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Programme

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Egypt

Annual Country Report 2023

Country Strategic Plan
2018 - 2023

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Overview

During the end of its 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP)-January to June 2023- WFP continued to align its efforts in Egypt to reaching the most vulnerable through securing basic food and nutritional needs; building livelihoods; and strengthening the Government's institutional capacities. WFP was able to secure 25.5 percent of required resources for the six months, an improvement compared to previous years. This enabled WFP to provide USD 15.7 million in cash and food assistance, reaching nearly 600,000 people.

WFP and the Government implemented development programmes addressing the vulnerable communities' needs and the global food crisis's impacts on Egyptian and refugee communities.

WFP distributed in-school snacks to over 116,000 community school students¹, amounting to over 835 mt, complementing the country's national school feeding programme. Fortified date-bars distributed in schools helped secure the daily minimum caloric needs of students. WFP also provided monthly cash to 176,000 family members of community school students to secure their basic needs and encourage student attendance.

To help meet their basic needs, cash assistance was provided to 100,000 refugees from 10 nationalities² who were identified among the most in need. WFP also provided cash assistance to over 3,500 pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women to incentivise their pre- and post-natal medical follow-ups. However, WFP's food-for-training programme targeting refugees and host communities remained suspended due to insufficient funding.

The onset of the Sudan crisis in April resulted in the sudden arrival of over 200,000 Sudanese³. As part of the UN Sudan Crisis Response, WFP collaborated with the Egyptian Red Crescent to launch a rapid response, providing emergency food at the border crossings of Argeen and Qustol, and cash assistance in destination cities, reaching over 160,000 people.

Additionally, WFP made its pre-existing cash platform available to UN sister agencies, including the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), contributing to a joint response to reach vulnerable people. Starting in mid-June, to reduce risks of long-term health problems among children and women at the Egypt-Sudan borders and transition points, WFP, Ministry of Health and Population and UNICEF provided screening, referral and acute malnutrition services to those crossing the border.

Additionally, WFP and the Government established a humanitarian corridor between Egypt and Sudan for delivering assistance. To aid people affected by conflict in Sudan, the corridor allowed UN agencies, development organisations and partners to deliver assistance. Notably, the initial cross-border movement on 16 June delivered 50 mt of WFP food from Egypt to Sudan.

As part of WFP's support for the national 'First 1,000 Days' nutrition-sensitive social protection initiative, WFP provided monthly cash assistance to about 60,000 of the most vulnerable Egyptian pregnant and breastfeeding women and their children (under 2 years) enrolled in the Ministry of Social Solidarity's social safety net programme, *Takaful* and *Karama*. Additionally, WFP supported the Government's efforts to address micronutrient deficiencies through the national flour fortification programme by providing rehabilitation support to approximately 40 mills across the nation. A technical working group was formed by H.E the Minister of Supply and Internal Trade to oversee the implementation, with technical support from WFP.⁴

In alignment with the national 'Decent Life' initiative,⁵ WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) collaborated to address the climate change impacts on Egyptian rural communities. 100,000 smallholder farmers⁶ benefited from climate-adaptive rural development interventions such as land consolidation, use of heat-tolerant seeds and advanced sustainable agricultural and irrigation practices, helping increase their income and enhancing their resilience to climate-related challenges, therefore safeguarding their food security and livelihoods.

WFP upgraded the national geospatial data management platforms, enabling data-driven analysis for important ministries, including updating the Ministry of Education's geodatabase for school feeding and developing agri-maps of strategic crops for MALR.

For the next CSP July 2023-June 2028, WFP formulated its plan based on the evaluation findings of the ending CSP.⁷ Recommendations included strengthening ties with national counterparts to ensure the roll-out and upscale of activities, reinforcing the integration of gender and monitoring, more consistent partnerships with sister United Nations agencies and joint advocacy for flexible funding. The findings of the terminal evaluation further affirmed that the previous plan had aligned with government needs while building upon existing partnerships and accomplishments to enhance food security.

577,525

Total beneficiaries in 2023



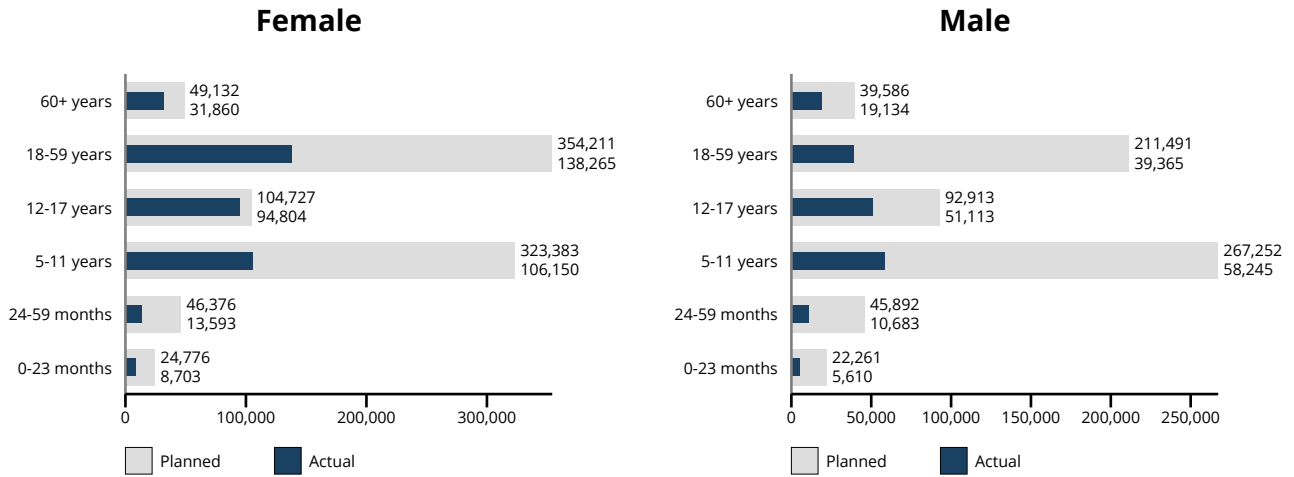
68% female



32% male

Estimated number of persons with disabilities: 4,842 (47% Female, 53% Male)

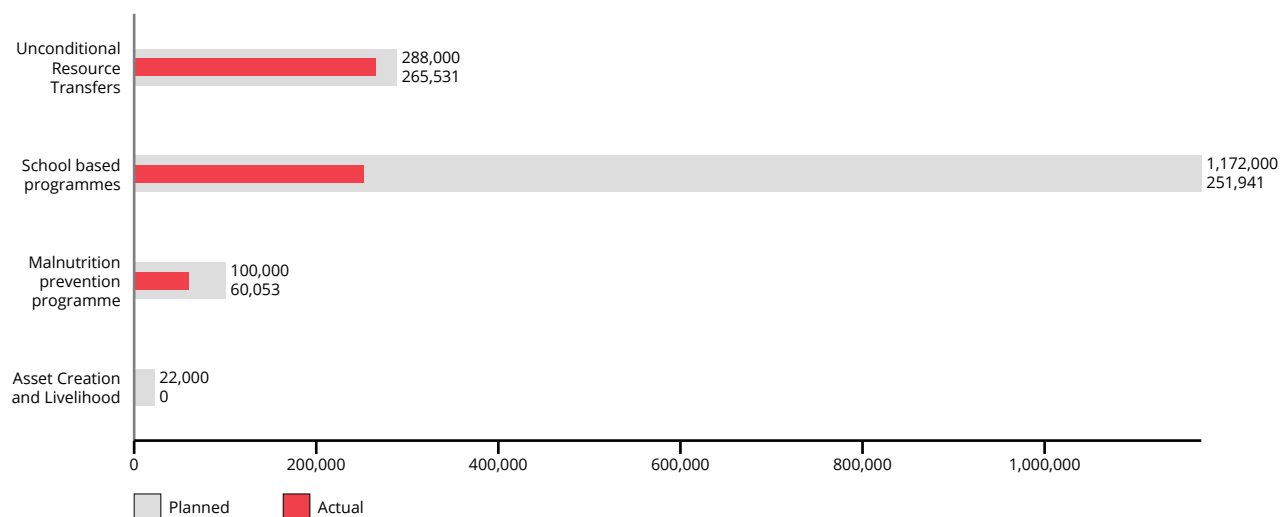
Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group



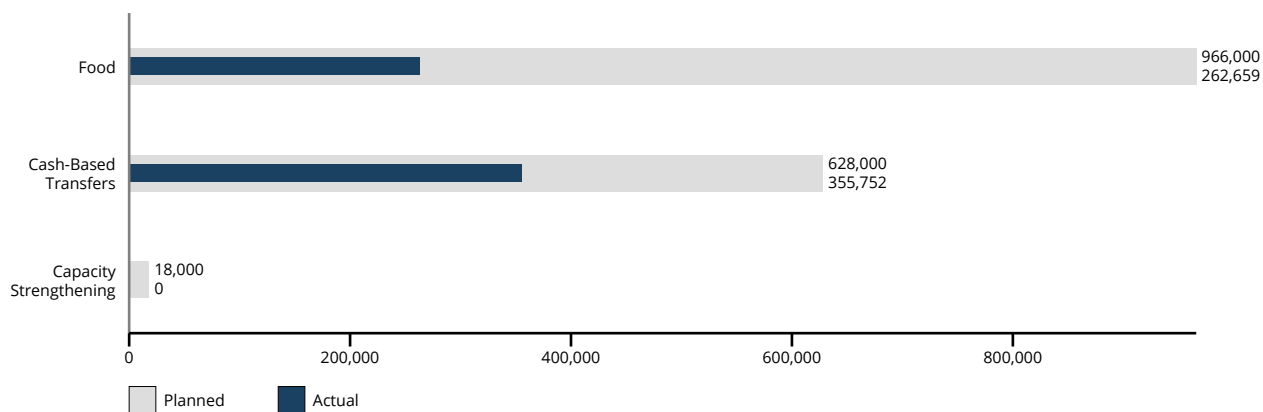
Beneficiaries by Residence Status



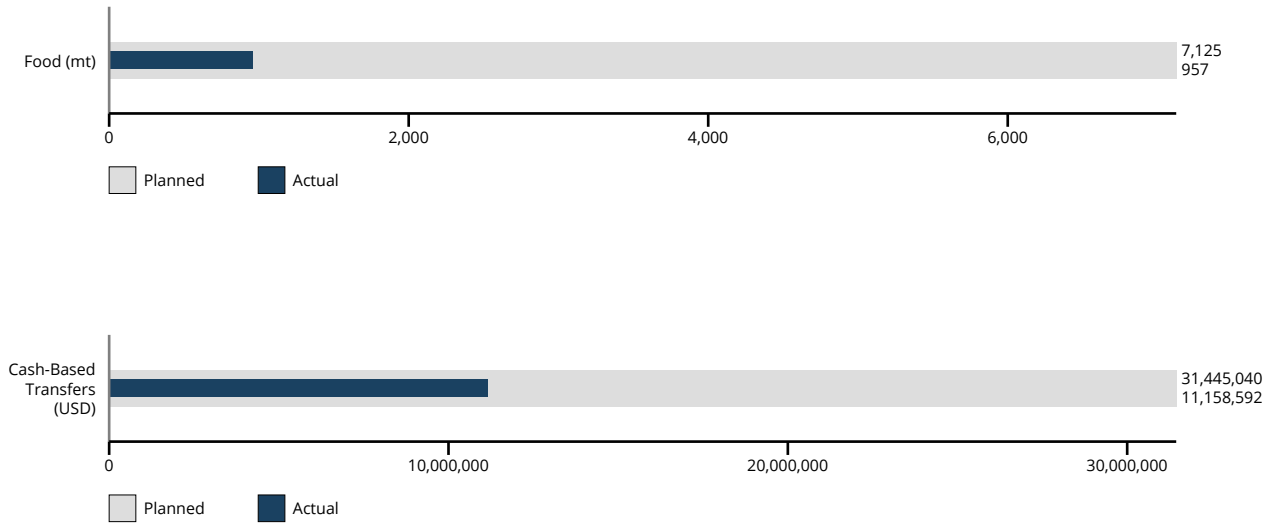
Beneficiaries by Programme Area



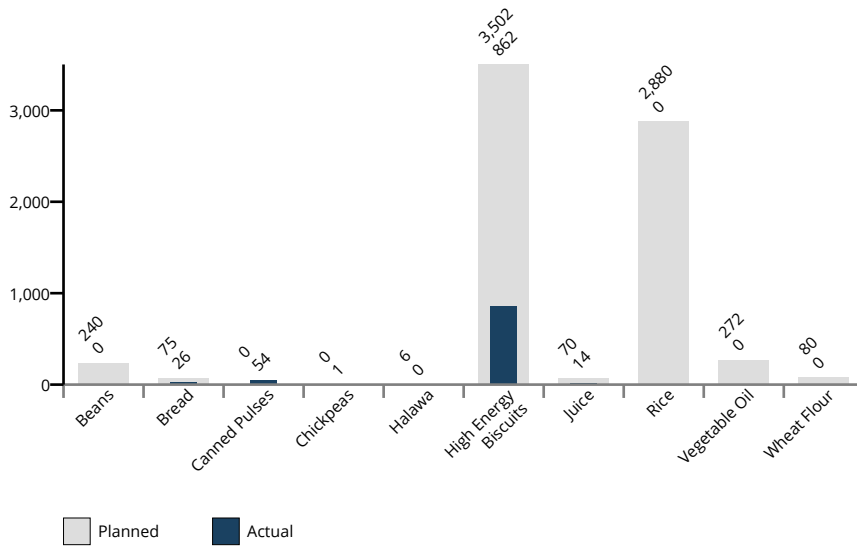
Beneficiaries by Modality



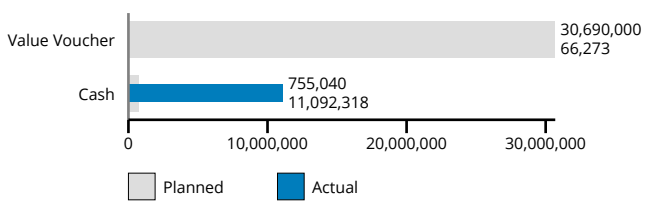
Total Transfers by Modality



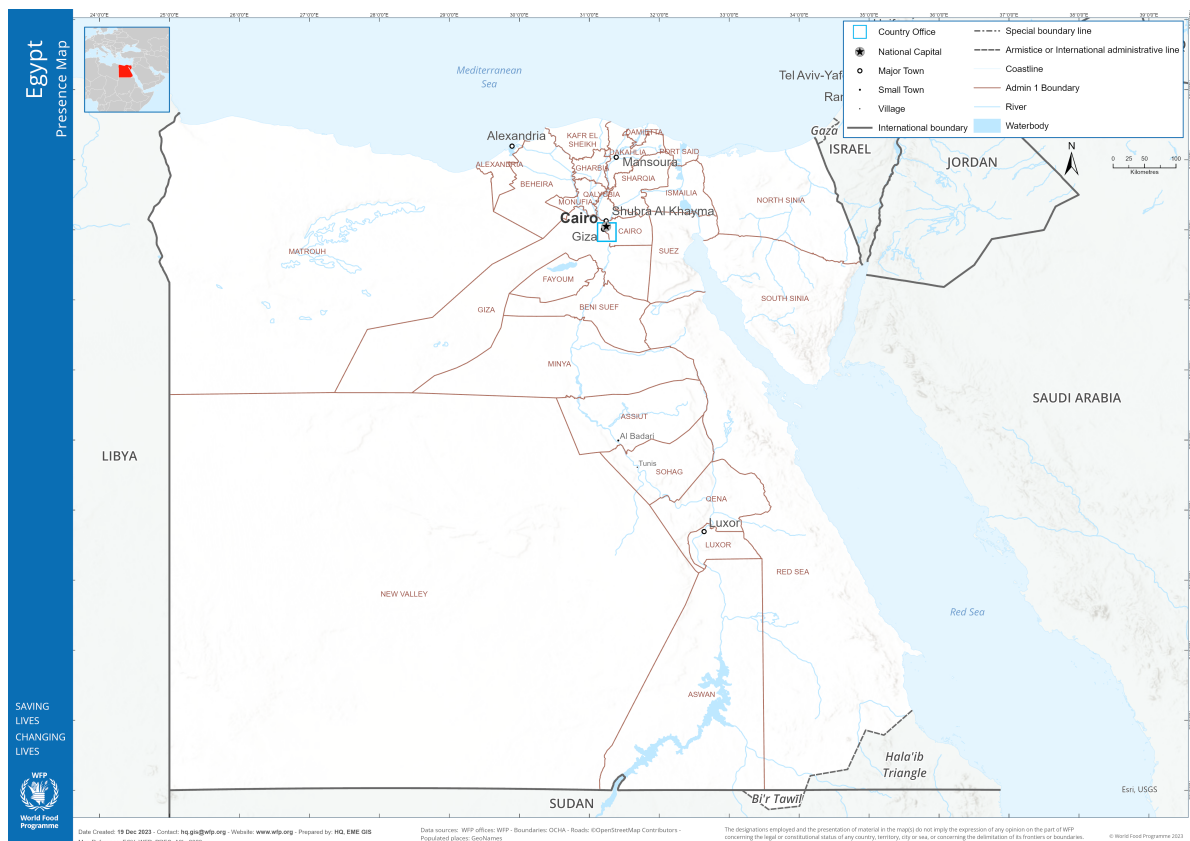
Annual Food Transfer (mt)



Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)



Context and operations



With 105.7 million people¹, Egypt has been grappling with challenges, including the repercussions of global shocks, foreign exchange crisis and unprecedented inflation. The Egyptian Pound went through a two-step devaluation in 2022, adding significant economic strains, and affecting food security and nutrition of vulnerable local and refugee communities.

Despite economic challenges in the first half of 2023, Egypt made significant progress in achieving the Sustainable-Development-Goals(SDGs), climbing six places to rank 81/166 countries in 2023 in the SDG Report. Egypt excelled in the International-Spillover-Index, ranking 31/166 countries, with a spill-over score of 98.7/100, showing its strong positive contribution on other nations' efforts to achieve the SDGs².

The decline in Egypt's ranking on the Global-Gender-Gap-Index, from 129 in 2022 to 134 in 2023, reflects concerning trends in gender equality. This regression is attributed to economic challenges, with an unequal reduction in women's labour-force participation. To address gender disparities, particularly in economic and educational spheres, WFP collaborated with the National Council for Women and the Ministry of Social Solidarity to enhance the socio-economic empowerment of women through various initiatives, including livelihoods support, and protecting the most vulnerable communities through the 'First 1,000 Days' nutrition-sensitive social protection programme.

Starting the second quarter of 2023, the country's unemployment rate was 7-percent, with higher rates in urban areas. Youth unemployment constituted 12-percent of the total labour force, with a notable gender disparity -women aged 15-29 face a 35.8-percent unemployment rate compared to 9.8-percent for men³. To address labour concerns, the Government allocated an additional EGP 150 billion to raise the minimum wage to EGP 3,500 as of April-2023³. WFP partnered with the Ministry of Labor for the development of employability skills for youth from marginalized communities.

Egypt relies on agriculture as a major economic pillar and employment source. However, it faces many challenges in the agricultural sector, including fragmented agricultural land, soil degradation, climate change and water scarcity. Fragmented lands are resulting in decreased yield, increased expenses and strained resources. WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation worked to build the resilience of smallholders in national Decent Life Initiative villages through multiple activities, including land-consolidation, and the introduction of climate-adaptive agricultural practices to enhance communities' agriculture-based livelihoods.

The agricultural sector comprised more than 12-percent of total GDP in Fiscal Year (FY) 2022/2023⁴. Wheat was the top-produced crop in 2021 and 2022 at 9.8 million tonnes per year⁵. In addition to local wheat production, Egypt imported 11.6 million tonnes in FY 2022/2023 and is expected to import 12 million tonnes in FY 2023/2024. According to the Deputy Minister of Supply and Internal Trade, Egypt heavily relied on the Black Sea corridor for more than 80 percent of its wheat imports in 2023. However, the Russia-Ukraine conflict hampered trade, including agricultural exports, from Black Sea ports.⁶

In June 2023, annual inflation rate stood at 35.7-percent and food inflation rate increased to around 66-percent compared to June 2022.⁴ The cost of WFP-monitored food basket, comprising of basic food items equivalent to 2,100 kcal per person per day, witnessed similar price fluctuations to reach EGP 771 (72-percent between June 2022 and June 2023). Simultaneously, the Egyptian pound kept deteriorating against the USD from EGP 18.7 in June 2022 to EGP 30.9 in June 2023, nearly 40-percent loss in value. Inflationary pressures and currency devaluation kept eroding the purchasing power of households, especially the vulnerable. In Egypt, about 19-percent of poor households do not receive ration cards for subsidized food access. Similar to vulnerable local populations, the refugee community has been affected by economic challenges, with an 8-percent increase in poverty. Moreover, the value of cash-based transfers (CBT) did not catch up with price escalations; in June 2022, the CBT value for refugees was EGP 400, and in June 2023 the value was EGP 450. By mid-2023, about 300,000 refugees were registered with UNHCR in Egypt. WFP provided monthly CBT to 22,000 of the vulnerable refugees to help meet their essential nutrition requirements.

By April-2023, in response to the Sudan Crisis, the government officially addressed all UN agencies in Egypt, welcoming international humanitarian assistance and authorizing a multi-agency mission to the border crossings. WFP responded by expanding its operations to assist individuals crossing the borders into Egypt.

Based on the 2022 Global Hunger-Index, Egypt has moderate food insecurity. Issues include affordability, quality, and safety of food due to dependence on global markets for over 50-percent of essential items. Obesity, stunting in children under five, and high anaemia levels add to the complexity. To support the government's efforts, WFP continued its cash top-up to vulnerable Egyptian pregnant and breastfeeding women and their children (0-23 months) through the Ministry of Social Solidarity's 'Takaful and Karama' protection programme (First 1,000 Days Programme). WFP also enhanced the technical and operational capacities of healthcare and community workers and collaborated on information dissemination for social behavioral change.

The government's goal for the National School Feeding Programme is to ensure coverage and enhance the school meals quality. This is aligned with Egypt's commitment as a member of the Global School Meals Coalition, the National Strategic Plan for Pre-University Education (2014-2030), the National Food and Nutrition Strategy (2023-2030), and the social protection system considering school feeding as an important safety net. In the first six-months of 2023, WFP distributed in-school snacks to 116,000 students in community schools in different governorates, complementing the National School Feeding Programme.

The war in Ukraine, conflict in Sudan, and the ongoing pandemic have worsened development challenges, leading to economic instability, increased poverty, and heightened issues like food insecurity and malnutrition, affecting local vulnerable populations, including refugees.

The above-mentioned interventions were a part of the CSP implemented from July 2018 to June 2023. The CSP's main objectives were to address the root causes of food insecurity, respond to crises, and promote resilience. Specifically, the programme focused on supporting institutions involved in social protection, food security and nutrition. Additionally, it aimed to assist vulnerable rural communities in dealing with climate change effects and encouraged South-South and Triangular Cooperation.

Risk Management

By investing in early detection of risks, WFP improved its resilience to disruptions and ensured the smooth continuation of operations in 2023.

Throughout the initial half of 2023, WFP undertook a semi-annual assessment of operational and strategic risks. The identified risks included limited funding, potential for increased food insecurity among vulnerable populations, price fluctuations, and loss of purchasing power. To address these risks, WFP increased advocacy and communication, targeting donors, emphasizing the importance of contributing with flexible funds.

Due to the ongoing devaluation of the Egyptian Pound, WFP ensured regular monitoring of markets and food prices. Additionally, it reassessed its assistance value to vulnerable populations based on minimum expenditure food basket estimates.

In response to the Sudan Crisis, WFP addressed the identified risks of beneficiary inclusion and exclusion errors, lack of beneficiary data, and limited available resources by carrying out extensive needs assessments to inform and determine appropriate targeting criteria for inclusion in the programme design. Due to the anticipated relocation of Egypt's Government to the New Administrative Capital, WFP Egypt Country Office and other UN agencies are also expected to relocate in the future. In response, WFP is currently developing a plan to facilitate a seamless transfer. This involves maintaining close communication with WFP's Regional Bureau and Headquarters, as well as ensuring continuous representation in relevant inter-agency coordination forums.

Partnerships

Through WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) 2018-2023, WFP implemented activities complementing national programmes, working towards improved nutrition of the most vulnerable people and towards building the resilience of communities against climate shocks.

Through its partnerships, WFP leveraged its CSP to support the Government in localizing development initiatives, enhancing capacities, fostering South-South and triangular cooperation, as well as establishing public-private partnerships. WFP also established partnerships with the local government, other UN agencies, private sector, and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in support of national programmes.

For its operational response in 2023, WFP continued to actively advocate for diversified and flexible funding and expanding its donor base to ensure sustainable support to meet its beneficiaries' needs. WFP received support through **Debt Swap Programmes** and donors including the Adaptation Fund, Netherlands, Germany (BMZ) and USA; supporting its various programmes.

In response to the **Sudan crisis** and its subsequent impact on Egypt, WFP mobilized resources, which materialized in receiving USD500,000 contribution from Japan enabling WFP to rapidly scale up to respond to immediate needs of refugees.

WFP continued to benefit from its outstanding partnership with Germany as the top donor for WFP Egypt. One notable example is the consistent funding received through the Egyptian German Debt Swap, which is now in its third phase. WFP intends to continue this flagship partnership by identifying additional potential opportunities for debt swaps.

Similarly, WFP's partnerships with the **private sector** continued to support work in climate-smart agriculture, social protection, and nutrition programmes. The strategic partnership approach employed by WFP resulted in noteworthy achievements, particularly through collaboration with *Talabat*, a leading food delivery platform in the private sector. This dynamic alliance has materialized into an extensive awareness campaign, encompassing topics like climate change, and proper nutrition. Leveraging the company's platform, the campaign successfully reached an audience of over five million users.

Through a **Public-Private Partnership**, Hilton Luxor Resort and Spa, an international hotel chain, leveraged its extensive technical expertise to provide training in hospitality for youth in Upper Egypt in collaboration with the Ministry of Labor. WFP also partnered with Costa Coffee, an international food and beverage company to host a meet and greet book signing event, celebrating inspirational women featured in WFP and Seven Circle's 'Empowering Women through Cooking' cookbook.¹

WFP carried out all its activities through partnerships with the Egyptian Government, NGOs and UN Agencies.

In response to the Sudan Crisis, WFP utilized its partnership with the Government to establish a humanitarian corridor² between Aswan in Upper Egypt and Wadi Halfa in Sudan. This corridor aimed to address the urgent needs of individuals affected by the conflict and supported **WFP's inter-agency partnerships with UN agencies**.

Furthermore, **WFP made its existing cash platform available to enable UN agencies** as UNICEF, and relevant stakeholders to assist Sudanese fleeing the conflict. WFP continued its partnership with UNHCR in delivering its refugee assistance programme. Moreover, WFP continued work planning and reporting under the Regional Refugee Response Plan and the UN Strategic Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) contributing to all pillars including the gender work plans and the UNCT's Scorecards on Gender, Youth and Disability Inclusion. WFP also co-chairs the interagency cash working group which coordinates the provision of CBT to vulnerable refugees and regularly discusses and updates Minimum Expenditure Baskets for meeting their basic needs.

In parallel, WFP and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) pooled efforts in support of the Presidential initiative 'Decent Life'. WFP and the UN Development Programme agreed to collaborate in setting up a national early warning system for agriculture through the global "Scaling up Climate Ambition on Land use and Agriculture" initiative. Additionally, WFP signed other UN to UN Agreements (UNICEF, IOM, UNFPA) in support of the Sudan Crisis as well as for evidence generation, capacity strengthening and climate change.

At the core of WFP's partnerships in Egypt, lies the central focus on localizing the Sustainable Development Goals. WFP's portfolio is comprised of local partners, highlighting their significant involvement. By offering capacity strengthening support, WFP enables its partner NGOs and community development associations (CDAs) to become qualified executors of WFP programmes at the grassroots level. In turn, cooperating partners, NGOs and CDAs, are collaboratively engaged in offering their feedback on WFP's programme implementation.

During Ramadan, WFP Egypt hosted a gala sohour welcoming prominent figures from the government, diplomatic corps, private sector, entertainment industry, and media. With the theme of "Bringing Hope to the Table", the gala sohour welcomed new players to come together, meet and network across different sectors to forge new collaborations and pledge their support to WFP and the Government's joint programmes in 2023.

To promote women and youth empowerment in Egypt by 2030, WFP has strengthened its collaborations with several government ministries including the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, the Ministry of Local Development, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, and the National Nutrition Institute and local NGOs. Through these partnerships, WFP has enhanced innovative information management for strategic decision-making and integrated gender-focused knowledge and enhanced the incorporation of gender considerations into its programmes. These efforts are in line with national strategies and contribute to the SDG agenda (particularly SDG2 and 17) and to the progress of women and youth empowerment in Egypt (SDG 5).

WFP also participated in dialogues with government partners and stakeholders to gain insights and shape development assistance for the next five years (2023-2028). These discussions have taken into account the experiences gained from the 2018-2023 CSP, as well as WFP's evolving programme in Egypt. Building upon the existing partnership between the Egyptian Government and WFP, the Governor of the Central Bank of Egypt, a key national partner³ of WFP, expressed Egypt's support for WFP's strategy in the country during the presentation of the CSP in June 2023. This strategy primarily focuses on supporting the "Decent Life" initiative under the guidance of the President, as well as the agricultural sector, smallholder farmers, and other relevant sectors.

CSP Financial Overview

During the initial six months of 2023, encompassing the final year of WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan (CSP) for the period of 2018-2023, nearly 25.5 percent of the required resources for WFP's operations were acquired. This includes long-term contributions that cater to the entirety of 2023. However, while some specific Strategic Outcomes may be relatively well-funded, the overall funding falls short of meeting the total needs outlined in the CSP. Nevertheless, this funding level signifies steadier trends compared to that of previous years.

WFP implemented its activities based on the available resources, primarily through the funds received at the end of 2022 (under Strategic Outcomes One, Three, Four, and Five), with contributions from Germany (including through the German-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme), the Netherlands, and the USA.

Furthermore, the budgetary revisions under Strategic Outcome Two (Crisis-Response) were necessitated and aimed to respond to allocate additional funds and resources to address the urgent needs arising from the Sudan Crisis that occurred in April 2023. Revisions were implemented to address the nutritional needs of people fleeing from Sudan to Egypt. Additionally, to prevent any disruptions in the implementation and to address potential funding delays, advanced financing through multilateral funding contributions enabled WFP to quickly respond to the emergency. These contributions were facilitated by WFP's Internal Project Lending mechanisms.

While having benefited from multi-year debt-swaps, WFP, through Strategic Outcome One (Root causes of food insecurity, vulnerability, and inadequate education), focused on prioritizing students attending community schools along with their families as part of this Outcome. Despite numerous challenges, WFP ensured the continuity of implementation. As for Strategic Outcome Two, it showed a stable funding scenario with occasional shortfalls. Under this Outcome, WFP responded to the Sudan crisis in April 2023, and resources were utilized to address emerging needs within the stable funding framework.

As with last year, funding for nutrition-related programming has not been sufficient to offset the worsening socio-economic context in the country that threatens to undermine longer-term human development objectives. Strategic Outcome Three attained funding for 11 percent of its annual needs-based plan and 23 percent of its implementation plan which was supported by long-term contributions from the German-Egyptian Debt Swap Programme and the private sector. Funding provided was used for direct cash transfers to beneficiaries, with challenges faced in securing funds to provide the necessary technical assistance required alongside the transfers.

Strategic Outcome Four (Resilience building) witnessed significant growth in 2022, sustained into the first half of 2023 due to various multi-year contributions. This included financial support from the Netherlands, Germany (BMZ), private sector organizations, and the Adaptation Fund, among other contributors. The initial allocation of funds further amplified this upsurge. Despite having limited funding initially, Strategic Outcome Five (Root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition) successfully secured multi-year funding until 2024.

During the first six months of the year, WFP achieved substantial advancements in the execution of its resource mobilization strategy. These achievements were realized by effectively utilizing its partnership with the Egyptian Government and by proactively nurturing partnerships with both current and prospective donors whose objectives harmonize with the mission of WFP.













Overall, the versatile use of flexible funding during the 2018-2023 CSP have proven instrumental in responding to unforeseen challenges, overcoming pipeline breaks, addressing shortfalls, and providing timely assistance during crises, showcasing effective financial management and adaptability in the face of dynamic operational circumstances.

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

	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditure
SR 1. Everyone has access to food	41,156,837	14,712,971	14,434,783	14,432,152
SO01: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.	17,385,571	4,943,330	3,427,514	3,427,514
Activity 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	16,600,071	4,568,873	3,321,888	3,321,888
Activity 02: Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.	785,499	374,456	105,626	105,626
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SO02: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	23,771,266	9,769,641	11,007,268	11,004,637
Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	21,708,505	9,769,641	10,190,549	10,187,918
Activity 09: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis	2,062,761	0	816,719	816,719
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0

SR 2. No one suffers from malnutrition	7,684,961	3,603,370	842,529	842,529
SO03: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.	7,684,961	3,603,370	842,529	842,529
Activity 04: Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months), and support related activities such as awareness raising.	7,684,961	3,603,370	842,529	842,529
Non-activity specific	0	0	0	0
SR 4. Food systems are sustainable	6,036,168	5,867,525	1,306,975	1,306,975
SO04: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030	6,036,168	5,867,525	1,306,975	1,306,975
Activity 05: Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.	6,036,168	5,867,525	1,306,975	1,306,975
SR 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs	1,351,656	808,550	318,678	318,678
SO05: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	1,351,656	808,550	318,678	318,678

Activity 06: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	895,299	374,026	57,558	57,558
Activity 07: Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	456,356	434,523	261,120	261,120
Activity 08: Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed	0	0	0	0
SR 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs	258,748	0	0	0
SO06: Humanitarian and development partners are assisted to provide emergency services for the duration of the crisis response	258,748	0	0	0
Activity 10: Provide on-demand supply chain services and support to the Government and to humanitarian actors, to enhance their support to crisis affected populations	258,748	0	0	0
Non-strategic result	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Costs	56,488,372	24,992,416	16,902,967	16,900,336
Direct Support Costs (DSC)	1,935,956	1,500,000	1,825,495	1,656,252

Total Direct Costs	 58,424,329	 26,492,416	 18,728,463	 18,556,589
Indirect Support Costs (ISC)	 3,780,186	 1,722,007	 -2,835,225	 -2,835,225
Grand Total	 62,204,516	 28,214,423	 15,893,237	 15,721,364

Programme performance

Strategic outcome 01: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.



835 metric tons of **nutritious in-school snacks** provided to **116,000 students** in 3,700 rural community schools to **help improve their nutrition**



80 percent of the assisted **households reported spending WFP's assistance on food**, helping secure their essential needs



176,000 family members of assisted community school students **received monthly cash assistance**

Under Strategic Outcome One, WFP collaborated closely with the Government of Egypt to address food insecurity, and limited access to education and livelihood opportunities within disadvantaged communities. This strategic outcome encompasses a multifaceted approach aimed at fostering sustainable and resilient livelihoods for the most vulnerable populations.

Through this Outcome, WFP contributes to Egypt's Vision 2030¹ for national development, the 'Decent Life'² initiative, and the Sustainable Development Goals. WFP's efforts include supporting school-based activities, with a primary focus on school feeding, digitalization and continuous professional development for teachers. Additionally, WFP supports the creation and enhancement of livelihood opportunities for women and youth, and supports the employability of youth through capacity building, and provision of financial and non-financial services.

In the first half of 2023, funding for this Outcome displayed a positive trend. Compared to the previous year, the Outcome received 69 percent of its funding as per the Implementation Plan, but only received 20 percent of its Needs Based Plan. Despite this challenge, WFP utilised the available funds to provide assistance to approximately 290,000 individuals. Due to this Outcome's reliance on long-term contributions, such as those received from multi-year debt-swaps, its funding situation is improving. Between January to June 2023, WFP continued its implementation of this Outcome activities using German-Egyptian Debt-Swap and BMZ funds received in 2022.

From January to June 2023, WFP partnered with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE) to complement the National School Feeding Programme. To promote social protection, WFP distributed about 835 metric tons of fortified in-school snacks to 116,000 students³ (78,000 girls, 38,000 boys) in 3,700 rural community schools across eleven governorates. These snacks contribute to an increase in healthy food consumption and provide 25 percent of the daily caloric needs of a child thereby contributing to their health.

According to WFP's assessment in 2023, about 23 percent of the people assisted spent more than 65 percent of their budget on food, a 10 percentage point increase compared to the previous percentage of 12.6 in 2019. About 80 percent of assisted households reported spending WFP's assistance on food followed by 24 percent on education and school fees.⁴ WFP provided monthly cash assistance (EGP 180) per student to the families of community school children. This assistance aimed to promote social protection and help secure the basic needs to more than 176,000 vulnerable family members.

Cash assistance is provided using a short message service redeemable through multiple points-of-sales across supported villages, allowing families to redeem the assistance in cash at their closest retail store. This cash support has allowed families to address their immediate needs. Although inflation and rising prices, particularly for food items, have somewhat limited the impact of this support, almost 96 percent of the parents among the assisted families stated that the in-school snack and the cash assistance encouraged them to send their children to school regularly during the last academic year (97 percent among female children and 94 percent among male children).⁵

To improve the accuracy of the attendance records and registration data used to monitor and enforce the conditions of cash transfers, WFP collaborated with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education in preparation for the 2023-2024 school year, to implement a comprehensive training programme, specifically designed for 3,200 community schoolteachers and representatives from five governorates on the ministry's online student attendance portal.

Additionally, Ministry staff were also trained on using the portal. This capacity-strengthening exercise also comes in alignment with the Government's move towards digitalization to strengthen institutional effectiveness.

WFP also worked closely with the Ministry of Labour and the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics to revamp labour market information flows through the establishment of the Labour Market Information Platform, streamlining different data sources on employment through increased timeliness, accuracy and efficiency of labor market data collection and monitoring at the local level. Specialized training and technological upgrades were provided to 70 employees at various levels in eight targeted governorates, significantly strengthening institutional capabilities to track and match needed jobs with trained youth. The Geographic Information System and the Labour Market Information System were celebrated in a high-profile event, garnering substantial attention from government partners, donors, the private sector, United Nations agencies, and extensive media coverage. In addition, WFP joined efforts with the Ministry of Labor to increase employability and access to livelihoods for around 500 young women⁶ and men through specialized vocational training in fields needed by the labour market and soft skills development, in collaboration with the private sector.

In 2023, WFP remained committed to tackling the underlying factors contributing to food insecurity, while promoting resilience-building initiatives that facilitate the transition of the most vulnerable individuals and families towards self-sufficiency and sustainability. In alignment with this, WFP supported the Government's endeavors to embrace digital transformation. This commitment was demonstrated through investments in technological enhancements for informed decision-making and the reinforcement of local capacities within governmental entities, such as the Ministry of Education and Technical Education, the Ministry of Labour, and the Ministry of Local Development staff.

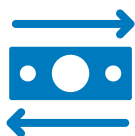
With the launch of the new CSP for 2023-2028, WFP plans to support further national efforts towards the realization of social inclusion and the provision of protection to marginalized and vulnerable groups, aligning with Egypt's Sustainable Development Goals strategy. Furthermore, WFP will contribute to achieving sustainable and inclusive growth, investing in knowledge and innovation, and fostering a culture of continuous learning and progress.

Overall, gender was fully integrated into the implementation of activities that contribute to Strategic Outcome 1. WFP targets the children living in the most vulnerable and remote areas and who suffer from high dropout rates with a focus on ensuring access to education for vulnerable girls. WFP ensures inclusive assistance by giving priority to women and youth who specifically have limited access to decent jobs and livelihood opportunities. Addressing social norms behind gender inequalities and food insecurity, WFP established partnership between MoSS and MoLD for the implementation of SBCC activities through village administration units.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth	1 - Partially integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 02: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round



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



USD 315,000 of cash assistance distributed to about 21,000 individuals who crossed from Sudan to Egypt.



53 percent of WFP's assisted people had acceptable food consumption levels



Over 145,000 people received **food packages** upon crossing from Sudan to Egypt

Under Strategic Outcome Two, WFP collaborates closely with the Egyptian government, United Nations (UN) agencies, and various humanitarian stakeholders, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the UN Relief and Works Agency. Their collective mission is to address the urgent food, nutrition, and livelihood needs of vulnerable refugees, and members of the host community in Egypt.

In Egypt, there are no refugee camps, which emphasizes the need to reduce disparities between refugees and host community members, ensuring equitable access to basic needs, and thereby fostering social cohesion.

WFP's efforts within this Strategic Outcome encompass two key sub-activities: general food assistance (GFA) for refugees and nutrition support specifically tailored for pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women. In addition, in response to the Sudan Crisis, WFP also provided general food and multi-purpose cash assistance to those fleeing the crisis in Sudan.¹ These initiatives align with broader national achievements related to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 2, as they provide vital humanitarian assistance to vulnerable groups. Furthermore, through WFP's tripartite partnership structure involving humanitarian partners, the private sector, and government entities, the programme contributes to SDG 17 by collectively supporting those in need.

During the initial half of 2023, WFP maintained notable donor interest with Strategic Outcome Two attaining 46 percent of its annual needs-based plan. While the outcome faced delays due to funding availability issues, strategic measures such as advance financing mechanisms and a contribution from the Immediate Response Account were employed. The funding status for the first half of 2023 was relatively sound, with existing funds contributing to the overall financial stability and successful implementation of the strategic objective to ensure that targeted refugees were able to meet their basic food needs. Given that the majority of received funds were dedicated to GFA and to the Sudan crisis, food for training activities remained halted throughout the first six months of 2023 due to lack of funding.

From January to June 2023, WFP provided general food assistance in the form of unrestricted monthly cash-based transfers (CBT) to 100,000 refugees from ten nationalities² (EGP 450 per person). Unrestricted CBT entitlements to refugees were provided through an electronic card associated with a financial service provider. The financial assistance could then be utilized to purchase food and non-food items after redeeming it at any of the service provider's 140,000 points-of-sales across Egypt. Upon redemption, the cash-card modality is verified against the refugee's identity (ID) and its value is redeemable using a provided PIN code. Overall, this cash assistance modality helped ensure efficiency in terms of the time of redemption and allowed beneficiaries to conveniently cash their assistance at their closest retail stores. Based on the findings of FSOM, 40-percent of the households included in the survey have female heads who are receiving assistance for their families.

In June 2023, WFP conducted a Food Security Outcome Monitoring survey for General Food Assistance beneficiaries, including over 270 refugee beneficiaries who received cash assistance and 280 non-beneficiary households. The results revealed that 53 percent of assisted beneficiaries had acceptable food consumption levels. Notably, male-headed households outperformed female-headed households by 20.5 percentage points in terms of acceptable food

consumption levels (61 percent vs. 40.5 percent). Nevertheless, compared to the previous year's assessment, in June 2022, there was a 19.3 percentage point decrease in the proportion of beneficiary households with acceptable food consumption levels (dropping from 72.3 percent to 53 percent). However, beneficiaries still fared slightly better than non-beneficiaries, with approximately 50 percent of the latter group achieving acceptable food consumption levels. This decline in beneficiary consumption rates was attributed to inflation and rising food prices in the country, as reported by the beneficiaries.

Upon the onset of the Sudan crisis in April 2023, WFP collaborated with the Egyptian Red Crescent to initiate a rapid response. WFP provided general food and multi-purpose cash assistance to Sudanese individuals who were fleeing the crisis and arriving at the border crossings of Argeen and Qustol. Over 145,000 people received food packages³ upon crossing the borders. Additionally, WFP implemented an emergency cash assistance programme in Aswan, utilizing their pre-existing general cash assistance platform established partnership with one of Egypt's prominent financial service providers. The platform provided more than USD 315,000 of cash assistance to over 21,000 individuals who crossed from Sudan to Egypt. This type of assistance played a crucial role in helping refugees secure their basic needs and maintain a degree of financial stability during this critical transitional period. WFP later extended its cash assistance platform⁴ to other sister UN agencies, such as the UN Children's Fund and UN Population Fund to facilitate the timely delivery of crucial assistance to more people fleeing the crisis in Sudan.

Additionally, WFP and the Government of Egypt established a humanitarian corridor between Egypt and Sudan providing aid to thousands of people affected by the conflict inside Sudan. The corridor serves as a passageway for UN agencies, development organizations, and humanitarian partners to deliver their assistance across the borders. The first cross-border movement was carried out on 16 June and comprised of 50 MT of essential WFP food assistance from Egypt to Sudan. This cross-border service is also available to other development partners upon request.⁵

Furthermore, as part of the assistance at the borders and transition points, WFP, the Ministry of Health and Population, UN Children's Fund, and other UN agencies, provided screening, referral, and management of acute malnutrition to about 114 infants and young children (aged 0-59 months) and 14 pregnant and breastfeeding women, school-age children and adolescents, of which two cases of malnutrition among children were detected. WFP also trained 40 healthcare workers in Aswan to screen and refer cases of acute malnutrition among pregnant and breastfeeding women and children under two, through mobile on-site screening sites that were established by WFP at the borders and in Aswan.

With particular focus on addressing their specific needs and vulnerabilities, such as language and culture, WFP utilized its strategic partnership with Mohamed Bin Rashid Global Initiatives (MBRGI) foundation and the Egyptian Ministry of Education and Technical Education to modernize and improve the education system in 12 Syrian community schools teaching the Egyptian curriculum to improve their learning experience. This holistic approach complemented WFP's efforts with the other social protection programmes, aiming at enhancing the self-reliance and resilience of refugee communities.

To amplify the overall impact of WFP's initiatives, WFP fostered its partnerships with UN agencies and the Economic Research Forum to research potential refugee social inclusion in Egypt to further inform evidence-based initiatives. Additionally, WFP focuses on adhering to humanitarian principles of accountability and delivering a community-centred approach by aligning interventions with the unique needs of communities, empowering beneficiaries, and enhancing programme relevance.

WFP is striving to secure extra funding to continue its General Food Assistance (GFA) activity, extend nutrition support for pregnant and breastfeeding refugee women, and resume livelihood activities. These efforts are geared towards aiding the socio-economic recovery and self-reliance of impacted refugees and host communities instead of continuing to rely on the GFA.

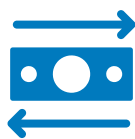
Drawing on its technical knowledge and insights gained from implementing a 'One Refugee Policy' and providing aid to both refugee and host communities, WFP launched its Country Strategic Plan for 2023-2028 with a strong emphasis on fostering self-sufficiency and social integration, aiming to establish a lasting connection between humanitarian efforts and developmental initiatives in Egypt.

Gender and age were integrated in the implementation of all activities under Strategic Outcome 2, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code of 4. WFP targeting for GFA, nutrition support, and its Sudan emergency response efforts ensured the inclusion of households headed by women, young children, unaccompanied minors, families with special needs, and elderly people.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

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



Over **60,000 mothers and their children** received unconditional cash assistance to help meet their basic nutrition needs



Over **1,200 school staff, community and health care workers trained on health & nutrition counselling** to promote use of primary health care services



Over **40 mills** across the country equipped with the necessary tools and equipment required for effective operation

WFP collaborates with the Government of Egypt, national counterparts, and United Nations (UN) partners to deliver nutrition interventions under Strategic Outcome Three. The primary objective of this outcome is to enhance the nutritional status of vulnerable populations by the year 2030. Under Strategic Outcome Three, WFP implements a life-cycle approach to mitigate malnutrition in vulnerable communities. This involves delivering targeted interventions to Egyptian pregnant and breastfeeding women, children under two, and school age children and their families. Additionally, WFP strives to establish effective and sustainable food and nutrition security programmes, while also providing valuable insights for the implementation of national initiatives.

In line with this objective, WFP focuses on enhancing the capacity of national institutions to develop, execute, and monitor food and nutrition security programmes. WFP collaborates on the 'First 1,000 Days programme' with various government entities and institutions such as the Ministry of Social Solidarity (MOSS), Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP), and National Nutrition Institute (NNI). WFP also contributes to the national school/adolescent health and nutrition programme, including school-based interventions with MOHP/school health department and health insurance organization as well as MoETE. Additionally, WFP is leading the revival of the National Flour Fortification Programme¹ in collaboration with the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade National Food Safety Authority, NNI and national partners. Interventions are monitored and assessed by utilizing various evaluation tools in collaboration with NNI and MOHP to ensure a continuous flow of information, promoting program efficiency and timely interventions and decision-making.

During the period from January till June 2023, funding for this Outcome was challenging. The Outcome was underfunded against both its needs-based plan (amounting for 11 percent) and its original implementation plan (amounting to 23 percent). Nonetheless, funding provided was sufficient to cover direct cash-based transfers to beneficiaries identified by the Ministry of Social Solidarity as well as to provide the necessary technical assistance required to complement the transfers.

In the first six months of 2023, WFP successfully expanded its collaborations with UN agencies and various government bodies including MOSS, MOHP, NNI, Ministry of Education and Technical Education, Health Insurance Organization (HIO). This was done to effectively address key nutrition priorities within the Government's 'First 1,000 Days' programme, National School Feeding Programme, and school screening initiative.

With the aim of improving access to food and nutrition, during January to June 2023, WFP partnered with MoSS to provide monthly assistance to approximately 60,000 pregnant and breastfeeding women with children aged 0 to 23 months who were enrolled in MOSS's social protection programme 'Solidarity and Dignity' ('Takaful and Karama' in Arabic). This collaboration aimed to extend support across 27 governorates to address malnutrition.

In line with the First 1,000 Days nutrition programme, the support provided by WFP involved augmenting the existing assistance offered by the Government through an additional top-up amount. Takaful and Karama beneficiaries are integrated in the government tamween food subsidies card where the top-up amount is added.² Following the Government of Egypt's directives issued in 2022, the value of the cash-based transfer (CBT) amounted to a fixed sum of EGP 120. This amount was identified according to the Ministry's request to ensure alignment with the government-approved existing assistance value. During the reporting period, a total of about USD 1 million in cash was transferred to the women through the National Post Office, which oversees a network of 5,000 collection points across the country.

WFP's assessment revealed that only 8.6 percent of 209 children (between 6 and 23 months) assisted by the Programme had a minimum acceptable diet. This is a decrease from the previous assessment in November 2022 where 13.7 percent of children achieved the minimum acceptable diet. This decline can be attributed to the impact of inflation and rising prices from 2022 to 2023 on the food and nutrition consumption of households as well as the lack of awareness of optimum infant feeding practices.

WFP supported MOHP in training and strengthening the capacity of 700 healthcare workers, over 350 MOSS community workers and about 200 teachers due to their vital role in complementing national programmes such as the 1000 days and the National School Feeding Programme. These trainings aimed to enhance the quality of growth monitoring, micronutrient supplementation, antenatal care, and nutrition counselling services provided by these professionals. The programme trained a total of 3,500 community workers who were able to reach 2.1 million women through home visits to raise awareness on maternal and child health and nutrition as well as to provide health and nutrition counselling services.

In order to address the issue of micronutrient deficiencies and lend support to the revival of the National Flour Fortification Programme, WFP assisted the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade in its efforts by equipping over 40 mills across the country with the necessary equipment required for effective operation to deliver fortified flour enriched with iron and folic acid. The goal of the fortification programme is to address iron deficiency anemia in Egypt by offering fortified bread to more than 70 million Egyptians through the national food subsidy system.

WFP remains committed to enhancing the collection of information and data systems in order to enhance the knowledge base for national endeavors in food security and nutrition. In addition, WFP will provide support for the reinstatement of the assistance conditionality of maternal and child monitoring at primary healthcare units which has been halted since the pandemic, with the aim of attaining the long-term nutrition objective of the programme while enabling the timely identification and prevention of malnutrition.

Gender was integrated under Strategic Outcome 3, with a Gender and Age Marker score of 4. Through collaborative efforts with the Government and national partners, WFP assisted pregnant and breastfeeding women and children aged 0-23 months via CBT within the framework of the 'First 1,000 Days' initiative. This support played a crucial role in mitigating the socio-economic challenges affecting mothers' and children's access to adequate healthcare and nutrition. Additionally, WFP actively engaged healthcare providers, women, and girls through awareness campaigns and capacity-building initiatives. By doing so, all members of the community were empowered to make well-informed decisions concerning their own health and nutrition.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months), and support related activities such as awareness raising	4 - Fully integrates gender and age

Strategic outcome 04: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030



107,917 men & women strengthened their capacity to adapt to risks of climatic changes & to improve their agricultural productivity & livelihoods



Over **8,000 rural community members**, majority women, **provided with in-kind animal loans** as alternative sources of livelihoods



35 percent reduction in water usage induced through improved irrigation techniques



80 percent reduction of irrigation time as a result of improved irrigation facilities

Under Strategic Outcome 4, the collaboration between WFP and the Government focuses on enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers and Bedouin communities to climatic changes while also improving their agricultural productivity aimed at achieving food security.

A significant portion (over 90 percent) of smallholder farmers in Upper Egypt rely on small plots of land as their source of livelihood. This makes them particularly susceptible to the socio-economic repercussions of climate change. Additionally, they face challenges such as limited access to diverse economic opportunities, financial and technical assistance, knowledge on minimizing crop losses, and access to markets. In response, WFP in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) implemented various initiatives aimed at enhancing the resilience of smallholder farmers in 145 of the most impoverished villages. These villages were identified as part of the national 'Decent Life' initiative.¹ The efforts primarily focused on promoting climate-adaptive improved agricultural and irrigation practices, establishing stronger market connections, enhancing financial literacy, and diversifying income sources.

WFP's work to this Strategic Outcome is in line with various development strategies and priorities, including the Sustainable Development Goals, Egypt's Vision 2030, the National Climate Change Strategy and the National Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy 2030.

During the initial half of 2023, WFP maintained notable donor interest with Strategic Outcome Four attaining the need-based plan by 21.7 percent and the initial implementation plan by 22.3 percent. This was possible due to generous, long-term funding from donors such as the Netherlands, Adaptation Fund, Germany (BMZ), national banks and the private sector. Consequently, the Outcome had sufficient funding to support the adjusted implementation plan of the Outcome, with a portion of the funds allocated for the remaining months of the year.

Operationally, WFP and MALR collaborated to enhance the resilience of approximately 107,917 men and women (direct beneficiaries), by equipping them with the skills, knowledge and tools to adapt to the challenges posed by climate change. This joint effort aimed to enhance agricultural productivity and improve the livelihoods of these individuals.

Among those who benefited from climate-mitigation interventions, MALR and WFP provided capacity strengthening support to about 13,000 smallholder farmers to consolidate their farmland and introduce new environmentally sustainable agricultural and irrigation activities. This assistance enabled them to capitalize on economies of scale, incorporate advanced agricultural techniques, and ultimately boost productivity. This was achieved by assisting in the consolidation of about 4,600 fragmented feddans of land. By implementing improved agricultural practices, these innovative approaches resulted in a notable 40 percent increase in productivity, 40 percent reduction in land loss through effective land consolidation², accompanied by an average reduction of 20 percent in agricultural costs.

In order to improve agricultural infrastructure and encourage communal ownership and water savings, recently formed water users' associations were successful in managing irrigation schedules, applying canal lining, and incorporating solar-powered pumps. This initiative resulted in a 35 percent reduction in water usage and costs related to diesel fuel,

along with the promotion of efficient utilization of clean energy. Additionally, it effectively minimized conflicts associated with water management. Furthermore, the implementation of cement-lining for mud canals and the adoption of solar-powered irrigation pumps reduced irrigation time by 80 percent.

To diversify the sources of income available for smallholder farmers, participating Community Development Associations (CDAs) managed a revolving system of in-kind loans, providing more than 8,000 individuals residing in rural communities, predominantly women, with in-kind loans in the form of ducks and goats. Then, women repaid loans in cash at five-percent interest rate for 3 to 6 months in instalments. Timely repayments made them eligible for a revolving loan cycle to take out new loans. Microloans were primarily granted to women, considering cultural norms that restricted their involvement in agricultural activities in Upper Egypt. These loans contributed to about 35 percent increase in the household's average monthly income.² To ensure sustainable animal production, local partners offered veterinary services, training, and technical guidance on animal nutrition.

To help mitigate the impact of climate change and unpredictable weather patterns, a simple early warning system was developed in 145 villages in partnership with the Egyptian Meteorological Authority. Its primary aim was to empower CDAs by providing them with reliable meteorological data. This enabled them to offer timely information and technical guidance to farmers, enabling them to take necessary adaptive measures and minimize production losses during severe weather conditions.

In an effort to enhance farmers' income and minimize agricultural waste, agro-processing techniques were also introduced. WFP trained approximately 800 farmers as part of the agricultural waste recycling initiative. These farmers were taught to produce 180 fodder units using dedicated machinery. Through this training, farmers received income support and employment opportunities were created for members of the CDA and daily workers. Additionally, the initiative provided support to 300 small agricultural businesses by equipping them with various tools, machinery, and equipment. This support aimed to contribute to sustainable agriculture by improving soil fertility, structure, and overall land health.

During the first six months of 2023, the 'Innovative Finance Project' was implemented by WFP in collaboration with the Central Bank of Egypt, National Bank of Egypt, and Banque Misr. This project aimed to address the challenges faced by smallholder farmers that hinder their economic and financial sustainability. Through various financial diversity interventions, the project successfully increased investments and public spending in the agriculture sector. A total of 85,000 rural community members from 50 villages engaged in agri-business and financial literacy and were supported through financial literacy training to enable their access to banking services. Additionally, community members received technical assistance to enhance their agricultural practices and improve infrastructure for profitable business models. Legalizing farming contracts for agricultural land and creating a database to monitor smallholders' production were also important achievements of the project.

Based on WFP monitoring, most evaluated communities stated that they had managed to successfully anticipate extreme weather shocks and therefore avoid agricultural losses through the early warning system. Furthermore, the implementation of community initiatives, such as schemes for providing loans, enhancing irrigation infrastructure with canal lining and solar-powered systems, and facilitating access to agricultural machinery, has persistently strengthened their ability to withstand the impacts of climate change and bolstered their economic stability.

Given the temporary halt of food assistance for assets activities due to lack of funding, it is worth noting that sustained benefits from enhanced communal assets (Asset-Benefit Indicator/ABI score) in the previously supported Red Sea governorates and sustained by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation were not monitored in the first half of 2023.³

To ensure the successful execution of climate-adaptive rural development programmes, WFP maintained its collaboration with governmental and local entities as part of the national 'Decent Life' initiative. Technical assistance and support were provided by MALR, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, the Agricultural Research Center, and local universities. The Egyptian Meteorological Authority supplied weather forecasts for early warning systems. The participation of both men and women representatives from local communities was encouraged in the joint planning of activities. Training programmes were conducted to enhance the capacity of local CDAs, enabling them to implement and sustain village-level initiatives.

WFP's work under this Strategic Outcome integrated gender into the design, implementation, and monitoring of activities, as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 3. WFP's initiatives have primarily benefitted the most vulnerable members of society, including, women residing in rural areas who were provided with skills training, employment prospects, and access to microloans for income-generating ventures.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets	3 - Fully integrates gender

Strategic outcome 05: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030



WFP introduced 'The Digital School' initiative to **450 community schools**



Over **1300 vulnerable women, economically empowered** through access to the digital e-commerce platform 'Ayadi Misr'

WFP Egypt's 2018-2023 Country Strategic Plan (CSP) is strongly aligned with national development priorities. Work under this Outcome focuses on both sustaining existing collaborations with Government partners and forging new ones wherever possibilities arise. This is achieved by enhancing capabilities and fostering technical cooperation, with a specific focus on mitigating food insecurity.

Under this Outcome, WFP provided technical and capacity-strengthening support to national government entities, improving institutional capacity to adopt technological solutions in education and information collection, management and analysis; strengthening supply chains; and operationalizing mechanisms for knowledge-sharing. These activities helped inform development efforts for vulnerable communities, and progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and Egypt's Vision 2030.¹

In terms of funding, this Outcome secured 23.5 percent of its needs-based plan and 39.4 percent of its implementation plan. Although it faced funding shortfalls during the first half of the year, the Outcome still achieved better funding levels compared to the previous year. This was made possible through long-term funding from the German-Egyptian Debt Swap programme.

To promote improved national data accessibility, WFP aided partner ministries in creating geospatial platforms to enhance strategic decision-making. Working closely with the Ministry of Local Development (MOLD), WFP helped establish the second phase of the geospatial portal to monitor governmental service delivery under the national 'Decent Life' initiative.² WFP also supported the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade (MOSIT) in utilizing geographic information system technologies and integrating them with geo-digital systems for the management of strategic crops.

Similarly, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation's (MALR) Smart Egyptian Agri-Map received support from WFP in its development. The map utilizes a geoportal platform that incorporates remote sensing, artificial intelligence, and machine learning prediction models. By employing these technologies, the platform accurately predicts the production and cultivated area of strategic crops.

WFP also supported the Ministry of Education and Technical Education (MOETE) in the development of the second phase of its geodatabase, mapping strategic development indicators and school locations nationwide for the management of school feeding operations. Additionally, WFP complemented the establishment of tools and platforms of the aforementioned ministries with technical staff-capacity strengthening support.

In this arena, Esri-USA, a world leader in Geographic Information Systems (GIS), awarded the Ministry of Manpower and WFP the Special Achievement in GIS Award in recognition of the Ministry and WFP's GIS projects. For this award, Esri-USA selected winners from over 100,000 organisations annually based on their excellence in GIS work, with just one of 197 of all submissions selected. The recognition marked the third award for WFP Egypt for its collaboration with the Egyptian Government in GIS-related projects.

To support the economic empowerment of Egyptian women, WFP utilized Ayadi Misr's platform to market the handicrafts of women entrepreneurs³; the platform beneficiary count has exceeded 1,300, representing a significant growth achieved through dedicated efforts. Moreover, the platform offers a wide selection of more than 5,800 products. It aims to promote financial inclusion, the collaboration between WFP and MOLD focused on supporting the digital/online marketing of women's handicrafts. This support has not only expanded the market reach for these products but also improved the livelihoods and food security of the women involved. Representatives from 13 governorates were trained on the use of the platform for commercial transactions, supply and trade, all while promoting local heritage and providing linkages to multiple development programmes. The platform was featured as a rising model in several international and national exhibitions (such as 'Torathna' and 'Ayadina') and is being managed by MOLD with limited assistance by WFP.

As part of Egypt's digital transformation agenda, WFP collaborated with MOETE to enhance access to quality digital education in rural areas. Expanding on the successful 'Community Hubs' model established by MOETE and WFP, and in partnership with Magrabi Foundation, WFP introduced 'The Digital School' initiative to 450 community schools. This initiative utilized personalized digital learning tools powered by artificial intelligence to bridge the learning gap among students in the community and public schools. Furthermore, as part of the initiative's progress, 200 teachers received the internationally recognized Digital Educator certification from Arizona State University.

Moreover, through the Luxor Center for Knowledge Sharing and South-South collaboration, WFP cooperated with the National Food and Strategic Reserves Administration of the People's Republic of China (NAFRA) in the area of food security and innovation. Through this collaboration, WFP introduced innovative solutions to food security through the exchange of best practices between Egypt and China.

In first half of 2023, WFP achieved a Partnership Index Score of 12, a notable increase from the previous year, indicating a high-level of active engagement and collaboration with Government entities, UN agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society, private sector and academia. This increase was attributed to improved levels of engagement among partners following the COVID-19 pandemic.

In order to enhance food security, nutrition, and social protection, promote women's economic empowerment, and foster socio-economic recovery, WFP and its Government partners are committed to expanding and enhancing initiatives for innovation and technological capacity building. As an essential element of WFP's CSP for 2023-2028, the sustainability and local ownership of planned interventions will remain a top priority for WFP.

WFP's work under this Strategic Outcome integrated gender in the implementation of activities as evidenced by WFP's Gender and Age Marker code 4 through equal participation of women and men in capacity-strengthening activities, and the establishment of decision-support systems, e-marketing platforms (in support of women in rural areas), and sex-disaggregated national data dashboards for inclusive national empowerment programmes and strategies.

WFP GENDER AND AGE MARKER

CSP ACTIVITY	GAM MONITORING CODE
Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems	4 - Fully integrates gender and age
Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals	N/A

Strategic outcome 06: Humanitarian and development partners are assisted to provide emergency services for the duration of the crisis response

Under Strategic Outcome Six, WFP collaborates closely with the Egyptian government, United Nations (UN) agencies, and various humanitarian stakeholders, including the UN High Commissioner for Refugees and the UN Relief and Works Agency. Through collective efforts with other UN agencies, WFP aims to address the urgent food, nutrition, and livelihood needs of vulnerable refugees, and members of the host community in Egypt.

In April 2023, the Sudan Crisis began, prompting the humanitarian organizations to request possible logistical assistance from WFP. As a result, WFP introduced Service Provision support (Activity 10 of this outcome). This activity was introduced to the operational framework of the Country Strategic Plan for 2018-2023 through a budget revision which was approved in May 2023.

The primary objective of this activity was to facilitate the transportation of Non-Food Items (NFIs). Additionally, WFP anticipated receiving further requests for support from various interagency entities. To enhance the operational capacity of both the government and humanitarian actors, WFP committed to providing on-demand supply chain service provision through this outcome.

However, these requests did not materialize given the strong foundation of UN and Government partnerships, and with the Egyptian Red Crescent being the sole consignee of goods going through the border crossing. Agencies were able to individually facilitate the delivery of assistance without necessitating the operationalization of WFP's additional service provision support. Also, WFP did not receive any financial contributions from its partners and consequently did not incur any financial expenses in relation to this Outcome.

WFP stands prepared to extend its services to partners, including the UN and various international and local NGOs, as required. WFP aims to bolster coordination efforts and amplify the efficacy of support provided to the Government, therefore enabling partners to promptly deliver relief to communities in need.

Cross-cutting results

Progress towards gender equality

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

Egypt ranked 134 out of 146 countries in gender parity as per the 2023 Global Gender Gap Report. Considerable gaps in educational achievement and economic empowerment persist, leading to income disparities that further accentuate women's exposure to food and nutrition insecurity. In order to make advancements towards national strategies for empowering Egyptian women by 2030, WFP took proactive measures by strengthening partnerships and implementing various initiatives. These initiatives encompassed nutrition support, economic empowerment, and raising awareness through different activities.

In continuation of the 'Gender Equality Debates Programme' initiated in 2021, WFP, in collaboration with the Ministry of Education and Technical Education, and the National Council for Women, jointly formulated a manual designed for debates on gender. The primary objective of this programme is to nurture and promote gender equality and inclusivity in specific communities, with a particular focus on children and educators, by encouraging the adoption of positive attitudes and actions. Following official approval by the Ministry, the manual will be utilized to generate awareness about gender inequality concerns through engaging in debates, involving both teachers and elementary school students.

Moreover, WFP prioritized women and girls in its nutrition and food security programmes and implemented various initiatives to enhance food security and nutrition. One such initiative involved providing unconditional cash transfers to families of community school students, pregnant and breastfeeding women, and to vulnerable refugees. Additionally, WFP collaborated with the Government to conduct nutrition-focused awareness campaigns and training programmes for mothers, fathers, families, and entire communities. These efforts aimed to promote food security and nutrition awareness among targeted communities.

WFP's cash assistance to refugees ensures equality between women and men beneficiaries. According to WFP's assessments, it was found that women played a significant role in the decision-making process of refugee households, with 53 percent of refugees reporting that women were the ones who made decisions regarding the utilization of WFP cash assistance. 39 percent of both men and women were found to be jointly making decisions about household resources. In addition, WFP provided cash and nutrition support to pregnant and breastfeeding women¹ from the refugee communities recognizing the importance of sound nutrition for the wellbeing and food security of this vulnerable group.

WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023 holds a Gender and Age Marker score of 3, indicating gender integration in the design and monitoring of WFP assistance.

Protection and accountability to affected populations

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

From January through June 2023, WFP made efforts to enhance and sustain effective communication with beneficiaries by strengthening community feedback mechanisms (CFM). This was done to increase the level of community engagement at a local level, facilitate participatory decision-making, and gather insights for designing, monitoring, and implementing programmes. As a result, WFP improved various operational and programmatic aspects to guarantee the safety, dignity, meaningful access, accountability, participation, and empowerment of the communities it supports.

In 2023, WFP maintained various CFMs and accountability channels to ensure beneficiaries' strong familiarity with WFP's assistance modality and to provide timely support in addressing complaints. Channels included WFP's quarterly Food Security Outcome Monitoring surveys for refugees, short message service (SMS), Facebook pages, and door-to-door visits, through which beneficiaries' inquiries and complaints were responded to within 24 hours. These channels were established based on beneficiary feedback (on in-demand operational hours, accessibility, and associated costs), with Secure File Transfer Protocol (SFSTP) and data encryption to protect beneficiaries' identity and ensure confidentiality.

To guarantee the safety of assisted people, WFP accepted appeals for rescheduling training events for rural women and mothers of community school students. This was done to prioritize their safety and prevent them from having to walk home late. The selection of suitable training venues was carried out through an inclusive consultation process. Additionally, in conservative communities, exclusive sessions were organized solely for women to ensure their active involvement in trainings.

Given its integration under the national 'Takaful and Karama' social protection programme, beneficiaries of the 'First 1,000 Days' nutrition programme were informed of their entitlements through joint WFP and the Ministry of Social Solidarity's SMS communications and by social workers home visits. WFP's monitoring results highlighted the need to strengthen communications on the eligibility criteria for cash-based transfer (CBT) assistance, and that only a third of the sample respondents were aware of the CBT value. As such, WFP relayed this feedback to the Ministry, and to the Egyptian Post Office, while providing technical support for the strengthening of the Government's SMS notification system.

Based on WFP monitoring, the vast majority of evaluated families of community school students, assisted pregnant and breastfeeding women, and refugees reported no difficulties that impeded their safety, or access to assistance, or compromised their dignity. This feedback aligns with previous years' findings, reaffirming the effective protection measures provided.

WFP's continued use of the unconditional and unrestricted CBT method had a positive impact on the safety of both assisted refugees and local community members. Monthly CBTs were provided through a cash-card that allowed beneficiaries to redeem the cash at more than 140,000 sales points. By strictly enforcing the SFSTP and encrypting data, this method ensured the protection of beneficiary data. Additionally, the unrestricted nature of this assistance promoted the dignity and empowerment of assisted communities, enabling them to purchase food and non-food items of their choice.

Additionally, beneficiaries had sufficient time to redeem their cash assistance at contracted retail stores situated in areas with a high concentration of assisted refugees and local communities. This approach was put in place to manage overcrowding, minimize costs, and mitigate safety risks associated with long commutes. During the distribution of cards, WFP implemented strict crowd control measures, and security guards supervised the secure collection of assistance, prioritizing the elderly, individuals with disabilities, pregnant women, and children.

During the Sudan Crisis, WFP implemented a community-based targeting approach, which involved refugee community members and entities in decision-making through consultations, focus group discussions, and key informant interviews. These interactions included conversations with displaced populations, community leaders, local communities, community-based organizations (CBOs), and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). Their insight helped to identify and prioritize the most vulnerable individuals, who were then referred to WFP for assistance.

To promote local communities' participation and empowerment, interventions under WFP's smallholder farmers' support activities were designed through beneficiary consultations publicized to attract representation of all community members. WFP relied on local capacities of governorate-level officials, Community Development Associations, refugee community leaders, and teachers, to inform programme design and implementation by identifying gaps in information, and perceived programme weaknesses and strengths.

To ensure an efficient process, separate waiting areas, distinct lines for registration, and designated card collection points were established for both women and men. Additionally, WFP deployed on-site monitoring teams to address protection-related concerns, while a dedicated hotline was available to ensure the safe reporting of cases involving exploitation or abuse.

During the assistance cycle, an interactive voice response system was utilized to record and analyze all hotline calls. WFP and partner staff actively participated by answering over 15,000 calls and providing feedback and assistance to 85 percent of received calls (15 percent were disconnected due to connectivity issues). To keep track of beneficiary requests and identify obstacles, daily dashboards were developed and analyzed.

Additionally, feedback related to programmatic work, retailer's performance, or CBT was promptly addressed by WFP and partner retailers. Subsequently, the reporting beneficiary was informed of the resolution through the appropriate CFM channel.

Operationally, WFP's work to prevent and respond to sexual exploitation and abuse (PSEA) is essential to protecting vulnerable people and creating a more just and equitable environment. In the midst of an emergency, WFP staff and partners were trained on PSEA and developed communication materials to raise awareness of PSEA issues and provide information on how to access help.

Further to this, WFP Egypt participated in a week-long Conflict Sensitivity bootcamp hosted by WFP's regional bureau. The training combined conflict sensitivity technical training with a focus on WFP's programmes and operations to strengthen capacity in recognizing and adapting to CS challenges in interventions.

As part of the preparations for WFP Egypt's Country Strategic Plan 2023-2028, beneficiary and partner consultations were conducted by WFP. These consultations were aimed at formulating a community engagement strategy that focuses on incorporating accountability and inclusion initiatives (for all groups including those living with disabilities) in upcoming programmes.

Environment

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment

As per Egypt's National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change and Disaster Risk Reduction, considerable challenges to the continuity of local food systems arise from internal factors. These factors encompass rapid population expansion, reduction in per capita land availability, conversion of land for urban development, soil degradation, encroachment of sand, scarcity of water, and the impact of climate change.

To tackle the environmental issues at hand, WFP supports the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) in their efforts to contribute to Egypt's National Agricultural Strategy 2030. This involves supporting smallholder farmers, advocating for climate change adaptation and mitigation, and implementing measures to protect the environment. This included reducing water losses by using underground irrigation pipes as an alternative to open irrigation channels, reducing environmental pollution by recycling agricultural waste into animal feed, and promoting solar energy as an alternative to fossil fuels.

Building on the achievements of the programme from previous years, WFP mobilized additional resources to scale up and expand climate-focused activities. In doing so, WFP supported the implementation of land consolidation efforts resulting in a significant increase of 20 to 25 percent of available land for cultivation, which also provided the opportunity to use modern agricultural mechanization on combined holdings. Additionally, agricultural guidance and continuous follow-up, adoption of heat-tolerant varieties and climate fluctuations, early weather warning systems, adjustments in sowing dates, and intercropping techniques played a crucial role in minimizing climate-related productivity losses by 60 percent. This approach also effectively minimized negative environmental impacts by promoting more efficient utilization of water, reducing water losses, whether through ground seepage or evaporation, fertilizers and pesticides. Furthermore, the sustained utilization of water users' associations, irrigation schedules, solar-energy pumps, canal lining and underground irrigation lines enabled farmers to conserve energy and decrease water consumption by about 20 to 25 percent.

To ensure that WFP safeguards its own programmes from causing unintended harm to the environment, WFP implemented the corporate environmental and social screening of its different CSP activities and trained Cooperating Partners on environmental and social safeguards (ESS).¹

Throughout the initial half of 2023, WFP continued its use of eco-friendly and sustainable methods of delivering cash assistance through paperless solutions. WFP distributed its assistance through individual cash-cards for each recipient. Moreover, WFP actively utilized digitization, particularly through the implementation of 'Community Hubs,' to minimize the reliance on paper-based materials for various educational and training activities. This transition towards technology-driven practices not only supported environmental conservation but also enhanced the efficiency of WFP's operations.

Within its office premises, WFP took measures to safeguard the environment and improve hygiene standards, including through encouraging the use of reusable plastics; providing personal protective equipment and sterilization tools; and the provision of air filters.

Navigating the Sudan Crisis



The Sudan crisis which erupted on 15 April 2023 has brought about political turmoil, and financial insecurity, compelling a considerable number of people to flee their homes and seek refuge outside their country. Among the destinations sought by those escaping the crisis, Egypt stands out as a primary choice. As a neighboring nation, Egypt has become a host to a growing number of Sudanese people, providing shelter and assistance, to those escaping the ravages of the crisis.

In response to the Sudan Crisis, WFP quickly developed an innovative enrollment tool that transforms the way assistance is provided during crises. Previously, the process of receiving assistance involved prolonged waiting time for beneficiaries to register and provide personal information needed for their entry into the system. Recognizing the need for a more agile and responsive approach, WFP introduced an enrollment tool that allowed for 21,000 beneficiaries to register and receive their assistance in just three minutes as opposed to a few hours. Sudanese mostly seek urban settings where the Sudanese community is already formed and therefore, they mostly sought Cairo, Aswan and Alexandria. WFP implemented the emergency cash assistance in these governorates accordingly. In addition to the cash assistance, more than 13,000 people transitioning from Sudan into Egypt received ready-to-eat rations as of June 2023.

The enrolment tool¹ is consistently being used to register more beneficiaries and provides a user-friendly interface and functionalities that redefine the speed at which assistance can reach those who need it. Unlike conventional registration processes that could take weeks, this enrolment tool operates in real-time, ensuring that data is collected, identities are verified, and assistance is provided all in one go. Making use of the adaptable nature of the tool, WFP ensured its accessibility to sister UN agencies and partners. This enabled them to efficiently and effectively reach the most vulnerable with timely assistance.

Mona, a doctor from Khartoum, shares her experience with the enrolment tool, emphasizing its efficiency: 'It took us about half an hour from entering the room until we got the card. It doesn't take a long time to finalize the registration process using the enrolment tool.'

Beyond immediate relief, WFP's unrestricted cash assistance contributes to the often-overlooked aspect of humanitarian assistance - its impact on local economies. By allowing individuals to redeem cash assistance in their local markets, WFP's cash assistance becomes a catalyst for economic resilience. It stimulates economic activity, supports local businesses, and fosters sustainable recovery. This approach not only addresses urgent needs but also lays the foundation for long-term community resilience.

Data Notes

Overview

[1] 835 metric tons of daily in-school snacks to over 116,000 community school-students in 11 governorates in Upper Egypt, Shaiya and Matrouh. WFP's activity complements the country's national school feeding programme, targeting primary community school students aged 5-17 years old.

[2] Assisted refugees, including women, men, children and elderly, are from countries include Syria, Sudan, South Sudan, Yemen, Iraq, Eritria, Ethiopia, Libya, and Somalia.

[3] On 15 April, an internal armed conflict sparked in Khartoum and other areas between the Sudanese Armed Forces and a paramilitary group known as the Rapid Support Forces. For Sudan's more than 45 million people, the conflict is set to deepen an already dire economic and humanitarian crisis and has already triggered the displacement of Sudanese individuals internally as well as into neighbouring countries.

[4] The working group conducted a rapid needs assessment of the flour mills, which identified key activities for reviving the programme, including the purchase of feeders and spare parts for the mills where the premix will be used for the flour fortification, as well as maintenance and calibration of mills.

[5] Decent Life Initiative, launched by President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi in 2019, aims to provide a decent life for the most vulnerable groups nationwide. (Source: <https://www.presidency.eg/en/%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B1%D8%A6%D8%A7%D8%B3%D8%A9/%D9%85%D8%A8%D8%A7%D8%AF%D8%B1%D8%A9-%D8%AD%D9%8A%D8%A7%D8%A9-%D9%83%D8%B1%D9%8A%D9%85%D8%A9/>).

[6] WFP's climate-adaptive interventions benefit smallholder farmers; both women and men.

[7] Evaluation of Egypt WFP Country Strategic Plan 2018-2023: <https://www.wfp.org/publications/evaluation-egypt-wfp-country-strategic-plan-2018-2023#:~:text=The%20evaluation%20concluded%20that%3A,achieving%20CSP%20outputs%20and%20outcomes.>

Context and Operations

[1] CAPMAS, December 2023: <https://www.capmas.gov.eg/>

[2] Each country's actions can have positive or negative effects on other countries' abilities to achieve the SDGs. The Spillover Index assesses such spillovers along three dimensions: environmental & social impacts embodied into trade, economy & finance, and security. (Source: <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/map/spillovers>)

[3] CAPMAS, Quarterly Bulletin Labour Force Survey (Quarter one 2023).

[4] CBE Monthly statistical bulletin, December 2023: <https://www.cbe.org.eg/-/media/project/cbe/listing/monthly-statistical-bulletin/bulletin/dec/monthly-statistical-bulletin-321.pdf>

[5] CAPMAS, statistical abstract & FAO Country Brief

[6] Egypt's wheat imports surged 14.5% in 2023, Ahram online, January 2024:

<https://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/3/12/515222/Business/Economy/Egypt;s-wheat-imports-surged--in--Official.aspx>

Partnerships

<https://www.amazon.eg/dp/9923120805>

[2] Link to press release: <https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-and-government-egypt-establish-humanitarian-corridor-between-egypt-and-sudan-providing>

[3] <https://www.sis.gov.eg/Story/183445/CBE-governor-gives-Egypt's-word-during-WFP-executive-board-meeting-in-Rome?lang=en-us>

Strategic outcome 01

[Outcome Notes] Data for indicators associated with school attendance and take-home entitlements (such as attendance, enrolment, retention, and drop-out rates, households' food consumption and expenditure patterns, and consumption-based coping strategies) were not measured due to the unavailability of required data given the continued suspension of the conditionality of 80 percent school attendance for CBT.

[1] SDGs Report Egypt 2030.

[2] School snacks (Date bars) are fortified with 16 minerals and vitamins. These snacks aid in promoting healthier eating habits by contributing to an increase in the consumption of nutritious food. Additionally, these snacks cater to 5 to 17-year-old children by fulfilling 25 percent of their daily caloric requirements.

[3] Source: PDM conducted by the end of the academic year 2023 with a sample of 423 parents of children in the community schools receiving CBT.

[4] Source: WFP M&E; PDM survey conducted with a sample of 423 parents of children in the community schools receiving cash assistance.

[5] Decent Life initiative: https://mciit.gov.eg/en/decent_life

[6] 500 individuals were targeted; the specialized vocational trainings took place during the second half of the year.

Strategic outcome 02

[Outcome Indicator] Data for indicators associated with the Syrians Target Group Refugees were not measured due to absence of implementation.

[1] On Saturday 15 April, an internal armed conflict sparked in Khartoum and other areas between the Sudanese Armed Forces and a paramilitary group known as the Rapid Support Forces. For Sudan's more than 45 million people, the conflict is set to deepen an already dire economic and humanitarian crisis and has already triggered the displacement of Sudanese individuals internally as well as into neighbouring countries.

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

[3] Food packages include canned white beans, chickpeas - hummus, bread, juice and date bars.

[4] Read more about WFP's platform for cash assistance here: <https://reliefweb.int/report/egypt/wfp-egypt-country-brief-june-2023>

[5] Read full press release here: <https://www.wfp.org/news/wfp-and-government-egypt-establish-humanitarian-corridor-between-egypt-and-sudan-providing>

Strategic outcome 03

[Outcome Indicators] Activity 4: (2021 follow up) Data for indicators associated with proportion of target population that participates in an adequate number of distributions (for 2021 follow up) were not measured due to absence of implementation.

[Outcome Indicators] Data for indicators for 2023; associated with eligible population that participates in programme (baseline) were not measured due to unavailability of required data.

[Outcome Indicators] Data for indicators associated with proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet (for 2021 follow up) were not measured due to unavailability of required data.

[1] Egypt's national fortification program provides fortified baladi bread, a staple food consumed by a majority of Egypt's low-income population, at a subsidized cost. Through this program, life-saving amounts of folic acid and iron reaches approximately 50 million Egyptians. (Source: <https://www.ffinetwork.org/ffimedia/africa-regional-highlights#:~:text=Egypt's%20former%20national%20fortification%20program,reached%20approximately%2050%20million%20Egyptians.>)

[2] Egypt's subsidy and social protection programmes are regarded as the social safety net for the most vulnerable families, forming a vital part of broader initiatives to enhance living standards. (source: <https://english.ahram.org.eg/NewsContent/3/12/496306/Business/Economy/Egypt-announces-substantial-increase-in-budget-for.aspx>)

Strategic outcome 04

[Outcome Indicator] Data for indicators associated with ABI were not measured due to absence of implementation.

[Outcome Indicator] Data for indicators associated with 'proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks' were not assessed as it was cancelled and replaced with 4 other indicators from the new CRF which will be reported on the other ACR as results were gathered by the end of the year.

[1] The Decent Life Initiative, launched by President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi on 2 January 2019, aims to provide a decent life for the most vulnerable populations nationwide. The initiative contributes to enhancing the quality of daily public services provided to citizens, with an eye to inhabitants of rural areas.

[2] Source: A midterm evaluation conducted by a 3rd Party Evaluator of WFP Climate Change and Resilience Building projects in 2023.

[3] The indicator was not measured for the year 2023 due to insufficient funding, as no FFA activities were conducted during that period. It should be noted that measuring this indicator annually is not compulsory.

Strategic outcome 05

[Outcome Indicator] Data for indicators associated with the Systems Approach for Better Education Results (SABER) assessment was last undertaken by WFP Egypt in 2016.

[1] Egypt's Vision 2030 is a national sustainable development strategy launched in February 2016 that reflects the country's long-term strategic plan to achieve the principles and goals of sustainable development in all areas, and to mainstream them in the different state agencies.

[2] The Decent Life Initiative, launched by President Abdel Fattah El-Sisi on 2 January 2019, aims to provide a decent life for the most vulnerable populations nationwide. The initiative contributes to enhancing the quality of daily public services provided to citizens, with an eye on the inhabitants of rural areas.

[3] Ayady Misr is Egypt's sole online marketplace promoting Egyptian handcrafts that was founded by E-Aswaaq Misr, sponsored by the Ministry of Local Development and WFP to support Egyptian women and households by promoting their handmade products.

Strategic outcome 06

[Outcome Indicator] Data for indicators of this outcome were not measured due to absence of implementation.

[Output indicator] Data for outputs of this outcome were not assessed due to absence of implementation.

[GAMM Score] Data for indicators of this outcome were not measured due to absence of implementation.

Progress towards gender equality

Takaful and Karama is Egypt's main social safety net programme that supports social justice policies and promotes inclusion of the country's most poor and vulnerable households including families with school age children, elderly, orphans and people with disabilities.

[1] It is important to mention that the cash assistance amount is calculated depending on the condition of women, such as pregnancy or the presence of children under the age of two.

Environment

[1] Egypt Country office implemented environmental and social safeguards for the BMZ/KfW funded project: Building Resilience and Enhancing Food Security for Vulnerable Rural Households in Egypt to mitigate the effects of the Ukraine Crisis. In line with the Environmental and Social Commitment Plan (ESCP) with the donor and the elaborated Environmental and Social Risk Management Plan (ESMP), Egypt Country Office trained 11 Cooperating Partners (CPs) on ESS as well as donor and corporate requirements for the same. These CPs include: Sohag Community Development Association for Women and Children's Situations Improvement; Egyptian Red Crescent; Family and Environment Association; ElKarma Foundation for Integrated Development; AlKorra Foundation for Sustainable Development; Assiut Childhood and Development Association; Key of Life Association; Bena Association for Development; General Foundation for Social Solidarity (Takaful); Youth Association for Development and Environment; and Plan International.

Navigating the Sudan Crisis

[1] https://www.linkedin.com/posts/cheryltalkscash_wfp-cash-cash-activity-7092831646529286144-CBqK?utm_source=share&utm_medium=member_desktop

Annex

Reporting on beneficiary information in WFP's annual country reports

To produce estimates of the total number of unique beneficiaries WFP has assisted yearly, the data from all activities and transfer modalities must be adjusted to eliminate overlaps and add new beneficiaries. Further background information is provided in the summary tables annex of the ACR.

The final estimated number of beneficiaries assisted in each country is validated by country offices and entered in COMET at the end of every year:

- the total number of beneficiaries, which is the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under all country level activities, based on the adjusted totals that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries receiving food transfers, cash-based transfers and commodity vouchers or capacity strengthening, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under the activities for each of these transfer modalities, based on the adjusted estimates that seek to eliminate overlap;
- the total number of beneficiaries assisted under each programme area, the sum of all direct beneficiaries reached under WFP's eight programme areas at the country level;
- the number of schoolchildren assisted under school-based programmes, the sum of all participants assisted under the school-based programmes, adjusted to exclude overlaps and activity supporters such as teachers and cooks.

Although WFP conducts quality assurance to provide beneficiary data which are as accurate as possible, numerous challenges remain regarding data collection, verification, entry and processing. Beneficiary numbers in ACRs should be considered "best estimates", subject to over- and under- estimation.

Figures and Indicators

Beneficiaries by Sex and Age Group

Beneficiary Category	Gender	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Total Beneficiaries	male	679,395	184,150	27%
	female	902,605	393,375	44%
	total	1,582,000	577,525	37%
By Age Group				
0-23 months	male	22,261	5,610	25%
	female	24,776	8,703	35%
	total	47,037	14,313	30%
24-59 months	male	45,892	10,683	23%
	female	46,376	13,593	29%
	total	92,268	24,276	26%
5-11 years	male	267,252	58,245	22%
	female	323,383	106,150	33%
	total	590,635	164,395	28%
12-17 years	male	92,913	51,113	55%
	female	104,727	94,804	91%
	total	197,640	145,917	74%
18-59 years	male	211,491	39,365	19%
	female	354,211	138,265	39%
	total	565,702	177,630	31%
60+ years	male	39,586	19,134	48%
	female	49,132	31,860	65%
	total	88,718	50,994	57%

Beneficiaries by Residence Status

Residence Status	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Resident	1,419,000	311,994	22%
Refugee	163,000	265,531	163%

Beneficiaries by Programme Area

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
Asset Creation and Livelihood	22,000	0	0%
Malnutrition prevention programme	100,000	60,053	60%

Programme Area	Planned	Actual	% Actual vs. Planned
School based programmes	1,172,000	251,941	21%
Unconditional Resource Transfers	288,000	265,531	92%

Annual Food Transfer (mt)

Commodities	Planned Distribution (mt)	Actual Distribution (mt)	% Actual vs. Planned
Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
High Energy Biscuits	3,427	835	24%
Rice	2,880	0	0%
Vegetable Oil	265	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Beans	240	0	0%
Bread	75	26	34%
Canned Pulses	0	54	-
Chickpeas	0	1	-
Halawa	6	0	0%
High Energy Biscuits	75	27	36%
Juice	70	14	20%
Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			
Vegetable Oil	7	0	0%
Wheat Flour	80	0	0%

Annual Cash Based Transfer and Commodity Voucher (USD)

Modality	Planned Distribution (CBT)	Actual Distribution (CBT)	% Actual vs. Planned
Strategic result 01: Everyone has access to food			
Strategic Outcome 01			
Cash	580,800	1,085,448	187%
Value Voucher	4,320,000	0	0%
Strategic Outcome 02			
Cash	174,240	9,542,708	5,477%
Value Voucher	20,370,000	66,273	0%
Strategic result 02: No one suffers from malnutrition			
Strategic Outcome 03			
Cash	0	464,162	-
Value Voucher	6,000,000	0	0%
Strategic result 04: Food systems are sustainable			
Strategic Outcome 04			

Strategic Outcome and Output Results

Strategic Outcome 01: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.				Root Causes	
Output Results					
Activity 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	176,854	119,012
			Male	183,146	57,463
			Total	360,000	176,475
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (on-site)	Female	341,000	76,868
			Male	279,000	39,484
			Total	620,000	116,352
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	Students (primary schools)	School feeding (take-home rations)	Female	117,903	0
			Male	122,097	0
			Total	240,000	0
A.2: Food transfers			MT	6,572	835
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	4,320,000	1,085,448
Activity 02: Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	7,200	0
			Male	4,800	0
			Total	12,000	0
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	580,800	0

Output Results					
Activity 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: School children benefit from a universal-access school meals programme contributing to the satisfaction of their basic food needs					
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	3,000	3,000	
Activity 02: Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
A: Targeted households of community schools students, particularly women in those households, receive livelihood support that improve their access to food					
Individual capacity strengthening activities					
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.13: Number of women-headed households that receive food assistance	Individual	500	0	
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	2,000	0	

C: Adolescents in targeted urban and rural communities benefit food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot capacity strengthening activities to improve their employability and income opportunities and thus their food security

Institutional capacity strengthening activities

C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	580	81
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Outcome Results

Activity 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
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Target Group: Community School - **Location:** Egypt - **Modality:** - **Subactivity:** School feeding (on-site)

Retention rate	Female	95	≥95	≥95				Secondary data
	Male	95	≥95	≥95				Secondary data
	Overall	95	≥95	≥95				Secondary data

Target Group: Community Schools - **Location:** Egypt - **Modality:** Cash, Food - **Subactivity:** School feeding (take-home rations)

Attendance rate (new)	Female	92	≥93	≥93				WFP survey
	Male	89	≥90	≥90				WFP survey
	Overall	90	≥91	≥91				WFP survey
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	9.95	≤9.95	≤9.95				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	11.9	≤11.9	≤11.9				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	11.54	≤11.54	≤11.54				WFP programme monitoring
Enrolment rate	Female	1	≥3	≥3				Secondary data
	Male	8	≥8	≥8				Secondary data
	Overall	3	≥3	≥3				Secondary data
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	82.4	≥82.4	≥82.4				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	86.9	≥86.9	≥86.9				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	84.6	≥84.6	≥84.6				WFP programme monitoring

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.7	≤13.7	≤13.7				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	10.4	≤10.4	≤10.4				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	12.1	≤12.1	≤12.1				WFP programme monitoring
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	3.9	≤3.9	≤3.9				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	2.7	≤2.7	≤2.7				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	3.3	≤3.3	≤3.3				WFP programme monitoring
Food Expenditure Share	Female	11.5	≤11.5	≤11.5				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	18.3	≤18.3	≤18.3				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	16.8	≤16.8	≤16.8				WFP programme monitoring
Retention rate / Drop-out rate (new): Retention rate	Female	95	≥95	≥95				Secondary data
	Male	95	≥95	≥95				Secondary data
	Overall	95	≥95	≥95				Secondary data

Strategic Outcome 02: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round				Crisis Response	
Output Results					
Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Food assistance for training	Female	3,600	0
			Male	2,400	0
			Total	6,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving capacity strengthening transfers	All	Individual capacity strengthening activities	Female	3,600	0
			Male	2,400	0
			Total	6,000	0
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	68,640	51,859
			Male	61,360	49,805
			Total	130,000	101,664
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	Pregnant Breastfeeding Women and Girls	General Distribution	Female	8,000	3,639
			Total	8,000	3,639
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	20,106,240	9,289,337
Activity 09: Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis					
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving cash-based transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	20,400	9,465
			Male	9,600	4,456
			Total	30,000	13,921
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	General Distribution	Female	102,000	99,489
			Male	48,000	46,818
			Total	150,000	146,307
A.2: Food transfers			MT	466	122
A.3: Cash-based transfers			US\$	438,000	319,645

Output Results				
Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.				
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual
A: Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities to improve their resilience				
Individual capacity strengthening activities				
A.1: Number of women, men, boys and girls receiving food/cash-based transfers/commodity vouchers/capacity strengthening transfers	A.1.21: Number of participants in beneficiary training sessions (livelihood-support/agriculture&farming;/IGA)	Individual	75	75

Outcome Results								
Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Non Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1	14.49	9.6	19.6	WFP survey
	Male	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1	14.68	9.16	21.31	WFP survey
	Overall	18.1	≤18.1	≤18.1	14.55	9.43	20.07	WFP survey

Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	68.3	≥75	≥75	48	62.5	58.5	WFP survey
	Male	68.3	≥75	≥75	47.1	81.3	55.6	WFP survey
	Overall	68.3	≥75	≥75	47.7	70	57.7	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	31.7	≤18	≤18	37.3	22.9	20.2	WFP survey
	Male	31.7	≤18	≤18	32.4	6.3	25	WFP survey
	Overall	31.7	≤18	≤18	35.8	16.3	21.5	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	7.5	≤7	≤7	14.7	14.6	21.3	WFP survey
	Male	7.5	≤7	≤7	20.6	12.5	19.4	WFP survey
	Overall	7.5	≤7	≤7	16.5	13.8	20.8	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7	16.9	41.6		WFP survey
	Male	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7	23.7	56.3		WFP survey
	Overall	10.7	≤10.7	≤10.7	19.3	47.5	17.2	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)	Female	12.02	≤12.02	≤12.02	24.12	8.91	14.34	WFP survey
	Male	11.52	≤11.52	≤11.52	10.59	11.6	11.38	WFP survey
	Overall	11.63	≤11.63	≤11.63	15.29	10.88	11.93	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Acceptable Food Consumption Score	Female	84.6	≥88	≥88	26.3	73.9	65.7	WFP survey
	Male	79.4	≥88	≥88	72	74.6	69.3	WFP survey
	Overall	80.6	≥88	≥88	56.1	74.4	68.6	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Borderline Food Consumption Score	Female	13.5	≤10.1	≤10.1	28.1	17.4	22.9	WFP survey
	Male	17.1	≤8.5	≤8.5	21.5	17.5	17	WFP survey
	Overall	16.2	≤8.8	≤8.8	23.8	17.4	18.1	WFP survey
Food Consumption Score: Percentage of households with Poor Food Consumption Score	Female	1.9	≤1.9	≤1.9	45.6	8.7	11.4	WFP survey
	Male	3.5	≤3.5	≤3.5	6.5	7.9	13.7	WFP survey
	Overall	3.2	≤3.2	≤3.2	20.1	8.1	13.3	WFP survey
Food Expenditure Share	Female	5.8	≤5.8	≤5.8	10	56.5		WFP survey
	Male	18.2	≤18.2	≤18.2	21	55.5		WFP survey
	Overall	15.4	≤15.4	≤15.4	18.3	55.9	15.7	WFP survey
Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Prevention of acute malnutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	42	≥42	≥42				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	27.8	≥27.8	≥27.8				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	28	≥28	≥28				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	28	≥28	≥28				WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	37	≥70	≥70				WFP programme monitoring
	Male	0	≥0	≥0				WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	37	≥70	≥70				WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: Nutrition								

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)	Female	0	≥70	≥70	8	4		Secondary data
	Overall	0	≥70	≥70	8	4		Secondary data
Target Group: PLW- Egyptian - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Nutrition								
Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women	Overall	52	≥52	≥52	39.2	35.9		WFP survey
Proportion of children 6-23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet	Female	34.4	≥34.4	≥34.4	8.6	15.4		WFP survey
	Male	30.6	≥30.6	≥30.6	8.6	12.18		WFP survey
	Overall	32.4	≥32.4	≥32.4	8.6	13.7		WFP survey

Strategic Outcome 04: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030							Resilience Building	
Output Results								
Activity 05: Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.								
Detailed Indicator	Beneficiary Group	Sub Activity	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual			
A.1: Beneficiaries receiving food transfers	All	Food assistance for asset	Female	1,800	0			
			Male	2,200	0			
			Total	4,000	0			
A.2: Food transfers			MT	87	0			

Output Results					
Activity 05: Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.					
Output indicator	Detailed indicator	Unit of measure	Planned	Actual	
C: Smallholder farmers benefit from improved agricultural practices and inputs and enhanced market linkages to improve their adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change					
Climate adaptation and risk management activities					
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training	Individual	1,000	658	
Institutional capacity strengthening activities					
C.5*: Number of capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)	C.5*.2: Number of training sessions/workshop organized	training session	155	58	
F: Smallholder farmers benefit from improved agricultural practices and inputs and enhanced market linkages to improve their adaptation and resilience to the impacts of climate change					
Climate adaptation and risk management activities					
F.1: Number of smallholder farmers supported/trained	F.1.53: Number of smallholder farmers supported by WFP	Individual	200	1,361	
F.4*: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)	F.4*.1: Number of trainings provided to smallholders farmers (new)	Number	7,390	793	

Outcome Results								
Activity 05: Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.								
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Small Holder Farmers - Location: Egypt - Modality: Food - Subactivity: Food assistance for asset								

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihood asset base	Overall	0	≥90	≥90				33	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Small holder farmers - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities									
Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks	Overall	100	=100	=100			55	73	WFP programme monitoring

Strategic Outcome 05: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030								Root Causes	
Output Results									
Activity 06: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.									
Output indicator		Detailed indicator			Unit of measure	Planned	Actual		
C: Egypt's Government has enhanced programmes and systems for evidence-based policy development, targeting and delivery of social protection and resilience-building interventions for vulnerable rural and urban communities									
Individual capacity strengthening activities									
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training			Individual	800	800		
Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
C.4*: Number of people engaged in capacity strengthening initiatives facilitated by WFP to enhance national food security and nutrition stakeholder capacities (new)		C.4*.1: Number of government/national partner staff receiving technical assistance and training			Individual	200	200		
C.6*: Number of tools or products developed or revised to enhance national food security and nutrition systems as a result of WFP capacity strengthening support (new)		C.6*.1: Number of tools or products developed			unit	6	6		

Outcome Results									
Activity 06: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.									
Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source	
Target Group: MoE - Location: Egypt - Modality: - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
SABER School Feeding National Capacity (new)	Overall	1.8	≥1.8	≥1.8				Secondary data	
Target Group: National Stakeholders - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
Number of national food security and nutrition policies, programmes and system components enhanced as a result of WFP capacity strengthening (new)	Overall	25	=25	=25	21	22	21	Secondary data	
Target Group: Partners - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities									
Partnerships Index (new)	Overall	18	=18	=18	12	12	9	Secondary data	

Activity 07: Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.

Outcome Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: National Partners - Location: Egypt - Modality: Capacity Strengthening - Subactivity: Institutional capacity strengthening activities								
Number of national programmes enhanced as a result of WFP-facilitated South-South and triangular cooperation support (new)	Overall	0	≥10	≥10	0	14	5	Secondary data

Cross-cutting Indicators

Progress towards gender equality indicators

Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population								
Activity 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Community schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	7	=50	=50	12.7	49	47	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	17	=25	=25	49.5	19	22	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	76	=25	=25	37.8	32	31	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Non Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	38.9	=50	=50	7.5	36.2	32.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	9.1	=25	=25	18	54.8	18	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	52	=25	=25	74.5	9	49.6	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								

Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions jointly made by women and men	Overall	43.9	=50	=50	41.4	47.7	30.1	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by men	Overall	9.6	=25	=25	19.7	43	14.2	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality - Decisions made by women	Overall	46.5	=25	=25	39	9.3	55.7	WFP programme monitoring

Protection indicators

Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity								
Activity 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	98.3	100		WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	97.5	100		WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	97.8	100	89	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99		≥99	100	98.9		WFP programme monitoring
	Male	99		≥99	100	98.1		WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	100	98.8	99	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Community schools (HHs) - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: School feeding (on-site)								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	100	≥90	≥90	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Male	100	≥90	≥90	100			WFP programme monitoring
	Overall	100	≥90	≥90	100	95	96	WFP programme monitoring
Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Non Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	79	≥90	≥90		97.6		Secondary data
	Male	79	≥90	≥90		100		Secondary data
	Overall	79	≥90	≥90		98.8	98.4	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Non Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	92	=100	=100	100	100	99	WFP survey
	Male	92	=100	=100	100	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	92	=100	=100	100	100	99.2	WFP survey

Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	79	≥90	≥90	100	97.9	97.9	WFP
	Male	79	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	79	≥90	≥90	100	98.8	98.4	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	90	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	90	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges - -	Female	90	≥90	≥90		100		WFP
	Male	90	≥90	≥90		98.4		programme monitoring
	Overall	90	≥90	≥90		98.8	100	WFP programme monitoring
Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of targeted people having unhindered access to WFP programmes (new) - -	Female	99	=100	=100	97.4	100	100	WFP survey
	Male	99	=100	=100	96.6	100	100	WFP survey
	Overall	99	=100	=100	96.8	100	100	WFP survey
Proportion of targeted people receiving assistance without safety challenges (new) - -	Female	96.9	≥100	≥100	100	100	100	WFP
	Male	100	≥100	≥100	100	98.4	100	programme monitoring
	Overall	98.7	≥100	≥100	100	98.8	100	WFP programme monitoring
Proportion of targeted people who report that WFP programmes are dignified (new) - -	Female	99	≥99	≥99	97.5	100	98.4	WFP
	Male	99	≥99	≥99	98.4	100	98.1	programme monitoring
	Overall	99	≥99	≥99	98.2	100	98.2	WFP programme monitoring

Accountability to affected population indicators

Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences

Activity 01: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	50	≥80	≥80	50		50	Secondary data
Target Group: Community Schools - Location: Egypt - Modality: Cash, Food - Subactivity: School feeding (take-home rations)								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	72	≥80	≥80	67.3			WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	60	≥80	≥80	55			
	Overall	73.8	≥80	≥80	60.3		65	

Activity 03: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.

CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: Refugees - Non Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	35	≥80	≥80		79.2		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	34	≥80	≥80		81.3		
	Overall	34	≥80	≥80		80	100	
Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity:								
Proportion of project activities for which beneficiary feedback is documented, analysed and integrated into programme improvements - -	Overall	90	≥90	≥90	100	100	100	Secondary data
Target Group: Refugees - Syrians - Location: Egypt - Modality: Value Voucher - Subactivity: General Distribution								
Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance) - -	Female	30.9	≥80	≥80		78.2		WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring WFP programme monitoring
	Male	71.4	≥90	≥90		92.1		
	Overall	53.8	≥80	≥80		88.4	98.2	

Environment indicators

Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment								
Activity 05: Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.								
CrossCutting Indicator	Sex	Baseline	End-CSP Target	2023 Target	2023 Follow-up	2022 Follow-up	2021 Follow-up	source
Target Group: CSP activities - Location: Egypt - Modality: - - Subactivity: Climate adaptation and risk management activities								
Proportion of FLAs/MOUs/CCs for CSP activities screened for environmental and social risk - -	Overall	0	=100	=100	100	100	0	Secondary data

Cover page photo © WFP/Library

Marina, and her family, are among the many families benefiting from WFP's programme in Egypt.

World Food Programme

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Financial Section

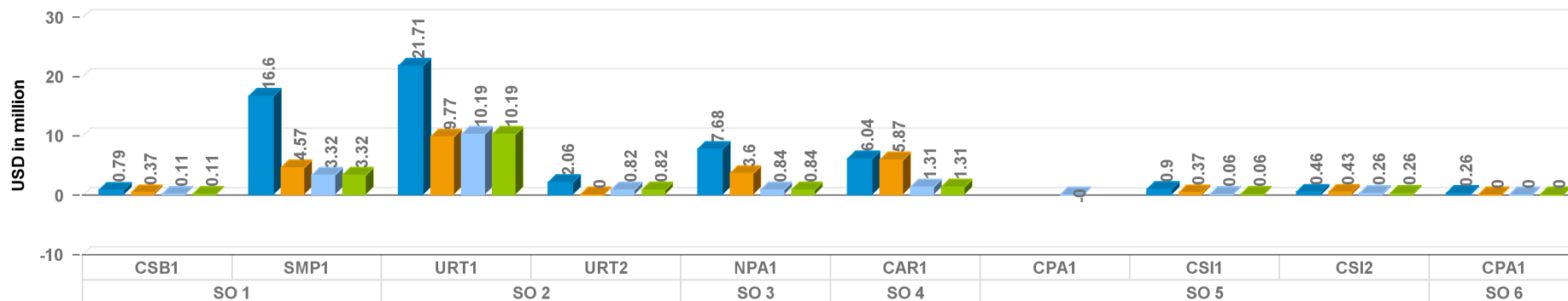
Financial information is taken from WFP's financial records which have been submitted to WFP's auditors.

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Annual CPB Overview



Strategic Outcomes and Activities

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

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

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Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures	
1	Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.	Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.	785,500	374,457	105,626	105,626	
		Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	16,600,072	4,568,873	3,321,888	3,321,888	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	
	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	21,708,505	9,769,641	10,190,550	10,187,919	
		Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis	2,062,761	0	816,719	816,719	
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	
	Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			41,156,838	14,712,971	14,434,783	14,432,153

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Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
2	Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.	Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months), and support related activities such as awareness raising.	7,684,962	3,603,370	842,530	842,530
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			7,684,962	3,603,370	842,530	842,530
4	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030	Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.	6,036,169	5,867,525	1,306,976	1,306,976
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			6,036,169	5,867,525	1,306,976	1,306,976

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Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
5	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed			0	
		Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	895,300	374,027	57,559	57,559
		Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	456,356	434,524	261,120	261,120
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			1,351,656	808,551	318,679	318,679
8	Humanitarian and development partners are assisted to provide emergency services for the duration of the crisis response	Provide on-demand supply chain services and support to the Government and to humanitarian actors, to enhance their support to crisis affected populations	258,749	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			258,749	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			56,488,373	24,992,417	16,902,968	16,900,337

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Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Annual Financial Overview for the period 1 January to 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Implementation Plan	Available Resources	Expenditures
			1,935,957	1,500,000	1,825,495	1,656,253
			58,424,330	26,492,417	18,728,463	18,556,590
			3,780,186	1,722,007	-2,835,225	-2,835,225
			62,204,516	28,214,424	15,893,238	15,721,364



Wanee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

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

Implementation Plan

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

Available Resources

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

Expenditures

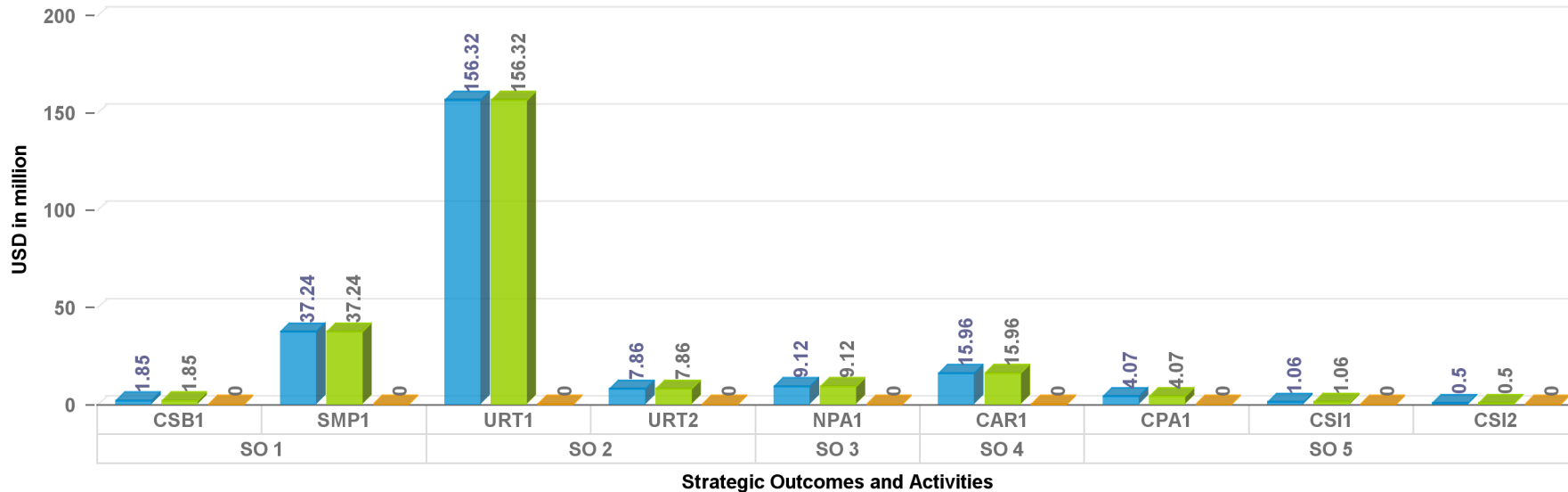
Monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting year

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Cumulative CPB Overview



■ Allocated Resources ■ Expenditures ■ Balance of Resources

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

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Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

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

Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round.	Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth.	8,013,967	1,846,481	0	1,846,481	1,846,481	0
		Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met.	153,931,974	37,243,383	0	37,243,383	37,243,383	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	Provide assistance to crisis-affected populations during and in the aftermath of a crisis	29,647,425	7,861,504	0	7,861,504	7,861,504	0
		Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience.	189,653,104	155,186,478	1,135,387	156,321,866	156,319,235	2,631

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Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
1	Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 1. Everyone has access to food (SDG Target 2.1)			381,246,470	202,137,846	1,135,387	203,273,233	203,270,603	2,631
2	Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.	Support and complement the Government's programmes in nutritionally vulnerable communities (with a focus on pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6-23 months), and support related activities such as awareness raising.	76,444,714	9,124,915	0	9,124,915	9,124,915	0
		Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 2. No one suffers from malnutrition (SDG Target 2.2)			76,444,714	9,124,915	0	9,124,915	9,124,915	0

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Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
4	Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030	Provide support to vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities to improve their resilience through technology transfer, market access training, diversification of livelihoods and the creation and rehabilitation of assets.	61,692,950	15,960,871	0	15,960,871	15,960,871	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 4. Food systems are sustainable (SDG Target 2.4)			61,692,950	15,960,871	0	15,960,871	15,960,871	0

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Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
5	The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030	Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals.	4,292,590	503,195	0	503,195	503,195	0
		Provide engineering services to partners to rehabilitate school infrastructure as needed	3,958,115	4,065,281	0	4,065,281	4,065,281	0
		Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems.	8,071,258	1,059,064	0	1,059,064	1,059,064	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 5. Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs (SDG Target 17.9)			16,321,963	5,627,540	0	5,627,540	5,627,540	0

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Annual Country Report

Egypt Country Portfolio Budget 2023 (2018-2023)

Cumulative Financial Overview as at 31 December 2023 (Amount in USD)

Strategic Result	Strategic Outcome	Activity	Needs Based Plan	Allocated Contributions	Advance and Allocation	Allocated Resources	Expenditures	Balance of Resources
8	Humanitarian and development partners are assisted to provide emergency services for the duration of the crisis response	Provide on-demand supply chain services and support to the Government and to humanitarian actors, to enhance their support to crisis affected populations	258,749	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result 8. Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs (SDG Target 17.16)			258,749	0	0	0	0	0
	Non SO Specific	Non Activity Specific	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Strategic Result			0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Direct Operational Cost			535,964,846	232,851,172	1,135,387	233,986,560	233,983,929	2,631
Direct Support Cost (DSC)			17,397,512	12,997,748	92,421	13,090,168	12,920,925	169,243
Total Direct Costs			553,362,358	245,848,920	1,227,808	247,076,728	246,904,854	171,873
Indirect Support Cost (ISC)			35,684,514	15,183,547		15,183,547	15,183,547	0
Grand Total			589,046,872	261,032,467	1,227,808	262,260,275	262,088,401	171,873

This donor financial report is interim



Wannee Piyabongkarn
Chief

Contribution Accounting and Donor Financial Reporting Branch

Columns Definition

Needs Based Plan

Latest approved version of operational needs. WFP's needs-based plans constitute an appeal for resources to implement operations which are designed based on needs assessments undertaken in collaboration with government counterparts and partners

Allocated Contributions

Allocated contributions include confirmed contributions with exchange rate variations, multilateral contributions, miscellaneous income, resource transferred, cost recovery and other financial adjustments (e.g. refinancing). It excludes internal advance and allocation and contributions that are stipulated by donor for use in future years.

Advance and allocation

Internal advanced/allocated resources but not repaid. This includes different types of internal advance (Internal Project Lending or Macro-advance Financing) and allocation (Immediate Response Account)

Allocated Resources

Sum of Allocated Contributions, Advance and Allocation

Expenditures

Cumulative monetary value of goods and services received and recorded within the reporting period

Balance of Resources

Allocated Resources minus Expenditures