



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES

CHANGING LIVES

Egypt

Annual Country Report 2022

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023

Table of contents

Overview	3
Context and operations	7
RISK MANAGEMENT	8
Partnerships	10
CSP Financial Overview	12
Programme performance	17
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 01	17
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 02	20
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 03	22
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 04	25
STRATEGIC OUTCOME 05	28
Cross-cutting results	31
PROGRESS TOWARDS GENDER EQUALITY	31
PROTECTION AND ACCOUNTABILITY TO AFFECTED POPULATIONS	32
ENVIRONMENT	34
Climate change & food security	35
Data Notes	37
Annex	41
REPORTING ON BENEFICIARY INFORMATION IN WFP'S ANNUAL COUNTRY REPORTS	41
Figures and Indicators	42
WFP CONTRIBUTION TO SDGS	42
BENEFICIARIES BY SEX AND AGE GROUP	43
BENEFICIARIES BY RESIDENCE STATUS	44
BENEFICIARIES BY PROGRAMME AREA	44
ANNUAL FOOD TRANSFER (MT)	44
ANNUAL CASH BASED TRANSFER AND COMMODITY VOUCHER (USD)	45
STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND OUTPUT RESULTS	46
CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS	56

Overview

The year 2022 was marked by challenges as well as opportunities for WFP, as it moves into the last year of its current Country Strategic Plan (CSP) covering July 2018 to June 2023. WFP received notable multiyear contributions, enabling it to assist some 400,000 beneficiaries with USD 33.8 million in cash assistance for food¹.

Focus this year was on addressing the impact of the global food crisis on food insecurity, poverty, and malnutrition, through social protection, nutrition, smallholders' resilience building, economic empowerment, and capacity-strengthening programmes.

In 2022, WFP and the Government distributed 650 mt of fortified, daily in-school snacks, helping meet the minimum nutritional needs of over 116,000 community school students. Further complementing the National School Feeding Programme, WFP provided monthly cash assistance to 167,400 students' family members to help meet their basic food needs. WFP also supported national priorities towards digital education by extending 'The Digital School' initiative² to 450 community schools, facilitating the adoption of innovative learning tools. In support of youth, WFP and the Ministry of Manpower improved the qualifications of 600 youth at risk of unemployment and irregular migration matching employment market needs through vocational training.

Although slightly reduced relative to previous years due to limited funding, WFP sustained monthly cash assistance to 104,000 refugees³ to secure their basic food needs. WFP also provided cash assistance for nutrition to some 8,500 pregnant and lactating refugee women for five months.

As part of the national 'First 1,000 Days' nutrition programme, WFP provided cash top-ups to about 30,000 vulnerable Egyptian mothers and their infants registered under the Ministry of Social Solidarity's (MOSS) social safety net programme 'Takaful and Karama'.⁴ In parallel, WFP contributed to the Presidential Initiative '100 Million Healthy Lives' through the strengthening of national institutional capacities on health and nutrition counselling.

Working to address the impacts of climate change, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation expanded the integrated rural development programme to 30 villages, reaching 90 villages from those identified as most poor in the national 'Decent Life' initiative.⁵ Through improved agricultural ecosystems, WFP contributed to strengthening the resilience of about 68,000 smallholder-farmers and their households against the impact of climate change on their food security and livelihoods.

Regarding women empowerment, WFP supported Government efforts to address gender inequality under the national 'Waei' initiative,⁶ raising the awareness of more than 100,000 rural community members on issues of stigmatization and gender. Additionally, WFP working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) trained 6,400 women from vulnerable rural communities across seven governorates on finance and entrepreneurship, of which 700 women received micro-loans, enabling them to start or scale up income-generating activities, helping improve their livelihoods and food security. Moreover, WFP and Seven Circles, a consulting agency, published a first-of-its-kind cookbook, emphasizing the importance of women's empowerment for sustainable development and food security through the stories and recipes of 54 women, with book-sale profits supporting the expansion of WFP's women's empowerment programme.

To support strategic decision-making through digitalization, WFP provided technical support to line ministries⁷ for the development of geospatial knowledge management platforms for evidence-based data analysis. This included the development of the Smart Egyptian Agri-Map to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation to forecast the production and cultivated area of strategic crops.

With Egypt having led the Presidency of the 27th Conference of Parties (COP27), WFP supported efforts through its capacity in climate action to address food insecurity and malnutrition through strategic partnerships with Government, multinational, and private-sector partners. Among key collaborations, WFP and the Ministry of International Cooperation held the first Food Security Symposium, partnering with line Ministries towards a competition amongst start-ups for innovative climate solutions, joined a number of regional and global initiatives, and hosted a climate-change art exhibition featuring artwork by WFP-supported community school students.⁸

Paving way for the forthcoming CSP (July 2023 - June 2028), WFP concluded a final evaluation of its 2018-2023 CSP. Based on evaluation findings, WFP designed its new plan to capitalize on successes and learnings from the current CSP and to continue aligning its interventions within national programmes and initiatives to mainstream food and nutrition security. WFP will also increase emphasis on localization and national institutional capacity strengthening efforts for evidence generation, to better inform development programmes.

392,453

Total beneficiaries in 2022



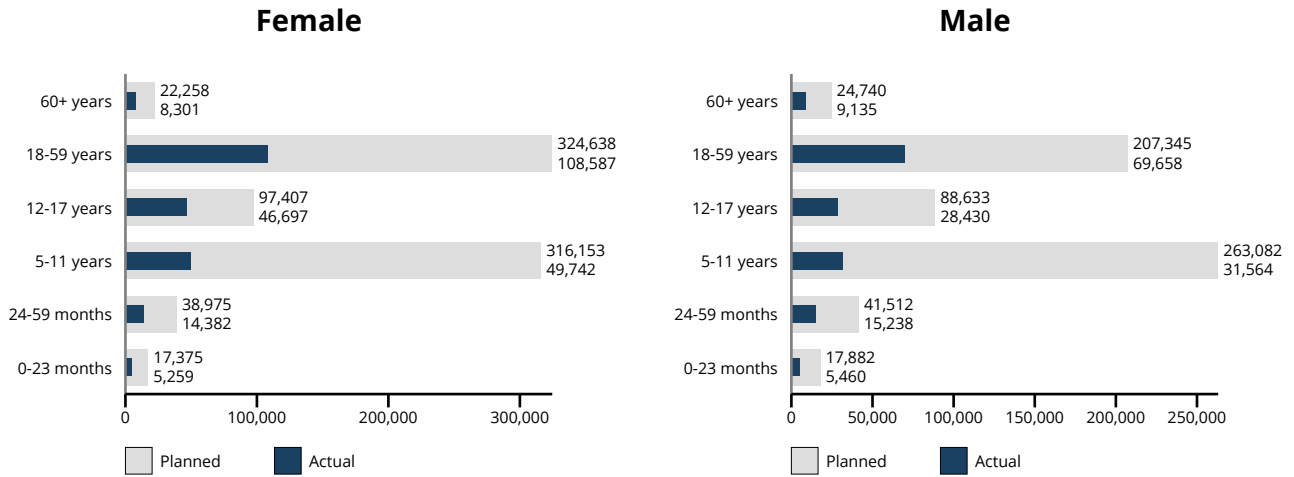
59% female



41% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 4,240 (47% Female, 53% Male)

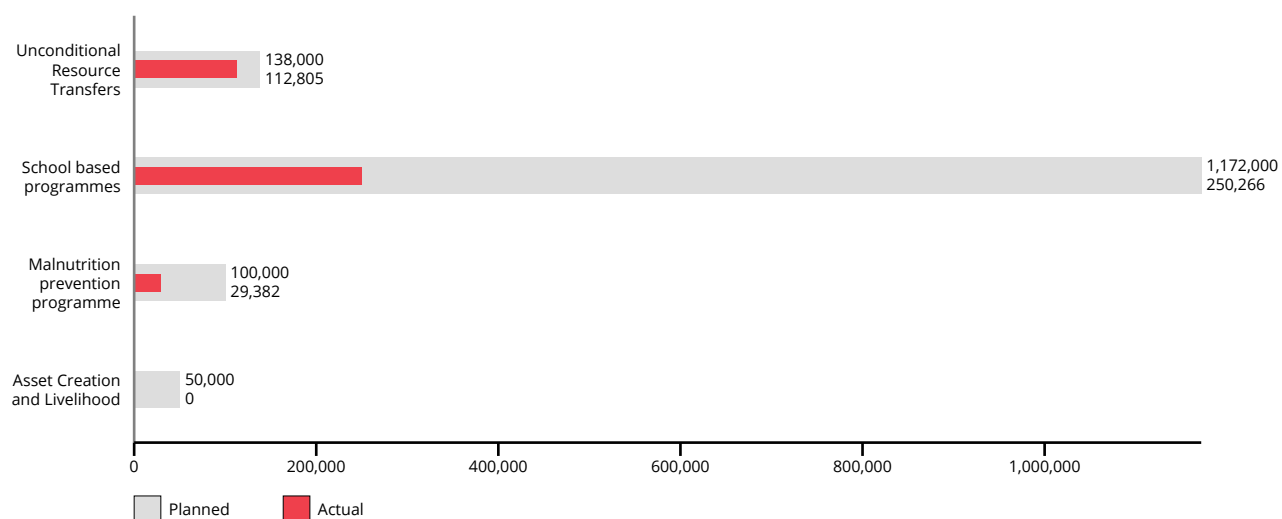
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



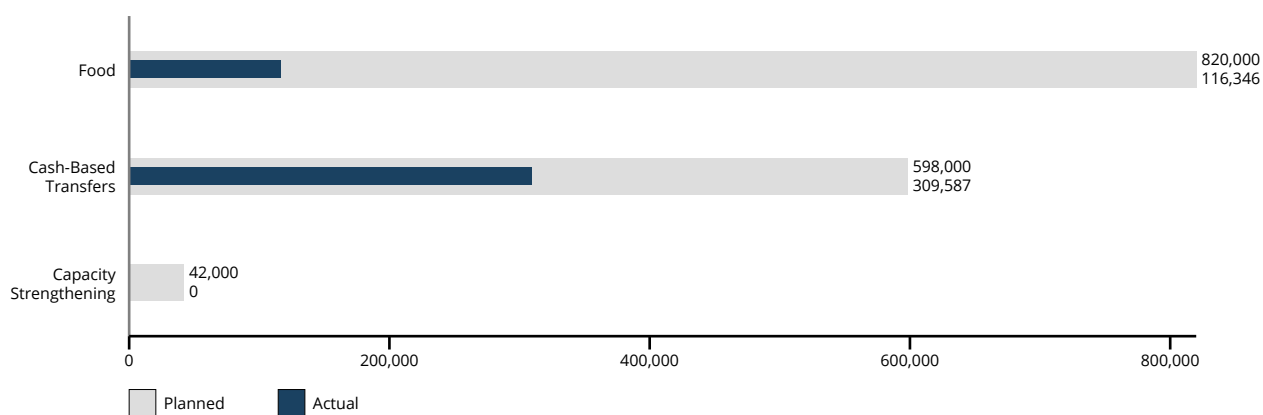
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



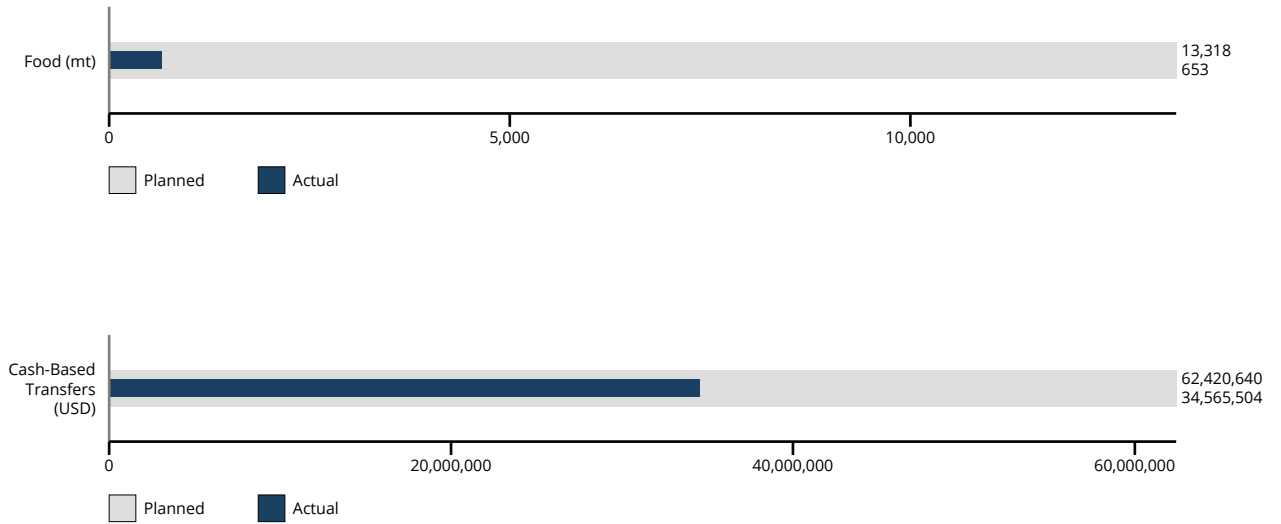
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



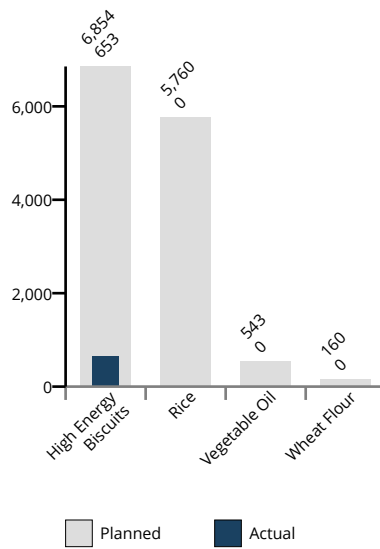
Beneficiaries by Modality



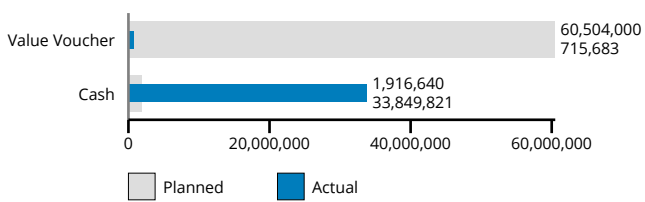
Total Transfers by Modality



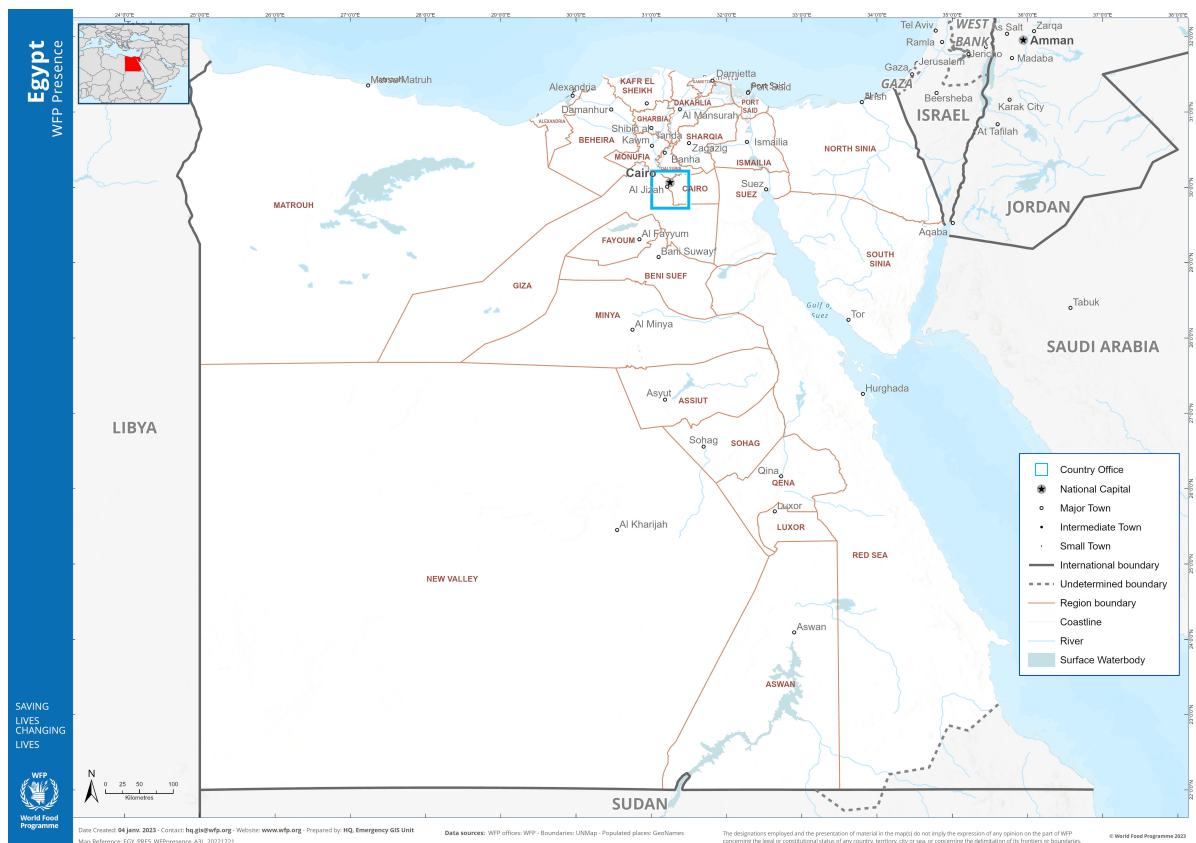
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



With a growing population of 104.4 million¹, Egypt is the most populous country in North Africa and the Arab world, making it an influential geopolitical actor in the region. Yet, despite promising progress under Egypt's Vision 2030², the socio-economic impacts of the conflict in Ukraine, the Egyptian pound (EGP) two-step devaluation in 2022 (a devaluation of 57 percent from January-December 2022³) and repercussions of COVID-19 accentuated development challenges, including poverty, food insecurity, and malnutrition, thereby affecting local communities and refugees.

In February 2022, the conflict in Ukraine presented global and local repercussions on food availability and prices. Despite improvements in global wheat prices as a result of the Black Sea Grain Initiative, due to Egypt's high import dependency, the weakness of the Egyptian pound vis-a-vis the U.S. Dollar (USD) put an additional strain on the national budget due to high food subsidy costs, among others. Starting from the second quarter of 2022, Egypt witnessed multiple increases in food prices⁴. In parallel, Egypt witnessed a steep increase in annual inflation, which rose to 16.3 percent in October 2022 from 11.3 percent in February 2022¹. In response to these shocks, the Egyptian Government allocated 130 billion Egyptian Pounds (EGP) for enforcing sectoral policies, expanding social safety nets to assist additional vulnerable populations and subsidizing additional food commodities.

Despite the year's challenges, the above-mentioned measures contributed to positive economic growth⁵, with Egypt ranking 87 on the 2022 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Index, with moderate improvements towards SDG 2. Additionally, Egypt ranked 30/193 countries in the International Spillover Index, indicating a positive influence on other nations' success in achieving the SDGs. Moreover, Egypt's Vision 2030 guided progress seen in the design, delivery and scope of national social protection programmes.

WFP's Country Strategic Programme (CSP) comprises three focus areas: addressing the 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 digitalization; promotion of vulnerable rural communities' resilience to climate change; and South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC). Given increasing needs resulting from the aforementioned shocks and funding limitations, WFP prioritized the provision of assistance to the most vulnerable Egyptian and refugee groups.

According to the 2022 Global Hunger Index, Egypt sustains a moderate level of hunger. Food affordability, quality and 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 13 percent stunting, 14 percent being overweight and/or obese, and 43 percent of children under-5 being anaemic⁶. 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 (First 1,000 Days Programme) and institutional capacity strengthening support for healthcare and community workers. Nutrition support was also provided as unconditional cash-based transfers to refugee PLW.

Given a renewed commitment for revamping the National School Feeding Programme following the 2021 Global Food Summit and Egypt joining the School Meals Coalition, the Government aims to achieve full, consistent coverage and improve the quality of school meals as part of the national safety nets and based on the National Strategic Plan for Pre-University Education (2014-2030). In 2022, WFP provided nutritious in-school snacks to community school students across the poorest governorates, complementing the National School Feeding Programme and providing technical support to enhance government capacity in school feeding management and supply chain.

With regards to gender equality, Egypt maintained its ranking of 129/156 countries on the 2022 Global Gender Gap Index. With increasing awareness of the vital need to promote gender equality, the National Strategy for Women's Empowerment 2030 highlights underlying challenges, including high education dropout rates and low economic participation by women. Despite accomplishments in women's educational attainment, women face challenges in sustaining livelihoods and food security due to limited access to financial resources, knowledge and information. WFP in partnership with the National Council for Women and MOSS promotes women's social-economic empowerment through livelihoods support, Social and Behavioural Change Communication (SBCC) and the 'First 1,000 Days' nutrition programme.

According to the National Labour Force Survey, unemployment rates remained below 10 percent in Quarter 2 2022, as in Quarter 2 2021. However, the rate of youth not in education, employment, or training remained high (30 percent)⁷. In response to this, within the framework of national youth development initiatives⁸, the Government, WFP and private sector continued implementation of vocational training programmes supporting the employability of Egyptian youth from priority villages under the Decent Life Presidential Initiative to address the root causes of poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition and irregular migration.

In Egypt, the agriculture sector remains one of the country's main economic pillars and largest employer. Yet, Egypt's agriculture is faced with challenges including rapid population growth, declining agricultural land availability, soil degradation, sand encroachment, climate change, and water scarcity⁹. Fragmented land plots¹⁰ have resulted in a decrease in unit production, increased agricultural costs and the overstretching of limited agricultural resources. To this end, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation continued to support building the resilience of smallholder farmers (farmers operating on small-scale agriculture), in priority villages under the Decent Life Initiative by promoting the consolidation of agricultural activities and climate adaptation, improving productivity and diversifying economic opportunities.

Furthermore, by the end of 2022, some 290,000 refugees were registered with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Egypt. According to WFP-UNHCR vulnerability analysis, in 2022 refugees faced increasing challenges in securing their basic food needs due to rising prices, with 66 percent of refugees having poor access to food. In response, WFP provided vulnerable refugees with monthly unconditional cash transfers to help secure their basic food and nutrition needs.

Risk Management

Early identification and management of risks served as an enabler for WFP's continued implementation of operations in 2022.

Over the year, WFP conducted bi-annual reviews of operational, strategic, and fiduciary risks. The reviews identified limited funding, potential increase of food insecurity of vulnerable populations, price volatilities and loss of purchasing power as high risks. To mitigate these risks, WFP increased donor advocacy and communication efforts while promoting the need for reallocation of flexible funds. Still, WFP faced funding shortages, for which flexible multi-year funds and debt-swap programmes were used to address immediate shortfalls. Additionally, to mitigate gender inequality risks, activities were designed with consideration to the diverse needs of different sex and age groups with the involvement of gender-mandated partners and civil society.

With the significant devaluation of the Egyptian Pound, WFP maintained regular monitoring of markets and food prices, and re-evaluated its assistance value to vulnerable populations with reference to minimum expenditure food basket assessments.

Furthermore, to address identified risks of safety and logistical bottlenecks associated with various assistance modalities, WFP maintained the provision of unrestricted and unconditional electronic cash-based transfers.

Additionally, WFP continued implementation of its 'Business Continuity Plan', detailing administrative and technological infrastructure required for hybrid working modalities under the 'New Ways of Working' WFP corporate initiative.

With the expected move of Egypt's Government to the New Administrative Capital, WFP Country Office and other UN agencies will be likely relocated in the future. 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 coordination forums.

In 2022 an external office management audit [11] was completed, helping inform improvements for the upcoming 2023-2028 CSP and based upon which WFP established an action plan to enhance internal processes.

Partnerships

For more than five decades, WFP and the Egyptian Government have worked together, combining frontline assistance with sustainable, people-led development. WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023 captures the evolving role of WFP's programme in line with Egypt's Vision 2030¹, national development initiatives and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Capitalizing on its CSP, WFP promotes partnerships that go beyond food and nutrition security to support Egypt's development agenda through the localization of development efforts, capacity strengthening, South-South and Triangular Cooperation, and public-private partnerships.

With several strategic partnership opportunities throughout the year, WFP pooled efforts and formed synergies with other UN agencies, multinational partners, the private-sector, and local non-governmental-organizations (NGOs) in advocacy and resource mobilization efforts.

In the leadup to the United Nations (UN) Climate Change Conference (COP27), WFP in partnership with the Ministry of International Cooperation (MOIC) organized the first annual Food Security Symposium in Egypt. The Symposium brought together about 350 high-level global stakeholders, expert speakers and start-ups to discuss challenges and solutions related to the climate change-food security nexus. A web platform with recorded sessions and an open database of the startups and organizations involved, was subsequently developed to promote synergies and cooperation among involved actors². Additionally, WFP Egypt and WFP's Innovation Accelerator participated as a partner in the ClimaTech Run, a global competition for technological entrepreneurs and digital artists, organized by MOIC, the Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, and the Ministry of Environment. Selected start-ups were awarded cash prizes to scale up their innovations in climate mitigation and adaptation.

A strengthening of established donor relations was required in 2022, given the socio-economic challenges that were compounded by the Ukraine conflict. WFP's agreements within the German and Italian Debt Swap Programmes with Egypt were key enabling partnerships supporting WFP operations. Over 90 percent of the funding inflows to the CSP were earmarked to specific activities. In addition, WFP used its internal advance financing facility (Internal Project Lending) for the receipt of funds against high probability forecasts to address immediate shortfalls. In light of growing humanitarian needs, WFP secured a first-time partnership with the Korea International Cooperation Agency in support of resilience-building activities for refugees in Egypt in 2023 and with the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) to address impacts of the Ukraine conflict on vulnerable Egyptians and support the supply chain of wheat and other staples.

WFP presents a success story in private sector partnerships in Egypt, as large corporations and foundations³ supported WFP operations through funding, and technical and advocacy expertise. In 2022, WFP secured partnerships with leading private sector entities in the food and beverage sector for work in climate-smart agriculture, in the health industry for social protection and nutrition programmes, and among regional start-ups for the delivery of an awareness campaign on health, nutrition and climate change.

Throughout 2022, WFP continued to strengthen its partnership (of about USD 3.2 million) with national financial institutions⁴, including the Central Bank of Egypt, National Bank of Egypt, and Banque Misr to integrate innovative means of financial empowerment and sustainable agricultural in rural communities. Other partnerships with line ministries resulted in the establishment of geospatial platforms to inform Government programmes across sectors and in strengthening staff capacity for localized use of these platforms for informed decision making.

Localization of the SDGs lies at the heart of WFP's partnerships in Egypt with more than 80 percent of WFP's portfolio consisting of local partners. Through capacity strengthening support, WFP empowers its partner NGOs and community development associations (CDAs) as trusted implementers of WFP programmes on the ground. Moreover, cooperating partners, NGOs and CDAs, are engaged in providing feedback on programme implementation. In 2022, WFP activated the UN Partner Portal in Egypt, engaging with seven other⁵ UN agencies to facilitate a harmonised, efficient and easy collaboration with partners. To facilitate its roll-out and the establishment of new partnerships, WFP trained close to 30 NGOs on the use of the platform and on technical and financial proposal writing.

To 'Deliver as One'⁶, WFP extended its engagement with other UN agencies. As a member of the UN Country Team (UNCT) in Egypt, WFP contributed to achieving results under the UN Development Assistance Framework and the new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027. Joint collaborations with UN agencies included preparations for the launch of a 'Targeting Hub' developed with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) for enhanced identification and management of support to vulnerable refugees. Moreover, WFP partnered with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and International Organization for Migration (IOM), under the UN SDG Fund, to assess the impact of the conflict in Ukraine and recent devaluations of the EGP on vulnerable communities, and advocate for

mitigation measures.

Based on lessons learned under the current CSP and the evolution of WFP's programme in Egypt, WFP is undertaking consultations with Government partners and other stakeholders to inform and design development assistance for the coming five years (2023-2028). In parallel, WFP and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) are pooling efforts to mobilize resources in support of the Presidential initiative 'Decent Life' initiative. If materialised, this programme will complement other planned interventions by UNICEF and International Labour Organization (ILO) in support of the Presidential Initiative. Additionally, WFP is in discussions to support joint UN initiatives such as the UN Development Programme (UNDP) led "*Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land use and Agriculture*" initiative.

As in previous years, WFP continued to contribute to inter-agency work planning and reporting under the UN Partnership Development Framework (UNPDF). In 2022, WFP handed over the co-leadership of the Planet Working Group to UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO). In addition, WFP contributed to all UNPDF pillars including the gender work plans and the UNCT's Scorecards on Gender, Youth and Disability Inclusion⁷. 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, National Nutrition Institute, and local NGOs for the integration of gender-focused expertise and mainstreaming of gender in programming.

CSP Financial Overview

Launching its fifth year, WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023, secured almost 100 percent of its 2022 needs-based plan (NBP) through multiyear contributions, of which 46 percent are contributions for 2022 and following years. This funding level marked a significant and gradual improvement from that of previous years¹.

Nevertheless, the conflict in Ukraine and the pandemic's ongoing economic repercussions had an impact on the timing of the receipt of needed funds (under Strategic Outcomes 1, 2, 3 and 4). To mitigate these delays and avoid critical funding shortages, WFP relied on advanced financing of contributions from the USA and Germany made under WFP's Internal Project Lending and WFP multilateral and regional allocations.

Furthermore, delays in receiving funds forced WFP to reduce its 2022 implementation plan for Quarter 1 and Quarter 2 2022 by 10 percent, prioritizing assistance to the most vulnerable. However, by Quarter 3 2022, newly received contributions for 2022 and subsequent years resulted in adequate funding for the implementation plan. From these funds, WFP was able to expense the majority of funds allocated for 2022 only. In addition, based on WFP's Gender Policy 2022, 12.5 percent of 2022 funds were dedicated to gender equality and women empowerment activities.

While WFP optimized the reallocation of flexible contributions to adequately meet immediate funding needs, the majority of CSP funding consisted of directed multilateral contributions to specific objectives, leading to notable funding differences among Strategic Outcomes. The largest contributions were made by Germany (including through the German-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme²), the USA, and the Netherlands.

As in previous years, Strategic Outcome 2 of the CSP attained a high level of funding in 2022. Nevertheless, the Outcome faced funding shortfalls, being funded 6 months ahead at most, and relying on WFP's Internal Project Lending mechanism to meet immediate funding needs. Similarly, Strategic Outcome 4 was fully funded against its NBP thanks to multi-year contributions that extend beyond 2022 from the Netherlands, private sector, Adaptation Fund, among others. Nearly half of these funds were expensed in 2022 with the remaining amount to be expensed in subsequent years based on donor multi-year agreements.

Strategic Outcome 3 showed a significant improvement in funding levels compared to previous years. More than two-thirds of its NBP was covered by multi-year contributions from the German-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme and private sector, of which the majority was expensed allowing for assistance to planned beneficiaries. Also benefitting from debt-swap programmes, Strategic Outcome 1 mirrored a similar increase in funding compared to previous years, securing more than 60 percent of its NBP. However, given a shortage of funding at the beginning of the year, WFP prioritized students in community schools and their families under this Outcome, maintaining continued but reduced levels of implementation. Finally, although Strategic Outcome 5 received full funding of its NBP through multiyear funds, about 40 percent of funds committed for the 2022 implementation plan were expensed due to their receipt in Quarter 3 2022.













In 2022, WFP made significant progress in implementing its resource mobilization strategy, leveraging relationships with the Egyptian Government and further cultivating relationships with existing and new donors whose interests align with WFP's mandate. Through contributions to key events, such as Egypt's hosting of the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27), WFP positioned itself as a lead entity in the field of climate-adaptive food and nutrition security among traditional and non-traditional donors³. Moreover, WFP strengthened its partnership with the Ministry of International Cooperation, a strategic fundraising supporter that contributed to WFP's debt-swap awards. WFP also focused on the expansion of its donor portfolio with the augmentation of private sector partnerships.

Annual CSP Financial Overview by Strategic Outcome (Amount in USD)

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	 77,276,174	 44,425,568	 63,131,942	 38,121,580
SO01: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.	 34,375,185	 15,870,611	 23,161,066	 6,760,475
Activity 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	 32,240,622	 14,435,459	 12,715,704	 5,955,770
Activity 02: Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.	 2,134,563	 1,435,152	 1,165,530	 804,705
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 9,279,831	 0
SO02: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	 42,900,988	 28,554,957	 39,970,875	 31,361,104
Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	 42,900,988	 28,554,957	 39,970,875	 31,361,104
Activity 09: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis	 0	 0	 0	 0
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 0	 0

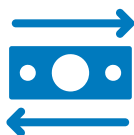
SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	15,247,321	7,480,358	12,702,736	2,902,114
SO03: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.	15,247,321	7,480,358	12,702,736	2,902,114
Activity 04: Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months), and support related activities such as awareness raising.	15,247,321	7,480,358	5,776,639	2,902,114
Non-activity specific	0	0	6,926,096	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	12,035,568	6,799,723	26,125,341	4,617,191
Non strategic outcome, non activity specific	0	0	61,418	0
SO04: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030	12,035,568	6,799,723	26,063,923	4,617,191
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.	12,035,568	6,799,723	12,481,364	4,617,191
Non-activity specific	0	0	13,582,559	0

SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	 2,641,728	 1,602,123	 3,943,984	 681,122
SO05: 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	 2,641,728	 1,602,123	 3,943,984	 681,122
Activity 06: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	 1,738,398	 1,340,825	 993,007	 657,785
Activity 07: Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	 903,330	 261,298	 479,071	 23,336
Activity 08: Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed	 0	 0	 0	 0
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 2,471,905	 0
Non-strategic result	 0	 0	 944,472	 0
Total Direct Operational Costs	 107,200,793	 60,307,773	 105,904,005	 46,322,008
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,480,937	 4,910,369	 6,057,949	 3,364,098

Total Direct Costs	 110,681,730	 65,218,142	 111,961,954	 49,686,106
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 7,194,312	 4,239,179	 4,891,704	 4,891,704
Grand Total	 117,876,042	 69,457,322	 117,798,131	 54,577,811

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.



167,400 family members of **community-school children** at risk of food insecurity received **monthly cash assistance**



Over **116,000 school children** provided with fortified daily in-schools snacks, helping meet **25%** of their **nutritional needs**



Over **100,000 community members** improved their awareness on gender social norms through a **Social Behavioural Change Campaign**



600 youth trained on in-demand **vocational skills** to support their employment prospects, reducing risks of food insecurity & irregular migration



6,400 women trained on entrepreneurship to improve their **livelihoods & food security**, of whom **27% of women** received **loans** for their business

With a focus on social inclusion, WFP's work through Strategic Outcome 1 aims to address the 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 and education enhancement, and livelihoods support to women and youth. The Outcome also aims to strengthen national capacities to promote sustainable local governance, financial inclusion and active labour market systems. As such, WFP contributes to Egypt's national development agenda, through Egypt's Vision 2030¹, 'Decent Life' initiative², and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

In 2022, the continued COVID-19 impact and the rise of the conflict in Ukraine negatively affected funding of this Outcome. This prompted the reduction of the Outcome's original annual implementation plan by half. Operationally, the number of total beneficiaries assisted was reduced, limiting WFP's reach to vulnerable community school children and their families with in-school snacks and cash assistance. However, thanks to the allocation of multi-year funding through national debt-swap programmes (with Germany and Italy), Strategic Outcome 1 showed an improvement in funding of the Country Strategic Plan's (CSP) annual needs-based plan compared to previous years, securing 67 percent of funding. By December 2022, the adjusted implementation plan was fully funded while only 65 percent of funds were expensed with the remaining funds received committed to subsequent years.

In 2022, WFP provided about 650 metric tonnes (MT) of nutritious fortified date bars as daily in-school snacks to over 116,000 rural community school children across 11 governorates³. Complementing the National School Feeding Programme, the fortified snacks reduced short-term hunger and provided 25 percent of children's daily nutritional needs, helping improve their wellbeing and encouraging their attendance.

In alignment with the national safety net, Takaful and Karama⁴, and to incentivize consistent school attendance, WFP provided monthly cash-based transfers (CBT) (USD 11.4 per child) to about 167,400 family members of community

school children⁵. WFP provided cash assistance through a short message service redeemable through points-of-sales (POS) across supported villages, allowing families to redeem the assistance in commodities or cash at their closest retail store.

To enhance the efficiency of the National School Feeding Programme, WFP provided trainings on the operationalization and supply chain of school feeding for over 300 staff members of the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE). Moreover, WFP co-led the planning of school feeding operations with Government counterparts for the academic year 2022/2023.

To further enhance education, WFP and MOETE launched an initiative for provision of remote classes named 'Student for Students', whereby volunteer students provided online classes during the summer to over 100 community schools students in Fayoum through the use of digital tools provided by WFP. The initiative demonstrated how technology could be employed to improve teaching of less privileged children. Additionally, building upon MOETE and WFP's successful 'Community Hubs' flagship model⁶ and the tripartite partnership with MOETE and Mohammed Bin Rashed Al Maktoum Global Initiatives, WFP expanded 'The Digital School' initiative (launched in 2020) to 450 other community schools providing online, tailored learning material to students⁷.

In partnership with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) and MOETE, WFP supported Government efforts to address social norms related to stigmatization and gender inequalities⁸ through a wide-scale Social Behavioural Change Campaign (SBCC) under the 'Waei' ('awareness' in Arabic) national initiative. Over 600 school teachers, education supervisors and local government staff were trained by WFP and MOSS on gender social norms. They in turn delivered SBCC activities at community schools, reaching more than 100,000 women, men, youth and children. Interpersonal communications, as well as print and traditional media were used to engage with community members.

In support of the Government's vision for enhanced village governance, WFP and the Ministry of Local Development developed a capacity-strengthening programme for village-level staff in six governorates. The programme equipped local administrative units with smart screens, tablets, and internet connectivity and enhanced the technical capacity of 725 Ministry staff members in digital literacy, project management, community leadership, communications, and monitoring to facilitate community-centered services.

To promote women's economic participation for improved livelihoods, WFP, MOSS, and the National Council for Women continued implementation of the successful women's economic empowerment programme. WFP delivered training of trainers on micro-enterprise and financial management, accounting, and digital marketing to local officials of partner agencies. These trainings were cascaded to 6,400 women from priority villages identified under the 'Decent Life' initiative across seven of the poorest governorates⁹. Of these trained women, around 11 percent received vocational trainings in their areas of interest¹⁰. Following the completion of vocational trainings, WFP and partner NGOs provided 27 percent of women with a total of about USD 443,000 in revolving microloans¹¹ for the launch/expansion of income-generating activities. To help strengthen national capacities and ensure sustainability, WFP trained loan employees of the 'Takaful' Association, the programme's implementing partner, on lending, financial and accounting systems using agreed standard policies and procedures to ensure efficient management of microloans.

In parallel, a training manual on women's enterprise, marketing and lending was developed by MOSS with the support of WFP through a consultative approach, engaging rural communities, local stakeholders, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), community leaders, and government representatives.

According to joint monitoring conducted by government and NGO partners, about 90 percent of women who launched their income-generating projects with the support of WFP reported an increase in monthly income by up to USD 130, with 35 percent of the projects creating job opportunities for at least one person other than the project owner. Additionally, about 70 percent of women reported that increased income had contributed to their household food security and children's education.

In support of youth employment, WFP and the Ministry of Manpower (MOM) continued the second year of their joint programme which included the provision of vocational trainings [12] to about 600 youth in Upper Egypt. The programme facilitated access to employment and livelihood opportunities thereby addressing root causes of poverty and irregular migration. Mobile training units were deployed to ensure access to both men and women in remote areas. Additionally, both traditional training (such as sewing and embroidery), and less conventional vocational training fields (such as maintenance of solar panels and digital devices) were offered to women. A survey conducted by WFP and MOM showed that 25 percent of trained youth had succeeded in securing jobs, most of them receiving regular employment contracts. The initiative also includes institutional and individual capacity strengthening for the Ministry's vocational centres and trainers, and technical assistance for the establishment of a digital national labour market platform.

According to focus group discussions conducted in Sohag and Qena, youth trainees were overall satisfied with the programme with some recommendations for improvement. Recommendations included the request for the provision of grants to facilitate trainees work in their vocational fields, lengthening the practical component of trainings, and the

mapping of employers in near-by geographical areas.

With the launch of the new CSP for 2023-2028, WFP plans to continue to support national efforts towards digital transformation and investment in human capital by increasing access to quality education, school feeding, cash-based transfers and digitized learning. It will also extend its programmes for the promotion of youth employment and women’s economic empowerment, and the enhancement of local capacities to lead on development initiatives.

Overall, gender was fully integrated in the implementation of activities of Strategic Outcome 1 as evidenced by WFP’s Gender and Age Marker code 4. WFP provided an increased focus on women’s economic empowerment through entrepreneurship and financial services and promoted the adoption of positive social norms conducive to women’s social and economic empowerment through wide-scale SBCC campaigns.

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



Over **100,000** refugees supported to secure their basic food needs through **cash assistance** redeemable from over 140,000 points-of-sales across Egypt



Over **70%** of assisted refugees secured their basic food needs & achieved **acceptable food consumption levels** using WFP cash-assistance



8,500 pregnant & lactating refugee women supported with unconditional **monthly cash assistance** to secure their basic **nutritional needs**

Under Strategic Outcome 2, WFP collaborates with Government, United Nations (UN) agencies, and humanitarian stakeholders, especially the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) to address the food, nutrition and livelihood needs of vulnerable refugees and host community members. Assistance provided under this Strategic Outcome was delivered through two sub-activity types: general food assistance (GFA) for refugees and nutrition support for pregnant and lactating refugee women (PLW). As there are no refugee camps in Egypt, the activities aim to reduce disparities between refugees and host community members, ensuring equal access to food and thus enhancing social cohesion.

WFP's work under this Strategic Outcome contributed to national achievements towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2 through the provision of humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups and towards SDG 17 through WFP's tripartite partnership structure with humanitarian partners, the private sector, and government entities to support those most in need.

WFP maintained notable donor interest with Strategic Outcome 2 attaining over 90 percent of its annual needs-based plan given directed multi-year funds up to Quarter 1 2023. However, given that the majority of received funds were dedicated to GFA, food for training (FFT) activities remained halted throughout the year, while PLW nutrition support was provided for 5 months thanks to dedicated funding from Japan. Overall, the Strategic Outcome benefited from directed and flexible funding and WFP's advanced financing mechanism against USA and German contributions which allowed WFP to avert immediate funding shortages.

In 2022, WFP supported a total of about 112,500 refugees with food and nutrition support as part of its crisis response activities. The redemption rate of assistance remained high throughout the year, at over 96 percent, reflecting positively on the programme's design and implementation as well as on the high level of vulnerability of affected populations.

Through GFA, over 100,000 refugees from nine countries¹ received unrestricted monthly cash-based transfers (CBT) (equivalent to 450 Egyptian Pounds, EGP, per family member). Unrestricted CBT entitlements to refugees were transferred through a cash-card system, associated with a financial service provider. The financial assistance could then be used to redeem food and non-food items at any of the service provider's 140,000 points-of-sales across Egypt. Upon redemption, the cash-card modality is verified against the refugee's identity (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 and allowed beneficiaries to conveniently cash their assistance at their closest retail stores.

In Quarter 3 of 2022, WFP conducted Food Security Outcome Monitoring among a sample of over 200 assisted and non-assisted refugee households. Results showed that over 70 percent of assisted refugees (Syrians and non-Syrians) were found to have acceptable food consumption levels, a slight increase from the previous year by seven percentage points. This percentage dropped significantly among non-beneficiaries, where only about 57 percent reported to have acceptable food consumption scores. The difference in food consumption levels can be attributed to WFP's assistance, as two-thirds of assisted refugees shared that they depended on this assistance as their main source of income for food. When asked about the use of WFP's assistance, about two-thirds of assessed refugees reported its use for the purchase of food only (confirming their high vulnerability to food insecurity), while a third reported its use to also meet other essential needs (rent, electricity, transportation, etc.).

To address challenges in meeting their food needs, all assessed refugee households reported that they had to resort to negative consumption-based coping strategies. The most widely used coping strategy reported, was reliance on less preferred food items, among over 90 percent of non-assisted refugees and among 80 percent of assisted refugees. However, assisted Syrian refugees were found to be less dependent on negative consumption-based coping

strategies² compared to non-Syrian refugees and non-assisted refugees. Assisted Syrian refugee beneficiaries achieved a reduced Coping Strategy Index (CSI) of 10.2, compared to a CSI of 18.1 among non-Syrian refugees and 14.3 for non-beneficiaries.

In addition, the share of food expenditure within the CBT value for assisted refugees also witnessed a slight increase from Quarter 1 of 2022 to Quarter 3 of 2022, reflecting increased economic vulnerability among refugees. Surveyed refugees attributed their increase in food expenditure to the increase in food prices resulting from substantial inflation rates witnessed in Egypt as a result of the conflict in Ukraine and the subsequent global economic crisis. This increase in need for food is expected to continue with the increasing vulnerability of the refugees.

Despite limited funding for this intervention, WFP together with its partners and stakeholders, provided monthly nutrition support (CBT support of EGP 450 per individual) for five months in 2022³, to 8,500 refugee PLW from over 9 countries¹. Assistance was provided as monthly cash top-ups to beneficiaries' electronic cash cards, redeemable for nutritious food and non-food items at retailers. This assistance entailed the continued suspension of the previously required conditionality of periodic primary healthcare visits to reduce PLWs and children's exposure to risks of contracting COVID-19 at healthcare locations. Instead, WFP in partnership with the National Nutrition Institute (NNI)⁴ provided awareness-raising nutrition trainings to promote the health and wellbeing of refugee infants and mothers⁴.

In terms of livelihood support provision, WFP is coordinating with local ministries to build on the success of the previously launched Bedaya Digital online training platform, which enable online trainings and digital skills-building for refugee youths. The platform, launched in 2019, supports Egyptian youths at risk of irregular migration to access jobs and income-generating opportunities through skills-development and vocational training. Additionally, WFP in partnership with the Mohamed Bin Rashed Global Initiatives Foundation and the Ministry of Education and Technical Education, is working on the digital transformation of 12 Syrian community schools teaching the Egyptian curriculum to improve their learning experience.

Looking ahead, WFP aims to secure additional funding for the continuation of GFA, the expansion of nutrition support for PLWs, and the resumption of livelihood activities to support the socio-economic recovery and building self-reliance of affected refugees and host-communities.

With regard to beneficiary targeting, WFP and UNHCR are working to improve the Proxy Means Testing methodology⁵ used for targeting, in collaboration with private sector research centers, to ensure that the most vulnerable are supported. Similarly, WFP is also working towards the adoption of new operational management systems such as SCOPE⁶, NEST platform⁷, biometric verification processes, 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.

Building on accumulated technical expertise and lessons learned through its adoption of the national 'One Refugee Policy'⁸ and its assistance for refugee and host communities, WFP is formulating its Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2028, building on the importance of self-reliance and social cohesion to promote a sustainable humanitarian-development nexus in Egypt.

Gender and age were integrated in the implementation of all activities under Strategic Outcome 2, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code of 3. 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	3

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



Over 29,000 children & their mothers received **unconditional cash top-ups** under the 'Takaful & Karama' programme to meet their basic nutrition needs



Over 1,000 community workers trained on health & nutrition counselling to promote use of **primary health care services**



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



About 2,000 doctors & nurses 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, 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 life-cycle approach to prevent malnutrition among those most at risk, providing nutrition-focused interventions to Egyptian pregnant and lactating women (PLWs), children under 2, and school age children and their families. With this, achievements under this Outcome contribute to Egypt's Vision 2030, National Nutrition Strategy, and progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals.

Relative to previous years, there has been an improvement in funding for nutrition-related programming, with contributions from the German-Egyptian Debt Swap programme and private sector. However, funding has not been sufficient to offset the worsening socio-economic context in the country that threatens to undermine long-term nutrition and human development objectives. In 2022, Strategic Outcome 3 attained funding for about 80 percent of its annual needs-based plan, but late confirmation of these contributions mid-year resulted in challenges in ensuring the continuity of support, and only some 50 percent of needs are forecast to be covered for the coming year. Funding provided focused on direct cash-based transfers to beneficiaries, with challenges faced in securing funds to provide the necessary technical assistance required to complement the transfers.

In 2022, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS) supported about 29,000 PLW and children 0-23 months registered under MOSS's Takaful and Karama social protection programme in 27 governorates with monthly cash-based transfers (a third of planned CSP beneficiaries, yet the full target as identified by the Government¹). The assistance, as part of the First 1,000 Days nutrition programme, was provided in the form of a top-up value to the national 'Takaful and Karama' cash safety net. As of Quarter 2 of 2022, the CBT value (equivalent to a fixed amount of EGP 200) was reduced by 40 percent upon the Ministry's request to ensure alignment with the assistance value already being provided by the Government. A total of about USD 2.9 million in CBT was transferred through the National Post Office which manages about 4,000 collection points nationwide.

As in 2021 (during the COVID-19 pandemic), the previously required conditionality of periodic primary healthcare visits remained suspended, allowing for immediate access to food and nutrition assistance for vulnerable PLW². Nonetheless, WFP supported the capacity strengthening of 400 Healthcare workers from the Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), and over 1,000 MOSS community workers in 2022 (adding to a total of 3,000 trained community workers), through trainings to enhance the delivery of growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, antenatal care, and nutrition counselling services. The trained community workers reached 4.8 million women through home visits, raising awareness among PLWs and delivering health and nutrition counselling.

Despite significant output achievements, WFP monitoring highlighted the importance of the conditionality of regular medical check-ups, needed to achieve the nutrition targets of this Outcome. Monitoring results showed suboptimal dietary habits among children under two and their mothers, where less than 14 percent of assisted children met the requirements for a minimum acceptable diet and more than one third of children met the minimum meal frequency. Moreover, only a third of lactating mothers achieved minimum diet diversity, and three quarters of assisted households

relied on negative consumption-based coping strategies to meet their food needs. Accordingly, WFP is working to integrate nutrition and health care services into national social safety nets, government monitoring, and to launch widespread SBCC activities to bolster nutrition-related practices³.

Additionally, a decentralized evaluation of the 'First 1,000 Days' Programme (from mid-2017 to mid-2021) was conducted. Mirroring similar results, the programme was found to be well aligned with Government and development objectives. However, due to the suspension of the conditionality of medical check-ups, chronic funding shortages, and technically limited data-sharing systems, progress against the programme's health outcomes was limited. In response, WFP and MOSS continue to monitor nutrition assistance, with a view to re-instating the healthcare CBT conditionality once appropriate, and to further invest in national capacity strengthening to promote synchronization and efficiency of nutrition-related national data systems.

With the aim of improving awareness on healthy food and hygiene practices among school age children and adolescents, WFP in partnership with Etisalat Foundation jointly developed 10 videos for school children. The videos were aired on Etisalat's social media platforms reaching 74,000 viewers. Additionally, a related two-week radio campaign reached 11 million listeners⁴. Information, education and communication material were also produced for children and families. Moreover, WFP with funding from German-Egyptian Debt Swap, undertook awareness campaigns on healthy diets through a two-week radio campaign that reached 12 million listeners.

During World Breastfeeding Week, MOHP, WFP, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), and Save the Children held the first Scientific Conference for the General Directorate of Maternal and Child Health. The conference promoted joint advocacy and awareness on breastfeeding, the First 1,000 Days nutrition programme and the Baby Friendly Hospitals Initiative⁵. Moreover, WFP, MOSS and the National Nutrition Institute (NNI) held a series of awareness raising and advocacy sessions for 1,200 doctors and nurses and 800 parents, promoting infant and young child feeding practices.

Based on recommendations of the 2021 Global Food Systems Summit, WFP, in collaboration with UN agencies and NNI, supported MOHP in the update of the National Food and Nutrition Strategy 2022-2030, catalyzing multisectoral action for food and nutrition interventions. Furthermore, WFP provided technical assistance to the formulation and launch of the international '*Initiative on Climate Change Action for Nutrition*' (ICAN) to guide countries to strengthen actions to mitigate impacts of climate change on nutrition and vice versa.

In support of the national Food Subsidy Programme, WFP, the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MOSIT), and NNI, collaborated on the revival of the National Flour Fortification Programme, whereby over 500 millers and Ministry staff were trained on the implementation of fortification within flour mills across 27 governorates. The programme aims to combat iron deficiency anaemia through fortified bread provided to over 70 million Egyptians under the national food subsidy system.

In line with the Presidential '100 Million Healthy Lives' school screening initiative, and National School Feeding Programme, WFP together with the Health Insurance Organization (HIO), MOHP and NNI reviewed and updated protocols for screening, referral and management of malnutrition cases among school age children. WFP also engaged with HIO, NNI and the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE) in strengthening the capacity of about 2,000 doctors and nurses to deliver health and nutrition education sessions on school age and adolescent nutrition to teachers and family members nationwide.

In 2022, WFP was able to 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, the National School Feeding Programme, school screening initiative, and the Food Systems Summit.

WFP will continue to support evidence generation and the strengthening of data systems to better inform national food security and nutrition interventions and will build on the launch of the ICAN initiative to integrate climate change and nutrition-sensitive interventions within the upcoming WFP Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2028. WFP will also support the reintroduction of the conditionality of maternal and child monitoring at primary healthcare units to achieve the programme's long-term nutrition goal and allow for the early detection and prevention of malnutrition.

Gender was 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 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 all community members to make informed decisions on their health and nutrition.

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



Over **68,000 men & women** strengthened their **capacity to adapt to risks of climatic changes** & to **improve their agricultural productivity & livelihoods**



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



Over 3,000 farmers increased **productivity** by **40%** & reduced **agricultural costs** by **20%** through **consolidated agricultural activities**



Over 12,600 rural community members, majority women, provided with **in-kind animal loans** as alternative sources of livelihoods

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 for their livelihood¹, they are particularly vulnerable to the socio-economic impacts of climate change and have 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 to improve the resilience of smallholder farmers in about 90 of the poorest villages (identified under the national 'Decent Life' initiative²) through climate-adaptive improved agricultural and irrigation practices, enhanced market linkages, financial literacy, and diversification of income.

WFP's work under this Strategic Outcome is aligned with development strategies and priorities including the Sustainable Development Goals, Egypt's Vision 2030, and National Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy 2030, among many others³.

In 2022, Strategic Outcome 4 maintained high-levels of funding as per the previous year, with full funding of its needs-based plan. Despite a slow start at the beginning of the year, the level of funding quickly increased thanks to the allocation of several multi-year funds. Multi-year contributions from the Netherlands, Adaptation Fund, BMZ (Germany), and national banks enabled sufficient funding of the Outcome's adjusted implementation plan, with most of the funds allocated to subsequent years. Despite the lack of funding for WFP's share of food assistance-for-assets activities for Bedouin communities, MALR sustained activities related to asset creation using governmental funds in frontier governorates. Overall, the Outcome achieved almost half of its implementation plan, ensuring assistance to the most vulnerable rural communities.

Operationally, WFP and MALR helped strengthen about 68,000 men and women's capacity to adapt to risks of climatic change and to improve their agricultural productivity and livelihoods, surpassing the 2022 planned target (of 66,700 beneficiaries).

MALR and WFP provided over 3,000 smallholder farmers with capacity-strengthening support to consolidate agricultural activities covering about 3,000 acres of land in group holdings of some 10 to 20 farmers each to maximize production and economies of scale. The consolidated land plots were cultivated with highly productive varieties of heat-tolerant crops of wheat, sorghum, maize, and sugarcane, contributing to a 40 percent increase in productivity and reducing agricultural costs by 20 percent due to increased economies of scale.

Towards enhancing agricultural infrastructure and promoting communal ownership, newly established water users' associations managing 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 and minimizing conflicts related to water management. Moreover, the cement-lining of mud canals and the utilization of solar-powered

irrigation pumps reduced irrigation time by 80 percent.

Given the increasing effects of climate change with erratic weather changes, WFP supported the continued operationalization of a simple early warning system introduced and jointly managed by MALR and Community Development Associations (CDAs) in 75 rural communities. The system allowed CDAs to obtain reliable weather data and provide timely information and technical advice to farmers to undertake needed adaptation measures and reduce production losses in extreme weather spells.

To diversify the livelihoods smallholder farmers, WFP supported over 12,600 rural community members, the majority of which are women, with a total of 25,000 in-kind loans of heat-tolerant breeds of ducks, chicken and goats. Women were prioritized for loans to promote alternative livelihood opportunities given cultural norms that limit their engagement in on-farm activities. Veterinary services, training and technical assistance on animal nutrition were provided by local partners to ensure sustainable animal production. The revolving in-kind loans managed by participating CDAs helped diversify rural households' source of income.

Similarly, agro-processing techniques were implemented to diversify and augment farmers' income and reduce agricultural waste. Following the success of its pilot agricultural waste recycling initiative, WFP trained about 800 farmers on the production of 180 silage units using dedicated machinery. While providing income support, the silage units also offered employment opportunities to CDA members and daily workers who sustained the units' operations. Moreover, 120 small agricultural businesses were supported with various other tools, machinery and equipment for enhanced development of agricultural land, planting, harvesting and primary processing.

In 2022, WFP, in partnership with the Central Bank of Egypt, National Bank of Egypt, and Banque Misr, continued the implementation of the 'Innovative Finance Project' offering a package of financial diversity interventions addressing barriers preventing smallholder farmers from achieving economic and financial viability. In 2022, the project ultimately increased the share of the agriculture sector in investments and public spending by supporting 85,000 rural community members in agri-business and financial literacy⁴. Smallholder farmers in the most vulnerable communities were supported through financial literacy trainings (allowing their access to banking services), technical support on enhanced agricultural practices, improved infrastructure to facilitate profitable agricultural business models, the legalization of farming contracts for agricultural land, as well as the establishment of a database for CDAs to monitor data on smallholders' production.

Based on WFP and MALR's joint monitoring of smallholders' support activities, 55 percent of targeted communities improved their capacity to adapt to climate shocks and manage climate risks (Climate Capacity Score). This reflected a continued reduction from previous years as some communities reported decreased access to animal micro-insurance services at local veterinary clinics⁵. Nonetheless, the majority of assessed communities reported to continue benefiting from 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 and economic resilience.

Given the temporary halt of food assistance for assets activities due to lack of funding, it is worth noting that sustained benefits from enhanced communal assets (Asset-Benefit Indicator score) in the previously supported Red Sea governorates were not monitored in 2022⁶.

To ensure effective implementation under this outcome, WFP continued to engage and partner with governmental and local entities, under the national 'Decent Life' initiative. 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 joint planning activities. The capacity of local CDAs was strengthened through trainings, enabling them to implement and sustain activities at the village level.

In 2022, Egypt's hosting of the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27) offered a strategic opportunity wherein WFP showcased the Government's and WFP's successful rural climate adaptive development model and advocated for additional resources to expand the successful model⁷.

With the launch of the new WFP Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2028, WFP seeks to increase investments (physical and human assets) in the resilience building of rural communities with a focus on priority villages under the "Decent Life" Presidential Initiative and in improving the value chain of strategic crops in response to the current economic crises. In doing so, WFP and its partners will continue working through community-based organizations to further enhance sustainability and the promotion of activities at the local level. Additionally, WFP aims to expand collaboration and innovative programming in the area of agricultural and financial technology.

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

In 2022, CDAs were reported to be recognized as a safe place for all community members, especially women, encouraging the inclusion of all community members and the sharing of feedback and concerns.

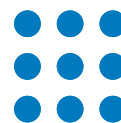
WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

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



450 community schools benefited from 'The **Digital School**' initiative with personalized digital learning tools powered by artificial intelligence



500 vulnerable women, economically empowered through access to the digital e-commerce platform '**Ayadi Misr**'



Established the **Smart Egyptian Agri-Map**, helping predict the production & cultivated areas of strategic crops



Established **geospatial data systems** & trained government staff for **enhanced monitoring & delivery** of development programmes

Building on the alignment of WFP Egypt's 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) with national development priorities, Strategic Outcome 5 emphasizes support to the Egyptian Government, WFP's primary partner in-country. While maintaining and expanding on current national partnerships, this Outcome established new partnerships in support of development interventions in food and nutrition security.

Under this Outcome, WFP provided technical and capacity-strengthening support to national government entities, improving institutional capacity to adopt technological solutions in education and information collection, management and analysis; strengthening supply chains; and operationalizing mechanisms for knowledge-sharing. These activities helped inform development efforts for vulnerable communities, and progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Egypt's Vision 2030¹.

In 2022, Strategic Outcome 5 witnessed an increase in the level of funding of its needs-based plan compared to previous years. Thanks to multi-year funds from the Italian and German-Egyptian Debt Swap Programmes, WFP fully resourced its needs-based plan and implementation plan of which about 44 percent was expensed due to delays in the receipt of funds and protracted procurement procedures. Allocated multilateral and multi-year contributions were channeled towards Activity 6. As for Activity 7, WFP supported the Government of Egypt in hosting South-South cooperation initiatives through the Luxor Centre for knowledge sharing and innovation to document successful national development interventions². The activity received funding from the African Union.

In line with Egypt's digital transformation agenda, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE) to increase accessibility to quality digital education in rural areas. Building upon MOETE and WFP's successful 'Community Hubs' model³ and the partnership with MOETE and Mohammed Bin Rashed Al Maktoum Global Initiatives, WFP expanded 'The Digital School' initiative to 450 community schools. The initiative employed personalized digital learning tools powered by artificial intelligence (AI) to bridge the gap in learning among students in community and public schools. As part of the initiative's development track, 120 teachers received the Digital Educator international certificate from Arizona State University.

Promoting women's economic inclusion, the Ministry of Local Development (MOLD) and E-finance in partnership with WFP supported activities under the 'Ayadi Misr' e-commerce platform⁴, which supports digital/online marketing of handicrafts produced by women to expand their market and consequently improve their livelihoods and food security. About 500 representatives from 10 governorates were trained on the use of the platform for commercial transactions, supply and trade, all while promoting local heritage and providing linkages to multiple development programmes. The platform was featured as a rising model in several international and national exhibitions (such as 'Torathna' and 'Ayadina').

To enhance national data accessibility, WFP supported partner ministries in the establishment of geospatial platforms for enhanced strategic decision-making. In collaboration with the Ministry of Manpower, WFP developed the Ministry's geospatial platform to provide updates on its services and projects in vocational training, employment, safety, and occupational health. WFP supported the development of the Smart Egyptian Agri-Map⁵ of the Ministry of Agriculture

and Land Reclamation (MALR) with an integrated geoportal platform using remote sensing, AI, and machine learning prediction models to predict the production and cultivated area of strategic crops. Additionally, WFP facilitated the digital transformation process of MALR's Executive Agency for Comprehensive Development Projects through the establishment of a website application, presenting activities' impact on Egypt's vulnerable groups.

Similarly, together with MOLD, WFP established the second phase of the geospatial portal to monitor governmental service delivery under the national 'Decent Life' initiative⁶. WFP also supported MOETE in the development of the second phase of its geodatabase, mapping strategic development indicators and school locations nationwide for the management of school feeding operations. Additionally, WFP complemented the establishment of tools and platforms of the aforementioned Ministries with technical staff-capacity strengthening support.

In enhancing national supply chains, WFP and the National Nutrition Institute (NNI), further developed the national web-based platform for special food monitoring and registration processes. Moreover, 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. In partnership with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MOSIT), WFP supported the integration of the national wheat supply chain management system within new national digital systems.

In the framework of Egypt's Presidency of the 27th United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27), WFP supported the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development's (MOPEd) National Initiative of Green and Smart Projects by serving as a member of the judging panel evaluating the competing 6,000 projects, and in providing mentoring, and financial support for the advancement of the projects. Overall, the initiative promoted the inclusion of youth and innovations in addressing climate-related challenges in urban and rural communities, and informed the development of an investment map for green smart projects.

Despite the year's economic challenges, the Government of Egypt and WFP remained invested in South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTC) with neighbouring and African countries towards the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the SDGs. Building on a strategic partnership with MALR and a Presidential Decree (No. 398 in 2020) for the establishment of Luxor Center for Innovation and Knowledge Sharing, WFP advocated for increased visibility and use of the Center by facilitating two exchange visits for high-level delegations from the governments of Madagascar and Cameroon. The exchange visits involved the sharing of innovative models, and best practices based on Egypt's institutional expertise and political commitment to support African initiatives, as well as high-level meetings with leading figures of Egypt's Government to explore areas of collaboration.

In addition, WFP and MALR's International Center for Agriculture hosted an exchange programme on proven sustainable rural development methodologies at the Luxor Center for Innovation and Knowledge Sharing for trainees from over 10 African countries. The training promoted the exchange of expertise on modern irrigation and agro-processing techniques, climate-adaptive rural development and other interventions through theoretical sessions and field visits.

In 2022, WFP achieved a Partnership Index Score of 12, a notable increase from the previous year, indicating a high-level of active engagement and collaboration with Government entities, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society, private sector and academia. This increase was attributed to improved levels of engagement among partners following the COVID-19 pandemic.

Moving forward, WFP and Government partners will continue and scale-up initiatives aimed at innovation, technological capacity strengthening, and South-South cooperation to advance food security, nutrition and social protection, women's economic empowerment and strengthened socio-economic recovery. As a cornerstone of WFP's current and upcoming CSP for 2023-2028, WFP will continue to ensure the sustainability and national ownership of planned interventions through alignment within national and international 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 code 3 through equal participation of women and men in capacity strengthening activities, and the establishment of decision-support systems, e-marketing platforms (in support of women in rural areas), and sex-disaggregated national data dashboards 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	3

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

In 2022 Egypt maintained its standing in the 2022 Global Gender Gap Report, ranking at 129 of 156 countries. While this ranking reflects some improvements in political empowerment of women, it also highlights large disparities in educational attainment and economic empowerment, translating into income gaps that contribute to women's vulnerability to food and nutrition insecurity.

To address these challenges, WFP expanded collaborations to achieve progress towards national strategies for the empowerment of Egyptian women by 2030 through nutrition support, economic empowerment, advocacy and awareness raising activities.

Together with the Ministry of Social Solidarity, WFP's livelihood support activities continued to economically empower over 6,400 Egyptian women with trainings and microloans. The programme helped 80 percent of women increase their average monthly income by EGP 2,000 (USD 70), allowing them to better meet their basic needs and those of their families. Similarly, about 25,000 rural women receiving in-kind loans and involved in agro-processing activities noted improvements in their income. In addition, WFP developed a training manual on women enterprise tailored to promote women's participation in culturally unconventional jobs based on labour market needs.

Building on the 'Gender Equality Debates Programme' launched in 2021, WFP, the Ministry of Education and Technical Education, and National Council for Women developed a debates manual comprising of contributions from gender, education, and debates experts. The programme aims to foster gender equality and inclusion within targeted communities, with a special emphasis on children and educators, adopting new positive behaviors. Once approved by the Ministry, the manual will be used to promote awareness on gender inequality issues through debates, engaging teachers and elementary school students

To promote food security and nutrition, WFP provided unconditional cash-based transfers to families of community school students (who were mostly girls)¹, pregnant and lactating women (PLW), and vulnerable refugees, especially women-headed households, children, and unaccompanied minors. WFP also supported the Government in nutrition-related awareness-raising, and training programmes, targeting mothers, fathers, families, and entire communities². WFP and government partners also dedicated resources to addressing negative social norms pertaining to stigmatization and gender inequity in rural communities through the "Waei" initiative³.

According to post-distribution monitoring, an increased number of assisted (Syrian and non-Syrian) refugee households reported that decisions were jointly made by men and women, indicating improvements in decision-making dynamics since 2021. Similarly, a slight improvement was shown among assisted households of community school students where about 49 percent households reported joint decision-making processes compared to 47 percent in 2021.

Marking a unique collaboration, WFP and Seven Circles consultancy's 'Empowering Through' initiative launched a first-of-its-kind cookbook, titled "Empowering Women through Cooking - Egypt". The book emphasizes the importance of women empowerment for sustainable development and food security through recipes of 54 women and women-led success stories [4]. A portion of the book sales profits was used to further expand on WFP livelihoods activities for women in underprivileged, rural communities.

WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023 holds a Gender and Age Marker score of 3, indicating gender integration 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 2022, WFP sought to advance and maintain two-way beneficiary communications by bolstering community feedback mechanisms (CFM), amplifying community involvement on a local level and participatory decision-making to inform programme design, monitoring, and implementation. Consequently, WFP strengthened means to ensure the safety and dignity, meaningful access, accountability, and participation and empowerment of assisted communities.

WFP's continued adoption of the unconditional and unrestricted cash-based transfer (CBT) modality positively contributed to the safety of assisted refugees and local community members. Monthly CBTs were provided through the use of 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 140,000 points of sales. 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 unrestricted modality helped promote dignity and empowerment of assisted communities by allowing them to purchase food and non-food items of their choice.

Beneficiaries were given ample time to redeem their assistance at contracted retail stores, strategically located in areas populated by assisted refugees and local communities, thereby limiting over-crowding, as well as costs and safety risks related to long commutes. During card distributions, crowd control measures and trained security guards oversaw safe collection of assistance with priority given to the elderly, people with disabilities, pregnant women, and children. Separate waiting areas, lines for data processing, and card collection points for women and men were also set up. WFP on-site monitoring teams were also present to monitor and address protection-related issues and the hotline helped ensure safe reporting of cases of exploitation/abuse.

According to WFP monitoring, almost all of assessed families of community school students, assisted pregnant and lactating women, and refugees did not encounter challenges that hindered their safety, access or affected their dignity while receiving their assistance. Similar to previous years, this feedback confirmed highly positive results of the protection of beneficiaries.

To ensure meaningful access to WFP services, WFP responded positively to requests for the rescheduling of training activities for rural women and mothers of community school students, ensuring their safety and avoiding having them walk home late. Convenient locations for training venues were selected through a consultative process. In some conservative communities, women-only sessions were held to ensure their participation in training and awareness-raising sessions.

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 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 information among assisted groups, and perceived programme weaknesses and strengths.

In 2022, WFP maintained various CFMs and accountability channels to ensure beneficiaries' strong familiarity with WFP's assistance modality and to provide 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 (on 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 use of in-school tablets provided through 'Community Hubs' [1] for the timely exchange of information and data collection.

In 2022, all hotline calls were recorded and analysed using an interactive voice response system. WFP and partner staff provided feedback and assistance to 95 percent of the received calls. Dashboards to track beneficiary requests and bottlenecks were monitored daily, with hotline and Facebook feedback reports shared internally for each assistance cycle. Feedback pertaining to programmatic work, retailer's 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.

Despite enhanced WFP feedback mechanisms, post-distribution monitoring revealed a reduction in assisted refugee communities' awareness of their entitlements compared to the previous year. To address this, WFP undertook Facebook live sessions, and disseminated information and Q&As to refugee community leaders to disseminate among target groups. Similarly, findings evidenced a similar decline in the level of awareness among community school beneficiaries compared to last year. This can be attributed to short gaps in assistance (due to lack of funds) during summer which caused uncertainty among beneficiaries on their entitlements. To address this, WFP strengthened awareness through community engagement and information sharing through SMS, field visits and face-to-face sessions with teachers. 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. WFP's monitoring results highlighted the need to strengthen communications on the eligibility criteria for CBT assistance, and that only a third of the sample respondents were aware of the CBT value. As such, WFP relayed this feedback to the Ministry, and to the Egyptian Post Office, while providing technical support for the strengthening of the Government's SMS notification system.

In regard to beneficiary satisfaction, assessed refugees reported difficulty in meeting their food needs given increase in prices of food commodities and consequently the decreasing purchasing power of assistance. This resulted in a 10 percent decrease in satisfaction levels among assisted refugees in comparison to levels in 2021. WFP is regularly monitoring markets and commodity prices to ensure adequate assistance that meets beneficiaries most basic needs.

In preparation for WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan 2023-2028, WFP undertook beneficiary and partner consultations to develop a community engagement strategy, identifying new entry points to mainstream accountability and inclusion efforts in upcoming programmes.

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 change¹.

To address environmental these challenges, WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation in contributing towards Egypt's National Agricultural Strategy 2030 and the Climate Change Strategy 2050 by supporting smallholder farmers, and promoting climate change adaptation and mitigation, and environmental protection measures.

To strengthen smallholder farmers' capacity to adapt and mitigate the effects of environmental challenges, WFP and MALR supported smallholders through the rehabilitation of assets, promotion of agri-technologies and diversification of income sources. Building on achievements of the programme from previous years, WFP mobilized additional resources to scale-up and expand climate-focused activities to 100 additional villages².

Among implemented activities, land consolidation efforts increased land availability 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 up to 35 percent. WFP also established a pilot-plant for waste-management where agricultural waste was recycled to silage, serving as nutritious animal fodder.

In the run-up to the 27th United Nations (UN) Climate Change conference (COP27) hosted by the Egyptian Government, WFP held the Food Security Symposium to address the role of AgriTech, Social Protection and FinTech in climate change and food security. Given the theme of environmental protection, all event branding was developed using upcycled material³. Moreover, during COP27, WFP showcased results of its rural climate-adaptive development programmes, participated in a number of high visibility side-events, and joined strategic international and continental initiatives launched by the Egyptian Presidency, highlighting WFP's contributions to achieving national climate ambitions⁴.

In 2022, WFP screened all activities and field level agreements to ensure that WFP programmes 'do no harm' and that environmental and social sustainability are well-incorporated in programme implementation. Over the year, WFP's turn to paper-less solutions promoted green and sustainable means to delivering cash assistance. WFP's assistance was distributed through single cash-cards for each beneficiary. WFP also increasingly adopted technology use through digitization, particularly through 'Community Hubs'⁵, helping reduce production of paper-based material for activities.

With the continued adoption of staff's hybrid working modality, WFP economized consumption of energy 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 the use of reusable plastics to protect the environment and enhance hygienic standards.

Climate change & food security



Year 2022 was of notable focus on climate change with Egypt leading as Presidency and host of the 27th Conference of Parties (COP27) to the United Nations (UN) Framework Convention on Climate Change. The two-week conference, held in Sharm El-Sheikh, welcomed over 33,000 registered attendees, the second-highest attendance in the history of the conference.

With a delegation led by the WFP Executive Director, WFP participated in COP27, advocating for people on the frontlines of the climate crisis and positioning WFP as a partner for climate action. COP27 was the first global climate conference where food, food systems and food security were featured as key themes, with three dedicated pavilions, an Adaptation and Agriculture thematic day, and several focused side events.

Among key pre-COP27 events, WFP Egypt and the Ministry of International Cooperation (MOIC) co-hosted **the Food Security Symposium**, bringing together over 350 attendees including members of the Government, donor community, private sector, academia and start-ups. The Symposium gained nation-wide recognition as one of the year's notable events with sessions focused on advancing the role of AgriTech, Social Protection and FinTech in addressing climate change and food insecurity¹.

In the run-up to COP27, WFP Egypt worked to reinforce the link between climate and food security, publishing advocacy content with **WFP Ambassador and film star, Hend Sabry**², and **WFP Special Advisor, Elizabeth Nyamayaro**³, who visited WFP operations on-ground and witnessed the transformative impact of WFP's climate interventions on vulnerable communities in Upper Egypt. WFP also facilitated **several media field visits**, introducing local and international news entities to WFP's programmes in country. Parallel to this, WFP launched its crowdfunding campaign on **WFP's global ShareTheMeal application**, allowing users to contribute directly to WFP's climate adaptation interventions in Upper Egypt⁴.

Following this, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE) launched the **'My Future in Colour' art exhibition**, featuring drawings produced by WFP-supported community school students on the theme of climate change. The exhibition, launched at the Museum of Egyptian Civilization and hosted at Art Talks gallery, also involved a collaboration with Doodle Factory, a local brand that supports children in need, on the production of a kit made of up-cycled material and inspired by students' drawings.

Coinciding with COP27, WFP rolled-out **a campaign at Sharm El Sheikh airport**, welcoming COP attendees with WFP branding, featuring supported communities in Upper Egypt.

Over the span of the two weeks, WFP showcased its rural development and climate adaptation interventions and success models⁵ at its own **dedicated exhibition space** and was featured at **MOETE's exhibition space** with the showing of photos from WFP's school feeding programme and Community Hubs⁶.

Towards promoting a unified One UN presence, WFP also contributed to **the One UN Pavilion**, led by the UN team in Egypt, with the organization of two side events. The side-events included a WFP-led panel discussions on **'Environmentally Sustainable Solutions to Climate Change Impact on Vulnerable Communities in Egypt and other African Countries'**, and a second one on *'Innovation for Food Security and Climate Adaptation'* co-organized with the UN Development Programme. The panel discussions engaged partners across various sectors including donors,

senior government officials, private sector entities and beneficiaries, putting forth tested models and experiences in addressing climate challenges and promoting partnerships for innovative and sustainable green solutions.

WFP also engaged significantly in several COP Presidency initiatives, including the **Food and Agriculture Sustainability Transition initiative**⁷, the **Decent Life for Africa Initiative**, the **African Women Climate Action Initiative, Initiative for Climate Change and Nutrition**, and the **launch of the Egyptian National Nutrition Strategy**. Along with the WFP Innovation Accelerator, WFP Egypt also supported the first-ever COP start-up competition, **ClimaTech Run**⁸, to encourage youth innovation for climate.

Furthermore, WFP was invited to participate in other side events with donor partners, including Alex Bank, the Adaptation Fund, African Union Development Agency, among others, as key speakers and panelists in sessions focused on the role of innovations, digitalization, South-South Cooperation, agri-business and financing for development.

These contributions helped advocate for thematic fundraising and highlighted WFP's comparative advantage to support the Government in managing climate risks and their impacts on sustainable food systems and to help realize national climate goals. Looking ahead, WFP seeks to access newly announced climate financing based on its successful models of climate adaptation and its integrated rural development programme.

Data Notes

Overview

[Note on Beneficiaries by Programme Areas] No beneficiaries were reached through 'asset creation and livelihood' support due to lack of funding for food assistance for assets activities.

[Note on Annual Food Transfer chart] Starting 2019, WFP transitioned to providing all food commodity take-home entitlements (rice, oil and flour) under Strategic Outcome 1 in the form of cash-based transfers, hence no take-home food commodities were provided in 2022. As for Strategic Outcome 4, the planned commodities were not distributed due to lack of funding for 'Food Assistance for Assets' activities.

[Note on 'Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher' chart] Following the COVID-19 pandemic, WFP Egypt transitioned to providing all food assistance in the form of cash transfers and suspended the use of vouchers. This accounts for the significant high achievement rate against the planned cash transfer amount and the low rate against the planned value voucher.

[1] In 2022, WFP reached 27 percent of planned beneficiaries due to limited funding that did not allow reach to public school students, the full target of community school students, beneficiaries under Food Assistance for Assets activities, and full implementation of nutrition activities for Egyptians.

[2] In partnership with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education and Mohammed Bin Rashed Al Maktoum Global Initiatives, 'The Digital School' initiative employs personalized digital learning tools powered by artificial intelligence to bridge the learning gap among students in community and public schools.

[3] Refugees from Syria, Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Eretria, Ethiopia, Libya, and Somalia.

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

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

[5] The 'Decent Life' (also known as 'Haya Kareema' in Arabic) Initiative was launched in January 2019, to provide a decent life for the most vulnerable groups nationwide. The Presidential Initiative is a priority integrated development model which all Ministries and development agencies are geared towards.

[6] The "Waei" ('awareness in Arabic) initiative is led by the Ministry of Social Solidarity and aims to address social protection issues among families registered within the Takaful and Karama programme. The initiative covers issues of child marriage, female genital mutilation, health and education, rights of people living with disabilities, and the economic empowerment of the most marginalized families.

[7] Line Ministries include: the Ministry of Manpower, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Ministry of Local Development, and Ministry of Education and Technical Education.

[8] For more information of WFP's engagement at COP27 please refer to the '27th Climate Change Conference' section of this report.

Context and Operations

[1] Egypt's Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics

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

[3] The EGP rate increased from 15.7 to 18.2 EGP to the USD in March 2022 and continued to increase to 23 by end of October 2022 and to 24.7 by end-December 2022. Source: UN Source Treasury - UN Operational Rates of Exchange.

[4] An increase in food prices from 10.1 percent in January 2022 to 24.6 percent in August 2022.

[5] Growth of 3.3 percent in 2020/2021 according to the World Bank Group, 2021.

[6] Egypt Family Health Survey 2021.

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

[8] 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.

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

[10] In Egypt, agricultural lands are typically fragmented, with a single holding portioned off into multiple plots divided by a neighbouring proprietor's lands, irrigation or drainage canals.

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

Partnerships

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

[2] Outcomes of the Food Security Symposium are captured on the Symposium's public platform here: www.EgyptFoodSecuritySymposium2022.com

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

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

[5] UN Secretariat, UN Women, UNDP-CB, UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, UNICC.

[6] "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.

[7] 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 achievements of any single agency.

CSP Financial Overview

[Note on non-SO specific funds] Non-SO specific funds were not used up in 2022 as they are committed to upcoming years and are earmarked to Direct Support Costs to be expended in the coming years.

[1] The CSP's annual NBP was funded at 76 percent (2021), 61 percent (2020), and 67 percent (2019).

[2] The German-Egyptian Debt Swap was received in July 2022 for EUR 26 million to be spent by December 2024.

[3] For more information of WFP's engagement at COP27 please refer to the '27th Climate Change Conference' section of this report.

Strategic outcome 01

[Note on outcomes] Data for outcomes associated with school attendance and take-home entitlements (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 given the continued suspension of the conditionality of 80 percent school attendance for CBT.

[Note on outputs] The indicator value of C.4*.1 'Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training' (1658) includes the trained 325 school feeding staff, 725 local admin unit staff and 608 schoolteachers under the Waei campaign. Additionally, indicator A.1.13 planned value of 500 was exceeded with 700 women reached through microloans due to the EGP devaluation against the USD which allowed for the provision of more loans to more women.

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

[2] The 'Decent Life' (also known as 'Haya Kareema' in Arabic) Initiative was launched in January 2019, with an aim to provide a decent life for the most vulnerable groups nationwide. The Presidential Initiative is a priority integrated development model which all Ministries and development agencies are geared towards.

[3] The 11 governorates are: Giza, Fayoum, Beni Suef, Minya, Sohag, Assiut, Qena, Luxor, Aswan, Sharqeya and Matrouh.

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

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

[5] Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, CBT assistance was conditional to 80 percent of a child's monthly school attendance, however, the conditionality was since then removed given the difficult socio-economic challenges sustained.

[6] 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.

[7] The Digital School' initiative employs personalized digital learning tools powered by artificial intelligence to bridge the learning gap among students in community and public schools. For more information on 'The Digital School' initiative, please refer to the 'Strategic Outcome 5' section of this report.

[8] Such as girl marriage, female genital mutilation, exclusion of people with disabilities, gender roles and decision making, among others.

[9] The 7 governorates are: Minya, Qena, Fayoum, Beni Suef, Assiut, Luxor, and Matrouh.

[10] Vocational trainings were provided in various fields such as hairdressing, sewing and alteration, food processing, soap making, and baking.

[11] Microloans range in value between USD 130 – 650.

[12] TVET in the areas of hospitality, sewing and tailoring, solar power, electricity works, maintenance of digital devices and air conditioning and cooling.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] Countries include Syria, Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Eritria, Ethiopia, Libya, and Somalia.

[2] Such negative consumption-based coping strategies include reducing the number of meals, borrowing or relying on the help of relatives or friends, reducing meal portions and reducing quantities consumed by adults so children can have more to eat. The results indicated that, for both assisted and non-assisted refugees, the most frequently utilized consumption-based coping strategy was reliance on less preferred and less expensive food.

[3] In the months of January, February, September, October, and December 2022.

[4] Given the temporary halt of the associated conditionality of healthcare visits, data for outcomes associated with nutrition activities (Minimum Dietary Diversity, Minimal Acceptable Diet score, coverage of nutrition interventions, and portion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions) were not assessed due to unavailability of required data.

[5] Proxy-Means Testing was developed to generate a score for refugees as a proxy for vulnerability, 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 a composite index that serve as a proxy for welfare levels.

[6] SCOPE is WFP's beneficiary and transfer management web-based application used for beneficiary registrations, intervention setups, distribution planning, transfers and distribution reporting.

[7] NEST platform is a WFP approved solution for Automated and Secure File Transfer with partners.

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

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The number of reached beneficiaries is based on the actual numbers of the 1,000 Days beneficiaries registered under the Government's Takaful and Karama programme in 2022 for which WFP's assistance was directed to as per the Government's request. This accounts for the USD 3.2 million that was expended out of the planned CBT value of USD 12 million which was set during the beginning of the Country Strategic Plan (in July 2018), at a time when the number of beneficiaries to be targeted by the Government was expected to be larger (100,000 instead of 30,000).

[2] It should be noted that nutrition-focused outcome monitoring under this Strategic Outcome did not take place in 2022 as the CBT conditionally of health-care visits was temporarily removed due to the pandemic, hence not allowing for nutrition-data collection and monitoring.

[3] About three-quarters of households relied on less preferred foods and reduced the adults' food consumption to allow for children to eat, while almost two thirds of households reduced the portion size of meals.

[4] Listeners reached numbers were achieved as a result of focused targeting on specific groups such as female adults and their children whose interests align with the radio programme, as well as broadcasting the advertisement during prime-time viewing. Links to social media content and radio jingle: My plate (<https://www.facebook.com/etisalat.foundation.eg/videos/434817272171575/>), Food Safety (<https://www.facebook.com/etisalat.foundation.eg/videos/1523651101386911/>) and Anaemia 1 (<https://www.facebook.com/etisalat.foundation.eg/videos/1075750763075771/>)

[5] UNICEF and WHO launched the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative to encourage health facilities worldwide to better support breastfeeding.

Strategic outcome 04

[Note on outputs] For output indicator C.5*.2: 'Number of training sessions/workshop organized', WFP surpassed the planned value as WFP scaled up its smallholders' livelihoods resilience activities to additional communities in Quarter 3 of 2022, engaging additional government entities and NGOs. However, the actual number reached under indicator C.4*.1 was less than planned as implementation involved the participation of key officials and NGOs members only. Regarding indicator F.153 and G. 10.1, WFP surpassed planned values in 2022, as there was higher demand for WFP support in light of increasing livelihoods shocks which impacted the productive capacities of smallholders in target communities.

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

[2] The 'Decent Life' (also known as 'Haya Kareema' in Arabic) Initiative was launched in January 2019, to provide a decent life for the most vulnerable groups nationwide. The Presidential Initiative is a priority integrated development model which all Ministries and development agencies are geared towards.

[3] Other development strategies include: The National Water Resource Strategy 2050, 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.

[4] The implementation of the project led to a boost in agricultural returns for smallholder farmers from 50 villages possessing a total of 10,000 acres. An analysis of the returns from major crops reveals that sorghum demonstrated an Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of 22.7 percent and Benefit-Cost Ratio (BCR) of 0.38 percent. Wheat, too, demonstrated a positive IRR of 28 percent and BCR of 0.28 percent. Soybean, however, delivered an IRR of 16.9 percent and BCR of 0.37 percent. Lastly, sesame recorded an IRR of 24.1 percent and BCR of 0.27 percent.

[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 2022, 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 production of jams and handicrafts.

[7] For more information of WFP's engagement at COP27 please refer to the '27th Climate Change Conference' section of this report.

Strategic outcome 05

[Note on outcomes] The Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessment was last undertaken by WFP Egypt in 2016. In 2022, WFP started a case study on the national school feeding programme in Egypt, which will feed into a SABER exercise to be implemented within the first year of the upcoming Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2028.

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

[2] Official name of the Centre: 'Luxor Coordination Centre for Knowledge Sharing and Innovation to Promote Resilience in Upper Egypt'. Through this Center, WFP in partnership with MALR and other governmental entities, facilitates the exchange of best practices and innovations among governmental, civil society, academia, and neighbouring countries.

[3] 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.

[4] Link to Ayadi Misr platform here: <https://ayadymisr.com/>

[5] Link to Smart Egyptian Agri-Map: <https://esrinea-isd.maps.arcgis.com/apps/dashboards/6c736f09aed849d6a22f23f105366450>

[6] The 'Decent Life' (also known as 'Haya Kareema' in Arabic) Initiative was launched in January 2019, to provide a decent life for the most vulnerable groups nationwide. The Presidential Initiative is a priority integrated development model which all Ministries and development agencies are geared towards.

Progress towards gender equality

[1] The majority of children enrolled in community schools are girls who were forced to drop out of school or were never able to join school due to gender inequalities, lack of financial resources, and/or other factors.

[2] For more information on the nutrition-focused interventions please refer to the 'Strategic Outcome 3' section of this report.

[3] The "Waei" ('awareness in Arabic) initiative is led by the Ministry of Social Solidarity and aims to address social protection issues among families registered within the Takaful and Karama programme. The initiative covers issues of child marriage, female genital mutilation, health and education, rights of people living with disabilities, and the economic empowerment of the most marginalized families.

[4] The book has been recognized as a best seller. Link to cookbook launch press release:

<https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-partnership-seven-circles-publish-first-its-kind-cookbook-empower-women-egypt>

Protection and accountability to affected populations

[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.

Environment

[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 UN 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.

[3] This included the use of biodegradable, plant-able invitations, upcycled wood for all branding stands and speaker kits, and an information package on WFP's climate-related interventions printed on recycled paper.

[4] For more information of WFP's engagement at COP27 please refer to the '27th Climate Change Conference' section of this report.

[5] 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.

Climate change & food security

Photo: WFP campaign at Sharm el Sheikh airport for COP27.

© WFP/Egypt

[1] Outcomes of the Food Security Symposium are captured on the Symposium's public platform here: www.EgyptFoodSecuritySymposium2022.com

[2] Link to press release on WFP Ambassador, Hend Sabry's visit –

<https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-goodwill-ambassador-hend-sabry-visits-climate-change-adaptation-projects-egypt>

[3] Links to published content by WFP Special Advisor, Elizabeth Nyamayaro – https://twitter.com/enyamayaro/status/1535179386365718528?s=20&t=hqAjQmIjfSn8IPvo_eMh0Q

[4] Link to WFP Egypt's ShareTheMeal Campaign: <https://sharethemeal.org/campaigns/egypt?hl=en-US>

[5] For more information on the WFP's rural development interventions please refer to the 'Strategic Outcome 4' section of this report.

[6] 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.

[7] The initiative aims to increase climate finance contributions for agriculture and food systems to support the most vulnerable communities.

[8] For more information on the ClimaTech Run visit: <https://climatechrun.com/>

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. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

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 2022 reporting period, disability data has been collected using a variety of approaches; head counts in single activities, disaggregation of data from post distribution monitoring reports (PDMs) and other data sources from UN agencies and National Census data. As standardized 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 standardize 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 :						WFP Contribution (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP Support)					
SDG Indicator	National Results					SDG-related indicator	Direct				Indirect
	Unit	Female	Male	Overall	Year		Unit	Female	Male	Overall	
Prevalence of undernourishment	%			5.1	2020	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) to improve their food security	Number	29,382		29,382	4,831,513
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% wasting	2.9	3.2	3	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	29,382	500	29,882	4,831,513
						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	29,382		29,382	4,831,513
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	32,516	161	32,677	27,932,913
Prevalence of stunting among children under 5 years of age	%	0	0	13	2021	Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with stunting prevention programmes	Number	29,382		29,382	4,831,513
Prevalence of malnutrition among children under 5 years of age, by type (wasting and overweight)	% overweight	10.2	12.9	11.5	2021	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	29,382		29,382	4,831,513

						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (overweight programmes)	Number	32,516	161	32,577	27,932,913
						Number of people reached (by WFP, or by governments or partners with WFP support) with interventions to prevent and treat malnutrition (micronutrient programmes)	Number	29,382		29,382	4,831,513



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	79,000	38,900	117,900	133,920



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

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	Overall	Year		Unit	Overall	
Dollar value of financial and technical assistance (including through North-South, South-South and triangular cooperation) committed to developing countries	US\$	32	2022	Dollar value (within WFP portfolio) of technical assistance and country capacity strengthening interventions (including facilitation of South-South and triangular cooperation)	US\$	15,000	

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	643,194	159,485	25%
	female	816,806	232,968	29%
	total	1,460,000	392,453	27%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	17,882	5,460	31%
	female	17,375	5,259	30%
	total	35,257	10,719	30%
24-59 months	male	41,512	15,238	37%
	female	38,975	14,382	37%
	total	80,487	29,620	37%
5-11 years	male	263,082	31,564	12%
	female	316,153	49,742	16%
	total	579,235	81,306	14%
12-17 years	male	88,633	28,430	32%
	female	97,407	46,697	48%
	total	186,040	75,127	40%
18-59 years	male	207,345	69,658	34%
	female	324,638	108,587	33%
	total	531,983	178,245	34%
60+ years	male	24,740	9,135	37%
	female	22,258	8,301	37%
	total	46,998	17,436	37%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,322,000	279,648	21%
Refugee	138,000	112,805	82%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	50,000	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	100,000	29,382	29%
School based programmes	1,172,000	250,266	21%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	138,000	112,805	81%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic Outcome 01			
High Energy Biscuits	6,854	653	10%
Rice	5,760	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	530	0	0%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Vegetable Oil	13	0	0%
Wheat Flour	160	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	1,742,400	2,412,290	138%
Value Voucher	8,640,000	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	174,240	28,258,631	16,218%
Value Voucher	39,864,000	715,683	2%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	0	3,178,900	-
Value Voucher	12,000,000	0	0%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			

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	176,854	81,065	
			Male	183,146	86,335	
			Total	360,000	167,400	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	341,000	78,351	
			Male	279,000	37,995	
			Total	620,000	116,346	
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	117,903	0	
			Male	122,097	0	
			Total	240,000	0	
A.2: Food transfers			MT	13,144	653	
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	8,640,000	2,412,290	
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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	21,600	0	
			Male	14,400	0	
			Total	36,000	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	1,645	1,658	
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	100	72	
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	500		

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	
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	800	817

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Attendance rate (new)	Female	92	≥93	≥90				WFP survey
	Male	89	≥90	≥90				WFP survey
	Overall	90	≥91	≥90				WFP survey
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9.95	≤9.95	≤9.95				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.9	≤11.9	≤11.9				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.54	≤11.54	≤11.54				WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	1	≥3	≥3				Secondary data
	Male	8	≥8	≥8				Secondary data
	Overall	3	≥3	≥3				Secondary data
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	82.4	≥82.4	≥82.4			98	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.9	≥86.9	≥86.9			98	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.6	≥84.6	≥84.6			98	WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.7	≤13.7	≤13.7			2	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.4	≤10.4	≤10.4			2	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.1	≤12.1	≤12.1			2	WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.9	≤3.9	≤3.9			0	WFP
	Male	2.7	≤2.7	≤2.7			0	programme monitoring
	Overall	3.3	≤3.3	≤3.3			0	WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	11.5	≤11.5	≤11.5				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.3	≤18.3	≤18.3				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.8	≤16.8	≤16.8				WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	95	≥95	≥95				Secondary data
	Male	95	≥95	≥95				Secondary data
	Overall	95	≥95	≥95				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 capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	3,600	0
			Male	2,400	0
			Total	6,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female	3,600	0
			Male	2,400	0
			Total	6,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female	0	90
			Total	0	90
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	68,640	53,210
			Male	61,360	51,095
			Total	130,000	104,305
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant and lactating women	General Distribution	Female	8,000	8,500
			Total	8,000	8,500
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	40,038,240	28,974,314

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	90	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	9.6	19.6		WFP
	Male	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1	9.16	21.31		programme monitoring
	Overall	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1	9.43	20.07		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	68.3	≥0	≥75	62.5	58.5		WFP
	Male	68.3	≥75	≥75	81.3	55.6		programme monitoring
	Overall	68.3	≥75	≥75	70	57.7		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.7	≤18	≤18	22.9	20.2		WFP
	Male	31.7	≤18	≤18	6.3	25		programme monitoring
	Overall	31.7	≤18	≤18	16.3	21.5		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.5	≤7	≤7	14.6	21.3		WFP
	Male	7.5	≤7	≤7	12.5	19.4		programme monitoring
	Overall	7.5	≤7	≤7	13.8	20.8		WFP programme monitoring

Food Expenditure Share	Female	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7	41.6				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7	56.3				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7	47.5	17.2	6.88		WFP programme monitoring
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	8.91	14.34			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.52	≤11.52	≤11.52	11.6	11.38			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.63	≤11.63	≤11.63	10.88	11.93	12.1		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	84.6	≥88	≥88	73.9	65.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79.4	≥88	≥88	74.6	69.3			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80.6	≥88	≥88	74.4	68.6	79.96		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.5	≤10.1	≤10.1	17.4	22.9			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	17.1	≤8.5	≤8.5	17.5	17			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.2	≤8.8	≤8.8	17.4	18.1	15.6		WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.9	≤1.9	≤1.9	8.7	11.4			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	3.5	≤3.5	≤3.5	7.9	13.7			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.2	≤3.2	≤3.2	8.1	13.3	4.46		WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	5.8	≤5.8	≤5.8	56.5				WFP survey
	Male	18.2	≤18.2	≤18.2	55.5				WFP survey
	Overall	15.4	≤15.4	≤15.4	55.9	15.7	11.36		WFP survey

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	29,382 29,382
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	12,000,000	3,178,900

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	5,037	5,037
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	17	17
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	4,828,200	4,828,200
E*.5: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using media	E*.5.1: Number of people reached through SBCC approaches using mass media (i.e. national TV programme).	Individual	23,000,000	23,000,000
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	74,000	74,000

Outcome Results								
Activity 04: Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months), and support related activities such as awareness raising.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: PLW - Egypt - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Nutrition								
Proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		≥80	≥80	4			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	80	≥80	≥80	4			
Target Group: PLW - Egyptian - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Nutrition								

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	4		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	4		
Target Group: PLW- Egyptian - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Nutrition							
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	52	≥52	≥52	35.9		WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	34.4	≥34.4	≥34.4	15.4		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	30.6	≥30.6	≥30.6	12.18		
	Overall	32.4	≥32.4	≥32.4	13.7		

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 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	

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	6,210	4,685
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	158	170
D: Bedouin communities receive food assistance to create or rehabilitate assets to improve their livelihoods				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
D.2*: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services	D.2*.12: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Productive uses)	Number	4,560	1,085
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	20,775	22,743
F.4*: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)	F.4*.1: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)	Number	1,396	1,307
G: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities to improve their skills, capacities and livelihoods				
Climate adaptation and risk management activities				
G.10: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	G.10.1: Number of people benefiting from assets and climate adaptation practices facilitated by WFP's Risk Management activities	Individual	103,875	113,715
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Female)	Individual	22,820	20,742
G.4*: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP	G.4*.2: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Male)	Individual	2,536	420
G.8*: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8*.4: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through face-to-face communication channels	Number	125,000	125,000

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥90		33	82	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	55	73	91	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	865	615
--	---	------------	-----	-----

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	7	6
--	---	------	---	---

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	19	19
--	---	------------	----	----

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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: Partners - **Location:** Egypt - **Modality:** Capacity Strengthening - **Subactivity:** Institutional capacity strengthening activities

Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	18	=18	=18	12	9	14	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	≥10	14	5	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	49	47	12.5	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 men	Overall	17	=25	=25	19	22	5.5	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	76	=25	=25	32	31	82	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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	36.2	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	54.8	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	9	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	47.7	30.1	43.7	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	43	14.2	14.7	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	9.3	55.7	42.4	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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	100			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	=100	=100	100			
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	89	100	
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) - -	Female	99		≥99	98.9			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring -
	Male	99		≥99	98.1			
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	98.8	99	100	

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				WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90				
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	95	96	100	

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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Non Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	79	≥90		97.6		90	Secondary data Secondary data Secondary data
	Male	79	≥90		100		91	
	Overall	79	≥90	≥90	98.8	98.4	90.9	

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	100	99	90.1	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	92	=100	=100	100	100		
	Overall	92	=100	=100	100	99.2		
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	79	≥90	≥90	97.9	97.9	90	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	79	≥90	≥90	100	100	91	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	79	≥90	≥90	98.8	98.4	90.6	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	≥90	≥99	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥90	≥99	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥99	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	90	≥90		100		99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	90	≥90		98.4		99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	98.8	100	99	WFP programme monitoring
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	100	98.6	-
	Male	99	=100	=100	100	100		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	=100	=100	100	100		-
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	96.9	=100	≥97	100	100	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	=100	≥95	98.4	100	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	98.7	=100	≥97	98.8	100	99	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99	≥99	≥99	100	98.4	99	WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	100	98.1	100	WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	100	98.2	99.5	WFP 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 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 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		79.2		76	-
	Male	34	≥80		81.3		74	WFP
	Overall	34	≥80		80	100	75	programme monitoring 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	100	80	Secondary data
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	78.2		68	WFP
	Male	71.4	≥90	≥80	92.1		69	programme monitoring
	Overall	53.8	≥80	≥80	88.4	98.2	69.4	programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring 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	2022 Target	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	2020 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CSP activities - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - 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	100	0		Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Egypt

Men, women & children are supported by WFP to achieve food security through improved livelihoods, financial inclusion, education, & nutrition.

World Food Programme

Contact info

Praveen Agrawal, WFP Representative & Country Director in Egypt

praveen.agrawal@wfp.org

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

Financial Section

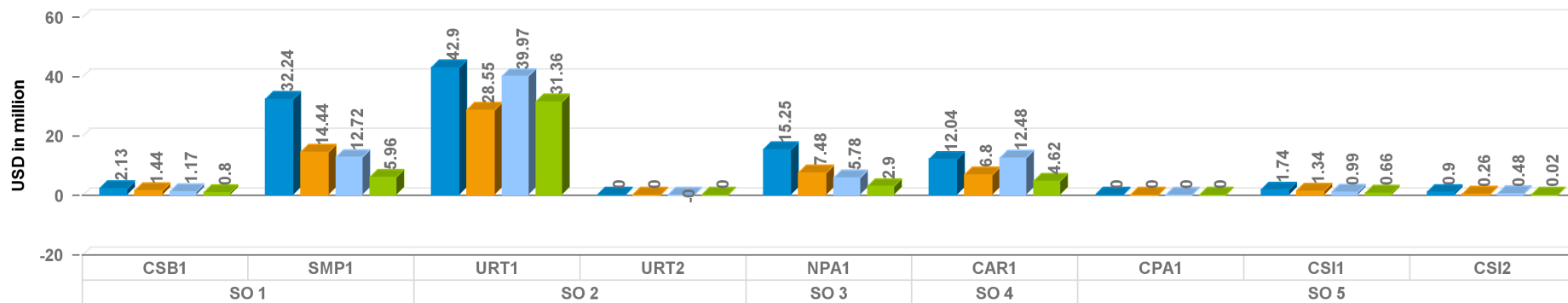
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.
SO 2	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round
SO 3	Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.
SO 4	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030
SO 5	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030
Code	Country Activity Long Description
CAR1	Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.
CPA1	Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed
CSB1	Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.
CSI1	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.
CSI2	Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.
NPA1	Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months), and support related activities such as awareness raising.
SMP1	Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.
URT1	Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.
URT2	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures	
1	Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.	Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.	2,134,563	1,435,152	1,165,530	804,706	
		Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	32,240,622	14,435,459	12,715,705	5,955,770	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	9,279,831	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.	42,900,989	28,554,958	39,970,876	31,361,104	
		Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis	0	0	0	0	
		Non Activity Specific			0		
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			77,276,175	44,425,569	63,131,943	38,121,580

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.	Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months), and support related activities such as awareness raising.	15,247,322	7,480,358	5,776,640	2,902,115
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	6,926,097	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			15,247,322	7,480,358	12,702,737	2,902,115
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.	12,035,568	6,799,724	12,481,365	4,617,191
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	13,582,559	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	61,418	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			12,035,568	6,799,724	26,125,342	4,617,191

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed	0	0	0	0
		Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	1,738,398	1,340,825	993,007	657,786
		Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	903,330	261,299	479,072	23,337
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,471,905	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			2,641,729	1,602,124	3,943,984	681,122
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	944,473	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	944,473	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			107,200,793	60,307,774	106,848,478	46,322,008
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,480,937	4,910,369	6,057,949	3,364,098

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

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
Total Direct Costs			110,681,730	65,218,143	112,906,427	49,686,107
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			7,194,312	4,239,179	4,891,704	4,891,704
Grand Total			117,876,043	69,457,322	117,798,131	54,577,811



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

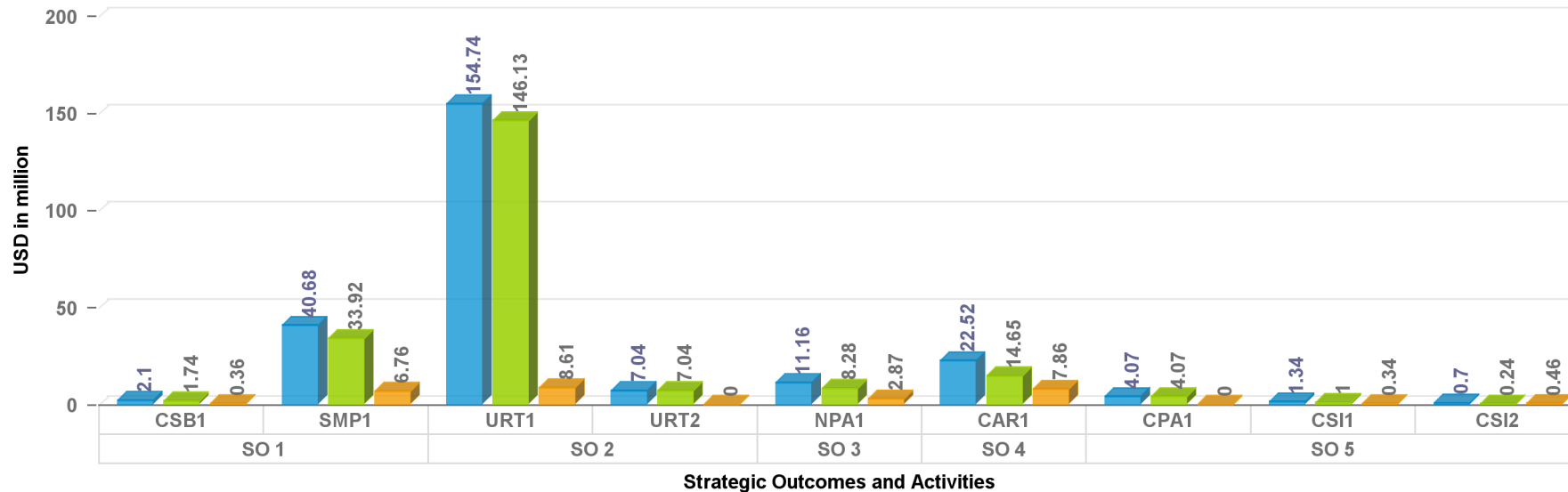
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

Code	Strategic Outcome
SO 1	Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.
SO 2	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round
SO 3	Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.
SO 4	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030
SO 5	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030
Code	Country Activity - Long Description
CAR1	Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.
CPA1	Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed
CSB1	Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.
CSI1	Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.
CSI2	Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.
NPA1	Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months), and support related activities such as awareness raising.

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Code	Country Activity - Long Description
SMP1	Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.
URT1	Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.
URT2	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.	Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.	7,228,467	2,101,680	0	2,101,680	1,740,855	360,825
		Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	137,331,903	40,681,429	0	40,681,429	33,921,494	6,759,934
		Non Activity Specific	0	9,279,831	0	9,279,831	0	9,279,831
	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.	167,944,599	152,163,569	2,577,519	154,741,088	146,131,316	8,609,772

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

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)			340,089,632	211,271,293	2,577,519	213,848,813	188,838,450	25,010,362
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.	68,759,753	11,156,911	0	11,156,911	8,282,386	2,874,525
		Non Activity Specific	0	6,926,097	0	6,926,097	0	6,926,097
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			68,759,753	18,083,008	0	18,083,008	8,282,386	9,800,622

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

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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.	55,656,782	22,518,068	0	22,518,068	14,653,895	7,864,173
		Non Activity Specific	0	13,582,559	0	13,582,559	0	13,582,559
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	61,418	0	61,418	0	61,418
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			55,656,782	36,162,045	0	36,162,045	14,653,895	21,508,150
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.	3,836,234	697,810	0	697,810	242,075	455,735

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

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed	3,958,115	4,065,281	0	4,065,281	4,065,281	0
		Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	7,175,958	1,336,727	0	1,336,727	1,001,505	335,222
		Non Activity Specific	0	2,471,905	0	2,471,905	0	2,471,905
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			14,970,307	8,571,723	0	8,571,723	5,308,861	3,262,862
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	944,473	0	944,473	0	944,473
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	944,473	0	944,473	0	944,473
Total Direct Operational Cost			479,476,473	275,032,542	2,577,519	277,610,061	217,083,592	60,526,469

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

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2022 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2022 (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)	15,461,555	13,886,473	72,051	13,958,524	11,264,673	2,693,851
		Total Direct Costs	494,938,028	288,919,015	2,649,570	291,568,585	228,348,265	63,220,320
		Indirect Support Cost (ISC)	31,904,328	17,427,688		17,427,688	17,427,688	0
		Grand Total	526,842,356	306,346,703	2,649,570	308,996,273	245,775,953	63,220,320

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