



World Food
Programme

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Egypt

Annual Country Report 2024

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP reached **600,000 Egyptians in vulnerable communities** through cash, food, climate-adaptive resilience and capacity-strengthening activities; these complemented national social protection systems and the 'Hayah Karima' presidential initiative, enhancing sustainable food systems.
- WFP expanded emergency assistance, reaching over **230,000 crisis-affected people** with cash, nutrition and self-reliance activities. To scale up for Sudanese newcomers, WFP conducted a vulnerability assessment and developed a food security-based targeting system and an online self-enrolment tool. WFP also ensured readiness for other regional crises.
- WFP **strengthened national capacities** to enable change and strengthen food and nutrition security interventions through policy-level interventions and capacitating government counterparts.

In the second year of the 2023-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP), WFP remained committed to addressing Egypt's food security and nutrition challenges. In 2024, **WFP supported more than 837,000 women, men, girls and boys**, including both Egyptians and non-Egyptians, of which 53 percent are female. The CSP was overall well-funded, which includes multi-year contributions valid beyond 2024¹.

Egypt's economic landscape, marked by inflation, currency devaluation, and global and regional crises, has significantly impacted vulnerable populations. The Egyptian Pound lost 37.5 percent of its value² and the **cost of the food basket³ rose by 18 percent⁴** between November 2023 and November 2024. Moreover, household food insecurity reached 60 percent for refugees⁵ and 49 percent among Egyptians⁶.

WFP therefore plays a pivotal role in supporting the Government's efforts in addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition, in alignment with Egypt's Vision 2030⁷ and the UN Sustainable Development Framework⁸. Moreover, the ministerial cabinet re-shuffle in July 2024, with the appointment of a Deputy Prime Minister for Human Development and the launch of the 'Bedaya' Presidential Initiative⁹, underscores the Government's strengthened commitment to human development.

Following the influx of crisis-affected people and rising needs, **WFP scaled-up its monthly cash assistance to refugees and crisis-affected people, including Sudanese newcomers¹⁰, reaching 230,000 individuals** of nine different nationalities. Additionally, WFP and a local NGO, the Sohag Community Development Association for Women and Children's Situations Improvement, distributed food rations to over 41,000 Sudanese newcomers at the border crossings in 2024¹¹. This support was paused starting in July 2024 due to the relatively decreased number of people crossing the borders daily. Additionally, WFP provided **monthly cash assistance to over 8,500 pregnant and breastfeeding crisis-affected mothers** and their children aged 0-24 months, conditional upon attending health check-ups at WFP-contracted hospitals. WFP also provided **nutrition awareness sessions to over 7,000 individuals** on the importance of the first 1,000 days of a child's life. The Unconditional Resources Transfer programme had an average duration of assistance of 250 days out of the 330 planned¹².

WFP monitoring¹³ revealed a significant decline in food security among refugees and asylum seekers over the past five years, which is largely attributed to movement restrictions and inflation/escalating food prices that reduce the ability to access food. Despite refugees' overall decline in food security, WFP beneficiaries had better food consumption indicators compared to non-beneficiaries.

WFP launched a self-reliance programme promoting long-term food security and economically empowering refugees, crisis-affected populations, and host communities. The programme fosters social cohesion by economically empowering individuals and increasing their access to income-generating activities through vocational trainings in highly marketable skills. **Almost 6,000 people were trained in over 20 topics**. Additionally, almost 1,300 trainees participated in WFP's **mentorship programme**, of whom 800 will be selected to receive **micro-grants** to establish or grow their micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises. The mentorship programme aims to develop entrepreneurship skills by offering individual coaching and tailored business consultations.

Through an integrated rural development approach, WFP complemented the Government's efforts in the most vulnerable villages of 'Hayah Karima' ('Decent Life' presidential initiative).

WFP, with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education, complemented the National School Feeding Programme through the distribution of **daily in-school fortified date bars to over 98,000 community school students** (70 percent girls) in nine governorates. Additionally, **58,000 of their family members received monthly cash assistance**, conditional on their children's regular school attendance. Starting in October 2024, the cash assistance increased from EGP 350 (USD 7.2) to EGP 620 (USD 12.8) to align with other national safety nets. At the start of the 2024-2025 academic school year, WFP faced a funding shortage for its school-based programme, resulting in a reduced number of students receiving in-school snacks and cash assistance. The school feeding programme had an average duration of assistance of 187 days out of 254 planned.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS) and partner NGOs, **WFP's women's economic empowerment programme delivered entrepreneurship, gender equality concepts and digital marketing trainings to more than 8,500 rural women**, of whom 1,500 received vocational trainings in their areas of interest, focusing on food value chains and handicrafts. Additionally, 1,200 of them received revolving micro-loans to start income-generation projects, which are managed by NGOs that can reach more, beyond WFP's support. Moreover, WFP and the Ministry of Labour developed the capacities of **3,000 young women and men through vocational trainings** in various market-demand fields, including a new professional training programme focused on green jobs, such as post-harvesting practices, sun-drying fruits and vegetables, and agricultural waste management.

To strengthen the resilience of smallholder farmers in vulnerable rural communities to face the impact of climate change and improve agricultural practices, **WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation reached over 160,000 smallholder farmers with good agricultural and irrigation practices to increase their income** and support their transition into resilient and sustainable livelihoods. These practices include land-use consolidation of 13,000 feddans (5,460 hectares), installing 52 solar-powered pumping stations, reducing and reusing agricultural waste and providing in-kind animal loans to rural women. Additionally, WFP facilitated the creation of market linkages for smallholder farmers and other actors along the value chain by securing participation in well-known fairs for the sale of inputs, crops and modern agricultural equipment. WFP monitoring¹⁴ showed that **93 percent of smallholder farmer beneficiaries achieved a high climate adaptation score**, reporting healthier soil, increased crop yield, more efficient water management, and reduced losses.

WFP and MoSS provided cash transfers to 74,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and their children under two registered under the national social protection programme, 'Takaful and Karama' ('Solidarity and Dignity'), as a top-up to their monthly entitlement. WFP also implemented social and behavioural change communication to promote balanced nutrition and healthy dietary habits and strengthened institutional capacity to support national healthcare services. Additionally, WFP and the Ministry of Health and Population strengthened the primary healthcare service provision within the first 1,000 days to prevent and manage malnutrition among PBW and their children under two. The nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific social protection programme had an average duration of assistance of 260 days out of 360 planned.

WFP also enabled change through enhanced **institutional capacity strengthening**. For example, WFP helped establish and capacitate village-level **economic development teams in 150 targeted Hayah Karima villages**. In parallel, **public employment services** were strengthened at the central and governorate levels to promote job-matching, career guidance and stronger links with the private sector for communities in vulnerable situations to improve their access to livelihood opportunities, therefore enhancing their self-reliance and food security. Moreover, **WFP collaborated with the government and other UN agencies on two policy-level interventions** to strengthen national food and nutrition security policies, the national Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes and the Baby-Friendly Hospital Initiative. WFP also supported the development of the **National Anemia Action plan**.

To accelerate progress towards Sustainable Development Goals 2 and 17, WFP will continue to complement the government's efforts in strengthening food security and nutrition evidence-based national systems and institutions. WFP will also continue the direct delivery of assistance to targeted vulnerable populations and to respond to the immediate needs of migrants, refugees and asylum seekers, working at the humanitarian-development-peace nexus to improve the integration of crisis-affected populations into host communities.

837,372

Total beneficiaries in 2024



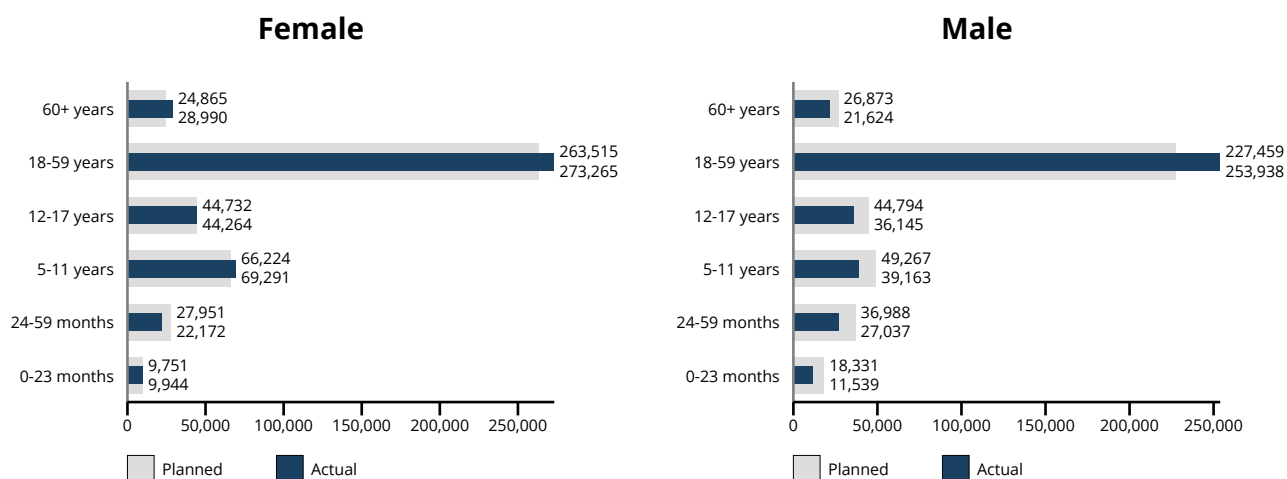
53%
female



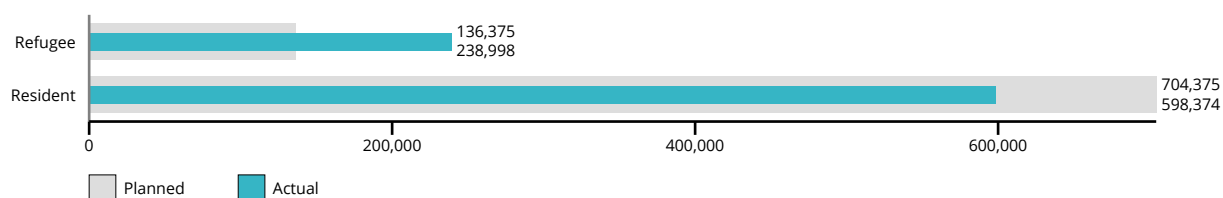
47%
male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 9,346 (64% Female, 36% Male)

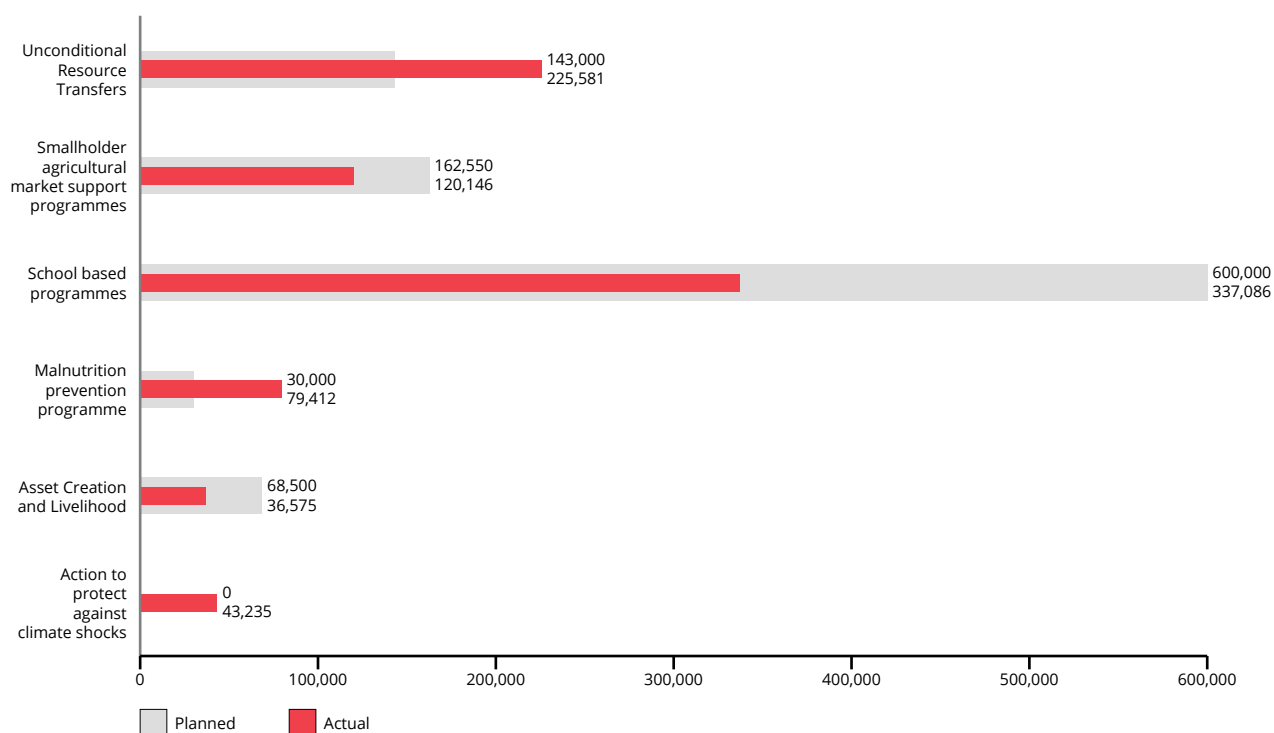
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



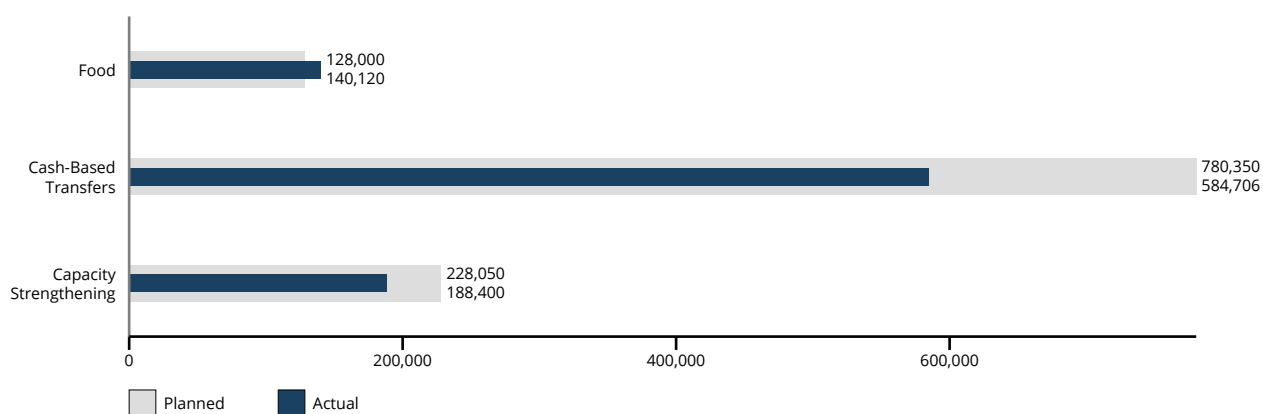
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



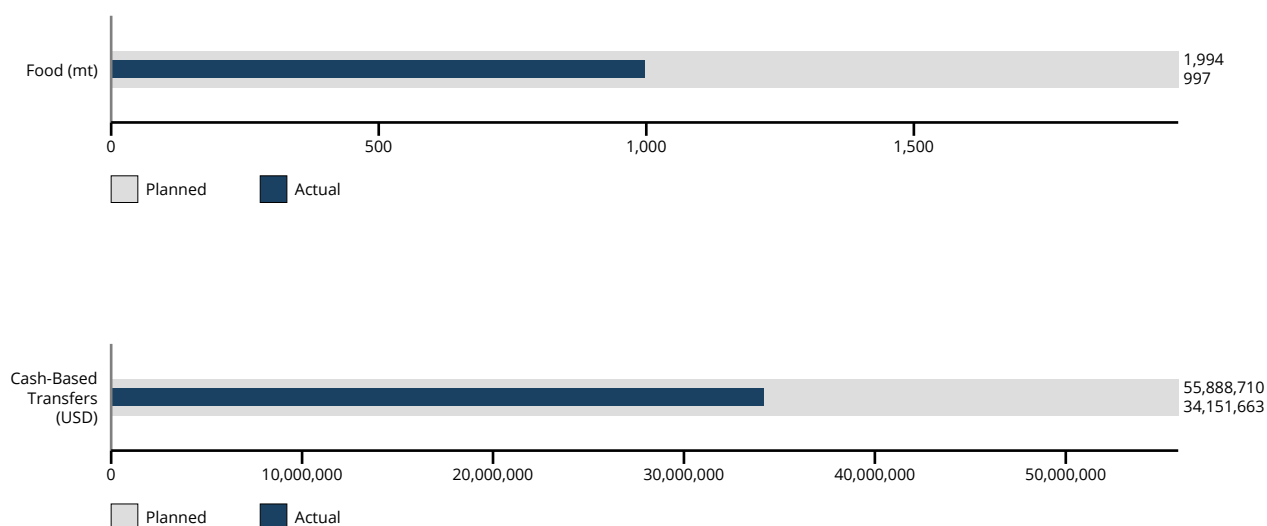
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



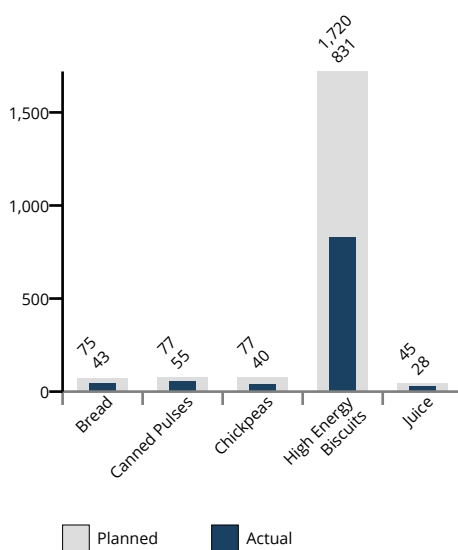
Beneficiaries by Modality



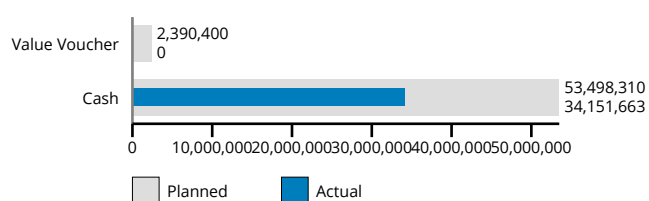
Total Transfers by Modality



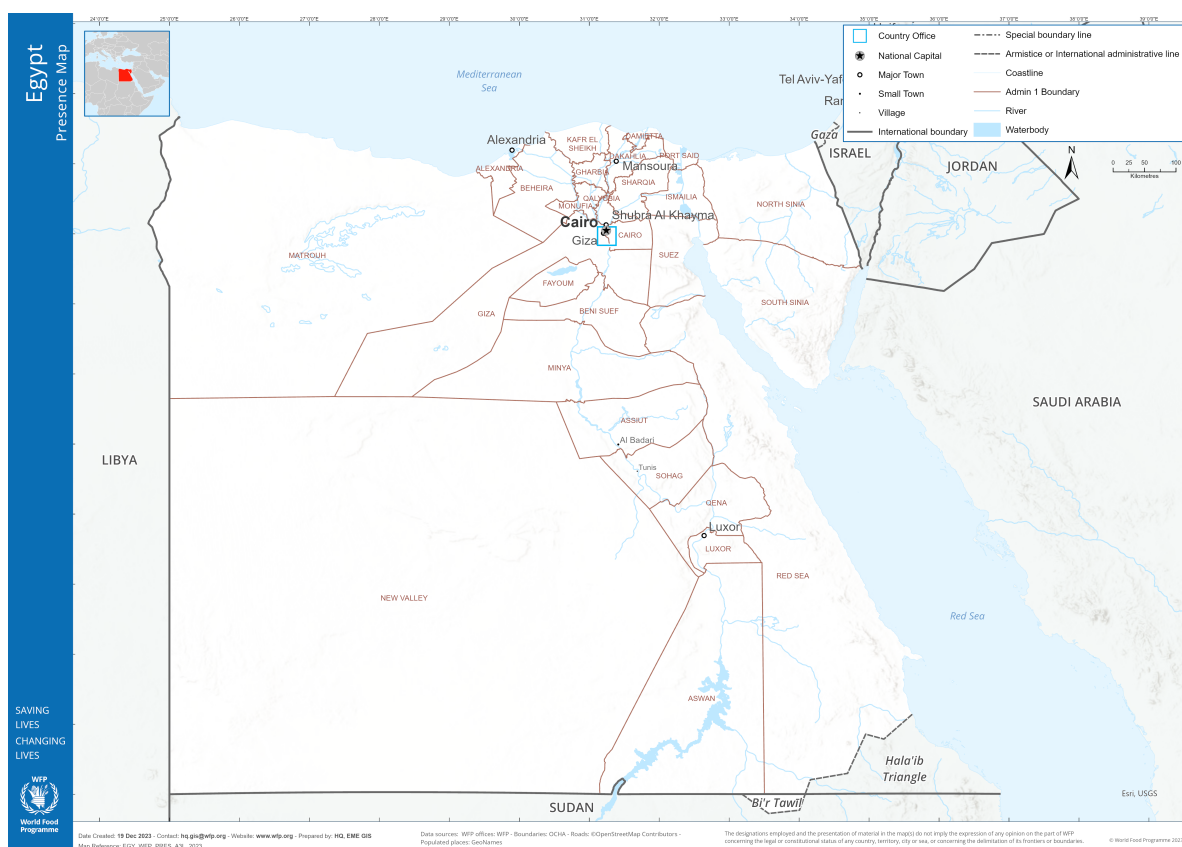
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



Egypt's economy continued to face significant challenges in 2024. High inflation, currency devaluation, and subsidy reductions have challenged household purchasing power, which has made it difficult for many Egyptians and non-Egyptians to afford necessities, including food. The Egyptian pound lost 37.5 percent against the US dollar between November 2023 and November 2024¹. The food basket, which is the food component of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), **rose by 86 percent in two years between November 2022 and November 2024 and by 18 percent between November 2023 and November 2024**, which has further exacerbated food insecurity and malnutrition risks, especially among vulnerable populations. To stabilize the economy, the government implemented economic adjustments, including bread and fuel subsidy reductions.

Regional conflicts, particularly those along Egypt's borders, have added to these challenges. Increased inflows of crisis-affected people and a 60 percent decline in Suez Canal revenues have placed additional strain on Egypt's economy and public services, heightening food insecurity risks for both Egyptians and non-Egyptians². **Egypt currently hosts refugees and asylum seekers from 68 countries; notably, the number of registered refugees surged by 105 percent between October 2023 and October 2024, reaching over 800,000³**. This increase is especially following the Sudan Crisis of 2023 and recent regional instability.

Economic and geopolitical factors have a direct impact on household food security. 21 percent of Egyptians are multidimensionally poor and 49 percent of households are food insecure⁴. While there has been progress in reducing stunting rates among children under five, anaemia and overweight/obesity have increased across various age groups, including children under five, school-age/adolescents, and women of reproductive age. Between 2014 and 2021, anaemia prevalence surged from 25 percent to 43 percent among children 6-59 months, from 36 percent to 46 percent among young children and adolescents (5-19 years), and from 25 percent to 38 percent among women of reproductive age (WRA)⁵.

Prevalence of overweight and/or obesity reached 16 percent in children under five, 36 percent in young children and adolescents, and 86 percent among women of reproductive age. Furthermore, child and infant mortality have shown an increase between 2014 and 2021, with malnutrition being a key risk factor, especially with exclusive breastfeeding rates for children below six months of age remaining persistently low at 40 percent⁶.

Despite the challenges faced throughout the year, **Egypt has made efforts towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 2, Zero Hunger, and SDG 17, Partnerships for the Goals**, along with contributing to

several other SDGs. Egypt currently ranks 83 out of 166 countries (and fourth in the MENA region) in the International Spillover Index, with a spillover score of 93.98/100⁷. This score exemplifies Egypt's ability to significantly contribute positively and minimize the negative impact on other nations' endeavors toward achieving the SDGs.

WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan (CSP)

WFP has adapted its CSP to prioritize the most vulnerable. **The CSP initially targeted support to 150,000 crisis-affected people. Due to the increased influx from Sudan, WFP revised the target to 250,000 to support the most vulnerable crisis-affected people until the new vulnerability assessment results are released. This target represents 25 percent of the total population in need, estimated at around 1 million individuals**, with many refugees and other crisis-affected people relying on assistance for their food security.

This increase in targeted beneficiaries required a rapid scale-up which was done based on a timely vulnerability assessment and registration process carried out by WFP to identify the needs and target the most vulnerable new arrivals. Moreover, **to maintain the purchasing power of WFP's cash transfers, in May 2024, WFP adjusted the transfer value from EGP 450 (equivalent to USD 9.3 in April 2024) to EGP 700 (USD 14.9 in May 2024)**. By enhancing its outreach and updating targeting methods, WFP aims to efficiently support the most vulnerable households among the expanding crisis-affected population.

Vulnerability Assessments

In May 2024, **WFP conducted a comprehensive assessment to determine the prevalence and profile of food insecure households focusing on new Sudanese arrivals**. This assessment aimed to also enhance targeting methodology. WFP developed a digital self-enrollment tool to identify target beneficiaries, in line with the newly developed targeting criteria to ensure WFP's assistance reaches the most vulnerable. This approach allowed for the scaling up of assistance and verification of the existing caseload of beneficiaries based on vulnerability criteria.

Additionally, **WFP and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) carried out an Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR)**, implemented by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and facilitated by the UNHCR-WFP Programme of Excellence and Targeting Hub. **This assessment seeks to evaluate the prevalence of vulnerability and food insecurity** among different refugee population groups based on nationality, age group, geographic location, date of arrival, and other grouping criteria. The findings will inform the review and enhancement of the targeting methodology and criteria for refugees, crisis-affected people and asylum seekers.

For Egyptian nationals, **WFP is aligning its efforts** with the national safety net of 'Takaful and Karama'. This national programme specifically aims to assist low-income families with children and the most at-risk populations, including elderly individuals aged 65 and older, persons with disabilities, and households with orphans or special needs.

Risk management

WFP updated its risk register, identifying key risks and implementing corresponding mitigation measures. WFP addressed regional political instability risks by developing a Contingency Concept of Operations (CONOPS), coordinating with the government and partners, and strengthening donor engagement. In response to the global economic crisis, price volatility and currency devaluation, WFP regularly reviewed cash assistance values, adjusted procurement strategies to account for inflation, and engaged regional and international suppliers. To combat heightened food insecurity among vulnerable populations, WFP enhanced market and price monitoring for more effective interventions.

WFP Egypt started the implementation of the Country Office Assurance Plan in line with WFP's Global Assurance Framework and country operational requirements. The assurance plan is in place to ensure that the right people are receiving the assistance they need in a safe and effective manner. The Global Assurance Project aims to enhance WFP's operational effectiveness by strengthening key areas such as targeting, monitoring, and supply chain management. Among the priority areas of investment identified by **WFP Egypt are: monitoring, evaluation, and the Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM)**, which includes strengthening internal capacity and engaging additional external capacity through cooperating partners and private sector service providers. As a result, **all activities of the CSP are regularly monitored** at both the process and outcome levels; strengthening the vulnerability analysis and mapping (VAM) capacity, through the successful recruitment of a **dedicated VAM team**, which expanded capacity and enabled the team to conduct critical vulnerability assessments, review targeting methodologies and support informed decision-making. Furthermore, WFP has bolstered the CFM by implementing corporate systems and increasing case management capacity through contracting a third-party service provider.

Lessons learned

WFP recognized **the importance of community mobilization** for trust-building and the **adoption of innovative resilience-building models**, which are now being incorporated into new programme designs. Furthermore, the Government is welcoming discussions on the possibility of **streamlining different cash-based transfer modalities** managed by WFP with existing government cash assistance programmes as a transition towards integration and government ownership. This dialogue requires building on WFP's expertise and governmental plans to ensure WFP's value-added is highlighted.

In line with WFP Egypt's Community Engagement Strategy and a commitment to enhance community feedback channels, **WFP revamped its CFM**. The new WFP hotline features an easy-to-remember short number⁸, making it more accessible for beneficiaries. The hotline is managed by outsourced agents using a corporate tool, which significantly increases the two-way communication between WFP and individuals receiving assistance. Additionally, WFP launched Community Cloud Communications, allowing interactive voice-response, a chatbot, live agent chats and web calls. **Consequently, the rate of calls answered drastically increased.** The most common requests were for information on WFP's assistance, including enrollment, assistance duration, and the time/location of distributions. All calls and chats are managed using corporate digital protocols and tools while ensuring data privacy and protection through a privacy notice and consent form.

WFP's Impact in Egypt

Empowering Lives, Nourishing Futures



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Four unique stories of transformation and resilience, highlighting the impact of WFP's programmes on individuals from different walks of life.

From Farm to Classroom

Hassan was not your typical student! With a passion for farming, he dropped out of school at an early age to help his father on the farm. But everything changed when his younger sister shared her excitement that WFP's new interactive screen had arrived at school.

Inspired, Hassan decided to give school a second chance. Once back at the community school that prioritizes accepting school dropouts and other vulnerable children, Hassan channeled his love for farming and, with the school administration's support, transformed an empty plot at the school entrance. He cleared the land and started planting molokheya (mallow), cucumbers, and even tomatoes.

In addition to merging his dream of farming and his new dedication to his education, Hassan is very thankful to receive WFP's cash assistance, which is conditional to his school attendance. The assistance allows him to contribute to his household's basic needs while also continuing his education.

"I want to be a successful farmer," Hassan said, determined "With education and hard work, I know I can achieve my dream of owning my own farm one day." His words are a testament to the power of education and the potential of young minds to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

From Refugee to Restaurateur

Uprooted from her life in Syria, Abeer, a mother of two, arrived in Egypt in 2016. The war had left her with the daunting task of rebuilding a life in a new country. Teaching, her profession back home, was not readily transferable under Egyptian labour laws. Discouraged but determined, Abeer felt a familiar warmth flicker within - her love for Syrian cuisine; it was a thread connecting her to her heritage.

However, the path to turning this passion into a career seemed unclear. That's when an opportunity emerged - WFP's culinary training programme, empowering refugees like Abeer through vocational trainings to help secure jobs and a steady income. Abeer eagerly seized this opportunity. With each lesson, Abeer's confidence grew, transforming her passion into a powerful tool for building a new future.

Today, Abeer's journey has grown into a success story. She not only holds a prestigious job at a restaurant, proudly showcasing the vibrant flavours of Syria to a wider audience, but she's also embarked on a new venture - preparing and selling her own homemade meals. Abeer's story is a testament to the transformative power of WFP's programmes. It's a story of resilience, of rediscovering a passion, and ultimately, of building a fulfilling life in a new land.

Tagen Hawawshi: From Dish to Dream!

Three young men from Sohag governorate, Mohamed Abdelal, AbdelHady Ali and Mohamed Hany, shared a lifelong dream of opening a unique restaurant. After years of friendship and planning, they discovered a hospitality training programme on Facebook, powered by WFP in partnership with the Ministry of Labour and the private sector. To their surprise, all three were accepted.

"This extensive training felt like a big push toward our goal," said Abdelal. They learned about housekeeping, restaurant service, and kitchen management, gaining valuable experience and confidence.

"This training gave us experience and confidence in the kitchen more than we ever gained in all these years of working," Hany added.

With the support of eight other partners, Abdelal, Ali, and Hany opened "Tagen Hawawshi" in Sohag, a restaurant serving delicious pasta, and Hawawshi, a popular Egyptian street food made with bread stuffed with seasoned ground beef. On their opening day, they were overwhelmed by demand, foreshadowing great success!

From Humble Beginnings to a Flourishing Business

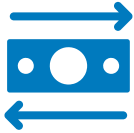
Ghada's life took an unexpected turn during a regular day picking up her son from community school in Aswan. As she waited for him, she heard from the teacher about a training programme offered to women interested in starting their own micro-business in the village. Deciding to take the leap, Ghada enrolled on WFP's entrepreneurial training, learning how to make liquid soap at home. She started small, making few quantities and using tree branches to mix. Neighbours loved her products; she seemed to have unlocked a gap in the local market!

Through word-of-mouth, the demand for her products began to triple, and production jumped from 30 to 120 gallons of liquid soap in just a matter of months. To meet the increased demand, her husband helped her in the delivery and production of the soap due to Ghada's rheumatoid arthritis.

Ghada and her husband, now partners, dream of expanding their products beyond Aswan. Ghada's journey, from humble beginnings to brand aspirations, is a testament to the power of resilience and the possibility of changing gender norms in rural societies.

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Egypt, including refugees, meet their essential food and nutrition needs and have enhanced self-reliance all year.



230,000 crisis-affected people received **monthly cash-based assistance**



6,000 people trained on various topics to **promote their self-reliance** and encourage **social cohesion** between Egyptians and crisis-affected people



8,500 crisis-affected **pregnant and breastfeeding women** and their children aged 0-24 months **received cash assistance** upon attending health check-ups



WFP **expanded its network of partnerships** with NGOs, the private sector and academia to successfully launch the refugee **self-reliance** programme



Comprehensive preliminary assessment done on the labour market prior to launching the self-reliance programme to ensure **evidence-based programming**

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP, with the Government, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors, provides comprehensive and multi-layered assistance **to refugees, crisis-affected people, asylum seekers, and affected host communities** through a humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach, supporting Sustainable Development Goal 2.

During the year, **WFP scaled up its General Food Assistance** through monthly unconditional cash-based transfers (CBT) **from 150,000 to 230,000 refugees and crisis-affected people** from nine nationalities¹ including additional vulnerable Sudanese who entered Egypt following the Sudan conflict. In May 2024, **WFP adjusted the CBT value from EGP 450 (USD 9.3) to EGP 700 (USD 14.7)** per family member following the currency devaluations. Beneficiaries could redeem the assistance from 140,000 points-of-sale. WFP monitoring revealed that **food remains the top priority**, with approximately 80 percent of the CBT amount spent on food.

To scale up, **WFP conducted a vulnerability assessment** from March to May 2024 to identify the needs and profiles of Sudanese newcomers. Accordingly, WFP developed a tailored food security-based targeting system. Due to the large number of Sudanese newcomers and to ensure timely registration, **WFP developed an online self-enrolment tool** capturing key information, including household composition, housing conditions, dependency ratio and special needs.

To further identify the needs and vulnerabilities of crisis-affected people, **WFP and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) are conducting an Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees and asylum seekers, with a focus on Sudanese newcomers**. Under the UNHCR-WFP Joint Programme Excellence and Targeting Hub, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics completed household data collection to provide needed updated information for the humanitarian community. The target is for stakeholders to design more sustainable, holistic and participatory programmes, thereby improving the quality and reach of interventions to vulnerable populations. The results of the

comprehensive assessment will be available in 2025.

Additionally, WFP, with a local NGO, distributed ready-to-eat **food rations to over 41,000 Sudanese newcomers at the Egypt-Sudan border crossings (Argeen and Qustol)**. However, this life-saving support was paused starting in July 2024 due to a decrease in border crossings and new entry visa requirements set by the Egyptian Government.

WFP was one of the first responders to the Sudan crisis with cash assistance due to its existing **cash delivery platform** with one of the largest financial service providers in Egypt, using its online enrolment tools for registration in a swift and secure manner. This platform has been made available to all UN agencies to fast-track access to vulnerable populations on the ground. In 2024, the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) used this platform to provide emergency cash assistance to gender-based violence survivors and crisis-affected individuals at risk.

WFP also supported over **8,500 crisis-affected pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and their children under two with CBT**, conditional upon attending health check-ups at WFP-contracted hospitals. WFP also promoted **social and behavioural change communication** through various platforms and, with the National Nutrition Institute and prominent nutritionists, provided nutrition awareness sessions, benefiting 7,000 people. The key messages focused on the importance of the first 1,000 days and encouraged behavioural changes to adopt optimal infant and young child feeding practices, including breastfeeding, complementary feeding, nutrition for PBW and maintaining a nutritionally-balanced diet.

Moreover, WFP launched a **self-reliance programme** in January 2024 to foster long-term and sustainable food security among crisis-affected people and host communities. **Almost 6,000 crisis-affected and Egyptian individuals** (approximately 80 percent women) in five governorates **were trained in over 20 topics**². The programme seeks to **enhance social cohesion** by economically empowering individuals and increasing their access to income-generating activities. Additionally, WFP offered mentorship and micro-grants to establish and grow micro-, small- and medium-enterprises. In 2024, 1,300 individuals participated in the mentorship programme, of which 800 will be selected to receive micro-grants.

WFP monitoring shows that about **one-third of participants successfully engaged in income-generating activities** within three-to-six months after completing the training. Participants also reported building stronger social bonds, **fostering social cohesion between Egyptians and non-Egyptians**.

The success of the self-reliance programme stems from strong partnerships established with service providers, including NGOs, the private sector and academia. These partners facilitated employability opportunities for trainees through their networks, promoting the inclusion of crisis-affected people while helping prevent negative coping strategies like irregular migration.

To refine programme design, WFP prepared a strategy and developed a theory of change for its humanitarian assistance portfolio, which helped identify gaps and opportunities and ensure evidence generation. Additionally, WFP conducted comprehensive baseline and preliminary assessments on the labour market and vocational training service provider mapping prior to the design and implementation of the self-reliance programme to ensure relevance and maximum added value.

WFP monitoring revealed a significant decline in food security among refugees and asylum seekers over the past five years³. The proportion of refugee households experiencing inadequate food consumption rose to 60 percent in September 2024, compared to 37 percent in the 2020 post-COVID-19 period and 40-percent in the third quarter of 2023. The increased food insecurity is largely attributed to movement restrictions and inflation/escalating food prices that reduce accessibility to food. Despite refugees' overall decline in food security, **WFP beneficiaries had better food consumption indicators compared to non-beneficiaries**, with 46 percent having acceptable food consumption compared to 33 percent of non-beneficiaries. Additionally, WFP beneficiaries were found to resort less to negative coping strategies, such as reduced number of meals and reliance on less preferred foods.

Monitoring results also showed the impact on households one year after they were cut from WFP assistance. The proportion of households with an adequate food consumption level decreased to 28 percent compared to 33 percent in the first quarter after the prioritization exercise. Moreover, refugee and migrant PBW showed an **overall improvement in the acceptable diet and dietary diversity among women and their infants** (6-23 months) following the CBT assistance⁴. Although a limited proportion of infants (4 percent) achieved a Minimum Acceptable Diet, this is **nearly double the baseline in March 2024**. Similarly, 36 percent of PBW met the Minimum Dietary Diversity, with an **18 percent increase compared to baseline results**.

Gender and age were fully integrated, as reflected in the Gender and Age Marker score 4. WFP prioritized the most vulnerable crisis-affected people for the cash assistance, including single women with children under 18, unaccompanied or separated children, persons with disabilities, the elderly and PBW.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide food assistance , nutrition and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Targeted groups in Egypt benefit from more resilient, sustainable, and climate-adaptive livelihoods and food systems by 2028



8,500 rural women from villages under the 'Decent Life' initiative were trained under WFP's **"She Can" women economic empowerment programme**



3,000 young women and men completed vocational and soft skills development trainings



36 percent of youth graduates trained by WFP are engaged in **income-generating activities**



More than **13,000 feddans** (5,460 hectares) of land consolidated for over **20,000 farmers**, **increasing productivity** by **30-40%**



Installed **52 solar-powered pumping stations** to promote clean energy use

Under Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2), WFP encourages inclusive, resilient and sustainable livelihoods. WFP tackles food systems as a root cause of food insecurity, helping vulnerable communities reduce their susceptibility to poverty. SO2 supports Sustainable Development Goals 1 (No Poverty), 2 (Zero Hunger), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 13 (Climate Action) and 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

Women and Youth Economic Empowerment

To strengthen women's resilience in Upper Egypt, WFP, the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), Takaful Association and local NGOs empower rural women with business and vocational skills, microloans, and support for sustainable lending. WFP trained 160 officials on entrepreneurship, financial management, accounting and digital marketing. Through **WFP's "She Can" women economic empowerment programme**, these trainers cascaded their knowledge to **8,500 rural women** from 'Hayah Karima' villages across eight governorates, of which **1,500 women also received vocational trainings** in various areas, with a focus on food value chains and handicrafts. Women benefitting from the "She Can" programme are mostly "Takaful and Karama" beneficiaries and those at risk of falling under the poverty lines.

Upon completion of the trainings, WFP, through partner NGOs, provided 1,200 women with revolving microloans for income-generating projects, at an interest rate of 10 percent annually, which is relatively low compared to other lending institutions. 88 percent of women intend to start new projects and 12 percent plan to expand existing ones. To ensure long-term sustainability, WFP, MoSS, and Takaful Association developed a manual for lending policies, and trained government employees and NGOs on microloan management.

Additionally, WFP implemented **social and behavioural change communication** to address negative gendered social norms through local administration units in collaboration with MoSS and the Ministry of Local Development. 390 employees received training-of-trainers on the prevention of early marriage and female genital mutilation, disability inclusion and gender roles. Together with medical professionals and religious leaders, they then held awareness sessions, reaching 10,000 people.

A baseline study of women in the **"She Can" programme revealed that 75 percent perceive themselves as moderately resilient**, particularly in adapting income sources after economic shocks. However, limited savings and

difficulty accessing financial services remain challenging, highlighting the importance of WFP's interventions.

To enhance **youth employability**, WFP collaborates with the Ministry of Labour under the national programme 'Your Profession is Your Future', delivering **vocational training and soft skills development to over 3,000 youth (81 percent women)** in eight Upper Egypt governorates. Vocations include solar power, digital device repair, e-marketing, hospitality, and green jobs. **WFP emphasized green jobs** by promoting post-harvesting activities, sun-drying fruits, and agricultural waste management. Additionally, WFP helped connect graduates to decent jobs or business startups through employment services and linkages with the private sector.

WFP conducted rapid market assessments of green jobs at the governorate/district-levels to inform programme design. WFP also collaborated with the International Labour Organization (ILO) to create a comprehensive approach that addresses immediate hunger and malnutrition, while ensuring long-term economic empowerment and social protection. Together, WFP and ILO strengthened the capacity of 226 government and Community Development Associations (CDAs) employees on green jobs, entrepreneurship and market assessments.

Monitoring of youth trainees showed that **36 percent of graduates are employed**, with 95 percent of employed graduates holding positions related to their vocational training. Self-employment is the most common form of work, reported by 79 percent of employed graduates.

Climate-adaptive resilience-building

WFP partners with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) and collaborates with the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, MoSS, Ministry of Environment, and the Egyptian Meteorological Agency. The **MALR-WFP joint programme scaled-up from 55 to 150 villages between 2013 and 2024**, of which five villages were in 2024 and an additional 120 villages anticipated in 2025. WFP also partnered with the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) to strengthen food security and climate-resilience through agro-value chain development in Southern Egypt.

Through a community-based approach that relies on building CDAs' capacity, climate-adaptive resilience-building interventions included **land-use consolidation of over 13,000 feddans** (5,460 hectares) **for 20,000 smallholder farmers**, the introduction of heat-tolerant and highly-productive crop varieties¹, and training in climate-smart irrigation, water management and post-harvest loss reduction. Consequently, **cultivated land area and productivity increased by 20-25 percent and 30-40 percent**, respectively, and economies of scale are achieved by using shared inputs. Over 1,700 feddans (714 hectares) also benefitted from canal upgrading, helping around 1,900 farmers reduce seepage and waste. Furthermore, WFP installed **52 solar-powered pumping stations** shared by groups of smallholder farmers organized in water user associations for clean energy; consequently, **smallholder farmers saved over 95 percent on fuel consumption**. Agricultural waste recycling was also promoted; in 2024, over 100 units for agro-waste conversion were established, including biogas, palm waste, compost and briquetting as sustainable and cost-effective livestock feed options.

WFP supported livelihoods diversification by providing **in-kind animal loans² to over 8,800 individuals, mostly women**, and trained 6,400 of them in livestock raising.

WFP also continued promoting agro-processing techniques, like sun-drying units and pomegranate arils separation/refrigeration units, for added value and income diversification. To facilitate market linkages for smallholder farmers, WFP secured entry into well-known fairs for sales of inputs, crops and equipment. Participants managed to secure deals for selling their goods at a total value of approximately EGP 500,000 (USD 16,000).

In 2024, the scale-up of the smallholder farmers support project was launched in partnership with the Central Bank of Egypt (CBE), MALR and multiple national and commercial banks. This **innovative financing** scheme combines WFP's integrated approach to smallholder farmer support with **financial inclusion** support services/products to address barriers faced by smallholders. The unique Public-Private Partnership allows stakeholder banks to directly partake into the support provided to smallholder farmers, accelerating their integration into value chains and robust sustainability of project results. The 18-month scale-up of the WFP-CBE project will extend to 50 villages in Upper Egypt.

WFP's online **early warning system**, launched in 2016 and managed by CDAs at the village-level, continues providing farmers with weather forecasts and crop protection recommendations to mitigate losses. In 2024, **66 percent of beneficiaries reported receiving early warning messages**, helping them minimize losses³. Building on this experience, in December 2024, WFP commissioned fintech company e-Aswaaq, to establish an integrated digital application for smallholder farmers to access customized early warning messages, good agricultural practices and markets. WFP also **mobilized over 96,000 individuals across 150 villages** to raise awareness of climate change and climate-sensitive agriculture. Moreover, a **national radio campaign raised awareness of climate change, good agricultural practices, water conservation through shifting to modern irrigation and alternative sources of income**. Additionally, WFP, the Ministry of International Cooperation, Planning and Economic Development and the WFP Munich Accelerator launched a **climate innovation challenge** to support private sector partners bring forward innovative solutions for climate adaptability. Three Egyptian start-ups were selected and attended a bootcamp to

strengthen their business models.

WFP monitoring showed that 93 percent of smallholder farmer beneficiaries achieved a high climate-adaptation score⁴, reporting healthier soil, increased crop yield, more efficient water management and reduced losses. Nonetheless, **economic distress negatively impacted the overall resilience capacity of beneficiaries** compared to 2023; around 18 percent of households transitioned from high to medium or low resilience. Rising inflation and the significant increases in the cost of agricultural inputs largely overshadowed their increased productivity resulting from programme interventions.

WFP integrates gender and age in the implementation of activities, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker code 4. WFP supports women's livelihoods with tailored interventions to suit cultural norms. Women are encouraged to participate in community mobilization and demonstrated increased self-confidence in climate issues. Vocational trainings prioritize inclusivity, targeting young men, women, and persons with disabilities.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support women, men, and youth in targeted areas to access livelihood opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food security.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide diverse support to smallholders, targeted groups, and relevant institutions or partners engaged in nutrition-sensitive and environmentally-friendly value chains.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 03: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity, programmes and systems ensuring populations in vulnerable situations benefit from improved access to and quality of food, nutrition, health, and education services by 2028.



WFP provided nutritious **in-school snacks** to **98,000** students in **3,200** community schools in nine governorates



58,000 families of community schoolchildren **received cash assistance** to support their food security



WFP improved access to educational services through the provision of **smart interactive screens** to **120** community schools in three governorates



74,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and their children under two received **cash top-ups** under the Takaful and Karama national social safety net



Over **2,100** community workers were trained to provide **awareness and counselling** to pregnant and breastfeeding women and mothers using **digital tools**



WFP enabled change through enhanced **institutional capacity strengthening**

Under Strategic Outcome 3, WFP supports the Government to strengthen national capacities, programmes and systems, focusing on food security, nutrition, social protection and education.

School-based activities

WFP supports the National School Feeding Programme, helping address the root causes of food insecurity, malnutrition and limited access to education.

WFP provided **fortified date-bars to over 98,000 students** (70 percent girls) in 3,200 community schools across nine governorates. **Parents expressed high satisfaction with the biscuits** and teachers noted that some students rely primarily on them, underscoring their vital role in improving dietary diversity¹.

Additionally, **58,000 families (290,000 individuals) of community schoolchildren** in seven governorates **received cash-based transfers (CBT)**, conditional upon maintaining 80 percent attendance. In October 2024, **the CBT value increased from EGP 350 (USD 7.2) per student to EGP 620 (USD 12.8)**, aligning with other national safety nets. Most parents reported spending the assistance on food and education².

WFP monitoring indicated that gender and age influence dietary diversity among schoolchildren. **45 percent of students in WFP-supported community schools achieved minimum dietary diversity**, with a lower proportion among girls (41 percent) than boys (56 percent), and younger (40 percent) than older students (53 percent).

WFP also supported **digital learning** in rural and underprivileged areas by providing smart interactive screens to 120 community schools in three governorates. WFP, the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) implemented a **teacher development programme to strengthen digital competencies**, reaching 815 community schoolteachers in five governorates. Furthermore, to tackle internet access challenges in rural areas, WFP and UNICEF piloted the offline 'Learning Passport' platform³.

WFP monitoring in 60 schools showed a **positive impact of digitalization**. Teachers observed students' increased attention to lessons and classroom participation due to the interactive screens.

WFP and MoETE also launched preparations for a pilot central kitchen model, to be managed by a partner NGO, providing daily nutritious fresh snacks to surrounding community schools. To ensure food safety, around 6,400 community schoolteachers and supervisors in 10 governorates were trained on food handling, storage and distribution.

Moreover, WFP, with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Emigration and Egyptian Expatriate Affairs, implemented **social and behavioural change communication (SBCC)** under the 'Life Saving Boats' presidential initiative, raising awareness of irregular migration risks. 80 community schoolteachers and supervisors were trained, enabling them to empower the community, aiming to reach 2,000 youth, parents, children and households in early 2025.

Nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific Social Protection

WFP supports nutrition throughout the lifecycle; from conception, throughout early childhood, school-age and adolescents, specifically girls, as well as adults, focusing on women within reproductive age (15-49 years).

WFP, with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), provided **cash top-ups to 74,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) with children under two (0-24 months)** as part of the "First 1,000 Days" programme under 'Takaful and Karama'. **92 percent of beneficiaries used this assistance for food and infant needs**⁴.

This cash top-up continued to prove incredibly timely as the food basket⁵ cost surged by over 100 percent between October 2022 and 2024⁶, leading to **beneficiaries reducing the quantity and types of food purchased**. Consequently, only 7 percent of infants aged 6-23 months met the Minimum Acceptable Diet and 30 percent of women had Minimum Dietary Diversity⁷. The CBT value is set by the national partner to ensure sustainability beyond WFP's assistance.

To **strengthen national capacities**, WFP, with the National Nutrition Institute (NNI) trained over 2,100 MoSS community workers in nine governorates⁸ on awareness and counselling to PBW and mothers under the "First 1,000 Days Programme" using technology and digital tools. WFP's support helps ensure the programme's sustainability by providing access to technology to improve services, enhance awareness of maternal and child health and nutrition, strengthen monitoring, and ensure information-sharing for decision-making. Subsequently, **PBW beneficiaries reported increased awareness and better practices**, including exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months and higher healthcare units' attendance. Additionally, WFP and the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) trained 450 doctors and nurses in seven⁹ governorates on infant and young child feeding (IYCF) to improve services for PBW and children under two.

To enhance the healthcare system's capacity for malnutrition management, WFP, NNI and the Health Insurance Organization **updated the school-age/adolescent screening protocols** and trained 40 healthcare providers in four governorates¹⁰ on malnutrition referral and management. Additionally, WFP, NNI and MoHP trained 703 healthcare providers in seven governorates¹¹ **on early malnutrition detection and management among schoolchildren and adolescents**.

WFP also advocated with MoHP to extend nutrition services to WFP-supported community schools, benefitting 68,000 children in 10 governorates¹². As an example, the collaborative advocacy efforts led to the issuance of national health insurance cards to some additional 60,000 children to improve their access to school health insurance services. Additionally, WFP and NNI trained nearly 2,000 community schoolteachers in eight governorates¹³ on nutrition basics to raise awareness among students and families.

WFP, NNI and MoETE implemented SBCC interventions on overweight/obesity prevention, anaemia, food safety, and more in public and WFP-supported community schools, reaching nearly 3,600 parents in eight governorates¹⁴. Additionally, WFP, NNI, MoHP, UNICEF, and the World Health Organization (WHO) promoted **workplace and community maternal support during the first 1,000-days**, and government policies that support breastfeeding, reaching 530 healthcare providers¹⁵.

WFP and NNI also implemented IYCF awareness sessions for 3,700 'Takaful and Karama' PBW in four governorates¹⁶. Similarly, MoSS-trained community workers conducted 615,000 home visits, promoting the first 1,000-days, IYCF, antenatal care, and child development.

WFP supported the **National Wheat Flour Fortification Programme, a key anaemia prevention** intervention under the National Food and Nutrition Strategy and the National Anemia Action Plan, together with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT), NNI, the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA), and the national mills holding company. The programme fortifies subsidized wheat flour with iron and folic acid. WFP equipped 43 mills, provided a six-month premix supply and, with NNI, NFSA and MoSIT, trained 640 millers and MoSIT staff in 155 mills on fortification, monitoring and food safety. The programme is nearing nationwide launch, with ongoing efforts to develop monitoring and quality control systems for sustainability.

Institutional Capacity Strengthening

With NNI, MoHP, and the General Administration for Healthcare Regulation, WFP provided technical expertise to develop the national Baby Friendly Hospital Initiative, mandating health facilities to provide "First 1,000 Days" services to PBW and children under two.

Additionally, WFP, UNICEF and WHO helped develop a **national Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**, regulating harmful marketing of infant formula and baby foods, prioritizing exclusive breastfeeding for the first six months, and mitigating the negative impact of breastmilk substitutes on recommended breastfeeding practices.

These interventions are under the presidential initiative 'Bedaya', aiming at protecting IYCF, specifically breastfeeding practices, enhancing access to 1,000 days services through its mandatory integration under the health insurance system, and regulating marketing of breastmilk substitutes. The initiatives will help improve breastfeeding rates, child health and development indicators, and reduce child mortality and morbidity.

WFP led, with NNI, MoHP, UNICEF and WHO, the development of the **National Anemia Action plan**, recognizing anaemia as a public health issue and outlining actions for scaling-up¹⁷ to achieve national and SDG anaemia-reduction goals.

Additionally, WFP and UNICEF developed an online course for certifying First 1,000 Days healthcare professionals, which will launch on MoHP and NNI's platforms. **WFP also supported NNI to establish an integrated digital system for the design of national surveys** on household dietary behaviours to track changes in dietary patterns, launching in 2025.

WFP supported MoSIT with **a geographical information system's technical training to sustain advanced operations** on the GeoPortal. The system supports decision-makers to monitor and analyse food security indicators and displays detailed data on storage capacity, stock levels, and wheat balance in facilities.

WFP developed the Smart Egyptian Agri-Map, supporting the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation with **predictive models** to forecast the production, health, and cultivation areas of strategic crops for informed decision-making. Furthermore, WFP enhanced the capacity of the **Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation's National Initiative for Smart Green Projects, encouraging youth innovation** in social protection, food and nutrition security, and green climate projects.

Together with the **Ministry of Labour (MoL)**, WFP strengthened government capacity through a **professional twinning programme** between 36 vocational training centres and private sector trainers. The programme focused on information-sharing, exchange of experiences, and capacity strengthening of the MoL's 84 employment officers, mainly on job placement, coaching, and labour laws. Consequently, 20 employment officers received international certification from the German Chamber of Commerce and Industry. Additionally, WFP provided training for 79 MoL staff on career guidance.

WFP also helped MoLD establish and capacitate village-level **economic development teams in targeted Hayah Karima villages**, aligned with the government's Economic and Social Councils and the Local Development Forums. 22 teams were formed¹⁸ to identify comparative advantages, resources and investment opportunities. WFP and ministry trainers held capacity-strengthening workshops, covering the organizational structure of economic and local administration, principles of economic development, work plans and progress indicators.

On-demand Services to Government and Humanitarian Actors

The CSP was revised in 2024 to include a new activity, enabling WFP to support the government's response to the Sudan crisis, while ensuring preparedness to respond to other regional crises as needed. These services include providing partners with access to WFP's existing cash transfer platform, logistics and access to information management and software systems.

Gender and age were fully integrated, as evidenced by the Gender and Age Marker score 4. WFP targets vulnerable children in remote areas, focusing on girls' access to education. Tailored interventions address gender inequalities, including SBCC with separate gender- and age-sensitive messaging.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide assistance to the national school feeding programme, including through comprehensive sustainable school-based interventions and transfers to support vulnerable students, teachers, and households.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt's nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children (0-23 months), including through direct assistance and Social and Behaviour Change Communication	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide technical expertise, innovative solutions, and targeted capacity strengthening to the Government for food and nutrition security interventions, as well as foster opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation.	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Cross-cutting results

Gender equality and women's empowerment

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

WFP emphasized addressing intersectional vulnerabilities by ensuring gender and women's empowerment and disability inclusion are considered in targeting, budgeting, implementation and monitoring. Around 53 percent of people supported in 2024 were women benefiting from gender mainstreamed or targeted interventions.

WFP's **"SheCan" programme** supported about **8,500 women** with trainings and revolving micro-loans, increasing their **household income by 30-50 percent**. Targeted women are mostly beneficiaries of the national cash assistance safety net programme 'Takaful and Karama', or those at the risk of falling under the poverty line. Priority is also given to women residing in targeted villages of the 'Hayah Karima' presidential initiative.

Women receive tailored, **gender-sensitive training** in business management, marketing, and vocational skills relevant to local markets, boosting their leadership and self-confidence.

Social and behavioural change communication (SBCC) was implemented to address negative gendered social norms through local administration units in collaboration with the Ministry of Social Solidarity and the Ministry of Local Development. 390 employees (60 percent women) of local administration units in targeted villages received training-of-trainers on the prevention of early marriage and female genital mutilation, disability inclusion and gender roles. Together with medical professionals and religious leaders, they then held awareness sessions, reaching 10,000 people.

WFP supports the **'First 1,000 Days'** nutrition programme, targeting vulnerable pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and mothers with children under two. **WFP and its partners provide specialized nutrition trainings and SBCC on breastfeeding, complementary feeding and PBW nutrition**. Additionally, nutrition awareness-raising interventions targeting adolescents, school-age children and families focus on girls to address intergenerational malnutrition.

WFP monitoring explores gender-related barriers to optimal nutritional practices for mothers. **Awareness sessions on the first 1,000 days and school nutrition have successfully engaged fathers, mothers-in-law and grandmothers** to ensure community support for expecting mothers. This paternal and extended family involvement fosters collaborative health approaches to address barriers to healthy nutritional practices, reducing gender-related stigmas, empowering mothers to make proper nutritional choices and enabling them to lead efforts to break the intergenerational cycle of malnutrition.

About 60 percent of refugees and other crisis-affected individuals receiving cash assistance are women. **WFP supports PBW, single mothers with young children, unaccompanied/separated children, and children with disabilities**. Safe spaces are provided at distribution and training sites for women and children, in collaboration with WFP's partners.

Responding to the Sudan crisis, WFP partnered with the UN Population Fund to use its cash platform in the provision of **emergency cash assistance to gender-based violence survivors and women and girls at risk**, ensuring safe referrals to partners for further support.

WFP supports PBW refugees and other crisis-affected people with monthly cash assistance conditional upon health check-ups at contracted hospitals, ensuring timely care during pregnancy and the first 1,000 days of a child's life. **Nutrition awareness sessions also promote balanced diets and healthy development**. Notably, WFP observed positive male engagement, with some fathers attending the sessions with their children.

The self-reliance programme for crisis-affected people and their host communities targets individuals aged 18-60, offering **diverse vocational training designed to attract both men and women and actively addressing gender inequality**. Training includes skills suitable for home-based work to enable women with childcare responsibilities to earn income.

WFP's youth livelihood programme targeted young women and men aged 18-35, **prioritizing the integration of young women into diverse vocational training**, including traditional skills like sewing and embroidery, and less common fields in Upper Egypt, such as digital device repair and solar energy.

WFP's rural targeting approach yielded a significant, positive impact on gender equality, with young women representing 85 percent of beneficiaries in green jobs training. The programme also supported the Ministry of Labour to integrate gender-specific indicators in its data collection tools and information management systems.

To ensure gender parity in education and child protection, **WFP supports boys and girls at higher protection risks through school feeding and conditional cash transfers.** This assistance helps reduce risks of child labour, early marriage, irregular migration, and encourages regular school attendance. Additionally, WFP has been an active member of the National Committee for Combating Child Labor, participating in developing national workplans and assessments. Notably, 70 percent of students enrolled in community schools are girls, who are prioritized for enrolment in these "second chance" schools and have been supported by WFP's interventions.

Through WFP's climate change and resilience programme, WFP provides rural women with **in-kind animal loans, offering income and an alternative source of protein for the household**, along with training in animal care and veterinary services. WFP is also piloting household aquaculture and involving women in agro-waste management, such as palm waste recycling, through handicrafts training and access to communal equipment. **Simple agro-processing facilities established by WFP and its partners provide seasonal jobs, and WFP helps women access markets through fairs and expos.** Additionally, female students of agriculture receive training in modern agriculture and irrigation, with visits to related projects. Community mobilization efforts also utilize culturally appropriate methods, such as women-only sessions held by trained female volunteers and home visits.

Resource mobilization efforts ensured that gender and women empowerment are integrated in donor proposals and outreach activities. Monitoring activities used gender-sensitive tools and the Washington Group Questions¹ and ensured that results on women empowerment and gender equality are demonstrated in findings and reporting. WFP also participated in the **Gender Thematic Group** with other UN agencies to develop the gender scorecard for the UN in Egypt and to strengthen the capacities of NGOs. Capacity strengthening efforts for NGOs and local stakeholders focused on gender-transformative programming through specialized trainings and on-the-job support.

WFP launched a social media campaign with 11 influential figures² to leverage the **16 Days of Activism against Gender-Based Violence** (GBV), reaching over 157,000 individuals. The campaign raised awareness of the different forms of violence, highlighting the impact GBV has on food security.

Moreover, WFP Egypt country Office is undergoing the **WFP Gender Equality Certification Programme** (GECP). The GECP is WFP's corporate gender mainstreaming programme, ensuring full integration of gender equality and women's empowerment into all aspects of WFP's services.

Protection and accountability to affected people

Affected people are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity. Affected people are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

WFP's work is guided by protection mainstreaming principles and accountability. WFP strives to include people most at risk of being left behind, mitigate potential tensions between communities and those possibly exacerbated by aid activities, and tackle barriers people may face when accessing assistance.

WFP Egypt developed a **Community Engagement Strategy** in December 2023 and implemented agreed-upon activities throughout 2024, based on consultation with different stakeholders, including affected populations receiving WFP's assistance, community leaders, cooperating partners and partner organizations.

In 2024, WFP scaled-up its Community Feedback Mechanism (CFM) by introducing a centralised digital solution for case management for all WFP activities, while ensuring data protection. WFP streamlined the intake, escalation and resolution of cases, including protection-related cases, to ensure timely action, appropriate referrals, and safe data storage. WFP also strengthened its referral system for individuals requiring external, specialized support.

WFP introduced a **hotline, chatbot system, and chat/call with live agents** through a dedicated service provider. Following the CFM scale-up, the rate of answered calls drastically increased. In 2024, a total of 58,880 calls were answered, out of which 24,200 were requests for information, 5,625 were requests for assistance, 10,485 were complaints and 18,570 were related to other issues¹. Most communication was through the hotline, however, e-mail, Facebook and WhatsApp were also available.

WFP regularly displayed **posters and flyers with sensitization messages** on the hotline at distribution and training sites. Feedback boxes were also installed in distribution sites and partner Community Development Associations² to promote access to beneficiaries.

WFP regularly conducted sensitization exercises to help people understand their entitlements. During the cash assistance scale-up for crisis-affected people, WFP hosted a livestream to demonstrate the self-enrollment tool and disseminated refresher messages on protection and fraud prevention through its Facebook page.

WFP also continued investing in and leveraging community engagement by **consulting community leaders and affected people** through focus group discussions and key informant interviews, which are key components of implementing effective, conflict-sensitive operations. Respondents indicated **that cash assistance contributes to reducing protection risks** by allowing flexibility to purchase food from chosen vendors at preferred times, minimizing exposure to safety concerns during travel or crowded redemption sites. This is particularly important amid heightened new residency regulations affecting refugees and crisis-affected individuals' mobility. Furthermore, WFP implemented **crowd control measures**, provided **ambulance services** and deployed **trained security personnel** at distribution sites. WFP provided child-friendly spaces at both distribution sites and vocational training centres to support caregivers. The **elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW), and children were prioritized for assistance** at distribution sites.

WFP delivered a self-reliance programme for refugees, crisis-affected people and host communities, aimed at **enhancing social cohesion** through resilience-building and sustainable livelihoods. WFP provided the same amount of cash assistance regardless of status or nationality to prevent tensions and potential conflicts.

Moreover, **WFP considered cultural sensitivity** under its climate-adaptive resilience-building programme. Activities were designed to accommodate restrictions on rural women's public movement by providing them with assets and skills they can utilize within their households, such as raising ducks, aquaculture and handicrafts. WFP also installed simple agro-processing units for tomato drying and pomegranate peeling, whereby women held seasonal jobs for additional income.

WFP monitoring shows that almost all beneficiaries of cash interventions believe to have been treated respectfully by WFP and partner staff and none of them experienced security concerns during the redemption process.

Beneficiaries' satisfaction with WFP's interventions remained high, with **90 percent of crisis-affected individuals expressing satisfaction with the support received**. A small number of beneficiaries reported challenges during the redemption process at the financial service provider locations, including overcrowding and long waiting times, which

were shared with relevant stakeholders to resolve.

Similarly, **95 percent of PBW beneficiaries under the "First 1,000 Days" programme expressed satisfaction with WFP assistance**; 5 percent highlighted the limited amount of the cash transfer value, which does not fully meet infants' food needs due to high inflation and rising food prices. This is because of the need to align this transfer value with the government's safety net packages.

WFP placed emphasis on addressing intersectional vulnerabilities by ensuring disability inclusion and gender are considered in targeting, implementation and monitoring. Selection and prioritization criteria include information on both disability and gender using the Washington Group Questions³. Nine percent of women who benefited from WFP's livelihoods activities were women with disabilities; two percent of families supported through the First 1,000 Days Programme have a member with disability; and one percent of students supported through school-based activities are children with disabilities.

Partnerships are an important element of WFP's work in protection and accountability. WFP's joint cash assistance programme with the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) supported survivors of gender-based violence (GBV) and those at risk. The joint programme, launched in response to the Sudan crisis, has since expanded to support all refugees and crisis-affected people in Egypt. WFP provided its cash delivery platform to individuals enrolled in Safe Spaces operated by UNFPA's implementing partners. WFP referred protection cases to UNFPA and a local NGO to ensure specialized support, including psychosocial support, legal services, sexual and reproductive health services, and/or emergency housing.

WFP is a member of the Protection Working Group and Interagency Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) Network. WFP and Humanity and Inclusion (HI) established referral mechanisms that integrate vulnerable cases, including persons with disabilities, into the ongoing programme. Moreover, to mainstream GBV risk mitigation across different sectors at the inter-sector level, WFP acts as the GBV focal point within different working groups, including the Food Security and Cash Working Groups.

WFP incorporated data protection clauses into all signed agreements with cooperating partners (CP) to ensure privacy and safeguarding of beneficiary data. WFP's CPs include women-led organizations, entities working with persons with disabilities, and organizations specializing in empowering women and promoting gender equality. WFP organized training sessions for its CPs to raise their capacity on gender, PSEA, protection, data management and other corporate requirements. This initiative raised awareness and equipped partners with the necessary knowledge to uphold the dignity of beneficiaries through respectful and ethical practices.

Environmental sustainability

WFP works to enhance the environmental and social sustainability of its operations while limiting the potentially negative impacts on people, communities and the natural environment resulting from WFP programme activities and support operations such as administration, procurement, logistics, information technology and travel

Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

Egypt faces several environmental challenges that impact food security and nutrition. Water scarcity, exacerbated by upstream developments and inefficient irrigation practices, limits agricultural productivity. Soil degradation, salinization, and land use changes further constrain agricultural development. Additionally, coastal erosion and rising sea levels pose additional threats to fertile areas. Pollution from industrial and agricultural activities can contaminate water sources and degrade ecosystems. Moreover, climate change exacerbates these challenges, leading to increased temperatures, water scarcity, and extreme weather events, which can significantly impact crop yields and livestock productivity.

WFP's Contribution to Environmental Challenges Impacting Food Security

WFP's programme in Upper Egypt with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) has helped smallholder farmers withstand climate change by increasing production, diversifying livelihoods, and improving water and land management, contributing to Egypt's 2030 agricultural strategy. This support includes asset rehabilitation, promoting climate-smart agri-technologies, and diversifying income.

WFP activities contributed to **reducing environmental pollution** by recycling agricultural and animal waste instead of burning it, **reducing irrigation water losses** through evaporation or ground seepage by using modern irrigation methods, and using **clean energy** in irrigation instead of fossil fuels.

WFP has also mobilized additional resources to scale-up and expand climate-focused activities to additional locations. Among implemented activities, solar-powered pumping stations and efficient irrigation canals have increased agricultural productivity by up to 50 percent and reduced costs by 35 percent. Moreover, the introduction of heat-tolerant and highly-productive crop varieties has helped farmers boost crop yield and reduce water usage by 30-40 percent.

Moreover, WFP's youth livelihoods programme promoted a circular economy approach by training young Egyptians in green skills through vocational training on post-harvest practices and waste management, plus institutional capacity strengthening to partner NGOs, emphasizing environmental sustainability and green entrepreneurship. District-level market assessments were also conducted with a focus on green economy and investment opportunities.

Environmental and Social Safeguards

Throughout its activities, WFP ensures that beneficiaries and partner NGOs/Community Development Associations are trained and aware of the environmental safety and safeguards necessary to decrease the risk of hazards and were properly equipped with safety-related needed tools. As per corporate policy, **all field level agreements, Memorandums of Understanding, and construction activities also underwent rigorous screening to assess potential environmental and social impacts.** Medium- and high-risk activities undergo detailed Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs). Of the five relevant activities screened for environmental and social impacts in 2024, four were considered low-risk and one was high-risk which required a detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). A dedicated budget was allocated for the implementation of this ESMP, including training and the procurement of necessary safety equipment. **WFP's dedicated Environmental and Social Safeguards focal point closely monitors project sites, identifies potential hazards, and ensures compliance with safety standards.**

Environmental Management System (EMS)

Recognizing that achieving food security and ending hunger requires sustainable management and efficient use of natural resources, WFP Egypt developed a comprehensive Environmental Management System (EMS) during the second quarter of 2024. WFP Egypt Country Office was able to identify, manage and reduce the potential negative impacts of office operations and programme activities on the surrounding environment. To conserve energy, the office has adopted **energy-efficient lighting and air conditioning systems**. WFP also explores solar energy solutions. To improve indoor air quality, **air filters have been installed** in the offices. **To conserve water, WFP has installed water meters** and efficient irrigation systems, particularly for the rooftop garden.

Waste reduction efforts include the segregation of recyclable materials, such as proper disposal of hazardous waste like batteries and composting of organic waste. **A successful paper and carton recycling programme has been implemented**, significantly reducing waste and promoting a culture of environmental awareness. In total, 197 kilograms of paper and carton have been recycled.

The recycling programme involves strategic placement of recycling bins around the office, a dedicated waste collection system, and a **partnership with a specialized waste management NGO**. Launched in May 2024, the initiative has seen significant staff engagement, with **recycling rates increasing from 30 percent to 88 percent after a comprehensive training session**. The training was held for all staff members to inform them of proper recycling practices and the importance of environmental sustainability to ensure successful implementation of the programme. Additionally, WFP has implemented a robust monitoring and evaluation system that includes post-training feedback, recycling data analysis, staff surveys, and key performance indicators. Moving forward, WFP Egypt plans to expand the recycling programme to include additional materials such as plastic and aluminum. Additionally, WFP prioritizes **sustainable procurement** practices, opting for eco-friendly materials and products when possible.

Nutrition integration

Communities, households and individuals supported by WFP are able to meet their nutritional needs and protect their nutrition status in the face of shocks and long-term stressors, through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification

WFP's approach to supporting the government to strengthen and inform the impact of nutrition interventions at scale is through modelling how **the integration of nutrition across different sectors and systems should be implemented under national programmes**. In doing so, WFP has leveraged its comparative advantage through its mandate to address food insecurity and enhance the resilience of vulnerable populations via different approaches, including support to national social protection programmes, as well as food and nutrition security vulnerability-based evidence generation.

This approach applies to all of WFP's supported national programmes, including the 'First 1,000 Days', the school and adolescent nutrition, the refugee response and the National Flour Fortification Programme.

To strengthen and mainstream the prevention of malnutrition interventions with the goal of contributing to longer-term country-level impact, **WFP supported the integration of the 'First 1,000 Days' within the largest social safety net, 'Takaful and 'Karama'**, in partnership with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS). This ensures that inequities are addressed through a two-fold approach; the first is through targeting specific population groups, such as pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW) and children under two, who are known to be most vulnerable to malnutrition; and secondly, that these specific population groups have been identified to be among the poorest and most food insecure quintiles through the government social protection system.

While integrating the cash transfer component of the First 1,000 Days under the national social protection system aims to enhance targeting, it also **addresses the underlying causes of malnutrition**, through poverty alleviation and improving the food security of households, with enhanced access to food, and nutrition education and awareness. To further enhance the multisectoral complementarity of the First 1,000 Days programme components, WFP mobilized its partnership with the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) to strengthen the capacity of Primary Health Care units (PHC), where nutrition and health services are provided to vulnerable PBW and their children under two years under the national social protection system. This component of the 1,000 days under the health sector is also addressing inequities by enhancing the availability of and access to quality nutrition and health services. It is also tackling the lack of health and nutrition care practices, which is another key underlying determinant of malnutrition among PBW and children.

Under the humanitarian response, **WFP is integrating nutrition prevention in the 'First 1,000 days' among refugees and crisis-affected people**, by targeting crisis-affected PBW and children under two with access to food and nutrition through cash transfers, and enhanced access to nutrition services through health care service providers. The programme addresses additional layers of vulnerabilities and inequities by focusing on poor, and food insecure women and children.

Another example of WFP's role in modelling multisectoral integration of nutrition is the **school and adolescent nutrition programme**. WFP, through its capacity-strengthening interventions at multiple levels, has fostered its partnership with the National Nutrition Institute (NNI) and different ministries to enhance their collaboration and mainstream the interventions which were previously fragmented under different sectors, including the MoHP's school health department, the School Health Insurance Organization and the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE). Through this programme, WFP also focuses on supporting the government to target the specific vulnerable age group of school age/adolescents, especially girls due to their increased vulnerabilities to specific malnutrition problems, such as overweight/obesity and micronutrient deficiencies. WFP has also advocated with the MoHP to **extend access to MoHP and school health insurance nutrition services to marginalized community schoolchildren, aiming to reduce the gap related to socio-economic inequities** among different groups of the community.

Similarly, WFP has mobilized multisectoral collaboration among the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT), NNI, MoHP, and the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA) to implement the **National Flour Fortification Programme**, which addresses a nutrition-focused problem such as anaemia under social protection, through the national food subsidy system. The programme also aims to address inequities related to access to nutrition by enhancing access to the food subsidy system for the most vulnerable.

WFP's monitoring assessment showed that, at baseline, WFP achieved a high nutrition-sensitive score (9.6), showing a **high level of adherence to nutrition-sensitive standards and effective integration of nutrition-sensitive considerations in programme design and implementation**. The Country Strategic Plan (CSP) also incorporates tools, and indicators capturing nutrition-sensitive interventions, including the focus on nutrition-sensitive social protection, social and behavioural change communication, and evidence generation.

At the policy level, WFP has taken a leadership role, mobilizing its partnerships with key UN agencies, and government partners to support the government in implementing the actions under the **National Food and Nutrition Strategy**, and the Food Systems Summit commitments. This support enables the integration of nutrition across sectors through a governing framework that informs how sectors need to collaborate and converge efforts to work on key nutrition priorities. This also informs WFP's selected interventions and implementation approaches to align with these national priorities.

Partnerships

WFP has collaborated with the Government of Egypt for over five decades to address nutrition and food security issues.

WFP works with the **Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS)** to strengthen social protection systems, enhance the reach of social safety nets and promote economic empowerment. WFP and MoSS, with the **Ministry of Health and Population**, support the 'First 1,000 Days' programme to improve pregnant and breastfeeding women and young children's nutrition. Moreover, with the **Ministry of Labour**, WFP empowers youth through vocational training and enhances labour market information systems.

Supporting the National School Feeding Programme, WFP and the **Ministry of Education and Technical Education** reach community schools with nutritious snacks, digitalization initiatives, and cash assistance.

With the **Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR)**, WFP promotes climate-smart agriculture, improves access to markets, and enhances smallholder farmers' resilience. WFP also works with Community Development Associations as grassroots development partners who play a crucial role in community mobilization, dissemination of early warning messages and micro-loans management. Moreover, WFP, the **Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation (MoPEDIC)** and the WFP Munich Accelerator launched a climate innovation challenge for Egyptian startups, "**The Climate Adaptation Innovation Acceleration Programme**". WFP also contributed to MoPEDIC's Egyptian Green Climate Initiative Programme, promoting climate-smart initiatives at the local level.

WFP supported the **Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT)** to revamp the National Flour Fortification Programme and improve strategic crop management. WFP facilitated MoSIT and MALR's participation in the first Middle East/North Africa Dialogue on Food Systems, held in Jordan, to showcase Egypt's efforts in enhancing food systems.

Additionally, WFP collaborates with the **Ministry of Local Development** to enhance local administrative units' capacities in "Hayah Karima" villages to support local-level economic development and service provision. Notably, employees received training on the prevention of early marriage and female genital mutilation, disability inclusion and gender roles.

WFP also collaborates with the **Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)** for food security and nutrition evidence-generation and the Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees.

WFP continued implementing multi-year, multi-sectoral projects financed by its traditional donors, namely USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance, Korea International Cooperation Agency, the Netherlands, the European Commission Foreign Policy Instrument, and the Adaptation Fund. Additionally, in 2024, **WFP signed another agreement for a new German-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme** to be implemented with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), totaling **EUR 14.5 per agency**, under the fourth phase of this innovative funding mechanism.

WFP also signed a new agreement with the EU for implementing its integrated rural development approach, supporting 120 "Hayah Karima" villages, in partnership with the Food and Agriculture Organization.

WFP's private sector partnerships continue supporting climate-smart agriculture, social protection and nutrition, funded by the Coca-Cola Foundation, the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints and Cargill.

The newly-established collaboration with Cargill resulted in a new source of funding from the private sector, supporting urgent food assistance to crisis-affected people. This milestone contribution represents positive advancements from the private sector and WFP in their joint humanitarian efforts.

WFP's unique partnership with the **Central Bank of Egypt** led to the scale-up of a 2020 pilot project with MALR and several national and commercial banks. The scale-up of this rural development integrated project will continue supporting smallholders through land-use consolidation, financial literacy training, technical support for improved agricultural practices, and provisions for climate-proof infrastructure development.

WFP continues exploring cutting-edge innovative financing avenues to secure additional funding, notably for its "changing lives" portfolio. With over 15 years of strong experience with innovative financing schemes (e.g., debt swaps), WFP is currently engaged with national and international partners on new financing models which could support notably the scale-up of integrated rural development projects in Upper Egypt.

WFP continues actively engaging with national and international partners, and the private sector to raise awareness on the food security agenda. WFP's **annual Gala Sohour** brought together government donors, private sector entities, influential figures, and UN and development organizations, with influential figures advocating for food security and nutrition and underscoring the relevance of WFP's mission and the recognized impact of WFP's work.

In 2024, 89 percent of contributions were from government donors, while 11 percent were from the private sector, up from 2 percent in 2023.

WFP is part of the UN Country Team, with representation in all thematic working groups implementing the **UN Sustainable Development Framework 2023-2027**. WFP also participates in the **Cash Working Group**, co-led by WFP, UNHCR and the Egyptian Red Crescent, allowing partners to share their cash assistance programmes for crisis-affected people, present the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket, and conduct joint post-distribution monitoring assessments; WFP leads the **Food Security Working Group**, through which WFP led the development of the 2025 **Refugee Response Plan** appeal¹; WFP is an active member of the Inter-Agency and Inter-Sector Working Groups, and other sectors, including Protection and Livelihood.

Focus on localization

WFP is committed to empowering local partners and enhancing their role in leadership, decision-making and resource allocation. **WFP engages in periodic joint planning to leverage NGO's deep understanding of local contexts and development needs.** During 2024, WFP had 11 active agreements with national NGOs and one international NGO for emergency response and local development efforts.

WFP actively expands its network of local partners to strengthen the reach and impact of its programmes. Using the UN Partner Portal, **WFP continuously maps and identifies potential local organizations that can support in achieving its goals.** These mapping activities enable WFP to understand the landscape of local actors, assess their capabilities and strategically select partners that align with programmatic needs. Additionally, WFP prioritizes capacity-strengthening initiatives for local NGOs and Community Development Associations, offering tailored onboarding sessions, workshops and technical assistance designed to build their operational capacities.

With WFP's support, local partners can more effectively implement programmes, monitor outcomes and manage resources. With continued investments in local NGOs, **WFP ensures that local partners are not only equipped to support current initiatives but also positioned to drive long-term, sustainable change within communities.**

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP partnered with UNHCR and CAPMAS to conduct an Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees, a comprehensive multi-sector household-level survey that generates representative evidence levels of vulnerability and profiling of refugees and asylum seekers in Egypt. Data collection was concluded in December 2024, analysis and programme implementation will take place through 2025.

WFP made its **cash delivery platform available to sister UN agencies** and other partners, through which UNFPA provides joint cash assistance to support GBV survivors and those at risk.

WFP, in partnership with UNICEF, IOM and UNHCR, commissioned research through the Economic Research Forum on inclusive social protection systems for refugees and asylum seekers to support **evidence-informed programming and policymaking.**

Together with **UNICEF, WFP and MoETE strengthened the capacity of several community schoolteachers and supervisors** to enhance their capacities in integrating technology in education while piloting new offline models.

WFP also worked with the UN Industrial Development Organization, the Food and Agriculture Organization, and UN Development Programme on climate-adaptation and anticipatory action.

WFP continued planning and reporting under the **UN Strategic Development Cooperation Framework**, contributing to all pillars, including the gender work plans and the UN Country Team's Scorecards on Gender, Youth and Disability Inclusion. WFP will take over the co-leadership of the Government of Egypt-UN Planet Working Group in 2025.

WFP is part of the UN-Private Sector Partnership taskforce, focused on jobs and education, linking several agencies with the private sector, in a collective effort to accelerate the achievement of the SDGs.

WFP is an active member of the **UN Youth Task Force (UNYTF)** and participated technically and financially in the International Youth Day event. During the forum, **WFP youth beneficiaries from eight governorates were honoured by the UNYTF and the Ministry of Youth and Sports as role models** for their excellence and positive participation in e-marketing trainings.

Financial Overview

In its second year, the 2023-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) was overall well-funded, receiving 112 percent of its needs-based plan, which includes multiyear and long-duration contributions confirmed late in 2024 that will be consumed over several years. WFP had USD 111 million of available resources in 2024, which includes multi-year contributions received and funds carried over from previous years. The funding for the full five-year duration of the CSP stood at 38 percent.

WFP's portfolio expanded in 2024 with funding from various entities, of which **89 percent were from Governments**, and **11 percent were from private donors**. Notably, the largest contributions were made by USAID's Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance (BHA), the German-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme, Private Sector, and the Republic of Korea's Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA). 84 percent of contributions confirmed for 2024 were earmarked at the Strategic Outcome and activity-level, while the remaining 16 percent were received at country-level or flexible funding. Therefore, WFP prioritized flexible funds towards underfunded activities to ensure the continuation of implementation.

WFP implemented every activity, if not in full then at least partially, considering the funding availability and the timing of funds received. The level of funding varied across the three strategic outcomes and the various activities.

In 2024, WFP Egypt revised its implementation plan to increase the number of beneficiaries receiving assistance under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1). The funding for SO1 consisted of almost 100 percent direct contributions, with some flexible and multilateral funding. In 2024, WFP implemented 90 percent of SO1's revised implementation plan. This outcome was supported by generous contributions from USAID BHA, Cargill, the Republic of Korea's Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), the European Commission Foreign Policy Instruments (EU FPI), and Switzerland.





















Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2) has been very well funded due to several, mainly direct multi-year contributions. In 2024, WFP implemented 91 percent of SO2's implementation plan. Long-duration funding under SO2 was supported by the German-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Adaptation Fund, the Netherlands, and the Coca-Cola Foundation.

Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3) faced some funding challenges in the second half of the year. **WFP had to prioritize funding and allocate flexible funds to continue the distribution of daily in-school snacks** during the 2024-2025 academic year¹. As a result, the number of schoolchildren receiving date bars decreased from 98,000 to 36,000. In 2024, WFP implemented 80 percent of SO3's implementation plan. The funding for SO3 consisted of almost 100 percent direct contributions. SO3 benefitted from long-term funding from the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and the German-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SDG Target 1. Access to Food	 46,108,637	 23,395,680	 46,514,015	 31,269,404
SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Egypt, including refugees, meet their essential food and nutrition needs and have enhanced self-reliance all year.	 46,108,637	 23,395,680	 46,514,015	 31,269,404
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	 46,108,637	 23,395,680	 43,015,880	 31,269,404
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 3,498,135	 0
SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System	 16,282,157	 12,130,992	 22,342,711	 11,341,766
SO02: Targeted groups in Egypt benefit from more resilient, sustainable, and climate-adaptive livelihoods and food systems by 2028	 16,282,157	 12,130,992	 22,342,711	 11,341,766
Activity 02: Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security.	 3,947,821	 3,342,675	 3,345,604	 2,595,267
Activity 03: Provide diverse support to smallholders, targeted groups and relevant institutions or partners engaged in nutrition-sensitive and environmentally-friendly value chains	 12,334,336	 8,788,317	 18,997,107	 8,746,500

SDG Target 5. Capacity Building	 26,999,948	 15,067,414	 31,022,630	 12,217,913
SO03: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity, programmes and systems ensuring populations in vulnerable situations benefit from improved access to and quality of food, nutrition, health, and education services by 2028.	 26,999,948	 15,067,414	 31,022,630	 12,217,913
Activity 04: Provide assistance to the national school feeding programme, including through comprehensive sustainable school-based interventions and transfers to support students, teachers, and households in vulnerable situations	 20,931,532	 8,272,259	 10,600,040	 6,519,439
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt's nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, including through direct assistance and SBCC.	 4,467,759	 5,556,089	 8,375,523	 4,766,162
Activity 06: Provide technical expertise, innovative solutions and targeted capacity strengthening to the Government for food and nutrition security interventions as well as foster opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation.	 915,570	 1,239,067	 1,258,714	 932,312
Activity 07: Provide on-demand services to government, humanitarian and development actors.	 685,087	 0	 0	 0
Non-activity specific	 0	 0	 10,788,353	 0
Non-SDG Target	 0	 0	 2,382,108	 0

Total Direct Operational Costs	 89,390,742	 50,594,086	 102,261,465	 54,829,084
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	 3,779,812	 3,392,375	 5,982,383	 2,890,500
Total Direct Costs	 93,170,554	 53,986,461	 108,243,848	 57,719,584
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 6,009,672	 3,509,120	 2,820,621	 2,820,621
Grand Total	 99,180,226	 57,495,580	 111,064,469	 60,540,205

Data Notes

Overview

- [1] Multi-year contributions are donors' commitments to support WFP operations with sustainable and predictable funding for more than one year. Programming, implementation, and expenditures of these funds happens in the specific future year as contractually obligated in the donor's agreement.
- [2] Central Bank of Egypt
- [3] The food basket is the food component of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), comprising of 14 food items with a total of 2,126 kcal per person per day.
- [4] WFP analysis and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) price bulletins.
- [5] WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), September 2024.
- [6] Multidimensional poverty in Egypt, December 2024. Analysis is based on Household Income and Expenditure Survey for the years of 2020/2021. Report link: https://ophi.org.uk/sites/default/files/2024-12/Egypt_MPI_2024_EN.pdf
- [7] Egypt 2030: <https://www.presidency.eg/EN/%D9%85%D8%B5%D8%B1/%D8%B1%D8%A4%D9%8A%D8%A9-%D9%85%D8%B5%D8%B1-2030/>
- [8] UN Sustainable Development Framework: <https://unsdg.un.org/resources/united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-guidance>
- [9] The Presidential Initiative 'Bedaya - A New Beginning for Human Building' is a comprehensive government programme aimed at improving the lives of Egyptians. It encompasses a wide range of initiatives, including healthcare improvements, education programmes, economic empowerment opportunities, and social support services.
- [10] In April 2023, an internal armed conflict sparked in Khartoum and other areas between the Sudanese Armed Forces and a paramilitary group known as the Rapid Support Forces. For Sudan's more than 45 million people, the conflict is set to deepen an already dire economic and humanitarian crisis and has already triggered the displacement of Sudanese individuals internally as well as into neighbouring countries.
- [11] This assistance was added to the CSP after a budget revision to address the urgent basic food needs of Sudanese newcomers.
- [12] The duration of assistance measures the average number of assistance days provided to a unique beneficiary over the course of one year.
- [13] WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), September 2024.
- [14] WFP 2024 Outcome Monitoring.

Operational context

- [1] Central Bank of Egypt
- [2] <https://www.egypttoday.com/Article/3/135085/President-Sisi-Suez-Canal-revenues-plummet-by-over-6-billion>
- [3] UNHCR Factsheets, October 2023 and October 2024.
- [4] Multidimensional poverty in Egypt, December 2024. The national multidimensional poverty index (MPI) for Egypt spans 19 indicators across seven dimensions including food security. Report link: https://ophi.org.uk/sites/default/files/2024-12/Egypt_MPI_2024_EN.pdf
- [5] 2021 Egypt Family Health Survey data
- [6] 2021 Egypt Family Health Survey data
- [7] Each country's actions can have positive or negative effects on other countries' abilities to achieve the SDGs. International spillover effects occur when one country's actions generate benefits or impose costs on another country that are not reflected in market prices. The Spillover Index assesses such spillovers along three dimensions: environmental & social impacts embodied in trade, economy & finance, and security. (Source: Sustainable Development Report 2024)
- [8] WFP's short hotline number: 17240

Strategic outcome 01

- [1] Countries include Syria, Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Somalia.
- [2] Training topics include graphic design, social media management, small business management and baking.
- [3] WFP Food Security Outcome Monitoring (FSOM), September 2024.
- [4] Grains, dairy products and pulses were among the most consumed food groups for infants, while meat, eggs and fruits were the least consumed.

Data Table

The value voucher modality was planned to support PBW. WFP implemented the assistance under the cash modality instead based on survey results that indicated that most beneficiaries preferred cash over value vouchers during the COVID-19 period. This preference was recently validated through monthly focus group discussions with community leaders and beneficiaries. Reasons provided for this preference by beneficiaries included that cash transfers give them more flexibility and the liberty to purchase food commodities from vendors of their choice and at their preferred time.

Strategic outcome 02

- [1] Examples of heat-tolerant crops include wheat, sorghum, soybeans and maize. Non-traditional high-value crops include medicinal and aromatic plants.
- [2] Beneficiaries who received in-kind loans repaid them in cash at a five percent interest rate for 3 to 6 months in instalments. Timely repayments made them eligible for a revolving loan cycle to take out new loans. To ensure sustainable animal production, local partners offered veterinary services, training, and technical guidance on animal nutrition.
- [3] WFP 2024 Outcome Monitoring.
- [4] WFP 2024 Outcome Monitoring.

Strategic outcome 03

- [1] WFP monitoring for the 2023-2024 school year.
- [2] WFP monitoring, March 2024.
- [3] The digital education programme offers unparalleled accessibility, delivering education to all using any online, mobile or offline device with a browser.
- [4] WFP 2024 Outcome Monitoring.
- [5] The food basket is the food component of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB), comprising of 14 food items with a total of 2,126 kcal per person per day.
- [6] Price hikes in specific nutritious items have been staggering: 1 kg of chicken meat increased by 135 percent, 1 medium-sized egg by 124 percent, 1 liter of milk by 106 percent, and 1 kg of fava beans by 69 percent.
- [7] WFP outcome monitoring, October 2024.
- [8] Giza, Cairo, Luxor, Aswan, Qena, Matrouh, Demietta, Gharbeya, Mansoura, Qaliubeya
- [9] Giza, Cairo, Qalyoubia, Menoufeya, Menia, Qena and Sohag
- [10] Cairo - Sharqia - Monofeya - Beni Suef
- [11] Giza, Aswan, Assiut, Minya, Matrouh, Beni Suef, Sohag
- [12] Giza, Fayoum, Menia, Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Aswan, Sharqia, Marsa Matrouh, and Beni Suef.
- [13] Fayoum - Giza - Aswan - Sohag - Qenna - Luxor - Assiut - Sharqia
- [14] Fayoum - Giza - Aswan - Sohag - Qenna - Luxor - Assiut - Sharqia
- [15] The awareness sessions took place in Cairo and Qalyoubia.
- [16] Qena - Damietta - Marsa Matrouh - Dakahleya
- [17] Priority actions include balady bread fortification and exclusive breastfeeding.
- [18] The teams consist of 12 members each from the private sector, business and community leaders and NGOs – including women, men, youth and persons with disabilities.

Gender equality and women's empowerment

Data Notes

- [1] The Washington Group Questions are a set of questions used during data collection and analysis to help identify persons with disabilities.
- [2] Involved influential figures included: Psychiatrist Dr Mostafa El Nahas, TV Presenter Rana Arafa, Relationship & Life Coach Heba Sawah, Fencer & Olympian Nada Hafez, WFP Gender Officer Karam Shaban, IBM General Manager Marwa Abbas, CEO of PepsiCo Egypt Mohamed Shelbaya, Nutritionist Fayrouz Eid, CEO of Rajul Michel Gerges, CEO of Safe Egypt Sara Aziz, and Celebrity Chef Salma Soliman.

Protection and accountability to affected people

- [1] Other issues include data update request, request for non-WFP services, etc.
- [2] Community Development Associations (CDA) are grassroots organizations at the village level made up of representatives from local communities. These CDAs are selected through an institutional assessment based on rigorous criteria. Selected CDAs are trusted and qualified implementers of WFP's programmes on-ground with a strong rapport with the communities.
- [3] The Washington Group Questions are a set of questions used during data collection and analysis to help identify persons with disabilities.

Partnerships

- [1] WFP appealed for USD 50.4 million for the 2025 Refugee Response Plan to continue its assistance to refugees and crisis-affected people. There are seven partners under the Food Security sector, which are: UN Development Programme, World Health Organization, World Food Programme, Save the Children, Bunyan Almostqbal, EFB, and Syria al Gad Foundation.

Financial Overview

- [1] Multi-year contributions are donors' commitments to support WFP operations with sustainable and predictable funding for more than one year. Programming, implementation, and expenditures of these funds happen in the specific future year as contractually obligated in the donor's agreement. Long-duration contributions are those with no obligation from the donor to implement the funds in the future, the contract is a long duration and is confirmed under one grant.
- [2] Flexible funding will be used in 2025 to continue the distribution of in-school snacks during the second half of the academic year.

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.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET (the tool for programme design, implementation, monitoring and performance management) 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 and outputs, 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 and outputs for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under outputs defined by country offices and specific to their operations;
- 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.

Disclaimer for gender-disaggregated indicators

WFP introduced mandatory gender disaggregation for some Corporate Results Framework indicators in 2024. In such cases, gender-disaggregated data may not be available for 2023 values.

«No data» function in cross-cutting indicators

A new "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on cross-cutting indicators. This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to cross-cutting indicators only at baseline, target, or follow-up levels. This function can be used for reporting an indicator at one level (baseline, target, or follow-up) or at two levels (baseline and follow-up). Country offices must choose either "Not collected" or "Not applicable" option.

A. **Not applicable:** used when data is not collected for **methodological note requirements**.

B. **Not collected:** used when data is not collected for **context-related reasons**.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	403,712	389,446	96%
	female	437,038	447,926	102%
	total	840,750	837,372	100%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	18,331	11,539	63%
	female	9,751	9,944	102%
	total	28,082	21,483	77%
24-59 months	male	36,988	27,037	73%
	female	27,951	22,172	79%
	total	64,939	49,209	76%
5-11 years	male	49,267	39,163	79%
	female	66,224	69,291	105%
	total	115,491	108,454	94%
12-17 years	male	44,794	36,145	81%
	female	44,732	44,264	99%
	total	89,526	80,409	90%
18-59 years	male	227,459	253,938	112%
	female	263,515	273,265	104%
	total	490,974	527,203	107%
60+ years	male	26,873	21,624	80%
	female	24,865	28,990	117%
	total	51,738	50,614	98%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	704,375	598,374	85%
Refugee	136,375	238,998	175%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Action to protect against climate shocks	0	43,235	-
Asset Creation and Livelihood	68,500	36,575	53%
Malnutrition prevention programme	30,000	79,412	264%
School based programmes	600,000	337,086	56%
Smallholder agricultural market support programmes	162,550	120,146	73%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	143,000	225,581	157%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Bread	75	43	57%
Canned Pulses	77	55	72%
Chickpeas	77	40	52%
High Energy Biscuits	31	23	76%
Juice	45	28	62%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			
High Energy Biscuits	1,690	807	48%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Access to Food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	38,997,000	28,178,712	72%
Value Voucher	2,390,400	0	0%
Sustainable Food System			
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	81,343	0	0%
Capacity Building			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	14,419,966	5,972,951	41%

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Crisis-affected populations in Egypt, including refugees, meet their essential food and nutrition needs and have enhanced self-reliance all year.					Crisis Response
Output Results					
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations					
Corporate output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Targeted refugees and other crisis-affected populations have access to cash-based assistance and support to meet their essential food and nutrition needs.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.1 Number of people receiving assistance unconditionally or conditionally (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	All; Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution; Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Male Total	82,311 60,689 143,000	127,598 97,983 225,581
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of acute malnutrition	Female Total		4,240 4,240
A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance			MT	304	189.4
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	38,097,000	27,764,851
A.4.1 Total value of vouchers transferred to people disaggregated by type (value voucher or commodity voucher)			USD	2,390,400	
CSP Output 02: (1.2) Targeted refugees and urban host communities participate in vocational and skills development to access income generating activities.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female Male Total	3,750 3,750 7,500	18,478 4,750 23,228
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	900,000	413,860
Other Output					
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations					
Corporate Output 1.1: Food insecure and crisis-affected populations have access to nutritious food and cash-based assistance, restored assets and services to meet their urgent needs					
CSP Output 01: (1.1) Targeted refugees and other crisis-affected populations have access to cash-based assistance and support to meet their essential food and nutrition needs.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Prevention of acute malnutrition	US\$	50,000	50,000

A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of acute malnutrition	centre/site	20	20
CSP Output 02: (1.2) Targeted refugees and urban host communities participate in vocational and skills development to access income generating activities.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$ US\$	850,000 600,000	837,000 153,750
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.7: Number of private sector institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	20	20
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	40	40
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Unconditional Resource Transfers (CCS)	Number	32	32
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	7,500	7,669
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Food assistance for training	Individual	7,000	7,000

Outcome Results							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PBW Refugees and Migrants - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	18	≥20	≥18	36		WFP survey
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Overall	18	≥20	≥18	36		WFP survey
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female	0	=70	=66	97.5		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=70	=66	97.5		Secondary data

Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	22	≥22	≥22	36		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	5	≥5	≥5	15.5		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Overall	16.4	≥16.4	≥16.4	22.1		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	4.2		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum Seekers - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	38.6	≥38.6	≥38.6	48.9	38.6	WFP survey
	Male	66	≥66	≥66	43.7	66	WFP survey
	Overall	52.7	≥52.7	≥52.7	46.1	52.7	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	33.3	≤33.3	≤33.3	31.3	33.3	WFP survey
	Male	24.1	≤24.1	≤24.1	36.7	24.1	WFP survey
	Overall	28.6	≤28.6	≤28.6	34.2	28.6	WFP survey
Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	28	≤28	≤28	19.9	28	WFP survey
	Male	9.9	≤9.9	≤9.9	19.6	9.9	WFP survey
	Overall	18.7	≤18.7	≤18.7	19.7	18.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Economic capacity to meet essential needs	Overall	26.7	≥30	≥26.7	26.7	26.7	WFP survey
Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet	Overall	51.3	≤48	≤51.3	75.8	51.3	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Host communities - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Overall	0	≥30	≥28	29		WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees and Migrants - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female	0	=45	=40	46		Secondary data
	Male	0	=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	0	=45	=40	46		Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Consumption-based coping strategy index (average)	Female	18.65	≤15	≤18.65	17	18.65	WFP survey
	Male	13	≤15	≤13	20	13	WFP survey
	Overall	15	≤15	≤15	18	15	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	68.5	≤68.5	≤68.5		68.5	WFP survey
	Male	53.1	≤53.1	≤53.1		53.1	WFP survey
	Overall	59.3	≤59.3	≤59.3	48.1	59.3	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	16.2	≤16.2	≤16.2		16.2	WFP survey
	Male	12.3	≤12.3	≤12.3		12.3	WFP survey
	Overall	13.9	≤13.9	≤13.9	29.7	13.9	WFP survey

Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	9.9	≤9.9	≤9.9		9.9	WFP survey
	Male	19.1	≤19.1	≤19.1		19.1	WFP survey
	Overall	15.4	≤15.4	≤15.4	16.9	15.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	5.4	≥5.4	≥5.4		5.4	WFP survey
	Male	15.4	≥15.4	≥15.4		15.4	WFP survey
	Overall	11.4	≥11.4	≥11.4	5.3	11.4	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies	Female	61.3	≤61.3	≤61.3	37	61.3	WFP survey
	Male	50.6	≤50.6	≤50.6	37	50.6	WFP survey
	Overall	54.9	≤54.9	≤54.9	37	54.9	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies	Female	14.4	≤14.4	≤14.4	25	14.4	WFP survey
	Male	11.7	≤11.7	≤11.7	24	11.7	WFP survey
	Overall	12.8	≤12.8	≤12.8	24.7	12.8	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies	Female	9.9	≤9.9	≤9.9	10	9.9	WFP survey
	Male	16	≤16	≤16	13	16	WFP survey
	Overall	13.6	≤13.6	≤13.6	11.5	13.6	WFP survey
Livelihood coping strategies for food security: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies	Female	14.4	≥14.4	≥14.4	28	14.4	WFP survey
	Male	21.6	≥21.6	≥21.6	26	21.6	WFP survey
	Overall	18.7	≥18.7	≥18.7	27	18.7	WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 02: Targeted groups in Egypt benefit from more resilient, sustainable, and climate-adaptive livelihoods and food systems by 2028				Resilience Building	
Output Results					
Activity 02: Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security.					
Corporate output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Targeted groups, especially women and youth, benefit from capacity building, financial services and technology to improve their access to livelihoods opportunities and healthy diets.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	7,000	11,112
			Male	1,000	548
			Total	8,000	11,660
Activity 03: Provide diverse support to smallholders, targeted groups and relevant institutions or partners engaged in nutrition-sensitive and environmentally-friendly value chains					
Corporate output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods					
CSP Output 04: (3.1) Smallholders in vulnerable situations and targeted communities receive assets, skills development and other support to improve productivity and build financial resilience through climate-smart, gender- and nutrition- sensitive agricultural practices, risk management and diversified livelihoods.					
Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.5 Number of people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through livelihood skills training activities	All	Food assistance for training	Female	23,952	550
			Male	29,048	1,137
			Total	53,000	1,687
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Access to Energy Services	Female		2
			Male		1,288
			Total		1,290
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Female		7,841
			Male		25,213
			Total		33,054
A.1.8 Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based/commodity vouchers/individual capacity strengthening transfers through actions to protect against climate shocks	All	Climate and weather risk information services	Female		1,402
			Male		7,489
			Total		8,891
A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities			USD	81,343	
F.1 Number of smallholder farmers supported with training, inputs, equipment and infrastructure	Activity supporters	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Female	32,510	29,664
			Male	130,040	90,482
			Total	162,550	120,146

Other Output					
Activity 02: Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security.					
Corporate Output 3.1: People and communities have access to productive assets to better cope with shocks and stressors					
CSP Output 03: (2.1) Targeted groups, especially women and youth, benefit from capacity building, financial services and technology to improve their access to livelihoods opportunities and healthy diets.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual

A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Savings and Loans Associations	US\$ US\$	1,304,785 502,947	1,166,794 379,044.93
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Savings and Loans Associations (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Savings and Loans Associations (CCS)	Number	35	35
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Savings and Loans Associations (CCS)	Number	4	4
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	12,000	12,048

Activity 03: Provide diverse support to smallholders, targeted groups and relevant institutions or partners engaged in nutrition-sensitive and environmentally-friendly value chains

Corporate Output 3.2: People and communities have increased skills, capacities and access to financial, energy and climate services for climate-adapted and sustainable livelihoods

CSP Output 03: (3.1) Smallholders in vulnerable situations and targeted communities receive assets, skills development and other support to improve productivity and build financial resilience through climate-smart, gender- and nutrition- sensitive agricultural practices, risk management and diversified livelihoods.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
O.3: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	O.3.1: Number of people indirectly benefitting (Tier 2) from an asset, knowledge and capacity, commodities and services delivered through WFP programs or services provision	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Number	2,697,000	2,697,306

CSP Output 04: (3.1) Smallholders in vulnerable situations and targeted communities receive assets, skills development and other support to improve productivity and build financial resilience through climate-smart, gender- and nutrition- sensitive agricultural practices, risk management and diversified livelihoods.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers	Food assistance for training	US\$ US\$ US\$	1,000,000 2,500,000 200,000	1,010,690 2,622,833 209,243
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.1: USD value of agricultural inputs provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	533,700	530,312
A.10.3: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers related to the provision of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructure.	A.10.3.g.2: USD value of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	US\$	18,000	17,921

A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.2: Total number of energy-efficient devices distributed to targeted institutions, communities and households	Access to Energy Services	Number	47	47
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.12: Total annual capacity, installed, restored or maintained for energy generation or storage	Food assistance for asset	Megawatt	3	3
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.13: Total number of climate adaptation assets built, restored or maintained	Food assistance for asset	Number	110,000	116,188
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.3: Hectares of land rehabilitated/benefiting from irrigation infrastructures	Food assistance for asset	Ha	840	841.05
D.1.1: Number of assets built, restored or maintained by targeted households and communities, by type and unit of measure	D.1.1.g.6: Kilometres of irrigation canals	Food assistance for asset	Km	28	28
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)	Access to Energy Services	Individual	1,400	1,474
D.3: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills training activities	D.3.g.1: Number of participants who completed vocational/livelihood skills	Food assistance for training	Number	1,600	1,687
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	6
F.10: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills	F.10.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in marketing and business skills (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,500	1,842
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	500	526
F.13: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment	F.13.1.M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with agricultural inputs and equipment (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	10,000	10,768

F.16: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.16.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	160	189
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.1: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	1,500	1,842
F.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems	F.2.2: Total membership of supported smallholder farmer aggregation systems (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	6
F.21: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	F.21.1: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported with post-harvest equipment and infrastructure	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	3	3
F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported	F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	150	150
F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided	F.4.g.1: Number of agricultural production equipment provided	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	252	252
F.5: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	F.5.1: Number of meetings, workshops, fairs, events organized to facilitate market linkages	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	7	7
F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated	F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	6	6
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	200	256
F.8: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices	F.8.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in good agronomic practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	15,000	15,746
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1F: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Female)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	100	121
F.9: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices	F.9.1M: Number of smallholder farmers supported with trainings in post-harvest management principles and practices (Male)	Smallholder agricultural market support Activities	Number	60	68

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 (overall)	Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices	Individual	95,000	95,820
G.13: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds and raised	G.13.2: Type of support provided to CSP activities by funds raised with a climate risk reduction objective (AF)	Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities	Type	Timely available and used	Timely available and used
G.8: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks	G.8.3: Number of people provided with direct access to information on climate and weather risks through mobile phones and/or SMS services	Climate and weather risk information services	Individual	8,000	8,891

Corporate Output 3.3: Smallholder farmers and value chain actors have increased capacity to produce and aggregate marketable surpluses, reduce post-harvest losses, access markets and leverage linkages to schools

CSP Output 05: (3.2) Actors along the food value chains, including local government institutions, engage in capacity strengthening activities to enhance nutrition-sensitive food value chains for key crops

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	150	150
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	700	701
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	35	36
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	95,000	95,634
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	National data & analytics (CCS)	US\$	3,000,000	3,703,492

Outcome Results

Activity 02: Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Women in Rural Areas - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Savings and Loans Associations							
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS	Female	6	≤5	≤6	6		WFP survey
	Male	0	≤0	≤0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	6	≤5	≤6	6		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS	Female	75	≥76	=75	75		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	75	≥76	=75	75		WFP survey
Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS	Female	19	≥19	≥19	19		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	19	≥19	≥19	19		WFP survey
Shock Exposure Index (SEI)	Female	9	=9	=9	9		WFP survey
	Male		=0	=0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	9	=9	=9	9		WFP survey
Target Group: Youth in rural areas - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT)	Female	0	≥30	≥28	35		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥34	≥32	38		WFP survey
	Overall	0	≥32	≥30	36		WFP survey
Activity 03: Provide diverse support to smallholders, targeted groups and relevant institutions or partners engaged in nutrition-sensitive and environmentally-friendly value chains							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS	Overall	1.2	≤1.2	≤1.2	4.88		WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS	Overall	3.4	≤3.4	≤3.4	1.56		WFP survey
Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS	Overall	95.3	≥95.3	≥95.3	93.56		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS	Overall	0	≤0	=0	8.8		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS	Overall	18	≤18	≤18	28.38		WFP survey
Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS	Overall	82	≥82	≥82	62.82		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services	Overall	66.2	≥66.2	≥66.2	66.2		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	66		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information	Overall	65	≥65	≥65	66.2		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	66.2		WFP survey
Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information	Overall	65	≥65	≥65	65.2		WFP survey
Climate services score: Climate services score	Overall	66	≥66	≥66	66		WFP survey
Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems	Overall	100	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall	Overall	87,643	≥90,000	≥90,000	194,459	87,643	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers	Overall	87,643	≥90,000	≥90,000	194,459	87,643	Secondary data
Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall	Overall	98.2	=100	≥98.2	65	98.2	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers	Overall	98.2	=100	≥98.2	65	98.2	Secondary data
Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools	Overall	0	=0	=0	0	0	Secondary data
Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities							
Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes	Overall	45	≥45	≥45	38		WFP survey
Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts	Overall	0	=0	=0	0		WFP survey
Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index	Overall	45	≥45	≥45	38		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 03: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity, programmes and systems ensuring populations in vulnerable situations benefit from improved access to and quality of food, nutrition, health, and education services by 2028.	Root Causes
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Output Results

Activity 04: Provide assistance to the national school feeding programme, including through comprehensive sustainable school-based interventions and transfers to support students, teachers, and households in vulnerable situations

Corporate output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 06: (4.1) The national school feeding programme is strengthened to contribute to equitable access to quality education, including through direct support to children and their households in underprivileged areas.

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	All	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female Male Total	290,400 309,600 600,000	142,739 151,536 294,275
A.1.3 Number of girls and boys receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through school-based programmes	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female Male Total	80,400 39,600 120,000	66,159 32,585 98,744
A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes			MT	1,690	807.27
A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes			USD	12,201,510	4,217,123

Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt's nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, including through direct assistance and SBCC.

Corporate output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 07: (5.1) National institutions have strengthened capacity to integrate and scale-up nutrition specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, including through direct assistance to groups in vulnerable situations, SBCC, and enhanced national systems

Output Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Other adults	Prevention of stunting	Female Male Total		1,076 302 1,378
A.1.2 Number of nutritionally vulnerable people receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers through malnutrition treatment and prevention programmes (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WHO)	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	Prevention of stunting	Female Total	30,000 30,000	73,794 73,794
A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people			USD	2,218,456	1,755,830

Other Output

Activity 04: Provide assistance to the national school feeding programme, including through comprehensive sustainable school-based interventions and transfers to support students, teachers, and households in vulnerable situations

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 06: (4.1) The national school feeding programme is strengthened to contribute to equitable access to quality education, including through direct support to children and their households in underprivileged areas.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
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A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number	77,907	75,843
A.6.2: Number of schools or institutional sites reached through school-based programming	A.6.2.1: Total number of schools assisted by WFP	School feeding (take-home rations)	school	3,413	3,413
A.6.8: Number of WFP-assisted schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials	A.6.8.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools receiving textbooks and other teaching and learning materials	School feeding (on-site)	Number	3,413	3,413
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	10	10
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	6,448	6,448
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	191	191
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	School Based Programmes (CCS)	Number	120	120
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	School Based Programmes (CCS)	US\$	281,280	281,280
N.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	N.1.1.1: Feeding days as percentage of total school days	School feeding (on-site)	%	100	100

Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt's nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, including through direct assistance and SBCC.

Corporate Output 4.1: National actors have increased capacity and knowledge to enhance policies, strategies, processes and programmes, contributing to the achievement of zero hunger and other SDGs

CSP Output 07: (5.1) National institutions have strengthened capacity to integrate and scale-up nutrition specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions, including through direct assistance to groups in vulnerable situations, SBCC, and enhanced national systems

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.10.2: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	A.10.2.1: Total Value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers in support of learning to prevent or treat malnutrition	Prevention of stunting	US\$	4,736,159	4,736,159
A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed	A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided	School feeding (on-site)	Number Number	28,074 50,000	28,074 50,000

A.6.1: Number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	A.6.1.1: Total number of WFP-assisted health centres or sites	Prevention of stunting	centre/site	445	445
A.6.5: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	A.6.5.1: Number of WFP-assisted schools that promote health, nutrition and hygiene education	School feeding (on-site)	Number	1,987	1,987
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.1: Number of academic institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.6: Number of national/sub-national institutions benefitting from embedded or seconded expertise as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	6	6
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	7,574	7,574
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.5: Number of teachers/educators/teaching assistants trained or certified	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	3,185	3,185
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)	Number	72	72
E.4: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO)	E.4.1: Number of people reached through interpersonal social and behaviour change communication (SBCC) approaches (complementary with UNICEF, FAO, WFP, WHO) (Overall)	Prevention of stunting	Individual	623,619	680,565

Activity 06: Provide technical expertise, innovative solutions and targeted capacity strengthening to the Government for food and nutrition security interventions as well as foster opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Corporate Output 4.2: Components of national emergency preparedness and response, social protection and food systems are strengthened

CSP Output 08: (6.1) National programmes and systems addressing poverty, food and nutrition security are strengthened through investments in evidence-generation, skills development, digitalization and South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.2: Number of civil society institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	5	5
C.16: Number of national institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities at national and subnational levels	C.16.g.3: Number of governmental institutions engaged in WFP capacity strengthening activities	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number Number	25 3	25 4

C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number Number	391 17	391 17
C.4: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities contributing to Zero Hunger	C.4.g.3: Number of national partner staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	279	279
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.2: Number of on-the-job learning engagements facilitated	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	4	4
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.3: Number of other technical assistance activities provided	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	1	1
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.5: Number of training series organized	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number	7	7
C.5: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national stakeholder capacities to contribute to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	C.5.g.6: Number of training sessions/workshops organized	Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)	Number	31	42
C.6: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national systems contributing to zero hunger and other SDGs as part of WFP capacity strengthening	C.6.g.1: Number of tools or products developed	National data & analytics (CCS)	Number Number	2 3	2 5
C.8: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	C.8.1: Value of assets and infrastructure handed over to national stakeholders as part of WFP capacity strengthening support	National data & analytics (CCS)	US\$ US\$	1,400 322,310	1,400 322,310

Outcome Results							
Activity 04: Provide assistance to the national school feeding programme, including through comprehensive sustainable school-based interventions and transfers to support students, teachers, and households in vulnerable situations							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components relating to school health and nutrition/including school feeding enhanced/developed with WFP capacity strengthening support and/or advocacy	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	2	2	Secondary data
Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS)							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	3		Secondary data

Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Annual change in enrolment	Female	1.16	≥1.16	≥1.16	1.16		Secondary data
	Male	0.48	≥0.48	≥0.48	0.48		Secondary data
	Overall	0.82	≥0.82	≥0.82	0.82		Secondary data
Attendance rate	Female	90	≥92	≥90	90		Secondary data
	Male	89	≥90	≥89	89		Secondary data
	Overall	89	≥91	≥89	89		Secondary data
Graduation rate	Female	2.24	≥2.5	≥90	2.24		Secondary data
	Male	1.14	≥1.5	≥89	1.14		Secondary data
	Overall	1.68	≥2	≥89	1.68		Secondary data
Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health	Female	28	≤28	≤28	28		WFP survey
	Male	43	≤43	≤43	43		WFP survey
	Overall	33	≤33	≤33	33		WFP survey
Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score	Female	41	≥41	≥41	41		WFP survey
	Male	56	≥56	≥56	56		WFP survey
	Overall	45	≥45	≥45	45		WFP survey
Target Group: Community schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations)							
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Minimum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1	≥2	≥2	4	4	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Maximum number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	2	≥4	≥4	4	4	Secondary data
Number of complementary school health and nutrition interventions implemented alongside school feeding delivered by WFP: Mean (average) number of complementary interventions provided to at least one school in your country office	Overall	1.5	≥3	≥3	4	4	Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt's nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, including through direct assistance and SBCC.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Government Officials - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1		Secondary data

Target Group: PBW - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)							
Number of enhanced programme designs, processes, and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	1		Secondary data
Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	2		Secondary data
Target Group: PLW Egyptian - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age	Overall	39.2	≥40	≥39.5	30	39	WFP survey
Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage)	Female		=10	=8	9.6		Secondary data
	Male		=0	=0	0		Secondary data
	Overall	8	=10	=8	9.6	8	Secondary data
Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence)	Female		=82	=77	76		Secondary data
	Male		=0	=0	76		Secondary data
	Overall	77	=82	=77	76	77	Secondary data
Target Group: PLW Egyptian - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD)	Overall	41.3	≥41.3	≥41.3	42		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF)	Overall	23.5	≥23.5	≥23.5	17.8		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Milk Feeding Frequency for Non-Breastfed children 6-23 months (MMFF)	Overall	21.2	≥21.2	≥21.2	32.2		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Overall	8.1	≥8.1	≥8.1	7		WFP survey
Target Group: PLW Egyptians - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour	Overall	39	≥40	≥39	30		WFP survey
Target Group: PLW - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition							
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs enhanced with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	2	≥2	≥2	3	2	Secondary data
Activity 06: Provide technical expertise, innovative solutions and targeted capacity strengthening to the Government for food and nutrition security interventions as well as foster opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation.							
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: Government officials - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)						
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥5	≥4	5	Secondary data
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥5	≥4	5	Secondary data
Target Group: Ministry of Supply & Internal Trading Officials - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥12	≥12	14	Secondary data
Target Group: Nutrition CS for Government Health Practitioners - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs	Overall	0	≥80	≥65	80	WFP survey
Target Group: PBW - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS)						
Number of Enhanced Programme Designs, Processes, and Platforms Contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs Implemented at Scale by National Organizations Following WFP Capacity Strengthening Support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	3	Secondary data
Number of coordination meetings contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs led by national convening entity as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥12	≥12	20	Secondary data
Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥2	≥1	3	Secondary data
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥3	≥2	3	Secondary data
Target Group: PBW - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS)						
Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	Secondary data
Target Group: Youth in rural areas - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS)						
Number of national policies, strategies, programmes and other system components contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs that have benefitted from WFP capacity strengthening support	Overall	0	≥1	≥1	1	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators

Gender equality and women's empowerment indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 02: Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Women in Rural Areas - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: Savings and Loans Associations							
Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment	Female	17	≥19	≥17	17		WFP survey
	Male	0	≥0	≥0	0		WFP survey
	Overall	17	≥19	≥17	17		WFP survey

Protection indicators

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country Office Score on Meeting Standards for the Identification and Documentation of Conflict Analysis and Conflict Sensitivity Risks, and Implementation of Mitigation Measures	Overall	Partially meets standard	Meets standard	Partially meets standard	Partially meets standard		Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Approaching	Missing		Secondary data
Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services	Female	2,049			5,131		Secondary data
	Male	2,311			2,692		Secondary data
	Overall	4,360	≥5,500	≥4,800	5,580		Secondary data

Protection indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female	100	=100		94.3		WFP survey
	Male	100	=100		96.58		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	95.56	100	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female	99	=100		99.33		WFP survey
	Male	99	=100		99.33		WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	99.33	99.26	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100		97.84		WFP survey
	Male		=100		96.12		WFP survey
	Overall	98.1	=100	=100	97.01	98.1	WFP survey
Activity 04: Provide assistance to the national school feeding programme, including through comprehensive sustainable school-based interventions and transfers to support students, teachers, and households in vulnerable situations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes	Female				100		WFP survey
	Male				100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female				100		WFP survey
	Male				100		WFP survey
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female				94.31		WFP survey
	Male				96.72		WFP survey
	Overall	97.8	=100	=99	95.97		WFP survey

Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt's nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, including through direct assistance and SBCC.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PLW Egyptian - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes	Female		=100		99.44		WFP survey
	Overall	98.3	=100	=100	99.44	98.35	WFP survey
Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance	Female		=100		96.05		WFP survey
	Overall	97.9	=100	≥99	96.05	97.93	WFP survey

Accountability to affected people indicators

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Secondary data
Country office has an action plan on community engagement	Overall	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes		Secondary data
Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR)	Overall	Missing	Meeting	Missing	Missing		Secondary data
Number of children and adults who have access to a safe and accessible channel to report sexual exploitation and abuse by humanitarian, development, protection and/or other personnel who provide assistance to affected populations (IOM, OHCHR, UNDP)	Overall	506,902	≥600,000	≥520,000	661,067		Secondary data

Accountability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female				41.62		WFP survey
	Male				43.68		WFP survey
	Overall	63	≥63	≥64	42.35	62.84	WFP survey
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt's nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, including through direct assistance and SBCC.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PLW Egyptian - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA	Female		≥40		32.2		WFP survey
	Overall	14	≥40	≥20	32.2	13.81	WFP survey

Environmental sustainability indicators

Environmental sustainability indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 02: Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Women and Youth - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: Food assistance for training							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 03: Provide diverse support to smallholders, targeted groups and relevant institutions or partners engaged in nutrition-sensitive and environmentally-friendly value chains							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Smallholders - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide assistance to the national school feeding programme, including through comprehensive sustainable school-based interventions and transfers to support students, teachers, and households in vulnerable situations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: School Students - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt's nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, including through direct assistance and SBCC.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source

Target Group: Egyptian PLW - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Nutrition-sensitive score	Overall	9.6	≥11	=9.6	9.6		Secondary data
Percentage of people supported by WFP operations and services who are able to meet their nutritional needs through an effective combination of fortified food, specialized nutritious products and actions to support diet diversification	Female	61			58.62		Secondary data
	Male	30			40.26		Secondary data
	Overall	49	≥55	≥50	50.8		Secondary data

Nutrition integration indicators							
Cross-cutting indicators at Activity level							
Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Refugee PBW - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	0			100		Secondary data
	Male	0					Secondary data
	Overall	0	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Activity 04: Provide assistance to the national school feeding programme, including through comprehensive sustainable school-based interventions and transfers to support students, teachers, and households in vulnerable situations							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100			100		Secondary data
	Male	100			100		Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data
Activity 05: Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt's nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, including through direct assistance and SBCC.							
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2024 Target	2024 Follow-up	2023 Follow-up	Source
Target Group: PBW Egyptians - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting							
Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component	Female	100			100		Secondary data
	Male	0					Secondary data
	Overall	100	=100	=100	100		Secondary data

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WFP supports children, youth, women, pregnant & breastfeeding women, smallholder farmers, and crisis-affected populations, building resilient futures.

World Food Programme

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

Financial Section

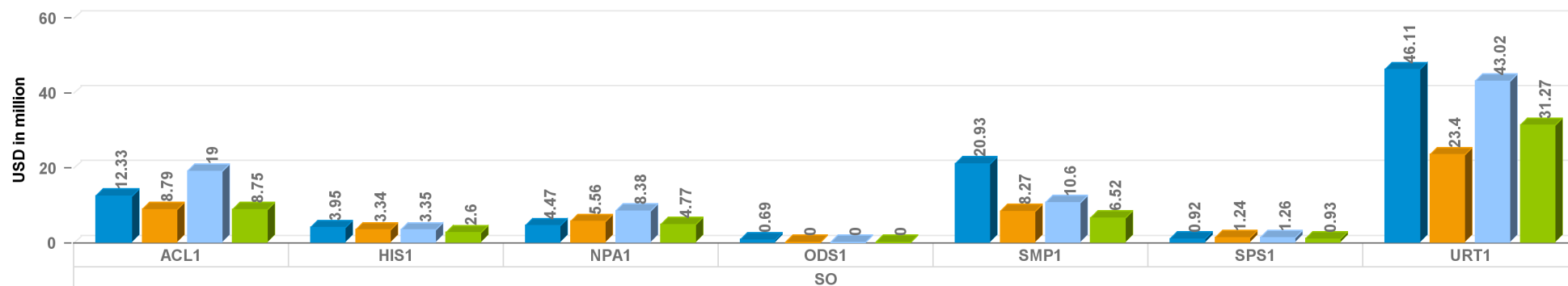
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

Code			Strategic Outcome
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity Long Description	
SO	ACL1	Provide diverse support to smallholders, targeted groups and relevant institutions or partners engaged in nutrition-sensitive and environmentally-friendly value chains	
SO	HIS1	Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security.	
SO	NPA1	Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt's nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, including through direct assistance and SBCC.	
SO	ODS1	Provide on-demand services to government, humanitarian and development actors.	
SO	SMP1	Provide assistance to the national school feeding programme, including through comprehensive sustainable school-based interventions and transfers to support students, teachers, and households in vulnerable situations	
SO	SPS1	Provide technical expertise, innovative solutions and targeted capacity strengthening to the Government for food and nutrition security interventions as well as foster opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation.	
SO	URT1	Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Egypt, including refugees, meet their essential food and nutrition needs and have enhanced self-reliance all year.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	3,498,135	0
		Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	46,108,637	23,395,680	43,015,880	31,269,404
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)			46,108,637	23,395,680
2.4	Targeted groups in Egypt benefit from more resilient, sustainable, and climate-adaptive livelihoods and food systems by 2028	Provide diverse support to smallholders, targeted groups and relevant institutions or partners engaged in nutrition-sensitive and environmentally-friendly value chains	12,334,336	8,788,317	18,997,107	8,746,500
		Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security.	3,947,821	3,342,675	3,345,604	2,595,267
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)			16,282,157	12,130,992
17.9	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity, programmes and systems ensuring populations in vulnerable situations benefit from improved access to and quality of food, nutrition, health, and education services by 2028.	Non Activity Specific	0	0	10,788,353	0

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
17.9	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity, programmes and systems ensuring populations in vulnerable situations benefit from improved access to and quality of food, nutrition, health, and education services by 2028.	Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt’s nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, including through direct assistance and SBCC.	4,467,759	5,556,089	8,375,523	4,766,162
		Provide on-demand services to government, humanitarian and development actors.	685,087	0	0	0
		Provide assistance to the national school feeding programme, including through comprehensive sustainable school-based interventions and transfers to support students, teachers, and households in vulnerable situations	20,931,532	8,272,259	10,600,040	6,519,439
		Provide technical expertise, innovative solutions and targeted capacity strengthening to the Government for food and nutrition security interventions as well as foster opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation.	915,570	1,239,067	1,258,714	932,312
		Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)		26,999,948	15,067,414	31,022,630

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	2,382,108	0
Subtotal SDG Target			0	0	2,382,108	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			89,390,742	50,594,086	102,261,465	54,829,084
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			3,779,812	3,392,375	5,982,383	2,890,500
Total Direct Costs			93,170,554	53,986,461	108,243,848	57,719,584
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			6,009,672	3,509,120	2,820,621	2,820,621
Grand Total			99,180,226	57,495,580	111,064,469	60,540,205


CHIEF, CFORC
Michael Hemling

Chief
Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

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

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

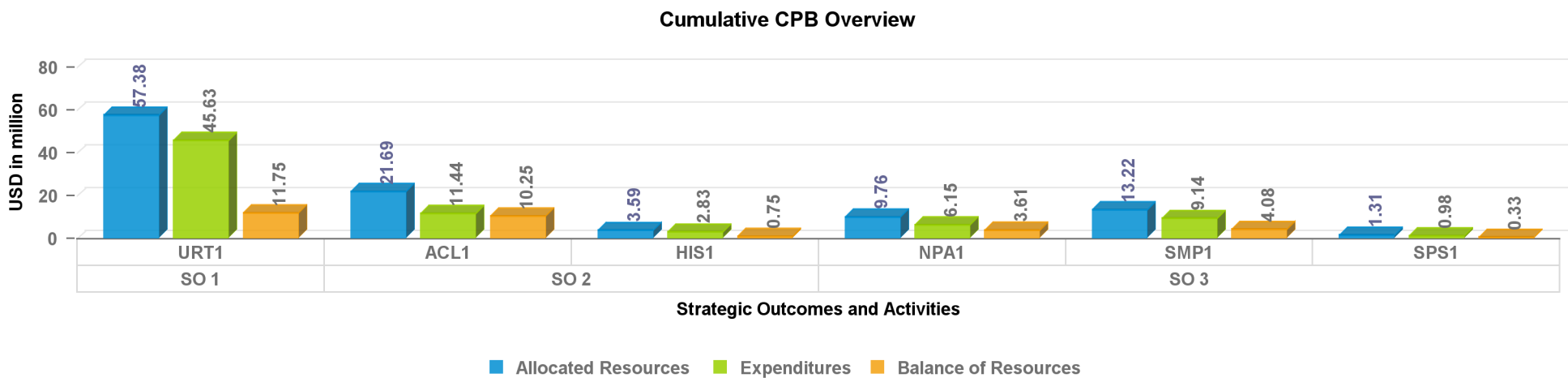
Available Resources
Unspent Balance of Resources carried forward, Allocated contribution in the current year, Advances and Other resources in the current year. It excludes contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years

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

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)



Code			Strategic Outcome
SO 1		Crisis-affected populations in Egypt, including refugees, meet their essential food and nutrition needs and have enhanced self-reliance all year.	
SO 2		Targeted groups in Egypt benefit from more resilient, sustainable, and climate-adaptive livelihoods and food systems by 2028	
SO 3		The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity, programmes and systems ensuring populations in vulnerable situations benefit from improved access to and quality of food, nutrition, health, and education services by 2028.	
Code	Activity Code	Country Activity - Long Description	
SO 1	URT1	Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	
SO 2	ACL1	Provide diverse support to smallholders, targeted groups and relevant institutions or partners engaged in nutrition-sensitive and environmentally-friendly value chains	
SO 2	HIS1	Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security.	
SO 3	NPA1	Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt's nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, including through direct assistance and SBCC.	
SO 3	SMP1	Provide assistance to the national school feeding programme, including through comprehensive sustainable school-based interventions and transfers to support students, teachers, and households in vulnerable situations	
SO 3	SPS1	Provide technical expertise, innovative solutions and targeted capacity strengthening to the Government for food and nutrition security interventions as well as foster opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation.	

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
2.1	Crisis-affected populations in Egypt, including refugees, meet their essential food and nutrition needs and have enhanced self-reliance all year.	Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations	68,654,533	57,378,561	0	57,378,561	45,632,085	11,746,476
		Non Activity Specific	0	3,498,135	0	3,498,135	0	3,498,135
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1)	68,654,533	60,876,697	0	60,876,697	45,632,085	15,244,611
2.4	Targeted groups in Egypt benefit from more resilient, sustainable, and climate-adaptive livelihoods and food systems by 2028	Provide diverse support to smallholders, targeted groups and relevant institutions or partners engaged in nutrition-sensitive and environmentally-friendly value chains	18,469,474	21,688,978	0	21,688,978	11,438,370	10,250,608
		Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security.	5,898,157	3,585,170	0	3,585,170	2,834,833	750,337
		Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4)	24,367,631	25,274,148	0	25,274,148	14,273,203	11,000,945

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Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity, programmes and systems ensuring populations in vulnerable situations benefit from improved access to and quality of food, nutrition, health, and education services by 2028.	Provide assistance to the national school feeding programme, including through comprehensive sustainable school-based interventions and transfers to support students, teachers, and households in vulnerable situations	28,418,377	13,218,960	0	13,218,960	9,138,359	4,080,601
		Provide on-demand services to government, humanitarian and development actors.	685,087	0	0	0	0	0
		Provide technical assistance and support to Egypt's nutrition-sensitive social protection system, especially for pregnant and lactating women and children under two, including through direct assistance and SBCC.	7,579,004	9,759,283	0	9,759,283	6,149,921	3,609,362

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Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2024 (2023-2028)

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SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
17.9	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity, programmes and systems ensuring populations in vulnerable situations benefit from improved access to and quality of food, nutrition, health, and education services by 2028.	Provide technical expertise, innovative solutions and targeted capacity strengthening to the Government for food and nutrition security interventions as well as foster opportunities for South-South and Triangular Cooperation.	1,316,235	1,305,185	0	1,305,185	978,784	326,402
		Non Activity Specific	0	10,788,353	0	10,788,353	0	10,788,353
Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9)			37,998,702	35,071,781	0	35,071,781	16,267,064	18,804,717
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	2,382,108	0	2,382,108	0	2,382,108
Subtotal SDG Target			0	2,382,108	0	2,382,108	0	2,382,108
Total Direct Operational Cost			131,020,866	123,604,734	0	123,604,734	76,172,353	47,432,381
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			5,670,347	7,074,835	0	7,074,835	3,982,952	3,091,883
Total Direct Costs			136,691,213	130,679,569	0	130,679,569	80,155,305	50,524,264
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			8,838,515	8,305,057		8,305,057	8,305,057	0

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Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2024 (Amount in USD)

SDG Target	Strategic Outcome	Country Activity Description	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
Grand Total			145,529,728	138,984,626	0	138,984,626	88,460,362	50,524,264

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemling, CHIEF, CFORC
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