

SAVING
LIVES

CHANGING
LIVES



Egypt Annual Country Report 2019

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023



World Food
Programme

Table of contents

Summary	3
Context and Operations	6
CSP financial overview	8
Programme Performance	9
Strategic outcome 01	9
Strategic outcome 02	10
Strategic outcome 03	12
Strategic outcome 04	14
Strategic outcome 05	16
Cross-cutting Results	18
Progress towards gender equality	18
Protection	18
Accountability to affected populations	19
Environment	20
SheCan Campaign	21
Data Notes	21
Figures and Indicators	26
WFP contribution to SDGs	26
Beneficiaries by Age Group	28
Beneficiaries by Residence Status	28
Annual Food Transfer	28
Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher	29
Strategic Outcome and Output Results	30
Cross-cutting Indicators	40

Summary

Marking a notable year, 2019 brought about significant milestones and prospects for WFP in Egypt. In alignment with Egypt's Vision 2030, WFP's 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan continued to complement national priorities in tackling underlying causes of food insecurity, poverty, and malnutrition through social protection, nutrition, smallholders resilience building, humanitarian assistance and capacity strengthening. Through this comprehensive development approach, WFP's interventions complemented the Government's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and the African Union's Agenda 2063.

Starting the year on a high note, WFP Executive Director met with the President of Egypt, affirming WFP's support to Egypt's inclusive development efforts, particularly towards SDGs 2 and 17. The President highlighted food security, social protection, rural development, youth and women empowerment as priority areas for collaboration, and affirmed Egypt's support for the scale-up of successful WFP programmes.

Contributing to social protection, WFP supported capacity strengthening for the National School Feeding Programme through policy work with the Ministry of Education. In parallel, WFP provided nutritious in-school snacks, and conditional take-home entitlements [1], reaching about 2.6 million children and family members. Additionally, WFP expanded its Community Hubs initiative to 7 governorates [2], offering an innovative platform for rural development, knowledge-sharing and integrated services. Through this pioneering programme, about 2,000 schools and 4,000 education personnel gained access to online learning platforms. Similarly, WFP's livelihoods programme enabled over 50,000 women to increase their incomes by 30-50 percent through micro-projects, helping secure adequate food and education for their children.

Moreover, WFP contributed to national priorities for women and girls' empowerment through education, and prevention of malnutrition through the First 1,000 Days Programme [3], among other initiatives. On the organizational level, WFP completed the WFP Gender Transformation Programme through improved awareness, and gender-sensitive programming. WFP expanded on gender-focused partnerships with the National Council for Women, UN Women and Arab Women Enterprise Fund.

On the humanitarian front, WFP implemented the 'One Refugee Policy' to include the most vulnerable and food-insecure refugees in Egypt regardless of their nationality. This allowed WFP to extend assistance to an additional 24,000 refugees of 7 different nationalities [4], reaching a total of 101,000 refugees through general food assistance. WFP also provided nutrition assistance to 4,000 pregnant and lactating refugee women and vocational trainings to 1,000 Syrian refugees and host community members for enhanced livelihoods.

In alignment with Egypt's nutrition priorities, WFP supported the National Presidential Initiative '100 Million Healthy Lives', addressing the double burden of malnutrition, including the screening of 12 million primary school children for anaemia, obesity and stunting. Together with the National Nutrition Institute and the School Health Insurance Organization, WFP provided technical support to health care staff, and supported national mass media platforms to improve awareness and practices on healthy nutrition.

WFP assisted around 25,000 Bedouins living in remote areas in border governorates, through food assistance-for-assets activities. WFP also helped strengthen the resilience of about 90,000 vulnerable smallholder farmers in Upper Egypt [5], through an integrated package of interventions that support adaptation to climate change, enhanced agricultural productive capacities and diversified livelihoods.

Further, the use of information management systems and Geo-portals proved to be transformative in Government capacity-strengthening. WFP provided technical support to several key ministries through the development of knowledge sharing and visualization platforms for evidence-based policy analysis and decision-making [6].

The year also marked the launch of new partnerships with academic and national banking institutions to promote employment and financial inclusion of youth and women. New strategic partners include universities, the Egyptian Agricultural Bank, National Bank of Egypt, E-finance and Banque Misr. Additionally, WFP signed an agreement with the Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs to collaborate on irregular migration issues, highlighting the importance of Egypt as a pass-through country and the need to ensure acceptable living conditions for vulnerable populations.

The focus on youth was further emphasized with WFP's first-time representation in the 2019 World Youth Forum hosted by the Egyptian President. Recognizing the notable results achieved, WFP Executive Director highlighted the importance of youth in achieving food security and sustainable development through financial inclusion, education, skill building, and innovation. The ED underscored food security as a means to ensure peace, security, and economic growth and WFP's commitment to support Egypt on this path.

2,743,699

Total Beneficiaries in 2019

of which 42,564 is the estimated number of people with disabilities (17,025 Female, 25,539 Male)

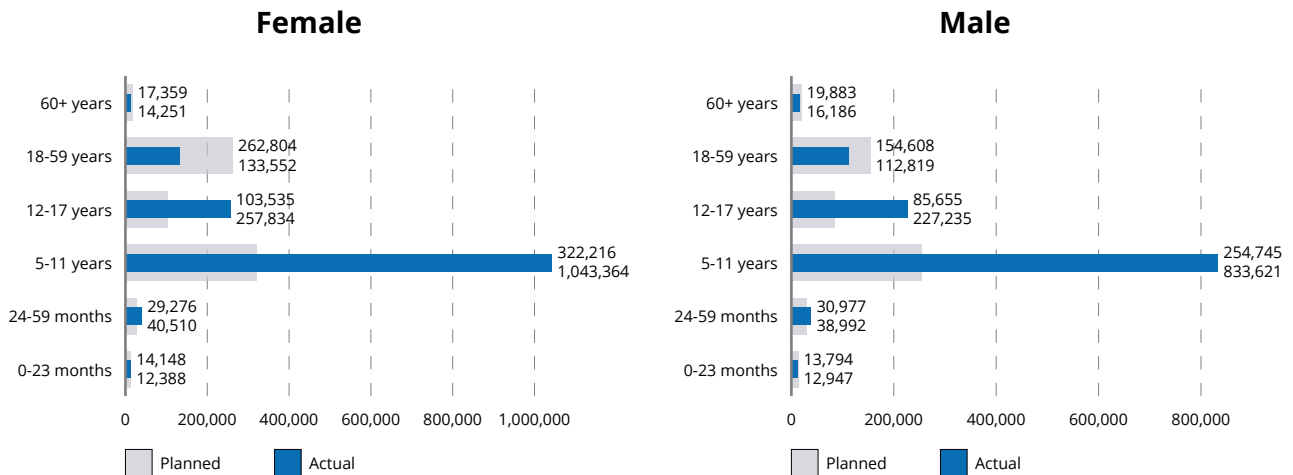


55% female

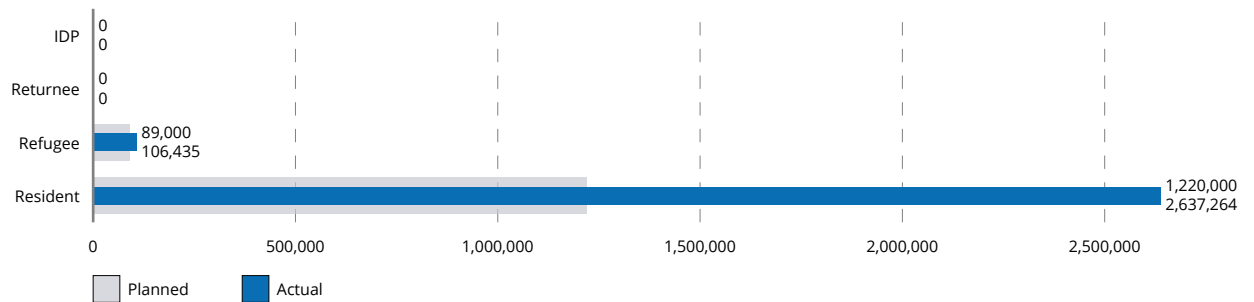


45% male

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



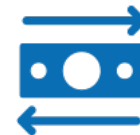
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Total Food and CBT

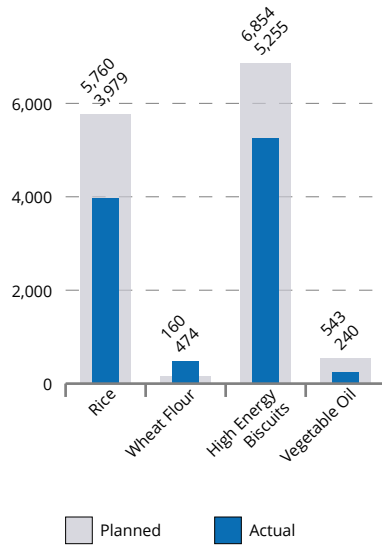


9,948 mt
total actual food transferred in 2019
of 13,318 mt total planned

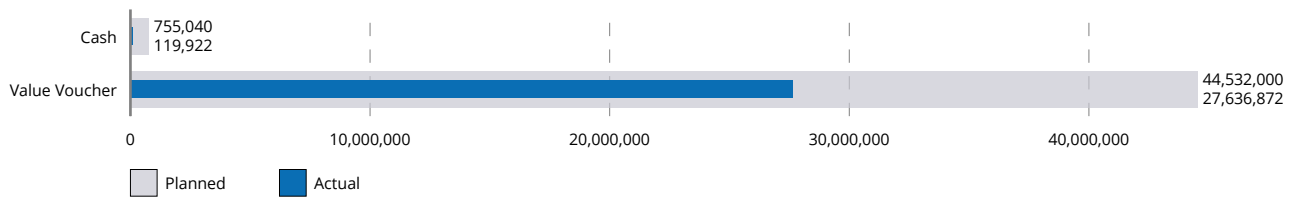


US\$ 27,756,794
total actual cash transferred in 2019
of \$US 45,287,040 total planned

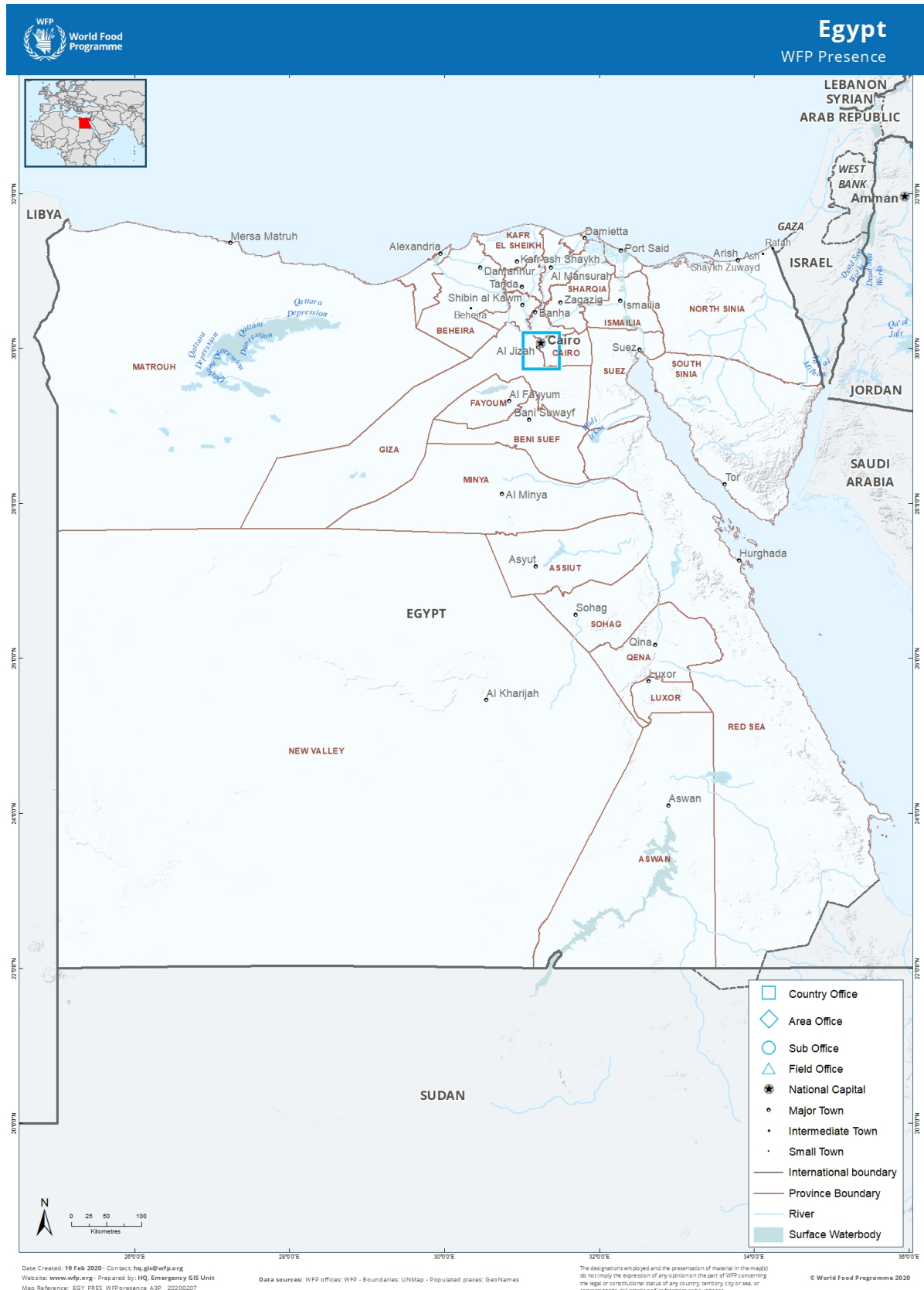
Annual Food Transfer



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and Operations



Egypt is the most populous country in North Africa and the Arab world with a growing population of 98.1 million [1], making it an influential regional geopolitical actor. Despite being classified as a middle-income country, Egypt faces a set of long-standing development challenges, including poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, spatial and social disparity, gender-based inequality, environmental degradation as well as climatic changes and risks.

Egypt ranks 116 on the 2019 Human Development Index out of 189 countries. The implementation of national economic and financial reforms along with the gradual restoration of confidence and stability are starting to yield positive results on macroeconomic and financial indicators. In 2016, Egypt launched the Egypt Vision 2030, a ten-pillar roadmap constituting Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy for achieving the 2030 Agenda. As highlighted in

Egypt's Voluntary National Review 2018, Egypt transformed the design, delivery and scope of national social protection programmes such as Takaful and Karama [2] and the National School Feeding Programme to better support vulnerable groups. These reforms contributed to an improved real gross domestic product, reaching 5.6 percent in June 2019 – a significant improvement compared to 4.2 percent in June 2017 [3].

According to the 2019 Global Hunger Index, Egypt suffers from a moderate level of hunger, ranking 61 of 117 countries. Affordability, food quality and food safety remain 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 a 21.4 percent stunting rate, 16 percent overweight and/or obesity rate, and 5.5 percent underweight rate of children under 5 years of age [4].

Through the National Strategic Plan for Pre-University Education (2014-2030), the Government aims to achieve full coverage through its National School Feeding Programme and to increase the nutritional value of school meals to meet 50 percent of student's nutritional requirements. WFP's school feeding programme complements the national programme by targeting schools in areas with high dropout rates through the provision of healthy school snacks and nutrition awareness-raising interventions.

According to the 2020 Global Gender Gap Index, Egypt falls behind in gender equality, ranking 134 out of 153 countries, especially in women economic and political empowerment [5]. With an increasing awareness 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, including high education dropout rates and low women economic participation. Through its strategic partnership with NCW, WFP promotes women's social and economic empowerment through livelihood support, the 'First 1,000 Days' programme and WFP's Gender Transformation Programme [6].

By December 2019, 129,210 refugees from Syria were registered with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Egypt, in addition to 125,516 refugees and asylum-seekers from Sudan, Ethiopia, Eritrea, South Sudan and 54 other countries (52 percent men and 48 percent women) [7]. The cumulative impact of economic reforms on inflation rates is expected to continue to diminish the purchasing capacity of households for host communities and refugees. One main difference, however, is the access Egyptians have to social protection packages to alleviate the impacts of the country's economic reforms, for which refugees and asylum-seekers are not eligible. In response, starting May 2019, WFP started implementing the "One Refugee Policy" to include the most in need and food insecure refugees regardless of their nationality. In 2019, WFP supported vulnerable refugees and host communities through two main activities of relief and livelihood interventions including General Food Assistance for about 77,000 refugees from Syria and 24,000 refugees from 7 other countries [8], nutrition support for 4,000 pregnant and lactating refugee women, and resilience-building for 1,000 refugees and host community members.

To help address Egypt's development challenges, WFP's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2018- 2023 focuses on consolidating past achievements and building on lessons learned. The CSP emphasizes institutional support in social protection, food security and nutrition; acceleration and scale-up of innovation in development; promotion of vulnerable rural communities' long-term resilience to climate change; and knowledge and technology transfer for South-South and triangular cooperation. Further, WFP ensures the integration of gender equality and women and youth empowerment across all activities with consideration to gender, age and geographic disparities to ensure equal access to WFP assistance.

Regional integration, stability and prosperity are prerequisites for the realization of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). WFP, in partnership with the Government of Egypt, cooperates with other UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, private-sector partners and civil society organizations to develop and implement an approach that fosters inclusive economic growth and resilience, supporting the most vulnerable communities to meet their food, health, education and livelihood needs, consequently contributing to all 17 SDGs.

CSP financial overview

In July 2018, WFP Egypt launched its Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2018-2023 with a budget of USD 458 million [1]. During its first full year in 2019, the CSP was resourced at 67 percent of its needs-based requirement of USD 98.8 million with a high implementation rate of 80 percent [2]. The adequate funding level marks an improvement in funding over that of 58 percent received in the first half-year of the CSP in 2018.

CSP funding mostly comprised of directed contributions of non-flexible funds, leading to significant funding differences among Strategic Outcomes [3] over the year. The largest contributions were made by the USA, Germany, and the Private Sector. Other funds included contributions from WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee and Egypt's Government Counterpart Contributions which allowed for the smooth continuation of flagship programmes under Strategic Outcomes 2 and 4. In line with WFP's Gender Policy 2015-2020, 11 percent of project funds were committed to gender equality activities, further contributing to gender-focused interventions detailed in this report.

With high donor interest, Strategic Outcome 2 exceeded its needs-based plan with a 136 percent funding rate. This was due to the launch of the 'One Refugee Policy' [4] in May 2019 for which the timing of funds played a critical role in reaching additional beneficiaries and preventing shortfalls of resources. To account for the expansion in beneficiaries, WFP is undergoing a budget revision for 2020 onwards. Moreover, Strategic Outcome 1 and 5 were resourced at 53 percent and 71 percent respectively while Strategic Outcomes 3 and 4 experienced considerable shortfalls due to delays in expected funds. It is worth noting that funding levels for Strategic Outcome 1 decreased in the second half of 2019 following the successful closure of multi-year contributions from the European Union and Canada.

Given fluctuations in domestic prices of goods and services, and the global foreign currency market, WFP took on mitigation measures against increasing implementation costs and foreign exchange losses on donors' contributions. Measures included periodical market surveys and assessments, regular internal financial status reports, budget monitoring through WFP's Resource Management Committee, reallocation of funds among budget lines in accordance to donor conditions, and negotiations with donors for the receipt of large tranches to minimize unanticipated exchange rate fluctuations.

Overall, WFP made remarkable progress in implementing its Resource Mobilization Strategy which translated into funding resources, expected funds, and the establishment of innovative partnerships. WFP's Resource Mobilization Strategy focuses on a three-pronged approach: (1) cultivating relationships with current donors; (2) reaching out to new donors whose interests align with WFP's; and (3) leveraging strong relationships with the Government. Through its strategy, WFP expanded its donor portfolio with the inclusion of the private sector and financial institutions, with a focus on local-for-local partnerships. This included partnerships with PepsiCo, Shell Egypt, and Sawiris Foundation for Development which WFP is the first United Nations (UN) Agency to partner with.

Additionally, a contribution of USD 4 million under WFP's Service Delivery mechanism was received from the UN Children's Fund, as part of a project funded by the European Union, to support community schools physical rehabilitation. This marked a milestone to WFP's corporate partnerships strategy and the "Delivering as One" approach, through which WFP continues to strengthen partnerships with UN agencies while pooling resources and expertise for enhanced impact.

WFP also promoted donor engagement through high-level meetings with ambassadors and heads of agencies and established new partnerships with non-traditional donors such as financial institutions [5] and governorate universities. Further, WFP has submitted several funding proposals and concept notes which are expected to result in funding by early 2020.

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.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$30,181,703	\$26,261,960	\$15,938,411	\$15,054,847

Strategic Outcome 1 achieved a funding rate of 53 percent of its needs-based plan and implemented 94 percent of mobilized resources. School Feeding activities were fully funded during Q1- 2019, benefiting over 2.2 million children [1] and 370,000 family members. However, following the successful completion of activities under directed contributions from the European Union and Canada, assistance to governorates was reduced during the second half of 2019 due to limited funding. With Private Sector contributions, the activities continued with a decreased target of vulnerable communities. The implementation of the youth empowerment programme under Activity 2, is set to start in 2020 upon receipt of funding.

In 2019, WFP continued to complement the National School Feeding Programme by assisting 14 of the poorest governorates in Egypt [2]. WFP provided 5,000 mt (with zero losses) of nutritious daily in-school snacks (fortified date bars) to 2.2 million school children from over 7,000 community and public schools, including those hosting refugees. While encouraging attendance, the fortified snacks reduced short-term hunger and provided 25 percent of children's daily nutritional needs through 14 essential vitamins and micronutrients. Additionally, WFP supported the Government in improving the nutritional composition of school meals provided through the National School Feeding Programme, a key pillar of the Presidential Initiative '100 Million Healthy Lives' [3].

In alignment with the national safety net Takaful [4] and to further encourage attendance and retention in schools, WFP provided over 4,000 mt of monthly take-home entitlements [5] in the form of food rations or cash-based transfers (CBT) (USD 10 per child) to families of community school children with a minimum of 80 percent attendance. The CBT entitlements enabled families' access to a diversified food basket, consisting of 30 nutritious food items from local retailers. Based on WFP monitoring, the entitlements increased food security for more than 370,000 family members and presented powerful incentives to lower drop-out rates, and curb child labour and early marriage.

In 2019, WFP's household survey for assisted households showed an increase in the acceptable food consumption score at 97.6 percent, compared to 84.6 percent in 2018. Furthermore, families achieved a diet diversity score of 6.5 in 2019, compared to 6.3 in 2018. Results also indicated a decrease in families resorting to consumption-based coping mechanisms with a score of 10.63 in 2019, compared to 12.58 in 2018. Additionally, assisted families allocating more than 65 percent of their monthly budget to food decreased from 16.8 percent in 2018 to 12.6 percent in 2019 [6].

WFP's quarterly monitoring, for a sample of 20 percent of community school teachers and assisted households, showed students' attendance rate of 95 percent, surpassing the project target (90 percent). Likewise, the retention rate increased to 99 percent compared to 97 percent in 2018. However, the enrolment rate did not witness any change from the past year. This is due to the graduation of many students in the previous year and due to stricter enforcement of age regulations for community school admissions. This was evidenced with 55 percent of teachers reporting the rejection of students' admission based on age requirements. It is worth noting that 87 percent of teachers reported that the school's alumni successfully transitioned to public preparatory education (88 percent girls and 12 percent boys).

Further, WFP initiated monitoring of persons living with disabilities among assisted households receiving CBT. Findings showed that 12 percent of assisted households have at least one member living with a disability, 66 percent of which are 5 to 18 years old. Accordingly, findings will inform interventions in 2020 to ensure the integration of people with special needs in WFP activities under Strategic Outcome 1.

Promoting women's economic empowerment, a critical factor in the educational attainment of vulnerable children, WFP supported mothers of assisted community school students through livelihood enhancement activities. Together with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), WFP delivered trainings on enterprise and vocational trainings for 2,300 mothers and provided microloans (EGP 2,000-EGP 7,000) to 2,600 mothers to launch new projects and 5,000 revolving microloans for the expansion of previously-launched projects thereby reaching over 53,000 women over the last 5 years [7]. To ensure sustainability, WFP strengthened the capacity of 200 Government officials and NGO partners through trainings on micro-lending management and methodologies.

Additionally, WFP strengthened the pedagogical skills and knowledge of 1,400 teachers in community and public schools on nutrition, emergency preparedness, class management and education through arts and drama [8]. To promote an interactive learning environment, WFP provided 100 puppet theatres to public schools to help deliver awareness raising messages to children and their families, in line with Egypt's first national anti-bullying campaign.

To ensure that assisted school children are accommodated by safe, hygienic and well-equipped school premises, WFP rehabilitated 137 public and community schools in 7 governorates in 2019 reaching 1,300 schools over the last 5 years [9]. Given WFP's extensive experience in rehabilitation works, its existing operational set-up and engineering capacity, the United Nations Children's Fund partnered with WFP to rehabilitate 1,241 community schools (reported under Strategic Outcome 5).

In support of Egypt's digital educational reform, WFP provided teachers and students with access to online educational resources through the Egyptian Knowledge Bank (EKB) [10]. Around 2,000 community schools were equipped with ruggedized tablets and internet connectivity, while 4,000 teachers and education supervisors received on-going professional development on digital literacy. This helped bridge the technological gap between students in rural areas and their peers in public schools, while enhancing their chances to enter the competitive labour force upon graduation. Based on WFP monitoring, 93 percent of teachers reported enhanced student engagement and learning, and 83 percent reported an improvement in their own teaching performance. Further, it is worth noting that an external assessment of education enhancement activities highlighted that WFP is the first non-governmental entity contributing to the professional development of community school teachers, ranking second to the Ministry of Education (MoE) [11].

Along these lines, WFP and MoE launched the flagship initiative whereby more than 50 community schools were transformed into 'Community Hubs', offering an innovative and dynamic local platform for integrated development services and knowledge sharing. Upon introduction of technological and physical upgrades, the 'Community Hubs' offer opportunities for learning, skill-building and effective linkages to services (on nutrition, maternal health, agriculture, irregular migration, and child and women protection, among other topics) offered by local stakeholders, benefiting over 1,500 children, teachers, parents and community members. Alongside this, the Community Hubs have strengthened capacities of 120 government staff, teachers and child protection workers in their respective fields of work. Given the success of the Community Hubs model, the Government requested WFP to transform all community schools in the coming two years and additional national partners requested to offer services and awareness through these rural platforms.

To identify needs and potential opportunities to contribute to youth empowerment, WFP conducted a situation analysis on challenges faced by the bulging youth population. The study evidenced quality of education, lack of life skills, inability to make life choices, poverty and malnutrition as factors limiting youth abilities to attain job opportunities and the magnified will for migration, early marriage and drift into extremism. Based on this, WFP will support the Government in transforming socio-economic prospects for Egyptian youth through technology-centred education and provision of vocational trainings for enhanced employability. In addition to long-term benefits, activities will provide conditional CBT to compensate for income foregone while enrolled in WFP's programme.

Gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to Strategic Outcome 1 as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4. WFP supported women's economic empowerment through entrepreneurship and access to financial services and is contributing to national priorities for women and girls empowerment through education, gender certification for schools, the community hubs and various other initiatives in collaboration with national partners [12].

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth	4
Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met	4

Strategic outcome 02

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$25,842,181	\$15,483,528	\$35,264,283	\$28,982,781

In 2019, Strategic Outcome 2 was well-funded, enabling WFP to achieve its needs-based plan target. Additionally, during the second half of 2019, the overall funding rate of its needs-based plan, correlated with an increase in reached

beneficiaries, reached 136 percent [1]. The increase in targeted beneficiaries is due to the implementation of the “One Refugee Policy” in May 2019 upon request by the Government of Egypt, which includes the most in need and food insecure refugees regardless of their nationality [2]. As a result, beneficiaries receiving General Food Assistance (GFA) increased from some 77,000 to 101,000 during the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2019. For 2020 onwards, WFP is undergoing a budget revision to scale up GFA to 130,000 refugees based on findings of the 2018 Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR). Timeliness of funds (from USA, Germany and Ireland) played a critical role in ensuring the continuity of GFA throughout the year, while intermediate funding shortfalls were avoided using WFP’s internal advanced financing mechanism. However, sub-activities for nutrition support for pregnant and lactating women for Syrian refugees (PLW) and Food Assistance for Training (FFT) for refugees and host communities were underfunded, leading to a reduction in assisted beneficiaries. Moving forward, advocacy efforts will continue with new donors, highlighting the need for continuing the implementation of the One Refugee Policy to ensure needed funding for all forms of assistance (GFA, nutrition for PLW and FFT).

During the reporting year, WFP continued to coordinate with humanitarian stakeholders, providing assistance to vulnerable refugees to help meet their basic food needs through GFA. Due to the protracted nature of the displacement of refugees, WFP, partner agencies and stakeholders, jointly expanded reach of livelihood development activities. With no refugee camps in Egypt, WFP’s assistance focused on ensuring food security while exploring more sustainable livelihood solutions through human capital and livelihood support for refugees and host community members alike. With this two-pronged approach, WFP aims to better address root causes of vulnerability, increase self-reliance, and promote social cohesion.

In total, WFP supported around 107,000 refugees and host communities, reaching 98 percent of planned beneficiaries through GFA, nutrition support to Syrian PLW, and resilience-building (FFT) for Syrian refugees and host community members. Through GFA, some 77,000 refugees from Syria and 24,000 refugees from 7 other countries (52 percent men and 48 percent women) [3] received food-restricted vouchers equivalent to EGP 400 per month [4], redeemable from 50 WFP-contracted shops across the country. Egypt’s developed infrastructure, functioning local markets, and geographic spread of refugees in urban areas led to WFP’s adoption of electronic food vouchers. This modality helped restore a sense of normalcy in the lives of refugees, allowing them to purchase food items of their choice, whilst supporting the local economy. Since the Syria crisis started in 2012, USD 240 million (as of end of December 2019) 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 non-governmental organization (NGO) [5] in preparation of GFA, distribution, and beneficiary verification. As part of joint targeting, WFP and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) updated their joint targeting list for the most vulnerable cases regardless of their nationalities. Further, WFP led household surveys, focus group discussions and periodic beneficiary verification exercises jointly with UNHCR to reduce exclusion errors. With this close collaboration, WFP optimized its capacity to assist refugees most in need using available funding and resources.

As part of WFP’s Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) for assisted refugees (majority of which were adults and children 5-18 years old), a post-distribution monitoring survey was conducted on a sample of WFP assisted refugees and non-assisted Syrian refugees and results were compared. Findings for WFP-assisted Syrian households showed an improvement in Food Consumption Score (FCS) reaching 95 percent in Q4-2019 compared to 92 percent in Q4-2018, while non-assisted households showed a FCS of 68 percent in Q4-2019. The increase in FCS among assisted refugees was attributed to the households’ adoption of positive consumption and livelihood-based coping mechanisms to secure their food intake. Only 12 percent of assisted families allocated more than 65 percent of their monthly budget to food in 2019, down from 20 percent in 2018 [6].

For non-Syrian WFP assisted refugees, WFP’s 2019 FSOM showed a FCS value of 98 percent; this represent an increase from 65 percent in the 2018 EVAR [7], and a dietary diversity score of 6.6 percent among the same group in 2019.

As for the livelihood coping strategies adopted by non-Syrian assisted refugees, FSOM findings revealed that more than 60 percent of them relied on livelihood coping strategies while more than 40 percent relied on crisis coping strategies.

For the food expenditure share categories, on average 44.3 percent of non-Syrian assisted households spent more than 65 percent of their monthly expenditure on food in 2018, compared to only 9 percent of non-Syrian assisted households in 2019.

As part of nutrition support for PLW, WFP together with health partners and other stakeholders, provided conditional CBT (EGP 400 per month) for 4,000 Syrian refugee PLW to purchase locally produced nutritious food items, conditional to attending primary healthcare visits aiming at improving access to health and nutrition care services to mothers and children aged 0-23 months. This assistance helped improve food security and nutritional practices through nutrition counselling at local clinics. Moving forward, WFP aims to extend PLW nutrition assistance to non-Syrian refugees and asylum seekers when funding becomes available.



Monitoring of nutrition support activities [8] indicated that the Minimum Diet Diversity score among Syrian refugee mothers reached 51 percent marking an increase from 46 percent in 2018. However, 26 percent of assisted Syrian children (6 to 23 months) achieved the minimum acceptable diet (MAD), a 2 percent decrease from the annual target. WFP will carry out further investigations to confirm causes of the unanticipated reduction.

Furthermore, school feeding activities implemented (reported under Strategic Outcome 1), reached close to 400,000 Syrian refugees and Egyptian children in public primary schools in 4 governorates (Cairo, Damietta, Qalyubia and Alexandria) governorates. The provision of fortified daily in-school snacks encourages parents to enroll their children and maintain regular school attendance and contributed to the 'No Lost Generation Initiative' [9], supporting national social safety net schemes and a sustainable investment in human capital and community development.

In addition to ensuring continued basic food security, WFP provided resilience building activities and conditional CBT to promote social cohesion and enhanced financial inclusion as a means to eliminate disparities and ensure equal access to food for vulnerable refugees and host-community members. WFP and its partners supported different employability schemes and livelihood opportunities for 1,000 Syrian Refugees and host-community members through trainings in the areas of culinary arts, hairdressing, linguistics, entrepreneurship, information technology and soft skills. Additionally, WFP expanded its reach to beneficiaries through the launch of a partnership with the Arab Academy for Science Technology and Maritime Transportation for the delivery of vocational training courses in linguistics, business management and entrepreneurial skills. Upon completion and attendance of 80 percent of the course-cycle, participants received monthly household assistance of EGP 2,000. WFP aims to expand resilience building activities to serve refugees from countries other than Syria in the coming years.

Gender and Age were fully integrated in the implementation of activities under Strategic Outcome 2, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code of 4 (for all activities). WFP targeting for GFA ensured inclusion of households headed by women, unaccompanied minors, families with special needs, and elderly people. Moreover, WFP identified the different types of disabilities present among 35 percent of assisted Syrian refugee families and 38 percent of assisted non-Syrian refugee families to help better inform the provision of WFP assistance.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience	4

Strategic outcome 03

Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$15,419,000	\$7,555,310	\$440,929	\$75

In 2019, Strategic Outcome 3 faced critical funding challenges [1], despite the Government's interest to continue and expand the successful pilot model introduced through the 'First 1,000 Days' programme under the German-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme. A restrictive private sector contribution towards capacity strengthening activities was received in the fourth quarter (Q4) of 2019, accounting for 3 percent of the overall need-based plan and is planned to be implemented starting 2020. Conversely, the cash-based transfer (CBT) component of the activity is yet to receive funding. Despite funding shortfalls in 2019, WFP achieved notable progress in nutrition policy, technical support and advocacy, further positioning itself as a strategic partner of the Government of Egypt. This consequently broadened the scope of work undertaken by WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), National Nutrition Institute (NNI), National School Health Insurance Organization, and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to address national nutrition priorities under the 'First 1,000 Days' programme and the Presidential Initiative, '100 Million Healthy Lives'.

Among key achievements, WFP and the Government conducted a joint review of the pilot of the First 1,000 Days programme to inform the programme's second phase with a focus on its integration and scale up within the national social safety net programme, 'Takaful' [2]. WFP had launched the initial phase of the First 1,000 Days in October 2017 as a cross sectoral collaboration between the MoHP, Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), and Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT), successfully reaching a monthly average of 19,700 pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and children aged 0-23 months through improved access to health and nutrition services [3], including nutrition counselling on Infant and Young Child Feeding (IYCF) practices through primary health care units in Sohag, Asyut, and Qena in 2018.



As a result of the success of the programme's first phase, the Government officially integrated WFP's First 1,000 Days as part of Takaful's conditional CBT programme, reflecting strong Government ownership. Consequently, families with children 0-23 months of age, are now eligible to receive CBT upon fulfilling the conditionality of receiving public primary healthcare and nutrition services. Further, through policy advocacy efforts, a high-level policy recommendation was issued to integrate the First 1,000 Days programme within Egypt's national plan for child and maternal health following WFP's contribution to MoHP's national prematurity roundtable discussion.

To address challenges identified in the programme's first phase, WFP and MoSS collaborated to update Takaful's e-payment solution system, ensuring that the First 1,000 Days CBT system is fully integrated within the Government's social safety and MoSIT retailers' systems. Moreover, to address weak information management systems, WFP supported the development of capacity strengthening packages for MoSS and MoHP staff on data validation and use for evidence-based decision making.

At the policy level, WFP worked with key ministries and partners to strengthen nutrition policy frameworks and the implementation of nutrition programmes. Together, WFP and NNI updated national nutrition guidelines in line with the Codex Alimentarius and global guidelines for children aged 0-36 months, school-age children and adolescents.

WFP also contributed to policy dialogues, helping inform national nutrition plans and strategies. In collaboration with the African Union and Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, WFP co-led the organization of the 10th Africa Day for Food and Nutrition Security. The conference, hosted by Egypt for the first time, under the auspices of the President of Egypt represented by the Prime Minister, was attended by more than 500 participants including African Ministers and high-level delegates. The conference featured a consultative workshop on African nutrition strategies and policies as well as an interactive display of WFP's work in Egypt. Concluding the event, WFP supported the formulation of high-level recommendations [4] endorsed by the African Union and partners for the African Regional Food and Nutrition Strategy and its implementation at country-level.

Similarly, WFP contributed to recommendations of the regional consultation for the development of Voluntary Guidelines on Food Systems and Nutrition for Near East and Africa region in alignment with country level strategies, the Second International Conference on Nutrition, and Decade of Action on Nutrition. The recommendations will serve as guidance for countries to address Sustainable Development Goal 2.

In 2019, WFP was selected by the Government as a strategic partner of the Presidential Initiative '100 Million Healthy Lives,' campaign targeting 12 million primary school children (6-12 years) for screening of anaemia, obesity and stunting. The nation-wide campaign involved screening and treatment services, and national mass media awareness on nutrition and healthy lifestyles. As a member of the campaign's national technical committee, WFP supported the development of health care staff training curricula and screening protocols, and supported screening through the provision of 200 hemoglobin testing devices, 30 scales, and 7 stadiometers for anthropometric assessments.

To improve nutrition awareness, knowledge and practices, WFP provided technical support to NNI for the production of a national curriculum on nutrition education and awareness for primary school children and adolescents, which was endorsed by MoHP and the Ministry of Education (MoE) as the national source of nutrition information for school and adolescent nutrition. Further, WFP and NNI jointly developed nutrition messages and Information Education and Communication (IEC) material. WFP co-branded public service announcements and communication material were widely disseminated on national media platforms. To ensure sustainability of nutrition social behaviour change interventions, WFP supported the development of NNI's national nutrition website which is recognised as the official platform for nutrition information in Egypt.

As part of advocacy and nutrition awareness-raising efforts, WFP conducted two one-month campaigns. In collaboration with Carrefour, the 'Let's Fast Right' campaign took place during the holy month of Ramadan and focused on healthy fasting and the importance of the 'First 1,000 Days' for the prevention of stunting, obesity and anaemia. IEC materials were displayed in Carrefour's branches reaching over 10 million shoppers. On-ground awareness activities included two cooking shows, featuring celebrity chefs as well as nutrition counselling sessions delivered by the Maternal and Child Friendly Care Association. Chefs were trained by WFP to deliver recipe options and tips on healthy fasting and optimal breastfeeding practices for the prevention of child malnutrition. WFP later launched an online 'Back to School' campaign on healthy lunchboxes and snacks for schoolchildren as well as nutrition tips for mothers. Three videos were produced and reached a viewership of 177,000 people.

On the occasion of international breastfeeding week, WFP, MoHP and nutrition partners held advocacy events targeting academia and national partners, under the theme of empowering mothers and families for improved child nutrition. WFP supported the development of nutrition messages for adolescent girls, school children, and fathers to support their families adopt optimal nutrition practices.

To strengthen the capacity of school teachers to deliver nutrition education and awareness to school children, WFP in collaboration with NNI and MoE supported the training of 3,890 public school teachers to deliver nutrition awareness within public schools, focusing on overweight, obesity, and anaemia.



Similarly, WFP collaborated with NNI to provide nutrition counselling to 4,300 mothers of public-school children (including Syrian refugees) within community hubs [5], focusing on pregnant women nutrition, IYCF practices, and adolescent and school children nutrition. To ensure a sustainable community model for nutrition social behavioural change interventions, MoHP delivered specialised trainings to 25 Maternal and Child Health district and primary health care units' staff on IYCF counselling guidelines to enhance their knowledge and capacities to conduct awareness sessions and nutrition counselling at community hubs in Luxor. The trainings are part of a comprehensive nutrition counselling plan for baby-friendly health facilities and community support groups in Luxor.

As Strategic Outcome 3 faced critical funding challenges, gender and age monitoring did not take place in 2019, yet gender was fully integrated into technical support and advocacy in the field of nutrition, governmental capacity strengthening and social behaviour change campaigns targeting mothers, adolescent girls and the role of men to empower women.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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	N/A

Strategic outcome 04

Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$11,993,381	\$5,636,889	\$3,659,883	\$2,052,467

Despite a low funding rate of 31 percent of the outcome's planned budget for 2019 under the Country Strategic Plan (CSP), results under Strategic Outcome 4 translated into a high implementation rate of 106 percent of the Outcome's adjusted implementation plan for 2019 [1]. Sources of funding included allocations from WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee and the Adaptation Fund (a multi-year fund received in 2013). At the time of receipt of funds for food assistance for assets (FFA) activities, WFP procured the needed oil supply, however, due to unanticipated increases in wheat flour prices, WFP was unable to procure the required amount of wheat flour. To meet this shortfall while ensuring the continuation of assistance to vulnerable groups, WFP reduced households' quarterly wheat flour rations from 100 kg to 50 kg in October and November to support 400 Bedouins, while participants in December received rations of only oil. With high donor interest in smallholder farmers support, prospects for future funding are increasingly positive with a confirmed contribution of EUR 12 million from the Netherlands, one of the Strategic Outcome's largest donors, for 2020-2024.

In response to small landholdings, limited access to economic opportunities and vulnerability of smallholder farmers (who constitute the majority of farmers in Upper Egypt) to climatic changes, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MoALR) implemented activities in 63 of the poorest communities in Aswan, Luxor, Sohag, Qena and Asyut, considering and bringing together the adaptation gaps and the needs of the most at risk and poorest smallholder farmers.

In 2019, WFP's assistance was successfully expanded from 53 to 63 villages with the addition of 10 villages in partnership with MoALR. WFP thereby helped strengthen 90,000 vulnerable smallholders' (56,000 men and 34,000 women) capacity to adapt to agricultural challenges and climatic changes through the rehabilitation of assets, technology transfer and diversification of incomes across all 63 villages. New agricultural practices were implemented to improve management of land and irrigation water, and to economise resource utilisation, e.g. promoting land consolidation among groups of 40-80 smallholder farmers, soil laser levelling, canal lining, and use of solar-powered irrigation for water pumping to reduce reliance on diesel. Further, WFP established water users' associations to manage irrigation schedules and reduce irrigation costs. WFP also 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.

Similarly, WFP introduced agro-processing to diversify and augment income sources, such as improved post-harvest practices and small-scale food processing. Using WFP-provided sun-drying units, tomato growers were able to preserve and store their crop for extended periods of time beyond the standard crop season and contributed greatly to the increase in the tomato's market value. In addition, pomegranate arils separation and refrigerating units helped small

pomegranate farmers increase profits. These agro-processing units specifically targeted women and offered income generation opportunities.

Further promoting diversification of livelihoods, WFP provided in-kind animal loans, reaching 12,200 women and 6,800 men across all 63 villages [2]. The in-kind loans provided improved breeds of ducks and goats that are more tolerant to the higher temperatures prevailing in the region. In parallel, veterinary services, training and technical assistance on animal nutrition helped ensure sustainable animal production.

To reduce crop loss during erratic weather changes and climatic shocks, a simple early warning system was provided to farmers through local Community Development Associations. The online early warning system provides a five-day weather forecast with technical recommendations to minimise losses and sustain crops. Monitoring results revealed that the system helped reduce losses in extreme weather spells by providing timely information (through loudspeakers, mobile apps, Facebook pages, and expert counselling) to effectively implement adaptation measures.

In addition to MoALR, the Ministry of Irrigation, the Agricultural Research Centre and local universities continued to provide technical assistance and backstopping support while the Egyptian Meteorological Authority provided weather forecasts for early warning systems. Men and women representatives of local communities were also involved in the planning of various activities and capacity of local community development associations (5,300 government staff of whom 2,100 are women) was strengthened through trainings, enabling them to implement and sustain activities at village level.

In 2019, WFP supported Bedouin communities who struggle with inadequate access to basic services and experience harsh seasonal shortage of food due to climatic changes and erratic weather patterns. Being located over 50 km away from the nearest school and health unit, Bedouin communities in the Red Sea and Matrouh severely lack access to basic services. WFP's FFA activities provided training on agriculture, literacy, health, and nutrition as well as handicraft production, hygiene, and veterinary care to help Bedouin communities improve their livelihoods. Participating Bedouins received household food entitlements of oil and wheat flour rations upon completion of training modules, reaching a total of 25,000 Bedouins beneficiaries (11,500 women and 13,500 men).

Based on WFP and MoALR's joint monitoring (in all targeted governorates) of smallholders' support activities, 93 percent of targeted communities evidenced improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks (Climate Capacity Score) [3].

Moreover, focus group discussions with supported smallholder communities, showed an overall increase of 40 percent of annual income. For a household that lives off an annual income as little as EGP 5,000 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, namely, meat, poultry, milk and eggs.

Furthermore, monitoring of assisted Bedouin communities in the Red Sea and Matrouh governorates showed that 22 percent of FFA participants and non-participants benefited from the asset base in their communities, exceeding the annual target of 12.5 percent. Moreover, 89 percent of assisted Bedouins reported that assets that were built or rehabilitated contributed to increasing their agricultural productivity and improved their ability to access markets and basic services while 32 percent of interviewed non-participants benefited from WFP's activities among their communities. Further, WFP's trainings were reported to have improved households' capacity to manage assets. Given the positive effect of interventions, beneficiaries requested the expansion of income generation activities for women, such as the establishment of pigeon towers. Participants also requested the continuation of activities such as rainwater harvesting, veterinary services, and provision of agricultural production activities, particularly for youth.

Following the Government's request to scale up successful WFP models to reach 1 million smallholder farmers, WFP and MoALR worked to establish a tool to assess the needs of villages in coordination with Government and relevant development partners including the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, Food and Agriculture Organization, International Fund for Agricultural Development, academia, non-governmental organizations, and other stakeholders. Once completed, the tool will be used in Egypt and African countries.

WFP's work under this Strategic Outcome fully integrated gender into the implementation of activities as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 3. With a focus on women empowerment, activities were tailored to the particular needs, interests and abilities of smallholder and Bedouin communities.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
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	3

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

Needs-based plan	Implementation plan	Available resources	Expenditures
\$6,056,686	\$0	\$4,317,100	\$2,662,815

Strategic Outcome 5 witnessed a steady growth in donor interest in 2019 with 71 percent funding of the overall Strategic Outcome's needs-based plan and an implementation rate of 62 percent of allocated resources. Activity 7 received partial funding from the African Union's Development Agency (AUDA-NEPAD) while Activity 8 was fully funded. However, Activity 6 received no direct funds under Strategic Outcome 5 with Government capacity strengthening activities being implemented as a cross-cutting and integrated element of other Strategic Outcomes (1-4). Moving forward, the momentum gained in 2019 through Government and partner engagement efforts helped secure funds for 2020, including funds from AUDA-NEPAD for the establishment of a Geospatial Platform to support and monitor sustainable development in Africa. WFP Egypt anticipates enhanced funding prospects based on the successful expansion and establishment of innovative partnerships and collaborations with the Government, private sector, and financial and academic institutions.

Through this Strategic Outcome, WFP supported the Government in expanding partnerships while investing in knowledge generation and technological innovations. WFP provided capacity-strengthening support to national institutions, improving institutional capacity to collect, manage and analyse data for evidence-based policy analysis and decision making; strengthening supply chains; and establishing mechanisms for regional and global knowledge-sharing.

Together with the Ministry of Education (MoE), WFP strengthened technical capacity for the use of automation and information management tools through the establishment of a MoE Geoportal and data visualisation platforms to analyse Key Performance Indicators. Working with the Ministry of Social Solidarity, WFP also contributed to the development of interactive, analytical dashboards as continuation of WFP's support to the Ministry's Geospatial Platform which has been institutionalized as a decision support tool linked to social protection initiatives such as Takaful, Karama and Decent Life.

Similarly, WFP led specialised training programmes for the Ministry of Health and Population and Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MoALR) to enhance analysis and technical Geospatial Information System (GIS) capacity for the development of dynamic maps for vulnerable regions in Egypt. Following WFP's joint collaboration on the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) geospatial portal (EGY-GeoInfo), WFP continued to support CAPMAS in finalising the second phase of the geoportal, launching a complementary mobile application, and facilitating needed on-job staff trainings.

In light of Egypt's presidency of the African Union, Egypt is increasingly invested in partnerships with neighbouring and African countries through South-South and triangular Cooperation to achieve the Africa Agenda 2063 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the "Luxor Coordination Centre for Knowledge Sharing and Innovation to Promote Resilience in Upper Egypt," [1]. The Centre will be launched in 2020 to engage governorate leaders, reinforcing ownership of successful and replicable development models.

Along these lines, WFP Egypt and WFP China, facilitated a visit of government officials from Egypt's Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT) to the National Food and Strategic Reserve Administration (NAFRA) of China. Based on the success of the visit, Egypt's Minister of Supply and Internal trade, in coordination with WFP, invited a high-level delegation from NAFRA to Egypt, to discuss areas of cooperation between the two countries. The visit fostered the exchange of experiences on national grain reserve management systems and trading platforms to enable better market access for smallholder farmers. Based on the rich exchange, the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation (MoIIC) supported a joint proposal between the MoALR, MoSIT and WFP Egypt to enhance food security and support smallholders in Upper Egypt. The MoIIC pushed forward an official request to the Chinese Government for funding of the joint proposal and explored other funding modalities such as loans and the integration of the proposal into the Government budget to ensure project sustainability and national ownership. Furthermore, the Chinese government agreed to provide a tailored capacity strengthening programme to help address the Egyptian Government's needs in the area of wheat supply chain and commodity exchange in 2020.

WFP also continued to support MoSIT in strengthening Egypt's national supply chain through the development of a knowledge platform to monitor wheat supply chains and the establishment of the MoSIT Geospatial portal for more effective planning and decision-making processes.

Further contributing to South-South and triangular collaboration efforts, WFP and ESRI Northeast Africa supported the Ethiopian Ministry of Water, Irrigation, and Electricity through the exchange of expertise and knowledge in the establishment of Geospatial platforms as decision support tools. Similarly, WFP Egypt shared its experience in the use of Tableau software and data analytics in education with WFP Zambia for use with Zambian Government members. Building on previous exchanges with WFP Libya, WFP Egypt, MoE and Egypt's National Nutrition Institute delivered a Training of Trainers to 60 Libyan education officials for the integration of nutrition education within the Libyan National School Feeding Programme.

Expanding its partnership portfolio, WFP collaborated with academic institutions including the Arab Academy for Science Technology and Maritime Transportation, and Universities at governorate level, to ensure the integration of expertise and access to youth groups. Moreover, as a means of sustainability, WFP partnered with the Egyptian Agricultural Bank and National Bank of Egypt to improve micro-financing of small projects in WFP-assisted rural communities, through provision of financial and non-financial services, enhancing economic returns and establishing necessary financing mechanisms for populations in need. Furthermore, WFP partnered with E-finance [2] to support Egyptian households in the development and implementation of financial and non-financial digital solutions, similar to the AgriMisr online platform.

Additionally, WFP hosted an Open Day, providing an opportunity to discuss innovations, partnerships, and synergies among stakeholders, involving over 100 government representatives, donors, partners, academia, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and youth. The Open Day included break-out sessions on donor and partner engagement, youth and women's empowerment, and WFP's version of the 'Shark Tank', helping identify innovative solutions by youth and synergies to achieving food security.

Leading the United Nations (UN) Monitoring and Evaluation Group, WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform, co-led a national workshop on measuring SDG indicators. The workshop supported the endorsement and ownership of both national partners and UN agencies of SDG monitoring by identifying national capacities, existing gaps and challenges.

In line with the Government's priority to promote digital citizenship, WFP presented its Community Hubs Initiative as a successful model at Egypt's Regional Digital Inclusion Week. The Community Hubs helped promote digital inclusion, learning and community development through activities that foster coordination among local stakeholders and the capacity building of more than 4,000 educators [3]. This platform was also put to use through the new partnership with the Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs through capacity strengthening of teachers and local community leaders to address root causes of irregular migration. Further, WFP supported the development of the Ministry's "Speak Egyptian" initiative which encourages Egyptians living abroad to speak Arabic through learning programmes.

Under Activity 8 of the Strategic Outcome, WFP and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) signed an agreement for WFP to rehabilitate 1,241 community schools in seven targeted governorates [4] as part of a UNICEF project funded by the European Union. In 2019 WFP rehabilitated [5] more than 800 of the targeted schools marking an 80 percent achievement rate for 2019 and 65 percent rate of the overall target. Through weekly operational meetings and regular field missions, WFP and UNICEF efficiently addressed operational bottlenecks. While an evaluation of WFP rehabilitation work is ongoing, WFP's work was highly recognized by Government officials during UNICEF's annual review meeting.

Overall, WFP achieved a Partnership Index score of 18, indicating high intensity of active engagement and full collaboration with current partners.

Despite an overall WFP Gender and Age Marker code of 1, gender was fully integrated in beneficiary participation, benefits and tailoring of activities under Activity 6 of this Strategic Outcome. WFP supported the establishment of decision-support systems among different Government entities to inform the design and implementation of national programmes for different population groups.

WFP Gender and Age Marker	
CSP Activity	GAM Monitoring Code
Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems	1
Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals	N/A

Cross-cutting Results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Egypt has achieved significant progress on the women's empowerment agenda with the development of key governmental strategies [1]. Yet, Egypt ranks 134 of 153 countries in the 2020 Global Gender Gap Index, highlighting gender disparities in relation to economic and political participation and leadership, which have direct implications on access to and control over resources and economic opportunities.

To help address these challenges, WFP further expanded gender-focused partnerships with the National Council for Women (NCW), UN Women and the Arab Women Enterprise Fund for the mainstreaming of gender in WFP interventions.

WFP's livelihoods support activities enhanced women's capabilities and incomes, while also reducing social inequities and exclusion. Based on an assessment of WFP's livelihood activities for women, socio-economic benefits included an increase in their incomes by 30-50 percent, with 81 percent of mothers affirming that their increased financial security improved their family's wellbeing and children's educational attainment. Furthermore, WFP monitoring of gender roles and decision-making mechanisms indicated that 77 percent of assisted households reported women leading in decision-making regarding use of WFP assistance.

In support of refugees, WFP continued to prioritise women in General Food Assistance and livelihood enhancement activities. According to post-distribution monitoring results for assisted Syrian refugees, the proportion of households where women and men jointly made decisions regarding the use of WFP assistance showed an improvement from 44 percent in 2018 to 49 percent in 2019. As for assisted non-Syrian refugees, a baseline value of 39 percent in joint decision making was noted.

Similarly, gender roles and decision-making dynamics among Bedouin communities receiving food-assistance-for-assets revealed that decisions regarding assistance were mostly made by women or men who headed their respective households. Furthermore, WFP's smallholders' livelihood activities helped women generate income to meet household expenditures, develop a sense of independence and further launch additional income-generation projects.

On the nutrition front, WFP supported the Ministry of Health and Population in national social behaviour change communication campaigns targeting fathers, families, and entire communities to support mothers in assuming healthy Infant and Young Child Feeding practices.

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. Together with NCW, WFP conducted community awareness sessions on the importance of girls education and effects of early marriage through Community Hubs [2], reaching 236 girls, 187 women, 32 boys and 11 men. Given their success, the NCW requested to expand these sessions to all Community Hubs.

In April 2019, WFP Egypt successfully completed the WFP Gender Transformation Programme [3] by meeting 95 percent of all set benchmarks. WFP Egypt has made extensive efforts to ensure the mainstreaming of gender inclusiveness and equality in all aspects of its programmes. This is evidenced in its leadership, engagement and assumption of accountability by employees, enhanced awareness and integration of gender into programming.

Protection

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

As a firm believer that regional integration and stability are prerequisites for the realisation of the 2030 Agenda, the Government allows for the registration of refugees and asylum seekers for renewable residency permits, enabling refugees to benefit from subsidised transport and public services similar to the country's nationals. However, increases in food prices have contributed to rising food insecurity for those who have no access to targeted national safety nets. Moreover, violence against women and sexual harassment are widely acknowledged as an issue, affecting Egyptians and non-Egyptians.

In line with WFP's Humanitarian Protection Policy, WFP's programme targeting and implementation were informed by beneficiary needs, with emphasis on protection measures to ensure the safety of beneficiaries.

WFP's cash-based transfer modality positively contributed to the safety of assisted refugees and host community members. Monthly assistance provided through electronic vouchers, required beneficiaries to travel only once to collect their cards from nearby locations. During voucher distributions, crowd control measures and security guards oversaw safe collection of assistance. Moreover, priority for voucher distribution was given to the elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant women, and women with children. WFP on-site monitoring teams were present to monitor and address protection-related issues and the WFP hotline served to help ensure safe reporting of cases of

exploitation/abuse. Separate waiting areas, lines for data processing and voucher collection points for women and men were also setup.

During redemption periods, 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. Accordingly, 95 percent of Syrian refugees and 79 percent of non-Syrian refugees accessed their assistance without protection challenges. Similarly, WFP's household survey with assisted families of its school feeding programme revealed that surveyed households did not encounter any safety or protection issues when travelling to receive assistance.

In line with Egypt's National Action Plan on Child Labour, WFP provided follow up support for established Community based child labour monitoring committees in 16 governorates through the capacity building of about 640 labour inspectors, Child Protection Committee and Protection Unit members. By strengthening the capacity of Child Protection officials, WFP aims to reinforce the value of education and avert issues such as early marriage, child labour and irregular migration.

Further, over 90 percent of interviewed school feeding, general food assistance, and smallholder beneficiaries reported having unhindered access to and no safety challenges in attaining WFP assistance. Moreover, WFP provided more shaded areas for distribution sites as per recommendations received from assisted non-Syrian refugees and Bedouins.

In respect of social norms, WFP responded positively to Bedouin women's requests for the rescheduling of trainings, ensuring the safety of women and avoiding having them walk back home late. Training venues were selected through a consultative process to select appropriate locations that can be easily reached by beneficiaries while reducing their commute. Additionally, smallholder farmers highlighted that the irrigation canals improved by WFP provided enhanced social cohesion and security as they no longer argued 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 2019, WFP continued the integration of two-way communication and information sharing mechanisms, maintaining accountability to assisted individuals and their communities.

Within WFP's school feeding and livelihoods support activities, WFP provided information sessions for beneficiaries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), teachers and retailers. Regular meetings and capacity strengthening activities were offered to government partners to provide information and develop skills to communicate with beneficiaries. Additionally, WFP conducted village-level needs assessments and stakeholder consultations to accurately inform community hub activities.

Moreover, WFP's centralized hotline helped address complaints and announce assistance-related information through Short Message Services for refugees and school feeding beneficiaries. Around 2,300 calls were handled over the year, ensuring prompt assistance and feedback to all reported issues for assisted refugees and families of community school students. WFP's centralised hotline unit provided frequent monitoring reports which were addressed to the relevant units or partners for required assistance.

Based on WFP's quarterly monitoring visits of community school students' households, about 88 percent of beneficiaries knew the value of assistance, 35 percent were aware of the conditionality for assistance with 35 percent aware of channels for assistance and complaints. The rather low percentages may be attributed to illiteracy among visited beneficiaries, leading to WFP discussions for more efficient means of communication.

In support of refugees, WFP and partner agencies adopted accountability and feedback mechanisms to ensure food assistance is provided efficiently. Through WFP's quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring survey, the in-house hotline and Facebook page, beneficiaries were able to submit inquiries and complaints. Quantitative and qualitative data were then collected, validated and shared with relevant stakeholders for strategic and operational response. Feedback pertaining to retailers or vouchers were promptly addressed by WFP and partner retailers. Complaint boxes were present at distribution sites, with a monitoring system to timely document and report responses. Public awareness and discussion sessions were frequently organized with beneficiaries, community leaders and partner NGOs regarding programmatic design, implementation and changes.

According to WFP monitoring results, the majority of assisted refugees (both Syrian and non-Syrian) reported being satisfied with WFP assistance noting the desire to increase the voucher value to allow the purchase of non-food items. Most beneficiaries were aware of the value of assistance. However, the proportion of beneficiaries aware of the selection criteria was less than 20 percent for both men and women and less than 50 percent for beneficiaries aware of how to contact WFP and access feedback mechanisms. This signifies a need to re-assess means of WFP delivering information to refugees.

Interventions under WFP's smallholders' farmer support activities were designed in a participatory manner through consultations openly published to attract representation of all community members including youth, women, elderly, and people with disabilities. The project established mechanisms for transparent targeting, consultative structures for resource management, publicized complaints channels and a grievance mechanism. 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.

Environment

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

According to Egypt's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, major internal threats to sustained local food systems include rapid population growth, declining per capita land availability, land use conversion into urban settlements, soil degradation, sand encroachment and desertification, water scarcity, and climate change. To help address these geopolitical and environmental challenges, WFP supports the realisation of Egypt's National Agricultural Strategy 2030 in prioritising support for smallholder farmers and the development of systems, programmes and policies that promote adaptation.

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, continued to support smallholders through rehabilitation of assets, technology transfer and the diversification of incomes. Following trends from 2018, the project continued to contribute 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.

Moreover, the project's use of heat tolerant varieties, changes of sowing dates, and intercropping, reduced climate-induced productivity losses. With the establishment of early warning systems to better inform farmers of mitigation measures for anticipated weather shocks, the project also reduced crop losses by 60 percent, supporting farmers reduce usage of fertilisers and overexploitation of land and water resources to compensate for losses. Likewise, through water users' associations, irrigation schedules and canal lining reduced water usage by 20-25 percent with ongoing efforts to manage effluent from neighbouring farmer communities. The use of solar energy in irrigation also helped limit diesel consumption, which in turn reduced environmental pollution.

As an active member of the United Nations (UN) Working Group "Greening the Blue", a number of environmental initiatives were launched in 2019. This included the launch of WFP's paper recycling and low consumption of energy programme within office premises which encouraged staff to use electronic alternatives to the use of paper and the recycling of paper with reprocessing boxes placed on each floor. WFP Egypt also launched the initial phase of the design and planning for the establishment of a green rooftop on an area of 800 m². Promoting a fully green approach, the office 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 wellbeing. The office also installed air purifiers in all working zones, maintaining a pollution-free environment indoors and reducing usage of air conditioners. Additionally, as part of the joint UN 'Plastic-Free' initiative, WFP staff reduced usage of single-use plastics by promoting the use of reusable plastics internally among staff as well as by encouraging the same externally with partners.

SheCan Campaign

Female unemployment is one of the key economic challenges in Egypt with unemployment rates significantly higher amongst women (25.3 percent) compared to men (8.5 percent), making female participation in the labour force in Egypt one of the lowest worldwide. Moreover, about 15 percent of households are headed by women, 26.3 percent of whom live below the poverty line [1]. While accessing credit or loans is legally granted for women and men equally, women in rural areas face difficulties in obtaining loans. As a result, lack of access to financial services can trap rural families in a vicious cycle of poverty, lack of education, food insecurity and malnutrition.

Loan by loan, WFP is bringing down these barriers by empowering women with skills and resources for a better future. Women among the most vulnerable communities, including mothers of children enrolled in WFP's school feeding programme, are trained to become entrepreneurs and provided with micro-loans to launch their businesses, ultimately serving the most important customers of all: their families and children. By 2019, WFP had successfully trained more than 53,000 women on entrepreneurship, business skills and gender, of which 13,000 received microloans (of EGP 2,000-7,000) and vocational trainings tailored to their chosen business [2]. Microloans are repaid and revolved by loan-managing non-governmental organizations to ensure sustainability and continuous expansion of the programme to more women in need.

Similarly, WFP provides in-kind loans of ducks and goats for women living in farming communities along with veterinary services, training and technical assistance on animal nutrition to help diversify families' source of income through animal revolving funds.

To increase visibility and mobilise resources, WFP launched its first-ever "SheCan Campaign" on the WFP Share The Meal (STM) mobile application with a focus on women empowerment. The campaign is a first-of-its-kind for the STM platform where the majority of campaigns focus on WFP emergency operations. The campaign was considered a pilot among STM users. Since its launch, engagement from STM users was high and in just four months the campaign was able to raise USD 150,000 in donations from across the globe, helping extend the programme to an additional 240 women.

Based on its success, Egypt's SheCan STM campaign was recognised by WFP's global Innovation Accelerator [3] and selected among 700 other competing innovations to be among the 8 selected teams to compete for another round of funding for a value of USD 100,000 in 2020. In addition, the campaign was recognised with the 2019 WFP Innovation Award at the annual WFP Global Management Meeting [4].

Fatma Ali, the perfume guru

Fatma Ali's life used to be very similar to that of many women in Al Malees village, Luxor governorate. Her husband had an informal job that barely covered the family's absolute minimum needs. Two of her four children attended the community school near their home. However, there was so much more Fatma wanted to give her children.

That was when the mother of four heard about the microloan programme offered by WFP. The idea of starting up her own business terrified her at first. But — despite it being a novelty in her community — her husband was very supportive.

"I am the first woman to produce perfumes in my community. Each bottle has a different smell. I have regular clients who call me and pick up their order when it's ready."

Today, Fatma manages a successful perfume shop which her husband helps to run. She is determined to turn her success into opportunities for her four children [5] and has become a role model for other women in the village.

Summary

[1] Note for donors receiving financial report: The total cash-based transfers (CBT) amount (covering all of WFP assistance) shown in the financial report represents the actual redeemed amounts of CBT, while the figure reported in the data table ('Total Food and CBT') featured in this section accounts for all transferred CBT values regardless of whether they have been redeemed. Hence, the figure is higher than the one presented in the financial ACR by USD 156,346.

[2] The 'Community Hubs' are upgraded community schools that promote digital learning for students and teachers while also serving as a shared community platform for awareness raising on various topics and community engagement. Thus far, Community Hubs are present in the governorates of Luxor Sohag, Qena, Matrouh, Asyut, Menia, and Giza.

[3] WFP launched the 'First 1,000 Days' Programme as a complementary nutrition component of national social protection programmes. The programme supports pregnant and lactating women and mothers of children aged 6–23 months through monthly check-ups at primary health care units, and nutritious food baskets topped up to their national food subsidy card.

[4] Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia.

[5] This figure is not in the tables since it is included in a cumulative figure that comprises of people trained by trainers who previously received a training of trainers (ToT) by WFP.

[6] Including the Ministry of Social Solidarity, Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, Ministry of Health and Population, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, and Ministry of Education.

Context and operations

[1] 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:

<https://socialprotection.org/programme/takaful-and-karama-solidarity-and-dignity>

[3] Economic Outlook, World Bank, October 2018

[4] Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

[5] Global Gender Gap Index Report 2020: http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_GGGR_2020.pdf

[6] Through the Gender Transformation Programme WFP ensures that the design, implementation and monitoring of its programmes addresses the different needs of women, men, adolescents, girls and boys.

[7] UNHCR Egypt Monthly Statistical Report, December 2019.

[8] This level of disaggregation does not appear in COMET at the output level (as per the WFP One Refugee Policy – where all refugees are considered one).

CSP financial overview

[1] The total CSP budget of USD 458 million includes an increase of USD 4 million as a result of a budget revision for the inclusion of an additional activity (Activity 8) under Strategic Outcome 5 to provide engineering and rehabilitation services under an agreement between UN Children's Fund and WFP (mentioned further in paragraph 6).

[2] The implementation rate is a percentage of actual expenditure over resourced funds.

[3] The key focus areas for the CSP's 5 Strategic Outcomes are as follows: Strategic Outcome 1 - Social Protection; Strategic Outcome 2 – Refugees and Migrants assistance; Strategic Outcome 3 – Nutrition; Strategic Outcome 4 – Smallholders and Bedouin's resilience building; Strategic Outcome 5 – Government Capacity Strengthening.

[4] WFP Egypt started implementing the "One Refugee Policy" to include the most in need and food insecure refugees in Egypt regardless of their nationality. WFP Egypt launched general food assistance to non-Syrian refugees reaching a total of 101,000 beneficiaries in the last quarter of 2019 and exceeding needs-based plan targets by 37 percent. With this, WFP Egypt is undergoing a budget revision to scale up the target to 130,000 refugees by 2020 under the One Refugee Policy.

[5] including the Agricultural Bank of Egypt, National Bank of Egypt, and E-finance.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] Due to funding restrictions and timing, school feeding on site activities had a spike during the academic-months of February, March and April in 2019 in order to consume the allocated food (and relevant fund) in public schools as per the Government's request. Hence, the reported highest figure was about 2.2 million as achieved during those particular months, which exceed the planned target of 620,000 children.

[2] Assisted governorates included Asyut, Giza, Menia, Beni Suef, Sohag, Aswan, Luxor, Qena, Fayoum, Damietta, Alexandria, Cairo and Qalioubia up until June 2019, after which food assistance was reduced to four governorates: Asyut, Minia, Matrouh and Giza.

[3] Under the directive of the President of Egypt, the "100 Million Healthy Lives" campaign aims to eradicate hepatitis C and stymie the growth of chronic diseases such as high blood pressure, diabetes, and obesity.

[4] Further information on the Takaful Social Protection Programme can be found here:

<http://socialprotection.org/programme/takaful-and-karama-solidarity-and-dignity>

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

[6] Follow up data was collected from the four assisted governorates (Asyut, Minia, Matrouh and Giza) in 2019 and compared with the baseline of 2018, noting that the baseline included 7 governorates (Asyut, Minia, Matrouh, Sohag, Fayoum, Beheira and Beni Suef).

[7] To find out more about the effect of WFP livelihood activities, please refer to the reports 'Progress Towards Gender Equality' section. Please note that this beneficiary group is reported under Activity 2 Output A.1. "number of women-headed households that receive food assistance". The figure reported in the table represents the total number of women having received microloans during the time period of the partnership with the implementing NGO partner, which only covered part of 2019. For the rest of the year, the NGO continued using the revolving loan money to give loans to the total number of people as stated in the narrative. Therefore, the numbers in the narrative are not reflected in the table.

[8] This figure is reported under Act.01 Indicator C.4*.

[9] The seven governorates are: Alexandria, Asyut, Qena, Fayoum, Sohag, Beni-Suef and Damietta. School rehabilitation involved the refurbishment of washrooms, re-tiling of walls and floors, reinstallation of windows, doors, electricity cables, as well as the renewal of interior and exterior paintings.

[10] The Government's Egyptian Knowledge Bank is one of the largest national education projects in Egypt. It aims to provide diversified resources for knowledge and is free for all Egyptians.

[11] WFP contracted an independent consultant in 2019, under the 5-year (July 2014 to August 2019) EU funded project to conduct an overall assessment on the effect of teachers' trainings and education enhancement activities on community schools. This was conducted in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and included the effect of the teachers training on the teachers' performance in class, and eventually on the quality of education provided.

[12] To find out more about WFP's activities in promoting gender equality, please refer to the reports 'Progress Towards Gender Equality' section.

TABLE-RELATED NOTES:

Activity 1 Output A.1. Missing value for "children (pre-primary)-planned": this activity was not planned during 2019 but it was implemented for a minimal number of beneficiaries upon Government's request. The low number did not cause any effect on resources.

More information on the gender and age marker can be found here:

<https://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The actual expenditure under this Strategic Outcome (USD 28,982,781) exceeded the needs-based plan (USD 25,842,181) and resulted in a 112 implementation rate (expenditure/needs-based plan).

[2] The One Refugee Policy was endorsed by Egypt's Ministry of Foreign Affairs through the Egypt Response Plan for Refugees and Asylum Seekers from Africa, Iraq, and Yemen.

[3] Seven countries: Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia.

[4] The voucher value is equivalent to 400 EGP and thereby subject to fluctuations in its USD value.

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

[6] Households allocating more than 65 percent of their monthly expenditure on food are considered marginally or severely food insecure.

[7] EVAR 2018 data was used as baseline for comparison in the analysis, noting that food security analysis results from the UNHCR and WFP joint assessment conducted on African refugees in Egypt includes all non-Syrian refugees in Egypt (Africans + Iraqis and Yemenis).

[8] Monitoring of nutrition support activities took place through a follow-up survey with 645 refugee mothers coming from Syria.

[9] "The No Lost Generation is an independent and concerted effort by multiple stakeholders to ensure that the most vulnerable children, adolescents and youth affected by the crises in Syria and Iraq have access to education, protection and opportunities to engage positively in their community and society." More information can be found here:

<https://www.nolostgeneration.org/>

TABLE-RELATED NOTES:

Activity 3 output A.1. Pregnant and Lactating Women (PLW): the wrong activity tag was selected in the Need Based Plan (PLW_Prev of Stunting) but reporting was made on the right activity tag (PLW_GD).



Strategic outcome 03

[1] Due to the lack of sufficient donor funding to cover the Country Strategic Plan target for cash-based transfers under this Strategic Outcome, WFP was only able to implement community interventions including capacity strengthening activities which did not require allocation of specific resources. Given the low funding level, no outcome monitoring took place for Strategic Outcome 3 in 2019.

[2] Further information on the Takaful Social Protection Programme can be found here:

<http://socialprotection.org/programme/takaful-and-karama-solidarity-and-dignity>

[3] Including antenatal care services, growth monitoring, anaemia screening, prevention and treatment, micronutrient supplementation, and dietary diversity.

[4] Such as the integration of the First 1,000 Days programme and inclusion of cross-sectoral approaches within the regional food security strategy.

[5] To find out more about WFP's Community Hubs, please refer to the reports 'Strategic Outcome 1' section.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] Due to shortage of funding against the planned budget for Strategic Outcome 4 for 2019 (under the Country Strategic Plan), an adjusted implementation plan was developed at a reduced budget that better aligned with the funds received. Hence, this adjustment correlated with a high implementation rate of 106 percent.

[2] These figures are captured under the total number of people trained, as those who received the loans received the trainings as a pre-requisite to receiving the in-kind loan.

[3] An improved methodology for the measurement of the Climate Capacity Score was used in 2019. Hence, the average of the 2019 Capacity Scores was used to serve as a baseline for the remainder of the CSP.

Strategic outcome 05

[1] In partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and the Luxor Governorate, WFP established 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 maximize the results of successful development programmes by different governments and NGOs.

[2] E-Finance operates and manages the Egyptian Government's financial payments hub, offering convenience to government, businesses and citizens alike, through a fully-integrated suite of digital payment services relaying on different physical channels, e-wallets and online solutions.

[3] To find out more about WFP's Community Hubs, please refer to the reports 'Strategic Outcome 1' section.

[4] Seven target governorates include Asyut, Qena, Sohag, Beni Suef, Fayoum, Matrouh and Alexandria.

[5] School rehabilitation works include the refurbishment of washrooms, re-tiling of walls and floors, reinstallation of windows, doors, electricity cables, lights and new ceiling fans, and the renewal of interior and exterior paintings.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] The National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030, National Strategy to combat Violence against Women, National Strategy to Combat Female Genital Mutilation, and the National Strategy to Combat Child Marriage.

[2] In five governorates: Sohag, Asyut, Qena, Luxor and Aswan.

[3] The Gender Transformation Programme is WFP's corporate gender mainstreaming programme through which WFP delivers on its commitment to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment into all of its work and activities, to ensure that the different food security and nutrition needs of women, men, girls and boys are addressed.

Protection

TABLE-RELATED NOTES:

Refugees, non Syrian, Egypt: no 2019 Follow up value: WFP started assisting this group only in 2019; therefore data was collected in 2019 for the first time, and as per corporate guidance the first round of data collection is to be used as baseline.

Accountability to affected populations

TABLE-RELATED DATA NOTES:

The AAP indicator is a composite indicator/score, which is calculated based on three separate questions. The individual questions do not appear in the data table, thus the country office is encouraged to report on the break-down of the results on the individual questions in the narrative.

Shecan campaign



[1] National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030.

[2] WFP's microloan programme was first launched in 2013 under the 5-year project "Enhancing Access of Children to Education and Fighting Child Labour" funded by the European Union. To find out more about the effect of WFP livelihood activities, please refer to the reports 'Progress Towards Gender Equality' section. Please note that the reported figures are cumulative, representing the number of people receiving revolving funds from the implementing NGO partner.


[3] The WFP Innovation Accelerator in Munich identifies, supports and scales high-potential solutions to hunger worldwide by providing WFP entrepreneurs, start-ups, companies and NGOs with access to mentorship, training, financial support, expert insights and WFP operations. The Innovation Accelerator is part of WFP's Innovation and Change Management Division.


[4] The Innovation Awards celebrate and honour the outstanding innovative achievements of WFP country offices and divisions. Organized by the WFP Innovation Accelerator, the awards are reviewed by an advisory group of WFP leaders from offices around the globe.


[5] Photo of Fatma Ali's family on the Annual Country Report's landing page.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture										
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			8.8	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	210,532	183,330	393,862	
					Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	47,531	58,081	105,612	

 SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all										
WFP Strategic Goal :					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results				SDG-related indicator		Direct			Indirect
		Female	Male	Overall				Female	Male	
Proportion of children and young people: (a) in grades 2/3; (b) at the end of primary; and (c) at the end of lower secondary achieving at least a minimum proficiency level in (i) reading and (ii) mathematics, by sex	%				Number of children reached (by WFP or by governments or partners with WFP support) to promote access to and retention in school	Number	1,223,920	1,001,389	2,225,309	

 SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development										
WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs					WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results		SDG-related indicator				Direct		Indirect	
		Overall						Overall		
Number of countries with mechanisms in place to enhance policy coherence of sustainable development	Number	1	Number of mechanisms (by type) developed (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to enhance policy coherence (linked to zero hunger)	Number	1					

Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	6	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$		Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	470,000	

Beneficiaries by Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	559,662	1,241,800	222%
	female	749,338	1,501,899	200%
	total	1,309,000	2,743,699	210%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	13,794	12,947	94%
	female	14,148	12,388	88%
	total	27,942	25,335	91%
24-59 months	male	30,977	38,992	126%
	female	29,276	40,510	138%
	total	60,253	79,502	132%
5-11 years	male	254,745	833,621	327%
	female	322,216	1,043,364	324%
	total	576,961	1,876,985	325%
12-17 years	male	85,655	227,235	265%
	female	103,535	257,834	249%
	total	189,190	485,069	256%
18-59 years	male	154,608	112,819	73%
	female	262,804	133,552	51%
	total	417,412	246,371	59%
60+ years	male	19,883	16,186	81%
	female	17,359	14,251	82%
	total	37,242	30,437	82%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,220,000	2,637,264	216%
Refugee	89,000	106,435	120%
Returnee	0	0	-
IDP	0	0	-

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
Rice	5,760	3,979	69%
High Energy Biscuits	6,854	5,255	77%

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Vegetable Oil	530	199	37%
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 02			
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 03			
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Wheat Flour	160	474	296%
Vegetable Oil	13	42	317%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Value Voucher	8,640,000	764,937	9%
Cash	580,800	0	0%
Value Voucher	23,892,000	26,871,935	112%
Cash	174,240	119,922	69%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Value Voucher	12,000,000	0	0%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01	Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.	- Root Causes						
Activity 01	Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Targeted schoolchildren and their family members receive conditional monthly entitlements to meet their basic food needs and maintain enrolment and attendance rates, especially for girls.							
Output A	School Children receive nutritious snacks every day they attend school to encourage attendance and complement their basic nutrition needs							
Output C	School children benefit from a universal-access school meals programme contributing to the satisfaction of their basic food needs							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	99,072 92,928 192,000	183,730 139,934 323,664		
			School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	341,000 279,000 620,000	1,223,920 1,001,389 2,225,309		
		Children (pre-primary)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total		9,662 7,904 17,566		
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	148,608 139,392 288,000	26,051 19,841 45,892		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	13,144	9,433		
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,640,000	764,937		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,150	2,786		
Activity 02	Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A, C	Targeted urban households benefit from food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot livelihood-diversification and capacity strengthening activities to improve their access to food							
Output A, C	Targeted households of community schools students, particularly women in those households, receive livelihood support that improve their access to food.							

Output A, C		Adolescents in targeted urban and rural communities benefit food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot capacity strengthening activities to improve their employability and income opportunities and thus their food security						
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female Male Total	7,200 4,800 12,000			
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	580,800			
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers							
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,200	2,537		
	Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	2,000	2,584		
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	656	603		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Community School; Egypt								
Retention rate								
	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	95 95 95	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	≥95 ≥95 ≥95	99 99 99	97 97 97
Community schools; Egypt								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School Feeding	Female Male Overall	9.95 11.90 11.54	≤9.95 ≤11.90 ≤11.54	≤9.95 ≤11.90 ≤11.54	10.63 10.63 10.63	12.58 12.58 12.58
Community Schools; Egypt								
Food Consumption Score								

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School Feeding	Female	82.40	≥82.40	≥82.40	97.60	86.40
			Male	86.90	≥86.90	≥86.90	97.60	86.40
			Overall	84.60	≥84.60	≥84.60	97.60	86.40
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School Feeding	Female	13.70	≤13.70	≤13.70	2.40	13.60
			Male	10.40	≤10.40	≤10.40	2.40	13.60
			Overall	12.10	≤12.10	≤12.10	2.40	13.60
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School Feeding	Female	3.90	≤3.90	≤3.90	0	0
			Male	2.70	≤2.70	≤2.70	0	0
			Overall	3.30	≤3.30	≤3.30	0	0
Enrolment rate								
	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1	≥3	≥3	0	0
			Male	8	≥8	≥8	0	3
			Overall	3	≥3	≥3	0	1
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new)								
Retention rate	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School Feeding	Female	95	≥95	≥95	99	97
			Male	95	≥95	≥95	99	97
			Overall	95	≥95	≥95	99	97
Community Schools; Egypt; Value Voucher								
Attendance rate (new)								
	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School feeding (on-site)	Female	92	≥93	≥93	95	91
			Male	89	≥90	≥90	95	93
			Overall	90	≥91	≥91	95	92
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School Feeding	Female	11.50	≤11.50	≤11.50	12.60	31.80
			Male	18.30	≤18.30	≤18.30	12.60	31.80
			Overall	16.80	≤16.80	≤16.80	12.60	31.80

Strategic Outcome 02	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	- Crisis Response							
		Activity 03	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Activity 03	Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.								
Output A	Targeted refugees and displaced populations receive food assistance to meet their basic food needs								
Output A	Pregnant and lactating women and girls, and their children 6–23 months from refugee and displaced populations, and host communities receive food assistance in order to meet their basic nutritional needs								
Output A	Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities to improve their resilience								
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male Total	38,257 36,743 75,000	53,922 47,343 101,265			
			Food assistance for training	Female Male Total		689 661 1,350			
			Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female Male Total	3,600 2,400 6,000				
		Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female Male Total		4,347 0 4,347			
			Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	8,000 0 8,000				
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	24,066,240	26,991,858			
A.1	Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers								
	Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,200	1,008			
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value	
Refugees; Egypt; Value Voucher									
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)									

	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	Nutrition	Female Male Overall		≥60 ≥0 ≥60	≥60 ≥0 ≥60		80
Refugees - Non Syrians; Egypt; Value Voucher								
Food Consumption Score								
Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	68.30 68.30 68.30	≥0 ≥75 ≥75	≥68.30 ≥68.30 ≥68.30		99.60 93.90 98.90
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	31.70 31.70 31.70	≥18 ≥18 ≥18	≥31.70 ≥31.70 ≥31.70		6.10 0.40 1.10
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	7.50 7.50 7.50	≤7 ≤7 ≤7	≤7.50 ≤7.50 ≤7.50		0 0 0
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	18.10 18.10 18.10	≤18.10 ≤18.10 ≤18.10	≤18.10 ≤18.10 ≤18.10		7.82 5.28 5.66
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	10.70 10.70 10.70	≤10.70 ≤10.70 ≤10.70	≤10.70 ≤10.70 ≤10.70		4.50 4.40 8.80
Refugees - Syrians; Egypt; Commodity Voucher								
Food Expenditure Share								
	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	5.80 18.20 15.40	≤5.80 ≤18.20 ≤15.40	≤5.80 ≤18.20 ≤15.40	9.30 13 12.10	10.30 10 10.10
Refugees - Syrians; Egypt; Value Voucher								
Food Consumption Score								

Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	84.60 79.40 80.60	≥88 ≥88 ≥88	≥84.60 ≥79.40 ≥80.60	92.60 95.30 94.60	93.10 92.40 92.70
Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	13.50 17.10 16.20	≤10.10 ≤8.50 ≤8.80	≤13.50 ≤17.10 ≤16.20	7.40 4.70 5.40	5.20 5.90 5.50
Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	1.90 3.50 3.20	≤1.90 ≤3.50 ≤3.20	≤1.90 ≤3.50 ≤3.20	0 0 0	1.70 1.80 1.70
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)								
	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	37 0 37	≥37 ≥0 ≥37	≥37 ≥0 ≥37	57 0 57	37 0 37
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet								
	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Overall	27.80 28 28	≥27.80 ≥28 ≥28	≥27.80 ≥28 ≥28	26 26 26	38.10 38.70 38
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)								
	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	12.02 11.52 11.63	≤12.02 ≤11.52 ≤11.63	≤12.02 ≤11.52 ≤11.63	9.17 8.75 8.83	10.69 11.26 11.11
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women								
	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Overall	42	≥42	≥42	56	46

Strategic Outcome 03	Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.	- Root Causes						
Activity 04	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.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		

Output A	Pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–23 months receive conditional food assistance and benefit from essential maternal and child health services to meet their basic nutritional needs							
Output C, E*	Targeted communities benefit from literacy education and social and behaviour change communications to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total	100,000 0 100,000			
A.3	Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,000,000			
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	243	243		
C.6*	Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)							
	Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	3	3		
E*.4	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches							
	Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Number	4,000	4,263		
E*.5	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media							
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	176,300	268,700		
	Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	1,400,000	1,576,000		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
PLW - Egypt; Egypt								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)								

	Act 04: 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.	Nutrition	Female Male Overall	80	≥80 ≥0 ≥80	≥80 ≥80	80
--	--	-----------	--	----	------------------	------------	----

PLW - Egyptian; Egypt

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

	Act 04: 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.	Nutrition	Female Male Overall	0 0 0	≥70 ≥0 ≥70	≥70 ≥70	0 0 0	62 0 62
--	--	-----------	--	-------------	------------------	------------	-------------	---------------

Strategic Outcome 04	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030	- Resilience Building						
Activity 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.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output A	Bedouin communities receive food assistance to create or rehabilitate assets to improve their livelihoods.							
Output C	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities benefit from livelihood diversification activities to improve their incomes and food security							
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							
A.1	Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male Total	3,600 4,400 8,000	11,104 13,566 24,670		
A.2	Food transfers			MT	173	516		
C.1	Number of people trained							
	Number of people trained		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	31,249	31,355		
C.2	Number of capacity development activities provided							
	Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	2,962	1,798		

Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Small holder farmers; Egypt								
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks								
	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.	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Overall	100	=100	=100	93	100
Small Holder Farmers; Egypt; Food								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base								
	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.	Food assistance for asset	Overall	0	≥50	≥12.50	22	

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	- Root Causes						
Activity 06	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output C	The Government is better prepared to respond to shocks affecting food security through integrated information and decision support systems							
Output C	The Government benefits from improved supply chain systems for basic food commodities.							
Output C	Government capacity in the fortification of key commodities is strengthened.							
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							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	105	55		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	10	15		
Activity 07	Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		

Output C	Targeted communities benefit from innovative school-supported activities that protect access to food and enhance resilience to socioeconomic and climate shocks							
Output C	Egypt and selected countries benefit from the regional and global exchange of experience and knowledge aimed at achieving zero hunger							
C.4*	Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)							
	Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	50	95		
			Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	20	10		
Activity 08	Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed	Beneficiary Group	Activity Tag		Planned	Actual		
Output N*	School children benefit from physically-upgraded schools with focus on sanitation to improve their access to education							
N*.5	Number of schools with infrastructure rehabilitated or constructed							
	Number of kitchens or cook areas rehabilitated/constructed		Service Delivery General	unit	1,241	894		
Outcome results				Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
National Partners; Egypt								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)								
	Act 07: Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		0	≥10	≥7	7
National Stakeholders; Egypt								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)								
	Act 06: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		25	=25	=25	25
Partners; Egypt								
Partnerships Index (new)								
	Act 06: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	Overall		18	=18	=18	18

Cross-cutting Indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Community schools (HHs); Egypt	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School feeding (on-site)	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100	100
			Male	100	≥90	≥90	100	100
			Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	100
Refugees - Non Syrians; Egypt	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female	79	≥90			
			Male	79	≥90			
			Overall	79	≥90			
Refugees - Syrians; Egypt	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female	90	≥90	≥90	96	97
			Male	90	≥90	≥90	96	97
			Overall	90	≥90	≥90	96	97
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Community Schools; Egypt	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School feeding (on-site)	Female	99	=100	=100	99	
			Male	99	=100	=100	99	
			Overall	99	=100	=100	99	
Refugees - Non Syrians; Egypt	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female	92	=100			
			Male	92	=100			
			Overall	92	=100			
Refugees - Syrians; Egypt	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female	99	=100	=100	99	
			Male	99	=100	=100	99	
			Overall	99	=100	=100	99	
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value

Community Schools; Egypt	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School feeding (on-site)	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	100
Refugees - Non Syrians; Egypt	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	79 79 79	≥90 ≥90 ≥90			
Refugees - Syrians; Egypt; Value Voucher	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	96.90 100 98.70	=90 =90 =90	=90 =90 =90	95 95 95	97.90 96.80 97.30

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Community Schools; Egypt	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Overall	99 99 99		≥99 ≥99 ≥99	99 99 99	
Refugees - Non Syrians; Egypt	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	90 90 90	≥90 ≥90 ≥90			
Refugees - Syrians; Egypt	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female Male Overall	99 99 99	≥99 ≥99 ≥99	≥99 ≥99 ≥99	99 99 99	

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

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Category	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Community schools; Egypt	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School feeding (take-home rations)	Decisions made by women	Overall	76	=25	=25	77	88
			Decisions made by men	Overall	17	=25	=25	20	2

			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	7	=50	=50	3	10
Refugees - Non Syrians; Egypt; Value Voucher	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	52	=25			
			Decisions made by men	Overall	9.10	=25			
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.90	=50			
Refugees - Syrians; Egypt; Value Voucher	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Decisions made by women	Overall	46.50	=25	=25	45	46.50
			Decisions made by men	Overall	9.60	=25	=25	6	9.60
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	43.90	=50	=50	49	43.90

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

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity Number	Activity Tag	Female/Male/Overall	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2019 Target	2019 Follow-up value	2018 Follow-up value
Community Schools; Egypt	Act 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	72	≥80	≥80	67	51
			Male	60	≥80	≥80	67	51
			Overall	73.80	≥80	≥80	67	51
Refugees - Non Syrians; Egypt	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female	35	≥80	≥80		
			Male	34	≥80	≥80		
			Overall	34	≥80	≥80		
Refugees - Syrians; Egypt	Act 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	General Distribution	Female	30.90	≥80	≥80	58	54
			Male	71.40	≥90	≥80	58	54
			Overall	53.80	≥80	≥80	58	54

World Food Programme

Contact info

Haile Menghestab
menghestab.haile@wfp.org

Cover page photo © Cover photo © WFP/Mohamed Gamal

Family members assisted by WFP in Luxor.

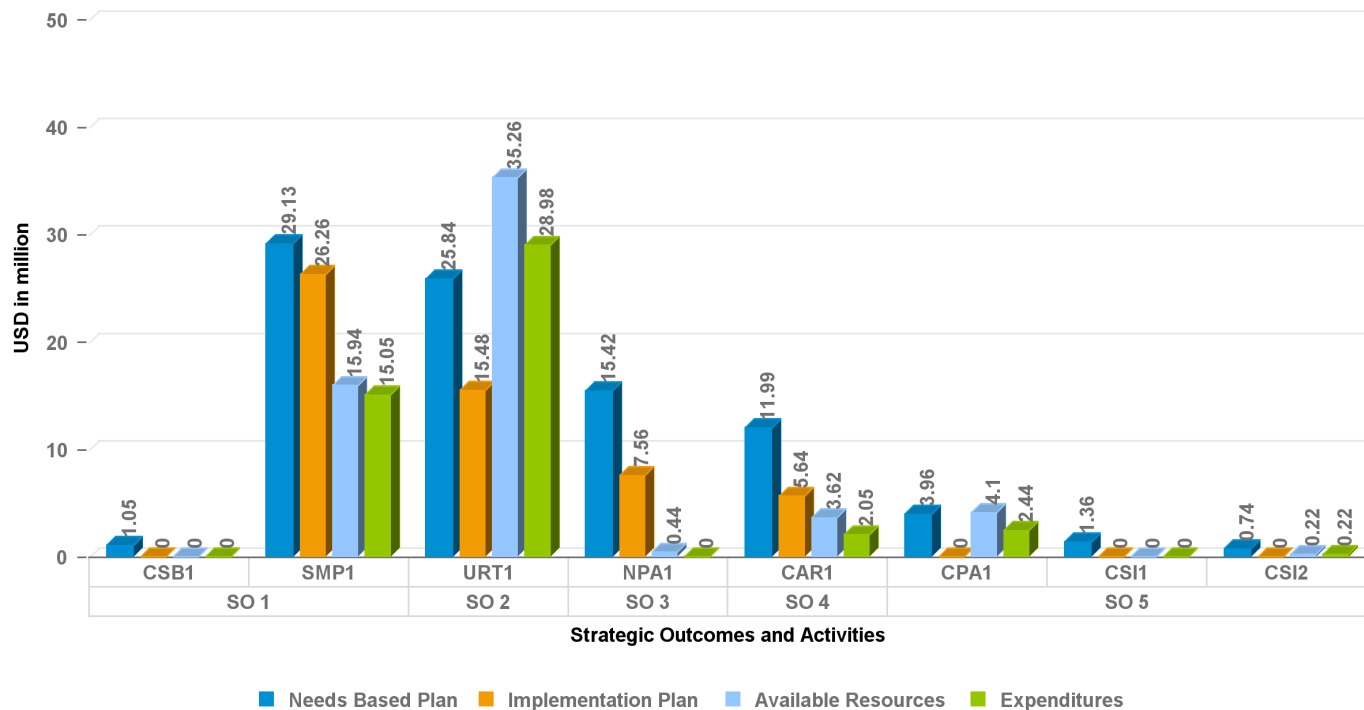
<https://www.wfp.org/countries/egypt>

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.
SO 2	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round
SO 3	Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.
SO 4	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030
SO 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

Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	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.
CPA1	Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed
CSB1	Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.
CSI1	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

CSI2	Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.
NPA1	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.
SMP1	Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.
URT1	Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	1,048,690	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.	29,133,013	26,261,960	15,938,411	15,054,847
	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.	25,842,181	15,483,528	35,264,283	28,982,781
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			56,023,884	41,745,489	51,202,694	44,037,628
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.	15,419,000	7,555,310	440,929	75
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			15,419,000	7,555,310	440,929	75

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	11,993,381	5,636,889	3,624,050	2,052,467
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	35,833	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			11,993,381	5,636,889	3,659,883	2,052,467

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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 engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed	3,958,115	0	4,098,361	2,444,076
		Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	1,361,685	0	0	0
		Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	736,886	0	218,739	218,739
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			6,056,686	0	4,317,100	2,662,815
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,113,115	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,113,115	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			89,492,951	54,937,688	60,733,720	48,752,984
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,264,708	1,952,617	3,129,661	2,220,145
Total Direct Costs			92,757,659	56,890,305	63,863,381	50,973,129
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,029,248	3,697,870	2,063,214	2,063,214
Grand Total			98,786,906	60,588,174	65,926,595	53,036,343



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest annual approved version of operational needs as of December of the reporting year. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Implementation Plan

Implementation Plan as of January of the reporting period which represents original operational prioritized needs taking into account funding forecasts of available resources and operational challenges

Available Resources

Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

Expenditures

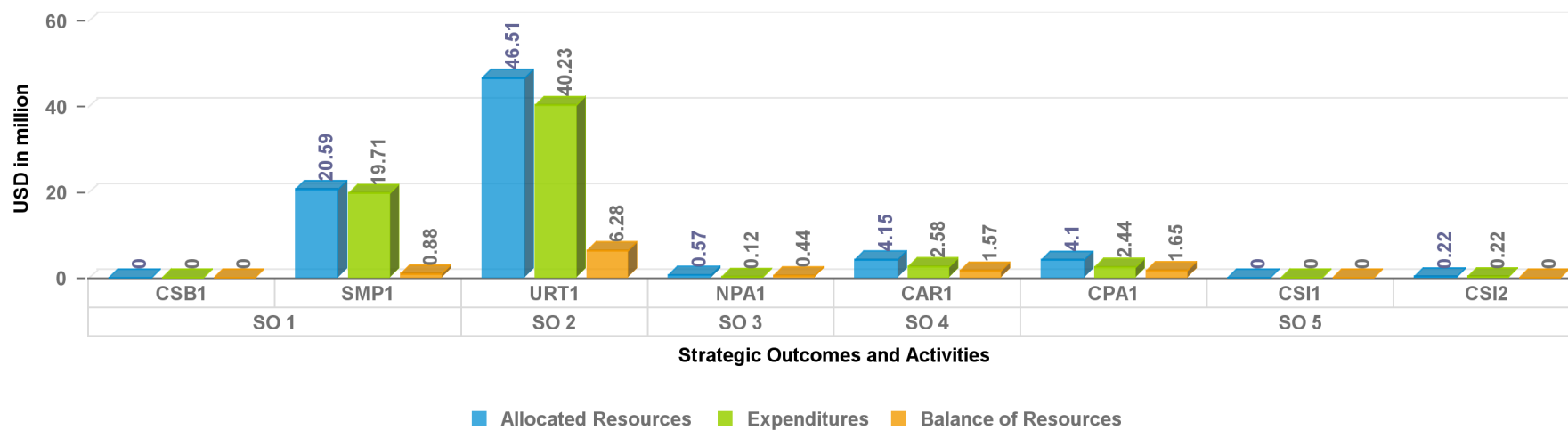
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.
SO 2	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round
SO 3	Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.
SO 4	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030
SO 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
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CAR1	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.
CPA1	Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed
CSB1	Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.
CSI1	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.
CSI2	Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.
NPA1	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.
SMP1	Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.
URT1	Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	1,403,793	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.	43,341,131	20,594,717	0	20,594,717	19,711,153	883,564
	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.	38,957,038	46,511,668	0	46,511,668	40,230,166	6,281,502
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			83,701,962	67,106,385	0	67,106,385	59,941,319	7,165,066

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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.	23,069,631	565,144	0	565,144	124,290	440,854
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			23,069,631	565,144	0	565,144	124,290	440,854
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.	17,971,455	4,150,894	0	4,150,894	2,579,311	1,571,583
		Non Activity Specific	0	35,833	0	35,833	0	35,833
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			17,971,455	4,186,727	0	4,186,727	2,579,311	1,607,416

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (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 engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed	3,958,115	4,098,361	0	4,098,361	2,444,076	1,654,285
		Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	2,065,336	0	0	0	0	0
		Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	1,132,305	218,739	0	218,739	218,739	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			7,155,755	4,317,100	0	4,317,100	2,662,815	1,654,285
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,113,115	0	1,113,115	0	1,113,115
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,113,115	0	1,113,115	0	1,113,115
Total Direct Operational Cost			131,898,804	77,288,470	0	77,288,470	65,307,734	11,980,736
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			4,748,245	4,030,997	0	4,030,997	3,121,481	909,516

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

23/01/2020 17:07:54

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2019 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2019 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			136,647,049	81,319,468	0	81,319,468	68,429,215	12,890,252
			8,882,058	4,863,128		4,863,128	4,863,128	0
			145,529,107	86,182,596	0	86,182,596	73,292,344	12,890,252

This donor financial report is interim



Brian Ah Poe
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

23/01/2020 17:07:54

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures