Operational Context

According to the 2021 Global Hunger Index, Egypt sustains a moderate level of hunger. Affordability, food quality and food safety remain pressing challenges. Malnutrition is another public health concern. Through the National Strategic Plan for Pre-University Education (2014-2030) and the revamping of the National School Feeding Programme, the Government aims to achieve full coverage and increase the nutritional value of school meals. In 2021 Egypt achieved progress towards gender equality, with improvements in educational attainment. However, large disparities remain in women’s political and economic empowerment. Nonetheless, based on the 2021 Human Development Report, Egypt ranked 116 out of 189 countries in 2021. National economic and financial reforms helped maintain positive socio-economic development. More so, Egypt’s Vision 2030 has guided progress in the design, delivery and scope of social protection programmes. Through a 54-year partnership with the Government and its 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP maintains a holistic development approach that caters to the immediate needs of vulnerable groups through food and nutrition assistance (cash-based transfers), while contributing to their empowerment through capacity strengthening trainings, awareness-raising on various topics, improved livelihoods, financial inclusion and education, and enhanced agricultural practices. WFP’s CSP interventions complement national Development initiatives such as ‘Decent Life’, ‘Takaful & Karama’, among many others. As host of the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference, Egypt aims to showcase its advances in environmental protection and climate change, to which WFP contributes to, through its rural development programme.

In Numbers

- USD 3.86 m cash-based transfers made
- USD 28 m six-month (February 2022 – July 2022) net funding requirements
- 265,000 people assisted in January 2022

Operational Updates

- By 31 January, 425,911 COVID-19 cases and 22,635 deaths were confirmed in Egypt (Worldometer Egypt).
- WFP continued to provide cash assistance (USD 11 per child) to about 27,000 family members of community school children in the poorest villages in Luxor, Qena, Fayoum and Beni Suef, to help increase the food security of vulnerable families negatively affected by the pandemic.
- The Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS), Takaful (solidarity) Foundation, and WFP continued to deliver training on micro-enterprise management, lending, and marketing for about 80 women from villages in Qena under the ‘Decent Life’ national programme. The majority applied for WFP micro-loans given their increased confidence in businesses management. In addition, WFP supported Takaful foundation and partner non-governmental organizations in managing previously provided revolving loan capital of USD 153,000 to benefit about 400 women in launching/expanding their businesses (in 9 governorates).
- As part of the national youth development initiative, ‘Your skill is your profession’, the Ministry of Manpower, WFP and private sector partners extended the joint youth vocational training to the governorates of Qena, Luxor and Beni Suef. In January, an additional 20 trainees graduated from the hospitality programme in Sohag, adding to 80 graduates thus far.
- In January, WFP, the Ministry of Education and Technical Education, and the National Council for Women continued implementing the first phase of the joint ‘Gender Equality Debates Programme.’ The aim is to promote awareness around gender inequality issues through demonstration debates, engaging teachers and primary school students in the governorates of Luxor, Fayoum, Sohag and Qena.
- WFP continued to support about 100,000 refugees from different nationalities through a monthly payment (USD 25 per person) to help secure their basic food needs. WFP also provided nutrition support in cash assistance to about 3,000 pregnant and lactating refugee women to help secure their nutritional needs and that of their children under the age of two.
- Under the ‘First 1,000 Days’ nutrition programme, WFP and MOSS provided cash top-ups (USD 13 per child) to about 27,000 pregnant and lactating women registered under the national social protection programme ‘Takaful and Karama’ (Solidarity and Dignity).
WFP Country Strategy

**Egypt Country Strategic Plan (2018–2023)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in USD)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in USD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>586 m</td>
<td>233 m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2022 Requirements (in USD)</td>
<td>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in USD) (February 2022 – July 2022)</td>
</tr>
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<td>118 m</td>
<td>28 m</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Strategic Result 1:** Everyone has access to food

**Strategic Outcome 1:** Food insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round. **Focus area:** Root causes of food insecurity, vulnerability and inadequate education

**Activities:**
- Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.
- Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities to urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.

**Strategic Result 2:** Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.

**Strategic Outcome 2:** Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round. **Focus area:** Crisis Response

**Activities:**
- Provide food and nutrition assistance and activities that build the resilience of refugees, displaced populations, and host communities
- Provide crisis assistance to local populations affected by COVID-19

**Strategic Result 3:** No one suffers from malnutrition

**Strategic Outcome 3:** Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030. **Focus area:** Root causes of the double burden of malnutrition

**Activities:**
- Support and complement the Government's programmes to nutritionally vulnerable communities (with focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months) in targeted areas and support related activities such as awareness raising.

**Strategic Result 4:** Food systems are sustainable

**Strategic Outcome 4:** Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted Governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030. **Focus area:** Resilience building

**Activities:**
- 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.

**Strategic Result 5:** Developing countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs

**Strategic Outcome 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. **Focus area:** Root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition

**Activities:**
- Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience building programmes and systems.
- Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technological exchanges between countries to achieve common development goals.

- In partnership with MOSS and the National Nutrition Institute, WFP continued implementing a training-to-trainers programme under the national “First 1,000 Days” programme targeting community workers in the Beheira governorate. The training aims to develop the counselling and digital monitoring capacity of MOSS's community workers to increase assisted mothers’ nutrition and health awareness.

- WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) operationalised agricultural waste management activities in 60 villages (in Sohag, Qena, Luxor and Aswan governorates). WFP supported farmers with new techniques to transform sugar cane waste into fodder, promoting agricultural byproducts and providing an additional income source for households.

- Additionally, MALR, WFP and the Egyptian Meteorological Authority continued operationalization of online early warning systems in Sohag, Qena, Luxor and Aswan. The systems provide smallholder farmers with 5-day weather forecasts to reduce losses in extreme weather spells. It provides information and technical agriculture and irrigation advice disseminated by local community development associations through loudspeakers, social media, and expert counselling.

**Monitoring**

According to WFP's Food Security and Outcome Monitoring survey in January-2022, about 72.3 percent of assisted refugees achieved acceptable food consumption Scores compared to only 60.3 percent among non-assisted refugees. This finding was further confirmed with non-assisted refugees being more reliant on food-consumption coping strategies than assisted refugees. WFP’s food assistance significantly contributes to refugees’ food security. The majority of assisted refugees reported their dependence on this monthly support as their main source of income for food consumption.

**Highlight**

WFP at the World Youth Forum, 8-13 January in Cairo

WFP contributed to the fourth edition of the World Youth Forum in Sharm El-Sheikh through two high-level sessions on water scarcity and food security. As a panelist, WFP Representative and Country Director in Egypt, Praveen Agrawal, highlighted the WFP and the Government’s experience in rural development and innovations to enhance water management techniques. During the panel discussions on food security, WFP Regional Director of the Middle East and North Africa, Corinne Fleischer, emphasized youth’s critical role in achieving zero hunger by 2030. During the forum, WFP’s Country Director and Regional Director also met with Egypt’s Prime Minister, Mostafa Madbouly, and with the Minister of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs, Nabila Makram, reaffirming WFP’s commitment as a development partner of the Government in advancing programmes to promote youth employment as means to combating irregular migration.

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