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# Egypt Annual Country Report 2020

Country Strategic Plan  
2018 - 2023



World Food  
Programme

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## 2020 Overview

In 2020, under the framework of WFP's Egypt Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023, WFP demonstrated its dual expertise as an emergency respondent and development partner of the Government of Egypt. Through the CSP, WFP continued to complement national priorities and Egypt's Vision 2030 [1] through social protection, nutrition, smallholders' resilience building, humanitarian assistance and capacity strengthening support while operationally adapting to effects of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic.

Under ongoing CSP operations, WFP launched a COVID-19 Response Plan necessitating an increase of USD 31 million, adding to a total CSP budget of USD 586.4 million. In doing so, WFP supported partner ministries [2] by upscaling cash assistance by 15 percent, reaching over 1.4 million [3] vulnerable people through unrestricted and unconditional electronic cash-based transfers (CBT). The switch to cash assistance helped eliminate gatherings previously held for voucher-distributions and allowed for beneficiaries' safe purchase of food and non-food items. WFP also served as co-chair of the United Nations (UN) Partnership Development Framework's People Results Group, acting as lead coordinator of UN agencies' response to COVID-19 and collaborated with UN agencies on COVID-19 awareness-raising campaigns and on a rapid COVID-19 impact assessment.

Among these efforts, WFP continued to complement the national school feeding programme by providing unconditional CBT to 193,000 family members of community school students and teachers. Together, the Ministry of Education and Technical Education and WFP expanded its pioneer 'Community Hubs' [4] model, increasing access to online education for teachers, students, and their community. Under Egypt's Presidential Initiative 'Life Saving Boats' and in partnership with the Ministry of Emigration and Expatriate Affairs (MOEEA), the Community Hubs also facilitated remote trainings for community schoolteachers on the prevention of irregular migration.

Moreover, WFP expanded the provision of humanitarian assistance to an additional 20,000 registered refugees (reaching about 132,000 refugees) [5] and 900,000 host community members through unrestricted food and nutrition support. In parallel, WFP and MOEEA launched the 'Bedeya Digital' online skills-training platform, supporting the employability of Egyptian youth (including host-community members) at risk of irregular migration.

Further, WFP continued to support the implementation of the national 'First 1,000 Days' nutrition programme through the provision of unconditional CBT to 41,000 vulnerable Egyptian mothers and their infants registered under the Ministry of Social Solidarity's 'Takaful and Karama' social protection programme.

Building on the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MALR) and WFP's successful rural development programme, WFP enhanced over 30,000 smallholder farmer's capacity to improve their productivity and livelihoods through an integrative set of resilience-building and agricultural interventions. In alignment with the Presidential priority to expand this successful rural development model, MALR and WFP led a multi-stakeholder workshop, identifying means to leverage resources and synergies to benefit one million smallholder farmers and their families. Moreover, WFP launched a first-of-its-kind partnership with the Central Bank of Egypt, Banque Misr and National Bank of Egypt for the financial inclusion and provision of tailored loans for smallholder farmers and rural households. Additionally, in support of rural communities affected by the pandemic, WFP and the Government, provided unconditional CBT to about 179,000 Bedouin and rural household members to help secure their basic food needs.

In support of national efforts towards digital transformation, WFP and the Government developed a national COVID-19 geospatial platform [6]. This provided consolidated information on response efforts towards mitigating or addressing the pandemic's socio-economic impacts, an e-commerce platform to support rural livelihood activities, and a geographic information system to map government-subsidized food stores closest to consumers.

To leverage existing successes and development experiences, a Presidential Decree [7] was issued in August 2020 for the establishment of the Government and WFP's Luxor Center for South-South and Triangular Cooperation [8]. The centre will facilitate knowledge exchange with African and regional countries to promote good practices in food and nutrition security, and resilience building.

In 2020, WFP and Egypt's Ministry of International Cooperation (MOIC) strengthened their strategic partnership and together launched the "Beyond Food" campaign [9] highlighting the Government and WFP's holistic development programme within the framework of the Ministry's New Global Partnerships Narrative [10]. MOIC presented the campaign at the UN's 75th anniversary and General Assembly week in September-2020, advocating for the Government and WFP's impactful partnership towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals.



# 1,449,135

Total Beneficiaries in 2020

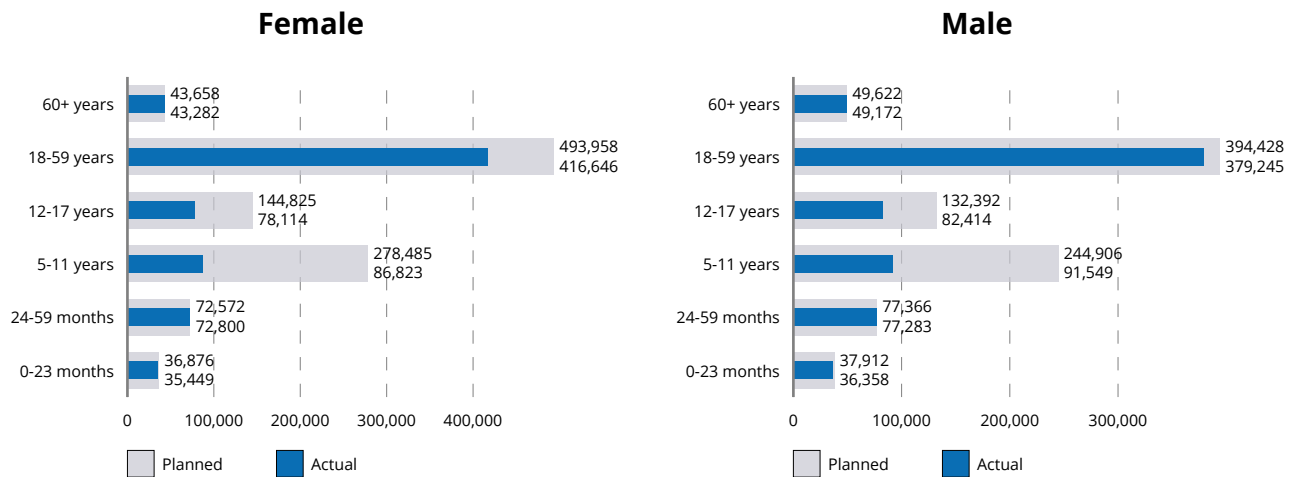


51% female

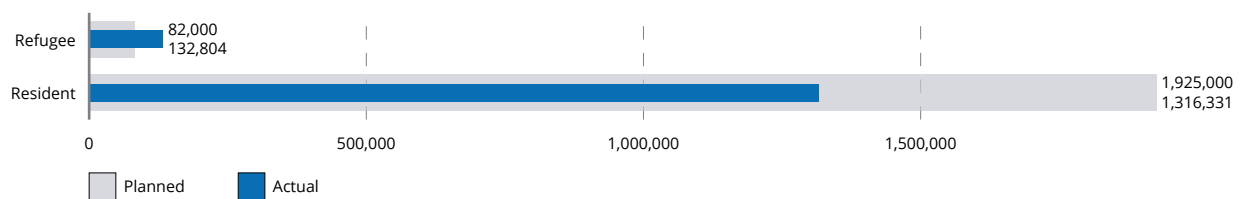


49% male

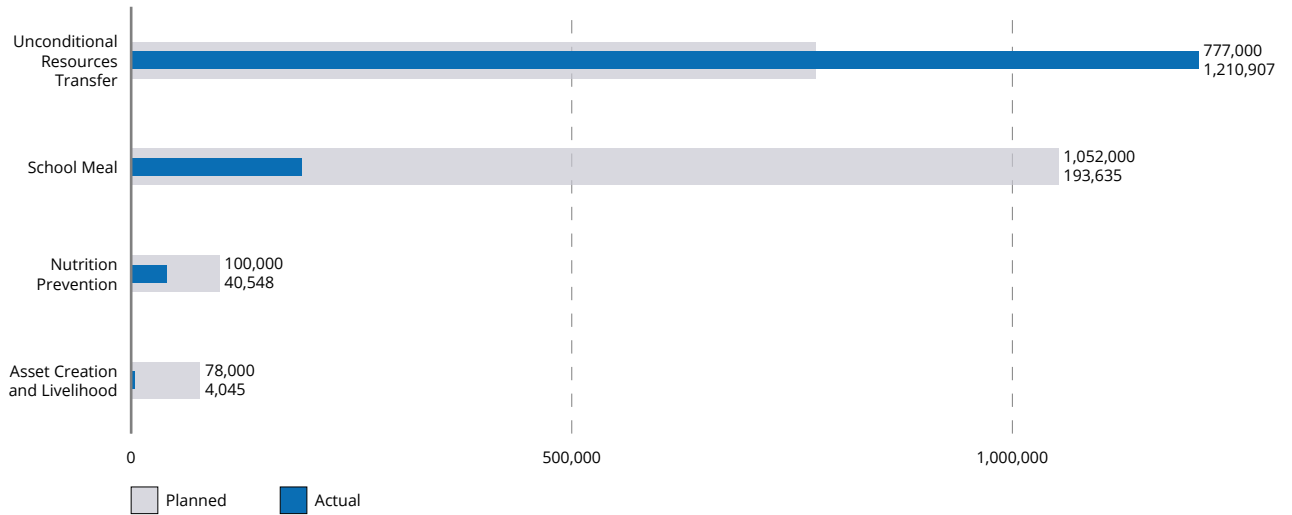
## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



## Beneficiaries by Residence Status



## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

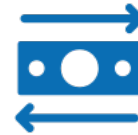


## Total Food and CBT



25 mt

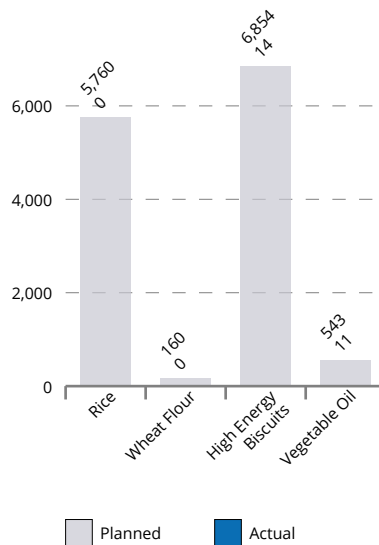
**total actual food transferred in 2020**  
of 13,318 mt total planned



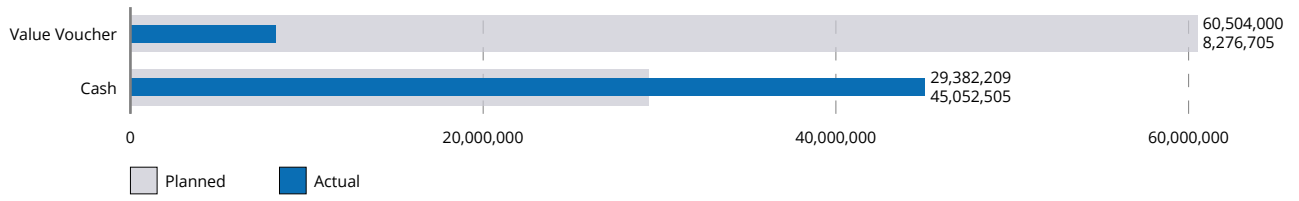
US\$ 53,329,209

**total actual cash transferred in 2020**  
of \$US 89,886,209 total planned

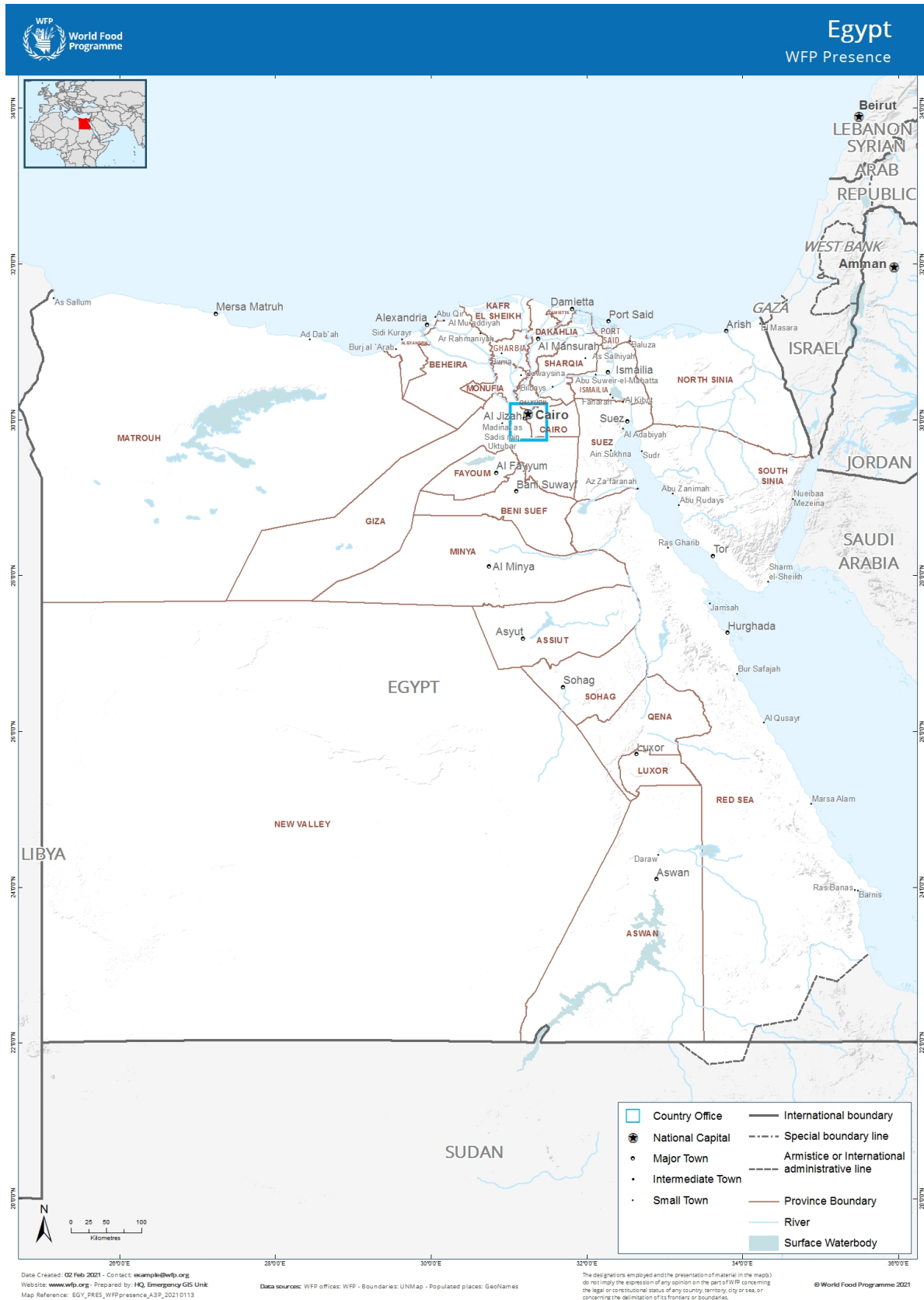
## Annual Food Transfer



## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



# Context and operations & COVID-19 response



Despite promising progress under Egypt's Vision 2030 [1], the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic accentuated Egypt's development challenges, including poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, and gender-based inequalities, affecting local communities, refugees and migrants.

According to the 2020 Global Hunger Index, Egypt sustains a moderate level of hunger. Affordability, food quality and food safety remained pressing challenges in 2020 as Egypt continued to rely on global markets for more than half of its

staples. Malnutrition is another public health concern, with 21.4 percent stunting, 16 percent overweight and/or obesity, and 5.5 percent children under 5 underweight [2].

By the second quarter of 2020, Egypt's unemployment rate reached a high of 9.6 percent [3]. Necessary protective measures against COVID-19 dented job markets, particularly in the informal sector. Similarly, results of a rapid assessment conducted by WFP and the United Nations (UN) Rome-Based Agencies [4] found that a third of Egyptian households were unable to meet their basic food needs.

Despite having progressed towards gender equality, Egypt ranked 134 of 153 countries on the 2020 Gender Inequality Index. According to Egypt's National Strategy for Women's Empowerment 2030, challenges include high education dropout rates and low economic participation of women. Moreover, as a result of the pandemic, reduced incomes and inability to pay-off loans further limited women's economic engagement and increased gender gaps in livelihoods [4].

To address these challenges and minimize loss of developmental momentum, the Government launched a comprehensive COVID-19 response package (of USD 6.39 billion) involving the easing of sectoral policies, economic stimuli to support affected sectors, the expansion of social safety nets (such as Takaful and Karama), and provision of cash assistance to casual labour workers and other vulnerable groups excluded from national social protection programmes. These measures contributed to Egypt's positive economic growth in 2020 [5] and moved Egypt up 9 ranks on the 2020 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Index, with moderate improvement towards SDG 2, Zero Hunger.

Nevertheless, social protection needs of vulnerable groups remained high with the over-stretching of governmental resources. This gap included needs of vulnerable refugees and migrants, who according to a WFP rapid assessment, faced increasing challenges in securing their basic food needs due to loss of livelihoods and rising prices. By December 2020, about 130,600 refugees from Syria and 128,700 refugees and asylum-seekers from 57 other countries were registered with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Egypt.

As a committed partner of the Government, and in response to these challenges, WFP continued providing developmental support under the framework of its July 2018-June 2023 County Strategic Plan (CSP). WFP's CSP provides support through 5 Strategic Outcomes focused on: (i) complementing national social protection programmes, (ii) securing the food needs of vulnerable refugees and displaced populations; (iii) providing nutritional support for vulnerable mothers and their infants; (iv) improving the resilience of smallholders and Bedouin Communities to climatic changes; and (v) strengthening institutional capacities through innovation, and South-South and triangular cooperation.

## **COVID-19 Response**

Upon the onset of the pandemic in March 2020, WFP intensified dialogue with government partners for the development and consequent launch of its COVID-19 Response Plan as an integrated component of ongoing CSP operations. As a result, WFP was the first UN agency operational on-ground in Egypt supporting Government efforts, assisting affected populations.

Given increased needs, WFP coupled its Response Plan with a CSP Budget Revision amounting to an additional USD 31 million. This allowed WFP to assist additional vulnerable local communities and provide cash-based transfers (CBT) to smallholder farmers and Bedouin communities for a 6 month period.

Starting April 2020, WFP supported partner ministries [6] by providing unrestricted CBT to over 1.4 million people identified by the Government to be the most affected and vulnerable to food security, nutrition, and livelihood repercussions of the pandemic.

WFP's CBT entailed the temporary removal of existing assistance conditionalities [7], the shift from voucher to unrestricted CBT, and enhanced partnerships with financial service providers for the safe provision of CBT via a short message service. This adjustment helped reduce gatherings and overcrowding, allowing beneficiaries to safely redeem CBT from an extended network of 100,000 partner retail stores.

In response to the Government's closure of schools and the subsequent halting of WFP's school feeding programme, unconditional CBT assistance was extended from 85,000 to 193,000 family members of rural community-school students and teachers. In parallel, mothers of community school students receiving microloans were given an extended grace period for the payment of overdue loan instalments to partner non-governmental organizations.

In support of vulnerable Egyptian pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and their children (6-23 months), WFP provided nutrition support in the form of top-up cash assistance under the Ministry of Social Solidarity's 'Takaful and Karama' social protection programme. Nutrition support was also extended from 4,000 to 8,000 refugee PLW to provide non-Syrian refugees with unconditional CBT. Similarly, Unconditional Resource Transfers to registered refugees and asylum seekers from all nationalities was extended from 110,000 to 124,000 refugees as well as to about 900,000 host-community household members.

With the gradual easing of COVID-19-related restrictions, agricultural activities for smallholder farmers continued at a smaller scale, while CBT was provided to 179,000 affected smallholder and Bedouin household members.





WFP also undertook various technology-based initiatives with partner ministries, including the development of a national COVID-19 Geospatial platform [8], an e-commerce platform to support rural livelihood activities, and a geographic information system to map stores closest to consumers to reduce overcrowding. WFP also replaced in-person monitoring with telecommunications as a safe means of data collection and programme follow-up.

Among joint-UN efforts, WFP collaborated with the UN Rome-Based Agencies and the Government on a rapid assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on agriculture, food and nutrition security as well as national COVID-19 awareness-raising campaigns. Moreover, as part of WFP's global supply chains services, WFP facilitated coordination with civil aviation authorities for the passing of WFP air charter flights.

## Risk Management

Early identification and management of risks served as an enabler for WFP's swift scale-up of COVID-19 response operations. Given the closure of borders, trade and movement restrictions, new risks arose in local commercial supply chains. While securing operations on-ground, it was equally important that WFP ensured the protection and wellbeing of staff, beneficiaries, and partners. Accordingly, WFP established an 'Emergency Taskforce' which conducted a review of operational, strategic, and fiduciary risks. Identified risks were articulated through WFP's Corporate Risk Register and revised quarterly based on crisis developments. Mitigation measures included the activation of WFP's 'Business Continuity Plan', detailing administrative and technological infrastructure required for the continuation of staff and programme operations under 'lockdown' restrictions. The plan detailed potential bottlenecks associated with various assistance modalities. Increased food insecurity of vulnerable populations was an identified risk and a challenge exacerbated by the pandemic. In response, WFP provided unrestricted and unconditional electronic CBT to overcome challenges of limited working hours, disrupted supply chains and human gatherings. WFP also enhanced data validation and beneficiary authentication technologies to optimize operation time and reduce the risks of illegitimate redemption of assistance. With regard to resource mobilization, WFP increased donor advocacy and communication efforts while promoting the reallocation of existing flexible funds to meet immediate assistance needs. Prior to COVID-19, WFP's school feeding programme underwent a Proactive Integrity Review. The review noted the programme's effective quality control practices for date bar fortification and community-oriented approach to mitigating beneficiary inclusion/exclusion errors. A noted area of improvement included school enrolment and attendance management systems for which WFP is coordinating with Government partners. As of November 2020, WFP Egypt is undergoing an external audit on compliance with corporate regulations and management of financial resources and beneficiary data. Once completed, audit findings and recommendations will inform improvements in 2021.

# Partnerships

WFP's Egypt Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023 is closely aligned with Egypt's Vision 2030 [1], allowing to widen the scope and depth of WFP's strategic partnerships in 2020. WFP's Egypt Partnership Strategy and Action Plan encompasses three interdependent pillars of collaboration focusing on: (i) leveraging WFP's partnership with the Government to mobilize resources, (ii) expanding WFP's donor base by linking national priorities with donor mandates, and (iii) adopting innovative financing mechanisms.

In line with this strategy, WFP demonstrated its comparative advantage as an innovative development agency that implements a holistic approach, interlinking various development areas [2] and providing a high return on donor funds. Equally important, WFP's interventions emphasized national ownership and sustainability through their integration within Government-led programmes and social protection schemes. This success positioned WFP as a trusted partner, with proven expertise in providing sustainable assistance with considerable transversal impact [3].

With the onset of the coronavirus (COVID-19), WFP undertook extensive partner and donor consultations to allow for the timely scale-up of COVID-19 response efforts. The success of the consequent operational scale-up reflected WFP's proficiency in effective two-way communication and advocacy as a key element to maintaining dynamic and flexible partnerships with governments, donors and implementing partners.

Despite COVID-19 challenges, 2020 provided an opportune window for WFP to strengthen established donor relations. WFP's agreements with Germany and Italy on Debt Swap Programmes with Egypt are among prominent renewed partnerships that sustained WFP's COVID-19 response. Alongside this, WFP invested in other Government partnerships with the Netherlands topping-up their 2020 contribution and USA representing the highest share of WFP Egypt's 2020 funding. Similarly, WFP in Egypt set a success story in the field of private sector partnerships, as large corporations and foundations [4] account as WFP's fourth most significant funding source. Given the private sector's agility and drive for innovation, such partnerships constitute direct contributions, collaboration on awareness and advocacy initiatives, and the provision of technical services.

In 2020, WFP actively pursued a first-of-its-kind cooperation with financial institutions [5], including signing a funding agreement with the Central Bank of Egypt, to integrate innovative means of financial empowerment for rural beneficiaries. Other partnerships resulted in the establishment of national geospatial information systems, online marketing platforms and increased efficiency in delivering cash assistance electronically. Through a uniquely innovative approach, WFP placed beneficiary protection at the core of its operations by leveraging partnerships with Egypt's largest financial service providers, Fawry and the Egypt Post Office, to increase efficiency, scalability, and access to cash assistance nationwide. This paved the way for donor countries and private sector organizations to expand their partnerships with WFP under the framework of their emergency aid and corporate social responsibility strategies.

As a testament to the importance of best practices and lessons learned, the joint Government and WFP Luxor Center for South-South and Triangular Cooperation [6] was approved by a Presidential Decree (No. 398) in 2020. The centre will serve as a model for knowledge exchange with other African and regional countries to promote food and nutrition security, green economy, and resilience building.

In 2020, WFP also extended its engagement with other United Nations (UN) agencies to 'Deliver as One' [7]. This engagement included a rapid impact assessment of COVID-19 on agriculture, food and nutrition security and joint awareness-raising communication campaigns. Moreover, WFP acted as co-chair of the UN Partnership Development Framework's People Results Group, supporting the development of joint-UN agencies' response to COVID-19 and the UN COVID-19 Socio-Economic Response Plan [8].

Additionally, as a member of the cross-cutting Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) Women's Results Group, WFP contributed to joint gender workplans and the UN Country Team's Scorecards on Gender, Youth and Disability Inclusion [9]. WFP also expanded gender-focused partnerships with the National Council for Women to achieve progress towards national strategies for the empowerment of Egyptian women by 2030 and for the integration of gender-focused expertise and mainstreaming gender in all areas of programming.

Overall, the year 2020 has underscored the importance of continued collaboration, engagement, and outreach. Moving forward, WFP seeks to further strengthen existing partnerships and outreach to non-traditional and new donors to achieve the SDGs.

# CSP Financial Overview

In 2020, as the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic protracted, funding needs increased due to unparalleled international economic contractions and expenditure cuts.

Yet, despite these challenges, WFP made significant progress in implementing its resource mobilization strategy, leveraging strong relationships with the Government, further cultivating relationships with existing donors and reaching out to new donors whose interests align with WFP's mandate. WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of International Cooperation, a strategic fundraising supporter that contributed to WFP's debt-swap awards and focused on the expansion of its donor portfolio with the augmentation of private sector partnerships with PepsiCo, Shell, and Sawiris Foundation for Social Development.

Complementarily to WFP's Resource Mobilization Strategy, WFP launched a COVID-19 response plan in support of Government efforts to address the impacts of the pandemic. The response plan necessitated a Country Strategic Plan (CSP) Budget Revision to Strategic Outcomes 2 and 4, with the addition of USD 31 million, amounting to a total budget of USD 147 million for 2020 and five-year amended CSP budget of USD 586.4 million. Overall, WFP was able to resource 61 percent of the CSP's 2020 needs-based plan (NBP), maintaining a positive CSP annual funding trend given notable increases in assistance needs from the previous two years (funded at 58 percent and 67 percent, respectively). Moreover, an implementation rate [1] of about 70 percent was also achieved despite COVID-19 restrictions and lockdown measures.

While WFP optimized the reallocation of flexible contributions to adequately meet emergency funding needs, the majority of CSP funding comprised of directed bilateral contributions received through the Government as well as directly from donors, leading to significant funding differences among Strategic Outcomes.

























Due to the pandemic, WFP's crisis response operations maintained notable donor interest with Strategic Outcome 2 attaining 71 percent funding of its NBP. Germany, USA, private sector partners and WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee (SRAC) made significant contributions, allowing for additional funds and consequently the provision of assistance to more vulnerable beneficiaries in the face of increasing humanitarian needs of refugees, migrants, and vulnerable Egyptian host communities. Strategic Outcome 4 received 42 percent funding of its NBP resourced through multilateral SRAC funds and multi-year contributions from the Netherlands.

Marking a significant improvement in comparison to previous years, Strategic Outcome 3 received 31 percent of its NBP with the confirmation of a multi-year contribution from the German-Egyptian Debt Swap programme and the private sector. Strategic Outcome 5 received 80 percent of its NBP, thanks to carried-over funds from 2019 and contributions from the Italian-Debt Swap Programme and African Union. Although also benefitting from debt-swap programmes (with Germany and Italy), Strategic Outcome 1 showed a decrease in funding compared to previous years, securing 48 percent of its NBP due to the negative impact of COVID-19 on Overseas Development Assistance funding.

As anticipated, the pandemic's economic repercussions also had an impact on the timely receipt of urgently needed funds. To mitigate these delays and evade critical funding shortages, WFP heavily relied on multilateral funds (from Finland and Ireland), advanced financing of high probability contributions from USA and Germany, and contributions made under WFP's Internal Project Lending [2] and Immediate Response Account [3] for COVID-19 response activities.

Moreover, WFP in Egypt adopted various financial monitoring measures including periodical market surveys and assessments, internal financial status reports, regular budget reviews, and negotiations with donors for the receipt of large advance tranches to secure immediate needs and smooth continuation of operations.

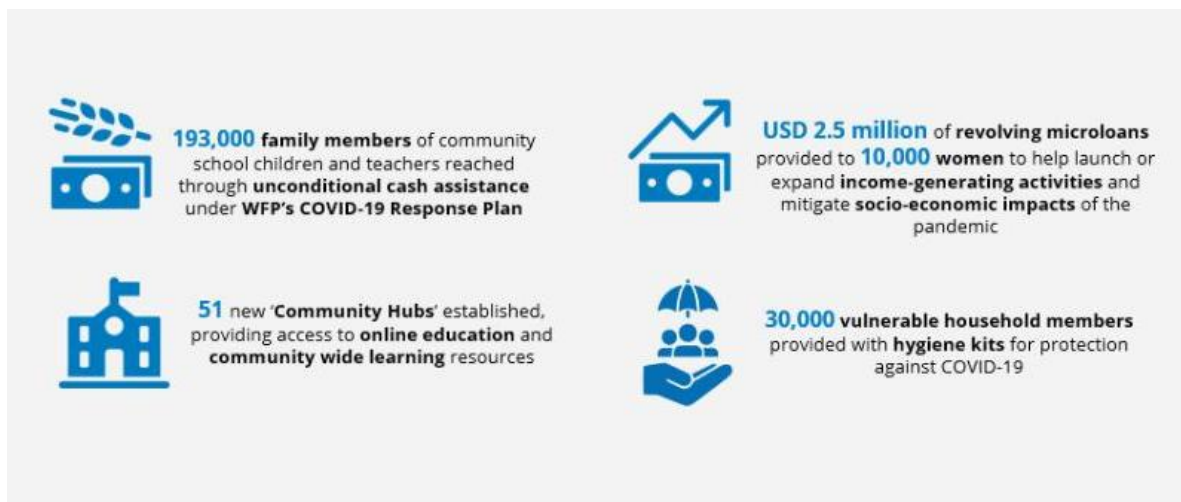
## Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
01: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.	 31,995,055	 23,205,755	 15,280,240	 3,171,733
02: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	 70,753,196	 30,068,581	 50,284,820	 44,018,521
03: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.	 15,215,447	 3,026,064	 4,658,187	 1,324,701
04: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030	 13,633,839	 5,940,894	 5,698,328	 3,545,114
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	 2,547,386	 1,231,672	 2,042,215	 1,800,256
<b>Total:</b>	 134,144,923	 63,472,966	 77,963,790	 53,860,325

The annual financial figures presented in this table are aggregated at Strategic Outcome level. The full presentation of the annual financial overview for the CSP, including breakdown of financial figures by activity, resources not yet allocated to a specific Strategic Outcome, Direct Support Costs and Indirect Support Costs are available in the Annual Financial Overview for the period 01 January to 31 December 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.**



Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP works with the Government to help address root causes of food insecurity, vulnerability, and inadequate education amongst underprivileged communities in Egypt. This Strategic Outcome encompasses a series of activities including school feeding, livelihoods support to women and youth, education enhancement and capacity strengthening of national partners. As such, WFP contributes to Egypt's national school feeding programme, education reform efforts and improved social protection, women's economic empowerment and youth employment.

Upon the onset of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic, the Government issued the closure of all schools and movement restrictions as critical protection measures against the virus [1]. This imposed significant modifications to WFP's school feeding and livelihoods operations, prompting the distribution of unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT), the provision of remote teacher support through the use of technology and livelihood support with the postponement of microloan instalments for assisted women entrepreneurs.

While the pandemic had major operational implications, it also reflected on the funding of this Strategic Outcome. Multi-year funding from the German- and Italian-Egyptian Debt-Swap programmes, and private sector contributions received in 2020 accounted for 48 percent funding of the Outcome's Country Strategic Plan's [2] needs-based plan, of which about 44 percent was expensed due to limited implementation of individual capacity strengthening activities. WFP addressed immediate funding gaps through the re-allocation of flexible funds from private sector partners, Shell and PepsiCo, which were initially committed for the later-halted provision of in-school date bars. Consequently, WFP was able to provide CBT assistance to about 193,000 vulnerable community members in 2020, a notable increase from the 45,000 community members assisted the year before.

In the first months of 2020, WFP complemented the national school feeding programme, assisting 3,500 community-school children in the governorates of Giza, Minia and Assiut [3] with nutritious daily in-school snacks (fortified date bars). In alignment with the national safety net, Takaful and Karama [4], and to incentivize retention in schools, WFP provided monthly CBT in the form of vouchers (USD 11 per child) to about 20,000 family members of community-school children with a minimum of 80 percent monthly attendance rate [5]. The food assistance enabled families dignified access to a diversified food basket, contributing to a slight increase in assessed families' acceptable food consumption score in the first quarter of 2020, compared to that of 2019.

Following the Government's closure of schools, WFP halted the distribution of fortified date bars as a precautionary measure against the spread of COVID-19 during storage, handling, and distribution. To evade food losses, WFP, in coordination with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS), distributed remaining date bar stocks (7.3 mt) to orphanages and elderly homes in Cairo, Qaliubeya and Giza, benefitting 870 people [6].

In parallel, WFP removed the conditionality of children’s school attendance, and extended monthly cash assistance to families of community-school children and teachers negatively affected by the pandemic, reaching about 193,000 family members in Egypt’s poorest governorates. The unrestricted cash assistance was provided through commodity voucher cards or short message service redeemable through a partner financial service provider. With over 100,000 points-of-sales across Egypt, this assistance modality provided a safe means for families to redeem food and non-food items of their choice at their closest retail store while minimizing interaction and large gatherings [7].

Furthermore, as an alternate plan for previously planned visibility activities and as part of WFP and PepsiCo Foundation’s joint COVID-19 response efforts, hygiene kits containing soap and instructions on proper handwashing techniques were distributed to 30,000 vulnerable family members in the governorates of Assiut, Menia and Giza [3] through local retailers where families redeemed their CBT.

Given COVID-19 restrictions, WFP, in collaboration with partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs), undertook a rapid assessment on the socio-economic impact of lockdown [8] on women participating in WFP’s livelihoods programme. Findings indicated that the crisis had severely reduced their income with decreased consumer demand, limited working hours and constrained access to markets. To cope, women reported having to resort to the halting of economic activity and deferred payment of microloan instalments. WFP, therefore, negotiated with loan-managing NGOs for a grace period of up to three months for the repayment of loan instalments, helping reduce mounting interest payments for about 2,000 affected women-led businesses.

With the easing of lockdown measures by mid-2020, WFP together with the national Takaful Foundation and partner NGOs, resumed livelihoods support activities in nine governorates through the provision of revolving microloans (with a total value of USD 2.5 million) to 10,000 women to help launch or expand income-generating activities [9]. Partner NGOs strictly enforced protection measures with the use of face masks and social distancing at times of interactions. Given its success, WFP’s livelihoods programme (also termed as ‘She Can’) was recognized through a first-of-its-kind campaign on WFP’s ShareTheMeal fundraising app, which was awarded at the WFP Innovation Accelerator Boot Camp [10] in February 2020.

Moreover, WFP provided technical expertise to MOSS’s Financial Regulation Authority for strengthened national micro-credit strategies and shock-responsive mechanisms through the analysis of loan-data and the provision of operational recommendations in support of 3 million micro-credit owners (mostly women and vulnerable groups) economically impacted by the pandemic.

While the pandemic brought about many uncertainties, it reinforced the importance of digital transformation. Based on the success of the ‘Community Hubs’ flagship initiative (launched in 2019), WFP and the Ministry of Education (MOE) established 51 new ‘Community Hubs’, adding to a total of 120 Community Hubs across Egypt. Given these technological and physical upgrades, the ‘Community Hubs’ offer opportunities for digital learning and skill-building through the national Egyptian Knowledge Bank platform and the provision of linkages to services offered by local stakeholders [11].

In addition, WFP provided over 200 teachers with digital literacy training to enhance proficiency in internet research and the usage of technological tools. WFP also provided MOE with technical support for the launch of ‘technology labs’ for the digitalization of educational content.

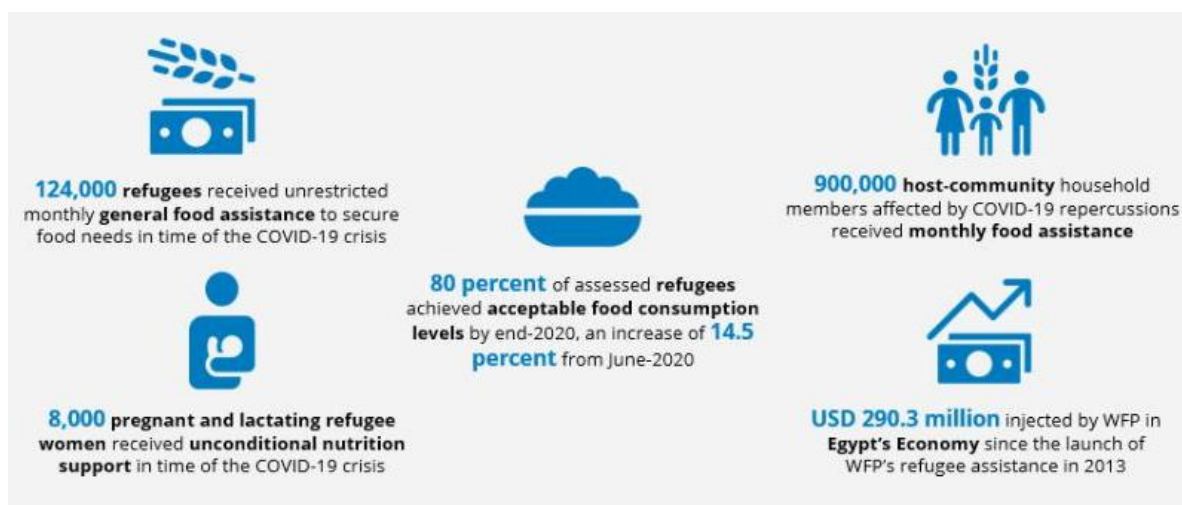
Under the MOE, Ministry of Egyptian Expatriate Affairs and WFP joint partnership, a capacity strengthening programme on the risks of irregular migration and safe alternatives was developed and implemented. As part of the Presidential Initiative, ‘Life Saving Boats’, the series of face-to-face and remote trainings conducted using the ‘Community Hubs’ helped assign and empower close to 100 community-school teachers with knowledge to advocate for the prevention of irregular migration among youth, parents, and families. In parallel, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Manpower launched an awareness-raising and institutional capacity strengthening programme focused on youth employment targeting 2,000 youth, including those with disabilities, to improve employability and reduce risks of irregular migration through access to employment opportunities, and financial and non-financial services.

Overall, gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to Strategic Outcome 1 as evidenced by WFP’s Gender and Age Marker [12] code 4. WFP provided an increased focus on women’s economic empowerment through entrepreneurship and access to financial services and contributed to national priorities for the empowerment of all through education, the ‘Community Hubs’ and various other initiatives.

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



## Strategic outcome 02: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round



Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP collaborated with Government and humanitarian stakeholders, providing assistance to vulnerable refugees and host community members to help meet their basic food needs. Assistance provided under this Strategic Outcome played a critical role in supporting refugees and vulnerable host community members through three sub-activities: Unconditional Resource Transfers (URT) for refugees and vulnerable host community members; nutrition support for pregnant and lactating refugee women (PLW); and resilience-building (food for training, FFT) for refugees and host-community members.

Under this Strategic Outcome and as part of WFP's coronavirus (COVID-19) response plan, WFP extended URT to an additional 20,000 refugees and unconditional nutrition support to an additional 4,000 PLW, targeting a total of about 138,000 refugees [1]. Additionally, FFT activities were temporarily halted in accordance with Government restrictions limiting large gatherings, and funds from FFT activities were reallocated to URT. In parallel, Strategic Outcome 2 underwent a budget revision for the inclusion of 'Activity 9' [2], extending WFP's COVID-19 crisis response, URT assistance, to a target of 695,000 host-community household members [3] for six months starting June 2020.

Despite the consequent increase in funding needs, the outcome was resourced at 71 percent of its 2020 needs-based plan. Timeliness of multilateral and directed funds (from USA and Germany) ensured the smooth continuity of URT throughout the year, while intermediate funding shortages were avoided using WFP's internal advanced financing mechanism. However, nutrition support for PLW was eventually halted as of August 2020 due to lack of funding and to prioritize the continuation of URT. Similarly, FFT activities were not continued for the same reason. Moving forward, advocacy efforts will continue among current and new donors, highlighting surmounting needs induced by the pandemic, and the cruciality of abiding by the One Refugee Policy [4] to secure food, nutrition, and livelihoods support for all refugees, regardless of nationality.

To inform WFP's refugee response efforts, an external rapid assessment was conducted using WFP's Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM) survey to identify the effect of COVID-19 on refugees' food security [5]. The telephone survey showed that precautionary measures and fear of contracting COVID-19 increased challenges such as access to food and loss of livelihoods. Consequently, an increasing number of refugees were prone to food insecurity with nearly half of households adopting emergency coping strategies [6], while almost one-third of refugees adopted crisis coping strategies (e.g. reducing essential non-food expenditure or withdrawing children from school). A study launched by Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics showed similar implications on host-community members with a change in employment status of more than two-thirds of surveyed Egyptian households, of whom about a third became unemployed. Findings further indicated that almost one-third of households reported being unable to meet their basic needs, and had to resort to negative coping strategies [7].

To address these challenges, WFP operationalized unrestricted monthly cash-based transfers (CBT) (of EGP 400/USD 25 per family member), in place of vouchers, to avoid disruptions in URT while maintaining precautionary measures and limiting gatherings previously held at voucher-distribution sites. Concurrently, WFP coordinated with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees on the increase of URT target beneficiaries from 110,000 to 130,000 refugees, significantly increasing reach to assist the majority of planned beneficiaries.

Unrestricted CBT entitlements were transferred through the provision of a one-time-password sent to beneficiaries' phones via short message service that could then be used to redeem food and non-food items at any of the partner financial service provider's 100,000 points-of-sales across Egypt. This assistance modality helped enhance efficiency in terms of cost and time of redemption in comparison to value vouchers, allowing beneficiaries to avoid overcrowding and maintain social distancing measures, while conveniently redeeming assistance at their closest retail stores within Government-assigned curfew hours.

Based on WFP's remote FSOM conducted by end-2020, surveyed Syrian refugees evidenced an improvement in food security with 80 percent achieving acceptable food consumption levels in comparison to 65.5 percent in June 2020. Further mirroring this positive trend, access to food improved by about 5 percent along with a 10 percent improvement in food consumption scores. Reliance on food consumption coping strategies (such as reduction of preferred foods, and number and size of daily meals) also saw a decline from June 2020, indicating the positive effect URT may have had on assisted refugees, seeing as less surveyed households also indicated having to allocate more than 65 percent of their monthly expenditure for food needs (food expenditure share) [8].

Upon the Government's request for WFP support to alleviate the pandemic's impact on host-communities, WFP provided monthly CBT (of EGP 500/USD 32) for 3 months, reaching about 900,000 members (surpassing the target of 695,000) of affected Egyptian households of casual labour workers (in partnership with the Ministries of Social Solidarity, Manpower and Local Development) as well as other affected host-community members, including returning, unemployed Egyptian migrants and vulnerable women-led households. Like URT, the unrestricted CBT was provided through the financial service provider's outlets.

As of the second quarter of 2020, WFP, together with health partners and stakeholders, extended monthly nutrition support (CBT of EGP 400/USD 25) to an additional 4,000 refugees from over eight nationalities, reaching 7,960 PLW (almost 100 percent of planned beneficiaries). This assistance entailed the change of modality from vouchers to cash transfers and the removal of the previously required conditionality of primary healthcare centre visits to reduce PLW and children's exposure to risks of contracting COVID-19 at voucher-distribution and healthcare locations. According to WFP monitoring of assistance provided prior to the halting of the activity in August 2020 [9], an additional 7 percent of assessed mothers consumed four or more food groups to meet daily energy and nutrient requirements in comparison to 2019 (minimum diet diversity score). Moreover, an additional 4 percent of assisted refugee children (6 to 23 months) achieved a minimum acceptable diet in comparison to 2019.

Prior to the halting of FFT activities in the second quarter of 2020, WFP provided resilience-building activities, promoting social cohesion among over 700 vulnerable refugees and host-community members. WFP and the Arab Academy for Science Technology and Maritime Transportation delivered vocational training in culinary art, business management and entrepreneurial skills.

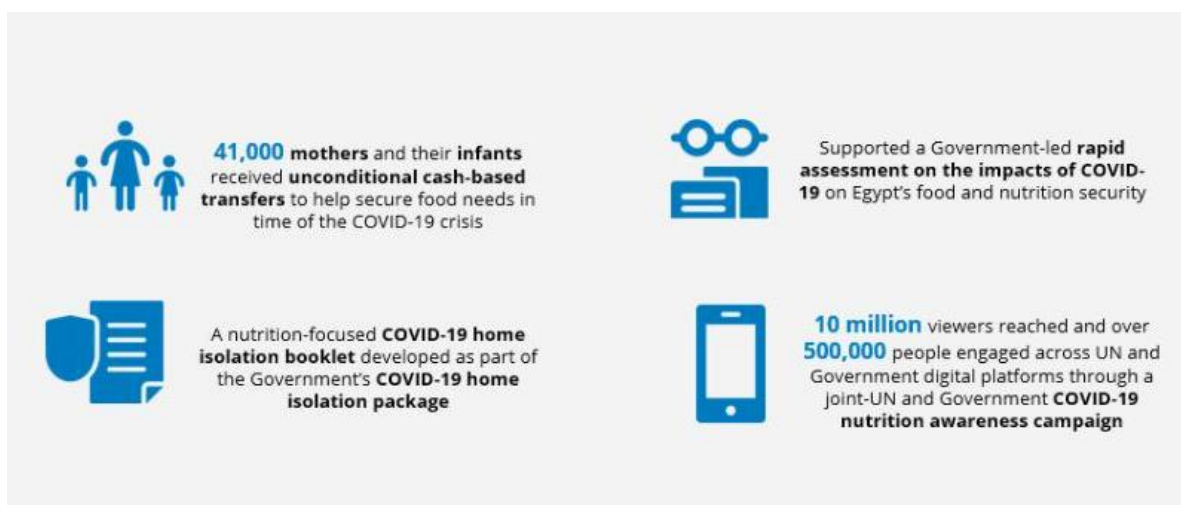
Based on this successful training model for refugees, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Emigration and Expatriate Affairs for the launch of 'Bedeya Digital' online training platform supporting Egyptian youth at risk of irregular migration in accessing job and income-generating opportunities through skills development and vocational training. The platform, launched under the Presidential Initiative 'Decent Life' [10], is based on a successful training model for refugees and host communities. Upon resumption of FFT activities and availability of funding, this platform will also benefit refugees by linking them to WFP's 'SME Misr e-commerce website' to help market graduating students' products.

Gender and age were fully integrated in the implementation of all activities under Strategic Outcome 2, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code of 4 [11]. WFP's targeting of beneficiaries for URT and nutrition support ensured inclusion of households headed by women, young children, unaccompanied minors, families with special needs and elderly people.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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.



Through Strategic Outcome 3 of its Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023, WFP, together with the Government of Egypt, national counterparts, and United Nations (UN) partners, works to ensure that vulnerable populations have improved nutritional status by 2030. To achieve this, WFP undertakes a multi-sectoral approach whereby nutrition and social behavioural change communication interventions are integrated within national social safety net programmes.

In 2020, WFP's partnership with the Government under the national 'First 1,000 Days' programme served as a foundational framework of this Strategic Outcome's interventions. Following its launch in 2017, the successful multi-sectoral pilot programme, between the ministries of Social Solidarity (MOSS), Health and Population (MOHP), and Supply and Internal Trade (MOSIT), and WFP, facilitated the quick launch of unconditional monthly CBT to vulnerable mothers and their children (6-23 months) registered under MOSS's Takaful and Karama social protection programme. Cash-based transfers were provided in the form of a top-up of EGP 200/USD 13 by MOSS. Additionally, WFP supported national coronavirus (COVID-19) nutrition and health communication messaging and online campaigns under the Presidential initiative, '100 Million Healthy Lives'.

Despite only having received funding for a third of its needs-based plan, Strategic Outcome 3 achieved a substantial level of funding (31 percent) in comparison to previous years (3 percent in 2019 and 2 percent in 2018). Moreover, WFP achieved notable progress in providing immediate CBT, technical and advocacy support, further strengthening WFP's position as a strategic partner of the Government and resulting in the expenditure of over half of the outcome's implementation plan [1]. Reflecting this strong Government partnership, funds received included a significant multi-year contribution under the German-Egyptian Debt Swap programme, the main contributor to WFP's nutrition programme in 2020. The received multi-year contribution also secured some funds for the beginning of 2021, ensuring the continuity of needed CBT assistance. Other major donors included USAID and the Sawiris Foundation for Social Development.

In 2020, WFP reached about 41,000 children aged 6-23 months and their mothers in 27 governorates with CBT as part of WFP's COVID-19 Response Plan and the First 1,000 Days national nutrition programme [2], entailing a scale-up of the planned 2020 target of 15,000 children and mothers in three governorates.

This scale-up aimed to address the effects of the pandemic on basic food and nutrition security. WFP provided CBT (with a total value of about USD 1.7 million) through the national postal office, with 4,000 collection points across the country, increasing accessibility and reducing overcrowding. In alignment with government emergency response measures, the previously required conditionality of primary healthcare centre visits was removed to reduce beneficiary risks of contracting COVID-19 at health-care locations, while also allowing for immediate access to critically needed food and nutrition assistance. Given aggravated poverty and food insecurity, WFP and MOSS's joint assistance contributed to meeting the immediate nutritional needs of vulnerable mothers and children who would have otherwise resorted to negative coping strategies, bringing about irreversible consequences to their health and nutrition [3].

As an important contribution to the Government's COVID-19 response efforts, WFP in collaboration with the UN Rome-Based Agencies [4] undertook a rapid assessment on the impact of COVID-19 on agriculture, food and nutrition security in Egypt [3]. Findings highlighted significant impact with reduced livelihoods, vulnerable households' increased food insecurity and disruptions in agri-food sector supply chains. Moreover, women who reported reduced income

were found to be more at risk of increased domestic violence, with a lack of access to healthcare services, signalling the need to strengthen the reach to women in rural areas [5]. Based on these findings, the assessment made policy recommendations to inform national decision making and assistance to build resilience and response capacities of rural communities to crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic.

The UN emergency health communication response team including WFP, the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) implemented a joint COVID-19 nutrition awareness media campaign under the scope of the UN COVID-19 Response and Recovery Plan. The campaign reached over 10 million viewers and engaged over 500,000 people across UN and Government digital platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter [6].

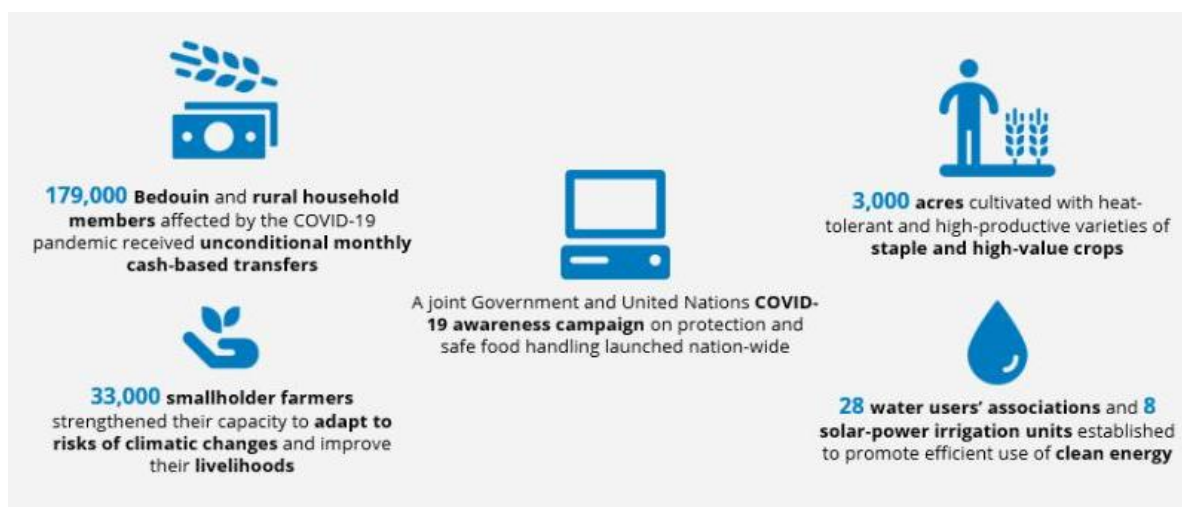
On a policy level, WFP led the UN Partnership Development Framework Common Country Analysis diagnostic paper on food and nutrition security, with the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, UNICEF and WHO as co-author agencies. The paper is one among other thematic documents developed by the UN in Egypt, providing an in-depth analysis on several strategic thematic areas while highlighting respective progress achieved towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), remaining challenges and gaps, as well as recommendations to support government priorities in reaching the SDG-related results.

Given the diverse collaborations in 2020, WFP was able to broaden the scope of its partnerships with MOSS, MOHP, the National Nutrition Institute, the national post office, as well as the private sector and donors to address nutrition priorities under the Government’s COVID-19 emergency response efforts, the ‘First 1,000 Days’ programme, and the ‘100 Million Healthy Lives’ Initiative.

Gender was fully integrated under Strategic Outcome 3, with a Gender and Age Marker score [7] of 4. WFP, in collaboration with MOSS, supported PLW and children aged 6-23 months through CBT under the ‘First 1,000 Days’ programme, helping alleviate socio-economic burdens of the pandemic on their respective health and nutrition. WFP also targeted men, women, boys and girls through its social behavioural change communication and awareness-raising campaigns through key messages, empowering mothers and fathers to make informed decisions on the health and nutrition of their families.

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	4

## Strategic outcome 04: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030



Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) to increase the resilience of smallholder farmers and Bedouin communities against socio-economic challenges. With over ninety percent of smallholder farmers of Upper Egypt being heavily dependent on small plots of land (in areas of less than 0.4 hectares), they are particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climatic changes and have limited access to diversified economic opportunities, financial and technical support, knowhow of crop loss reduction, and market linkages.

In response, WFP and MALR implemented activities, considering and bringing together the adaptation gaps and the needs of smallholder farmers in over 90 of the poorest villages in the governorates of Aswan, Luxor, Sohag, Qena and Assiut, showcasing a successful model of smallholder farmers' resilience building. Through this Strategic Outcome, and in line with the Presidential priorities towards developing rural communities, this integrative set of interventions improved agricultural productivity through land consolidation, modernization and optimization of irrigation systems, intercropping, capacity strengthening and enhanced market linkages.

With this, achievements under this Strategic Outcome contributed to national strategies and priorities including Egypt's Vision 2030, National Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy 2030, and National Adaptation Strategy in Agriculture, among others. In 2020, the importance of this assistance was further accentuated in the face of compounding socio-economic challenges of the coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic on rural communities.

Within this Strategic Outcome, WFP undertook a Budget Revision for the provision of cash-based transfers (CBT), in partnership with MALR, to both Bedouin and smallholder farmers whose food security had been negatively affected by COVID-19. This revision, operationalized under activity 5, supported a target of 8,000 households (40,000 beneficiaries) in the same 5 governorates for 6 months, starting June 2020. Despite not having received funding for food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities for Bedouin communities [1], the Strategic Outcome was resourced at 42 percent of the outcome's planned budget for 2020, an increase compared to 31 percent in 2019. Funding sources included multilateral allocations from WFP's Strategic Resource Allocation Committee, directed multi-year contributions from the Netherlands (the largest donor to this Strategic Outcome for 2020-2024), and carry-over funds that were extended to 2020 under the multi-year Adaptation Fund (received in 2013). Moreover, despite implementation challenges owing to national lockdowns and restrictions, results under Strategic Outcome 4 translated to a notable implementation rate of 66 percent.

Over the year, WFP supported the Government in strengthening the capacity of about 21,000 men and 12,000 women to improve their agricultural productivity and livelihoods, reaching the full target of planned beneficiaries for 2020. In light of COVID-19 transmission risks, and upon the lifting of government restrictions, the rehabilitation of assets, technology transfer and diversification of income activities were carried out in open spaces while maintaining COVID-19 precautionary measures.

Agro-processing techniques were introduced to diversify and augment income sources resulting in a 30 percent increase in smallholders' income. Using WFP-provided sun-drying units, farmers were able to store their crops for extended periods and contributed to the increase of their crop's market value. Additionally, WFP introduced new heat-tolerant and high-productive varieties of staple crops (wheat and maize) and promoted non-traditional high-value

crops such as medical and aromatic plants which were then cultivated in about 3,000 acres of consolidated land plots.

To reduce crop loss during erratic weather changes, a simple early warning system managed by Community Development Associations (CDAs) helped farmers reduce losses in extreme weather spells by providing timely information (through loudspeakers, mobile apps, Facebook, and expert counselling) to effectively implement adaptation measures. Moreover, the use of solar-powered in place of diesel-powered irrigation water pumps helped promote the use of green energy and reduced climate-induced productivity losses. Likewise, through water users' associations, irrigation schedules and canal lining enhanced efficient water distribution and reduced water usage by 25-30 percent with ongoing efforts to manage effluent from neighbouring farmer communities [2].

In parallel, in-kind animal loans of beehives and improved breeds of ducks and goats (more tolerant to high weather temperatures) were provided to diversify farmers', particularly women farmers', source of income through sustainable animal revolving funds. This consequently helped economically empower women who commonly assume animal-raising responsibilities in Egypt's rural communities. Vet services, training and technical assistance on animal nutrition were also provided to ensure sustainable animal production.

Based on WFP and MALR's joint monitoring of these smallholders' support activities, a high percentage of targeted communities evidenced improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks (Climate Capacity Score). This is a slight decrease from that of 93 percent in 2019 given the temporary halt of in-kind loans due to underperformance of a few partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs) for which WFP identified new partners to effectively resume loan assistance.

Also, WFP monitoring of sustained benefits resulting from enhanced assets established through previous FFA activities in 2019 in Marsa Matrouh and Red Sea (Asset-Based Indicator) showed that all participants and the majority of non-participants sustained benefits from enhanced communal assets [3]. This represented a majority of (participant and non-participant) community members reporting having benefitted from enhanced assets with increased agricultural productivity and access to markets and basic services, exceeding the 2020 project target of 80 percent for benefiting community members [4].

To support communities affected by the pandemic, WFP, in partnership with the Government, assisted about 179,000 Bedouin and rural household members (significantly surpassing the target of 40,000 family members [5]) most vulnerable to the socio-economic hardships of the pandemic through unconditional CBT of EGP 500/USD 32 per month. Further, in collaboration with MALR, WFP and sister United Nations agencies launched a nation-wide COVID-19 awareness campaign, promoting increased awareness on protection measures, and safe food production and handling among rural communities.

For effective and sustainable results, WFP heavily engaged and partnered with governmental and local entities in the implementation of activities under this Strategic Outcome. The MALR, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, the Agricultural Research Center and local universities provided technical assistance and backstopping support while the Egyptian Meteorological Authority provided weather forecasts for early warning systems. Men and women representatives of local communities were also involved in the planning of activities and the capacity of local CDAs was strengthened through training, enabling them to safely implement and sustain activities at the village level.

Building on the success of the above-mentioned integrated rural development programme, WFP and MALR launched a new project [6] to benefit 60 additional villages. Community mobilization activities were undertaken to inform communities of the project's activities (through CDAs) and to accordingly align project interventions to their needs. By the end of 2020, about 30 of the poorest villages were identified, in line with the Government's 'Decent Life' initiative and other vulnerability targeting criteria [7]. This project will support the expansion of activities under Phase 1 of the Adaption Fund project [8] which concluded in 2020 and evidenced highly satisfactory results under an external final project review.

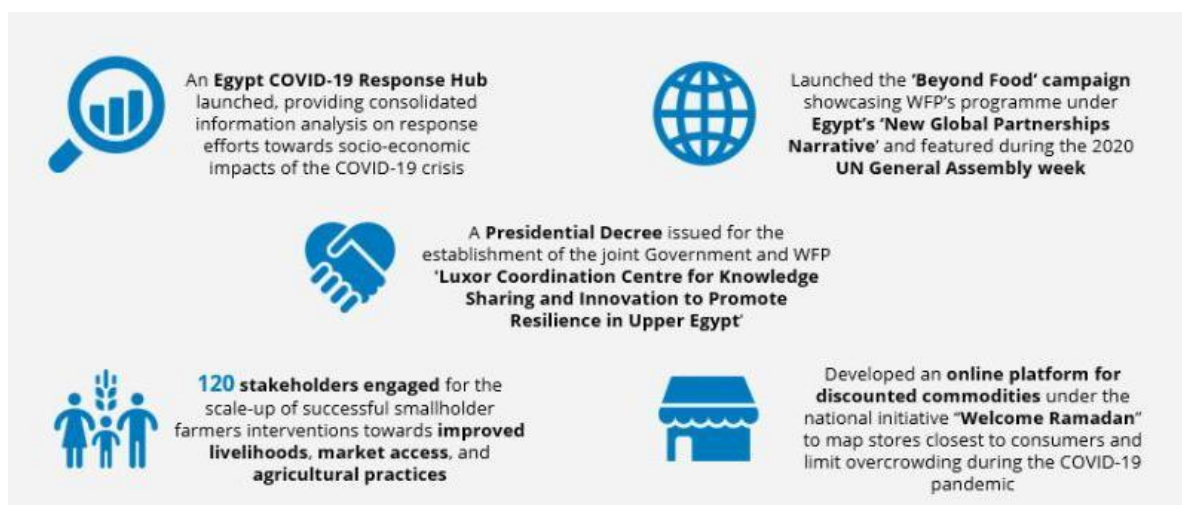
Following the Government's request (in 2019) to scale-up this successful rural development model to reach 1 million smallholder farmers, WFP and MALR are working to establish a tool to assess the needs of villages in coordination with the Government and relevant development partners, including academia, NGOs, and other stakeholders. WFP is also supporting the Ministry of Manpower and Ministry of Local Development through technical support to deliver rural development interventions under the Presidential initiative to develop 1,500 villages in Upper Egypt.

WFP's work under this Strategic Outcome fully integrated gender into the design, implementation and monitoring of activities as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker [9] code 3. WFP resilience-building activities in vulnerable Bedouin and smallholders' communities benefit the most vulnerable segments of the society affected by the pandemic, particularly rural women, with skills training, employment opportunities and access to in-kind microloans for income-generation projects.

**WFP Gender and Age Marker**

<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
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



Strategic Outcome 5 was instrumental in delivering under WFP Egypt's 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) and WFP's Coronavirus (COVID-19) Response Plan [1] in 2020. Building on the strong alignment of WFP programmes with national development priorities, WFP supported the Government in expanding knowledge generation and technological innovations to better inform social protection, development, and emergency interventions.

WFP provided capacity strengthening support to national institutions, improving institutional capacity to collect, manage and analyse data for evidence-based crisis response policy and decision making, strengthening supply chains and operationalizing mechanisms for regional and global knowledge-sharing. These activities provided timely and critical skills that helped inform responses for communities most affected by the pandemic, and progress priorities towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

In 2020, key milestones were achieved under Strategic Outcome 5, which witnessed an increased level of funding of its needs-based plan (80 percent) compared to previous years. Thanks to carry-over funds from 2019 received towards activity 8 and multi-year funds from the Italian-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme for activity 6, WFP was able to fully resource its 2020 and 2021 implementation plan. Conversely, activity 7 received no direct funds as Government capacity strengthening activities were implemented as a cross-cutting and integrated element of other Strategic Outcomes (1-4).

Key engagements in 2020 included field visits led by Egypt's Prime Minister, Ministers of International Cooperation, and Supply and Internal Trade and notable delegations from the Ministries of Tourism and Antiquities, Housing, Local Development, Health and Population, Environment, and Civil Aviation to WFP operations in the governorates of Sinai and Luxor. The field-level engagements demonstrated the Government and WFP's programme's impact on-ground and garnered increased national support towards the expansion of successful interventions in rural development and youth empowerment.

Along these lines, before the pandemic, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) held a consultative workshop, facilitating discussions and the exchange of expertise among over 100 stakeholders from ministries, non-governmental organizations, donor communities, UN and academia [2] for the scale-up of smallholders interventions towards improved livelihoods, market access, and agricultural practices. The workshop resulted in a consensus for the need to replicate effective rural development models, and to leverage resources to create synergies for the implementation of an integrated rural development approach, targeting at least 1 million smallholder farmers and their families.

In parallel, WFP developed a partnership with Egypt's online financial service provider, E-Finance, and strengthened the capacity of over 100 local partners, including Community Development Associations (CDAs), on the use of E-Finance's AgriMisr Platform [3]. The platform will be integrated within national agri-platforms to provide market linkages and financial opportunities for WFP-supported smallholder farmers.

To enhance national data accessibility, WFP, in collaboration with Egypt's Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC), developed an advanced Geospatial Information System (GIS) under the national initiative "Describe Egypt by

Information". The platform demonstrates demographic data to support decision-makers on economic, social and political issues, with emphasis on developmental reform efforts. Similarly, WFP supported the Ministry of Local Development (MOLD) in the establishment of a GIS department through a series of GIS and Information Communications Technology trainings for staff. Given similar support, the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MOSIT) improved GIS tools and applications for enhanced wheat supply chain management.

Moreover, WFP expanded its Community Hubs Initiative with the launch of 51 new Community Hubs (of the annual target 100), adding to a total of 120 Community Hubs across Egypt. The Hubs promote digital inclusion, improved learning outcomes and community development through activities that foster coordination among local stakeholders and the capacity strengthening of educators and awareness of families [4].

Upon the onset of the pandemic, WFP supported the Government in establishing a COVID-19 Response Hub [5]. The online GIS-based platform presents consolidated information analysis on response efforts towards mitigating or addressing the pandemic's socio-economic impacts. In doing so, the platform supports the Government in real-time monitoring, implementation, and adjustment of socio-economic response efforts. Complementarily, WFP and MOSIT, developed an online GIS platform showcasing discounted commodities from participating retail stores under the national initiative, "Welcome Ramadan", helping map stores closest to consumers and limiting overcrowding and consumer commutes.

Further, WFP partnered with Seedspace, an entrepreneurship hub, on an online hackathon for solutions to improve digital and financial inclusion among the informal sector and rural farmers.

Despite the year's hardships, Egypt remained heavily invested in partnerships with neighbouring and African countries through South-South and triangular cooperation to achieve the Africa Agenda 2063 and SDGs. In 2020, a Presidential Decree was issued for the establishment of the Luxor Center for knowledge sharing and innovation [6]. Through this Center, WFP, in partnership with MALR and other governmental entities, aim to facilitate the exchange of best practices and innovations among governmental, civil society, academia and neighbouring countries. The exchange of knowledge and expertise aims to engage government leaders, reinforcing ownership of successful and replicable development models.

Additionally, WFP and NEPAD developed an Environmental Geospatial Platform for the African Union to support South-South Public-Private Partnerships for the implementation of development programmes related to hunger, climate change and disaster risk reduction.

Concluding the year, WFP and Egypt's Ministry of International Cooperation (MOIC) launched a joint campaign to promote WFP's programmes within the framework of the Ministry's New Global Partnerships Narrative [7]. In recognition of WFP's comprehensive and impactful development agenda, the MOIC selected WFP as a partner for the UN's 75th anniversary wherein the video campaign, 'Beyond Food', was showcased during the UN General Assembly week [8].

Overall, WFP achieved a Partnership Index Score (PIS) of 14, indicating high intensity of active engagement and full collaboration with Government entities, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society, private sector, and academia. The slight decrease in the PIS in comparison to 2019 can be attributed to the pandemic's impact on global economies which consequently affected partners' financial and technical capacities to engage in additional collaborations.

WFP's work under this Strategic Outcome integrated gender in the implementation of activities as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker [9] code 4 through the participation of women in capacity strengthening activities, the establishment of decision-support systems and sex-disaggregated data dashboards among Government entities (including Egypt's National Council for Women), which served as data tools for inclusive national programmes and strategies.

<b>WFP Gender and Age Marker</b>	
<b>CSP Activity</b>	<b>GAM Monitoring Code</b>
Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems	4

# Cross-cutting Results

## Progress towards gender equality: Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population

In 2020, the COVID 19 pandemic magnified gender inequalities, threatening to reverse hard-won gains in the gender sphere by increasing vulnerabilities to food insecurity, malnutrition, and gender-based violence (GBV). According to the Global Gender Gap Report 2020, Egypt ranked 140 on women's economic participation and opportunity, 102 on education attainment, 85 on health and survival and 103 on political empowerment. With this, Egypt ranked 134 out of 153 countries, indicating needed progress towards achieving gender parity across all sectors.

To address these challenges, WFP built on established partnerships with the Government and National Council for Women (NCW) to achieve progress towards national strategies for the empowerment of Egyptian women by 2030, and to combat violence against women. Through the provision of women's economic empowerment activities, nutrition support and digital learning opportunities, WFP promoted gender equality and contributed to Egypt's newly launched reform model, 'Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator' [1].

WFP's livelihoods support activities provided change potential to the lives of over 10,000 Egyptian women, enhancing capabilities and incomes, while also reducing social inequalities amplified by the pandemic's socio-economic impact. Based on findings of an external assessment of WFP's livelihoods activities conducted in 2019 [2], assisted community-school students' mothers were empowered and consequently able to increase their incomes by 30-50 percent. Similarly, WFP 2020 monitoring findings showed that women receiving in-kind loans (primarily animal-raising loans and agro-processing activities) were significantly empowered to make their own decisions, with 71 percent participating in joint decision making in their households, a notable increase from 32 percent in 2019.

Although livelihoods support (food for training) activities for refugees and host-community members were temporarily halted as of March 2020 due to COVID-19 protection measures, findings from a joint study led by WFP's Regional Bureau for the Middle East and Northern Africa [3], evidenced that previously provided vocational training facilitated access to employment opportunities and supported women in launching income-generating activities. Further, post-distribution monitoring of the effects of WFP's Unconditional Resource Transfers for refugees indicated an increase in the proportion of households where men and women jointly made decisions over the utilization of WFP assistance. This signified improvement towards equality in decision-making and control over resources with women demonstrating greater responsibility in instigating decisions.

To help alleviate pandemic-induced strains on the nutrition of mothers and children 6-23 months, WFP provided monthly cash assistance as part of the 'First 1,000 Days' programme under the national 'Takaful and Karama' social protection programme. The assistance helped secure mothers' and children's immediate nutrition needs, helping prevent the continuation of intergenerational malnutrition.

Following the successful completion of WFP's Gender Transformation Programme [4] in 2019, WFP has undertaken extensive efforts in mainstreaming gender inclusiveness and equality in all aspects of its programmes. Moreover, WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023 holds a Gender and Age Marker [5] of 3, indicating the integration of gender in the design and monitoring of WFP assistance.



**Protection and accountability to affected populations: Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. 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 2020, the COVID-19 pandemic disrupted societies and markets globally, posing increasing threats to vulnerable populations already prone to food insecurity, malnutrition, and poverty.

In response, WFP ensured that Protection and Accountability to Affected Populations principles and practices were integrated across all operations to ensure safety and dignity, meaningful access, and participation and empowerment of assisted communities. Particular emphasis was geared towards enhancing and maintaining two-way communication pathways, such as community feedback mechanisms (CFM), to strengthen community engagement, promoting participatory decision-making and informing programme design. As a result, WFP was able to collect community members' feedback and complaints to timely address assistance information requests and broader aspects related to WFP's presence and operations.

At the forefront of WFP's COVID-19 response efforts, WFP's unconditional and unrestricted cash-based transfer (CBT) modality positively contributed to the safety of assisted refugee and local community members. Monthly CBT was provided through a one-time password communicated via short messages service (SMS) that could then be used to redeem cash transfer values at over 100,000 retail stores. Beneficiaries were given ample time to redeem their monthly assistance at contracted retail stores, strategically located in areas highly populated by refugees and vulnerable local communities, thereby reducing risks of COVID-19 transmission by limiting commutes, queuing time and crowding. Additionally, awareness information to limit COVID-19 infection were communicated to retailers and cooperating partners informing them of the proper use of personal protective equipment.

The CBT modality helped promote dignity and empowerment of assisted refugee and local communities by allowing them to purchase food and non-food items of their choice, thereby helping them meet their individual consumption, nutritional and hygienic needs more efficiently. This was evidenced with the majority of assessed refugee beneficiaries voicing a strong preference for the new assistance modality, as it allowed for CBT redemption from a significantly larger number of retailers, enhancing access to a wider variety of commodities, particularly hygiene and sanitation products needed for protection against COVID-19. However, a minority of assessed non-Syrian refugees expressed some technical challenges (out-of-order point-of-sale machines at retail stores or having registered invalid mobile numbers) in redeeming assistance. This mirrored a slight setback against WFP's 2020 target for unhindered beneficiary access to assistance and was addressed in coordination with retail stores and the monthly review and updating of beneficiary contact information.

Further, WFP protection monitoring results indicated that almost all of the assessed families of community-school students and teachers, and assisted refugees reported that they did not encounter challenges that could hinder their safety, access or affect their dignity while attaining their assistance [1]. This reflected a slight improvement in comparison to 2019, where results were also highly positive. Similarly, the majority of assisted smallholder farmers reported no challenges in retrieving their assistance. However, about 10 percent of smallholder beneficiaries recommended receiving assistance closer to their locations. WFP is accordingly expanding and involving additional retailers to provide assistance closest to these rural communities.

To provide meaningful access to WFP services, (and within limits of COVID-19 protection measures), WFP responded positively to the need to reschedule different training activities for smallholders' women and mothers of community-school students, ensuring the safety of women and avoiding having them walk home late. Appropriate locations for training venues were selected through a consultative process so that they can be easily reached by beneficiaries while maintaining social distancing and reducing their commute. In some conservative communities, women-only sessions were held to promote women's participation in training and awareness-raising sessions.

Moreover, to promote local communities' participation and empowerment, interventions under WFP's smallholders' farmer support activities were designed in a participatory manner through consultations openly publicized to attract representation of all community members. WFP also heavily relied on local capacities of governorate-level officials, experts and teachers for community development interventions carried out through the Community Hubs, promoting national ownership and sustainability.

Given the temporary adjustments in WFP's CBT modality, it was key to ensure that WFP's current beneficiaries were fully aware and comfortable coping with the entailed changes and that newly assisted communities, under WFP's COVID-19 response plan, were equally well-aware of the modality of assistance they would be receiving. That said, WFP and partner agencies scaled-up the capacity of accountability and CFMs to ensure beneficiaries' strong familiarity with WFP's CBT assistance modality. This included WFP's (online) quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring surveys for refugees, SMS and Facebook informational campaigns [2], and WFP's in-house hotline, through which beneficiaries were timely informed of assistance-related information and able to submit inquiries and complaints. Information

sessions were also organized with beneficiaries, refugee community leaders, partner non-governmental organizations and retailers regarding programmatic design, implementation, and changes. In parallel, WFP along with governorate-level partners promoted digital communications, optimizing use of technology and in-school tablets provided through 'Community Hubs' [3]. As evidenced by WFP's transparency and accountability monitoring, this consequently led to an improvement in the percentage of school feeding beneficiaries and refugees well-informed about WFP's programme in comparison to 2019.

Overall, around 200,000 hotline calls were handled, ensuring prompt assistance and feedback to over 90 percent of all reported issues for assisted refugees, host community members and families of community-school students. WFP's centralized hotline unit channelled all reported issues to the relevant units or partners for required assistance. Feedback on retailers' performance or CBT were addressed by WFP and partner retailers.

Furthermore, given high illiteracy rates among smallholder farmer beneficiaries, WFP provided information on project interventions through awareness-raising meetings, on-farm theatre performances, YouTube videos and Facebook pages. Consequently, the majority of assessed smallholder farmers reported being aware of where and when to receive their entitlements and highly rated the usefulness of WFP assistance.

Given its integration under the national 'Takaful and Karama' social protection programme, beneficiaries of the 'First 1,000 Days' nutrition programme were informed of their entitlements through the Ministry of Social Solidarity. As such, WFP provided technical support for the strengthening of the Government's SMS notification system, maximizing the redemption rate of targeted mothers of children aged 6-23 months.

## **Environment: Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment**

While the COVID-19 pandemic brought about negative socio-economic implications, it had a short-lived positive impact on Egypt's environment during the nationwide lockdown with a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions, carbon-monoxide levels, and all forms of pollution [1]. Still, Egypt continues to face environmental challenges including rapid population growth, declining agricultural land availability, soil degradation, sand encroachment and desertification, and water scarcity [2].

To help address these geopolitical and environmental challenges, WFP supports the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) in contributing towards Egypt's National Agricultural Strategy 2030 by prioritizing support for smallholder farmers and the development of programmes and policies that promote climate adaptation and protection measures.

In 2020, WFP in collaboration with the United Nations (UN) Rome-based agencies (RBA) [3], undertook a joint rapid assessment on the impact of the pandemic on agriculture, food and nutrition security with one of its primary focuses being food supply chains [4]. Findings indicated strong implications of lockdown measures on food systems with severe limitations on the availability of agriculture inputs, retailers, and cash liquidity, consequently decreasing needed transportation for the timely marketing of crops and hence increasing food waste. Based on findings, policy recommendations were presented to MALR on building resilience and crisis response capacities of rural communities by addressing food security, agricultural productivity, livelihoods and nutrition needs.

Similarly, despite having concluded the project in mid-2020, smallholder farmers supported through phase I of WFP and MALR's joint Adaptation Fund Project [5] continued to contribute towards land consolidation efforts, increasing land available for cultivation. Moreover, the project's use of heat-tolerant varieties, changes of sowing dates, and intercropping, reduced climate-induced productivity losses and environmental impacts through economized use of water, fertilizers, and pesticides. Additionally, with the establishment of early weather warning systems, farmers continued to minimize crop losses. Likewise, through the continued use of water users' associations, irrigation schedules, solar-energy pumps and canal lining, farmers reduced energy and water consumption.

Building on the success of phase I, WFP launched the project's second phase in 2020. According to an environmental and social screening of project interventions carried out by WFP and MALR, all activities evidenced their ability to promote positive environmental and social benefits, with no adverse risks. The screening involved the completion of a questionnaire developed by the Adaptation Fund with 15 main questions, covering various environmental and social principles. With the scale-up of phase I activities, phase II is expected to demonstrate similar positive environmental benefits at a greater scale.

Given the year's significant shift towards telecommuting, WFP significantly economized its use of energy, paper, and water consumptions in office premises. Most paper-based processes were replaced with electronic solutions allowing a significant cut-back in paper consumption while improving efficiency and electronic records management systems. Moreover, as an active member of the UN working group "Greening the Blue", WFP continued the use of air purifiers in all working zones, maintaining a pollution-free indoor environment and offsetting the use of air conditioners.

# Data Notes

## 2020 Overview

- [1] Egypt's Vision 2030 is a ten-pillar roadmap constituting Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy for achieving the 2030 Agenda
- [2] Key line ministries included the Ministries of Social Solidarity, Education, Health and Population, Supply and Internal Trade, Agriculture and Land Reclamation, International Cooperation, Planning and Economic Development, Manpower and Local Development.
- [3] Despite the upscale of WFP assistance under its COVID-19 Response Plan, the total number of reached beneficiaries in 2020 (about 1.5 million) is less than that reached in 2019 (about 2.6 million) due to the value of assistance for affected Egyptian populations being higher than that planned in the CSP (as per the COVID-19 Budget Revision). These values are aligned to those of the Government's emergency response assistance values and the Government's request for WFP support.
- [4] 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 engagements. To find out more about WFP's Community Hubs, please refer to the report's 'Strategic Outcome 1' and 'Strategic Outcome 5' sections.
- [5] Assisted refugees include those from: Syria, Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Eritria, Ethiopia, and Somalia.
- [6] Link to COVID-19 Platform: <https://egypt-wfp-covid19-unwfp.hub.arcgis.com/>
- [7] Presidential Decree No. 398 of 2020
- [8] Official name of the Centre: 'Luxor Coordination Centre for Knowledge Sharing and Innovation to Promote Resilience in Upper Egypt'
- [9] Link to Beyond Food video in English and Arabic, respectively:  
<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=326527555235486> <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=369749207383772>
- [10] Link to MOIC New Global Partnership Narrative: <http://www.moi.gov.eg/en-US/Sectors?na=84>
- [11] Due to COVID-19 restrictive measures interventions for ensured integration of people with special needs in WFP activities were delayed and are to be resumed upon resumption of regular non-COVID-19 operation.

## Context and operations & COVID-19 response

### Data notes

- [1] Egypt's Vision 2030 is a ten-pillar roadmap constituting Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy for achieving the 2030 Agenda.
- [2] Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014.
- [3] Source: Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistic. The unemployment rate later declined the following quarter (to 7.3 percent) given a gradual return to regular economic activities with the ease of restrictions.
- [4] "Rapid Assessment on the Impact of COVID-19 on Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security of the Egyptian population", Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of Egypt, World Food Programme, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Food and Agriculture Organization, July 2020.
- [5] Growth of 3.5 percent according to Egypt Overview, World Bank Group, 2020.
- [6] Key line Ministries included the Ministries of International Cooperation, Planning and Economic Development, Social Solidarity, Education, Health and Population, Supply and Internal Trade, Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Manpower, and Local Development.
- [7] Conditionalities such as school attendance or medical and nutrition periodic check-ups for pregnant and lactating women.
- [8] Link to COVID-19 Platform: <https://egypt-wfp-covid19-unwfp.hub.arcgis.com/>

## Partnerships

[1] Egypt's Vision 2030 is a ten-pillar roadmap constituting Egypt's Sustainable Development Strategy for achieving the 2030 Agenda.

[2] Such as nutrition, food security, education, livelihoods, financial literacy, women, and youth empowerment, etc.

[3] Such as youth employment, women empowerment, etc.

[4] Including PepsiCo, Vodafone, Shell, Sawiris Foundation for Social Development, Carrefour, MasterCard global, among others.

[5] Including Egypt's Central Bank, National Bank of Egypt, Banque Misr, African Development Bank, Islamic Development Bank, among others.

[6] The centre's full name: 'Luxor Coordination Centre for Building Resilience and Innovation in Upper Egypt'

[7] "Delivering as One" refers to a concept at the core of the UN reform process: coordinating different agencies to optimize the complementary of each agency's competitive advantages.

[8] Link to UN COVID-19 Country Preparedness and Response Plan:

<https://egypt.un.org/en/89430-egypt-covid-19-response-and-recovery-interventions-united-nations-egypt>

[9] The UN System-Wide Action Plan gender equality scorecard is a globally standardized rapid assessment of UN country level gender mainstreaming practices. The framework is designed to foster adherence to minimum standards for gender equality processes across the UN system and focuses on the performance of the UN system as a whole, rather than the achievements of any single agency.

## CSP Financial Overview

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

[2] The Internal project lending mechanism allows forecast contributions to a project to serve as collateral to support spending on the project before the contributions are confirmed.

[3] Immediate Response Account (IRA): The IRA enables WFP to finance specific activities addressing life-threatening situations without the need for collateral since the IRA is an existing reserve established by WFP's Executive Board.

## Strategic outcome 01

[1] Egypt's Prime Minister issued the closure of all schools on 15 March 2020.

[2] WFP Egypt's County Strategic Plan for July 2018-June 2023 is the programmatic framework through which WFP provides institutional support in areas of social protection, food security and nutrition; innovation; vulnerable rural communities' resilience to climate change; and knowledge and technology transfer for South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

[3] In partnership with PepsiCo, the selection of governorates was based on the vulnerability indices of Egypt's 2017/2018 Household Income, Expenditure and Consumption Survey whereby the 3 governorates evidenced high-income poverty rates and malnutrition.

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

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

[5] Due to the closure of schools and consequent switch in assistance modality, the 2020 targets for date bar and take-home entitlements were not met.

[6] The distribution of remaining date bar stocks was an ad-hoc activity undertaken under this Strategic Outcome and therefore no planned values are included in the data table against which 870 beneficiaries were reached.

[7] Given the temporary halt of in-school activities and the closure of schools, data for outcomes associated with school attendance and take-home entitlements as of the second quarter of 2020 (such as attendance, enrolment, retention, and drop-out rates, as well as households' food consumption and expenditure patterns, and consumption-based coping strategies) were not assessed due to unavailability of required data. Additionally, due to COVID-19 restrictive measures interventions for ensured integration of people with special needs in WFP activities under Strategic Outcome 1 during 2020 was delayed and are to be resumed upon resumption of regular non-COVID operations.

[8] This assessment involved a representative sample of 200 women in 6 governorates.

[9] The design of this activity (activity 2 of the Strategic Outcome) was altered in 2020 with funds previously provided as CBT as incentives in return for beneficiary participation in capacity strengthening activities redirected as direct funding for the launch of income-generating activities. Consequently, no beneficiaries under activity 2 received CBT in 2020.

[10] The WFP Innovation Accelerator sources, supports and scales high-potential solutions to end hunger worldwide by providing WFP staff, entrepreneurs, start-ups, companies, and non-governmental organizations with access to funding, mentorship, and hands-on support.

[11] To find out more about WFP's 'Community Hubs', please refer to the 'Strategic Outcome 5' section of this report.

[12] Through the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring tool, WFP measures the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the implementation of each activity of a Country Strategic Plan each year.

## Strategic outcome 02

[1] Assisted refugees include those from: Syria, Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia.

[2] Strategic Outcome 2, activity 9 of the CSP entails 'crisis assistance to local populations' through Unconditional Resource Transfers.

[3] Targeted host-community members included a wide array of COVID-19 affected populations, including casual labour workers, returning migrants who lost their source of income, women-led households, and mothers of young children excluded from the national Takaful and Karama social protection programme.

[4] The One Refugee Policy was endorsed by Egypt's Ministry of Foreign Affairs in May 2019 through the Egypt Response Plan for Refugees and Asylum Seekers from Africa, Iraq, and Yemen. The policy entails the assistance of the most in need and food-insecure refugees regardless of their nationality.

[5] The rapid assessment involved a random cluster sample of 719 targeted refugees (Syrian and non-Syrian) in 24 governorates.

[6] Emergency coping strategies such as begging or working in degrading or exploitative jobs.

[7] Negative coping strategies such as borrowing, charitable donations or irregular employment grants.

[8] Outcome follow-up monitoring for non-Syrian refugees was not undertaken due to limited sampling which was not sufficient to provide representative results. Additionally, the sex-disaggregated outcome indicators values under this Strategic Outcome are not available as the required sex-disaggregated data was not submitted by all respondents of the sample beneficiaries.

[9] WFP monitoring of nutrition was undertaken in December 2020 with a random sample of 60 assisted refugee mothers in 2020.

[10] The 'Decent Life' (also known as 'Haya Kareema' in Arabic) Initiative was launched by Egypt's President in January 2019, to provide a decent life for the most vulnerable groups nationwide. It further contributes to enhancing the quality of public services provided to citizens, particularly for vulnerable groups in rural areas.

[11] Through the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring tool, WFP measures the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the implementation of each activity of a Country Strategic Plan each year.

## Strategic outcome 03

[1] The number of reached beneficiaries (41,000) is based on the actual numbers of the 1,000 Days beneficiaries registered under the Government's Takaful and Karama programme in 2020 for which WFP's assistance was directed to as per the Government's request. This, in addition to limited 2020-funds, accounts for the USD 1.7 million that was expensed out of the USD 3.02 million of the implementation plan and the planned CBT value of USD 12 million, which was set during the beginning of the Country Strategic Plan, at a time when the scope of the programme was considered to be larger.

[2] It should be noted that nutrition-focused outcome monitoring under this Strategic Outcome did not take place in 2020 as the CBT conditionality of healthcare visits was temporarily removed, hence not allowing for nutrition-data collection and monitoring.

[3] "Rapid Assessment on the Impact of COVID-19 on Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security of the Egyptian population", Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of Egypt, World Food Programme, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Food and Agriculture Organization, July 2020.

[4] The UN Rome-Based Agencies include the World Food Programme (WFP), the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

[5] Link to story map of the COVID-19 rapid impact assessment:

<https://storymaps.arcgis.com/stories/a41efb8a4d8d40f1adabb5216e9b9451>

[6] Relevant links to joint WFP, UNICEF, and WHO campaign on nutrition in time of COVID-19:

<https://www.facebook.com/WorldFoodProgramme.Arabic/posts/3365359386821115>

<https://www.facebook.com/WorldFoodProgramme.Arabic/posts/3378262078864179>

<https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=1698372070316044>

[7] Through the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring tool, WFP measures the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the implementation of each activity of a Country Strategic Plan each year.

## Strategic outcome 04

[1] It should be noted that FFA funding received by WFP is allocated to the food incentives component of FFA activities, while Government resources are used for asset-creation. In 2020, no funding was received for the food distribution component, however, 11 mt of food were delivered as a balance from FFA activities in 2019. Moreover, communities continued to benefit from previously created assets.

[2] WFP was able to secure competitive prices in bulk procurements of agricultural and irrigation inputs/equipment that are needed for implementation of activities which allowed WFP to overachieve some of its output targets despite limited financial resources.

[3] Household and communal assets include housing units, shallow wells, dykes, greenhouses, and income-generating activities such as the production of jams and handicrafts.

[4] The 2020 targets and follow-up value have been updated based on an adjusted calculation of the ABI as the different calculation used for the CSP annual targets and 2019 follow-up value was not accurately representative of the ABI.

[5] Given available resources in June 2020, WFP extended support beyond the targeted 40,000 beneficiaries to about 179,000 beneficiaries, accounting for the overachievement of the set target.

[6] The project, funded by the Government of the Netherlands, is titled 'Strengthening Climate Resilience and Food Security through Livelihood Enhancement and Rural Innovation'

[7] The 'Decent Life' (also known as 'Haya Kareema' in Arabic) Initiative was launched by President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi in January 2019, to provide a decent life for the most vulnerable groups nationwide. It further contributes to enhancing the quality of public services provided to citizens, particularly for vulnerable groups in rural areas.

[8] The project "Building Resilient Food Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region," funded by the Adaptation Fund of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, was launched in 2013 and concluded on 30 June 2020.

[9] Through the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring tool, WFP measures the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the implementation of each activity of a Country Strategic Plan each year.

## Strategic outcome 05

[1] For more information on WFP's COVID-19 Response Plan, please refer to the 'Context & Operations and COVID-19 Response' section of this report.

[2] The workshop was titled "Transforming the lives and livelihoods of rural communities in Upper Egypt through a scale-up of holistic development interventions"

[3] E-Finance's AgriMisr Platform is an online Business-to-Business marketplace whereby farmers, CDAs and agribusinesses can purchase and exchange goods.

[4] The target of 100 community schools was not met due to COVID-19 restrictions which delayed rehabilitation works at the targeted community schools. To find out more about WFP's Community Hubs, please refer to the 'Strategic Outcome 1' section of this report.

[5] Link to COVID-19 Platform: <https://egypt-wfp-covid19-unwfp.hub.arcgis.com/>

[6] Official name of the Centre: 'Luxor Coordination Centre for Knowledge Sharing and Innovation to Promote Resilience in Upper Egypt'

[7] Link to MOIC New Global Partnerships Narrative:

<http://enterprise.press/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/MOIC-Global-Partnerships-Narrative-External.pdf>

[8] Link to Beyond Food video in English: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=326527555235486> and in Arabic: <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=369749207383772>

[9] Through the Gender and Age Marker Monitoring tool, WFP measures the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the implementation of each activity of a Country Strategic Plan each year.

[10] The Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessment, conducted every few years, was last undertaken by WFP Egypt in 2016 and is planned to take place in 2021.

## Progress towards gender equality

[1] Egypt's Ministry of International Cooperation, the National Council for Women, and the World Economic Forum jointly launched the 'Closing the Gender Gap Accelerator,' a national public-private collaboration model which enables governments and businesses to take decisive action to close economic gender gaps.

[2] "Enhancing Access of Children to Education and Fighting Child Labour in Egypt - Assessment of the Livelihood Activities", World Food Programme, Egypt Country Office, June 2019

[3] "The potential contribution of Food For Training (FFT) to women's empowerment", World Food Programme (2020)

[4] 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.

[5] The WFP Gender and Age Marker is a corporate tool that codes – on a scale of 0 to 4 – the extent to which gender and age are integrated into the design and monitoring of a WFP programme (primarily a Country Strategic Plan).

## Protection and accountability to affected populations

[1] The protection and accountability indicators for Syrian and non-Syrian refugees were measures through two separate surveys. It is worth noting that results of non-Syrian refugee indicator monitoring is based on a small sample.

[2] Link to one of the Facebook campaign targeting assisted refugees:

<https://www.facebook.com/WFPassistanacetorefugees>

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

[4] Due to COVID-19 restrictive measures interventions for ensured integration of people with special needs in WFP activities was delayed and are to be resumed upon resumption of regular non-COVID operation.

## Environment

[1] Source: The impact of COVID 19 on air pollution levels and other environmental indicators - A case study of Egypt, Mohamed K. Mostafa

[2] Source: Egypt's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction

[3] The UN Rome-based agencies include WFP and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization and International Fund for Agricultural Development

[4] "Rapid Assessment on the Impact of COVID-19 on Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Security of the Egyptian population", Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of Egypt, World Food Programme, International Fund for Agricultural Development, Food and Agriculture Organization, July 2020


[5] The project "Building Resilient Food Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region," funded by the Adaptation Fund of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, was launched in 2013 and concluded in early 2020.

[6] The promulgation and roll-out of the WFP Environmental and Social Sustainability Framework, which includes provisions for environmental and social risk screening of WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan activities, was delayed because of COVID-19. This explains why the baseline value for indicator C.4.1 was set in 2020 and will be monitored starting 2021.



# Figures and Indicators

## WFP contribution to SDGs

 <b>SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture</b>											
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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			4.7	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	36,485	4,063	40,548	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%	35.48	29.45	34.16	2019	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	36,485	4,063	40,548	
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%			21	2014	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	36,485	4,063	40,548	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight			14.2	2014	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	36,485	4,063	40,548	
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$	100	320		2020	Number of small-scale food producers reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that contribute to improved incomes	Number	5,287	3,081	8,368	743
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			100	2020	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			68	

						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems	Number	17,463	12,140	29,603	38,484
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#### 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
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
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	39,156	32,037	71,193	

## Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	936,626	716,021	76%
	female	1,070,374	733,114	68%
	total	2,007,000	1,449,135	72%
<b>By Age Group</b>				
0-23 months	male	37,912	36,358	96%
	female	36,876	35,449	96%
	total	74,788	71,807	96%
24-59 months	male	77,366	77,283	100%
	female	72,572	72,800	100%
	total	149,938	150,083	100%
5-11 years	male	244,906	91,549	37%
	female	278,485	86,823	31%
	total	523,391	178,372	34%
12-17 years	male	132,392	82,414	62%
	female	144,825	78,114	54%
	total	277,217	160,528	58%

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
18-59 years	male	394,428	379,245	96%
	female	493,958	416,646	84%
	total	888,386	795,891	90%
60+ years	male	49,622	49,172	99%
	female	43,658	43,282	99%
	total	93,280	92,454	99%

## Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,925,000	1,316,331	68%
Refugee	82,000	132,804	162%

## Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	78,000	4,045	5%
Nutrition Prevention	100,000	40,548	40%
School Meal	1,052,000	193,635	18%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	777,000	1,210,907	155%

## 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	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	6,854	14	0%
Vegetable Oil	530	0	0%
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	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	13	11	83%

## Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Cash	1,161,600	2,284,081	197%
Value Voucher	8,640,000	447,163	5%
Cash	26,694,209	40,128,031	150%
Value Voucher	39,864,000	7,829,542	20%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	0	1,677,854	-
Value Voucher	12,000,000	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	1,526,400	962,539	63%

## 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	
Output Results						
Activity 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	176,497 183,503 360,000	96,383 96,382 192,765
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	427 443 870
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	279,839 220,161 500,000	2,175 605 2,780
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male <b>Total</b>	117,665 122,335 240,000	
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	13,144	14
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,640,000	2,731,243
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: School children benefit from a universal-access school meals programme contributing to the satisfaction of their basic food needs	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	50	50
Activity 02: Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.						
Output Category A: Resources transferred						
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	14,400 9,600 24,000	
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Targeted households of community schools students, particularly women in those households, receive livelihood support that improve their access to food	A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	person	3,000	10,000

## Outcome Results

Activity 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Community School; Egypt;</b>									
Retention rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	95	≥95	≥95			97	Secondary data
		Male	95	≥95	≥95			97	
		<b>Overall</b>	95	≥95	≥95			97	
<b>Community Schools; Egypt;</b>									
Enrolment rate	School feeding (on-site)	Female	1	≥3	≥3		0	0	Secondary data
		Male	8	≥8	≥3		0	3	
		<b>Overall</b>	3	≥3	≥3		0	1	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	School Feeding	Female	82.4	≥82.4	≥82.4	98	97.6	86.4	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	86.9	≥86.9	≥86.9	98	97.6	86.4	
		<b>Overall</b>	84.6	≥84.6	≥97.6	98	97.6	86.4	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	School Feeding	Female	13.7	≤13.7	≤13.7	2	2.4	13.6	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	10.4	≤10.4	≤10.4	2	2.4	13.6	
		<b>Overall</b>	12.1	≤12.1	≤12.1	2	2.4	13.6	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	School Feeding	Female	3.9	≤3.9	≤3.9	0	0	0	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	2.7	≤2.7	≤2.7	0	0	0	
		<b>Overall</b>	3.3	≤3.3	≤3.3	0	0	0	
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): <i>Retention rate</i>	School Feeding	Female	95	≥95	≥95		99	97	Secondary data
		Male	95	≥95	≥95		99	97	
		<b>Overall</b>	95	≥95	≥95		99	97	
<b>Community Schools; Egypt; Value Voucher</b>									
Attendance rate (new)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	92	≥93	≥93		95	91	WFP survey
		Male	89	≥90	≥90		95	93	
		<b>Overall</b>	90	≥91	≥91		95	92	
Food Expenditure Share	School Feeding	Female	11.5	≤11.5	≤11.5		12.6	31.8	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	18.3	≤18.3	≤18.3		12.6	31.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	16.8	≤16.8	≤16.8		12.6	31.8	
<b>Community schools; Egypt;</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	School Feeding	Female	9.95	≤9.95	≤9.95		10.63	12.58	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11.9	≤11.9	≤11.9		10.63	12.58	
		<b>Overall</b>	11.54	≤11.54	≤11.54		10.63	12.58	

<b>Strategic Outcome 02 : Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round</b>	<b>- Crisis Response</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,600 2,400 6,000	429 286 715
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	39,072 34,928 74,000	63,420 60,902 124,322
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female <b>Total</b>	8,000 8,000	7,960 7,960
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	40,038,240	36,306,447
	<b>A.1*: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers</b>					
A: Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities to improve their resilience	A.1.30: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (male)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	person	350	351
A: Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities to improve their resilience	A.1.31: A. Number of direct beneficiaries of capacity strengthening transfers (female)		Individual capacity strengthening activities	person	350	364

Activity 09: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	336,559 358,441 695,000	435,756 464,084 899,840
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	26,519,969	11,651,126

<b>Outcome Results</b>
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Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Refugees - Non Syrians; Egypt; Value Voucher</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1		7.82		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1		5.28		
		<b>Overall</b>	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1		5.66		

Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	68.3	≥0	≥68.3		99.6		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	68.3	≥75	≥68.3		93.9		
		<b>Overall</b>	68.3	≥75	≥68.3		98.9		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	31.7	≥18	≤31.7		6.1		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	31.7	≥18	≤31.7		0.4		
		<b>Overall</b>	31.7	≥18	≤31.7		1.1		
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	7.5	≤7	≤7.5		0		WFP programme monitoring
		Male	7.5	≤7	≤7.5		0		
		<b>Overall</b>	7.5	≤7	≤7.5		0		
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	<b>Overall</b>	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7	6.88	8.8		WFP survey
<b>Refugees - Syrians; Egypt; Commodity Voucher</b>									
Food Expenditure Share	General Distribution	Female	5.8	≤5.8	≤5.8		9.3	10.3	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	18.2	≤18.2	≤18.2		13	10	
		<b>Overall</b>	15.4	≤15.4	≤15.4	11.36	12.1	10.1	
<b>Refugees - Syrians; Egypt; Value Voucher</b>									
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	General Distribution	Female	12.02	≤12.02	≤12.02		9.17	10.69	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	11.52	≤11.52	≤11.52		8.75	11.26	
		<b>Overall</b>	11.63	≤11.63	≤11.63	12.1	8.83	11.11	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	84.6	≥88	≥88		92.6	93.1	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	79.4	≥88	≥88		95.3	92.4	
		<b>Overall</b>	80.6	≥88	≥88	79.96	94.6	92.7	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	13.5	≤10.1	≤10.1		7.4	5.2	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	17.1	≤8.5	≤8.5		4.7	5.9	
		<b>Overall</b>	16.2	≤8.8	≤8.8	15.6	5.4	5.5	
Food Consumption Score: <i>Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score</i>	General Distribution	Female	1.9	≤1.9	≤1.9		0	1.7	WFP programme monitoring
		Male	3.5	≤3.5	≤3.5		0	1.8	
		<b>Overall</b>	3.2	≤3.2	≤3.2	4.46	0	1.7	
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Prevention of acute malnutrition	<b>Overall</b>	42	≥42	≥42	62.5	56	46	WFP survey
Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	27.8	≥27.8	≥27.8	29.7	26	38.1	WFP survey
		Male	28	≥28	≥28	30	26	38.7	
		<b>Overall</b>	28	≥28	≥28	30	26	38	
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female	37	≥37	≥70	76	57	37	Secondary data
<b>Overall</b>	37	≥37	≥70	76	57	37			
<b>Refugees; Egypt; Value Voucher</b>									
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Nutrition	Female		≥60	≥66	76	80		Secondary data
<b>Overall</b>		0	≥60	≥66	76	80			



Strategic Outcome 03 : Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.					- Root Causes		
Output Results							
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.							
Output Category A: Resources transferred							
Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided							
Output Category E*: Social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) delivered							
Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female <b>Total</b>	100,000 100,000	40,548 40,548	
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,000,000	1,677,854	
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>						
C: Targeted communities benefit from literacy education and social and behaviour change communications to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	25	25	
	<b>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)</b>						
C: Targeted communities benefit from literacy education and social and behaviour change communications to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	22	22	
	<b>E*.5*: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media</b>						
E*: Targeted communities benefit from literacy education and social and behaviour change communications to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition	E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	30,700,000	30,073,800	

### Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>PLW - Egypt; Egypt;</b>									
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Nutrition	Female <b>Overall</b>	80	≥80 ≥80	≥80 ≥80			80	WFP programme monitoring
<b>PLW - Egyptian; Egypt;</b>									

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Nutrition	Female	0	≥70	≥70		0	62	WFP
		<b>Overall</b>	0	≥70	≥70		0	62	programme monitoring
<b>PLW- Egyptian; Egypt; Commodity Voucher</b>									
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Nutrition	<b>Overall</b>	52	≥52	≥52			55	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6--23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Nutrition	Female	34.4	≥34.4	≥34.4			30	WFP
		Male	30.6	≥30.6	≥30.6			32.6	programme monitoring
		<b>Overall</b>	32.4	≥32.4	≥32.4			31.2	programme monitoring

Output Results

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.

Output Category A: Resources transferred

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output Category F: Purchases from smallholders completed

Output Category G: Linkages to financial resources and insurance services facilitated

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	18,004 21,996 40,000	
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female Male <b>Total</b>	  0	86,579 92,206 178,785
A:	A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female Male <b>Total</b>	3,600 4,400 8,000	1,612 1,718 3,330
A:	A.2: Food transfers			MT	173	11
A:	A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,526,400	962,539
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	92	839
	<b>C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	training session	61	133
	<b>F.1*: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained</b>					
F: 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	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	8,833	11,974
	<b>F.4*: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)</b>					

F: 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	F.4*.1: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	Number	450	837
	<b>G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities</b>					
G: it's on climate change Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities		Climate adaptation and risk management activities	individual	151,740	165,745

### Outcome Results

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.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>Small Holder Farmers; Egypt; Food</b>									
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base	Food assistance for asset	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥90	≥80	82	22		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Small holder farmers; Egypt;</b>									
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Climate adaptation and risk management activities	<b>Overall</b>	100	=100	=100	91	93	100	WFP programme monitoring

<b>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</b>	<b>- Root Causes</b>
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<b>Output Results</b>
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Activity 06: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
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*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	11	14
	<b>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)</b>					
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.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	unit	100	51
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: The Government benefits from improved supply chain systems for basic food commodities.	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	7	12

Activity 07: Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.

Output Category C: Capacity development and technical support provided

Output	Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					

C: Egypt and selected countries benefit from the regional and global exchange of experience and knowledge aimed at achieving zero hunger	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	15	6
	<b>C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)</b>					
C: Targeted communities benefit from innovative school-supported activities that protect access to food and enhance resilience to socioeconomic and climate shocks	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training		Institutional capacity strengthening activities	individual	65	51

## Outcome Results

Activity 06: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>National Stakeholders; Egypt; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	25	=25	=25	25	25		WFP programme monitoring
<b>Partners; Egypt; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Partnerships Index (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	18	=18	=18	14	18		Secondary data

Activity 07: Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.

Indicator	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	2018 Follow-up	Source
<b>National Partners; Egypt; Capacity Strengthening</b>									
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Institutional capacity strengthening activities	<b>Overall</b>	0	≥10	≥7	7	7		WFP programme monitoring

# Cross-cutting Indicators

## Progress towards gender equality indicators

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	Subactivity	Category	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	82	77
			Decisions made by men	Overall	17	=25	=25	5.50	20
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	7	=50	=50	12.50	3
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	=25	80	
			Decisions made by men	Overall	9.10	=25	=25	5	
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.90	=50	=50	15	
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	42.40	45
			Decisions made by men	Overall	9.60	=25	=25	14.70	6
			Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	43.90	=50	=50	43.70	49

## Protection 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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
			Male	100	≥90	≥90		
			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	≥90	90	
			Male	79	≥90	≥90	91	
			Overall	79	≥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	90	≥90	≥90	99	96
			Male	90	≥90	≥90	99	96
			Overall	90	≥90	≥90	99	96
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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	99	=100	=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	=100		
			Male	92	=100	=100		
			Overall	92	=100	=100	90.10	
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	98.60	99
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new)								
Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up



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)	<b>Overall</b>	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	<b>Female</b>	79	≥90	≥90	90	
			<b>Male</b>	79	≥90	≥90	91	
			<b>Overall</b>	79	≥90	≥90	90.60	
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	<b>Female</b>	96.90	=90	≥90	99	95
			<b>Male</b>	100	=90	≥90	99	95
			<b>Overall</b>	98.70	=90	≥90	99	95

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

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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)	<b>Overall</b>	99	≥99	≥99	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	<b>Female</b>	90	≥90	≥90	100	
			<b>Male</b>	90	≥90	≥90	100	
			<b>Overall</b>	90	≥90	≥90	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	<b>Female</b>	99	≥99	≥99	99	99
			<b>Male</b>	99	≥99	≥99	100	99
			<b>Overall</b>	99	≥99	≥99	99.50	99

## Accountability to affected population indicators

### 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	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
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
			Male	60	≥80	≥80		67
			Overall	73.80	≥80	≥80	91	67
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	76	
			Male	34	≥80	≥80	74	
			Overall	34	≥80	≥80	75	
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	68	58
			Male	71.40	≥90	≥80	69	58
			Overall	53.80	≥80	≥80	69.40	58

### Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
Community Schools; Egypt			Overall	50	≥80	≥60	70	
Refugees - Syrians; Egypt			Overall	90	≥90	≥90	80	

## Environment indicators

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

#### Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk

Target group, Location, Modalities	Activity	Subactivity	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2020 Target	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up
CSP activities; Egypt; Capacity Strengthening	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	0	≥100			

## **World Food Programme**

### **Contact info**

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Cover page photo © WFP/ Mohammad Gamal

Ibtisam (center) and her family are among those supported by WFP in Minya, Egypt.

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

# Financial Section

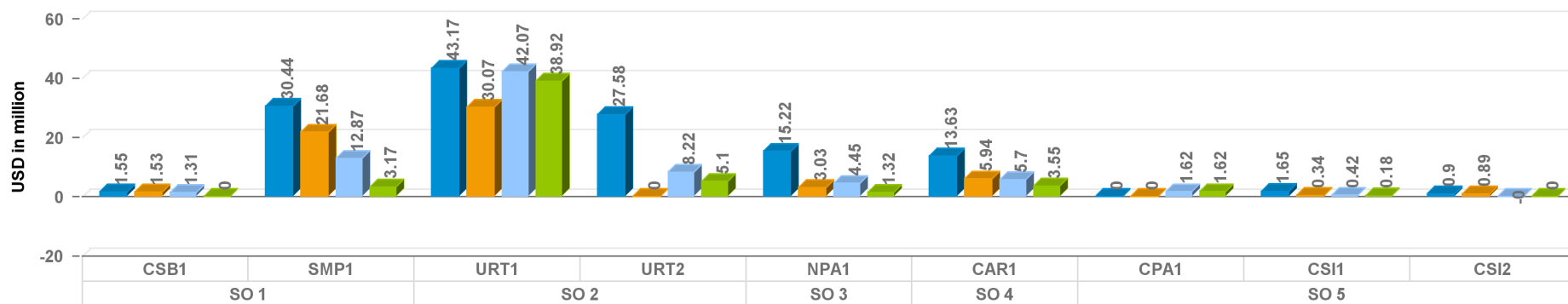
*Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.*

# Annual Country Report

## Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

### Annual CPB Overview



### Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ Needs Based Plan ■ Implementation Plan ■ Available Resources ■ Expenditures

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.
URT2	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis

# Annual Country Report

## Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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.	1,553,852	1,530,419	1,310,267	141
		Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	30,441,204	21,675,337	12,871,778	3,171,593
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,098,196	0
	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	43,168,533	30,068,581	42,067,703	38,919,717
		Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis	27,584,664	0	8,217,117	5,098,805
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>102,748,252</b>	<b>53,274,337</b>	<b>65,565,062</b>	<b>47,190,255</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
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.	15,215,448	3,026,064	4,448,865	1,324,702
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	209,323	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>15,215,448</b>	<b>3,026,064</b>	<b>4,658,188</b>	<b>1,324,702</b>
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.	13,633,840	5,940,895	5,698,328	3,545,115
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>13,633,840</b>	<b>5,940,895</b>	<b>5,698,328</b>	<b>3,545,115</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

### Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2020 (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	0	0	1,621,204	1,621,204
		Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	1,648,077	341,653	421,011	179,052
		Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	899,309	890,019	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>2,547,386</b>	<b>1,231,672</b>	<b>2,042,215</b>	<b>1,800,256</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,267,979	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,267,979</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>134,144,926</b>	<b>63,472,968</b>	<b>79,231,772</b>	<b>53,860,328</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>3,519,695</b>	<b>3,477,095</b>	<b>3,928,765</b>	<b>2,428,182</b>
<b>Total Direct Costs</b>			<b>137,664,621</b>	<b>66,950,063</b>	<b>83,160,537</b>	<b>56,288,511</b>
<b>Indirect Support Cost (ISC)</b>			<b>8,948,200</b>	<b>4,351,754</b>	<b>4,225,866</b>	<b>4,225,866</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>146,612,822</b>	<b>71,301,817</b>	<b>87,386,403</b>	<b>60,514,376</b>



Brian Ah Poe  
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch



## Columns Definition

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### 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

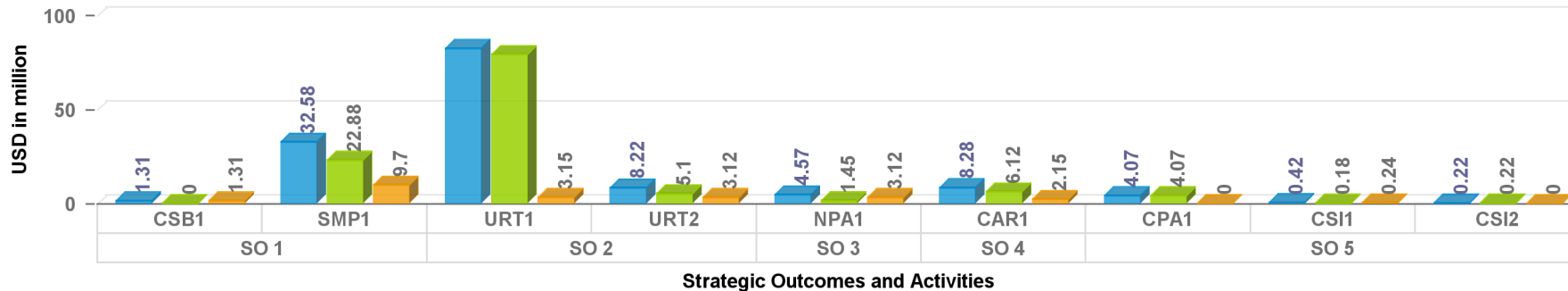
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

# Annual Country Report

## Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

#### Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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.
URT2	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis

# Annual Country Report

## Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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.	2,957,645	1,310,267	0	1,310,267	141	1,310,127
		Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	73,769,941	32,582,931	0	32,582,931	22,882,746	9,700,185
		Non Activity Specific	0	1,098,196	0	1,098,196	0	1,098,196
	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.	82,119,649	79,720,350	2,577,519	82,297,869	79,149,883	3,147,986
		Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis	27,584,664	8,217,117	0	8,217,117	5,098,805	3,118,313

# Annual Country Report

## Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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 refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)</b>			<b>186,431,898</b>	<b>122,928,861</b>	<b>2,577,519</b>	<b>125,506,380</b>	<b>107,131,574</b>	<b>18,374,806</b>
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.	38,281,280	4,573,155	0	4,573,155	1,448,991	3,124,163
		Non Activity Specific	0	209,323	0	209,323	0	209,323
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)</b>			<b>38,281,280</b>	<b>4,782,477</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,782,477</b>	<b>1,448,991</b>	<b>3,333,486</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
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.	31,601,497	8,277,639	0	8,277,639	6,124,426	2,153,213
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)</b>			<b>31,601,497</b>	<b>8,277,639</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>8,277,639</b>	<b>6,124,426</b>	<b>2,153,213</b>

# Annual Country Report

## Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (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	4,065,281	0	4,065,281	4,065,281	0
		Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	3,713,413	421,011	0	421,011	179,052	241,959
		Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	2,031,614	218,739	0	218,739	218,739	0
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)</b>			<b>9,703,142</b>	<b>4,705,030</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4,705,030</b>	<b>4,463,071</b>	<b>241,959</b>
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,267,979	0	1,267,979	0	1,267,979
<b>Subtotal Strategic Result</b>			<b>0</b>	<b>1,267,979</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,267,979</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,267,979</b>
<b>Total Direct Operational Cost</b>			<b>266,017,817</b>	<b>141,961,987</b>	<b>2,577,519</b>	<b>144,539,506</b>	<b>119,168,063</b>	<b>25,371,443</b>
<b>Direct Support Cost (DSC)</b>			<b>8,260,369</b>	<b>6,978,196</b>	<b>72,051</b>	<b>7,050,247</b>	<b>5,549,664</b>	<b>1,500,583</b>

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

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# Annual Country Report

## Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2020 (2018-2023)

### Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2020 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
			274,278,186	148,940,183	2,649,570	151,589,752	124,717,726	26,872,026
			17,561,438	9,088,994		9,088,994	9,088,994	0
			291,839,624	158,029,176	2,649,570	160,678,746	133,806,720	26,872,026



This donor financial report is interim

Brian Ah Poe

Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

## Columns Definition

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### 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