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Programme

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Egypt

Annual Country Report 2025

Country Strategic Plan
2023 - 2028

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Overview

Key messages

- WFP contributed to strengthened food security and nutrition of 700,000 Egyptians through its integrated rural development programme, which consists of school feeding, nutrition support, women and youth empowerment and smallholder farmers resilience building, thereby complementing national development priorities.
- WFP provided critical humanitarian needs to 286,000 vulnerable refugees and crisis-affected people, enabling them to meet their minimum food needs, despite funding challenges, and followed a nexus approach to build their self-reliance.
- WFP strengthened institutional capacities of key national partners through capacity strengthening and evidence generation on food security and nutrition.

Egypt benefited from unprecedented multilateral financial assistance, record-scale foreign direct investment, deeper South-South and regional economic integration, resilience in the tourism sector, and progress in energy-transition-related exports. Egypt continued navigating a complex food security and nutrition landscape, having made significant development gains amid persistent regional political and economic challenges. Nevertheless, continued economic pressures contributed to higher living costs, reduced affordability of essential food items, and impacted the quality of diets of Egyptians and non-Egyptians.

WFP, therefore, continued playing a vital role in supporting the Government to address the root causes of food insecurity, poverty and malnutrition, and creating sustainable food systems. WFP, with the Government, further strengthened its integrated rural development approach under the national Hayah Kareema ("Decent Life") Presidential Initiative, promoting coordinated action across nutrition, social protection, climate adaptation, education, and resilience-building to accelerate sustainable development outcomes in rural villages and fully aligning with Egypt's Vision 2030 [1] and the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework [2].

In 2025, WFP supported more than 986,000 vulnerable Egyptians, refugees and crisis-affected people.

WFP provided monthly **cash assistance of EGP 750 (USD 15) to 250,000 vulnerable refugees and crisis-affected people** to meet their immediate needs. During the second quarter of the year, WFP faced substantial funding challenges forcing it to reduce the number of people receiving assistance to 150,000 and the cash transfer value to EGP 500 (USD 9.88) to stretch available resources. Upon receiving additional contributions in the third quarter, WFP swiftly reinstated the excluded vulnerable beneficiaries and restored the original transfer value. Nonetheless, the transfer value decreased once again starting November 2025 with another funding uncertainty. These unavoidable fluctuations had notable impact on the food security and coping capacity of households as 58-percent of refugee households are facing food insecurity [3]. Nonetheless, the Unconditional Resources Transfer programme had an average duration of assistance of 306 days out of the 330 planned [4].

WFP also continued availing its unique cash delivery platform to UN partners, enabling UNFPA to provide emergency cash assistance to **1,570** gender-based violence victims among the refugee community.

WFP supported the nutrition status of **9,400 pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women (PBW)** with children aged 0-24 months with monthly EGP 750 (USD 15) cash assistance, conditional upon attending quarterly health checkups in contracted hospitals, therefore promoting maternal and child health while enhancing access to essential services. Additionally, with the National Nutrition Institute, WFP implemented awareness sessions and disseminated awareness information to empower refugee women with crucial knowledge on healthy development during the critical first 1,000 days of life.

Moreover, under the **self-reliance programme**, more than **11,000 crisis-affected people and their host community members completed vocational trainings** in highly marketable skills, with some of the most vulnerable participants having received a micro-grant for the establishment and growth of their micro-, small, and medium-sized enterprise; thereby indirectly benefiting about **48,000** beneficiaries. The programme aligns with the humanitarian-development-peace nexus in supporting their transition to achieving long-term, sustainable self-sufficiency through livelihoods and income-generating activities, thereby strengthening refugees' self-sufficiency with improved food security and nutrition in the face of shocks and stressors. By including host communities in its

target population, this programme addresses key aspects of social cohesion, long-term conflict prevention and local peacebuilding. 51 percent of participants reported engaging in income-generating activities approximately six months after completing the programme.

More than **1,000 rural Egyptian women** also completed WFP **vocational trainings** in various areas, including food value chains and food processing, while youth completed vocational trainings with a focus on green jobs to promote resilience and entrepreneurship. Vulnerable women also received microloans to establish or grow their income-generating projects. Consequently, 92 percent of participants reported that, on average, their monthly income tripled, from EGP 911 (USD 19) in 2024 to EGP 2,240 (USD 48) in 2025, allowing them to purchase basic needs, especially food and nutrition. Additionally, WFP enabled young women and men's participation in employment fairs, giving them access to over 2,800 job opportunities.

WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) supported over **97,000 smallholder farmers** in 150 villages. Through a package of activities, such as consolidating 7,700 feddans (3,234 hectares) of land, upgrading water canals, installing solar-powered pumping stations, servicing consolidated land and introducing waste management and agro-processing techniques, WFP helped community members use climate-adaptive agricultural practices to build their resilience and improve their income and food security.

WFP, with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE), complemented the National School Feeding Programme, providing **fortified date bars** to around **93,000 students in community schools and 267,000 students in public schools** hosting refugee children. For most beneficiaries, this is their first meal of the day and many depend on it as one of their main meals. Moreover, more than **39,000 families** of community school students received monthly EGP 620 (USD 13), conditional on 80 percent school attendance, to protect against economic challenges affecting their food security. Most beneficiaries reported using WFP's assistance primarily on food, followed by education expenses. As part of its capacity strengthening efforts, WFP introduced a **central kitchen model** in partnership with MoETE and a local NGO, benefiting 1,500 students in community schools with freshly prepared nutritious meals. Additionally, WFP tackled key food security and social issues by conducting awareness activities on healthy nutrition habits, gender equality, and irregular migration. WFP also strengthened institutional capacities of government staff, enhanced information management systems, and supported evidence generation.

WFP also improved access to food and nutrition of about **41,000 Egyptian PBW through monthly cash top-ups** to the government's Takaful and Karama "First 1,000 Days" social protection programme. Most vulnerable women reported using the assistance primarily for food and infant needs. Additionally, WFP continued its institutional capacity strengthening efforts for health and social protection service providers to enhance access to "First 1,000 Days" nutrition services for mothers and infants. WFP also contributed to integrating nutrition into broader national multi-sectoral frameworks, including national social protection systems through the "First 1,000 Days", school nutrition and fortification programmes, health services and emergency preparedness plans. WFP also strengthened nutrition policy frameworks, enabling more sustainable gains and contribution to high-level impact of food and nutrition security programmes.

WFP expanded its **institutional capacity strengthening** efforts by promoting digital solutions for evidence generation and skills development. For example, WFP collaborated with MALR to enhance the implementation of the Smart Egyptian Agri-Map, utilizing high-resolution satellite imagery to track agricultural activities. Additionally, WFP supported the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade and relevant stakeholders in establishing a monitoring system for the National Flour Fortification Programme, ensuring its sustainability, and contributing to the prevention of iron deficiency anaemia.

Through its partnerships with government institutions, UN agencies, the private sector, development partners and civil society organizations, WFP contributed to enhancing food security, nutrition, social protection systems, and resilience-building interventions. These partnerships have supported national efforts to expand integrated food systems approaches, advance climate adaptation, and mobilize diverse resources and knowledge across sectors, reinforcing collaborative action as a central enabler for sustainable development outcomes in Egypt.

986,401

Total beneficiaries in 2025



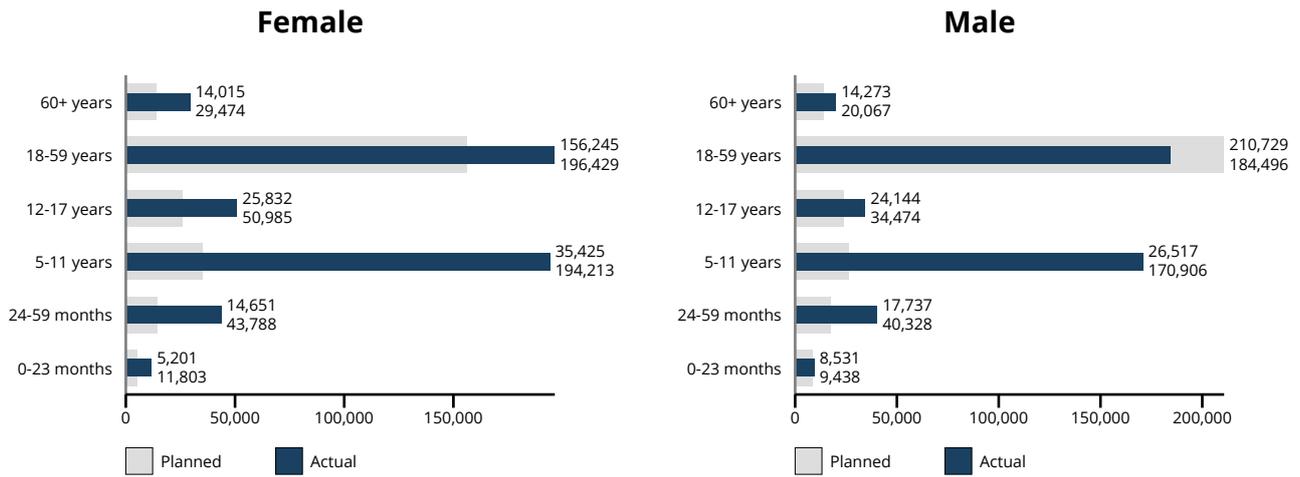
53% female



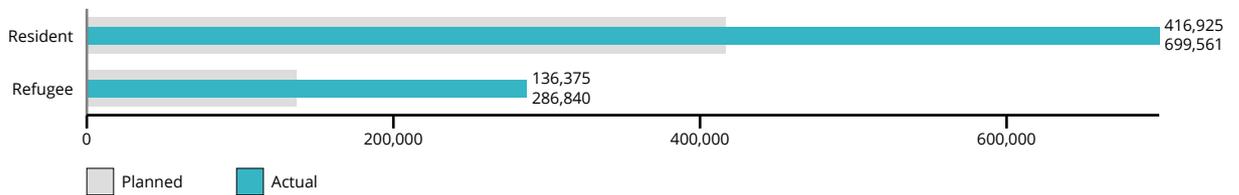
47% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 4,648 (61% Female, 39% Male)

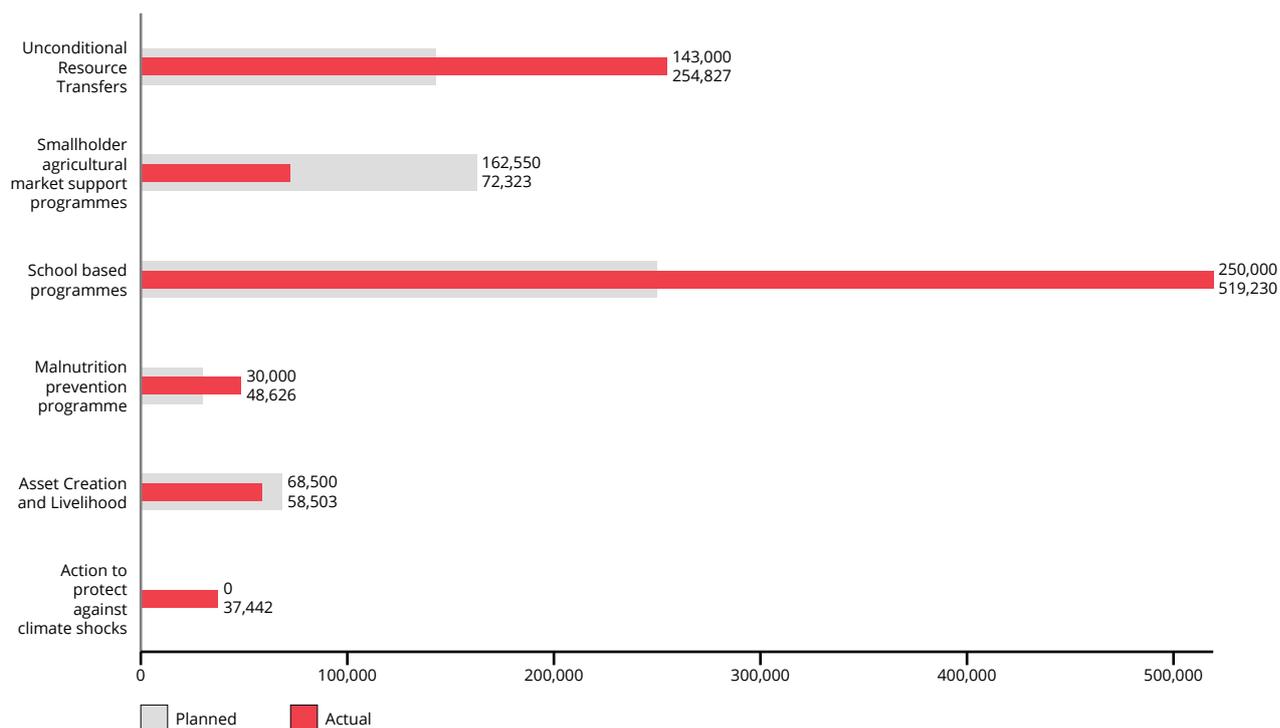
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



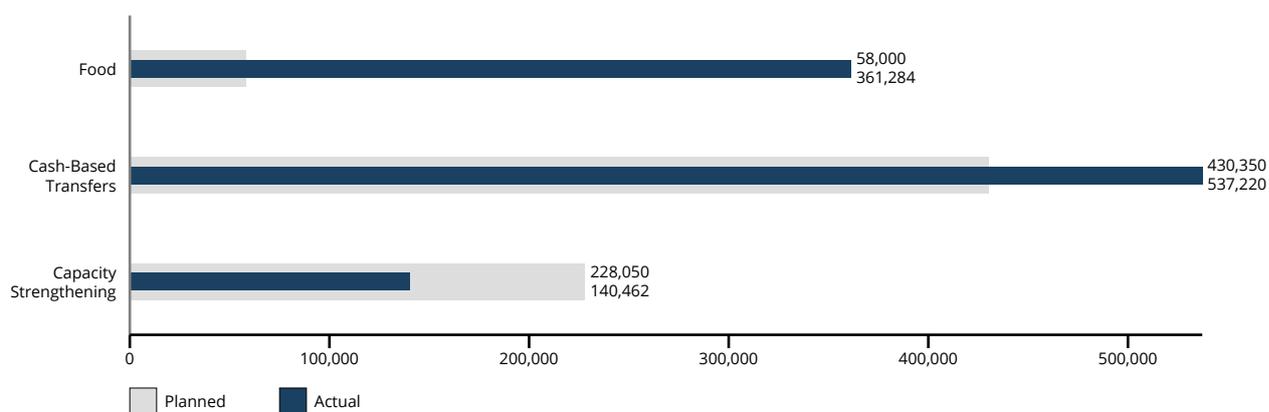
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



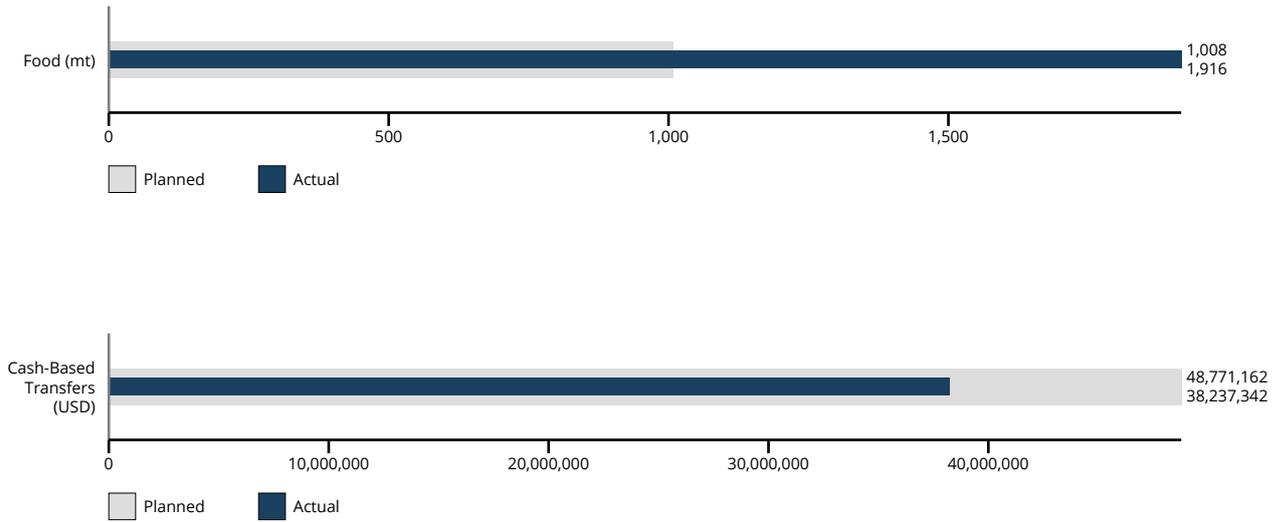
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



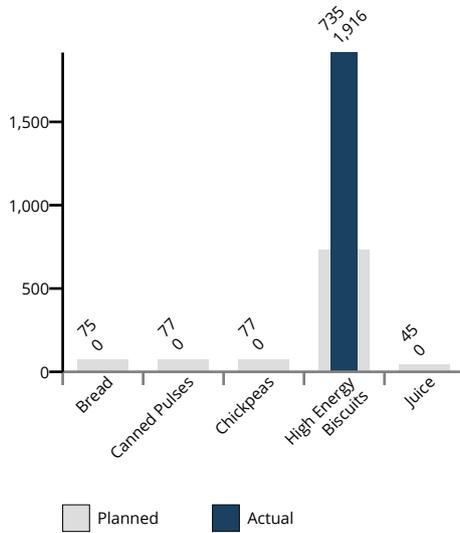
Beneficiaries by Modality



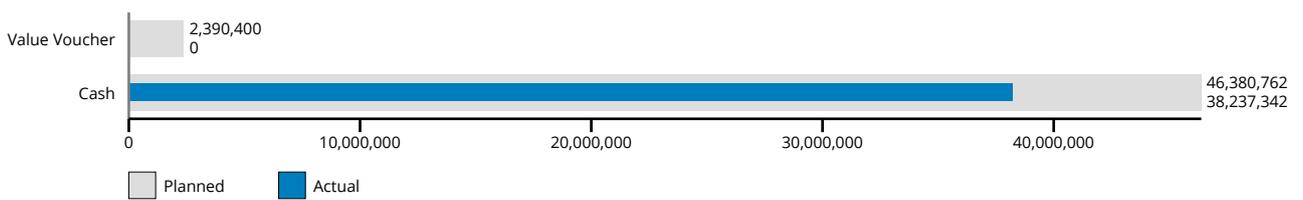
Total Transfers by Modality



Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Operational context



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WFP supports rural communities in Upper Egypt that rely predominantly on agriculture for their livelihoods.

In 2025, Egypt benefited from unprecedented multilateral financial assistance, record-scale foreign direct investment, deeper South-South and regional economic integration, resilience in the tourism sector, and progress in energy-transition-related exports. Conversely, **Egypt also continued to face the effects of macroeconomic challenges** from recent years that still pose challenges to household welfare. External conflicts, globally and regionally, continued to exert structural pressure on Egypt's economy through uncertainties on main income streams, like the Suez Canal, along with elevated import costs and procurement risks. Collectively, these market disturbances influenced the cost of living and the affordability of essential food items.

Moreover, the Sudan crisis continues to weigh on Egypt's economy, with the **number of registered refugees reaching 1.09 million** by December 2025 [1]. The influx of refugees and asylum seekers is exerting significant pressure on markets, driving up rental prices, while refugees suffer the increasing cost of various goods and services.

While inflation slowed down in 2025, reaching 10.3 percent in December 2025, the effect of the cumulative **high inflation from January 2023 to October 2025 remains significant on Egyptian households' purchasing power and food security**. Many families have been forced to adjust their expenditure patterns as a result, often prioritizing affordability over dietary diversity and quality.

While Egypt does not face challenges in food availability, food access and utilization are the main drivers of food insecurity. High poverty and vulnerability levels entail limited purchasing power to obtain basic food, leading to limited access to healthy, nourishing and diversified food.

In concurrence with poor food access, **Egyptians face a growing nutrition paradox which impacts their human capital development potential**: while undernutrition persists manifesting in the form of stunting and chronic malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity rates are on the rise nationwide. The 2021 Egypt Family Health Survey shows that 13 percent of children under five are stunted with persistent regional disparities, while revealing alarming upward trajectory in anaemia rates among the same age group, from 27 percent to 43 percent since 2014 [2]. Similarly, anaemia has increased from 36 percent to 46 percent among young children and adolescents (5-19 years), and from 25 percent in 2014 to 38 percent in 2021 among women within reproductive age (15-49). Furthermore, 23 percent of children and adolescents (5-19 years), and 86 percent of women of reproductive age are overweight and/or obese.

To better understand the prevalence of food insecurity among refugees in Egypt, WFP and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) carried out a joint **Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees (EVAR)** in 2024-2025, in collaboration with the UNHCR-WFP Targeting Hub and conducted by the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). **Food insecurity was found to be prevalent among 58 percent [3] of the refugee households**. The findings also showed that **refugee households can afford less than half of their minimum dietary needs**, leaving an average food gap of EGP 750 (USD 15) per person. Food insecurity has forced nearly 60 percent of refugee households to resort to severe coping strategies, including skipping meals or reducing adult consumption to prioritize children. Additionally, rising food prices and economic instability are undermining the food security of low-income Egyptian host

communities, deepening shared vulnerability.

These assessment results help inform WFP's programming and targeting method to reach the most food insecure households. Moreover, WFP continues supporting the Government of Egypt and national social protection programmes to respond to the growing needs resulting from the challenging economic environment.

In 2025, the Government launched the **National Operational Plan for Food and Nutrition Systems 2025-2030**, which operationalizes the earlier National Food and Nutrition Strategy (2022-2030). This plan emphasizes integrated, multisectoral action, prioritizing interventions to enhance food security, reduce malnutrition, and strengthen universal health and nutrition services. Consequently, two initiatives were launched: the **Accelerated Anemia Action Plan**, which prioritizes reducing anaemia prevalence among women and children through targeted interventions in health, nutrition, and education[4] and the **stunting and malnutrition prevention programme**, which prioritizes nutrition prevention during the early years to avert the socioeconomic burden of malnutrition on the country's human capital development potential in later years. Other policy enabling initiatives taken forward are the **Baby Friendly Facility Initiative** and the **National Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**, both of which are integral to the sustainability of prevention of malnutrition in the first 1,000 days.

Additionally, the "Bedaya" presidential initiative ("A New Beginning for Human Building"), launched in 2024, remained a flagship national programme in 2025. It integrates government services across education, health, culture, and sports, aligning with Egypt's 2024-2027 work to improve citizens' quality of life.

The Water-Energy-Food-Ecosystems (NWEFE) Nexus is another integrated, systems-level approach by the Government that recognizes the deep interdependence between these four sectors to achieve resource efficiency and security (water, energy, food), while maintaining ecosystem integrity and promoting sustainable, equitable socioeconomic development.

Risk management

In 2025, WFP completed its annual update of the risk register, identifying key risks, and implementing corresponding mitigation measures. The funding environment, marked by increased uncertainty and growing competition for resources, was a key challenge for WFP in 2025. In response, WFP strengthened its donor engagement, reinforced resource mobilization efforts, adjusted implementation plans to match short-term resource visibility, and prioritized transparent communication with donors and relevant stakeholders.

Moreover, Egypt continued to face the impacts of persistent regional political instability. In response, WFP regularly updated its contingency plans, sustaining close coordination with the government and partners, and reinforcing ongoing engagement with donors. To mitigate heightened food insecurity among vulnerable populations, WFP also strengthened market and price monitoring to ensure more effective interventions.

Lessons learned

The importance of the self-reliance programme as a pathway for income-generation and social-cohesion among refugees and their host communities was apparent through an **end-of-programme evaluation of the EU-funded self-reliance programme** under the crisis response. According to this evaluation, 97percent of respondents found the vocational trainings effective, and 42 percent reported successfully using the skills acquired to generate income. The programme also made important contributions to social cohesion; most refugees (86percent) and Egyptians (89-percent) felt that refugees were well integrated, and most participants expressed openness to living and working together. Overall, **the evaluation revealed the programme's meaningful contributions to refugee livelihoods in Egypt** by enhancing skills, encouraging entrepreneurship, and supporting employment. Additionally, complementary interventions, such as access to finance and regulatory support, were highlighted as needed to further strengthen the programme.

WFP also conducted a **decentralized evaluation of its "Strengthening Climate Resilience and Food Security" programmes**[5]. Lessons learned from this study emphasized the importance of scaling successful models and of climate-adaptative livelihood interventions for income generation among smallholder farming communities through a food systems lens. The study also highlighted the importance of focusing on women in rural communities as any income generated affects the food security and wellbeing of the households.

Life After Displacement:

Hafsa Ibrahim rebuilding her life in Egypt



© WFP/Mariam Shabana

Hafsa and her family fled conflict in Sudan and found safety in Egypt. With monthly cash assistance from WFP, Hafsa is rebuilding her life.

Hafsa Ibrahim fled Sudan with her four daughters due to the ongoing conflict. She arrived in Egypt with her family seeking safety and stability. However, displacement brought ongoing challenges that continue to affect every aspect of her daily life.

Hafsa's husband was with the family in Egypt. When his mother went missing, he returned to Sudan to find her and has also gone missing since then. As a result, Hafsa is the sole provider for her family. She works on a farm, earning some income through daily labour. The work is physically demanding, but it is her only source of income. All household expenses depend on her earnings, including food, rent, and other basic needs.

Before receiving cash assistance from WFP, Hafsa's food options were very limited. The family relied mainly on rice, pasta, and lentils. These foods were affordable and filling but lacked dietary diversity. Protein sources such as meat or fish were rarely available.

With WFP's monthly assistance, Hafsa and her family are able to meet their basic food needs more consistently and diversify the family's diet. *"Before, I could only afford rent; with WFP's help I can finally feed my children."* Hafsa is now able to buy fish or chicken approximately once a week, improving both nutrition and food quality for her daughters.

Sustained humanitarian assistance is vital for families such as Hafsa's. WFP monitoring shows that those receiving WFP's assistance maintain better food consumption patterns than non-beneficiaries. Additionally, when WFP faced funding challenges in 2025 and was forced to reduce the number of people assisted, the excluded households were found to be more likely to resort to consumption coping strategies, such as eating less nutritious foods or reducing meal frequency. Regular food assistance from WFP can help minimize these harmful coping mechanisms and maintain stable access to nutritious food, even during hardships.

While food support does not resolve all challenges faced by refugee families, it plays a critical role in reducing immediate pressures and in enabling households to cope with prolonged displacement. Basic food assistance helps provide stability during periods of uncertainty and contributes to maintaining dignity for vulnerable refugee households living in Egypt.

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.



250,000 refugees and crisis-affected people received monthly **cash assistance**, with a **96%** redemption rate



11,000 people trained on various vocations to promote their self-reliance and encourage social cohesion between Egyptians and crisis-affected people



9,400 pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women received **cash assistance** upon attending regular health check-ups



Perceptions of **social cohesion** in the trainings were strong, with **86%** of **refugees** and **89%** of **Egyptians** feeling that refugees were well integrated



WFP launched **Learn2Earn, a digital platform supporting persons with disabilities**, women-led households, and others unable to attend on-site trainings



WFP continued availing its **cash delivery platform** to UN partners, enabling UNFPA to reach **1,570** gender-based violence victims with **cash assistance**

WFP, with the Government, UN agencies and other humanitarian actors, provides multi-layered assistance to **crisis-affected people and host communities** through a humanitarian-development-peace-nexus approach.

General Food Assistance

WFP continued its humanitarian food support with **unconditional cash assistance to approximately 250,000 refugees and crisis-affected people** - about 25 percent of registered refugees. In the first quarter of 2025, WFP adjusted its transfer value from EGP 700 to EGP 750 (USD 15) following the rise in the food basket cost. Beneficiaries redeem their assistance from 140,000 points-of-sale nationwide through one of Egypt's largest financial service providers; WFP also continued availing this cash platform to other UN agencies.

In the second quarter, given funding challenges, WFP conducted a prioritization exercise to stretch available resources and minimize excluding highly vulnerable households. Assistance value was reduced from EGP 750 (USD 15) to EGP 500 (USD 9.88) and gradually decreased to only support 150,000 vulnerable refugees by the end of the quarter.

Upon receiving generous contributions in the third quarter, WFP reinstated excluded vulnerable beneficiaries, scaling-up assistance to the planned 250,000 individuals and returning to the EGP 750 cash value.

With another uncertainty in 2026 funding, WFP had to again reduce the value to EGP 500 from November 2025, stretching available resources into 2026.

Individuals excluded from assistance were more likely to resort to harmful consumption coping strategies, like eating less nutritious foods or reducing meal frequency. Emergency livelihood coping strategies also increased, including depletion of savings and unsafe migration; 6-percent of households reported that a household member attempted irregular migration in 2025, compared to 0.7-percent in 2023.

Nonetheless, WFP monitoring showed that beneficiaries maintained better food consumption patterns[1] (51 percent) than non-beneficiaries (40 percent).

Nutrition Assistance

To address nutrition challenges for vulnerable pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women (PBW), WFP provided **monthly cash assistance to over 9,400 PBW with children aged 0-24 months**, conditional upon attending health/nutrition check-ups at contracted hospitals. WFP, with Egypt's National Nutrition Institute, also delivered **awareness sessions on the importance of nutrition, health, and overall wellbeing** during pregnancy and infant and young child feeding during the first 1,000 days, complemented with awareness videos through social-media and weekly sensitization messages.

WFP monitoring indicated an overall progressive improvement in the acceptable diet and dietary diversity among women and their young children (6-23 months), while continued efforts and investments in building their awareness on good dietary practices are further required to achieve full adequacy in dietary practices. 33-percent of PBW were found to meet the Minimum Dietary Diversity[2], compared to 18 percent at baseline, with food remaining the main spending priority for most beneficiaries.

Self-reliance

Following the Nexus approach, WFP aims to **support refugees' transition from humanitarian support to sustainable self-sufficiency by increasing their access to income-generating opportunities**. WFP's self-reliance programme targets refugees, crisis-affected Sudanese and other nationalities, as well as host communities to promote social cohesion.

WFP and partners provided over 500 vocational-training opportunities across six governorates[3], reaching over **11,000** Egyptians and non-Egyptians. The 31 training topics[4] focused on highly marketable skills, including business management, digital marketing, and data analysis, determined based on a 2024 WFP-commissioned labour market study.

Complementing the vocational trainings, **WFP launched "Learn2Earn"** with AI-Mentor, **a self-learning digital platform** aiming to enhance skills and knowledge gained from the trainings, and to support persons with disabilities (PwD), women-headed households, and other individuals facing difficulties attending on-site trainings.

Additionally, **WFP and partners distributed micro-grants to the most vulnerable training participants** to assist in establishing and growing their micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, which are closely followed-up by individual coaching and mentorship sessions.

According to WFP monitoring, **51-percent of vocational training participants engaged in income-generating activities** approximately six months after completing the training and micro-grants programme, an increase from 29 percent in December 2024.

Gender and age considerations were systematically integrated into the design, implementation, and monitoring of activities, as reflected in the GAM score 4. WFP prioritized the most vulnerable refugees, including women-headed households, PBW, women with children under five, the elderly and PwD.

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



1,038 rural women from villages under the 'Decent Life' initiative were trained on WFP's "She Can" **women's economic empowerment** programme



Proportion of supported **women reporting high resilience** rose from **5% to 21%**, with more positive gender dynamics and participation in decision-making



WFP improved **youth's access to markets and private sector** through employment fairs, career counseling and job matching



WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation supported over **97,000 smallholder farmers** in 150 villages



Climate-smart agricultural practices led to about **50% increase in annual yield productivity** and **32% reduction in cultivation costs**



WFP, the Central Bank of Egypt, National Bank of Egypt and Banque Misr promoted **financial inclusion** and empowered **85,000 beneficiaries** in **50 villages**

WFP encourages inclusive, sustainable livelihoods by strengthening local value chains, promoting good nutrition and enhancing food systems for underprivileged communities, particularly women, youth and smallholder farmers.

Women and Youth Economic Empowerment

WFP addresses the root causes of food insecurity by supporting national priorities for building women and youth's resilience.

WFP, with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), the General Foundation for Social Solidarity (Takaful Foundation) and local NGOs, empowers rural women with **business and vocational skills and access to microloans**. Additionally, to break the intergenerational cycle of poverty and food insecurity, and supporting the Government's youth empowerment efforts, WFP provides **vocational and technical training for youth and enables their participation in income-generating activities** to improve livelihoods, with a focus on green jobs.

To ensure broad outreach at a local level, WFP and MoSS built the capacity of 45 field trainers, NGO and MoSS staff on WFP's updated women's economic empowerment package. These trainers subsequently reached **1,038** rural women from Hayah Kareema villages across seven governorates, of whom some also received vocational training in various areas, including food value chains and food processing. WFP, through partner NGOs, also provided 457 vulnerable women with revolving microloans to establish or grow income-generating projects.

92-percent of rural women participants reported that, on average, their monthly income tripled, from EGP 911 (USD 19) in 2024 to EGP 2,240 (USD 48) in 2025, allowing them to contribute to household expenses and basic needs, especially food and nutrition. Additionally, 90-percent of youth participants in green jobs training considered it effective in acquiring new skills or improving existing ones.

Beneficiaries showed a stronger sense of resilience, with improved ability to withstand economic shocks. The proportion of beneficiary women reporting high resilience increased from 5-percent (2024) to 21-percent (2025); while 81-percent remained in the moderate level, those with low resilience dropped from 14 to 5-percent.

WFP, the Ministry of Labor, cooperating partners, and the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Agency[1] organized six **employment fairs** with the private sector across six governorates[2]. The events featured sessions on entrepreneurship, startup support services, and interactive theatre performances challenging societal perceptions of technical professions. Private sector representatives also engaged with youth, offering insights and practical advice to transform business ideas into start-ups.

To address drivers of food insecurity and vulnerability, particularly in rural areas facing limited livelihood opportunities, WFP and ILO collaborated to strengthen national skills for Public Employment Services and skills needed for green jobs. The initiative aimed to build resilience of rural communities through the professional development of employment officers, upgraded infrastructure and mobile outreach to remote areas. Moreover, the WFP-ILO study "Skills for Green Jobs in Egypt - 2025" assessed Egypt's readiness to meet the evolving skill requirements of a green economy, an essential foundation for food security, sustainable food systems, and inclusive rural development.

Climate-adaptive resilience building

WFP supports the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) to improve resilience of smallholder farmers to climate and other shocks and strengthen food systems. In 2025, **WFP and MALR supported over 97,000 smallholder farmers** in 150 villages.

WFP and partners implemented a package of climate-smart and sustainable agricultural practices and water saving techniques to improve natural resources management and strengthen smallholder farmers' income-generation capacity. WFP and partners assisted in **consolidating over 7,700 feddans** (3,234 hectares) owned by over 12,170 smallholder farmers, increasing the surface area of cultivated land and allowing for use of large-scale machinery, benefiting from economies of scale. WFP and partners also **upgraded water canals** to reduce seepage and provide water more efficiently to downstream plots, benefitting over 1,490 feddans (626 hectares). **Solar-powered pumping stations** for clean energy and for reduced water consumption were installed. WFP also supported the establishment of **Water User Associations** to effectively and sustainably manage these assets. These climate-smart practices contributed to approximately a **50-percent increase in annual yield productivity** and **32-percent reduction in cultivation costs**.

Through a community-based approach, WFP and partners introduced **new heat-tolerant and highly productive varieties of staple crops** and promoted **non-traditional high-value crops**, such as medicinal and aromatic plants. To address capacity gaps between women and men, WFP and partners provided alternative income-generation opportunities through **in-kind animal loans** to over 5,070 individuals, mostly women, and trained them on livestock raising. Most women participants reported an average 38-percent increase in their household income.

To strengthen food systems, WFP and partners also introduced **agro-processing techniques**, including improved post-harvest practices and small-scale food processing to diversify income. Sun-drying units allowed for value addition for tomatoes, pomegranate arils separation/refrigeration units helped pomegranate farmers increase profits, and a sesame facility allowed production of tahini and halawa. Additionally, WFP and partners established more than 210 units for agro-waste conversion in areas of biogas, palm waste, compost and large briquetting units as sustainable and cost-effective livestock feed.

Complementing these interventions, a village-level **online early warning system** provided farmers with five-day weather forecasts and crop protection recommendations to mitigate losses from erratic weather. Building on this local system, WFP, MALR and e-Aswaaq, a leading fintech company, established "Nabatech", an application giving smallholder farmers access to customized early warning messages, extension information, and market access for financial and non-financial services. The application uses AI, soil sensors and satellite data, generating precise information suited to the needs of smallholders in six governorates. In parallel, WFP collaborated with UNDP under the SCALA project to develop and test a national-level early warning system for the agriculture sector. In partnership with MALR, the Egyptian Meteorological Authority and the Information and Decision Support Center, this initiative facilitated the development of an institutional framework for a national early warning system, initiated a multi-sectoral technical working group and produced draft Standing Operating Procedures on early warning alert and forecast dissemination, ensuring standardization and efficiency of impact-based forecasts. Lastly, WFP mobilized over 17,000 community members and disseminated messages on climate resilience across 150 villages in six governorates.

WFP also continued its partnership with UNIDO, strengthening food security and climate resilience through **agro-value chain development** in Southern Egypt. Moreover, WFP, in collaboration with the Adaptation Fund Climate Innovation Accelerator and the Ministry of Planning, Economic Development and International Cooperation, is incubating three Egyptian start-ups to provide innovative solutions that build resilience, enhance climate adaptability, and promote sustainable development[3]. The pilot phase reached 4,000 farmers in Upper Egypt with bio-fertilizer solutions funded by WFP's Innovation Accelerator startups; farmers experienced 100-percent increase in yield.

WFP further strengthened food security, promoted financial inclusion, and empowered rural communities, reaching **85,000** beneficiaries in 50 villages through collaborations with the Central Bank of Egypt, the National Bank of Egypt, and Banque Misr, and engagements with international financial institutions, including the African Development Bank, Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank, and Intesa Sanpaolo. Through **innovative financing mechanisms**, WFP linked development funding with private and public resources, enabling rural communities to access banking services and improve agricultural productivity. Consequently, beneficiaries reported enhanced capacity to manage risks, increased productivity, and greater integration into formal markets.

Gender and age were fully integrated in the design, implementation and monitoring of activities as evidenced by Gender and Age Marker four. WFP provided increased focus on youth and women's economic empowerment, ensuring the inclusion of young women and persons with disabilities. Activities were designed to encourage women's participation in culturally accepted forms.

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 **360,000** students in over 3,000 community schools and 531 public schools



39,000 families of community schoolchildren received monthly cash assistance to support their food security and encourage **school attendance**



WFP, the Ministry of Education and Technical Education, and a partner NGO piloted a **central kitchen model** for **1,500 students** in 47 community schools



41,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women and their children under two received **cash top-ups** under the Takaful and Karama national social safety net



WFP supported **institutional capacity strengthening** for food and nutrition security programmes



WFP supported the launch of key **nutrition policy frameworks**, leveraging WFP's technical support to scale national food/nutrition security programmes

WFP supports the Government to enhance national capacities, programmes and systems, focusing on education and nutrition.

School-based programme

WFP supports the National School Feeding Programme to address the root causes of poor access to education and triple burden of malnutrition.

WFP provided locally produced, **fortified date bars to 93,000 students in over 3,000 community schools** in 10 governorates and **267,000 students in 531 public schools hosting refugees**, supporting their inclusion in public education. WFP monitoring showed that children in vulnerable situations depend on WFP's in-school snacks as a main meal and, for most beneficiaries, it is their first meal of the day.

To help protect families against economic challenges affecting their food security, reduce dropouts and prevent households from adopting negative coping strategies, including child labour, early marriage or irregular migration, WFP provided **monthly EGP 620 (USD 13) to more than 39,000 families of community schoolchildren** in five governorates, conditional upon attendance and in alignment with the national safety net "Takaful and Karama". Most beneficiaries reported using WFP's assistance primarily on food, followed by education expenses. The proportion of WFP-supported students achieving minimum dietary diversity (MDD)[1] increased from 45-percent (2024) to 56-percent (2025), largely driven by the increase in transfer value from EGP 350 (USD 7) to EGP 620 (USD 13) starting October 2024[2]. A notable improvement was among girls, with MDD rising from 41 to 55-percent; however, boys remained slightly higher in achieving adequate diet at 58-percent, up from 56-percent in 2024.

WFP, the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MoETE) and a partner NGO introduced a **central kitchen model** in Beni Suef. Over **1,500 students** in 47 community schools received **freshly prepared nutritious meals**[3]. WFP developed a business model and provided technical support to the partner NGO to ensure programme sustainability. The kitchen also contributes to women's economic empowerment by training and hiring mothers as cooks. Monitoring results confirmed strong acceptance of the meals; most teachers reported better attention and attendance, attributing improvements to students being less hungry and more focused.

Supporting MoETE's digital education ambitions, interactive screens and tablets were provided to community schools. WFP and UNICEF developed a digital education training curriculum and over 600 education supervisors and 900 community schoolteachers were trained on integrating digital tools into community education. WFP monitoring revealed an increase in teachers reporting regular use of digital tools, reaching 70-percent in 2025 compared to 56-percent in 2024. Consequently, teachers reported notable improvements in students' attention to lessons and participation.

In partnership with MoETE and other government partners, WFP provided various **social and behavioural change communications** (SBCC). Notably, WFP worked with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Emigration and Egyptian Expatriates under the presidential "Life Saving Boats" initiative, whereby WFP facilitated awareness sessions on the risks of irregular migration and safe alternatives, reaching over 7,300 parents, youth and students.

To enhance access of community schoolchildren and their families to nutrition knowledge, with the National Nutrition Institute (NNI), over 800 community schoolteachers and parents in four governorates[4] completed trainings on healthy nutrition practices among school-aged children.

WFP also **strengthened institutional capacities** within the National School Feeding Programme by enhancing information management systems, providing specialized trainings to government staff and NGOs, and supporting evidence generation. WFP and MoETE also finalized a case study[5] on Egypt's school feeding journey to highlight achievements and lessons learned, demonstrating Egypt's unique example of a well-established, government-led school meals programme adapted over decades to address social and nutritional needs.

Building on the Ministry's digital attendance platform, WFP is supporting MoETE in automating the National School Feeding Programme to improve monitoring through real-time data on the distribution of in-school snacks to eligible students and link this information to enrollment and attendance records.

Nutrition-Sensitive and Nutrition-Specific Interventions

WFP collaborates with the Government and UN partners to improve nutrition outcomes for vulnerable groups through sectoral integration of nutrition, focusing on a lifecycle approach.

To help prevent chronic malnutrition among the most vulnerable, **WFP provided 41,000 pregnant and breastfeeding Egyptian women (PBW) with children aged 0-24 months with monthly cash top-ups** under the government's Takaful and Karama "First 1,000 Days" programme, helping address infants' food and nutrition needs, as reported by most beneficiaries.

To ensure the programme's sustainability, WFP, the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP), and NNI **integrated nutrition across social protection, health, and community-based systems**. WFP continued assisting MoSS in enhancing the First 1,000 Days digital monitoring system. WFP and NNI also supported MoSS to capacitate 5,724 community workers in 13 governorates on infant and young child feeding, nutrition counselling, and monitoring, who then counselled 41,000 PBW through over 200,000 house visits.

WFP also **capacitated 800 healthcare workers** in nine governorates within 150 primary healthcare units (PHU) on the national 1,000 days health service package, **strengthening MoHP's capacity to deliver quality nutrition and health services** to vulnerable PBW and children. This geographic prioritization aligns with national efforts on population, health, and human development, including the Government's national initiatives to reduce regional disparities and expand equitable access to essential services. To strengthen the implementation of updated nutrition policy frameworks, WFP and MoHP trained 174 out of 300 PHU designated nationwide to implement the recently launched national Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, resulting in 70-percent reduction of use of infant formula through these clinics.

WFP and MoHP's needs assessments identified critical gaps in monitoring and supervision of school nutrition activities, informing the development of a nutrition reporting/monitoring data and management system and training programme. All 500 school health supervisors in 11 governorates were trained on updated school nutrition data management tools and reporting, resulting in integrated nutrition reporting within the school health system. This effort will be followed by integrating nutrition within the digital school health monitoring system to ensure sustainability.

WFP, NNI and MoHP continued **school health nutrition integration and institutional capacity strengthening** by expanding school-age nutrition screening and management trainings, **reaching 4,000 school healthcare workers** under MoHP's School Health Department in 15 governorates, prioritizing governorates hosting WFP-supported community schools. The training improved healthcare workers' skills for screening, early detection and referral of malnutrition services among schoolchildren. WFP supported in addressing significant inequity gaps of community schoolchildren's access to nutrition services and the school health insurance system; consequently, 45,771 WFP-supported community schoolchildren received MoHP's public nutrition screening services. Additionally, **WFP's advocacy helped identify 10,991 children without access to the school health insurance system, resulting in all receiving access**.

WFP monitoring indicated notable improvements in knowledge, skills, and empowerment of school healthcare providers; 97-percent of participants reported confidence in performing school health and nutrition tasks. WFP continues advocating for fully integrated access of community schools within the national school health system.

WFP also expanded nutrition awareness SBCC to reach communities through different channels. To establish national educational platforms, **WFP supported reviewing, updating and strengthening capacities of NNI's social media.** NNI and MoHP were trained on nutrition awareness content development, production, and social media management, **increasing the platforms' reach from under 300,000 to over 1.3 million views** over the last quarter of 2025. WFP will continue supporting NNI's capacity development for wider coverage of nutrition education through national platforms.

WFP and NNI collaborated with MoETE to **strengthen 3,000 schoolteachers' nutrition knowledge and counselling skills,** enabling them to address nutritional issues affecting schoolchildren, including healthy balanced diets, obesity prevention, anaemia, dietary diversity, and food safety. Interactive community awareness sessions also reached over 3,000 parents (15,000 family members) and over 700 community schoolchildren through school camp activities. Monitoring showed a 43-percent increase in teachers' overall nutrition knowledge and notable improvements among parents and children in understanding dietary diversity, balanced meals and essential nutrients.

Obesity remains a major malnutrition challenge in Egypt, prompting the establishment of 120 obesity clinics across 15 governorates. WFP, NNI and MoHP trained MoHP healthcare workers from these clinics to support early prevention and improve service delivery. Consequently, the **clinics delivered nutrition counseling to 40,432 individuals and referred 7,868 high-risk cases for advanced care.**

Furthermore, WFP, NNI, MoHP, UNICEF, and WHO organized joint advocacy initiatives during World Breastfeeding Week to foster supportive environments for mothers during the first 1,000 days, while highlighting the importance of legislation that enables and promotes breastfeeding.

Another strategic partnership to strengthen nutrition integration within the national social protection system is the launch of the **National Flour Fortification Programme** (NFFP) of subsidized Baladi Bread with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT), NNI, MoHP, and National Food Safety Authority (NFSA). WFP initiated the programme's inception by providing iron and folic acid premix for the first 18-month phase of implementation in 13 governorates, reaching about 30 million Egyptians. Additionally, NNI, NFSA, MoSIT, and WFP jointly developed a flour-fortification training, reaching 640 millers and MoSIT staff on standard operating procedures for all public and private mills nationwide. Supporting the start-up phase, WFP equipped 16 mills with feeders, conducted equipment maintenance at 17 mills, and supplied spare parts to 43 mills, ensuring readiness for effective and compliant fortification operations. WFP is supporting the capacity strengthening and accreditation of MoSIT laboratories, and digitalization of the quality assurance system to enable full integration within the national social protection/food subsidy monitoring system.

Institutional Capacity Strengthening

Leveraging its direct assistance in school feeding and nutrition to strengthen national systems, WFP expanded its technical support to government counterparts for evidence generation, capacity strengthening and policy advocacy.

WFP contributed to the development and launch of strategic initiatives and nutrition policy frameworks, including Baby Friendly Facility Initiative, Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes, Stunting and Malnutrition Prevention Programme, operational plan for food and nutrition systems, and the National Accelerated Plan for Anemia Reduction. These policies aim at anchoring nutrition within the national priorities of the food systems agenda, while leveraging WFP's technical support to scale national food and nutrition security programmes.

WFP also collaborated with the Government and other UN agencies to prepare for Egypt's participation in the 2025 Food Systems Summit. As lead agency for implementing the SDG Fund joint programme for food systems transformation with UNICEF and FAO, WFP initiated foundational actions to strengthen institutional capacity and align national stakeholders with Egypt's Food Systems Roadmap and SDG commitments. WFP led the development of a capacity strengthening plan of the food systems governance mechanism, resulting in the review and update of the National Food Systems Technical and Scientific Committees' mandate. WFP also contributed to mapping the priority sectoral capacity strengthening and costing of interventions, which will inform the implementation of the recently-launched Food Systems Operational Plan in 2026.

To support the NFFP's sustainability and in preparation for scale-up and government handover, WFP supported MoSIT and national entities to **establish a comprehensive national digital monitoring system,** which will be rolled out and mainstreamed within the national food subsidy system. Accordingly, WFP is supporting the capacity strengthening and accreditation of MoSIT laboratories and the system's digitalization. Once fully integrated, the system will enable cross-sectoral monitoring of the NFFP, incorporating inputs from all collaborating sectors, and allowing for MoSIT's timely decision-making on programmatic gaps.

WFP supported the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation to enhance the implementation of the Smart Egyptian Agri-Map through a renewed vision that leverages **high-resolution satellite imagery to track agricultural activities**

for strategic crops, like cotton and wheat. Designed as a government service, the platform equips national authorities with powerful analytical tools for better forecasting of food security challenges. Its design could draw on WFP's regional expertise to ensure its sustainability within the government and replicability across other countries, strengthening opportunities for potential South-South cooperation.

Moreover, WFP and the Ministry of Labor held a comprehensive capacity strengthening programme for employment officers in eight governorates, aiming to enhance their capacity for outreach to employers and job seekers, matchmaking and placement, facilitating employment events and job readiness.

Service Provision

WFP continued providing its cash delivery platform to partners, enabling **WFP and UNFPA to provide emergency cash assistance to 1,570 gender-based violence victims**. WFP's integrated process of enrolment, de-duplication and distribution showcases its operational capacity to strengthen inter-agency humanitarian efforts.

Gender and age were fully integrated, as evidenced by Gender and Age Marker score four. WFP targets children who are most at risk of dropout, child labour or early marriage, focusing on ensuring access to education for vulnerable girls. Additionally, SBCC campaigns targeted men, women, and children with age-appropriate and gender-sensitive information.

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

Egypt has made progress in advancing gender equality through national policies and strategies aimed at strengthening women's rights and participation in public life. Nevertheless, gender disparities persist across multiple dimensions. In the **2025 Global Gender Gap Index**, Egypt ranked **139 out of 148 countries**, indicating ongoing challenges in closing gender gaps. While girls' enrollment in basic education has improved and access to health services has expanded, inequalities remain in areas such as economic participation, decision-making, and social norms.

WFP integrates gender equality and women's empowerment at every stage, from strategic planning, targeting and resource allocation to programme implementation and monitoring. Around 53 percent of people supported by WFP in 2025 were women who benefitted from various interventions.

WFP's **"She Can" women's economic empowerment programme** addressed gender inequalities by empowering rural women with the skills, capacities, and financial resources needed for income generation and self-reliance, supporting more resilient and sustainable livelihoods. The programme provided **gender-sensitive training in entrepreneurship, marketing, and vocational skills**, delivered through locally trained field trainers. The programme also offered tailored revolving micro-loans to partner NGOs based on gender-sensitive criteria. Priority was given to women benefitting from the "Takaful and Karama" social safety net, those at risk of falling below the poverty line, women in Hayah Kareema-targeted villages, and those living with disabilities.

WFP monitoring of the "She Can" capacity strengthening and microloans programme for women indicates a significant improvement in women's economic empowerment. The **proportion of women reporting a better financial situation and greater participation in major household decisions rose to 57 percent** in 2025, compared to 17 percent in 2024. These results highlight WFP's contribution to sustainable income generation and improved livelihoods. Continuing this approach is expected to further empower women to secure sustainable incomes, make informed decisions, and meet their basic needs, including access to adequate food.

Moreover, WFP's youth livelihoods programme maintains a strong commitment to gender equality throughout all stages of its activities. This includes the announcement of vocational training opportunities, whereby WFP actively encourages the participation of young women. During the targeting and interview processes, WFP ensures that training cohorts include a proportion of young women, exceeding 50 percent. Furthermore, during the post-training phase, **WFP strives to provide equal opportunities for both genders, including career guidance, targeted job fairs and feedback sessions.** The on-the-job training programme with Egypt Gold School was a notable example of WFP's success in overcoming challenges that young women face in accessing equal training opportunities and being able to travel and relocate outside their hometowns. **WFP worked with trusted partner NGOs on raising awareness and shifting families' perceptions regarding the value of young women's employment and the importance of overcoming social barriers**, such as travel, in pursuit of professional opportunities.

WFP's employment fairs organized with the Ministry of Labor also proved particularly successful for young women. While all youth participating in vocational trainings were invited, 87 percent of participants in the job fairs were women. Young women's participation significantly enhanced the opportunities available to them, both for employment prospects and for the development of their skills and career pathways.

Additionally, WFP's evaluation of its "Strengthening Climate Resilience and Food Security" activities found that the activities contributed to gender equality, with women reporting increased self-confidence. Diversified livelihood models, including duck and beekeeping in-kind loans, improved household income and economic resilience against climate and economic shocks, with women particularly benefiting from low-risk, short-cycle options. Furthermore, **94 percent of women reported an improvement in food availability at household level**, attributing this to the steady availability of food in their communities and the presence of ducks at the household level, which they use to also feed their families with meat, something they could not do before receiving the in-kind loans.

WFP also systemically integrates women and girls across all nutrition and food security interventions, ensuring alignment with national priorities and strategies. To complement the First 1,000 Days nutrition programme for pregnant and breastfeeding women, WFP provides awareness raising interventions targeting young adolescents and school-aged children to place emphasis on adolescent girls, recognizing their role within the lifecycle approach and their influence on breaking the cycle of inter-generational malnutrition.

Moreover, WFP strengthened capacities of new NGO partners through trainings on gender issues, protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, reporting and data protection, ensuring adherence to humanitarian principles.

Additionally, **WFP's advocacy initiatives amplify women's voices and promote gender equality as a critical driver of food security**. To mark the global 16 Days of Activism Against Gender-Based Violence (GBV), WFP showcased women's stories of resilience through an audiovisual photo exhibition. Partners and donors took part in an immersive experience that brought beneficiaries' stories to life in their own voices.

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 embeds robust protection and accountability measures across all its programmes, ensuring safety, security, and equitable access to assistance for all beneficiaries. WFP also incorporates community feedback into its decision-making to adapt programmes based on the needs and priorities of affected communities.

WFP's targeting and prioritization approach is central to preventing and reducing protection risks across all programme activities. **Beneficiary selection is grounded in vulnerability criteria that intentionally prioritizes individuals and households most at-risk**, such as households headed by women, persons with disabilities (PwD), the elderly, unaccompanied or separated children, and pregnant and breastfeeding women (PBW). This ensures that assistance reaches those facing the greatest barriers to accessing food and basic services, those most at risk of negative coping strategies, and those disproportionately affected by the Sudan crisis and delays in formal registration processes. The use of tools such as the Washington Group Questions [1] further strengthens the identification of PwD, ensuring that their specific needs are fully accounted for during planning, implementation, and monitoring.

WFP strengthened two-way communication with beneficiaries by scaling up its **community feedback mechanism (CFM)** and by offering **multiple, accessible channels, including a dedicated hotline, chatbot, email, social media platforms** (Facebook and WhatsApp), feedback boxes at distribution and training sites, and direct engagement with field coordinators across governorates. These diversified channels ensured that information and reporting options were accessible to individuals with different needs and capacities. WFP also continued to strengthen safe and confidential referral mechanisms for sensitive cases. At distribution sites, WFP's on-site monitoring teams set up a **dedicated help desk to identify and address protection concerns** promptly and confidentially, ensuring that sensitive cases, such as GBV or sexual exploitation and abuse cases, are safely referred through appropriate channels. Such cases are routed exclusively to focal points in line with WFP policies and interagency standards, ensuring appropriate response, referrals and safeguarding.

In parallel, WFP complements its CFM with broader consultative approaches, including regular **focus group discussions and key informant interviews with community leaders and affected populations**. These engagements provide qualitative insights into community vulnerabilities, food and other basic needs, perceptions, barriers to access, protection risks, and programme relevance. Data generated is analysed on a monthly and quarterly basis, with reports highlighting trends, recurring issues, and key observations. These findings inform programme adjustments, such as refining targeting criteria, improving communication materials, enhancing service delivery modalities, and strengthening protection measures, thereby ensuring that **community feedback directly contributes to improving assistance quality, responsiveness, and accountability**.

Under the resilience and livelihoods activities, **community consultations triggered WFP to introduce online training options**, such as enhancing entrepreneurship skills, to accommodate PwD and women with movement restrictions or childcare responsibilities. The launch of the online learning platform further enhanced protection by enabling participants, particularly women and PwD, to acquire skills from home, reducing mobility-related risks and ensuring a safe learning environment that complies with WFP's data protection standards.

WFP's transfer modalities and mechanisms have been deliberately designed to mitigate protection and safety risks. The use of unrestricted and unconditional electronic cash transfers that can be redeemed at over 140,000 points-of-sale helps reduce crowding, long commutes, and exposure to harassment or exploitation. At distribution sites, WFP implemented strict crowd-control measures and deployed trained security personnel to maintain a safe environment. Priority support is provided to the elderly, persons with disabilities, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and children. Ambulances are stationed at high-traffic sites to respond to medical emergencies.

Additionally, **WFP strengthened capacities of cooperating partners, service providers, community leaders, and beneficiaries through trainings on protection and accountability to affected populations (AAP)**, reinforcing awareness of rights, entitlements, and reporting procedures. In 2025, WFP started engaging with NGO cooperating partners on their protection from sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) responsibilities, reporting obligations and the PSEA core standards outlined in the UN Implementing Partners PSEA Capacity Assessment through dedicated trainings, and completed assessments for eight out of 12 NGO cooperating partners. Information on assistance, complaints, and

safeguarding was further disseminated through posters and flyers displayed at distribution and training sites. Moreover, the WFP Egypt Country Office also organized PSEA refresher trainings for all staff, aiming to reinforce internal PSEA responsibilities, strengthen awareness of reporting channels, and ensure consistent understanding of WFP's mandatory PSEA standards.

WFP's partnerships and collaborations with protection actors, national NGOs, and UN agencies are central to strengthening the protection environment and ensuring that beneficiaries receive comprehensive, survivor-centered support. Through its service provision to other UN agencies, **WFP leveraged its cash delivery platform to enable the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to support GBV survivors and individuals at heightened risk.** This collaboration ensured beneficiaries could access assistance in a safe, confidential, and dignified manner, strengthening protection outcomes while improving the efficiency and reach of humanitarian cash support. WFP also refers protection cases to Etijah, a specialized local NGO, to ensure that beneficiaries requiring specialised services receive timely and appropriate care. These partnerships enable WFP to uphold strong safeguarding standards and ensure that protection risks identified through monitoring, CFM, and field operations are addressed through professional and technically-specialised channels.

WFP is an active member of key coordination platforms, including the Protection Working Group, the GBV Sub-Working Group, the Child Protection Sub-Working Group, the Community-Based Protection Working Group, the Health Working Group, and the Inter-Agency PSEA Network. Through these mechanisms, WFP contributes to joint analyses, shares emerging protection trends derived from its extensive monitoring and evaluation systems and CFM, and aligns its practices with interagency standards. Participation in these groups enables WFP to enhance its referral pathways, strengthen safe and confidential reporting options for GBV and PSEA cases, and ensure coordinated responses across agencies.

WFP will continue to build on and enhance its existing protection and accountability efforts to ensure sustained, high-quality support for the people it supports. WFP is currently updating its community engagement and AAP strategy, last revised in 2023, to reflect the evolving operational and protection environment following the Sudan crisis. In coordination with GBV and child-protection working groups, WFP is also revising its referral pathways to ensure they remain comprehensive, survivor-centred, and responsive to emerging protection needs, while maintaining the highest standards of confidentiality and safeguarding.

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)

Environmental pollution constitutes a critical challenge in Egypt with direct implications on public health and food quality. The contamination of water sources, air, and agricultural soil adversely affects agricultural productivity, compromises food safety, and diminishes overall workforce efficiency.

WFP Egypt has undergone extensive Environmental and Social Safeguarding (ESS) interventions. Its **dedicated ESS engineer continued the monitoring and management of environmental and social requirements**. The Country Strategic Plan (CSP), all field level agreements (FLAs), memoranda of understanding (MoUs) and construction contracts were screened using the WFP Environmental and Social Safeguards Screening Tool to determine associated risk levels.

In 2025, **environmental and social screening was conducted for three initiatives**. The first two activities - "Enhance Stability and Social Cohesion in Egypt through Building Resilience and Providing Sustainable Livelihoods among Refugees and Host Communities" and "Strengthening National Capacity for Quality Education and Health/Nutrition Services for Social Cohesion and Resilience among Crisis-Affected Populations and Host Communities" - were assessed as low risk. The third activity, "Support to Rural Development, Climate Change Resilience, and Nutrition in Upper Egypt", was assessed as medium risk. Therefore, WFP developed and will be implementing an Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), including an implementation timeline with an allocated budget.

WFP's ESS focal point also delivered comprehensive training sessions to beneficiaries, heads of partner associations, cooperating partners and WFP staff. The training focused on WFP's ESS criteria and standards, safe work procedures, and grievance mechanisms.

In addition, the ESS focal point conducted **regular field visits to verify compliance with both WFP and donor environmental standards**. These measures reflect WFP's commitment to maintaining high environmental and social standards, ensuring safety, accountability, and compliance across all activities.

Moreover, **WFP and the International Labor Organization (ILO) developed a "Skills for Green Jobs in Egypt - 2025" study**. Its primary objective is to assess Egypt's readiness to meet the evolving skill requirements of a green economy—an essential foundation for food security, sustainable food systems, and inclusive rural development. Furthermore, the study emphasizes improved resource efficiency, environmental quality, and public health through more effective waste management practices.

Additionally, WFP and its partners implemented a series of **vocational training on green jobs**, such as agricultural waste management, maintenance of solar panels and others that led to highlighting value chain enhancements, increased livelihood opportunities and helped minimize pollution. WFP also introduced farmers to modern agricultural waste management techniques to produce alternative fodder, organic fertilizers, clean energy cooking fuel, and handicrafts through silage and briquettes, compost, household biogas units, and palm waste recycling units. The use of solar energy and the improved irrigation systems in targeted rural communities led to a **decrease in fuel consumption by over 300,000 liters of diesel** and the **generation of 2.7 MW of solar power pumping stations**.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

WFP continued implementing its Environmental Management System (EMS), developed in 2024, to manage and reduce the impact of its in-house operations on the environment. **WFP installed energy-saving LED bulbs** in its Country Office. WFP also **installed a water irrigation system with a drip irrigation mechanism and timer for its rooftop plantation**. The setup ensures efficient watering and supports sustainable plant growth.

Additional environmentally friendly initiatives around the office included expanding a **separate collection of paper waste from other solid waste and safe disposal of used UPS batteries**, through partnerships with private sector companies.

The recycling programme reached a significant milestone in June 2025 when the office carried out a **comprehensive initiative to promote greener operational practices and reduce paper usage**. Through the initiative, the office gathered and sorted papers, folders, notebooks, and more that were no longer needed and managed the disposal process in full compliance with data protection standards. The process led to approximately three tonnes of recycled material.

WFP continued its **successful partnership with a local waste management NGO** to collect and recycle the collected materials. A training was also held for staff members to continue raising awareness on the importance of recycling and proper recycling practices and to introduce the scale-up of the programme. In 2026, WFP plans to expand the programme to include additional materials, such as plastic.

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 continued to support the implementation of **cross-sectoral nutrition interventions, modelling how nutrition can be integrated and institutionalized within different sectors and systems**. In 2025, WFP contributed to the launch of several key strategic programmes and policies which are aimed at addressing the root causes of malnutrition via multisectoral approaches in collaboration with UN agencies and government partners under the food systems agenda. WFP proactively led this policy dialogue, while leveraging its long-standing institutional capacity strengthening support to the implementation of the 'First 1000 Days' programme. Both institutional integration and strengthened nutrition policies are expected to fast track progress of government efforts in addressing the socioeconomic impacts of malnutrition at its roots.

In partnership with the Government and the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), **WFP co-led the development and launch of several key initiatives**, including the **National Food and Nutrition Systems Operational Plan**, the **Code of Marketing of Breastmilk Substitutes**, the **Baby Friendly Facility Initiative**, and the **National Accelerated Anemia Reduction Action Plan**, all of which are essential to strengthen food security and nutrition, enabling policy frameworks needed to sustain and systemically fully integrate nutrition interventions within large-scale programmes. These initiatives were complemented by the launch of programmes such as the **National Stunting and Malnutrition Prevention Programme** and the **National Flour Fortification Programme**. The programmes are mandated to reduce the burden of malnutrition and its related impacts on human capital development in Egypt.

Under the National Stunting Malnutrition Prevention Programme, WFP continued to support the **integration of the 'First 1,000 Days' within national social safety nets** through the cash transfer component of 'Takaful and 'Karama', in partnership with the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MoSS), as well as support the establishment of the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) component of the National Stunting Prevention Programme. By supporting the social protection and health sector components, **WFP is contributing to modelling a cross-sectoral approach for the prevention of chronic malnutrition at the national level**.

A key achievement in 2025 was the **launch of the multisectoral National Flour Fortification Programme** with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MoSIT), in collaboration with NNI, MoHP, and the National Food Safety Authority (NFSA). WFP, through support to the National Anemia Reduction Accelerated Action Plan and the launch of this programme, has successfully mobilized national cross-sectoral capacity to address iron deficiency anaemia among the most vulnerable under the national food subsidy system. The programme is among the top priorities of the Government's food systems agenda. WFP has succeeded in advocating for national budget allocation for the programme, marking it as a model for nutrition integration across sectors such as social protection and health. The programme embodies sustainable investments in nutrition, as WFP works on its full integration into the national system. Similarly, for the school nutrition programme, WFP's support to the institutional capacity strengthening of school health providers in collaboration with the National Nutrition Institute has resulted in the MoHP mainstreaming school nutrition screening and early detection within the school health system. As a result, and to further inform the integration and sustainability, **WFP was able to integrate nutrition monitoring within the school health screening system** by embedding a nutrition monitoring capacity strengthening component within the supervisory and monitoring system of the school health department. This also facilitated WFP's advocacy efforts in reaching WFP's supported community schools, enhancing the access of community school children to school screening and health insurance systems. These steps are enabling a forward-looking approach for the government to address the critical nutrition issues among school-age children, including anaemia, stunting and overweight/obesity through the education and health sectors.

As a result of these comprehensive efforts, **WFP Egypt maintained its nutrition-sensitive score of 9.6**, showing a high level of adherence to nutrition-sensitive standards and effective integration of nutrition-sensitive considerations into programme design and implementation. Moreover, WFP conducts regular consultations and monitoring activities with nutrition-sensitive beneficiaries to better understand their access to adequate food consumption and nutrition services. The monitoring data considers differences in gender and age groups, addressing specific needs such as for PBW and their young children aged 0-24 months, school-age children and crisis-affected households.

Partnerships

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

WFP continued to work closely with key ministries, including the Ministry of Planning, Economic Development, and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Local Development, the Ministry of Education and Technical Education, the Ministry of Labour, the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, the National Nutrition Institute, and the Cabinet Information and Decision Support Center. **These partnerships ensured that WFP's initiatives were fully aligned with national programmes**, delivering food assistance to vulnerable populations, improving food and nutritional security outcomes, and building resilience against climate and economic shocks, and other adversities.

Despite mobilizing substantial resources in the third year of CSP implementation, most funds are multi-year contributions recorded in 2025 and to be used across future years. Therefore, in 2025, **WFP Egypt faced a particularly challenging funding environment with the unprecedented funding crisis and limited visibility**. To mobilize much needed resources for humanitarian assistance, **WFP strengthened its donor outreach and engagement**, ensuring continued advocacy on increasing humanitarian needs and vulnerabilities of refugees and asylum seekers. This included intensifying engagement with donor governments through regular consultations, field visits and donor missions to programme sites, allowing partners to witness first-hand the impact of WFP's interventions on vulnerable communities. WFP also strengthened its engagement in multi-stakeholder forums and policy dialogues to amplify its visibility, positioning WFP as a key partner in advancing the humanitarian-development-peace nexus.

In response to the unprecedented funding crisis, **WFP launched a targeted engagement strategy with non-traditional donors**, exploring avenues of collaboration with possible new partners. In parallel, **WFP explored innovative funding schemes and private sector partnerships**, leveraging Egypt's dynamic business environment to mobilize resources for social protection and food systems initiatives. Consequently, WFP engaged with a growing number of private sector actors, including food and beverage companies partnering with WFP to support smallholder farmers' resilience building; companies in the food, agriculture, and industrial products and services supported refugees; and others contributed to awareness campaigns that amplified WFP's visibility and impact. Foundations also played a key role in channelling philanthropic investments toward youth empowerment and livelihood initiatives by equipping them with market-relevant skills, linking them to public and private employment services, and facilitating access to financial service providers to promote entrepreneurship.

WFP's Innovative Financing portfolio was also a catalyst for advancing Egypt's development priorities and mobilizing additional resources from national and international financial institutions, starting with the Central Bank of Egypt, the National Bank of Egypt and Banque Misr, to continue with international financial institutions such as the African Development Bank, Abu Dhabi Commercial Bank, and Intesa Sanpaolo. These partnerships not only enhanced financial access for rural communities but also established a replicable model for integrating development objectives with financial sector strategies—a best practice now being adopted by state authorities.

WFP also intensified efforts to improve the quality of resources mobilized, focusing on reducing earmarking and attracting multi-year contributions that provide greater predictability and flexibility. **Several donors demonstrated increased confidence in WFP's ability to deliver results by channelling contributions through more flexible funding modalities**, enabling WFP to allocate resources strategically across priority areas. These contributions ensured the continuity of critical programmes, such as school feeding and nutrition support for vulnerable mothers and children.

WFP invested in advocacy efforts to showcase the impact of its programmes. **WFP and El Gouna City signed a collaboration agreement to support efforts towards strengthening food and nutrition security across Egypt**. As part of the collaboration, WFP and El Gouna held a "Cycling for Humanity" event, pledging an amount to WFP for every kilometre cycled. Additionally, WFP participated in the annual Gouna Film Festival (GFF), enabling WFP to cultivate a new and diverse network of partners. In 2025, **GFF dedicated its eighth edition to the topic of food security**, with the film shown during the opening night of the festival focusing on food security and WFP operations.

Focus on localization

Empowering local organizations remains a priority for WFP, as key partners at the district and village levels in delivering impactful programmes. WFP's development efforts complement the Government's prioritization of most vulnerable local communities under the "Hayah Kareema" Presidential Initiative. In 2025, WFP supported 150 of these villages and collaborated with local governmental and non-governmental stakeholders by strengthening their capacity and providing opportunities for sustainable human capital development.

WFP has 12 active Field Level Agreements, of which 11 are with local NGOs and one with an international NGO. WFP also continued strengthening ties with community-based organizations, including partnerships with three women-led organizations and with Community Development Associations as grassroots development partners considered local anchors for the sustainability of WFP programmes at local and village level.

WFP continued enhancing capacities of local partners by training partner NGOs on various topics to ensure sustainability of activities, notably on effectively managing microloans. Additionally, cooperating partners were trained on data protection, gender and protection from sexual exploitation and abuse to align with UN principles.

WFP is conducting a comprehensive capacity assessment of all cooperating partners to inform a tailored capacity strengthening plan that addresses needs and reinforces sustainable local ownership.

Focus on UN inter-agency collaboration

WFP plays a major role in Egypt's UN Country Team. WFP participated in designing the UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2023-2027. WFP is contributing to the UNSDCF's four pillars (Prosperity, People, Planet, Women) and co-chairs the Planet Results Group with the Ministry of Environment. WFP and UN-Women became co-chairs of the Programme Management Team in June-2025 for two years.

WFP leads the Food Security Working Group, co-leads the Cash Working Group with UNHCR and the Egyptian Red Crescent, and participates in the Inter-agency, Inter-sector, and Livelihoods working groups. Through these, WFP leads the food security chapters of the Egypt Refugee and Resilience Response Plan [1], and the Egypt chapter of the Sudan Regional Refugee Response Plan [2]. WFP provided its cash platform to UNFPA, facilitating cash transfers to refugee GBV victims.

Under the Joint UN Programme for Refugees and Migrants in Egypt, WFP, IOM, UNHCR, WHO UNICEF and UNFPA work to enhance capacities of Government personnel and partners with digital skills and capabilities, supporting service delivery for refugees and host communities.

To strengthen household resilience and enhance access to income opportunities for improved food security, WFP and ILO strengthened the Ministry of Labor's Public Employment Services.

WFP and UNICEF are implementing a project supporting Egypt's efforts to host crisis-affected populations and host communities. WFP and FAO also started implementing activities supporting 120 Hayah Kareema villages using an integrated rural development approach. WFP UNIDO and UNDP collaborated for value-chain enhancement and early-warning for agricultural communities.

WFP participates in the UN Youth Taskforce's Youth Advisory Board, represented by two youth beneficiaries. WFP co-led a camp, designing interactive activities to strengthen members' understanding of their role in Egypt, the UNCT, and UNSDCF.

WFP led the "One UN Advocacy Campaign" communications initiative, highlighting the UN's impact in Egypt through unified messaging across social media.

Financial Overview

In 2025, WFP's funding experienced notable fluctuations, which affected the implementation of some planned activities. Nonetheless, WFP implemented each activity under its 2023-2028 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) based on the available funding.

WFP mobilized significant resources in the third year of the CSP implementation, mostly through multi-year and long duration contributions that were recorded in 2025 and are intended for use beyond 2025. WFP's portfolio was funded in 2025 with contributions from diverse partners, mostly government donors, with complimentary contributions from the private sector. Among the largest contributions were those from the European Union, United States State Department, the German-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme, the Republic of Korea through the Korea International Cooperation Agency (KOICA), and private sector partners. Of the total contributions confirmed in 2025, 85 percent were earmarked at the strategic outcome and activity level, while the remaining 15 percent were provided at country level or flexible funding. WFP strategically directed flexible resources to underfunded activities, ensuring continuity of implementation and safeguarding progress across all CSP outcomes despite funding challenges. Resource levels varied across the three strategic outcomes.

Under Strategic Outcome 1 (SO1), WFP revised its implementation plan due to critical funding shortfalls in April 2025, gradually reducing the number of beneficiaries assisted and the cash transfer value. Followed by generous contributions received in August, WFP reinstated the excluded beneficiaries, adjusted the assistance value, and scaled up to its original target of 250,000 beneficiaries. Funding for SO1 was composed almost entirely of direct contributions (77 percent), supplemented by multilateral funding (14 percent) - which helped bridge funding gaps when major funds were delayed - and multi-year funding (9 percent). WFP implemented 97 percent of the revised implementation plan, supported by contributions from the United States State Department, the European Commission Foreign Policy Instruments (EU FPI), KOICA, and Cargill, in addition to multilateral funding.

Strategic Outcome 2 (SO2) benefited from strong, mainly direct, multi-year contributions, enabling WFP to implement 80 percent of its implementation plan in 2025. Long duration funding was provided by the German Egyptian Debt Swap Programme, the Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ), the Netherlands, and the Coca Cola Foundation. Complementary, more targeted contributions from the private sector and foundations supported WFP's efforts to strengthen smallholder farmers' resilience in Egypt.

Under Strategic Outcome 3 (SO3), WFP implemented 96 percent of its implementation plan, which was supported almost entirely by direct contributions, including multi-year funding from BMZ and the German Egyptian Debt Swap Programme. Notably, in 2025, WFP received funding from the European Union for the implementation of its integrated rural development approach in 120 Hayah Kareema villages.

WFP continues to rely on the invaluable support of its donors and partners to sustain operations and deliver on national priorities. Looking ahead, further support is required in the form of predictable, multi-year financing that ensures continuity of programmes and reduces the risks associated with short-term funding cycles. Flexible and unearmarked contributions remain particularly critical, as they enable WFP to respond swiftly to emerging needs, scale up successful pilots, and invest in cross-cutting priorities, such as gender equality, innovation, and capacity strengthening. Additional resources are also needed to expand climate-resilient food security interventions, including adaptive agriculture, and to streamline nutrition-sensitive and nutrition-specific safety-nets, which are pivotal to Egypt's resilience agenda.

Beyond financial contributions, WFP welcomes donor engagement in catalyzing private sector partnerships to diversify funding streams, as well as collaboration in policy dialogue, knowledge sharing, and joint advocacy to align Egypt's food security priorities with global commitments.

Lastly, sustained investment in national capacity strengthening, particularly in government systems, data platforms, and monitoring frameworks, will ensure long-term sustainability and ownership of interventions, reducing dependency on external aid while strengthening Egypt's food systems transformation.

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

| Result chain | Country Portfolio Needs | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditure |
|--|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------|
| SDG Target 1. Access to Food | 46,106,411 | 39,840,561 | 49,452,040 | 38,705,329 |
| SO01: Crisis-affected populations in Egypt, including refugees, meet their essential food and nutrition needs and have enhanced self-reliance all year. | 46,106,411 | 39,840,561 | 49,452,040 | 38,705,329 |
| Activity 01: Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations | 46,106,411 | 39,840,561 | 48,405,826 | 38,705,329 |
| Non-activity specific | 0 | 0 | 1,046,214 | 0 |
| SDG Target 4. Sustainable Food System | 16,346,231 | 12,282,186 | 29,208,914 | 9,770,434 |
| SO02: Targeted groups in Egypt benefit from more resilient, sustainable, and climate-adaptive livelihoods and food systems by 2028 | 16,346,231 | 12,282,186 | 29,208,914 | 9,770,434 |
| Activity 02: Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security. | 3,954,231 | 1,678,375 | 7,289,266 | 922,403 |
| Activity 03: Provide diverse support to smallholders, targeted groups and relevant institutions or partners engaged in nutrition-sensitive and environmentally-friendly value chains | 12,392,001 | 10,603,812 | 21,919,648 | 8,848,031 |

| | | | | |
|--|---|---|---|---|
| SDG Target 5. Capacity Building |  16,771,488 |  13,275,572 |  25,308,261 |  12,723,303 |
| 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. |  16,771,488 |  13,275,572 |  25,308,261 |  12,723,303 |
| 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 |  11,064,035 |  8,111,623 |  12,215,735 |  7,987,012 |
| 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. |  3,920,675 |  4,394,907 |  8,598,467 |  4,170,724 |
| 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. |  1,097,700 |  563,425 |  340,320 |  333,196 |
| Activity 07: Provide on-demand services to government, humanitarian and development actors. |  689,078 |  205,617 |  233,977 |  232,370 |
| Non-activity specific |  0 |  0 |  3,919,761 |  0 |
| Non-SDG Target |  0 |  0 |  3,037,686 |  0 |

| | | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|---|--|---|
| Total Direct Operational Costs |  79,224,131 |  65,398,319 |  107,006,901 |  61,199,066 |
| Direct Support Costs (DSC) |  3,783,053 |  3,454,362 |  5,510,079 |  3,160,319 |
| Total Direct Costs |  83,007,184 |  68,852,681 |  112,516,980 |  64,359,385 |
| Indirect Support Costs (ISC) |  5,348,538 |  4,461,353 |  3,934,590 |  3,934,590 |
| Grand Total |  88,355,722 |  73,314,034 |  116,451,569 |  68,293,974 |

Data Notes

Overview

[1] 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/>

[2] United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework Guidance |

<https://unsdg.un.org/resources/united-nations-sustainable-development-cooperation-framework-guidance>

[3] Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees. 2025. WFP & UNHCR.

[4] The duration of assistance measures the average number of assistance days provided to a unique beneficiary over the course of one year.

Operational context

[1] UNHCR, December 2025.

[2] 2021–2022 Egypt Family Health Survey

[3] Egypt Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees. 2025. WFP & UNHCR.

[4] Launch of the National Operational Plan for Food and Nutrition Systems 2025–2030, and the Accelerated Anemia Action Plan |

<https://egypt.un.org/en/297254-launch-national-operational-plan-food-and-nutrition-systems-2025%E2%80%932030-and-accelerated-anemia>

[5] Activities took place in Upper Egypt governorates between 2020-2025.

Strategic outcome 01

[1] The Food Consumption Score (FCS) indicator is a composite score based on households' dietary diversity, food consumption frequency, and relative nutritional value of different food groups. The FCS is a proxy of households' food access and a core WFP indicator used to classify households into three different groups: household with poor consumption, borderline consumption, and acceptable consumption.

[2] MDD-W is a food group diversity indicator that reflects one key dimension of diet quality which is the micronutrient adequacy. It is a proxy indicator that calculates the percentage of women and girls of reproductive age (15–49 years) who reached minimum dietary diversity. It is defined as the consumption of 5 or more food groups out of 10 in the previous 24 hours.

[3] Greater Cairo, Alexandria, Damietta, Matrouh, Aswan and Luxor

[4] The topics fall under the categories of digital skills, business management, culinary arts and food processing, handicrafts, technical and mechanical trades, and beauty and personal care services.

Strategic outcome 02

[1] The Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA) is a recognized national agency for the provision of financial and non-financial services to micro and small businesses.

[2] Qena, Minya, Sohag, Assiut, Beni Suef, and Fayoum

[3] This supports private sector partners to bring forward innovative solutions that build resilience, enhance climate adaptability, and promote sustainable development. AFCIA is coordinated by the WFP Accelerator in Munich and is being implemented in three pilot countries: Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon, with support from the Adaptation Fund. Three Egyptian start-ups were selected to participate in the programme.

Strategic outcome 03

[1] The Dietary Diversity Score (DDS) provides an estimation of the quality of diet for a given individual. It is a proxy indicator that calculates the percentage of school-aged children meeting a minimum dietary diversity score defined as the consumption of 5 or more food groups out of 10 in the last 24 hours.

[2] This increase in value aligns with the Government's revised values for the national cash assistance programme 'Takaful and Karama' following waves of currency devaluation and inflation.

[3] The meal contains a baked item, vegetables, and piece of fruit.

[4] Sharqia, Sohag, Luxor, and Aswan.

[5] This case study is one among a series of studies conducted by WFP on national school meal programmes from different countries around the world.

Protection and accountability to affected people

[1] The Washington Group Questions are a set of questions used during data collection and analysis to help identify persons with disabilities.

Partnerships

[1] Previously the Egypt Appeal, and Refugee Response Plan (RRP)

[2] Previously the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)

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 outcome & cross-cutting indicators

The "No data" function has been introduced in the logframe module for reporting on outcome indicators (from 2025) and on cross-cutting indicators (from 2024 onwards). This function ensures that no data fields in the ACR data tables remain empty without explanation. The "No data" function can be applied to outcome and cross-cutting indicators at the target and follow-up levels and to cross-cutting indicators at the baseline as well. 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 | 301,931 | 459,709 | 152% |
| | female | 251,369 | 526,692 | 210% |
| | total | 553,300 | 986,401 | 178% |
| By Age Group | | | | |
| 0-23 months | male | 8,531 | 9,438 | 111% |
| | female | 5,201 | 11,803 | 227% |
| | total | 13,732 | 21,241 | 155% |
| 24-59 months | male | 17,737 | 40,328 | 227% |
| | female | 14,651 | 43,788 | 299% |
| | total | 32,388 | 84,116 | 260% |
| 5-11 years | male | 26,517 | 170,906 | 645% |
| | female | 35,425 | 194,213 | 548% |
| | total | 61,942 | 365,119 | 589% |
| 12-17 years | male | 24,144 | 34,474 | 143% |
| | female | 25,832 | 50,985 | 197% |
| | total | 49,976 | 85,459 | 171% |
| 18-59 years | male | 210,729 | 184,496 | 88% |
| | female | 156,245 | 196,429 | 126% |
| | total | 366,974 | 380,925 | 104% |
| 60+ years | male | 14,273 | 20,067 | 141% |
| | female | 14,015 | 29,474 | 210% |
| | total | 28,288 | 49,541 | 175% |

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

| Residence Status | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Refugee | 136,375 | 286,840 | 210% |
| Resident | 416,925 | 699,561 | 168% |

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

| Programme Area | Planned | Actual | % Actual vs. Planned |
|--|---------|---------|----------------------|
| Action to protect against climate shocks | 0 | 37,442 | - |
| Asset Creation and Livelihood | 68,500 | 58,503 | 85% |
| Malnutrition prevention programme | 30,000 | 48,626 | 162% |
| School based programmes | 250,000 | 519,230 | 207% |
| Smallholder agricultural market support programmes | 162,550 | 72,323 | 44% |
| Unconditional Resource Transfers | 143,000 | 254,827 | 178% |

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

| Commodities | Planned Distribution (mt) | Actual Distribution (mt) | % Actual vs. Planned |
|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------|
| Access to Food | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 01 | | | |
| Bread | 75 | 0 | 0% |
| Canned Pulses | 77 | 0 | 0% |
| Chickpeas | 77 | 0 | 0% |
| High Energy Biscuits | 31 | 0 | 0% |
| Juice | 45 | 0 | 0% |
| Capacity Building | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| High Energy Biscuits | 704 | 1,916 | 272% |

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 | 34,338,043 | 88% |
| Value Voucher | 2,390,400 | 0 | 0% |
| Sustainable Food System | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 02 | | | |
| Cash | 81,343 | 0 | 0% |
| Capacity Building | | | |
| Strategic Outcome 03 | | | |
| Cash | 7,302,419 | 3,899,300 | 53% |

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 | Female | 82,312 | 140,697 | |
| | | Distribution; | Male | 60,688 | 114,130 | |
| | | Prevention of acute malnutrition | Total | 143,000 | 254,827 | |
| 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 | | 3,900 3,900 | |
| A.2.1 Quantity of food provided through conditional or unconditional assistance | | | MT | 304 | | |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 38,097,000 | 33,686,728 | |
| 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 | 3,750 | 38,928 | |
| | | | Male | 3,750 | 9,864 | |
| | | | Total | 7,500 | 48,792 | |
| A.3.3 Total value of cash transferred to people through livelihood skills training activities | | | USD | 900,000 | 651,315 | |
| 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.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 | 11 | 11 | |
| 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 | Food assistance for training | US\$ | 2,200,000 | 2,012,304 |
| 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\$ | 450,000 | 442,000 |
| 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\$ | 10,000 | 9,750 |
| 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 | 11,000 | 11,816 |
| 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 acute malnutrition | Individual | 10,000 | 3,900 |

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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: PBW Refugees and Migrants - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Diet Diversity 6-23 months (MDD) | Overall | | ≥22 | ≥22 | 34.6 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.10: Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet: Minimum Meal Frequency 6-23 months (MMF) | Overall | | ≥5 | ≥5 | 18.3 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.10: 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 | 21.4 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.10: 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 | 3.4 | | WFP survey |
| 1.1.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | | ≥20 | ≥18 | 33.3 | | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|-------|--------|------|----------------|
| 1.1.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | | =70 | =66 | 99 | Secondary data |
| | Male | | =0 | =0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | | =70 | =66 | 99 | Secondary data |
| 1.1.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour | Female | | | | 33.3 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | ≥20 | ≥18 | 33.3 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Refugees and Asylum Seekers - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score | Female | | ≥38.6 | ≥38.6 | 51 | WFP survey |
| | Male | | ≥66 | ≥66 | 52 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | ≥52.7 | ≥52.7 | 51.3 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score | Female | | ≤33.3 | ≤33.3 | 34 | WFP survey |
| | Male | | ≤24.1 | ≤24.1 | 29 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | ≤28.6 | ≤28.6 | 32.1 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.1: Food consumption score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score | Female | | ≤28 | ≤28 | 15 | WFP survey |
| | Male | | ≤9.9 | ≤9.9 | 19 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | ≤18.7 | ≤18.7 | 16.7 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Refugees and Asylum seekers - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| 1.1.6: Economic capacity to meet essential needs | Overall | | ≥30 | ≥26.7 | 19.4 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.9: Proportion of households that cannot afford the lowest-cost nutritious diet | Overall | | ≤48 | ≤51.3 | 93 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Refugees and Host communities - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training | | | | | | |
| 1.1.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT) | Overall | | ≥40 | ≥30 | 51 | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Refugees and Migrants - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | |
| 1.1.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) | Female | | =45 | =40 | 29 | Secondary data |
| | Male | | =0 | =0 | 0 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | | =45 | =40 | 29 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | |
| 1.1.3: Consumption-based coping strategy index (average) | Female | | ≤15 | ≤18.65 | 17 | WFP survey |
| | Male | | ≤15 | ≤13 | 14 | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | ≤15 | ≤15 | 16 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using emergency coping strategies | Female | | ≤16.2 | ≤16.2 | | |
| | Male | | ≤12.3 | ≤12.3 | | |
| | Overall | | ≤13.9 | ≤13.9 | 25 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using crisis coping strategies | Female | | ≤68.5 | ≤68.5 | | |
| | Male | | ≤53.1 | ≤53.1 | | |
| | Overall | | ≤59.3 | ≤59.3 | 55 | WFP survey |
| 1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households using stress coping strategies | Female | | ≤9.9 | ≤9.9 | | |
| | Male | | ≤19.1 | ≤19.1 | | |
| | Overall | | ≤15.4 | ≤15.4 | 16 | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|-------|-------|---|--|------------|
| 1.1.5: Livelihood coping strategies for essential needs: Percentage of households not using livelihood based coping strategies | Female | | ≥5.4 | ≥5.4 | | | |
| | Male | | ≥15.4 | ≥15.4 | | | |
| | Overall | | ≥11.4 | ≥11.4 | 5 | | 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 | 2,184 | |
| | | | Male | 1,000 | 2 | |
| | | | Total | 8,000 | 2,186 | |
| 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 | 2,229 | |
| | | | Male | 29,048 | 5,296 | |
| | | | Total | 53,000 | 7,525 | |
| 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 | Male Total | | 2,001 2,001 | |
| 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 | | 4,343 | |
| | | | Male | | 29,082 | |
| | | | Total | | 33,425 | |
| 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 | | 328 | |
| | | | Male | | 1,688 | |
| | | | Total | | 2,016 | |
| 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 | 17,335 | |
| | | | Male | 130,040 | 54,988 | |
| | | | Total | 162,550 | 72,323 | |

| 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 | Food assistance for training | US\$ | 170,000 | 170,273 |
| 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 | 6 | 3 |
| 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 | 110 | 111 |
| 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 | 3 | 3 |
| 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 | 1,400 | 1,473 |

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 | 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 | Access to Energy Services | US\$ | 1,450,000 | 1,463,283 |
| A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers | A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers | Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices | US\$ | 3,800,000 | 3,883,219 |
| A.10.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers | A.10.1.1: Total value (USD) of individual capacity strengthening transfers | Climate and weather risk information services | US\$ | 540,000 | 547,423 |
| 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 asset | US\$ | 1,650,000 | 1,679,394 |
| 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\$ | 35,000 | 38,790 |
| 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\$ | 452,235 | 516,996 |

| | | | | | |
|--|---|--|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 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\$ | 2,000,000 | 2,411,388 |
| 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 | 180 | 179 |
| 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 | 2.5 | 2.53 |
| 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 | 28,750 | 28,972 |
| 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 | 850 | 854 |
| 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 | 35 | 37 |
| D.2: Number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services | D.2.10: Total number of people provided with direct access to energy products or services (Cooking) | Access to Energy Services | Individual | 270 | 277 |
| 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 | 2,000 | 2,314 |
| 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 | 7,525 |
| D.7: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.) | D.7.1: Number of people supported with household livelihood enhancement inputs/kits (e.g., agriculture, livestock, irrigation, food processing etc.)(overall) | Food assistance for asset | Number | 90,000 | 89,382 |
| 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 | 15,500 | 15,801 |
| F.3: Number of smallholder farmer aggregation systems supported | F.3.1: Number of farmers' organizations supported | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 950 | 984 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 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 | 80 | 83 |
| F.4: Number of agricultural and post-harvest inputs, equipment and infrastructures provided | F.4.g.4: Quantity of agricultural inputs provided | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Kilograms | 1,170,000 | 1,448,000 |
| 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 | 10 | 10 |
| F.6: Number of contracts/commercial agreements facilitated | F.6.1: Number of contracts facilitated (formal) | Smallholder agricultural market support Activities | Number | 6 | 6 |
| 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 | 97,394 |
| 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.4: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP | G.4.1: Number of participants of financial inclusion initiatives promoted by WFP (Overall) | Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities | Individual | 1,000 | 1,008 |
| 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 | 8,500 | 8,790 |

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.5: Number of national/sub-national coordination mechanisms supported | National data & analytics (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.2: Number of government and public sector staff participating in training and other technical assistance initiatives | National data & analytics (CCS) | Number | 500 | 520 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--------|---------|--------|
| 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 | 2 | 2 |
| 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 | 25 | 28 |
| 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 | 2 | 2 |
| 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\$ | 100,000 | 99,451 |

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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| Target Group: Women in Rural Areas - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Savings and Loans Associations | | | | | | | |
| 4.3.68: Shock Exposure Index (SEI) | Female | | =9 | =9 | 7 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | =0 | =0 | | | |
| | Overall | | =9 | =9 | 7 | | WFP survey |
| 4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 1. Total Low RCS | Female | | ≤5 | ≤6 | 5 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | ≤0 | ≤0 | | | |
| | Overall | | ≤5 | ≤6 | 5 | | WFP survey |
| 4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 2. Total Medium RCS | Female | | ≥76 | ≥75 | 75 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | ≥0 | ≥0 | | | |
| | Overall | | ≥76 | ≥75 | 75 | | WFP survey |
| 4.3.84: Resilience Capacity Score (RCS): 3. Total High RCS | Female | | ≥19 | ≥19 | 21 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | ≥0 | ≥0 | | | |
| | Overall | | ≥19 | ≥19 | 21 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Youth in rural areas - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training | | | | | | | |
| 4.3.83: Proportion of people engaged in Income generating activities (IGA) as a result of skills development trainings (FFT) | Female | | ≥30 | ≥28 | | | |
| | Male | | ≥34 | ≥32 | | | |
| | Overall | | ≥32 | ≥30 | Not collected | | |

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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities | | | | | | | |
| 4.3.29: Percentage of targeted smallholder farmers selling through WFP-supported farmer aggregation systems | Overall | | =100 | =100 | 100 | | Secondary data |

| | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--|---------|---------|-----------|----------------|
| 4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 1. Total Low CABS | Overall | | ≤1.2 | ≤1.2 | 7 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 2. Total Medium CABS | Overall | | ≤3.4 | ≤3.4 | 4 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.32: Climate adaptation benefit score: 3. Total High CABS | Overall | | ≥95.3 | ≥95.3 | 89 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 1. Total Low CRS | Overall | | ≤0 | =0 | 1 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 2. Total Medium CRS | Overall | | ≤18 | ≤18 | 23 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.33: Climate resilience capacity score: 3. Total High CRS | Overall | | ≥82 | ≥82 | 76 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.1: Access to climate services | Overall | | ≥66.2 | ≥66.2 | 53 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.2: Relevance of the information | Overall | | ≥66 | ≥66 | 53 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.3: Timeliness of the information | Overall | | ≥65 | ≥65 | 53 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.4: Tailoring of information | Overall | | ≥66 | ≥66 | 53 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.34: Climate services score: Q1.5: Actionability of the information | Overall | | ≥65 | ≥65 | 53 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.34: Climate services score: Climate services score | Overall | | ≥66 | ≥66 | 53 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Overall | Overall | | ≥90,000 | ≥90,000 | 42,792.78 | Secondary data |
| 4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): WFP | Overall | | =0 | =0 | | |
| 4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Private buyers | Overall | | =0 | =0 | | |
| 4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Institutional buyers | Overall | | ≥90,000 | ≥90,000 | 42,792.78 | Secondary data |
| 4.3.48: Value of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (USD): Schools | Overall | | =0 | =0 | | |
| 4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Overall | Overall | | =100 | ≥98.2 | 73.48 | Secondary data |
| 4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): WFP | Overall | | =0 | =0 | | |
| 4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Private buyers | Overall | | =0 | =0 | | |
| 4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Institutional buyers | Overall | | =100 | ≥98.2 | 73.48 | Secondary data |
| 4.3.49: Volume of smallholder sales through WFP-supported aggregation systems (MT): Schools | Overall | | =0 | =0 | | |

| Target Group: Smallholder farmers - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Other Climate adaptation and risk management Activities | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--|-----|-----|----|------------|
| 4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.1 Savings | Overall | | =0 | =0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.2 Credits for Productive Purposes | Overall | | ≥45 | ≥45 | 43 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.35: Investment capacity index: 1.3. Insurance Payouts | Overall | | =0 | =0 | 0 | WFP survey |
| 4.3.35: Investment capacity index: Investment capacity index | Overall | | ≥45 | ≥45 | 43 | 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 |
|--|--------------------|

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 | 121,000 | 102,495 |
| | | | Male | 129,000 | 94,155 |
| | | | Total | 250,000 | 196,650 |
| 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 | 33,500 | 198,102 |
| | | | Male | 16,500 | 163,182 |
| | | | Total | 50,000 | 361,284 |
| A.2.3 Quantity of food provided to girls and boys through school-based programmes | | | MT | 704 | 1,916.05 |
| A.3.2 Total value of cash transferred to family members of girls and boys benefiting from school-based programmes | | | USD | 5,083,962 | 2,966,194 |

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) | Children | Prevention of stunting | Female | | 1,286 |
| | | | Male | | 921 |
| | | | Total | | 2,207 |
| 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 | | 2,858 |
| | | | Male | | 597 |
| | | | Total | | 3,455 |
| 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 | 39,064 39,064 |
| A.3.1 Total value of cash transferred to people | | | USD | 2,218,456 | 933,103 |

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 |
|--|--|------------------------------------|-----------------|---------|---------|
| 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 (on-site) | school | 47 | 47 |
| 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 | 3,612 | 6,978 |
| 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 | 812 | 812 |
| 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 | 4 | 14 |
| 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 | 1,664 | 1,664 |
| 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 | 68 | 68 |
| 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 | 1 | 122 |
| 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\$ | 408,000 | 895,492 |
| 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) | School feeding (on-site) | Individual | 8,112 | 8,112 |
| 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 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------|----|----|
| N.2: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) | N.2.1: Average number of school days per month on which multi-fortified or at least 4 food groups were provided (nutrition-sensitive indicator) | School feeding (on-site) | Number | 22 | 22 |
|---|---|--------------------------|--------|----|----|

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\$ | 2,754,039 | 3,318,329 |
| A.5: Quantity of non-food items distributed | A.5.g.1: Number of textbooks and other teaching and learning materials provided | Prevention of stunting | Number | 2,662 | 33,000 |
| 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 | 1,590 | 1,969 |
| 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 | 2,062 | 2,062 |
| 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 | Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | Number | 7 | 7 |
| 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 | 11,000 | 13,497 |
| 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 | 2,062 | 3,072 |
| 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 | 400 | 412 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|------------|---------|-----------|
| 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 | 550,000 | 1,524,586 |
|--|--|------------------------|------------|---------|-----------|

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 | 3 | 3 |
| 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 | Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS) | Number | 4 | 4 |
| 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 | 7 | 12 |
| 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 | Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS) | Number | 24 | 24 |
| 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 | 36 | 95 |
| 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 | 2 | 3 |
| 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 | 2 | 2 |
| 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 | 1 | 2 |
| 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 | Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS) | Number | 1 | 1 |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|
| 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 | 2 | 2 |
| 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\$ | 155,000 | 155,000 |

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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.41: 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 | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.75: 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 | | ≥3 | ≥3 | Not collected | | |
| Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.63: Percentage of school-aged children meeting minimum dietary diversity score | Female | | ≥41 | ≥41 | 55 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | ≥56 | ≥56 | 58 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | ≥45 | ≥45 | 56 | | WFP survey |
| 5.4.93: Percentage of children absent from school due to ill-health | Female | | ≤28 | ≤28 | 20 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | ≤43 | ≤43 | 24 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | ≤33 | ≤33 | 21 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.21: Annual change in enrolment | Female | | ≥1.16 | ≥1.16 | 2.6 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | | ≥0.48 | ≥0.48 | 1.13 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | | ≥0.82 | ≥0.82 | 1.87 | | Secondary data |
| 5.4.22: Attendance rate | Female | | ≥92 | ≥90 | | | |
| | Male | | ≥90 | ≥89 | | | |
| | Overall | | ≥91 | ≥89 | Not collected | | |
| 5.4.23: Graduation rate | Female | | ≥2.5 | ≥2.24 | | | |
| | Male | | ≥1.5 | ≥1.14 | | | |
| | Overall | | ≥2 | ≥1.68 | Not collected | | |
| Target Group: Community schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS) | | | | | | | |

| 5.4.77: 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 | | | | | Secondary data |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|--|----------------|
| Target Group: Community schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School Based Programmes (CCS) | | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.77: 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 | | ≥1 | =1 | 1 | | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Community schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: School feeding (alternative take-home rations) | | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.20: 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 | | ≥2 | ≥2 | 3 | | | Secondary data |
| 5.4.20: 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 | | ≥4 | ≥4 | 5 | | | Secondary data |
| 5.4.20: 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 | | ≥3 | ≥3 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | | Source |
| Target Group: Government Officials - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.91: Number of new or existing legislative instruments, standards or policies for fortified staple foods endorsed as result of WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | | ≥1 | ≥1 | 1 | | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: PBW - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.38: Number of new or adapted policies and legislative instruments contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | | ≥2 | ≥1 | 2 | | | Secondary data |
| 5.4.76: 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 | | ≥2 | ≥1 | 1 | | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: PLW Egyptian - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.11: Minimum diet diversity for women and girls of reproductive age | Overall | | ≥40 | ≥39.5 | 31 | | | WFP survey |

| 5.4.7: Proportion of eligible population reached by nutrition preventive programme (coverage) | Female | | =10 | =9 | 5 | Secondary data | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Male | | =0 | =0 | 0 | Secondary data | |
| | Overall | | =10 | =9 | 5 | Secondary data | |
| 5.4.8: Proportion of target population who participate in an adequate number of distributions (adherence) | Female | | =82 | =80 | 77 | Secondary data | |
| | Male | | =0 | =0 | 0 | Secondary data | |
| | Overall | | =82 | =80 | 77 | Secondary data | |
| Target Group: PLW Egyptian - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.10: 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 | 44 | WFP survey | |
| 5.4.10: 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 | 15 | WFP survey | |
| 5.4.10: 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 | 25 | WFP survey | |
| 5.4.10: 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 | 7.3 | WFP survey | |
| Target Group: PLW Egyptians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.97: Percentage of individuals practicing recommended healthy diet behaviour | Female | | | | 31 | WFP survey | |
| | Overall | | ≥40 | ≥39 | 31 | WFP survey | |
| Target Group: PLW - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.37: 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 | 3 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Government officials - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.72: Number of management plans, processes and platforms contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs endorsed by national stakeholder with WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | | ≥5 | ≥4 | 5 | | Secondary data |
| 5.4.79: 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 | | ≥5 | ≥4 | 5 | | Secondary data |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|---|-----|-----|---------------|---|----------------|
| Target Group: Ministry of Supply & Internal Trading Officials - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.77: 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 | | ≥12 | ≥12 | Not collected | | |
| Target Group: Nutrition CS for Government Health Practitioners - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.80: Proportion of people participating in training, coaching, or mentoring reporting improvement in knowledge/skills contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs | Overall | | ≥80 | ≥70 | 70 | | WFP survey |
| Target Group: PBW - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: National data & analytics (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.72: 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 | 2 | 1 | Secondary data |
| Target Group: PBW - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Malnutrition Prevention (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.75: 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 | | ≥3 | ≥2 | 6 | | Secondary data |
| 5.4.77: 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 | | ≥12 | ≥12 | 20 | | Secondary data |
| 5.4.79: 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 | | ≥2 | ≥2 | 3 | | Secondary data |
| 5.4.81: Number of enhanced business processes contributing to Zero Hunger and other SDGs implemented at scale by national stakeholders following WFP capacity strengthening support | Overall | | ≥2 | ≥1 | 3 | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Smallholder Farmers - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.77: 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 | 1 | ≥1 | =1 | 1 | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Youth in rural areas - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Household/ individual skill & livelihood creation (CCS) | | | | | | | |
| 5.4.75: 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 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Women in Rural Areas - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Savings and Loans Associations | | | | | | | |
| CC.3.5: Proportion of women and men reporting economic empowerment | Female | | ≥19 | ≥18 | 57 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | ≥0 | ≥0 | 0 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | ≥19 | ≥18 | 57 | | WFP survey |

Protection indicators

| Protection indicators | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| CC.1.4: Number of women, men, boys and girls with disabilities accessing food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening services | Female | 2,049 | | | 2,842 | 5,131 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 2,311 | | | 1,806 | 2,692 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 4,360 | ≥5,500 | ≥5,000 | 4,648 | 5,580 | Secondary data |
| CC.1.5: Country office meets or exceeds UNDIS entity accountability framework standards concerning accessibility (QCPR) | Overall | Missing | Meeting | Approaching | Missing | Missing | Secondary data |
| CC.1.6: 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 | Meets standard | Partially meets standard | Partially meets standard | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting no safety concerns experienced as a result of their engagement in WFP programmes | Female | | =100 | | 98.02 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | =100 | | 99.02 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | =100 | =100 | 98.38 | | WFP survey |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | | =100 | | 98.3 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | =100 | | 98.04 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | =100 | =100 | 98.2 | | WFP survey |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | | =100 | | 98.58 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | =100 | | 97.55 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | =100 | =100 | 98.2 | | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.1: 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 | | WFP survey |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | | | | 82.52 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | | | 79.14 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | =100 | =99 | 81.03 | | WFP survey |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|------------|
| CC.1.3: 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 | | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: PLW Egyptian - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting | | | | | | | |
| CC.1.2: Percentage of beneficiaries who report they experienced no barriers to accessing food and nutrition assistance | Female | | =100 | | 95.24 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | =100 | ≥99 | 95.24 | | WFP survey |
| CC.1.3: Percentage of beneficiaries who report being treated with respect as a result of their engagement in programmes | Female | | =100 | | 98.04 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | =100 | =100 | 98.04 | | WFP survey |

Accountability to affected people indicators

| Accountability indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| CC.2.2: Country office meets or exceeds United Nations Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS) standards on consulting organizations of persons with disabilities (QCPR) | Overall | Missing | Meeting | Approaching | Missing | Missing | Secondary data |
| CC.2.3: Country office has a functioning community feedback mechanism | Overall | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Secondary data |
| CC.2.4: Country office has an action plan on community engagement | Overall | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Secondary data |
| CC.2.5: 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 | ≥550,000 | 394,784 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | | | | 50.29 | | WFP survey |
| | Male | | | | 57.27 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | ≥63 | ≥64 | 54.02 | | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: PLW Egyptian - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting | | | | | | | |
| CC.2.1: Percentage of beneficiaries reporting they were provided with accessible information about WFP programmes, including PSEA | Female | | ≥40 | | 40 | | WFP survey |
| | Overall | | ≥40 | ≥25 | 40 | | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | | =100 | =100 | 100 | | Secondary data |
| Target Group: Refugees - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | | =100 | =100 | | | |
| 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Women and Youth - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Food assistance for training | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | | =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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Smallholders - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Climate adapted assets and agricultural practices | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | | =100 | =100 | Not applicable | | |
| 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: School Students - Location: Egypt - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | | =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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |

| Target Group: Egyptian PLW - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------|--|------|------|-----|--|----------------|
| CC.4.1: Proportion of field-level agreements (FLAs)/memorandums of understanding (MOUs)/construction contracts (CCs) for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risks | Overall | | =100 | =100 | 100 | | Secondary data |

Nutrition integration indicators

| Nutrition integration indicators | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|----------|----------------|-------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Cross-cutting indicators at CSP level | | | | | | | |
| CrossCutting Indicator | Sex | Baseline | End-CSP Target | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| CC.5.1: 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 | | | 80.99 | 58.62 | Secondary data |
| | Male | 30 | | | 34.28 | 40.26 | Secondary data |
| | Overall | 49 | ≥55 | ≥52 | 59.04 | 50.8 | Secondary data |
| CC.5.3: Nutrition-sensitive score | Overall | 9.6 | ≥11 | ≥9.6 | 9.6 | 9.6 | 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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Refugee PBW - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: General Distribution | | | | | | | |
| CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | | | | 100 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | | =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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site) | | | | | | | |
| CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | | | | 100 | | Secondary data |
| | Male | | | | 100 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | | =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 | 2025 Target | 2025 Follow-up | 2024 Follow-up | Source |
| Target Group: PBW Egyptians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash - Subactivity: Prevention of stunting | | | | | | | |
| CC.5.2: Percentage of WFP beneficiaries who benefit from a nutrition-sensitive programme component | Female | | | | 100 | | Secondary data |
| | Overall | | =100 | =100 | 100 | | Secondary data |

Cover page photo © WFP/Mariam Shabana

WFP supports rural Egyptian households with various interventions to improve their food security and nutrition status.

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.

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



| 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 | ODS1 | Provide on-demand services to government, humanitarian and development actors. |
| 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. |

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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 | 1,046,214 | 0 |
| | | Provide food assistance, nutritional and livelihood support to refugees and other crisis-affected populations | 46,106,411 | 39,840,561 | 48,405,826 | 38,705,329 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 46,106,411 | 39,840,561 | 49,452,040 | 38,705,329 |
| 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 | 12,392,001 | 10,603,812 | 21,919,648 | 8,848,031 |
| | | Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security. | 3,954,231 | 1,678,375 | 7,289,266 | 922,403 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 16,346,231 | 12,282,186 | 29,208,914 | 9,770,434 |
| 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 | 3,919,761 | 0 |

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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. | 3,920,675 | 4,394,907 | 8,598,467 | 4,170,724 |
| | | Provide on-demand services to government, humanitarian and development actors. | 689,078 | 205,617 | 233,977 | 232,370 |
| | | 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 | 11,064,035 | 8,111,623 | 12,215,735 | 7,987,012 |
| | | 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. | 1,097,700 | 563,425 | 340,320 | 333,196 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 16,771,488 | 13,275,572 | 25,308,261 | 12,723,303 |

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | Implementation Plan | Available Resources | Expenditures |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 0 | 3,037,686 | 0 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 0 | 3,037,686 | 0 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 79,224,131 | 65,398,319 | 107,006,901 | 61,199,066 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 3,783,053 | 3,454,362 | 5,510,079 | 3,160,319 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 83,007,184 | 68,852,681 | 112,516,980 | 64,359,385 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 5,348,538 | 4,461,353 | 3,934,590 | 3,934,590 |
| Grand Total | | | 88,355,722 | 73,314,034 | 116,451,569 | 68,293,974 |


 Michael Henning, CHIEF, CFORC
 Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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

Latest approved prioritized funding requirements, derived from needs-based plan (incl. ISC), which is prioritized and adjusted based on the funding forecasts, available resources, and operational challenges

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

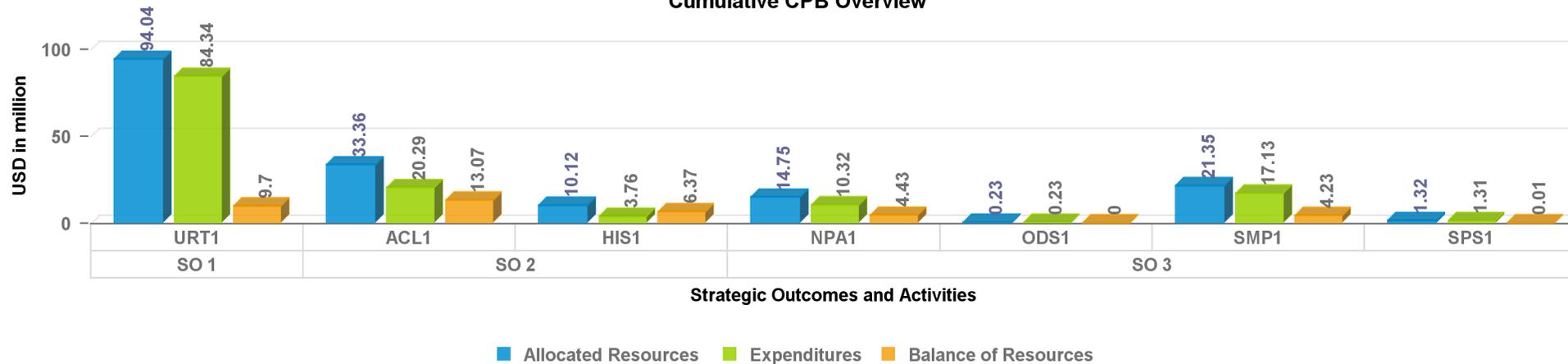
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



| 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 | ODS1 | Provide on-demand services to government, humanitarian and development actors. |
| 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. |

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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 | 114,760,944 | 94,037,912 | 0 | 94,037,912 | 84,337,415 | 9,700,497 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 1,046,214 | 0 | 1,046,214 | 0 | 1,046,214 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.1 Access to Food (SDG Target 2.1) | | | 114,760,944 | 95,084,126 | 0 | 95,084,126 | 84,337,415 | 10,746,711 |
| 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 | 30,861,475 | 33,358,018 | 0 | 33,358,018 | 20,286,401 | 13,071,617 |
| | | Support women, men and youth in targeted areas to access livelihoods opportunities, increase incomes, and improve their food and nutrition security. | 9,852,388 | 10,124,099 | 0 | 10,124,099 | 3,757,237 | 6,366,863 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 2.4 Sustainable Food System (SDG Target 2.4) | | | 40,713,862 | 43,482,117 | 0 | 43,482,117 | 24,043,637 | 19,438,480 |

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Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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 | 39,482,412 | 21,354,095 | 0 | 21,354,095 | 17,125,372 | 4,228,723 |
| | | Provide on-demand services to government, humanitarian and development actors. | 1,374,165 | 233,977 | 0 | 233,977 | 232,370 | 1,607 |
| | | 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. | 11,499,679 | 14,748,388 | 0 | 14,748,388 | 10,320,645 | 4,427,743 |

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Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | 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. | 2,413,935 | 1,319,104 | 0 | 1,319,104 | 1,311,980 | 7,124 |
| | | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 3,919,761 | 0 | 3,919,761 | 0 | 3,919,761 |
| Subtotal SDG Target 17.9 Capacity Building (SDG Target 17.9) | | | 54,770,191 | 41,575,325 | 0 | 41,575,325 | 28,990,367 | 12,584,958 |
| | Non SO Specific | Non Activity Specific | 0 | 3,037,686 | 0 | 3,037,686 | 0 | 3,037,686 |
| Subtotal SDG Target | | | 0 | 3,037,686 | 0 | 3,037,686 | 0 | 3,037,686 |
| Total Direct Operational Cost | | | 210,244,997 | 183,179,253 | 0 | 183,179,253 | 137,371,419 | 45,807,835 |
| Direct Support Cost (DSC) | | | 9,453,400 | 9,493,031 | 0 | 9,493,031 | 7,143,271 | 2,349,760 |
| Total Direct Costs | | | 219,698,397 | 192,672,285 | 0 | 192,672,285 | 144,514,690 | 48,157,595 |
| Indirect Support Cost (ISC) | | | 14,187,053 | 12,239,646 | | 12,239,646 | 12,239,646 | 0 |

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Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2025 (2023-2028)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2025 (Amount in USD)

| SDG Target | Strategic Outcome | Country Activity Description | Country Portfolio Needs | Allocated Contributions | Advance and Allocation | Allocated Resources | Expenditures | Balance of Resources |
|--------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|
| Grand Total | | | 233,885,451 | 204,911,931 | 0 | 204,911,931 | 156,754,336 | 48,157,595 |

This donor financial report is interim


Michael Hemling, CFP®
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Country Portfolio Needs

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