conference is held annually in the United States with more than 15,000 attendees.
- [2] To find out more about WFP's Luxor Coordination Centre and the newly-signed agreement to promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation, please refer to this report's highlight story.
- [3] In 2019, WFP will support the piloting of some African Union Development Agency programmes as part of its South-South cooperation activities under Strategic Outcome 5.

On the output indicator "Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed": This indicator was not met during the first half of 2018, as it is yet to be implemented in 2019 in collaboration with UNICEF.

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] Including budgeting, reporting and programme implementation.

[3] Through the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring (GaM M) tool, WFP measures the extent to which gender and age are integrated in the implementation of each activity of a Country Strategic Plan (CSP) each year. Assessments for the 2018 GAM M code for the CSP's 5 Strategic Outcomes are currently ongoing.

Protection

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

Accountability to affected populations

[1] School feeding monitoring visits were conducted in about 20 percent of assisted community schools. Monitoring in public schools has not been carried out pending monitoring clearance from the Government.

Environment

[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] For more detailed information on the various interventions implemented through the “Building Resilient Food Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region” project, please refer to Strategic Outcome 4 section of the report.

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	507,625	219,901	43.3%
	female	785,375	338,731	43.1%
	total	1,293,000	558,632	43.2%
By Age Group				
Adults (18 years plus)	male	111,055	94,814	85.4%
	female	287,145	154,670	53.9%
	total	398,200	249,484	62.7%
Children (5-18 years)	male	372,930	104,585	28.0%
	female	465,295	155,703	33.5%
	total	838,225	260,288	31.1%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Children (under 5 years)	male	23,640	20,502	86.7%
	female	32,935	28,358	86.1%
	total	56,575	48,860	86.4%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Refugee	89,000	77,650	87.2%
Resident	1,204,000	480,983	39.9%

Annual Food Distribution (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.			
Rice	2,880	947	32.9%
High Energy Biscuits	3,427	352	10.3%
Vegetable Oil	265	121	45.8%
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted 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: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.			
Cash	0	0	-
Value Voucher	4,320,000	160,403	3.7%

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round			
Cash	87,120	4,024	4.6%
Value Voucher	11,946,000	10,832,382	90.7%
Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.			
Commodity Voucher	0	161,660	-
Value Voucher	6,000,000	0	-

Output Indicators

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 01: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.				
Output A: Targeted households of community schools students, particularly women in those households, receive livelihood support that improve their access to food				
Act 02. Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.				
Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	1800.0	1883.0	104.6
Output C: School children benefit from a universal-access school meals programme contributing to the satisfaction of their basic food needs				
Act 01. Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.				
Number of people trained	individual	200.0	211.0	105.5
Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	individual	800.0	670.0	83.8
Output L: School children benefit from physically upgraded schools and enhanced educational services.				
Act 01. Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.				
Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	78.0	89.0	114.1
Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food				
Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round				
Output C: Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities to improve their resilience				
Act 03. Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.				
Number of people trained	individual	100.0	48.0	48.0
Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable				
Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030				
Output C: Smallholder farmers benefit from improved agricultural practices and inputs and enhanced market linkages to improve their adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change				
Act 05. Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.				
Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	25.0	448.0	1,792.0
Number of people trained	individual	2000.0	6984.0	349.2

Detailed Indicator	Unit	Target Value	Actual Value	% Achieved
Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs				
Strategic Outcome 05: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030				
Output C: Egypt's Government has enhanced programmes and systems for evidence-based policy development, targeting and delivery of social protection and resilience-building interventions for vulnerable rural and urban communities				
Act 06. Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.				
Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	100.0	91.0	91.0
Output N*: School children benefit from physically-upgraded schools with focus on sanitation to improve their access to education				
Act 08. Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed				
Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed	unit	-	-	0.0

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: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.								
Outcome Indicator: Attendance rate								
Egypt	-	-	male	89.00	93.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	92.00	91.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	90.00	92.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
Egypt	-	Commodity Voucher	male	11.90	-	<11.90	<11.90	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	9.95	-	<9.95	<9.95	
			overall	11.54	-	<11.54	<11.54	
		Food	male	12.82	-	<12.82	<12.82	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	12.82	-	<12.82	<12.82	
			overall	12.82	-	<12.82	<12.82	
Outcome Indicator: Enrolment rate								
Egypt	-	-	male	8	3	≥6	≥6	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	1	0	≥6	≥6	
			overall	3	1	≥6	≥6	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Egypt	-	Commodity Voucher	male	86.90	-	≥86.90	≥86.90	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	82.40	-	≥82.40	≥82.40	
			overall	84.60	-	≥84.60	≥84.60	
		Food	male	85.40	-	≥85.40	≥85.40	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	85.40	-	≥85.40	≥85.40	
			overall	85.40	-	≥85.40	≥85.40	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Egypt	-	Commodity Voucher	male	10.40	-	<10.40	<10.40	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	13.70	-	<13.70	<13.70	
			overall	12.10	-	<12.10	<12.10	
		Food	male	11.80	-	<11.80	<11.80	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	11.80	-	<11.80	<11.80	
			overall	11.80	-	<11.80	<11.80	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Egypt	-	Commodity Voucher	male	2.70	-	<2.70	<2.70	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	3.90	-	<3.90	<3.90	
			overall	3.30	-	<3.30	<3.30	
		Food	male	2.80	-	<2.80	<2.80	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	2.80	-	<2.80	<2.80	
			overall	2.80	-	<2.80	<2.80	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection	
Egypt	-	Commodity Voucher	male	18.30	-	<18.30	<18.30	Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06	
			female	11.50	-	<11.50	<11.50		
			overall	16.80	-	<16.80	<16.80		
		Food	male	16.00	-	<16.00	<16.00		Base Value: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	16.00	-	<16.00	<16.00		
			overall	16.00	-	<16.00	<16.00		
Outcome Indicator: Retention rate									
Egypt	-	-	male	96.00	97.00	≥85.00	≥85.00	Base Value: 2017.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Latest Follow-up: 2018.10, WFP programme monitoring, CP Report Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06	
			female	95.00	97.00	≥85.00	≥85.00		
			overall	95.00	97.00	≥85.00	≥85.00		
Strategic Result 1 - Everyone has access to food									
Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round									
Outcome Indicator: Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)									
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	11.52	11.26	≤11.52	≤11.52	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06	
			female	12.02	10.69	≤12.02	≤12.02		
			overall	11.63	11.11	≤11.63	≤11.63		
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score									

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	79.40	92.40	≥79.40	≥79.40	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	84.60	93.10	≥84.60	≥84.60	
			overall	80.60	92.70	≥80.60	≥80.60	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score								
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	17.10	5.90	≤17.10	≤17.10	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	13.50	5.20	≤13.50	≤13.50	
			overall	16.20	5.50	≤16.20	≤16.20	
Outcome Indicator: Food Consumption Score / Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score								
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	3.50	1.80	≤3.50	≤3.50	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	1.90	1.70	≤1.90	≤1.90	
			overall	3.20	1.70	≤3.20	≤3.20	
Outcome Indicator: Food Expenditure Share								
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	18.20	10.00	≤18.20	≤18.20	Base Value: 2018.06, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, PDM Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	5.80	10.30	≤5.80	≤5.80	
			overall	15.40	10.10	≤15.40	≤15.40	

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Outcome Indicator: Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	42.00	46.00	≥42.00	≥42.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	28.00	38.70	≥28.00	≥28.00	Base Value: 2018.05, WFP programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	27.80	38.10	≥27.80	≥27.80	
			overall	28.00	38.40	≥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 programme monitoring, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	52.00	55.00	≥52.00	≥50.00	
Outcome Indicator: Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Egypt	-	-	male	30.60	32.60	>70.00	>70.00	Base Value: 2018.01, WFP survey, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	34.40	30.00	>70.00	>70.00	
			overall	32.40	31.20	>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, Baseline Survey Latest Follow-up: 2018.09, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	65.00	62.00	≥65.00	≥65.00	
			overall	65.00	62.00	≥65.00	≥65.00	
Strategic Result 4 - Food systems are sustainable								
Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted 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								
Egypt	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Latest Follow-up: 2018.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	100.00	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: 2017.12, WFP programme monitoring, WFP Monitoring Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	0	-	≥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 food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women								
Egypt	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.01 Latest Follow-up: 2018.12 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	40.00	40.00	=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 jointly made by women and men								
Egypt	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	7	10.00	=50.00	=50.00	
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	45.50	43.90	=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: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	17.00	2	=25.00	=25.00	
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	14.00	9.60	=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								

Target / Location	Modalities	Activities	Gender	Base Value	Latest Follow Up	Year End Target	CSP End Target	Date/Source/Means of Collection
Egypt	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	76.00	88.00	=25.00	=25.00	
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	-	-	-	-	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	-	-	-	-	
			overall	40.50	46.50	=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: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	100.00	100.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	100.00	100.00	≥90.00	≥90.00	
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	100.00	96.30	≥90.00	≥90.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	96.90	93.50	≥90.00	≥90.00	
			overall	98.70	95.20	≥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								
Cross-cutting Indicator: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)								
Egypt	-	-	male	60.00	51.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	72.00	51.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	73.50	51.00	≥80.00	≥80.00	
Syrian Refugees	-	-	male	71.40	49.50	≥80.00	≥80.00	Base Value: 2018.06 Latest Follow-up: 2018.09 Year end Target: 2018.12 CSP end Target: 2023.06
			female	30.90	48.90	≥80.00	≥80.00	
			overall	53.80	49.30	≥80.00	≥80.00	

World Food Programme

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School children at WFP-assisted community schools

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

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (July 2018 - December 2023)

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	Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.	Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.	355,103	0	0	0	0	0
		Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	14,208,117	15,144,907	0	15,144,907	4,656,306	10,488,601
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	13,114,857	18,660,550	0	18,660,550	11,247,385	7,413,165
		Non Activity Specific	0	51,656	0	51,656	0	51,656
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			27,678,078	33,857,113	0	33,857,113	15,903,691

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Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (July 2018 - December 2023)

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
2	Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.	Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months), and support related activities such as awareness raising.	7,650,631	151,246	0	151,246	124,215	27,031
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,650,631	151,246	0	151,246	124,215	27,031
4	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030	Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.	5,978,075	2,420,533	0	2,420,533	526,844	1,893,689
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			5,978,075	2,420,533	0	2,420,533	526,844	1,893,689

Annual Country Report - Donor Version

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2018 (July 2018 - December 2023)

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
5	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	703,651	0	0	0	0	0
		Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	395,419	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,099,070	0	0	0	0	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	5,711,499	0	5,711,499	0	5,711,499
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	5,711,499	0	5,711,499	0	5,711,499
Total Direct Operational Cost			42,405,853	42,140,390	0	42,140,390	16,554,750	25,585,640
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			1,483,537	1,355,226	0	1,355,226	901,337	453,889
Total Direct Costs			43,889,391	43,495,616	0	43,495,616	17,456,087	26,039,529
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			2,852,810	2,799,914		2,799,914	2,799,914	0
Grand Total			46,742,201	46,295,530	0	46,295,530	20,256,001	26,039,529

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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 (July 2018 - December 2023)

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan*	Expenditures
Egypt	46,742,201	25,281,713	20,256,001
<i>*Original Implementation Plan as per the Management Plan 2018</i>			

