**Operational Context**

According to the 2022 Global Food Security Index, Egypt ranked 77th globally and 13th in the Middle East and North Africa region with a moderate level of food security. Egypt's strengths lie in securing affordable food through safety-net programmes and management of food prices (EIU 2022).

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 to 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. 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, while contributing to their empowerment through capacity strengthening trainings, awareness raising on various topics, improved livelihoods, financial inclusion, access to education, and enhanced agricultural practices. WFP's CSP interventions complement national Development initiatives such as ‘Decent Life’, ‘Solidarity and Dignity’, among many others. As host of the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference, Egypt showcased implementation models in environmental protection and climate action with a focus on the African continent. WFP contributes to the climate agenda through the promotion of adaptive agricultural practices, resilience building of vulnerable communities, and capacity strengthening.

**In Numbers**

- **200 mt** of food assistance distributed
- **US 2.4 m** cash-based transfers made
- **US$ 26 m** six months (December 2022 – May 2023) net funding requirements, representing 43% of total required during this period
- **273,000 people assisted** in November 2022

Note: number of community school students assisted are estimates at the time of publication.

**Operational Updates**

- As part of the National School Feeding Programme, WFP provided daily, in-school snacks (fortified date-bars) to 119,000 community school students across 11 governorates. Additionally, WFP provided cash assistance to about 21,000 families of community school children to support their food security.
- WFP assisted about 105,000 registered vulnerable refugees nationwide with monthly cash assistance to help secure their basic food needs.
- Additionally, WFP provided about 8,600 pregnant and lactating refugee women, with cash assistance conditional to monthly check-ups for both mother and child. The cash assistance is provided via redeemable e-cards for food items at retailers in Cairo, Alexandria, and Damietta.
- Under the ‘First 1,000 Days’ nutrition programme, WFP and the Ministry of Social Solidarity provided cash top-ups to about 26,000 pregnant and lactating women, under the national social protection programme ‘Takaful and Karama’ (Solidarity and Dignity), to help secure their nutritional needs.
- As part of the National School Screening and Management Programme, WFP, the National Nutrition Institute, and Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), delivered a training of trainers on early detection of and referral protocols of malnutrition, and optimal nutrition practices for school-aged children, for over 120 primary school health care providers in Assiut and Aswan.
- In collaboration with MOHP, WFP strengthened the capacity of Maternal and Child Healthcare teams in Fayoum and Beni Suef to deliver growth monitoring, antenatal care, and nutrition counselling to mothers and their children under the ‘First 1,000 Days’ programme.
**WFP Country Strategy**

**Country Strategic Plan (2018-2023)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Requirements (US$)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>2022 Requirements (US$)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>2023 Requirements (US$)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Six-Month Net Funding Requirements (in US$) (December 2022 – May 2023)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Strategic Outcome 3: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Focus area: Root causes of the double burden of malnutrition</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Activities:</strong></td>
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<td>• 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.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

**Highlights**

• WFP supported about 3,000 smallholder farmers to adapt their cultivation to the impacts of climate change and minimize losses. The activity is implemented in 85 of most the most vulnerable villages in Upper Egypt, identified under the national ‘Haya Kareema’ (Decent Life) Initiative. Farmers were provided with heat tolerant seeds along with machinery, skills trainings and access to climate-based early warning systems that contributed to about a 30 percent increase in their income.

• To enhance management of the national geoportal and data analysis of key development indicators, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Local Development, as well as the Ministry of Education and Technical Education, carried out capacity strengthening trainings for Ministries’ staff on the management of the ministries’ geoportal systems.

**Challenges**

• Due to the Ukraine-Russia conflict, global economic crisis, and the recent currency devaluation of the Egyptian pound, Egypt continues to witness economic impacts and increase in prices, limiting the most vulnerable populations’ access to food. Given increasing funding needs, WFP seeks the support of donors to mobilize required resources to maintain and upscale food and nutrition assistance. WFP requires approximately USD 26 million to sustain food assistance for about 300,000 beneficiaries through May 2023.

**Donors** (in alphabetical order)

Egypt, Germany, Italy, Mastercard, Netherlands, Norway, Shell, United States