Operational Context

According to the 2021 Global Hunger Index, Egypt sustains a moderate level of hunger. Affordability, food quality and food safety remain pressing challenges. Malnutrition is another public health concern. Through the National Strategic Plan for Pre-University Education (2014-2030) and the revamping of the National School Feeding Programme, the Government aims to achieve full coverage and increase the nutritional value of school meals. In 2021 Egypt achieved progress towards gender equality, with improvements in educational attainment. However, large disparities remain in women’s political and economic empowerment. Nonetheless, based on the 2021 Human Development Report, Egypt ranked 116 out of 189 countries in 2021. National economic and financial reforms helped maintain positive socio-economic development. More so, Egypt’s Vision 2030 has guided progress in the design, delivery and scope of social protection programmes.

Through a 54-year partnership with the Government and its 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP maintains a holistic development approach that caters to the immediate needs of vulnerable groups through food and nutrition assistance (cash-based transfers), while contributing to their empowerment through capacity strengthening trainings, awareness-raising on various topics, improved livelihoods, financial inclusion and education, and enhanced agricultural practices. WFP’s CSP interventions complement national Development initiatives such as ‘Decent Life’, ‘Takaful & Karama’, among many others.

As host of the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference, Egypt aims to showcase its advances in environmental protection and climate change, to which WFP contributes to through its rural development programme.

Operational Updates

- WFP continued to provide cash assistance (USD 11 per child) to about 28,000 families of community school children in the poorest villages in Luxor, Qena, Fayoum and Beni Suef, to help increase families’ food security.

- The Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS), Takaful Foundation, and WFP continued to deliver trainings on micro-enterprise management, lending, and e-marketing for about 700 women from villages in Qena and Luxor under the ‘Decent Life’ national programme. Of those trained, about 150 women received WFP micro-loans as a result of their increased confidence in business management. In February, WFP supported Takaful Foundation and partner non-governmental organizations in managing previously provided revolving loan capital of USD 216,000 to benefit over 500 women in launching/expanding their businesses (in 9 governorates).

- As part of the national youth development initiative ‘Your skill is your profession’, the Ministry of Manpower, WFP and private sector partners extended the joint youth vocational training programme to the governorates of Matrouh, Qena, Sohag, Luxor and Beni Suef. The programme currently offers 27 vocational trainings in 7 areas of expertise with the enrolment of about 370 young women and men. In February, 15 trainees graduated from the solar energy technical programme in Luxor, adding to a total of about 100 graduates from different vocations. Thus far, 30 percent of the graduates of the programme (launched in 2021) have secured job opportunities.

- WFP in cooperation with RAKICT company launched an ICT training programme for local governmental units in villages under the ‘Decent Life’ initiative to digitally transform facilities and services made available for community members. As part of the trainings WFP equipped these units with technological upgrades in the governorates of Minia, Fayoum, Beni Suef, Aswan, Luxor and Qena.

- WFP continued to support about 100,000 refugees from different nationalities through monthly cash assistance. WFP also provided nutrition support in the form of cash assistance to about 3,000 pregnant and lactating refugee women to help secure their nutritional needs and that of their children aged 6-59 months.

- Under the ‘First 1,000 Days’ nutrition programme, WFP and MOSS provided cash top-ups (USD 13 per child) to about 27,000 pregnant and lactating women registered under the national social protection programme ‘Takaful and Karama’ (Solidarity and Dignity).
WFP Country Strategy

Egypt Country Strategic Plan (2018–2023)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Requirement (in US$)</th>
<th>Allocated Contributions (in US$)</th>
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<tr>
<td>586 m</td>
<td>239 m</td>
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<tr>
<td>2022 Requirements (in US$)</td>
<td>Six Month Net Funding Requirements (in US$) (March 2022 – August 2022)</td>
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</tbody>
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**Strategic Result 1:** Everyone has access to food

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

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

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

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

**Strategic Result 2:** No one suffers from malnutrition

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

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

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

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

**Activities:**
- Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market-access training, diversification of livelihoods, and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.

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

**Strategic Outcome 5:** The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030. **Focus area:** Root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition

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

*In partnership with MOSS and the National Nutrition Institute (NNI), WFP continued implementation of a training-of-trainers programme under the national “First 1,000 Days” programme targeting community workers across seven governorates. The training aims to develop the counselling and digital monitoring capacity of MOSS’s community workers to increase the nutrition and health awareness of assisted mothers in rural areas.

- The Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, WFP, and NNI are collaborating for the review and revival of the national flour fortification programme. A training programme on milling, working with the iron premix and maintenance of milling devices for Ministry and mill staff was launched. It will be completed in April, targeting 530 staff.

- WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation continued to strengthen adaptive and resilience-building capacities of over 2,000 smallholder farmers against the impacts of climatic changes by providing on-farm trainings on improved agricultural practices in the governorates of Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor and Aswan. Additionally, WFP supported 3 Community Development Associations in disbursing in-kind loans to 350 rural women who received trainings on poultry farming.

**Highlights**

**WFP & the Government relaunch school feeding programme**

Following a 2-year halt due to the COVID pandemic, WFP relaunched its school feeding programme in support of the Government and the resumption of the national school feeding programme. About 28,000 community school students in the governorates of Luxor, Qena, Fayoum and Beni Suef were provided with nutritious daily in-school snacks (fortified date bars) to promote nutrition and encourage school attendance. In addition, WFP provided a series of nation-wide specialized training courses to staff of the Ministry of Education and Technical Education on adequate nutrition, food safety and how to best manage school feeding activities at the local level.

**WFP & Shell project for energy and access to water recognized at the 2022 Egypt Petroleum Show**

WFP and Shell’s joint project promoting access to green energy and water was featured and recognized among the ‘best community care programmes of the year’ at the 2022 Egypt Petroleum Show. The project established solar arrays on community school rooftops and rainwater harvesting wells to serve community schools and education services for Bedouin communities in Matrouh. In partnership with the Government, other collaborations between Shell and WFP involve women’s economic empowerment, school feeding and school renovation activities.

**Food for Future Summit 2022**

As part of the UAE Leaders Symposium at the Expo Dubai 2020, WFP Representative and Country Director Praveen Agrawal participated in the Food for Future Summit as a panellist in the “Driving Food Security with Nutrition Security.” The session highlighted innovation and food systems that evidence the relation between food and nutrition security and how such models could help nations achieve Sustainable Development Goal 2, Zero Hunger.

**Donors**

(In alphabetical order) Egypt, Germany, Italy, Mastercard, Netherlands, Norway, Shell, United States