



World Food
Programme

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Egypt

Annual Country Report 2021

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023

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Overview

In the third year of its Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023, WFP in Egypt complemented Egypt's Vision 2030 [1] through a humanitarian-development nexus, addressing causes of food insecurity, poverty and malnutrition through social protection, nutrition, smallholders' resilience building and capacity-strengthening support. Overall, WFP reached over 400,000 girls and boys, women and men across its activities in Egypt in 2021. To accelerate sustainable development, WFP focused on capacity strengthening interventions in partnership with the Government.

Despite funding challenges imposing the prioritization of WFP's humanitarian assistance to the most vulnerable refugees starting August 2021, WFP reached over 125,000 refugees and asylum seekers with cash assistance to secure their basic food needs. Moreover, WFP was able to re-launch unconditional nutrition cash assistance for about 3,500 pregnant and lactating refugee women in the last quarter of 2021, following a one-year halt due to funding shortages.

Contributing to Egypt's nutrition priorities, WFP supported the 'First 1,000 Days' programme with unconditional cash top-ups to 26,000 vulnerable Egyptian mothers and their infants registered under the Ministry of Social Solidarity's (MOSS) 'Takaful and Karama' safety net [2]. WFP also contributed to the presidential initiative '100 Million Healthy Lives' through the capacity strengthening of community workers in health and nutrition counselling; infant and young child feeding awareness campaigns; and the enhancement of institutional capacities on nutrition education and digitized data collection and monitoring.

Despite the continued halting of the national school feeding programme and hybrid 2020/2021 academic year, WFP ensured monthly cash assistance for 130,000 vulnerable family members of community school students to secure their basic food needs. WFP and the Ministry of Education and Technical Education expanded the 'Community Hubs' [3] model to 450 additional 'smart community schools', benefitting a total of 86,000 teachers, students, and community members [4]. Moreover, WFP launched a new collaboration to deploy digital learning tools powered by artificial intelligence through 'The Digital School' global initiative [5].

Recognizing the importance of developing youth's knowledge, skills, and talents to further food security, poverty reduction, employment generation, and peace and political stability, WFP established an innovative public-private partnership to bridge the gap between youth qualifications and employment market needs. Under the Ministry of Manpower's youth employment initiative, 'Your Profession is Your Career', the programme supports national vocational training centres with private sector expertise, offering improved employment prospects. Similarly, under the national 'Life Saving Boats' initiative, WFP and the Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates Affairs continued operationalization of the 'Bedeya Digital' online skills training platform, supporting youth at risk of irregular migration in search for securing employment.

In line with national efforts towards climate change adaptation and the development of the poorest rural communities, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and WFP continued implementing the successful rural development programme, enhancing over 60,000 smallholder farmers' capacity to improve their productivity and livelihoods through resilience-building and climate-smart agricultural interventions. Moreover, WFP, through a first-of-its-kind partnership with the Central Bank of Egypt and national banks, supported 26,600 rural community members with agri-business and financial literacy workshops, facilitating their transition into Egypt's formal economy.

As an advocate for women's economic empowerment, WFP, in partnership with MOSS, National Council for Women and non-governmental organizations, empowered over 250,000 men and women (65 percent women) with knowledge in finance and entrepreneurship. Moreover, about 9,000 women received cash or in-kind microloans [6] for income-generating activities, helping improve their livelihoods and, consequently food security.

Capitalizing on the pandemic's propelled shift towards digital transformation, WFP provided technical support to line Ministries [7] to develop geospatial knowledge-sharing and visualization platforms for evidence-based analysis and decision-making. WFP also advocated for the Luxor Center as a national and regional resource to promote South-South and Triangular Cooperation [8] through knowledge exchange in food and nutrition security, green economy and resilience building through conducting high-level field visits.

On a policy level, WFP, in collaboration with United Nations partners and the Government, co-led the development of the Egyptian position paper and the identification of solutions for the Global Food Summit, underscoring Egypt's commitment to achieving food and nutrition security. Additionally, under the auspices of the Ministry of International Cooperation, WFP led discussions among African and regional country representatives on food security and natural resources management in Egypt's first International Cooperation Forum.

412,790

Total beneficiaries in 2021



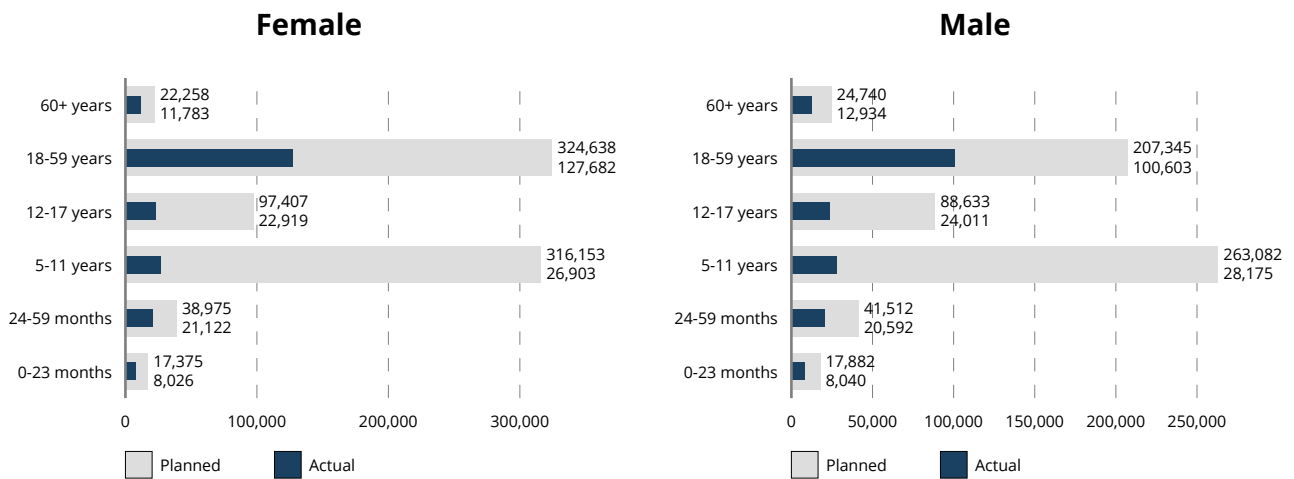
53% female



47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 1,827 (63% Female, 37% Male)

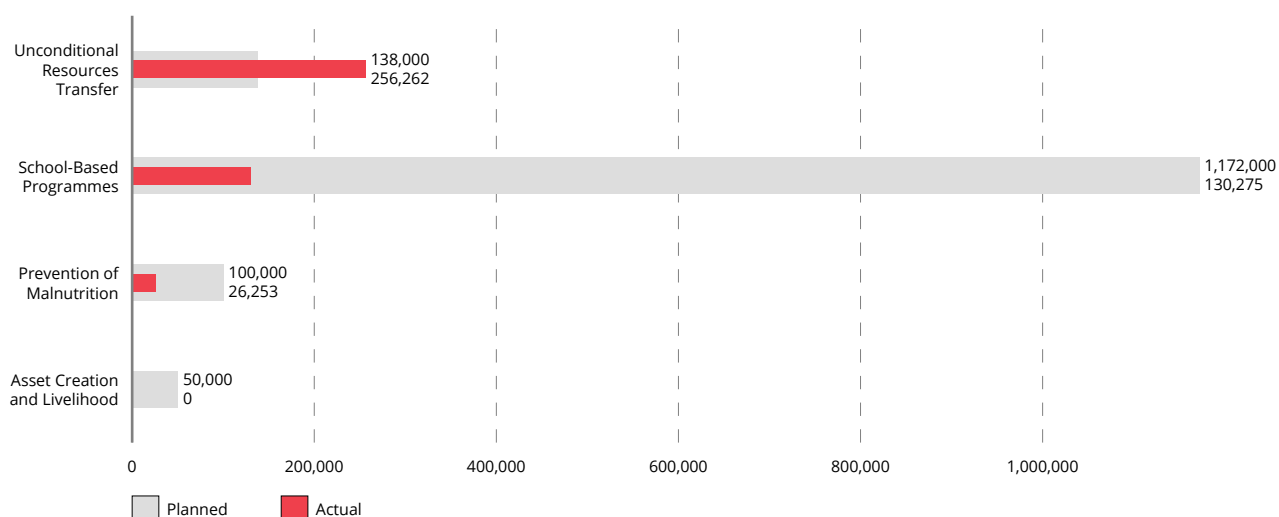
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



Beneficiaries by Residence Status



Beneficiaries by Programme Area



Beneficiaries by Modality



0

total actual food beneficiaries in 2021

of 820,000 total planned

(0 Female, 0 Male)



412,790

total actual CBT beneficiaries in 2021

of 640,000 total planned

(218,435 Female, 194,355 Male)

Total Food and CBT



0 mt

total actual food transferred in 2021

of 13,318 mt total planned

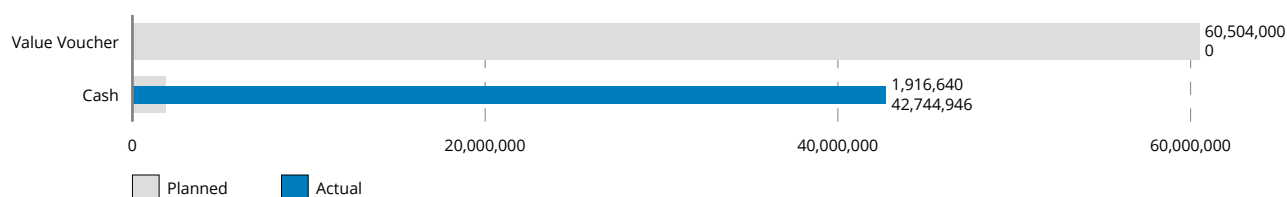


US\$ 42,744,946

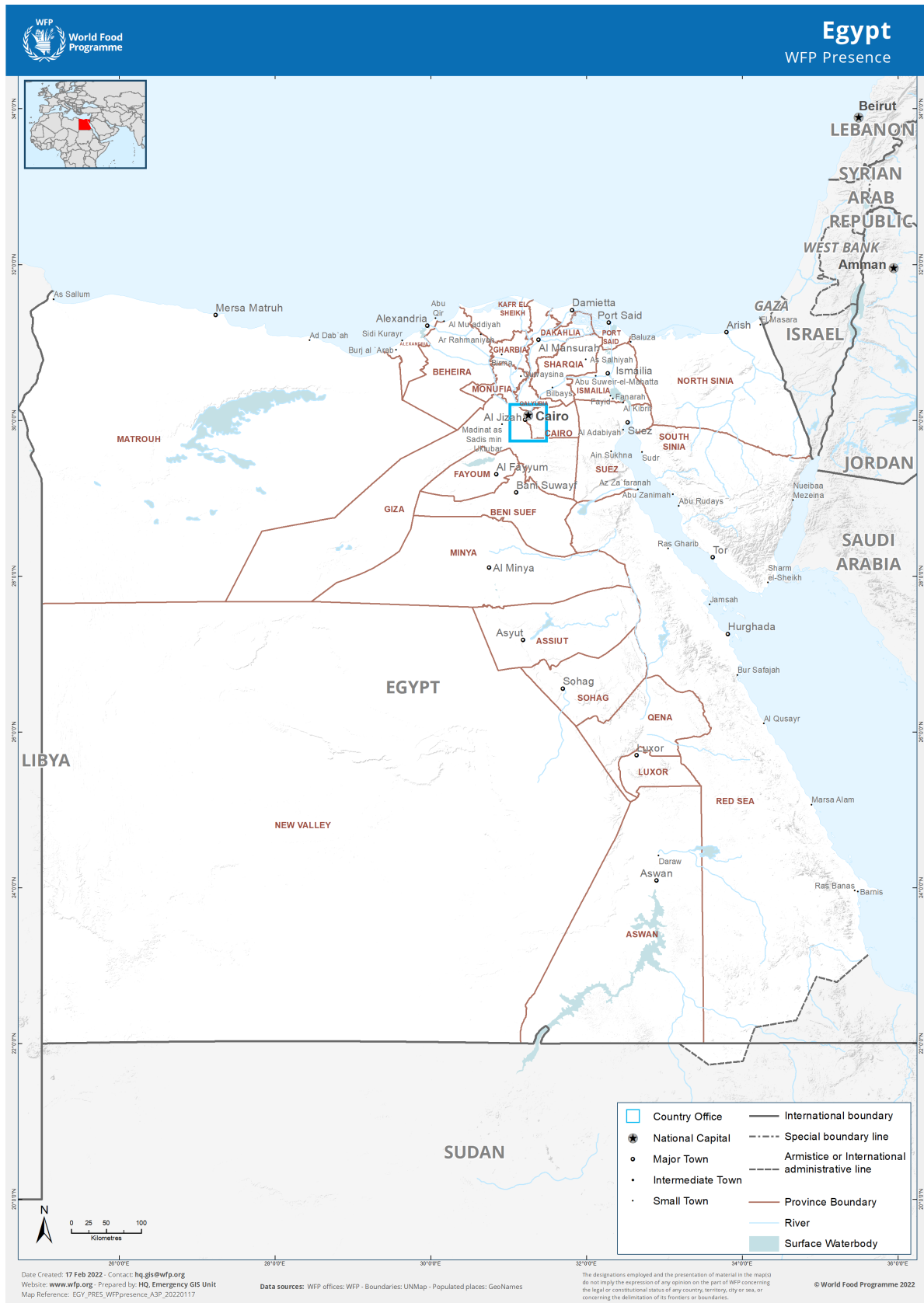
total actual cash transferred in 2021

of \$US 62,420,640 total planned

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher



Context and operations



Egypt is the most populous country in North Africa and the Arab world, with a growing population of 102.5 million [1], making it an influential geopolitical actor in the Middle East and North Africa. Despite being a lower-middle-income country [2], Egypt faces development challenges, including poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, spatial and social disparity, gender-based inequality and deterring impacts of climate change, all of which were exacerbated by the

COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2021, the Government continued implementation of its COVID-19 response package with the easing of sectoral policies, economic stimuli for affected sectors, expansion of social safety nets and provision of cash assistance to vulnerable groups. These measures contributed to positive economic growth [3] and moved Egypt up a rank on the 2021 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Index, with moderate improvement towards SDG 2 (Zero Hunger).

According to the 2021 Global Hunger Index, Egypt sustains a moderate hunger level. Affordability, food quality and food safety remain pressing challenges as Egypt continues to rely on global markets for more than half of its staples. Malnutrition is another public health concern, with 21.4 percent stunting, 16 percent overweight and/or obesity, and 5.5 percent underweight children (24-59 months) [4]. In support of vulnerable Egyptian pregnant and lactating women (PLW) and their children (0-23 months), WFP provided cash top-ups under the Ministry of Social Solidarity's (MOSS) 'Takaful and Karama' social protection programme and institutional capacity strengthening support for healthcare and community workers. Nutrition support was also provided as unconditional cash-based transfers to refugee PLW.

Nonetheless, based on the 2021 Human Development Report, Egypt has remained in the high human development category since 2019, ranking 116 out of 189 countries. The implementation of national economic and financial reforms along with the gradual restoration of confidence and stability have helped maintain positive, albeit steady, socio-economic development. More so, Egypt's Vision 2030 guided progress in the design, delivery and scope of national social protection programmes. Among prominent programmes is the Presidential 'Decent Life' initiative which aims to decrease multidimensional poverty and unemployment. As a government partner, WFP provides food security (cash-based transfers) and resilience building assistance (towards improved livelihoods) to vulnerable communities identified under the 'Decent Life' initiative.

Through the National Strategic Plan for Pre-University Education (2014-2030) and a renewed commitment by the President to revamp the national school feeding programme, the Government aims to achieve full coverage and increase the nutritional value of school meals. With the temporary closure of community schools due to COVID-19 precautions, WFP's school feeding programme complemented the national programme by targeting schools in the poorest governorates through the provision of unconditional cash assistance.

With regards to gender equality, Egypt falls behind, ranking 129 out of 156 countries on the 2021 Global Gender Gap Index. With increasing awareness of the vital need to promote gender equality, the National Council for Women's (NCW) National Strategy for Women's Empowerment 2030 highlights underlying challenges, including high education dropout rates and low economic participation. WFP, in partnership with NCW and MOSS, promotes women's social and economic empowerment through livelihood support and the 'First 1,000 Days' programme.

In 2021, unemployment rates increased to 7.5 percent in 2021-Q3 compared to 7.3 percent in 2020-Q3. Similarly, the rate of youth not in education, employment, or training remained high (27.2 percent) [5]. Within the framework of national youth development initiatives [6], the Government, WFP and private sector implemented a series of innovative skills-development and vocational training programmes supporting the employability of Egyptian youth at risk of irregular migration.

Although the agriculture sector stands as one of Egypt's main economic pillars and largest employment market, it continues to face several challenges, including rapid population growth, declining agricultural land availability, soil degradation, sand encroachment, climate change and water scarcity [7]. To help address these challenges, WFP supports the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation in supporting smallholder farmers in the poorest villages through rural development programmes that promote increased productivity, resource efficiency, diversified economic opportunities and climate adaptation.

By the end of 2021, over 270,000 refugees were registered with the Office of the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Refugees in Egypt. According to a WFP vulnerability assessment, refugees faced increasing challenges in securing their basic food needs due to loss of livelihoods and rising prices, with one-third of refugees having poor access to food. In response, WFP provided about 130,000 refugees with monthly unconditional cash transfers.

WFP's interventions mentioned above fall within WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for June 2018-June 2023, which comprises of three focus areas: addressing root causes of food insecurity, crisis response and resilience-building. The CSP emphasizes institutional support in social protection, food security and nutrition, acceleration of development innovations and digitalisation, promotion of vulnerable rural communities' resilience to climate change and South-South and triangular cooperation.

While advancing further in the CSP, WFP is undertaking a CSP mid-term review, which is to be followed by a final evaluation in 2022, to assess the handover readiness of WFP activities to the Government and accordingly inform the design of the subsequent CSP. As a cornerstone of WFP's programme sustainability strategy, WFP ensures the alignment of interventions within national programmes and initiatives [8] through its well-founded Government partnerships, ensuring shared strategic alignment with Egypt's Vision 2030. Further, WFP places particular emphasis on

localization and national institutional capacity strengthening efforts by improving partner Ministries' capacity to collect, manage and analyse data for evidence-based policy analysis and decision-making through digitization and South-South cooperation, as facilitated through the Government and WFP's Luxor Center for knowledge sharing and innovation.

As a firm believer that regional integration and prosperity are prerequisites for the realisation of the 2030 Agenda, WFP in partnership with the Government is cooperating with UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, private sector partners, academia and civil society organizations to develop and implement an inclusive economic growth and resilience-based approach to support the most vulnerable communities, contributing to all 17 SDGs.

Risk Management

Early identification and management of risks served as an enabler for WFP's smooth implementation of operations in 2021, particularly given the volatile implications of the ongoing pandemic.

Over the year, WFP conducted bi-annual reviews of operational, strategic and fiduciary risks. The reviews identified a potential increase of food insecurity of vulnerable populations and limited funding as high risks. To this end, WFP increased donor advocacy and communication efforts while promoting the reallocation of flexible funds. Still, WFP faced funding shortages for several activities, including its refugees' assistance programme, leading to the rollout of a prioritization plan to stretch available resources for the continued assistance of those most vulnerable [9].

Further, to address identified bottlenecks associated with various assistance modalities, WFP maintained the provision of unrestricted and unconditional electronic cash-based transfers to overcome operational challenges [10]. Additionally, WFP continued implementing its 'Business Continuity Plan', detailing administrative and technological infrastructure required for operations under hybrid working modalities due to COVID-19 protection measures.

With the imminent move of Egypt's Government to the New Administrative Capital, the WFP country office will likely be relocated. WFP is accordingly preparing a plan for a smooth transfer, maintaining close communication with WFP's regional bureau, headquarters, and ensuring consistent representation in the relevant inter-agency UN task force.

In 2021, an external office management audit [11] was completed, upon which WFP established an action plan to enhance internal processes. Additionally, an external financial audit of WFP's 2013-2020 Adaptation Fund rural development project [12] was carried out and evidenced sufficient assurance in fund management. At end of 2021, a European Union project evaluation was completed for the 2014-2019 project towards ending child labour through education [13]. The project evaluation results were presented to the Ministry of International Cooperation, noting exceptional project management and implementation standards.

Partnerships

Since 1968, WFP and the Government of Egypt have evolved to combine frontline action with the quest for sustainable and people-led development. Building on this well-founded partnership, WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023 is closely aligned with Egypt's Vision 2030, allowing WFP to widen the scope and depth of strategic partnerships in 2021.

Given Egypt's middle-income country status and the CSP's dynamic framework, WFP promotes partnerships beyond food and nutrition security. The CSP supports Egypt's development agenda nationally and regionally through South-South cooperation efforts and capitalizes on the use of academic, private sector, Government and local expertise through public-private partnerships.

In 2021, WFP demonstrated its comparative advantage as a development agency that implements a holistic approach, interlinking various development areas [1] and provides a high return on funds. Equally important, WFP's interventions emphasized national ownership and sustainability through integrating national programmes.

This consequently positioned WFP as a trusted partner. Along these lines, the Government requested the scale-up of WFP's rural development programme and established a Ministerial committee [2] to support this expansion under the 'Decent Life' initiative [3]. Furthermore, the Ministry of International Cooperation, one of WFP's strongest advocates, supported WFP's resource mobilization efforts towards the revamped national school feeding programme and interventions to complement the 'Decent Life' Initiative.

Despite challenges, 2021 provided an opportune window for strengthening established donor relations. WFP's agreements within the German and Italian debt swap programmes with Egypt are prominent renewed partnerships that helped sustain WFP operations. Similarly, WFP in Egypt sets a success story in private sector partnerships, as large corporations and foundations [4] account as WFP's fourth most significant funding source. Among notable private sector partnerships, WFP was invited, as the only United Nations (UN) agency, to present its partnership with Shell at the 5th Egypt Petroleum Show [5], held under the patronage of the Ministry of Petroleum and Mineral Resources. Additionally, WFP launched an innovative public-private partnership with the Ministry of Manpower and Hilton Luxor Resort and Spa to support youth employment [6].

In 2021, flexible funding proved crucial in ensuring WFP's continued assistance under its Crisis Response activities. WFP regularly re-allocated flexible funds to its crisis response focus area (Strategic Outcome 2) to meet funding needs and shortfalls adequately.

Localization lies at the heart of WFP's partnerships, with more than 80 percent of WFP's portfolio comprising of local partners in targeted communities. Through capacity strengthening support, WFP empowers its partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and community development associations (CDAs) as trusted and qualified implementers of WFP programmes on-ground. Moreover, cooperating partners, NGOs and CDAs are engaged in providing feedback on programme implementation.

Over the year, WFP continued to pursue cooperation with national financial institutions [7], including the Central Bank of Egypt, National Bank of Egypt, and Banque Misr, to integrate innovative means of financial empowerment for rural communities. Other partnerships with national government and financial service providers resulted in establishing an online marketing platform for women economic empowerment [8] and increased efficiency in electronically delivering cash assistance.

WFP also extended its engagement with other UN agencies to 'Deliver as One' [9]. WFP participated in the mid-term and final evaluations of the 2018-2022 UN Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF) and the development of the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework. WFP also co-led the development of the Common Country Analysis Diagnostic Paper on Food and Nutrition Security in collaboration with other UN agencies [10] as co-authors. Further, WFP acted as co-chair of the UNPDF's Planet Results Group and supported the development of joint-UN agencies' response to COVID-19.

In collaboration with the UN Country Team (UNCT) and the Government, WFP contributed to the UN Global Food Systems Summit as co-lead of Action Track 5 [11] and develop Egypt's position paper, forging joint programming opportunities in the areas of food systems and nutrition.

Additionally, WFP contributed to inter-agency gender workplans and the UNCT's Scorecards on Gender, Youth and Disability Inclusion [12]. To support progress towards national strategies for the empowerment of Egyptian women by 2030, WFP expanded gender-focused partnerships with the National Council for Women to integrate gender-focused expertise and mainstream gender in programming.

CSP Financial Overview

In 2021, the COVID-19 pandemic continued to impact the global and local funding landscape with significant economic contractions and expenditure cuts to Overseas Development Assistance. Within its third year, WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for 2018-2023 was resourced at 76 percent of its 2021 needs-based plan (NBP). While funding needs remained high, the funding level in 2021 marked an improvement to previous years wherein the CSP's annual NBP was funded at 61 percent (2020), and 67 percent (2019).

In response to funding shortfalls, WFP reduced its 2021 implementation plan by 13 percent, limiting WFP cash assistance to the most vulnerable groups. However, by end-2021, newly received contributions resulted in the overfunding of (the adjusted) implementation plan; this was because multi-year contributions committed to subsequent years were received, while other donor contributions were received with delay, not allowing for timely expenditure. Nonetheless, WFP was able to expense over 65 percent of received funds, reaching target beneficiaries under the adjusted implementation plan. WFP optimized the reallocation of flexible contributions to meet funding adequately needs to cover gaps.

The majority of CSP funding is comprised of directed bilateral contributions received through Governments and directly from donors, leading to significant funding differences among Strategic Outcomes. The largest contributions utilized were made by the USA, Germany (including the German-Egyptian debt swap programme), Netherlands and the private sector.

Though WFP maintained notable donor interest with Strategic Outcome 2 attaining full funding of its NBP, WFP expensed less than half of received funds due to them being directed multi-year contributions and their delayed receipt towards the end of the year; this affected operations with prioritization of targeted beneficiaries under this outcome.

Similarly, Strategic Outcome 4 was also highly funded against its NBP (at 117 percent) through multi-year contributions from the Netherlands, private sector, Adaptation Fund, among other funds, of which about a third was expensed due to the multi-year funding nature of contributions. Strategic Outcome 3 maintained similar funding levels as in previous years, attaining 31 percent of its NBP with multi-year contributions from the German-Egyptian Debt Swap programme, USA and the private sector, of which the majority was expensed.









Although also benefitting from debt-swap programmes, Strategic Outcome 1 showed a decrease in funding compared to previous years, securing 35 percent of its NBP due to the negative impact of COVID-19 on funding. Equally so, Strategic Outcome 5 received only 16 percent of its NBP. Both Strategic Outcomes achieved low expenditure rates due to operational bottlenecks related to COVID-19 restrictions and delays in required Government clearances [1].

As anticipated, the pandemic's ongoing economic repercussions impacted the timely receipt of urgently needed funds (under Strategic Outcome 2). To mitigate these delays and avoid critical funding shortages, WFP relied on advanced financing of high probability contributions from the USA and Germany, made under WFP's Internal Project Lending and Strategic Resource Allocation Committee. Moreover, WFP undertook periodic market assessments, internal financial status and budget reviews, and negotiated receipt of large advance tranches to secure the smooth continuation of operations.

Overall, WFP made significant progress in implementing its resource mobilization strategy, leveraging strong relationships with the Government, 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; this strategic fundraising supporter contributed to WFP's debt-swap awards and focused on expanding its donor portfolio with the augmentation of private-sector partnerships. WFP also promoted donor engagement through high-level meetings with ambassadors and heads of agencies and further developed partnerships with non-traditional donors such as financial institutions [2] and academia.

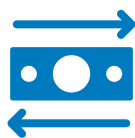
Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome

	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.	 33,457,598.0	 16,321,645.0	 11,778,853.0	 6,018,986.0
02: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	 42,923,961.0	 29,121,258.0	 47,874,817.0	 37,566,310.0
03: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.	 15,231,151.0	 2,227,051.0	 5,018,058.0	 3,931,279.0
04: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030	 12,019,717.0	 6,200,343.0	 14,118,237.0	 3,912,278.0
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	 2,625,437.0	 1,153,178.0	 478,625.0	 164,668.0
Non strategic result and non strategic outcome specific	 0.0	 0.0	 1,501,101.0	 0.0
Total Direct Operational Cost	 106,257,864.0	 55,023,475.0	 80,769,691.0	 51,593,521.0
Direct Support Cost (DSC)	 3,720,249.0	 2,529,770.0	 4,648,417.0	 2,350,911.0
Total Direct Costs	 109,978,113.0	 57,553,245.0	 85,418,108.0	 53,944,432.0

Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	 7,148,577.0	 3,740,961.0	 3,446,990.0	 3,446,990.0
Grand Total	 117,126,690.0	 61,294,206.0	 88,865,099.0	 57,391,422.0

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.



130,000 family members of community-school children at risk of food insecurity received **monthly cash assistance**



450 community schools transformed into **'smart schools'**, adding to a total of **570 smart schools** serving **86,000 teachers, students & community members**



14 rainwater harvesting wells established & **solar panels** installed to address water scarcity & electricity cuts among **Bedouin communities** in Matrouh



A training programme launched to support **youth employment** to protect youth from irregular migration & improve their **livelihoods & food security**



480 social workers trained to advocate for **women's economic participation & financial inclusion**, reaching **250,000 rural community members**



1,060 women supported with **microloans** for the launch/expansion of income-generating activities to increase their **livelihoods & food security**

Through Strategic Outcome 1, WFP works with the Government to help address root causes of food insecurity, vulnerability and poor access to education and livelihood opportunities amongst underprivileged communities in Egypt.

This Strategic Outcome encompasses school feeding, livelihoods support to women, technical and vocational education and training (TVET) for youth, education enhancement, and capacity strengthening of national partners. WFP contributes to Egypt's national development agenda, through the 'Decent Life' initiative [1], Egypt's Vision 2030, and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2021, the continued pandemic affected the funding of this Strategic Outcome. Although benefitting from multi-year funding through national debt-swap programmes (with Germany and Italy) and private sector contributions (Shell), Strategic Outcome 1 showed a decrease in funding compared to previous years, securing 35 percent of its Country Strategic Plan's annual needs-based plan (NBP). The funding level accounted for 80 percent of activity 1's NBP, and 32 percent of activity 2's NBP. This prompted the reduction of the Outcome's annual implementation plan by 41 percent. Operationally, this led to the reduction of total beneficiaries assisted, with the continued halting of the national school feeding programme and consequently, WFP's provision of daily nutritional date bars due to COVID-19 restrictions, alongside the inability to reach the full target of vulnerable families of community school children with cash assistance. By December, the prioritization plan was funded at 115 percent, of which only about 59 percent was expensed due to the late receipt of funds and receipt of multi-year contributions for subsequent years.

The academic year 2020/2021 followed a hybrid approach of online and in-school classes with no school feeding. As such, WFP did not procure the planned amount of nearly 13,000 mt of nutritional date bars to schools. Accordingly, WFP continued to monitor developments of the pandemic for the safe resumption of school feeding activities in line with national plans.

However, to ensure that the most vulnerable remained supported, WFP maintained the temporary suspension of the conditionality of children's school attendance for cash assistance [2] and provided unconditional monthly cash assistance to about 130,000 family members of community-school children at risk of food insecurity in seven of Egypt's poorest governorates [3]. The unrestricted cash assistance was provided through a short message service redeemable through a partner financial service provider. With over 100,000 points-of-sales across Egypt, this assistance modality

provided safe means for families to redeem the assistance value (EGP 180/USD 12 per household) at their closest retail store, minimizing interaction and large gatherings. Moreover, with this assistance, supported families reported better meeting their financial obligations and purchasing essential needs.

With the pandemic, the importance of digital transformation was reinforced in 2021. Based on the success of the 'Community Hubs' flagship initiative (launched in 2019), WFP and the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE) transformed 450 community schools into 'smart schools', adding to a total of 570 smart schools across Egypt. Given technological and physical [4] upgrades, the schools offer opportunities for digital learning and skills-building through the Egyptian Knowledge Bank and improved sanitary conditions, benefitting a total of 86,000 teachers, students, and community members.

To empower teachers to lead the management and use of such online pedagogical tools, WFP trained teachers on digital literacy and provided awareness-raising material to promote national educational portals for primary school children in line with the Government's digital education priority, and to promote online and distance learning.

To address root causes of food insecurity among Bedouin communities, WFP, in partnership with the Matrouh governorate and Shell, established 14 rainwater harvesting wells and 14 solar power arrays to improve access to water and electricity through community schools; these schools also benefited from physical renovations. According to WFP monitoring, supported communities reported that the established water wells and solar panels provided a consistent and environmentally friendly source of water and electricity for schools throughout the academic year, helping enhance sanitation levels. These improvements were reported to have made a notable difference for students who previously struggled with frequent water and electricity cuts. Consulted community members also shared that they were keen to optimize these improvements by cultivating school gardens, allowing students to consume and take home fresh produce to support their families' food needs.

As women's economic participation is a national priority and a prerequisite to improved livelihoods and consequently food security, WFP, the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) and the National Council for Women (NCW) implemented a women's economic empowerment programme. WFP delivered training of trainers on micro-enterprise management, financial management, accounting and digital marketing to 50 local officials of partner agencies. These trainings were then cascaded to over 2,200 women from villages under the 'Decent Life' initiative across seven of the poorest governorates [5]. Of these trained women, 500 women received vocational trainings in their areas of interest [6]. Additionally, WFP, NCW and MOETE launched a 'Gender Equality Debates Programme' to promote gender equality-related awareness among schools and a capacity-strengthening programme on support for gender-based violence victims for frontline lawyers of NCW's complaints office [7].

Following the completion of vocational trainings, WFP and partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs) provided 1,060 women in five governorates with a total of about USD 338,000 in revolving microloans (USD 130 - 650) for the launch or expansion of income-generating activities. To help strengthen national capacities, WFP trained loan employees of the 'Takaful' Association, the programme's implementing partner, on lending and financial and accounting systems management. According to an external assessment of the livelihoods programme [8], the pairing of capacity-strengthening and financial support helped increase women's livelihoods by 30 percent, ultimately reducing poverty and enhancing women's mobility, resources, decision-making capacities and networks, while also contributing to their household food security. To ensure the fair distribution and renewal of in-demand microloans, WFP supports partner NGOs to manage the revolving loans portfolio through agreed standard policies and procedures.

In addition, to promote awareness on the importance of economic participation and financial inclusion of women in rural areas, WFP and NCW undertook the 'Knocking on Doors' campaign in nine of the poorest governorates under the 'Decent Life' initiative. The campaign involved training 480 rural social workers who advocated for financial and entrepreneurship opportunities among 332,000 men and women.

In support of youth employment, WFP and the Ministry of Manpower launched a TVET programme to help youth meet modern labour market needs. The programme included the provision of TVET trainings to youth in Upper Egypt, helping improve livelihood opportunities and reduce risks of irregular migration by facilitating access to employment opportunities and private sector employers [9]. The programme, endorsed by the Ministry as a national programme to enhance vocational capacities of Egyptian youth, also encompasses WFP support in institutional and individual capacity strengthening for the Ministry's vocational centres and trainers across Egypt.

Working towards integrated rural development through the 'Decent Life' initiative, WFP and the Ministry of Local Development supported the development of community awareness and a capacity strengthening programme for local Ministry staff in areas of technology and community mobilization across 60 villages in seven governorates. This activity was implemented in line with national campaigns on health and nutrition, irregular migration, gender equality, entrepreneurship and social inclusion.

Moving forward, WFP will continue to support national efforts to invest in human capital, particularly in priority governorates under the 'Decent Life' initiative, as a means for sustainable food security; this is through increasing

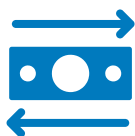
access to education through digitized learning, youth employment and women’s economic empowerment.

Overall, gender was fully integrated in the implementation of activities that contribute to Strategic Outcome 1 as evidenced by WFP’s Gender and Age Marker [10] 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 empowering all through capacity strengthening and awareness-raising initiatives.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support and complement the Government’s social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met	4
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



125,000 refugees supported to secure their basic food needs through **monthly cash assistance**



89,000 host community members supported with **monthly cash assistance** to alleviate socio-economic impacts of the pandemic on **families' food security**



3,000 pregnant and nursing refugee women supported with unconditional **monthly cash assistance** to secure their **basic nutritional needs**



300 Egyptian youth at risk of **irregular migration** completed the **'Bedeya Digital' vocational training** programme to help access **job opportunities**

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP collaborates with Government and humanitarian stakeholders to address the food, nutrition and livelihood needs of vulnerable refugees and host community members. In 2020, this crisis response component was broadened to include food assistance for host community members affected by the pandemic's socio-economic repercussions (activity 9).

In 2021, the assistance provided under this Strategic Outcome was delivered through three sub-activity types: general food assistance (GFA) for refugees and host community members; nutrition support for pregnant and lactating refugee women (PLW); and resilience-building for host community members. As there are no refugee camps in Egypt, the activities support a model of social inclusion and promote self-reliance for both refugee and host communities to eliminate disparities, achieve better social cohesion and ensure equal access to food.

Though WFP maintained notable donor interest with Strategic Outcome 2 attaining full funding of its needs-based plan, only about two-thirds of received funds were expensed due to them being directed multi-year funds and their delayed receipt towards the end of the year. This affected operations with a reduction of 30,000 beneficiaries under GFA initiated as of August 2021. With the prioritization of available funds for GFA, food for training (FFT) activities remained halted throughout the year. At the same time, PLW nutrition support resumed in August 2021 thanks to the receipt of dedicated funding. Conversely, assistance under activity 9 was provided using committed carry-over funds from 2020 [1]. Overall, the Strategic Outcome benefited from directed and flexible funding and advanced WFP financing against USA and German contributions, allowing for WFP to avert immediate funding shortages.

Over the year, WFP supported a total of over 200,000 refugees and host community members as part of WFP's crisis response activities and support to the Government's COVID-19 response efforts.

Through GFA, 125,000 refugees from over eight countries [2] received unrestricted monthly cash-based transfers (CBT) (of EGP 400/USD 25 per family member). Unrestricted CBT entitlements were transferred through the provision of a one-time password sent to beneficiaries' phones via short message service (SMS) to redeem food and non-food items. Beneficiaries were able to use it at any of the partner financial service providers' 100,000 points-of-sales across Egypt. However, as of July 2021, WFP switched its transfer means to a cash-card system (associated with the same financial service provider). WFP was able to effectively address challenges related to invalid refugee contact details (mobile phone numbers), which stemmed from delayed United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR's) yellow-card renewal/update processes [3]. The cash-card modality is instead verified against the refugee ID and its value is redeemable using a pin code that is set by the beneficiary. Overall, this cash assistance modality helped ensure efficiency in terms of time of redemption, allowing beneficiaries to avoid over-crowding and maintain social distancing measures while conveniently redeeming assistance at their closest retail stores.

Due to funding shortages, as of August 2021, WFP applied a prioritization plan to stretch available resources to secure continued assistance to the most vulnerable refugees. In partnership with UNHCR, WFP launched an appeal mechanism to assess the level of vulnerability of excluded refugees for their potential re-integration into the assistance

once funds become available. Information sessions with refugee community leaders, a Facebook Live session, SMS communication and Q&A's for WFP and UNHCR hotline staff were developed to ensure effective communication with excluded refugees.

By end-2021, WFP remotely conducted Food Security Outcome Monitoring (due to COVID-19 restrictions), among a sample of over 300 surveyed assisted and non-assisted refugee households. Results showed that almost 69 percent of assisted Syrian refugee households and 58 percent of assisted non-Syrian refugee households were found to have acceptable food consumption levels compared to 80 percent and 68 percent in 2020, respectively. This decrease in food security levels may be attributed to increased commodity prices [4], and reduced incomes due to the pandemic [5].

Results of the FSOM survey also showed an increase in frequency and severity of consumption-based coping strategies adopted by households due to food shortages compared to 2020. As reported by 80 percent of assisted households, the most used of these strategies included reliance on less preferred food, among others [6]. Further, the food expenditure share for both assisted Syrian and non-Syrian refugees witnessed an increase in 2021 compared to 2020 due to the increase of commodity prices following the socio-economic impact of COVID-19 on the local economy.

Despite this negative development for assisted refugees, it is worth noting that non-assisted refugees were found to be even less food secure, evidencing the importance of WFP assistance, with only 52 percent of non-assisted refugees' households achieving acceptable food consumption levels. Consequently, more of the assessed non-assisted refugees were found to have resorted to negative consumption-based coping strategies [7]. These results imply that WFP assistance contributed to improving the food security of vulnerable refugees.

Following a halt since April 2020 due to lack of funding, WFP, together with its partners and stakeholders, re-launched monthly nutrition support (CBT of EGP 400/USD 25 per individual) in August 2021 to about 3,000 refugee PLW from over eight nationalities. Assistance was provided as monthly cash top-ups to beneficiaries' electronic cash cards, redeemable for nutritious food items at retailers. This assistance entailed the continued suspension of the previously-required conditionality of primary healthcare visits to reduce PLW and children's exposure to risks of contracting COVID-19 at healthcare locations. Instead, WFP, in partnership with the National Nutrition Institute, provided nutritional awareness sessions, while maintaining all COVID-19-precautionary measures, to promote the health and wellbeing of children and mothers [8].

Towards livelihood support, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs and Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport, continued implementation of the 'Bedeja Digital' online training platform supporting 300 Egyptian youth at risk of irregular migration in accessing jobs and income-generating opportunities through skills development and vocational training. The platform, under the national 'Life Saving Boats' Initiative [9], is being managed by the Arab Academy for Science, Technology and Maritime Transport and is based on a successful WFP training model for refugees and host communities (FFT). Through this partnership, WFP has also supported the production and dissemination of digital awareness training material on the risks of irregular migration and available alternatives.

Towards activity 9 of the Strategic Outcome, upon the Government's request for WFP's support to alleviate the pandemic's impact on host communities, WFP continued providing monthly CBT (of EGP 200/USD 13 per household) to 89,000 host-community household members. Like GFA, unrestricted CBT was provided through the financial service provider's outlets.

Overall, it is worth noting that WFP supported the Egyptian economy by injecting about USD 370 million (as of December 2021) through CBT, local food procurement (prior to 2021) and other expenditures since the launch of WFP's refugee assistance in 2013.

Looking ahead, WFP aims to secure additional funding for the continuation of GFA, the expansion of nutrition support for PLW, and the resumption of FFT activities to support the post-COVID-19 socio-economic recovery of affected refugee and host communities. With regard to beneficiary targeting, WFP and UNHCR are working to improve the established proxy means testing methodology [10] with the inclusion of a food security assessment criteria, which is to be rolled out in 2022. Similarly, WFP is also working towards the adoption of new operational management systems such as SCOPE [11], NEST platform [12] and UNHCR's Refugee Assistance Information System to optimize data management and transfers, reporting, secure inter-agency data sharing, and linkages with financial service providers.

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. WFP targeting for GFA and nutrition support ensured the inclusion of households headed by women, young children, unaccompanied minors, families with special needs and elderly people.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience	4

Strategic outcome 03: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.



26,000 children & their mothers received **unconditional cash top-ups** under the 'Takaful & Karama' programme to meet their basic **nutrition needs**



Over **900 community workers** trained on health & nutrition counselling to promote use of **primary health care services** among mothers & families



2,100 household members received educational sessions on optimal nutrition practices during the **'First 1,000 Days'** of a child's life



2,500 teachers & 11,600 family members trained on **school age & adolescent nutrition** as part of the national '100 Million Healthy Lives' initiative

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 follows a multi-sectoral life-cycle approach to prevent malnutrition among those most at risk whereby nutrition and social behavioural change communication interventions are provided to Egyptian pregnant and lactating women (PLW), children under 2, and school-age children and their families. This strategic outcome contributes to Egypt's Vision 2030, National Nutrition Strategy, and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Maintaining similar funding levels as the previous year, Strategic Outcome 3 attained 33 percent of its annual needs-based plan with contributions from the German-Egyptian Debt Swap programme, USA and the private sector. Given limited funding, the number of targeted beneficiaries under this outcome was accordingly adjusted and reflected in an adjusted implementation plan. Thanks to multilateral and multi-year contributions, the provided funding accounted for over 100 percent of the adjusted implementation plan, of which the majority was expensed. While WFP achieved progress in providing cash-based transfers (CBT) and technical and advocacy support, this Strategic Outcome remains notably underfunded. Moving forward, advocacy efforts will continue among donors, highlighting surmounting needs induced by the pandemic, the Government's request for continued support, and the cruciality of timely nutrition assistance to avert irreversible health consequences.

In 2021, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) supported about 26,000 PLW and children 0-23 months registered under MOSS's Takaful and Karama social protection programme in 27 governorates with monthly CBT (26 percent of planned beneficiaries due to limited funding). As part of the 'First 1,000 Days' nutrition programme, the assistance was provided in the form of a top-up value of EGP 200/USD 13 to the national Takaful and Karama cash safety net provided by MOSS. A total of about USD 2 million in CBT was transferred through the national postal office, operating with 4,000 collection points nationwide, increasing accessibility and reducing overcrowding. In alignment with national COVID-19 response measures, the previously required conditionality of primary healthcare visits remained suspended to reduce beneficiary risks of contracting COVID-19 at healthcare locations, while allowing for immediate access to needed food and nutrition assistance [1].

As part of the 'First 1,000 Days' programme, WFP, in collaboration with MOSS and the National Nutrition Institute (NNI), provided institutional capacity strengthening support to over 900 MOSS community workers across 18 governorates [2] to enhance the delivery of health and nutrition counselling and promote the use of primary healthcare services. To improve information management and monitoring, WFP provided 1,700 tablets with which MOSS community workers were trained to use digital information management tools, enabling timely communication and information sharing. Additionally, WFP provided 100 tablets to NNI to support nutrition data collection, information sharing, capacity strengthening and awareness-raising efforts.

Based on WFP monitoring, assisted mothers expressed great satisfaction with the CBT assistance. It had significantly boosted their capacity to meet financial obligations, with some mothers reporting an increase in their purchase of

nutritional food items [3]. During discussions with assisted mothers, also noted that the Ministry's Takaful and Karama national database necessitated more frequent updates to efficiently account for children surpassing the age of 2 and to include newly pregnant women [4]. To this end, WFP supports MOSS in enhancing data collection and information management systems to allow for more regular database updates and information sharing across ministries.

In support of national social behavioural change and awareness-raising initiatives, WFP and NNI jointly developed three digital educational modules on nutrition for PLW, complementary feeding, and malnutrition to be published on the NNI website and Egyptian Knowledge Bank.

Towards improving nutrition-related behaviours and practices among PLW, children and families, WFP, MOSS, NNI and USAID undertook a six-week social media campaign on nutrition and COVID-19 awareness. Communication content on optimal nutrition during pregnancy, fathers' role during the 'First 1,000 Days', and infant and young child feeding (IYCF) practices were communicated through social media platforms and a national radio campaign, reaching 2.6 million viewers and 7 million impressions.

On the occasion of World Breastfeeding Week, WFP, MOSS and NNI held a series of awareness-raising and advocacy sessions promoting IYCF practices, urging communities to assume collective responsibility towards children's right to adequate nutrition. The awareness sessions delivered to over 2,000 doctors and nurses emphasized the critical role of stakeholders in promoting IYCF. Complementarily, IYCF experts delivered educational sessions on optimal nutrition practices for over 2,100 household members registered under the national Takaful and Karama programme.

At the policy level, WFP, in partnership with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MOSIT), co-led the development of proposed solutions under one of the five action tracks of the Global Food Summit dialogue in coordination with other UN agencies and national counterparts. The Egyptian President presented proposed solutions at the Global Food Summit, focusing on nutrition-sensitive social protection, access to finance, youth empowerment, smallholder farmers support, school feeding, children's education and gender equality. Following up to the Summit, as a member of the national technical working group led by the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), WFP contributed to updating the National Nutrition Strategy and Action Plan which will inform the accountability and governance of national nutrition interventions. WFP also co-organized with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a workshop to plan for the implementation of agreed-upon food systems solutions under the 'Decent Life' initiative.

Additionally, WFP, MOSIT and NNI, jointly collaborated to revive the National Flour Fortification Programme to help combat iron deficiency anaemia through a capacity and infrastructural assessment of existing flour mills nationwide and through the review of iron and folic acid premix requirements for flour fortification.

Contributing to the Presidential '100 Million Healthy Lives' school screening initiative, and national school feeding reform programme, WFP and development partners supported MOHP and NNI developing the national work plan and monitoring framework for school nutrition. Moreover, WFP engaged in a strategic partnership with the Health Insurance Organization (HIO), NNI and Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE), strengthening the capacity of HIA school health teams to deliver health and nutrition education sessions on school age and adolescent nutrition to 2,500 public school teachers and 11,600 family members of students. Moving forward, trained teachers will also provide the sessions to their students.

Given the year's diverse collaborations, WFP was able to consequently broaden the scope of its partnerships with MOSS, MOHP, MOSIT, NNI, MOETE, HIO and UN agencies to address nutrition priorities under the Government's 'First 1,000 Days' programme, school feeding reform programme, school screening initiative, and the Food Systems Summit.

Moving into 2022, WFP and MOSS will continue to monitor COVID-19-related implications on vulnerable families, with a view to re-instate the healthcare CBT conditionality once appropriate. Once reintroduced, the conditionality of maternal and child monitoring at primary healthcare units will contribute to the programme's long-term goal to increase access to health and nutrition services and allow for the early detection and prevention of malnutrition. Additionally, WFP will continue to support MOSIT and relevant stakeholders for the full revival of the National Flour Fortification Programme.

Gender was fully integrated under Strategic Outcome 3, with a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. WFP, in collaboration with Government and national partners, supported PLW and children aged 0-23 months through CBT under the 'First 1,000 Days' programme, helping alleviate socio-economic burdens of the pandemic on their health and nutrition. WFP also targeted healthcare service providers, men, women, boys and girls through its awareness-raising and capacity-strengthening interventions, 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



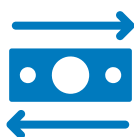
31,200 men & 18,900 women strengthened their capacity to **adapt to risks of climatic changes** & to **improve their agricultural productivity & livelihoods**



Over **3,100 acres of fragmented land** plots **consolidated**, significantly **increasing production** & decreasing cultivation costs for over **3,900 farmers**



A **35 percent reduction in water usage** & **costs** induced through **water users' associations, irrigation schedules, canal lining & solar-powered pumps**



39,000 rural household members received **unconditional monthly cash-based transfers** to secure their basic food needs in time of the pandemic



Over **19,300 rural community members**, majority women, received improved breeds of ducks and chicken to **diversify & enhance their livelihoods**



26,600 rural community members supported to transition & contribute to Egypt's formal economy through **agri-business & financial literacy workshops**

Under Strategic Outcome 4, WFP collaborates with the Government to strengthen smallholder farmers' and Bedouin communities' capacity to adapt to climatic changes and improve agricultural productivity. With over 90 percent of smallholder farmers of Upper Egypt being dependent on small plots of land [1], they are particularly vulnerable to the socio-economic impacts of the pandemic and climate change, with limited access to diversified economic opportunities, financial and technical support, knowhow of crop loss reduction and market linkages.

In response, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) implemented activities, bringing together the adaptation gaps and needs of smallholder farmers in 60 of the poorest villages (identified under the national 'Decent Life' initiative) through improved agricultural and irrigation practices, enhanced market linkages, financial literacy and inclusion, diversification of income and cash-based transfers (CBT). With this, achievements under this Strategic Outcome contribute to development strategies and priorities, including the Sustainable Development Goals, Egypt's Vision 2030, National Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy 2030, National Water Resource Strategy 2050, among many others [2].

In 2021, Strategic Outcome 4 achieved a notable improvement in funding, securing 117 percent funding of its needs-based plan compared to previous years of 42 percent and 31 percent, respectively. The provided multi-year contributions from the Netherlands and Adaptation Fund translated to the overfunding of the Outcome's adjusted implementation plan for which the majority of funds were received for subsequent years. Despite not having received funding for food assistance-for-assets (FFA) activities for Bedouin communities, the Outcome achieved 72 percent of its implementation plan, ensuring assistance to the most vulnerable rural communities. Further, COVID-19 assistance under the Outcome's CBT component was provided using committed carry-over funds from 2020 [3].

Over the year, MALR and WFP helped strengthen about 31,200 rural men and 18,900 women's capacity to adapt to climatic change risks and improve their agricultural productivity and livelihoods, surpassing the planned target (of 46,000 beneficiaries) for 2021. 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. The number of participants and duration of these activities were also decreased to further reduce transmission risks.

WFP provided over 3,900 smallholder farmers community mobilization and capacity-strengthening support to consolidate about 3,100 acres of land in group holdings of 5-10 farmers to maximise agricultural production. The consolidated land plots were cultivated with highly productive varieties of common crops, marking a significant increase in agricultural production and a decrease in cultivation costs due to increased economies of scale.

Moreover, newly established water users' associations with agreed upon irrigation schedules, canal lining and solar-powered pumps were recorded to induce a 35 percent reduction in water usage and costs (of diesel fuel) while promoting efficient use of clean energy.

To reduce crop loss during erratic weather changes, a simple early warning system introduced by WFP and jointly managed by MALR and Community Development Associations (CDAs) allowed CDAs to provide timely information and technical advice to farmers to undertake needed adaptation measures and reduce losses in extreme weather spells.

Further, agro-processing techniques were implemented to diversify and augment farmers' income sources. Using WFP-provided sun-drying units, tomato farmers were trained to store their crop for extended periods, meanwhile contributing to the increase in tomatoes' market value. Additionally, farmers were trained on using pomegranate arils separation and refrigerating units. These agro-processing techniques offer valuable income-generation opportunities for small-scale food producers.

To build resilience through diversifying livelihood opportunities for smallholder farmers, WFP supported over 19,300 beneficiaries, the majority of which are women, through in-kind loans of heat-tolerant breeds of ducks, chicken and goats. Veterinary services, training and technical assistance on animal nutrition were provided to ensure sustainable animal production. WFP's support through in-kind loans helped diversify farmers' source of income through sustainable animal revolving funds managed by CDAs [4].

Additionally, as a means of strategic innovative financing for development, WFP, in partnership with the Central Bank of Egypt, National Bank of Egypt, and Banque Misr, launched a national programme whereby rural communities are supported with agri-business and financial literacy, benefiting 26,600 rural community members, supporting their transition and contribution to Egypt's formal economy.

Moreover, to advance production through agricultural mechanization, about 120 small agricultural businesses were supported with various tools, machinery and equipment for enhanced development of agricultural land, planting, harvesting and primary processing.

In continuation of WFP's support to the Government's COVID-19 emergency response, WFP assisted about 39,000 Bedouin and rural household members most vulnerable to the pandemic's socio-economic impacts through monthly unconditional CBT of EGP 180/USD 12 per household. WFP also provided technical support for ongoing government FFA activities implemented by MALR using Government funds.

Based on WFP and MALR's joint monitoring of smallholders' support activities, 73 percent of targeted communities evidenced improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks (Climate Capacity Score), a reduction from that of 2020 as some communities reported decreased access to animal micro-insurance services at local veterinary clinics [5]. Nonetheless, the majority of assessed communities reported to continue having a functioning early warning system that notified them of expected weather shocks. Additionally, community assets, such as schemes for loan provisions, improved irrigation and access to agricultural machinery continued to enhance their climate resilience.

WFP monitoring of sustained benefits resulting from enhanced assets established through FFA activities in 2019 in Marsa Matrouh and the Red Sea showed that 99 percent of participants sustained benefits from enhanced communal assets [6] with increased agricultural productivity and access to markets and basic services. However, non-participants did not sustain any benefits due to the halting of FFA activities for two consecutive years. This represented a total Asset-Benefit Indicator score of 33 percent (equivalent to the weighted average score of participants and non-participants) of the annual target of 85 percent. Communities assessed requested the resumption of FFA activities whenever feasible, with the provision of income-generating (in-kind loans), agricultural production activities, additional rainwater storage and veterinary facilities, and an increased variety of food commodities.

To document best practices and lessons learned for the scale-up and replication of interventions, WFP partnered with the International Center for Agricultural Research in the Dry Areas to develop educational videos based on project interventions. Once published, these videos will be accessible to development partners and farming communities globally.

For effective and sustainable results, WFP heavily engaged and partnered with governmental and local entities, under the national 'Decent Life' initiative, 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 planning activities. The capacity of local CDAs was strengthened through training, enabling them to safely implement and sustain activities at the village level.

Moving into 2022, Egypt's hosting of the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference offers a strategic opportunity to showcase the Government and WFP's successful rural climate adaptive development model and to garner new partnerships to mobilize resources for smallholder farmers' support and FFA activities. WFP also seeks to increase

investments (physical and human assets) in community-based organizations to further enhance sustainability and the promotion of activities at the local level.

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

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets	3

Strategic outcome 05: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030



The **Digital School** initiative launched among **100 WFP-supported community schools** to employ **personalized digital learning tools**



Educational content on **food safety, nutrition & disaster management** developed & published on the **Egyptian Knowledge Bank**



The **'Ayadi Misr'** **e-commerce** platform launched to economically empower women by **digitally marketing** their handicrafts locally & globally



A **web-based platform** for **special food monitoring & registration processes** established as part of the national food and nutrition management system



Contributed to **Egypt's first International Cooperation Forum**, leading discussions among African countries in areas of **food security & water management**

Building on the strong alignment of WFP Egypt's 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) with national development priorities, under Strategic Outcome 5, WFP supported the Government in expanding knowledge generation and technological innovations to better inform social protection and development interventions.

Under this Outcome, WFP provided technical and capacity-strengthening support to national institutions and governmental entities, improving institutional capacity to adopt technological solutions in education and for the collection, management and analysis of information, strengthening supply chains and operationalizing mechanisms for regional and global knowledge-sharing. These activities provided critical skills that helped inform development efforts for vulnerable communities, and progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and Egypt's Vision 2030.

Despite a gradual improvement in funding trends over the previous years, Strategic Outcome 5 secured 18 percent of its needs-based plan compared to 42 percent in 2020 due to the pandemic's impact on Overseas Development Assistance. The allocated resources reflected 63 percent funding of the outcome's adjusted implementation plan; about a fifth was expensed due to delays in acquiring needed operational clearances for the implementation of activities related to community schools. The allocated multilateral and multi-year funding from the Italian-Egyptian Debt-Swap programme was channelled towards activity 6. As for activity 7, WFP is strategically engaged in South-South cooperation initiatives with the Government to document successful development interventions through the Luxor Center for knowledge sharing and innovation. The activity received funding from the African Union in previous years and is expected to receive further contributions moving forward.

Contributing to Egypt's digital transformation agenda, WFP established an agreement with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE) to expand access to quality digital education for all. Building upon MOETE and WFP's successful 'Community Hubs' flagship model [1], WFP established a tripartite collaboration with MOETE and Mohammed Bin Rashed Al Maktoum Global Initiatives for the piloting of 'The Digital School' initiative among 100 WFP-supported community schools. The initiative employs personalized digital learning tools powered by artificial intelligence to bridge the gap in learning among students in community and public schools.

Further advocating for the Community Hubs, the Minister of Education and WFP Egypt Country Director conducted a first-of-its-kind virtual visit to eight WFP-supported community schools across four governorates. The Minister directly engaged with students and their teachers via webcam, discussing their educational aspirations and responding to their questions and requests [2].

Given its strong partnership with MOETE, WFP was the first United Nations (UN) agency to develop and publish educational content on food safety, nutrition and disaster management on the Egyptian Knowledge Bank [3]. Similarly, under the Presidential 'Life-Saving Boats' initiative, WFP supported the Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs in developing and enhancing digital training content for community school facilitators to help raise awareness on the risks of irregular migration among vulnerable groups.

To promote women's economic inclusion, the Ministry of Local Development' (MOLD) partnership with WFP and e-finance launched the 'Ayadi Misr' e-commerce platform, helping digitally market women-produced handicrafts and consequently improve their livelihoods and food security. About 30 government representatives from participating governorates were trained on the use of the platform to support and train women entrepreneurs, ensuring local ownership and sustainability of the platform. In addition, the new platform facilitates commercial transactions, supply and trade, all while promoting local heritage and providing linkages to multiple development programmes.

As a recognized partner in geospatial information management systems, WFP supported the Ministry of Manpower (MOM), MOLD and MOETE to establish platforms serving the respective Ministries' mandates and strategic decision-making processes. In collaboration with MOM, WFP developed a dedicated geospatial platform to update the Ministry's services and projects in vocational training, employment, safety and occupational health. Similarly, together with MOLD, WFP established a geospatial portal to monitor governmental service delivery efforts under the national 'Decent Life' initiative. WFP also supported MOETE in mapping community school locations nationwide through geographic information system (GIS) technology.

Additionally, Egypt's Information and Decision Support Centre, in collaboration with WFP, published the jointly-developed advanced GIS "Describe Egypt by Information" [4]. The platform demonstrates demographic data to support decision-makers with regard to economic, social and political indicators, with emphasis on development reform efforts.

In enhancing national supply chains, WFP, in collaboration with the National Nutrition Institute (NNI), established a web-based platform for special food monitoring and registration processes. To facilitate efficient use of the platform, WFP provided advanced Information and Communications Technology training for NNI staff to allow for analysis and dissemination of nutrition reports and the provision of food and nutrition consultation services.

Despite the year's challenges, Egypt and WFP remained invested in South-South and triangular cooperation with neighbouring and African countries to achieve the African Union Agenda 2063 and SDGs. Building on a strategic partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) and Presidential Decree (No. 398 in 2020), WFP advocated for increased visibility and use of the joint MALR-WFP-Luxor Center for Innovation and Knowledge Sharing through dialogue and field visits. The activity demonstrated the Government and WFP's programme's impact on-ground, garnering increased national and regional support to expand successful interventions [5].

Among notable visits, WFP and the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development (AOAD) established an agreement to utilize the Luxor Center to exchange innovation models and best practices based on Egypt's institutional expertise and political commitment to support Arab African initiatives. As part of the WFP-AOAD partnership, the WFP Egypt Country Office facilitated the WFP Regional Bureau in Cairo's training on seasonal livelihood programming for WFP-supported smallholder farmers, Community Development Associations and directorate-level staff, supporting the development of activities with consideration to Upper Egypt's seasonal variabilities. Moreover, in support of the Luxor Center, the African Export-Import Bank agreed on the establishment of a conference hall to host large exchange visits, workshops and conferences.

Further towards South-South cooperation efforts, as part of the first Egypt International Cooperation Forum, and under the auspices of the Ministry of International Cooperation, WFP held a workshop on "Food Security and Employment in the Digital Age in Africa". The workshop helped stimulate South-South cooperation and knowledge-sharing among African countries to address opportunities and challenges in food security and water management. The workshop was attended by Egyptian and African Ministers, WFP Regional Directors in Africa and the Middle East, development partners, private sector companies, civil society organizations and academia. Additionally, WFP supported trainings on remote sensing for Government staff from Sudan and Ethiopia.

Overall, in 2021, WFP achieved a Partnership Index Score (PIS) of 9, indicating active engagement and collaboration with Government entities, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society, private sector and academia. Despite the year's numerous partnerships and collaborations, the decrease in the PIS and South-South and capacity-strengthening initiatives in comparison to 2020 can be attributed to the pandemic's ongoing impact on global economies, which consequently affected partners' capacities to travel and engage in additional collaborations.

Moving forward, WFP and government partners seek to continue and scale-up initiatives towards innovation, technological capacity strengthening, and South-South collaboration; this is to advance social protection initiatives (sharing experiences in digital innovation with Namibia and the Democratic Republic of Congo), women economic empowerment and eventual post-pandemic recovery. As a cornerstone of WFP’s capacity strengthening support, WFP will continue to ensure the sustainability and local ownership of all collaborations by ensuring alignment within national development frameworks and coordination at Ministerial and grass-root levels.

WFP’s work under this Strategic Outcome integrated gender in the implementation of activities as evidenced by WFP’s Gender and Age Marker. WFP activities included the participation of women in capacity strengthening activities, the establishment of decision-support systems, e-marketing platforms and sex-disaggregated data dashboards among Government entities which served as data tools for inclusive national empowerment programmes and strategies.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems	4
Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals	N/A

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In 2021, Egypt achieved progress towards gender equality, moving up five spots in the 2021 Global Gender Gap Report (ranking 129/156 countries). While this reflects improvements in educational attainment, large disparities remain in women's political and economic empowerment, translating into income gaps that contribute to women's vulnerability to food insecurity, malnutrition and gender-based violence (GBV).

In response, WFP expanded partnerships to achieve progress towards national strategies for the empowerment of Egyptian women by 2030 through nutrition support, economic empowerment and awareness-raising activities.

In 2021, the Ministry of Social Solidarity and WFP's livelihood support activities continued to economically empower over 900 Egyptian women with cash microloans, increasing their income by 30-50 percent, with 81 percent of women reporting that increased financial security improved their family's wellbeing and children's educational attainment [1]. Similarly, about 8,000 women receiving in-kind loans and involved in agro-processing activities noted improvements in their income. In partnership with Gemini Africa, success stories featuring women entrepreneurs from the livelihood programme were aired through the 'Hekayti' (My Story) podcast series [2].

Under the '16 Days of Activism Against GBV' campaign, WFP, the Ministry of Education and Technical Education and National Council for Women (NCW) launched a 'Gender Equality Debates Programme' to promote awareness on gender inequality issues through demonstration debates, engaging teachers and elementary school students. Additionally, given an increase in reported GBV cases, WFP, NCW and UN Women conducted a capacity strengthening programme for frontline lawyers of NCW's complaints office on how to best provide legal and psychological support for GBV victims.

Towards food security, WFP continued to provide unconditional cash-based transfers to families of community school students, pregnant and lactating women and refugees, favouring households headed by women, children and unaccompanied minors. According to post-distribution monitoring, more than a third of assisted refugee (Syrian and non-Syrian) households reported that decisions were jointly made by men and women, marking an improvement in joint decision-making dynamics among households from 2020. This positive trend was also evidenced among assisted households of community school students where 47 percent of households reported joint decision-making processes compared to 12.5 percent in 2020.

On the nutrition front, WFP provided unconditional monthly cash assistance as part of the 'First 1,000 Days' programme under the national '*Takaful* and *Karama*' programme for mothers and children aged 0-23 months, helping secure their immediate nutrition needs. WFP also supported the Government in nutrition-related awareness raising campaigns and capacity strengthening programmes, targeting mothers, fathers, families and entire communities.

As a member of the United Nations (UN) Gender Thematic Group, WFP contributed to inter-agency work plans to address underlying societal and cultural causes of discrimination against women under the UN Partnership Development Framework and Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Roadmap.

Following the completion of WFP's Gender Transformation Programme [3] in 2019, WFP continues efforts to mainstream gender inclusiveness and equality in all programmes. Moreover, WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023 holds a Gender and Age Marker score 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 2021, WFP enhanced and maintained two-way beneficiary communication pathways, improving community feedback mechanisms (CFM), community engagement at local levels, and participatory decision-making to inform programme design, monitoring and implementation. As a result, WFP strengthened means to ensure the safety and dignity, meaningful access, accountability, and participation and empowerment of assisted communities.

WFP's continued adoption of unconditional and unrestricted cash-based transfer (CBT) modality positively contributed to the safety of assisted refugees and local community members. Monthly CBT was provided by using a one-time password communicated via short messages service (SMS), or pin code associated with the beneficiary cash-card that could then be used to redeem cash values at over 100,000 retail stores. With the strict enforcement of Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFSTP) and the encryption of data, this modality provided an effective mean of beneficiary data protection. Moreover, the CBT modality helped promote dignity and empowerment of assisted communities by allowing them to purchase food and non-food items of their choice, thereby helping them meet their individual nutritional and hygienic needs more efficiently.

Beneficiaries were given ample time to redeem their assistance at contracted retail stores, strategically located in areas populated by assisted refugee and local communities, thereby reducing risks of COVID-19 transmission by limiting commutes, queuing time and crowding. Further, awareness information to limit COVID-19 transmission was communicated to retailers and cooperating partners informing them of the proper use of personal protective equipment, coupled with regular field monitoring to ensure strict enforcement of all precautionary measures.

WFP monitoring results indicated that almost all of 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. Similar to previous years, this feedback mirrored highly positive results of the protection of beneficiaries.

To ensure meaningful access to WFP services, WFP responded positively to requests for rescheduling training activities for smallholder women and mothers of community school students, ensuring their safety 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 taking safe routes, maintaining social distancing and reducing commute time. In some conservative communities, women-only sessions were held to ensure their participation in training and awareness-raising sessions.

Moreover, to promote local communities' participation and empowerment, interventions under WFP's smallholder farmers' support activities were designed through beneficiary consultations openly publicized to attract representation of all community members. WFP heavily relied on local capacities of governorate-level officials, experts, Community Development Associations, refugee community leaders and teachers to inform programme design and implementation by identifying gaps in knowledge/information among assisted groups, and perceived programme weaknesses and strengths.

In 2021, WFP maintained various CFMs and accountability channels to ensure beneficiaries' strong familiarity with WFP's assistance modality and timely support in addressing complaints or challenges. Channels included WFP's quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring surveys for refugees, SMS information campaigns, Facebook pages, door-to-door visits and WFP's in-house toll-free hotline, through which beneficiaries' inquiries and complaints were responded to within 24 hours. These channels were established based on beneficiary feedback (associated to most in-demand operational hours, accessibility and associated costs), with SFSTP and data encryption to protect beneficiaries' identity and ensure confidentiality. Moreover, WFP along with governorate-level partners promoted digital communications, optimizing the use of in-school tablets provided through 'Community Hubs' [1] to exchange information and data collection.

These CFMs and accountability channels proved to be exceptionally critical during the prioritization of assistance to 100,000 refugees out of the initial target of 130,000 due to shortage in funding. Together with the United Nations Refugee Agency, WFP rolled out a communication plan involving jointly developed and unified Q&A for both hotline

teams. The plan included a Facebook live session, SMS campaign for those to be excluded, and the launch of an appeal portal to reassess the vulnerability level of excluded refugees for their re-inclusion once funds become available.

Overall, around 77 percent of hotline calls (65 percent from women) were handled by WFP's staff and interactive voice response system, ensuring prompt assistance and feedback to over 95 percent of all reported issues. The introduction of automated hotline scripts increased hotline staff's capacity to respond to calls. Additionally, dashboards to track beneficiary requests and bottlenecks were monitored on a daily basis, with hotline and Facebook feedback reports shared internally at the end of each assistance cycle. Feedback pertaining to programmatic work, retailers' performance or CBT were then addressed by WFP and partner retailers and accordingly communicated to the reporting beneficiary via the appropriate CFM and accountability channel.

With the enhancement of WFP's feedback mechanism, post-distribution monitoring revealed a significant improvement in the level of awareness among assisted Syrian and non-Syrian refugee communities, with an average of 99 percent being aware of their entitlements compared to an average score of 72 percent in 2020. Conversely, findings evidenced a decline in the level of awareness among community school beneficiaries from 91 percent in 2020 to 65 percent in 2021. This can be attributed to WFP's inability to conduct local sensitization activities due to COVID-19 restrictions and the closure of schools, for which WFP responded to through the use of SMS communications prior to each assistance cycle. Furthermore, given high illiteracy rates among smallholder farmer beneficiaries, WFP provided information on project interventions through awareness-raising meetings, open-air theatre performances, YouTube videos and Facebook pages.

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 joint WFP and Ministry of Social Solidarity SMS communications and home visits by social workers. As such, WFP relayed beneficiary feedback to the Ministry, and Egyptian Post Office, while providing technical support for strengthening the Government's SMS notification system and monitoring schemes.

Environment

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

According to Egypt's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, major internal threats to sustained local food systems include rapid population growth, declining per capita land availability, land use conversion into urban settlements, soil degradation, sand encroachment, water scarcity and climate change [1].

To help address these environmental challenges, WFP supports the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) in contributing towards Egypt's National Agricultural Strategy 2030 by supporting smallholder farmers, promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation and environmental protection measures. Additionally, in 2021, WFP co-chaired the United Nations (UN) Partnerships Development Framework Planet Working Group with the Ministry of Environment, leading and consolidating UN agencies' support to the national environmental agenda.

To strengthen smallholder farmers' capacity to adapt and mitigate the effects of environmental challenges, WFP and MALR continued to support smallholders through rehabilitation of assets, technology transfer and the diversification of incomes. Building on results of the first phase of the Adaptation Fund project [2], the project's second phase, initiated in 2021, contributed to land consolidation efforts, increasing land available for cultivation by 20-25 percent. Moreover, use of heat-tolerant varieties, early weather warning systems, changes of sowing dates and intercropping reduced climate-induced productivity losses by 60 percent and negative environmental impacts through efficient use of water, fertilizers and pesticides. Likewise, through the continued use of water users' associations, irrigation schedules, solar-energy pumps and canal lining, farmers reduced energy and water consumption by 20-25 percent. WFP also established a pilot plant for waste management where agricultural waste was recycled to silage, serving as nutritious animal fodder.

In support of Bedouin communities in the governorate of Matrouh, WFP and the Ministry of Education and Technical Education established 14 rainwater harvesting wells and solar panel arrays, allowing for sustainable and environmental sourcing of water and electricity for community schools. While contributing to Egypt's national target of 42 percent reliance on solar power, these improvements also resulted in a notable difference for students who previously struggled with water and electricity cuts.

Operationally, WFP emphasized the importance of managing environmental and social impacts of programme, with in-house trainings on standard environmental and social sustainability screening tools to be utilized as of 2022. Moreover, WFP's turn to paperless solutions promoted green and sustainable means to delivering cash assistance. In 2021, WFP's assistance was distributed through single cash-cards for each beneficiary. WFP also increasingly adopted the use of technology through digitization, particularly through 'Community Hubs', helping reduce production of paper-based material for activities.

Given the year's continued adoption of staff's hybrid working modality, WFP significantly economized energy consumption, paper and water in office premises. Most paper-based processes were replaced with electronic solutions, allowing a significant cut-back in paper consumption while improving electronic records management. Additionally, as an active member of the UN working group 'Greening the Blue' and 'Plastic-Free' initiative, WFP continued use of air purifiers in working zones, offsetting usage of air conditioners and promoted use of reusable plastics to protect the environment and enhance hygienic standards.

Youth for Development

Egypt is home to about 26 million youth (26 percent of the population) between 15-29 years [1], providing a powerful catalyst for socio-economic development. With the right investment in health, education and livelihoods, youth can highly contribute to the sustainable development of communities and nations.

Nevertheless, with the compounding socio-economic challenges of the pandemic, youth continue to face an array of challenges in reaching their fullest potential, most important of which is unemployment. In 2021, Egypt's youth unemployment rate reached 13.4 percent, with unemployment even higher among women (34.2 percent) [2]. The mismatch between education system outcomes, labour market requirements and high unemployment rates add to the unemployment conundrum in Egypt. Moreover, low-skilled youth, prominently those most vulnerable, are among those most affected by unemployment, under-employment and precarious work.

Contributing to national efforts towards youth empowerment and the fight against irregular migration, WFP and the Ministry of Manpower (MOM) launched a partnership towards promoting technical and vocational education and training (TVET) among youth and strengthening national TVET systems to bridge the gap between employment market needs and youths' qualifications. The Government within the national project endorsed these efforts, *'Your Profession is Your Career'*, led by MOM.

In July 2021, thanks to contributions from the Egyptian-Italian and -German debt swap programmes, the agreement materialised into a first-of-its kind public-private partnership whereby national institutional capacities, private sector expertise and TVET were combined to empower the most vulnerable youth for improved employability.

To ensure the highest standards of training, the Ministry's vocational training centres were upgraded with advanced technological equipment, utilizing private sector technical expertise. Staff members were also trained on the use of equipment and were supported to lead on digital transformation and curriculum development processes. Additionally, standard training procedures and plans were updated by private sector partners for various TVET fields based on market research in supported governorates.

Furthermore, together WFP, MOM and the Hilton Luxor Resort and Spa launched a hospitality training programme for youth at the Ministry's Vocational Training Center in the governorate of Sohag. Participating youth aged 18-30 years were selected from the most vulnerable rural governorates under the national 'Decent Life' initiative. The programme comprised of 4 weeks of theoretical trainings at the vocational centre and 2 weeks of a practical internship at the Hilton Luxor Hotel. The Hilton Luxor team contributed with technical expertise in hospitality for the development of training material and delivery of specialized trainings. The programme covered areas of food and beverage, culinary work and housekeeping with an aim to enhance youth's job qualifications in the tourism sector.

With the successful completion of three training rounds, 60 trainees (50 percent women) graduated from the programme with certification in their respective field of training and were listed on the Ministry of Manpower's roster of vocationally qualified youth. A third of the training graduates have secured new job opportunities, with some hired by the Hilton chain and others in the touristic governorates of Aswan and the Red Sea.

I've always been passionate about culinary work so after failing to find a job in my governorate and being unemployed, I was excited to join this training programme. When I completed the programme and found out I was hired at the Hilton Luxor I couldn't believe it. Of course, being away from home is challenging but my family is supportive and understands that this is a great opportunity. I feel hopeful about the future and am excited to see how my career evolves, said Amira Ahmed, a young woman from the governorate of Sohag in Upper Egypt.

Given the success of the programme, WFP has since then initiated partnerships with other private sector entities to provide technical expertise for the review of different national curricula administered through the Ministry's vocational centres nationwide, and for the provision of trainings and internships/potential job opportunities.

Moving forward, WFP will expand the programme to benefit a target of 1,500 youths in several areas of profession [3]. WFP will also facilitate linkages between youth and the labour market, emphasizing on private sector opportunities through assessments and village profiling in coordination with the Ministry's National Labour Market Observatories (upgraded by WFP) and local employment offices. With an accurate trained youth database, the Ministry will be better able to match youth with employment opportunities. Through these set of interventions, WFP aims to ultimately increase youths' chances for a secure source of income, consequently addressing the root causes of irregular migration and food insecurity.

Data Notes

Overview

[Note on data table] No food (mt) and food vouchers were distributed under 2021 operations due to COVID-19 restrictions and precautionary measures.

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

[2] The Takaful and Karama (Solidarity and Dignity) Programme is a national targeted Social Safety Network programme aimed at protecting the poor through income support.

[3] The 'Community Hubs' are upgraded one classroom multi-grade community schools that promote digital learning for students and teachers and serve as a shared community platform for awareness-raising and community engagement. To find out more about the Community Hubs, please refer to the report's 'Strategic Outcome 1' and 'Strategic Outcome 5' sections.

[4] A total of 570 smart schools have been established as of 2021.

[5] WFP established a tripartite collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education and Mohammed Bin Rashed Al Maktoum Global Initiatives for the pilot of 'The Digital School' initiative among 100 WFP-supported community schools.

[6] In-kind microloans are provided to women in the form of ducks/chicken/goats. After a 1-month grace period, women repay the Community Development Associations (CDA) the value of the received animals in either one of two forms – in offspring for goats or in cash value for poultry. Cash instalments are repaid monthly over a period of six months for poultry and goat offspring are provided after 1 year. Please refer to this report's 'Strategic Outcome 4' section for more information.

[7] The Ministries include the: Ministry of Local Development, Ministry of Manpower and Ministry of Education and Technical Education.

[8] The centre's official name: 'Luxor Coordination Centre for Knowledge Sharing and Innovation to Promote Resilience in Upper Egypt'. The establishment of the Center was approved by Presidential Decree (No. 398) in 2020.

Context and Operations

[Note on map] School feeding (on-site) was planned for 2021 but was not implemented due to the temporary halting of the national school feeding programme.

[1] Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, October 2021.

[2] World Bank country classifications by income level, 2021 and OECD DAC List of ODA Recipient for reporting on aid in 2021.

[3] Growth of 3.6 percent in 2019/2020 according to Egypt Overview, World Bank Group, 2020.

[4] Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

[5] The United Nations International Labor Organization, 2019.

[6] National youth development initiatives include the 'Your skill is your profession' initiative in partnership with the Ministry of Manpower and the 'Life saving boats' initiative in partnership with the Ministry of Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs.

[7] Egypt's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.

[8] Supported national programmes and initiatives include 'Decent Life', 'Solidarity and Dignity', the national school feeding programme, the National Project to Enhance Vocational Skills of Youth, the National Women Empowerment Strategy, 'Life-Saving Boats', among others.

[9] Please refer to the 'Strategic Outcome 2' section of the report for more information on the prioritization plan.

[10] Operational challenges of limited working hours disrupted supply chains and human gatherings.

[11] The office management audit covered the areas of finance, budget, administration, security, programme, and beneficiary data management.

[12] Name of project: "Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region".

[13] Name of project: "Enhancing Access of Children to Education and Fighting Child Labour programme". The project was funded with EURO 60 million.

Partnerships

- [1] Such as nutrition, food security, education, livelihoods, financial literacy, women, youth empowerment, etc.
- [2] Comprising of four key Ministries, including the Ministries of International Cooperation; Local Development; Agriculture and Land Reclamation; and Social Solidarity.
- [3] 'Decent Life' is an initiative endorsed by Egypt's President with the main objective of improving the quality of life in the poorest rural communities within the framework of Egypt's Vision 2030 by decreasing multidimensional poverty and unemployment rate.
- [4] Including PepsiCo, Vodafone, Shell, Sawiris Foundation for Social Development, Carrefour, MasterCard global, among others.
- [5] The Egypt Petroleum Show is North Africa and the Mediterranean's largest oil and gas exhibition and conference. About 26,000 oil and gas professionals convene to engage in dialogue and create partnerships. The 5th edition of the conference will include discussions to reduce carbon emissions and preserve the environment, particularly in light of the upcoming World Climate Summit COP27.
- [6] For more information on this public-private partnership, please refer to this report's 'Youth for Development' section.
- [7] Including Egypt's Central Bank, National Bank of Egypt, Banque Misr, African Development Bank, and Islamic Development Bank.
- [8] The 'Ayadi-Misr platform' (ayadymisr.com) is an online marketplace established in partnership with the Ministry of Local Development and e-finance to support the marketing and sales of handcrafts products produced by women.
- [9] "Delivering as One" refers to a concept at the core of the UN reform process: coordinating different agencies to optimize the complementarity of each agency's competitive advantages.
- [10] The specialized UN agencies are the Food and Agriculture Organization, UN Children's Fund, and World Health Organization.
- [11] The 2021 Food Systems Summit comprised of 5 Action Tracks aligned with the Summit's five objectives. The Action Tracks are: 1. Ensure access to safe and nutritious food for all; 2. Shift to sustainable consumption patterns; 3. Boost nature-positive production; 4. Advance equitable livelihoods; and 5. Build resilience to vulnerabilities, shocks and stress.
- [12] 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

[Note on non-SO specific funds] In 2021 non-SO specific funds accounted for funds earmarked to Direct Support Costs. These funds were not used up in 2021 as they are committed to upcoming years.

- [1] Operational bottlenecks include halting the national school feeding programme due to COVID-19 restrictions and the halted establishment of 'Community Hubs' due to delays in required Government clearances.
- [2] Financial institutions include the Agricultural Bank of Egypt, National Bank of Egypt, and E-finance.

Strategic outcome 01

[Note on outcomes] 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, households' food consumption and expenditure patterns, and consumption-based coping strategies) were not assessed due to unavailability of required data.

[Note on outputs] The actual values for this outcome exceed the planned value as additional capacity-building activities were conducted throughout the year (the 'Knocking on Doors' campaign, trainings to NCW complaints office, and the 'Gender Equality Debate Programme in schools.' Additionally, the actual values for indicator A.1.13 were underachieved due to limited funding. As for indicator A.1.21, the reached value significantly exceeded planned due to trainings being extended to additional governorates at the request of government partners.

The cash-based transfer component of Activity 2 was not operationalized in 2021, due to the prioritization of resources in the provision of the capacity strengthening support under this activity.

- [1] The 'Decent Life' (also known as 'Haya Kareema' in Arabic) Initiative was launched by Egypt's President in January 2019, with an aim 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. The Presidential Initiative is a priority integrated development model which all Ministries and development agencies are geared towards.
- [2] As of April 2020, WFP suspended the conditionality of at least 80 percent monthly school attendance for its monthly cash assistance given school closures upon the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- [3] The seven governorates included: Luxor, Aswan, Matrouh, Beheira, Qena, Fayoum and Beni Suef.
- [4] Technological upgrades included the provision and set-up of tablets, interactive screens, and internet connectivity. Physical renovations involved the refurbishment of washrooms, re-tilling of walls and floors, reinstallation of windows, doors, electricity cables, lights and new ceiling fans, as well as the renewal of interior and exterior paintings.
- [5] The seven governorates included Minya, Qena, Fayoum, Beni Suef, Assiut, Luxor, and Matrouh.
- [6] Vocational trainings were provided in various fields such as hairdressing, sewing and alteration, food processing, soap making and baking.
- [7] For more information on the 'Gender Equality Debates Programme' and the capacity strengthening programme for NCW frontline lawyers, please refer to this report's 'Progress towards gender equality' section.
- [8] "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.
- [9] For more information on the TVET programme, please refer to this report's "Youth for Development" section.
- [10] 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

[Note on data tables] The indicator of 'Food Expenditure Share' for both non-Syrian and Syrian refugees was measured at the households' level due to limited sample size; hence, only the total value is presented in the data table without the sex breakdown. For 2020 monitoring, outcome follow-up monitoring for non-Syrian refugees was not undertaken due to limited sampling, which was insufficient to conclude representative results. However, the Food Expenditure Share score for non-Syrian refugees was attained based on the results of the FSOM conducted in June-2020.

[Note on outputs] For 'activity 2' no reached USD value is present for this activity as it does not provide recurrent (monthly) CBT but rather provides capacity strengthening support to the loan-receiving women. The microloans capital is provided to the partner NGOs who manage and distribute the loans.

[1] Although activity 9 was planned to conclude in 2020, it was exceptionally included in the 2021 implementation plan to allow for the utilization of remaining contributions (from USA) received in 2020. For this reason, the planned beneficiary and CBT values under activity 9 appear as zero in the data table.

[2] Countries include Syria, Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Eritrea, Ethiopia and Somalia.

[3] The Yellow Card is issued to persons registered with UNHCR who have officially applied for refugee status and have presented valid identification documents. It provides protection from detention and deportation to their country of origin or any other country and allows the holders to obtain a legal residence permit (sticker) to legalize their stay in Egypt.

[4] According to Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, prices of several food commodities have increased between 11 and 37 percent over the year.

[5] As evidenced by a WFP survey in May 2021, 77 percent of assisted refugee households reported that the pandemic had disrupted their livelihoods.

[6] Such negative consumption-based coping strategies include reducing number of meals, borrowing or relying on help of relatives or friends, reducing meal portions and reducing quantities consumed by adults so children can have more to eat.

[7] As in note number 6.

[8] Given the temporary halt of the associated conditionality of healthcare visits, data for outcomes associated with Minimum Dietary Diversity and Minimal Acceptable Diet score were not assessed due to unavailability of required data.

[9] The Life Saving Boats initiative was assigned directly by Egypt's President at the conclusion of the 2019 World Youth Forum with the aim of combatting irregular migration through awareness raising among the most at-risk governorates.

[10] Proxy-means tests were developed to generate a score for refugees based on easy to observe characteristics of the household such as the location and quality of the dwelling, ownership of durable goods, demographic structure of the household, the education of adults, duration in the country of asylum, risks facing household members (such as disabilities), and types of transfers received. Scores are composite index that reflect welfare levels.

[11] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfers management platform that supports the WFP programme intervention cycle from beginning to end. The SCOPE platform is a web-based application used for beneficiary registrations, intervention setups, distribution planning, transfers and distribution reporting.

[12] NEST platform is a WFP-approved solution for automated and secure file transfer with partners.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] It should be noted that nutrition-focused outcome monitoring under this Strategic Outcome did not take place in 2021 as the CBT conditionality of healthcare visits was temporarily removed, hence not allowing for nutrition-data collection and monitoring.

[2] The 18 governorates are: Menia, Beni Suef, Cairo, Giza, Qalubeya, Qena, Luxor, Assiut, Alexandria, Beheira, Kafr Elsheikh, Matrouh, North Sinai, South Sinai, Suez, Ismailia, Port Said and Damietta.

[3] Nutritional food items such as vegetables, fava beans, lentils, and to lower extents fish, eggs and milk.

[4] The inclusion of newly pregnant women depends on information shared by the Ministry of Health and Population, which was impeded by the COVID-19 crisis.

Strategic outcome 04

[1] IFPRI Egypt, 'Market-Oriented Agriculture to Motivate Small Farmers to Continue Farming', August 2019.

[2] Other development strategies include: The National Adaptation Strategy, National Adaptation Plan, Third National Communication Report to the UNFCCC, 2004-2022 Poverty Reduction Strategy, National Water Resources Supply Management Vision, and National Strategy for the Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030.

[3] Although the CBT component of activity 4 was planned to conclude in 2020, it was exceptionally included in the 2021 implementation plan to allow for the utilization of remaining contributions received in 2020.

[4] In-kind loans are provided to women in the form of ducks/chicken/goats. After a 1-month grace period, women repay the Community Development Associations (CDA) the value of the received animals in either one of two forms – in offspring for goats or in cash value for poultry. Cash instalments are repaid monthly over six months for poultry and goat offspring are provided after 1 year of goats receipt. CDAs then manage the accumulated cash/animal capital to provide additional ducks/chicken/goats for the provision of new 'in-kind loans' to more women.

[5] It should be noted that communities reporting a decrease in access to animal micro-insurance services at their local veterinary were not supported by WFP in 2021, as activities were completed in those communities in 2020 and accordingly handed over to the local governorate entities for their continuation. To address this, WFP will coordinate with the local governorate entities to address reasons for the decline in access to animal micro-insurance services.

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

Strategic outcome 05

[Note on outcomes] The Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessment, conducted every few years, was last undertaken by WFP Egypt in 2016 and could not be undertaken in 2021 due to the continued halting of the national school feeding programme due to COVID-19.

[Note on outputs] For activity 7, the number of supported government/national partner staff received technical assistance and training online, with no entailed cost/budget.

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

[2] Link to video documentation of the MOETE and WFP first-time virtual call-in to community schools: <https://www.facebook.com/WFPMENA/videos/1071807780296918/>

[3] The Egyptian Knowledge Bank is one of the largest digital libraries in the world, providing free access to top publishers around the globe and can be accessed at this weblink: <https://www.ekb.eg/>

[4] Link to 'Describe Egypt by Information' platform: <https://openlab.idsc.net.eg/>

[5] Key engagements included visits by the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Director General of the Arab Organization for Agricultural Development, WFP global management team, Egypt's UN Resident Coordinator, senior representatives of the Agriculture Bank of Egypt, European Union, Netherlands, among others.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] Based on findings of an external assessment - "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

[2] Aired episodes with Fatma from Luxor and Mariam from Fayoum can be accessed on the 'Hekayti' website here: <https://podu.me/shows/show/135/hkayty-maa-maryana-aazyz>

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

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[Note on outcomes] Please note that outcomes presenting an overall score were assessed on a household level and hence do not present sex-disaggregated scores in the data tables.

[1] The 'Community Hubs' are upgraded one classroom multi-grade community schools that promote digital learning for students and teachers while also serving as a shared community platform for awareness raising and community engagement. To find out more about the Community Hubs, please refer to the report's 'Strategic Outcome 1' and 'Strategic Outcome 5' sections.

Environment

[Note on outcomes] The 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 2022 following its official launch and adoption in 2021. No project screenings were undertaken in 2021, hence the score of zero against this indicator.

[1] Egypt's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction.

[2] 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. The second phase of the project was launched in the same year, building on the expansion and continuation of the project's (Phase I) interventions.

Youth for Development

[1] Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Annual Bulletin Labour Force Survey 2021, December 2021.

[2] Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Annual Bulletin Labour Force Survey 2021, October 2021.

[3] In areas such as garment production, handicrafts, electrical maintenance, plumbing, ICT, and e-marketing.

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. This exercise is based on WFP's understanding of the local context, partnerships and activities; the resulting adjusted totals are recorded in COMET. The process of calculating these adjusted totals follows the rules established during the activity planning stage, these rules can be amended to reflect new information that emerges once implementation begins.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:


- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

For the 2021 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; the WHO 15 percent global disability prevalence average, head counts in single activities, or disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs). As standardised guidance was not available in WFP prior to 2020, these methods have varied according to the existing needs, capacity, and experience of various WFP activities and operational contexts. Moving forward, as part of the 2020 disability inclusion road map, WFP is building on continued efforts to mainstream and standardise disability data collection methodologies, aligning with international standards and best practices.

Figures and Indicators

WFP contribution to SDGs

 SDG 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture											
WFP Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES)	%			36	2016	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	218,435	194,355	412,790	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	66,967	61,000	127,967	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			4.5	2018	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) in the context of emergency and protracted crisis response	Number	66,967	61,000	127,967	
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	218,435	194,355	412,790	
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	14.3	15.3	14.9	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			36,070	32429

Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	8.5	8.4	8.4	2014	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	31,179		31,179	32429
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (moderate acute malnutrition)	Number	31,179		31,179	32429
Average income of small-scale food producers, by sex and indigenous status	US\$	100	320		2021	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	14,327	16,638	30,965	37490
Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture	%			100	2021	Number of hectares of land rehabilitated (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support)	Ha			1,395	
						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	18,916	31,191	50,107	65139



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	23,075	10,425	33,500	167500



SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

WFP Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs				WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)			
SDG Indicator	National Results			SDG-related indicator	Direct		Indirect
	Unit	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Number of countries reporting progress in multi-stakeholder development effectiveness monitoring frameworks that support the achievement of the sustainable development goals	Number	2		Number of partners participating in multi-stakeholder partnerships (including common services and coordination platforms where WFP plays a leading or coordinating role)	Number	1	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$			Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$		31500

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	643,194	194,355	30%
	female	816,806	218,435	27%
	total	1,460,000	412,790	28%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	17,882	8,040	45%
	female	17,375	8,026	46%
	total	35,257	16,066	46%
24-59 months	male	41,512	20,592	50%
	female	38,975	21,122	54%
	total	80,487	41,714	52%
5-11 years	male	263,082	28,175	11%
	female	316,153	26,903	9%
	total	579,235	55,078	10%
12-17 years	male	88,633	24,011	27%
	female	97,407	22,919	24%
	total	186,040	46,930	25%
18-59 years	male	207,345	100,603	49%
	female	324,638	127,682	39%
	total	531,983	228,285	43%
60+ years	male	24,740	12,934	52%
	female	22,258	11,783	53%
	total	46,998	24,717	53%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,322,000	284,823	22%
Refugee	138,000	127,967	93%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	50,000	0	0%
Prevention of Malnutrition	100,000	26,253	26%
School-Based Programmes	1,172,000	130,275	11%
Unconditional Resources Transfer	138,000	256,262	185%

Annual Food Transfer

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 01			
High Energy Biscuits	6,854	0	0%
Rice	5,760	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	530	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome: Strategic Outcome 04			
Vegetable Oil	13	0	0%
Wheat Flour	160	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Cash	1,742,400	3,270,971	188%
Value Voucher	8,640,000	0	0%
Cash	174,240	36,981,837	21,225%
Value Voucher	39,864,000	0	0%
No one suffers from malnutrition			
Cash	0	1,977,710	-
Value Voucher	12,000,000	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Cash	0	514,427	-

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.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	176,854 183,146 360,000	63,086 67,189 130,275	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	341,000 279,000 620,000	0 0 0	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	117,903 122,097 240,000	0 0 0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	13,144	0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,640,000	3,270,971	
Activity 02: Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.						
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	21,600 14,400 36,000	0 0 0	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	1,742,400	0	
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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
C: School children benefit from a universal-access school meals programme contributing to the satisfaction of their basic food needs						
Individual capacity strengthening activities						
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	190	871		
Institutional capacity strengthening activities						
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	50	50		
L: School children benefit from physically upgraded schools and enhanced educational services.						
Institutional capacity strengthening activities						
L.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented, by type	L.1.1: Number of infrastructure works implemented	unit	414	464		
Activity 02: Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.						
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
A: Targeted households of community schools students, particularly women in those households, receive livelihood support that improve their access to food						

Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	individual	2,000	1,060
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	4,000	8,237
C: Adolescents in targeted urban and rural communities benefit food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot capacity strengthening activities to improve their employability and income opportunities and thus their food security				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	60	60

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	92	≥93	≥93			95	WFP survey
	Male	89	≥90	≥90			95	WFP survey
	Overall	90	≥91	≥91			95	WFP survey
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9.95	≤9.95	≤9.95			10.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.9	≤11.9	≤11.9			10.63	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.54	≤11.54	≤11.54			10.63	WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	1	≥3	≥3			0	Secondary data
	Male	8	≥8	≥3			0	Secondary data
	Overall	3	≥3	≥3			0	Secondary data
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	82.4	≥82.4	≥82.4		98	97.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.9	≥86.9	≥86.9		98	97.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.6	≥84.6	≥84.6		98	97.6	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.7	≤13.7	≤13.7			2	2.4	WFP
	Male	10.4	≤10.4	≤10.4			2	2.4	programme monitoring
	Overall	12.1	≤12.1	≤12.1			2	2.4	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.9	≤3.9	≤3.9			0	0	WFP
	Male	2.7	≤2.7	≤2.7			0	0	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.3	≤3.3	≤3.3			0	0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	11.5	≤11.5	≤11.5				12.6	WFP
	Male	18.3	≤18.3	≤18.3				12.6	programme monitoring
	Overall	16.8	≤16.8	≤16.8				12.6	WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	95	≥95	≥95				99	Secondary data
	Male	95	≥95	≥95				99	data
	Overall	95	≥95	≥95				99	Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	3,600	0
			Male	2,400	0
			Total	6,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	68,640	64,000
			Male	61,360	61,000
			Total	130,000	125,000
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female	3,600	0
			Male	2,400	0
			Total	6,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	8,000	2,967
			Total	8,000	2,967
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	40,038,240	34,823,365
Activity 09: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	43,199
			Male	0	46,006
			Total	0	89,205
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	2,158,472

Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities to improve their resilience					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	individual	309	301	

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Non Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1	19.6		7.82	WFP
	Male	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1	21.31		5.28	programme
	Overall	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1	20.07		5.66	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	68.3	≥0	≥75	58.5		99.6	WFP
	Male	68.3	≥75	≥75	55.6		93.9	programme
	Overall	68.3	≥75	≥75	57.7		98.9	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.7	≤18	≤18	20.2		6.1	WFP
	Male	31.7	≤18	≤18	25		0.4	programme
	Overall	31.7	≤18	≤18	21.5		1.1	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.5	≤7	≤7	21.3		0	WFP
	Male	7.5	≤7	≤7	19.4		0	programme
	Overall	7.5	≤7	≤7	20.8		0	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7			4.5	WFP
	Male	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7			4.4	programme
	Overall	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7	17.2	6.88	8.8	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.02	≤12.02	≤12.02	14.34		9.17	WFP
	Male	11.52	≤11.52	≤11.52	11.38		8.75	programme
	Overall	11.63	≤11.63	≤11.63	11.93	12.1	8.83	monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	84.6	≥88	≥88	65.7	79.96	92.6	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.4	≥88	≥88	69.3			
	Overall	80.6	≥88	≥88	68.6			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.5	≤10.1	≤10.1	22.9	15.6	7.4	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.1	≤8.5	≤8.5	17			
	Overall	16.2	≤8.8	≤8.8	18.1			
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.9	≤1.9	≤1.9	11.4	4.46	0	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.5	≤3.5	≤3.5	13.7			
	Overall	3.2	≤3.2	≤3.2	13.3			
Food Expenditure Share	Female	5.8	≤5.8	≤5.8	15.7	11.36		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.2	≤18.2	≤18.2				
	Overall	15.4	≤15.4	≤15.4				

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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	100,000 100,000	26,253 26,253
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,000,000	1,977,710

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C: Targeted communities benefit from literacy education and social and behaviour change communications to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	919	919
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)	C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed	unit	10	10
E*: Targeted communities benefit from literacy education and social and behaviour change communications to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition				
Institutional capacity strengthening activities				
E*.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches	E*.4.2: Number of people reached through interpersonal SBCC approaches (female)	Number	419	419
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.4: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using social media (i.e. twitter, facebook)	individual	7,089,000	7,089,000

Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030				Resilience Building	
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.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	0	18,930
			Male	0	20,160
			Total	0	39,090
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	3,600	0
			Male	4,400	0
			Total	8,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	173	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	0	514,427

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 indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	4,007	4,050
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	579	459
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				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	individual	7,236	8,364
F.4*: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)	F.4*.1: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)	Number	686	590

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Small Holder Farmers - Location: Egypt - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								
Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥90	≥85	33	82	22	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Small holder farmers - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	100	=100	=100	73	91	93	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030				- Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 06: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
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					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	857	859	
C: The Government benefits from improved supply chain systems for basic food commodities.					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	12	12	
Activity 07: Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Egypt and selected countries benefit from the regional and global exchange of experience and knowledge aimed at achieving zero hunger					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	individual	24	24	

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.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: MoE - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	1.8	≥1.8	≥1.8				Secondary data
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	25	=25	=25	21	25	25	Secondary data
Target Group: Partners - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	18	=18	=18	9	14	18	Secondary data
Activity 07: Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.								

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National Partners - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥10	≥8	5	7	7	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Community schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	7	=50	=50	47	12.5	3	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	17	=25	=25	22	5.5	20	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	76	=25	=25	31	82	77	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Non Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.9	=50	=50	32.4	15		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	9.1	=25	=25	18	5		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	52	=25	=25	49.6	80		WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	43.9	=50	=50	30.1	43.7	49	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	9.6	=25	=25	14.2	14.7	6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	46.5	=25	=25	55.7	42.4	45	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Overall	99	=100	=100	89	100	99	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	99	100	99	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Community schools (HHs) - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90			100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90			100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	96	100	100	WFP programme monitoring

Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Non Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Overall	79	≥90	≥90	98.4	90.9		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Non Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	92	=100	=100	99			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	92	=100	=100	99.2	90.1		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	79	≥90	≥90	97.9	90		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79	≥90	≥90	100	91		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79	≥90	≥90	98.4	90.6		WFP programme monitoring

Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	≥90	≥90	100	100		WFP
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	100	100		programme
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	100	100		monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	100	99	96	WFP
Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	100		99	-
	Male	99	=100	=100	100		99	WFP
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	98.6	99	programme
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	96.9	=100	≥97	100	99	95	WFP
	Male	100	=100	≥97	100	99	95	programme
	Overall	98.7	=100	≥97	100	99	95	monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99	≥99	≥99	98.4	99	99	-
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	98.1	100	99	WFP
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	98.2	99.5	99	programme
monitoring -								

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

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

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	50	≥80	≥70	50	70		Secondary data

Target Group: Community Schools - **Location:** Egypt - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (take-home rations)

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Overall	73.8	≥80	≥80	65	91	67	WFP programme monitoring
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Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Non Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	35	≥80	≥80		76		-
	Male	34	≥80	≥80		74		-
	Overall	34	≥80	≥80	100	75		WFP programme monitoring

Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - **Location:** Egypt - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:**

Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	100	80		Secondary data
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Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - **Location:** Egypt - **Modality:** Value Voucher - **Subactivity:** General Distribution

Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	30.9	≥80	≥80		68	58	WFP
	Male	71.4	≥90	≥80		69	58	programme monitoring
	Overall	53.8	≥80	≥80	98.2	69.4	58	WFP programme monitoring

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
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.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2021 Target	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	2019 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CSP activities - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	0			Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/ Mohammad Gamal

Ekram (center) and her family are among those supported by WFP through cash-based transfers and livelihood support in Luxor, Egypt.

World Food Programme

<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.

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Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.
SO 2	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round
SO 3	Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.
SO 4	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030
SO 5	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.
CPA1	Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed
CSB1	Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.
CSI1	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.
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

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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.	2,136,259	1,590,452	1,703,649	936,008	
		Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	31,321,340	14,731,194	9,371,005	5,082,978	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	704,199	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.	42,923,961	26,562,361	45,928,837	35,620,330	
		Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis	0	2,558,898	1,945,980	1,945,980	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			76,381,559	45,442,904	59,653,670	43,585,296

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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.	15,231,151	2,227,051	4,846,145	3,931,279
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	171,912	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			15,231,151	2,227,051	5,018,058	3,931,279
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.	12,019,717	6,200,343	14,118,237	3,912,278
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			12,019,717	6,200,343	14,118,237	3,912,278

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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	
		Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	1,724,147	1,153,178	478,625	164,668
		Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	901,290	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,625,437	1,153,178	478,625	164,668
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	1,501,101	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	1,501,101	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			106,257,863	55,023,476	80,769,691	51,593,521
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,720,249	2,529,770	4,648,417	2,350,911
Total Direct Costs			109,978,113	57,553,245	85,418,108	53,944,432
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			7,148,577	3,740,961	3,446,990	3,446,990
Grand Total			117,126,690	61,294,206	88,865,099	57,391,422



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

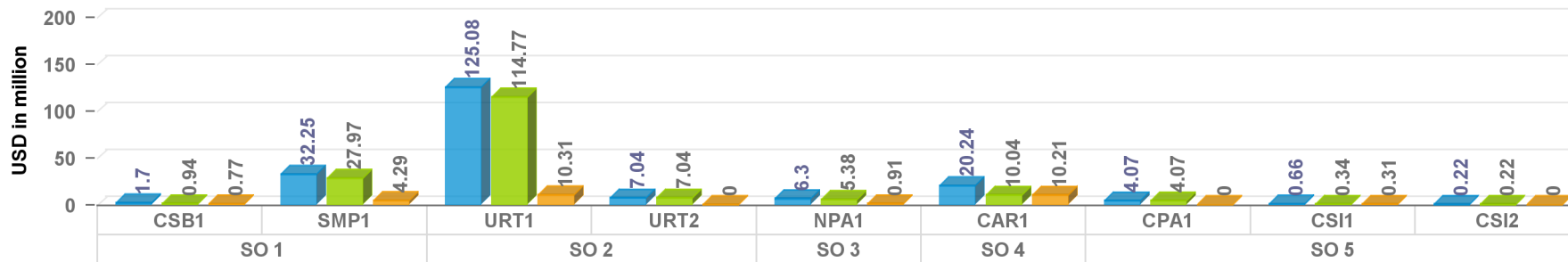
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

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Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

■ 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.
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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.	5,093,904	1,703,790	0	1,703,790	936,149	767,641
		Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	105,091,280	32,253,750	0	32,253,750	27,965,724	4,288,026
		Non Activity Specific	0	704,199	0	704,199	0	704,199
	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis	27,584,664	7,044,785	0	7,044,785	7,044,785	0
		Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	125,043,610	122,501,200	2,577,519	125,078,720	114,770,212	10,308,507

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			262,813,457	164,207,725	2,577,519	166,785,244	150,716,870	16,068,374
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.	53,512,431	6,295,137	0	6,295,137	5,380,271	914,866
		Non Activity Specific	0	171,912	0	171,912	0	171,912
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			53,512,431	6,467,049	0	6,467,049	5,380,271	1,086,778

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Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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.	43,621,214	20,242,663	0	20,242,663	10,036,704	10,205,959
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			43,621,214	20,242,663	0	20,242,663	10,036,704	10,205,959

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Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2021 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (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	Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	2,932,903	218,739	0	218,739	218,739	0
		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.	5,437,560	657,677	0	657,677	343,720	313,957
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			12,328,578	4,941,696	0	4,941,696	4,627,739	313,957
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	1,501,101	0	1,501,101	0	1,501,101
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	1,501,101	0	1,501,101	0	1,501,101
Total Direct Operational Cost			372,275,680	197,360,234	2,577,519	199,937,753	170,761,584	29,176,170

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2021 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
		Direct Support Cost (DSC)	11,980,618	10,126,030	72,051	10,198,081	7,900,574	2,297,507
		Total Direct Costs	384,256,298	207,486,265	2,649,570	210,135,834	178,662,158	31,473,677
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	24,710,015	12,535,984		12,535,984	12,535,984	0
		Grand Total	408,966,314	220,022,249	2,649,570	222,671,818	191,198,142	31,473,677

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Allocated Contributions

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

Advance and allocation

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

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

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

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures