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Operational matters – Country strategic plans

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## Egypt country strategic plan (2018–2023)

Duration	1 July 2018–30 June 2023
Total cost to WFP	USD 454, 040,947
Gender and age marker*	3

\* <http://gender.manuals.wfp.org/en/gender-toolkit/gender-in-programming/gender-and-age-marker/>.

### Executive summary

After a period of steady economic growth between 2005 and 2010, Egypt witnessed a series of shocks starting with the January 2011 revolution and followed by a period of socioeconomic disruptions. In 2013, the Government began taking concrete steps to increase social, political and economic stability. In 2014, a new constitution was ratified, which clearly references inclusiveness and social justice and is aligned with the principles and goals of the 2030 Agenda. The Government also embarked on mainstreaming the objectives of inclusive and sustainable development into the country's national strategy for sustainable development – Egypt Vision 2030<sup>1</sup>, a ten-pillar roadmap for achieving the Sustainable Development Goals by addressing the country's economic, social and environmental development.

In 2016 Egypt launched a series of economic reforms, including a comprehensive national social protection programme for reaching vulnerable people such as pregnant and lactating women, schoolchildren, people living with disabilities and the elderly. These reforms have contributed to an improved real gross domestic product, which reached 4.1 percent in 2016/2017 – a significant

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform. 2016. *Egypt Vision 2030*.

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recovery from Egypt's lowest level of 2.1 percent between 2010 and 2014. Egypt was among the first 22 countries to conduct a voluntary national review of progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In a move to combat gender inequality, it developed a national strategy for women's empowerment and amended key laws on marriage, nationality, sexual harassment and inheritance.

Nevertheless, the country continues to face challenges, including income poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, spatial and social disparities, gender-based inequality, climate-related shocks and environmental degradation. The flotation of the Egyptian pound in 2016 contributed to soaring food prices, resulting in rising food insecurity across the country. Given that Egypt is a net importer of staple commodities including wheat and corn, national food systems are vulnerable to volatile international commodity prices. Further straining existing resources, Egypt has hosted refugees and migrants from Syria and other neighbouring countries since 2011.

WFP's Egypt country strategic plan for the period 2018–2023 is the result of extensive consultations with the Government and other partners detailed in a 2017 synthesis report,<sup>2</sup> and builds on lessons learned from past and current WFP operations. The country strategic plan focuses on strengthening national capacity to tackle the underlying causes of vulnerability to food insecurity and malnutrition while responding to humanitarian needs, including those of refugees and migrants in Egypt. WFP will support Egypt's South–South cooperation efforts to foster resilient livelihoods in the region, linking to Egypt's national priorities in agricultural development and food security.

The country strategic plan contributes to Egypt's United Nations partnership development framework and WFP's Strategic Results 1, 2, 4 and 5, with a focus on Sustainable Development Goals 2, and 17, while also contributing to Sustainable Development Goals 4 and 13. Egypt's country strategic plan addresses four WFP Strategic Results: number 1 – everyone has access to food; number 2 – no one suffers from malnutrition; number 4 – food systems are sustainable; and number 5 – developing countries have strengthened capacities to implement the SDGs. Its areas of support have been elaborated through five strategic outcomes:

- *Strategic outcome 1:* Food-insecure and most-vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.
- *Strategic outcome 2:* Food-insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round.
- *Strategic outcome 3:* Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030.
- *Strategic outcome 4:* Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030.
- *Strategic outcome 5:* The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations and share its experience with selected countries to achieve zero hunger by 2030.

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<sup>2</sup> The Egypt CSP is based on a synthesis report rather than a zero hunger strategic review because the Government already has a development strategy in place (Egypt Vision 2030) and has already conducted a voluntary national review of its progress towards achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. The synthesis report summarizes issues related to Sustainable Development Goal 2 from the voluntary review and Egypt's Vision 2030, providing an update on progress towards that goal in Egypt and providing details of WFP's consultations with the Government and other stakeholders.

**Draft decision\***

The Board approves the Egypt country strategic plan (2018–2023) (WFP/EB.A/2018/8-A/5) at a total cost to WFP of USD 454,040,947.

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\* This is a draft decision. For the final decision adopted by the Board, please refer to the decisions and recommendations document issued at the end of the session.

# 1 Country analysis

## 1.1 Country context

1. Egypt is a middle-income country with a population of 95 million, making it the most populous country in the Middle East and North Africa region and an influential geopolitical actor.<sup>3</sup> Egypt's economy has suffered from a series of external and internal shocks, especially following the January 2011 revolution but has been gradually recovering, with real gross domestic product (GDP) growth reaching 4.1 percent in 2016/2017 compared to 2.1 percent between 2010 and 2014.<sup>4</sup>
2. Egypt faces challenges with poverty, food insecurity and malnutrition. Between 2011 and 2015, income poverty rose from 25 percent to 28 percent while an additional 22 percent of the population was at risk of falling into poverty. Disparities in poverty follow geographic and gender lines: urban centres and frontier governorates experience higher levels of poverty than other areas. Rural Upper Egypt hosts 51 percent of Egypt's poor people and 73.6 percent of extremely poor people. Extreme poverty is highest in Upper Egypt, affecting 15.7 percent of the population.<sup>5</sup>
3. Egypt is exposed to risks posed by climate change and is prone to natural shocks such as heat waves, cold waves, flash floods and earthquakes. In addition to an anticipated sea level rise in the northern region, studies indicate that Upper Egypt will be subject to progressive increases in temperature from 1.5–2 degrees Celsius by 2040, 1.9–2.2 degrees by 2060 and 3–3.5 degrees by 2100. This temperature rise will subject Upper Egypt to at least a 30 percent reduction in food production by 2040.<sup>6</sup>
4. A 2015 national household income, expenditure and consumption survey revealed that 23 percent of participating households could barely meet their basic food needs and 4.7 percent had insufficient access to food.<sup>7</sup> Malnutrition is a growing public health concern, with high rates of stunting, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity. Poor access to food increases the risk of dropping out of basic education, engaging in child labour, early marriage and irregular migration, which in turn increases the risk of multigenerational poverty and food insecurity.
5. Egypt hosts many migrants and refugees, including 123,000 registered refugees from Syria and 87,000 refugees and asylum seekers from surrounding countries.<sup>8</sup> Refugees in Egypt live in urban areas, where they are granted access to free public health and education. Sharing public resources in overcrowded cities strains public services and causes tensions between refugees and host communities.

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<sup>3</sup> Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. *Egypt 2017 Population Census*.

<sup>4</sup> World Bank. October 2017. *Egypt's Economic Outlook*.

<sup>5</sup> Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. *Egypt 2017 Population Census*.

<sup>6</sup> United Kingdom Met Office. 2011. *Climate: Observations, Projections and Impacts*; United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). 2013. *Potential Impacts of Climate Change on the Egyptian Economy*.

<sup>7</sup> Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS). 2015. *National Household Income Expenditure and Consumption Survey (HIECS)*.

<sup>8</sup> Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 2017 statistics.

## 1.2 Progress towards SDG 2

### *Progress towards SDG 2 targets*

6. To achieve SDG 2, Egypt aims to address the root causes of poverty. Income poverty is the primary driver of food insecurity and malnutrition in Egypt, where 15.9 percent of the population have limited access to food.<sup>9</sup> Over half of the income-poor population lives in rural Upper Egypt, where poverty rates reach as high as 66 percent. Syrian refugees face significant difficulties in accessing formal labour markets, increasing their risk of falling into poverty, food insecurity and exploitation. The 2016 Egyptian vulnerability assessment for refugees (EVAR)<sup>10</sup> showed that only 38 percent of Syrian refugees were economically active – 92 percent of those were men.
7. The right to secure access to food and nutrition for all Egyptians is enshrined in both the national constitution<sup>11</sup> and in Egypt's commitment to the global sustainable development agenda. Egypt is among the first countries to conduct a voluntary national review on progress towards the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs.<sup>12</sup> In 2015, Egypt launched Egypt Vision 2030, a sustainable development strategy and plan for achieving the 2030 Agenda – and specifically SDG 2 – through the promotion of food security, nutrition, gender equality, women's empowerment and sustainable agricultural growth.<sup>13</sup>

### *Access to food*

8. Egypt's social protection system commands a large share of the state's annual budget (9.7 percent of GDP in fiscal year 2015/2016) and comprises subsidies, conditional and unconditional cash transfers and the national school meals programme. While food subsidies have long been the cornerstone of Egypt's social safety net, the Government is shifting from mass subsidies to more efficient and targeted direct assistance to the most vulnerable people.<sup>14</sup>
9. With support from the World Bank, in 2015 the Government introduced a targeted cash-based transfer (CBT) programme reaching 2.1 million vulnerable households, including pregnant and lactating women (PLW), families with children under 18, the elderly and people with disabilities. The national school meals programme is a cornerstone of the Egyptian social protection system, covering 12 million schoolchildren and costing USD 56 million per year.
10. Although Syrian refugees have access to Egypt's public education system – including school meals – and public healthcare facilities, they are not targeted by Egypt's social protection system. The 2016 EVAR showed that, because of limited purchasing capacity, Syrian refugees relied on relatively cheap foods and few animal proteins or micronutrient-rich foods.<sup>15</sup> Of all Syrian refugee households, 15 percent were found to have poor food consumption while an additional 30 percent had borderline food consumption and were barely able to meet

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<sup>9</sup> CAPMAS. 2015. HIECS.

<sup>10</sup> The 2016 EVAR was a joint WFP/UNHCR household survey coordinated by UNHCR for Syrian refugee households in Egypt. A sub-sample of 3,540 households was interviewed to assess household access to food in five governorates.

<sup>11</sup> <https://www.egypt.gov.eg/english/laws/>.

<sup>12</sup> Committee on World Food Security. 2016. *From Agreement to Action towards Implementing the 2030 Agenda: Learning From the First Volunteer National Reviews*.

<sup>13</sup> Ministry of Planning, Monitoring and Administrative Reform. 2016. Vision 2030.

<sup>14</sup> The World Bank Group. 2018. *The 1.5 Billion People Question: Food, Vouchers, or Cash Transfers*.

<sup>15</sup> UNHCR and WFP. 2016. EVAR.

their needs. In order to cope, 86 percent of households borrowed money to meet their food needs.

### *End malnutrition*

11. Chronic malnutrition is a significant problem in Egypt, especially among children. According to a 2014 demographic and health survey, 20 percent of children 6–59 months of age were stunted and 10 percent were severely stunted; the prevalence of stunting reached 37 percent in parts of Upper Egypt. Children whose mothers never attended school or did not complete primary school were more likely to be stunted than children whose mothers completed primary school or higher. In addition, 15 percent of children 6–59 months of age, 36 percent of girls 15–19 years of age and 29 percent of boys in the same age group were either overweight or obese.<sup>16</sup> This double burden of malnutrition is exacerbated by poor dietary diversity among some segments of the population. In urban governorates, 19 percent of the population had poor dietary diversity compared to 56 percent in Upper Egypt.<sup>17</sup>
12. Micronutrient deficiencies especially iron deficiency, present a significant challenge, with 27 percent of children 6–59 months of age suffering from anaemia, most of them in rural areas and frontier governorates. In addition, 21 percent of girls and 17.5 percent of boys 5–19 years of age were found to be anaemic. A quarter of women of reproductive age (15–49 years) and 28.2 percent of lactating women also suffered from anaemia.<sup>18</sup> Intestinal worm infections are prevalent in rural areas<sup>19</sup> because of poor sanitation and inadequate hygiene.
13. Breastfeeding rates are declining, with only 39 percent of infants exclusively breastfed for the first six months in 2014, compared to 53 percent in 2008. The median duration of exclusive breastfeeding has declined regardless of location, educational status, work status or wealth quintile to an average of 1.8 months in 2014, compared with 2.6 months in 2008 and three months in 2000.<sup>20</sup> This negative trend is contributing to increased malnutrition and stunting among children.
14. The 2016 EVAR showed that 23 percent of Syrian refugee households had poor dietary diversity, half were not consuming meat and 68 percent were not consuming vitamin A-rich vegetables in sufficient quantities. Although data on the prevalence of anaemia and micronutrient deficiencies are not available, statistics point to a growing problem among Syrian refugees.<sup>21</sup>

### *Smallholder productivity and incomes*

15. More than 55 percent of Egypt's population lives in rural areas where small-scale agriculture is the primary source of livelihoods. The agriculture sector accounts for 15 percent of the country's GDP and employs 30 percent of its population. Nearly 60 percent of farmers<sup>22</sup> in

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<sup>16</sup> Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014. Available at <https://dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR302/FR302.pdf>.

<sup>17</sup> CAPMAS. 2015. *HIECS*.

<sup>18</sup> Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

<sup>19</sup> Youssef, A.I. and Uga, S. 2014. Review of Parasitic Zoonoses in Egypt. *Tropical Medicine and Health Journal* 42(1): 3-14.

<sup>20</sup> CAPMAS and UNICEF. 2016.

<sup>21</sup> UNHCR and WFP. 2016. *EVAR*.

<sup>22</sup> Gender-disaggregated data on land ownership and farmers are not available.

Upper Egypt own less than one *feddan*.<sup>23</sup> While agricultural activities are mainly carried out by men, the keeping of small ruminants and poultry in individual households is predominantly carried out by women. One quarter of unpaid and informal labour in the agriculture sector is carried out by women.<sup>24</sup> The synthesis report<sup>25</sup> highlighted that farmers face serious constraints to increasing their incomes, including land fragmentation, limited opportunities for diversifying livelihoods, water scarcity, climate-related shocks and limited access to financing, extension services and markets.

16. The Government has developed the National Agricultural Strategy 2030 and a national strategy for adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction, prioritizing support for smallholder farmers and the development of systems, programmes and policies that promote adaptation. Building the capacities of rural communities to adapt to climate change and managing resources is a priority of the Government.

### *Sustainable food systems*

17. Egypt is a food-deficit country, with 60 percent of wheat and corn consumed in 2016 imported, making the food system sensitive to fluctuations in global commodity prices and the availability of foreign reserves. According to the synthesis report, the major internal threats to sustained local food availability include population growth, declining per capita land availability (resulting from urbanization, soil degradation and desertification), water scarcity, low agricultural productivity, supply chain losses and climate-related shocks. As part of Egypt Vision 2030, a project for the reclamation of 4 million acres was launched; during the first phase 1.5 million *feddans* will be reclaimed.
18. Climate change is expected to cause a significant decline in food production over the coming decade. Food losses are estimated to reach 50 percent for fruit and vegetables and 30 percent for wheat, mainly because of increases in temperatures and crop-water demand, reduced water availability and increased pest and disease infestations resulting in reduced crop and livestock productivity.

### **Macroeconomic environment**

19. In response to the post-2011 economic slowdown, the Government has undertaken a series of reforms including introducing a value-added tax, allow the Egyptian pound to float freely and cutting utility and fuel subsidies.<sup>26</sup> However, the flotation of the Egyptian pound in 2016 from EGP 8.8 to 18 per United States dollar, fuelled by weak foreign reserves, has contributed to increased inflation for food and non-food prices. Inflation as measured by the consumer price index reached 33 percent, while the food price index reached a historic peak of 38.6 percent at the beginning of 2017.

### **Key cross-sector linkages**

20. Providing high-quality universal education is a major challenge, with Egypt ranked 116<sup>th</sup> out of 140 countries on primary education in the World Economic Forum's Global Competitiveness Report 2015. Although significant progress has led to closing the gender gap, with a net enrolment rate of 92.4 percent in primary schools (51:49 ratio of girls to boys)

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<sup>23</sup> A *feddan* is an Egyptian unit of land area equivalent to 1.05 acres.

<sup>24</sup> CAPMAS. 2014. *Women and Men in Egypt*.

<sup>25</sup> Synthesis Report 2017.

<sup>26</sup> World Bank. 2015. *Promoting Poverty Reduction and Shared Prosperity in Egypt, A Systematic Country Diagnostic*.

and 83.4 percent in preparatory schools<sup>27</sup> (52:48 ratio of girls to boys),<sup>28</sup> geographical and gender disparities in dropout rates persist at the preparatory and secondary levels, with girls and rural children most affected. Child labour and early marriage are common reasons for dropping out, with one in six women 18–22 years of age marrying below the age of 18.<sup>29</sup>

21. The new Egyptian constitution ensures equality for all citizens and bans all forms of discrimination. Nevertheless, gender inequalities and discriminatory social norms are still prevalent. The Global Gender Gap Index 2017 ranks Egypt 134<sup>th</sup> out of 144 countries in progress towards gender parity.<sup>30</sup> Notable disparities exist in economic participation and opportunities and political empowerment and leadership. In 2017, Egypt developed a national strategy for women's empowerment that focuses on political, economic and social empowerment, leadership promotion and protection.<sup>31</sup>

### 1.3 Hunger gaps and challenges

22. The 2017 synthesis report identified the following gaps:
- high vulnerability of poor people to global food price fluctuations because of a heavy dependence on food imports;
  - an inefficient post-harvest supply chain, with losses amounting to more than 40 percent for some vegetable crops;
  - a lack of sustained nutrition interventions and advocacy to enhance awareness of food and nutrition security;
  - shrinking agricultural land, slow growth of agricultural and animal production, fragmentation of agricultural tenure and limited access to agricultural technologies and practices;
  - inequality, manifested in women's and girls' limited economic participation and opportunities, leading to differentiated access to – and control over – resources, power and decision making at both the household and community levels;
  - limited availability of gender-specific data and information related to food access, availability and utilization; and
  - limited institutional capacity for the design and effective implementation of policies and programmes.

### 1.4 Country priorities

#### **Government**

23. Egypt Vision 2030 sets out national economic, social, and environmental development priorities. The plan aims to increase GDP per capita in order to reach high-middle-income country status, reduce poverty and contribute to food and nutrition security; to protect vulnerable and needy people by enhancing the efficiency and scope of the social protection and subsidy systems, reducing societal, gender and generational gaps and achieving a balanced geographical distribution of services; and to achieve the efficient management of

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<sup>27</sup> Ministry of Education, *Statistical Yearbook 2015–2016*.

<sup>28</sup> Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics; United Nations Children's Fund. 2017. *Children in Egypt, 2016 - a statistical digest*.

<sup>29</sup> Egypt Demographic and Health Survey 2014.

<sup>30</sup> World Economic Forum. 2017. *Global Gender Gap Report*.

<sup>31</sup> National Council for Women. 2017. *National Strategy for Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030*.

land and water and enhanced resilience to climate-related shocks for sustainable food production.

24. The Government recognizes the importance of women as powerful agents of change and has set women's social, political and economic empowerment as top priorities; it has developed a national strategy for gender equality and women's empowerment and is amending laws regarding early marriage, sexual harassment and inheritance.

### ***United Nations and other partners***

25. The United Nations partnership development framework for 2018–2022 (UNPDF) was recently launched with Egypt's Government. The UNPDF's four outcome areas are equitable economic development, social justice, sustainable development and women's empowerment.
26. In Egypt, WFP collaborates with the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) on child protection, nutrition, awareness raising, gender empowerment and education for the most vulnerable groups. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP have co-chaired the United Nations Food Security Group. WFP and the International Labour Organization (ILO) cooperate on combating child labour in Egypt. To support refugees, WFP works with the Office of the Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. WFP also partners with the Green Trade Initiative of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization.

## **2. Strategic implications for WFP**

### **2.1 WFP's experience and lessons learned**

27. Under the 2013–2017 country programme for Egypt WFP: provided school meals for up to 2.7 million<sup>32</sup> vulnerable children and their family members; improved the livelihoods of almost 2,000 smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities each year; and combatted malnutrition.
28. In 2017, WFP piloted an innovative nutrition-specific intervention addressing the first 1,000 days of life in partnership with the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade and the Ministry of Health and Population to address the nutrition needs of PLW and children aged 6–23 months. This is the first time that WFP and the three ministries have collaborated as a group.
29. Through the country programme, WFP built smallholders' resilience to climate change in 43 villages in Upper Egypt through integrated interventions that increased production capacity, diversified livelihoods and improved water and land management. This support was widely recognized as successful and will be expanded through this country strategic plan (CSP).
30. WFP is placing greater emphasis on gender equality and women's empowerment, participating in the development of a regional gender implementation strategy, developing a gender mainstreaming action plan and rolling out WFP's gender transformation programming. Partnerships have been strengthened with the National Council for Women and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women). WFP also participated in national consultations on a gender equality and women's empowerment strategy. Training for WFP staff and partners on gender inequality

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<sup>32</sup> WFP 2017 statistics.

and communications was carried out in order to strengthen capacity for addressing gender issues.

31. WFP has supported food-insecure Syrian refugees in Egypt since 2012 through a regional emergency operation and a subsequent protracted relief and recovery operation. Multipurpose cash provided by UNHCR and food vouchers from WFP accounted for 59 percent of household income, demonstrating refugees' reliance on assistance to meet basic needs. Refugees receiving food assistance from WFP were found to maintain stable food consumption scores from year to year, while the food consumption of those no longer receiving assistance dropped 13 percent.<sup>33</sup>
32. Consultations with stakeholders and lessons learned<sup>34, 35</sup> indicate that WFP needs to strengthen its unique role as advisor and source of technical assistance to the Government in food and nutrition security; pay greater attention to nutrition-sensitive interventions, focusing on strengthening the capacity of national institutions and cooperating partners; scale up smallholder farmer support and climate resilience; integrate current interventions through a community-focused pilot programme; develop and implement a resource mobilization strategy; and design a capacity-building framework for the Government and other stakeholders to achieve SDG 2. These consultations have shaped WFP's five-year CSP for Egypt, and the resulting recommendations are addressed throughout this document.

## 2.2 Opportunities for WFP

33. The synthesis report highlights areas where WFP could contribute significantly to achieving national goals by:
  - complementing and strengthening the Government's social protection system (including the national school meals programme) with the long-term objective of building the resilience of food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations;
  - providing assistance to refugees and migrants from Syria and other countries;
  - supporting and strengthening capacity for implementing national nutrition-related strategies and programmes;
  - building on WFP's past experience to strengthen the capacities of smallholder farmers and Bedouins, enabling them to increase their productivity and improve their livelihoods and climate resilience through access to agricultural technologies, information and good practices, storage, processing, markets and institutional services;
  - strengthening institutional capacity to translate policy into action and to enhance mechanisms for identifying, targeting and assisting food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations;
  - focusing on the empowerment of women, adolescent girls and boys and people with disabilities through livelihood support, vocational training and life-skills development to increase their social and economic opportunities;
  - sharing experiences, technology and knowledge within Egypt and with other countries through South-South cooperation; and

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<sup>33</sup> WFP Egypt standard project report, 2017.

<sup>34</sup> Egypt country programme 200238: "Leveraging National Capacity through Partnerships for Food and Nutrition Security (2013–2017): A Mid-term Evaluation of WFP's Operation from August 2015–July 2016".

<sup>35</sup> "Evaluation Report on WFP's Response to The Syrian Crisis (2011–2014)".

- utilizing WFP's technical expertise to support analysis of the underlying causes of food and nutrition insecurity and vulnerability to facilitate the formulation of evidence-based policy.
34. WFP will work to address gender and geographic disparities and to ensure that vulnerable groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities and children have equal access to assistance. WFP will mainstream gender by engaging women and men in the design and targeting of activities included in the CSP. WFP will target the most vulnerable geographic areas, with a focus on Upper Egypt and frontier governorates.

### **2.3 Strategic changes**

35. WFP recognizes that lasting solutions to food and nutrition insecurity lie in strengthening national capacity to address the root causes of vulnerability and responding to transitory livelihood shocks and crises. The emphasis of this CSP is a move towards institutional support in food security and nutrition and further integration of gender equality and women's empowerment into WFP's programming.
36. Egypt Vision 2030 highlights the importance of innovation and capacity development. WFP will support the Government in piloting new initiatives to accelerate SDG achievements. In 2016, WFP and the Government participated in WFP's Innovation Accelerator boot camp in Munich to plan for the piloting of new activities related to the school meals programme.
37. Guided by the synthesis report recommendations, WFP will pilot livelihood and resilience activities in vulnerable communities through the provision of livelihood and employment opportunities to adolescents and targeted urban and rural households, particularly households including women.
38. In line with the recommendations of the synthesis report, WFP will scale up best practices and technologies for supporting smallholder farmers in Upper Egypt and Bedouins in frontier governorates and empowering vulnerable communities. These interventions aim to increase productivity and reduce the need for food imports. The design of activities will encourage women's participation.
39. Consistent with Egypt's international commitments, and while continuing to provide food assistance to the most vulnerable refugees from Syria and other countries, WFP will widen the scope of its support to include other refugees and migrants from neighbouring countries. While maintaining life-saving direct support, it will promote long-term resilience through livelihood training.

## **3. WFP strategic orientation**

### **3.1 Direction, focus and intended impacts**

40. The Government has multiple strategies in place to facilitate achievement of the SDGs. Of the ten pillars of Egypt Vision 2030, three – social justice, health and transparency and efficiency of government institutions – are closely aligned with this CSP. This CSP, addresses WFP's Strategic Result 1: everyone has access to food; Strategic Result 2: no one suffers from malnutrition; Strategic Result 4: food systems are sustainable; and Strategic Result 5: institutional capacity is strengthened. In addition, it is aligned with Egypt's UNPDF and contributes to SDGs 2, 4, 13 and 17.
41. In line with WFP's gender policy and action plan, protection policy, environmental policy and strategy on accountability to affected populations, cross-cutting issues such as gender, protection and accountability will be integrated throughout the development, implementation and monitoring of the CSP.

### **3.2 Strategic outcomes, focus areas, expected outputs and key activities**

#### ***Strategic outcome 1: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to adequate food all year round***

42. Egypt's Government is committed to a universal-access school meals programme. WFP will complement the national school meals programme by targeting schools in areas with high dropout rates and food insecurity, with a focus on ensuring access to education for vulnerable girls. Complementary interventions are planned to improve the health and nutrition of schoolchildren and their families through school facility upgrades and nutrition awareness efforts. Technical support will be provided for government partners to improve the national school meals programme.
43. WFP will continue to provide targeted households with livelihood opportunities – especially to women in the households of community schoolchildren. WFP will also pilot activities to connect adolescent girls and boys who graduate from community schools with technical and vocational training to improve their employability and future income opportunities. WFP will address urban poverty, which the Government has identified as an important issue, by piloting conditional food assistance linked to enhanced livelihood opportunities for targeted households, especially for the women in those households.
44. This outcome is aligned with the third objective of the Egypt Vision 2030 social justice pillar and is an objective of Egypt's Strategic Plan for Pre-University Education (2014–2030). It contributes to WFP's Strategic Results 1, 2 and 5 and SDG 4.

#### ***Focus area***

45. The focus of this outcome is on addressing root causes of food insecurity, vulnerability and inadequate education in targeted communities through school meals, livelihoods and other related activities.

#### ***Expected outputs***

46. The outcome will be achieved through the following outputs:
  - Schoolchildren receive nutritious snacks every day they attend school to encourage attendance and complement their basic nutrition needs (SDG 4).
  - Targeted schoolchildren and their family members receive conditional monthly entitlements to meet their basic food needs and maintain enrolment and attendance rates, especially for girls.
  - Schoolchildren benefit from physically upgraded schools and enhanced educational services (SDG 4).
  - Schoolchildren benefit from a universal-access school meals programme contributing to the satisfaction of their basic food needs (SDG4).
  - Targeted households of community school students, particularly women in those households, receive livelihood support that improves their access to food.
  - 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.
  - Targeted urban households benefit from food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot livelihood-diversification and capacity strengthening activities to improve their access to food.

### **Key activities**

#### *Activity 1: Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met*

47. Working in coordination with the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Education and other stakeholders including local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), WFP will provide nutritious in-school snacks to schoolchildren (6–18 years of age) in targeted public and community schools in vulnerable communities. Community schools are generally located in remote rural areas in order to encourage families to send their children – especially girls – to school. Monthly take-home entitlements will be provided to schoolchildren in community schools (60 percent girls, 40 percent boys) and their families on the condition that the children attend 80 percent of their classes. These conditional entitlements reinforce the value of education, especially for girls, and address common issues in rural areas such as early marriage,<sup>36</sup> child labour<sup>37</sup> and irregular migration.
48. To complement food assistance in community schools, training for teachers and parents on nutrition, reproductive health, emergency preparedness, financial inclusion, gender equality and protection will be provided. WFP will also support the physical upgrading of community schools to provide a safe and healthy learning environment. Community schools often have poor infrastructure, with inadequate access to clean water and bathroom facilities. These interventions will improve water and sanitation facilities and enhance the learning environment to support boys and girls attending and remaining in school.
49. WFP will continue to assist in enhancing the efficacy of the national school feeding programme in areas such as monitoring, reporting, supply chains and nutrition.

#### *Activity 2: Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth*

50. In rural areas, WFP will work with local NGOs to train the households of community schoolchildren, especially the women in those households, in small-business skills and income-generating activities. In conjunction with the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Manpower, Trade and Industry, the Ministry of Social Solidarity and private-sector actors, WFP will pilot new initiatives aimed at developing the skills of adolescent boys and girls and will target urban households for the improvement of their employability and potential for income generation.

### **Strategic outcome 2: Food-insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round**

51. In addition to refugees from Syria, Egypt hosts displaced populations from neighbouring countries. WFP and UNHCR are collaborating closely within the Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan (3RP) in the design and implementation of support activities to registered refugees. WFP will coordinate with stakeholders to provide unconditional general food assistance to refugees and displaced populations. Due to the protracted nature of Syrian refugees' displacement and based on feasibility assessments, WFP will carry out livelihood, knowledge and skills development activities that promote self-reliance. These activities will be extended to host communities with the aim of eliminating disparities, achieving better social cohesion and ensuring equal access to food.

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<sup>36</sup> National Council for Women. 2017. *National Strategy for Empowerment of Egyptian Women 2030*.

<sup>37</sup> UNICEF. 2016. *The State of World Children*. New York.

52. Vocational training through food assistance for training will prioritize the participation of women and young people. WFP will partner with private-sector actors and United Nations agencies to support vocational training and the transfer of both technical and business development skills, with the aim of enhancing private sector growth and livelihood opportunities. Activities will account for the different needs of men and women by engaging beneficiaries in project design. WFP has worked to identify relevant training modules based on recommendations from interagency meetings and discussions with refugee and community leaders.
53. Strategic outcome 2 is aligned with Egypt's commitment to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (the 1951 Refugee Convention) and its 1967 protocols, the 1969 Organization of African Union Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa and the commitment to ensure that no one is left behind, as laid out by the SDGs and reaffirmed in Egypt's 2016 national voluntary review report on the SDGs. It contributes to WFP's Strategic Result 1.

### **Focus area**

54. The primary focus of this outcome is crisis response by ensuring that the food and nutritional needs of food-insecure refugees, displaced populations and members of host communities are met.

### **Expected outputs**

55. This outcome will be delivered through the following outputs:
- Targeted refugees and displaced populations receive food assistance to meet their basic food needs.
  - Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities to improve their resilience.
  - Pregnant and lactating women and girls (PLWG), and their children 6–23 months from refugee and displaced populations, and host communities receive food assistance in order to meet their basic nutritional needs.

### **Key activities**

*Activity 3: Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience*

56. WFP will work with the Government, UNHCR and other stakeholders to ensure that the basic food needs of refugees and displaced populations from Syria and other neighbouring countries are met. WFP will provide unconditional food assistance in the form of value vouchers that are topped up monthly, enabling beneficiaries to purchase diverse food items. Conditional transfers will be provided to support the specific nutritional needs of Syrian and Egyptian PLWG in their second and third trimesters and breastfeeding mothers in the first two years of their children's lives to improve food consumption and dietary diversity. Assistance is conditional upon attendance at monthly prenatal or paediatric check-ups and the timely completion of required vaccinations for children 6–23 months of age.
57. Refugees, displaced populations and members of host communities will receive conditional CBTs for participation in vocational training activities aimed at enhancing self-reliance, income generation and long-term resilience. This training will focus on and be tailored to women, young people and women's associations.

### ***Strategic outcome 3: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030***

58. WFP will contribute to the national nutrition objectives of addressing stunting and anaemia through conditional food transfers as a top up to the national food subsidy cards for vulnerable PLW and children 0–23 months of age. This monthly food transfer is conditional upon regular visits to health centres for antenatal or postnatal care and regular check-ups for children during the first 1,000 days of life. Activities will also address the double burden of malnutrition, including overweight and obesity in certain populations, with an emphasis on developing a comprehensive social and behaviour change communications (SBCC) strategy.
59. Strategic outcome 3 is aligned with the health pillar of Egypt Vision 2030, improvement of the health of citizens within a framework of justice and equity, and contributes to WFP's Strategic Result 2.

#### ***Focus area***

60. This outcome focuses on combating the root causes of the double burden of malnutrition, with a focus on prevention.

#### ***Expected outputs***

61. The outcome will be achieved through the following outputs:
- Pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–23 months receive conditional food assistance and benefit from essential maternal and child health services to meet their basic nutritional needs.
  - Targeted communities benefit from literacy education and SBCC to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition.

#### ***Key activities***

*Activity 4: 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*

62. In coordination with the Government, WFP will provide food assistance through CBTs to PLW and children 6–23 months of age in the most vulnerable targeted areas. This food assistance will be conditional upon regular visits to health-care facilities for health and nutrition monitoring. Beneficiaries will be identified through vulnerability assessments in consultation with the Government, UNICEF and the World Health Organization. The technical capacity of government partners will be strengthened as needed.
63. An evidence-based comprehensive SBCC package will be developed to reinforce positive behaviour change for better nutrition, taking into account the varying needs of women, men, girls, boys and people with disabilities. Special emphasis will be placed on addressing the double burden of malnutrition. WFP will develop nutrition awareness sessions for integration into adult literacy education and other platforms.

### ***Strategic outcome 4: vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030***

64. Through food assistance for assets, WFP will support smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in Upper Egypt and frontier governorates, where vulnerability to socioeconomic shocks and climate change is highest. In Upper Egypt, livelihood enhancement interventions that help farmers to increase their production, reduce losses, access markets and manage land and water will be expanded to reach the 500 poorest villages.

65. Strategic outcome 4 is aligned with the environment pillar of Egypt Vision 2030, Egypt's Sustainable Agricultural Strategy Towards 2030 and the national strategy for adaptation to climate change and disaster risk reduction. It contributes to WFP's Strategic Result 4 and SDG 13.

### **Focus area**

66. Strategic outcome 4 focuses on building resilience enabling adaptation to the impacts of climate change and providing livelihood support through the creation and rehabilitation of assets, technology transfer and diversification of incomes.

### **Expected outputs**

67. The outcome will be delivered through the following outputs:
- Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities benefit from livelihood diversification activities to improve their incomes and food security.
  - Bedouin communities receive food assistance to create or rehabilitate assets to improve their livelihoods.
  - 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 (SDG 13).

### **Key activities**

*Activity 5: 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*

68. In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, WFP will introduce improved agricultural technologies and practices such as heat tolerant crop varieties, improved irrigation methods, affordable harvesting and post-harvest technologies for value addition and loss reduction, veterinary services and equipment and low-cost agricultural machinery. WFP will also collaborate with FAO and UNIDO, who will provide technical expertise in the design and implementation of agricultural improvement and agro-processing techniques. Livelihood diversification will include the introduction of high-value crops, intercropping and animal production lending schemes. WFP will disseminate weather forecasts for early action to support adaptation to climate change. Risk financing and risk-transfer modalities will be considered, and all activities will be environmentally screened to avoid or mitigate environmental risks.
69. In Bedouin communities, WFP will support the creation and rehabilitation of assets for improved management of limited water resources, enhanced food production capacity and the creation of alternative livelihoods. Environmental screening will ensure that asset-creation activities are designed in an environmentally sound manner and that any risk to the environment is avoided or mitigated.
70. Both men and women will be involved in the design of activities to address their unique needs and ensure equitable income-generation opportunities. Women will be particularly targeted for livelihood training, post-harvest processing, livestock rearing and handicrafts to enhance their opportunities for empowerment and income generation and reduce economic inequality.

***Strategic outcome 5: the Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations, and share its experience with selected countries to achieve zero hunger by 2030***

71. The Government has identified human and institutional capacity limitations as critical challenges to the successful implementation of Egypt Vision 2030. In line with this and the recommendations in the synthesis report, WFP will provide capacity strengthening support to Government institutions with major mandates in food security, nutrition and social protection. The focus will be on improving institutional capacity to collect, manage and analyse data (including geospatial data and age-gender analysis); strengthening supply chains, collaborating on innovative pilot activities; and supporting evidence-based policy analysis and decision making at all levels. WFP will support the Government in sharing experiences both regionally and globally. This will enhance institutional capacity building in Egypt and abroad and thus contribute to the achievement of zero hunger.
72. Strategic outcome 5 is aligned with the Egypt Vision 2030 pillar on transparency and efficiency of government institutions and contributes to WFP Strategic Result 5 and SDG 17.

***Focus area***

73. Strategic outcome 5 focuses on addressing the root causes of food insecurity and malnutrition by strengthening institutional capacities.

***Expected outputs***

74. The outcome will be delivered through the following outputs:
- 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.
  - The Government is better prepared to respond to shocks affecting food security through integrated information and decision support systems.
  - The Government benefits from improved supply chain systems for basic food commodities.
  - Government capacity in the fortification of key commodities is strengthened.
  - Targeted communities benefit from innovative school-supported activities that protect access to food and enhance resilience to socioeconomic and climate shocks.
  - Egypt and selected countries benefit from the regional and global exchange of experience and knowledge aimed at achieving zero hunger.

***Key activities***

*Activity 6: Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems*

75. WFP will strengthen the capacity of Government stakeholders and support the development of strategies and policies on food security and nutrition, including on urban and rural poverty, and people with special needs. This support will include improving the efficiency of social protection programmes; developing a national early warning and multi-stakeholder emergency response system for socioeconomic and natural shocks; and enhancing capacity for food security and nutrition monitoring and information systems.
76. As recommended in the synthesis report, WFP will support the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade in undertaking supply-chain and logistics-chain analysis for strategic commodities, with a view to reducing food losses in post-harvest handling and optimizing

retailers' supply chains to reduce supply-chain costs and ultimately reduce food prices for beneficiaries. Building on its previous success with wheat flour fortification, WFP aims to revive the national food fortification programme in order to maximize nutritional impacts at scale.

77. By developing and piloting solutions to hunger, WFP is supporting the Government in becoming a regional leader in innovation for development. Based on a recommendation from the country programme mid-term review and consultations with stakeholders, community schools will become spaces for integrated service delivery. Vulnerable communities will be provided with opportunities for learning and engagement, improved livelihoods and nutritional awareness, taking into account the unique needs of women, men, people with disabilities and adolescent girls and boys.

*Activity 7: Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals*

78. The Government has expressed a willingness to share its experience in working towards zero hunger with other countries in Africa and globally. This is evident in the work of the Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development, which focuses on transferring knowledge and experience to partner countries. WFP will support efforts to strengthen South-South cooperation and share knowledge, experience and resources among countries. As part of the Middle East and North Africa Initiative for School Meals and Social Protection, Egypt hosts the Egyptian International Centre for Agriculture. This centre provides technical support and capacity strengthening to countries in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and Latin America. Egypt stands to benefit from lessons learned on improving social protection and accelerating achievement of the SDGs, and can also contribute to other countries' development by sharing successful development initiatives that could be replicated to improve institutional capacity.

### **3.3 Transition and exit strategies**

79. The CSP has been designed with the full participation and leadership of Government institutions and other partners and is aligned with national priorities and Egypt Vision 2030 targets, including with regard to gender equality. The aim is to scale up successful WFP interventions and align them with government plans and activities to ensure their integration into national social protection schemes. In developing activities, capacity strengthening efforts have been factored into each strategic outcome to ensure that skills and tools for sustaining WFP-supported initiatives are available within the government entities involved. WFP will work to encourage ownership of the sustainable implementation of good practices and innovations by the government and other partners and support their expansion to other geographical areas.

## **4. Implementation arrangements**

### **4.1 Beneficiary analysis**

80. Strategic outcome 1 will benefit 620,000 schoolchildren 6–18 years of age with school meals, including 120,000 community schoolchildren (72,000 girls and 48,000 boys) and 500,000 public schoolchildren (275,000 girls and 225,000 boys). Children attending community schools will receive take-home entitlements in the form of in-kind food transfers (40 percent) and CBTs (60 percent), benefitting an additional 480,000 of their family members (288,000 women and girls and 192,000 men and boys).
81. Complementing the provision of school meals, 1,000 community schools will be physically upgraded to minimum acceptable standards, with an emphasis on improvements in sanitary facilities. In addition, 9,000 community schoolteachers and supervisors will be

- trained in nutrition education, emergency preparedness, gender mainstreaming, technology, community mobilization and advocacy.
82. WFP will target 75,000 household members of community schoolchildren, especially women, with livelihood and capacity strengthening activities. WFP will also pilot livelihood activities in 20,000 urban households (60,000 women and girls and 40,000 men and boys) and with 20,000 adolescents to improve recipients' skills, thereby increasing their prospects for income generation. Pilot activities will feature food for training, i.e., conditional transfers tied to training in livelihood enhancement, vocational and life skills.
  83. Through strategic outcome 2, WFP will provide unconditional food assistance to 75,000 Syrian refugees and displaced persons, identified through UNHCR's monthly updated refugee beneficiaries list (49 percent women and 51 percent men), with monthly value vouchers totalling USD 24.2 per person. In delivering the food assistance, WFP will consider the unique needs of infants, girls, boys, women and men and people in poor health. Supplementary monthly vouchers, calculated based on 2,000 kcal per day per family member, will be provided to 40,000 refugee and displaced persons to ensure their access to food and improve their nutritional status. PLWG (8,000 annually) will get a monthly voucher with a value of USD 22<sup>38</sup> restricted to a suggested food basket comprised of diversified food items that will cover 80–90 percent of PLWG caloric needs while providing them with essential nutrients needed during the pregnancy and lactation period. Over the duration of the CSP, livelihood support through vocational skills training and grants will benefit 18,000 women and girls and 12,000 men and boys from refugee and displaced populations, as well as host communities, including those not assisted through general food assistance. Livelihood activities will include working with the Government and private sector to develop employment opportunities and product-marketing channels, especially for women and young people. Participants will receive conditional cash transfers of USD 121 per household for attending training sessions.
  84. Strategic outcome 3 will support 100,000 PLW and their children through conditional value vouchers totalling USD 10 per person per month. In order to ensure the future sustainability of this intervention, the composition of the nutritious food basket was determined in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Population and the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trading based on a list of subsidized food items available in subsidy outlets. The components and cost of the basket will be reviewed taking into consideration the results of the pilot '1,000 days' nutrition activity. By removing financial barriers, WFP will enable women, including PLW, to obtain nutritious foods from local subsidy-network retailers as a preventive measure against malnutrition for themselves and their infants and young children. Nutrition interventions in partnership with key stakeholders will benefit a further 20,000 households in urban and rural areas. They will include literacy education, nutrition awareness and capacity strengthening activities.
  85. Through strategic outcome 4, food assistance for assets activities will benefit 1,600 Bedouin households (4,400 men and boys and 3,600 women and girls) in frontier governorates. In Upper Egypt, WFP will target the poorest 500 villages, where 1 million smallholder farmers and their household members will benefit from livelihood diversification, market-access training, enhanced agricultural practices and other activities.

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<sup>38</sup> This calculation is based on the price of a set food basket designed to provide nutritious food to PLWG, with the items in the basket valued at market prices.

<b>TABLE 1: FOOD AND CASH-BASED TRANSFER BENEFICIARIES BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME AND ACTIVITY</b>				
<b>Strategic outcome</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Women/girls</b>	<b>Men/boys</b>	<b>Total</b>
1	Activity 1: School meals (in-school snacks for schoolchildren and take-home entitlements for community schoolchildren and their families)	635 000	465 000	<b>1 100 000</b>
	Activity 2: Livelihoods (adolescents and urban households receiving CBTs for participation in training)	72 000	48 000	<b>120 000</b>
2	Activity 3: Support to refugees, displaced populations and host communities (General food assistance for refugees, CBTs for PLWG and CBTs for participation in livelihood activities)	94 975	50 025	<b>145 000</b>
3	Activity 4: Nutrition support (CBTs for PLW)	100 000	-	<b>100 000</b>
4	Activity 5: Food assistance activities (in-kind food to Bedouins)	3 600	4 400	<b>8 000</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>905 575</b>	<b>567 425</b>	<b>1 473 000</b>

\* Totals exclude overlaps in beneficiaries benefiting from more than one activity (e.g., community schoolchildren benefiting from in-school snacks and take-home entitlements).

## **4.2 Transfers**

### ***Food and cash-based transfers***

86. WFP procures food from local producers, including fortified in-school snacks provided for school meals activities and in-kind rice and oil for school meals monthly entitlements. Under strategic outcome 4, in-kind food assistance will be provided in the form of fortified vegetable oil and wheat flour delivered on a quarterly basis to Bedouin communities in return for their participation in asset-creation and individual capacity strengthening activities.
87. CBTs have increasingly become the modality of choice for beneficiaries given their flexibility and the resilience of Egyptian markets, allowing beneficiaries access to a diversified food basket. For take-home entitlements under strategic outcome 1, value vouchers (USD 10 per family per month) will be used in lieu of in-kind assistance, injecting cash into the local economy and markets. In the previous country programme 20 percent of take-home entitlements were provided as CBTs; in line with the recommendations resulting from a 2016 evaluation of the country programme this has been increased to 60 percent. Value vouchers under strategic outcome 1 may be redeemed at small retail shops. Participating shops are selected based on the assessment of shop capacity, geographic coverage, availability of food items and beneficiary preferences. Efforts are made to include women retailers in the roster and give them an equal opportunity to improve their incomes by providing retail services to WFP beneficiaries.
88. Since most of the refugees, displaced people and host communities to be assisted under strategic outcome 2 are found in urban areas, the assistance under this outcome will be provided in the form of value vouchers that can be redeemed in large supermarket chains. Electronic vouchers provided to Syrian refugees have been shown to contribute positively to their safety and security by eliminating long queues and frequent travel to receive assistance. Value vouchers are similarly provided through strategic outcome 3 to PLW,



<b>TABLE 3: TOTAL FOOD/CASH-BASED TRANSFER REQUIREMENTS AND VALUE</b>		
<b>Food type/CBT</b>	<b>Total (mt)</b>	<b>Total (USD)</b>
Cereals	29 600	13 027 582
Pulses	-	-
Oil and fats	2 716	3 445 545
Mixed and blended foods	34 272	69 296 840
Other	-	-
<b>Total (food)</b>	<b>66 588</b>	<b>85 769 967</b>
CBTs		198 934 320
<b>Total (food and CBT value)</b>	<b>66 588</b>	<b>284 704 287</b>

### **Capacity strengthening including South–South cooperation**

90. This CSP is focused on strengthening the capacity of institutions important for food security and nutrition in Egypt. Strategic outcome 5 is dedicated to strengthening capacity at the local and national levels by enhancing evidence, systems and policies. Activity 7 is dedicated to sharing knowledge between Egypt and other countries of the global South, promoting South–South and triangular cooperation and facilitating the sharing of experience, knowledge, skills and best practices towards the achievement of zero hunger. WFP's global role with regard to South–South and triangular cooperation is evolving in the areas of strengthening country capacities, harnessing additional funding sources and inspiring innovation. WFP will aim to advance mutually beneficial partnerships among Egypt, neighbouring countries, other interested states and African multilateral organizations such as the New Partnership for Africa's Development and the African Union Commission and to complement the work of the Egyptian Agency of Partnership for Development.

### **4.3 Supply chain**

91. Fluctuations in food prices due to high inflation and continued market and economic reforms are the greatest supply chain challenges faced in Egypt. WFP will mitigate these risks by purchasing food on a “delivered at place” basis. To mitigate the risk of fluctuating prices, secure stocks and reduce lead-times, WFP will establish long-term flexible contracts and pre-position food at partners' warehouses. These risks will also be mitigated by shifting the delivery modality from food to CBTs since food is readily available in markets. WFP will carry out continuous retail assessments in target areas to determine the need for further improvements in the retailer supply chain.

92. The Government has prioritized improving institutional and operational capacity along the supply chains of its social protection, subsidy and national school meals programmes. WFP will support the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade in streamlining its food subsidy supply chains to increase efficiency, minimize food losses and reduce costs.

### **4.4 Country office capacity and profile**

93. In 2016, WFP began implementing a new staffing structure recommended as the result of a staffing structure review. WFP has established a strong national team with senior national officers leading each unit. For the implementation of this CSP, WFP has already assigned five national officers to lead the activities contributing to each strategic outcome.

94. Given the heightened vulnerability in Upper Egypt and that many activities under the CSP will be implemented in this area, WFP is exploring the establishment of a sub-office in Upper Egypt. This would better position WFP to provide support and liaise with local government officials and counterparts to maximize the chances of achieving its objectives.

#### **4.5 Partnerships**

95. WFP's most strategic partnership is with the Egyptian Government, which supports the resourcing and implementation of WFP's activities. A strong supporter of WFP's donor engagement, the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation oversees donor agreements, including the debt-swap programme with the German and Italian governments under outcomes 1 and 3. WFP has signed a number of agreements for collaboration with Government entities in Egypt, ensuring a shared strategic direction. Government partners include the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the Ministry of Health and Population, the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade and others. Notably, livelihood and nutrition activities will be partially resourced through Government partners.
96. WFP also sees its growing relationship with entities from the global South as an opportunity to strengthen South-South-based partnerships, including outreach to the Governments of China and the Republic of Korea, and Egypt-based private entities, particularly on activities related to supply chain optimization and linking smallholder farmers to markets. WFP aims to work closely with organizations representing the global South, such as the African Development Bank and the New Partnership for Africa's Development, with the aim of positioning its work in Egypt as an example for neighbouring countries.
97. Partner United Nations agencies include UNICEF, with which WFP has a formal collaboration agreement in areas such as child protection, nutrition and education for vulnerable groups, and FAO, with which WFP jointly leads the United Nations food security agenda in Egypt. Working with ILO to enhance policy dialogue on child labour, WFP will strengthen its partnerships with ILO, FAO and UNICEF; it will also intensify its collaboration with UNHCR, with which it works on migration issues. Further areas of collaboration will be identified with the International Organization for Migration, the World Health Organization, the United Nations Population Fund and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women.

### **5. Performance management and evaluation**

#### **5.1 Monitoring and evaluation arrangements**

98. WFP will ensure that a rigorous monitoring and evaluation system is in place. Process, output and outcome monitoring is conducted before, during and after distribution through WFP field-based monitors covering the targeted governorates. Gender-sensitive data at the field level will be collected through face-to-face interviews with various beneficiaries including schoolteachers, children, parents and PLW.
99. Outcome, output and process indicators will be collected, analysed and reported in cooperation with Government representatives. Joint monitoring activities will be conducted with the Government to ensure engagement, ownership, transparency and accountability. Semi-annual and quarterly gender-responsive monitoring reports will be developed and shared with various partners and stakeholders.
100. For activities targeting refugees, post-distribution food security outcome monitoring will be conducted quarterly through telephone surveys. The data compiled will be validated through focus-group discussions involving both men and women. Annual EVARs will analyse the vulnerability of Syrian refugees in Egypt and measure the impact of food assistance and livelihood interventions on their economic status and social cohesion.

101. Monitoring and evaluation capacity needs assessments and mapping will be conducted for cooperating and government partners to provide a basis for planning technical assistance within these partners' priority areas of intervention while ensuring ownership and sustainability.
102. In line with WFP's commitment to accountability to affected populations, regular consultations and information sharing will be a critical aspect of this CSP.<sup>39</sup> WFP will work to ensure that beneficiaries and community members report any issues they experience through a helpline that adheres to the WFP Guide to Personal Data Protection and Privacy. Priority will be given to protection- and safety-related feedback from vulnerable women, men, boys and girls.
103. WFP is committed to conducting a mid-term review in 2019 along with reviews and decentralized evaluations on gender, transfer modality and livelihoods. Lessons learned will inform programmatic actions and support the scale up of successful pilot activities. A centralized country portfolio evaluation is planned for 2021 in coordination with the regional bureau and WFP's Office of Evaluation.

## **5.2 Risk management**

### ***Programmatic***

104. The primary programmatic risk relates to ensuring funding that is adequate to sustain activities. Funding shortfalls will be mitigated by continuously working with the Government, donors and the international community, including the private sector. A resource mobilization strategy has been developed to explore various funding streams of existing donors, broaden the donor base – especially with regard to the private sector and foundations – and strengthen joint fundraising with other United Nations agencies.

### ***Contextual***

105. Egypt has been affected by the influx of refugees and migrants caused by political instability across the entire region. It is unclear whether the situation will improve or whether the number of refugees and migrants will change. WFP will maintain the capacity and flexibility to respond to any changes in the number of refugees and migrants. WFP will also engage with the Government and partners to monitor changes in order to ensure effective assistance.
106. The flotation of the Egyptian pound and subsequent fluctuations in commodity prices represent another contextual risk. To mitigate it, WFP will increasingly shift to CBTs since food is readily available in Egyptian markets and value vouchers can be adjusted to ensure purchasing power.

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<sup>39</sup> WFP disseminates information on nutrition, health and gender to beneficiaries and communities through awareness campaigns and sessions, flyers, leaflets and posters. There is also a feedback mechanism in place through NGOs and a hotline.

## 6. Resources for results

### 6.1 Country portfolio budget (USD)

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
<b>Cost category</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>	<b>Total</b>
Transfer value	38 803 240	78 457 064	72 087 374	73 567 355	74 458 708	37 543 ,656	<b>374 917 397</b>
Transfer costs	1 849 615	3 580 549	3 607 025	3 634 296	3 633 635	1 844 233	<b>18 149 354</b>
Implementation costs	1 753 025	3 497 283	3 236 942	3 320 755	3 394 599	1 805 732	<b>17 008 335</b>
Adjusted direct support costs	1 502 157	3 108 441	3 157 393	3 519 992	3 286 290	1 680 168	<b>16 254 442</b>
WFP direct costs	43 908 037	88 643 337	82 088 734	84 042 399	84 773 232	42 873 790	<b>426 329 528</b>
Indirect support costs (ISC)	2 854 022	5 761 817	5 335 768	5 462 756	5 510 260	2 786 796	<b>27 711 419</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 762 059</b>	<b>94 405 154</b>	<b>87 424 501</b>	<b>89 505 154</b>	<b>90 283 492</b>	<b>45 660 586</b>	<b>454 040 947</b>

### 6.2 Resourcing outlook

107. The resourcing outlook is based on experience implementing the current country programme, the regional emergency operation and the protracted relief and recovery operation. Forecasting for this CSP will emphasize building on the long-term support that WFP has received from key donors and private-sector partners, while expanding the donor base and diversifying the funding streams of existing donors. Funding for the previous country programme came from diverse sources including the private sector, foundations, funds and government donors such as Canada, the European Union, Germany, Italy and the United States of America. The European Union currently provides the largest portion of funding for current activities that under the CSP will fall under strategic outcome 1. The Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation has expressed a commitment to supporting WFP in its resource mobilization efforts, which is a vital demonstration of support for the CSP.
108. WFP has also held discussions with representatives of existing and potential donors in Egypt, resulting in donor expressions of interest to support the CSP. These resource mobilization efforts are being optimized through coordination with the WFP regional bureau in Cairo, WFP headquarters and WFP country offices in donor countries. Fundraising for strategic outcome 2 is benefiting from a coordinated regional resource mobilization effort supporting the Syria+5 intervention. In line with WFP's gender policy, 15 percent of project funds will be committed to gender equality activities.

### 6.3 Resource mobilization strategy

109. A resource mobilization strategy has been developed with a three-pronged approach, leveraging WFP's strong relationship with the Government of Egypt. WFP is working with Government entities such as the Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, the Ministry of Social Solidarity, the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade and the Ministry of Health and Population to forge solid relationships through trilateral projects such as a multi-year school meals project with the Government and the European Union. WFP has also worked with the Government in debt-for-development swaps, which further cultivate tripartite relationships. From this Government-supported position, WFP's approach will entail:
- cultivating and maintaining relationships with existing government partners including Canada, the European Union, Germany, Italy and the United States and private-sector entities such as Vodafone and PepsiCo while re-engaging with past donors;
  - reaching out to new donors whose interests align with WFP's work in Egypt, such as China, Gulf States and private foundations, building relationships and identifying mutual synergies; and
  - taking a South-South cooperation approach to mobilizing resources in tandem with the Government and organizations focused on the global South such as the African Development Bank.
110. WFP is exploring diverse funding streams of traditional humanitarian donors to Egypt such as Japan and the Nordic countries with the aim of engaging them in a broader manner. It is also pursuing pooled and thematic funding streams such as the Green Climate Fund and the Adaptation Fund. WFP will continue to seek synergies with multilateral entities and development banks such as the World Bank, in addition to expanding resources contributed from the Government towards capacity strengthening and other activities.

**ANNEX I****LOGICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EGYPT COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN (2018–2023)**

**Strategic Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger**

**Strategic Objective 1: End hunger by protecting access to food**

**Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food**

**Strategic outcome 1: Food-insecure and most vulnerable children and families in targeted areas of Egypt have access to food all year round**

Outcome category:  
Maintained/enhanced individual  
and household access to adequate  
food

Focus area: root causes

Assumptions:

WFP sustain good relations with MOE MOSS and align its programme plans to national plans

**Outcome indicators**

Attendance rate

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

Enrolment rate

Food Consumption Score

Food Expenditure Share

Retention rate

## Activities and outputs

### **2. Provide livelihood and capacity strengthening activities for urban and rural communities, especially adolescent youth (Individual capacity strengthening activities)**

Adolescents in targeted urban and rural communities benefit from food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot capacity strengthening activities to improve their employability and income opportunities and thus their food security (A: Resources transferred)

Adolescents in targeted urban and rural communities benefit from food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot capacity strengthening activities to improve their employability and income opportunities and thus their food security (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Targeted households of community schools students, particularly women in those households, receive livelihood support that improves their access to food. (A: Resources transferred)

Targeted households of community schools students, particularly women in those households, receive livelihood support that improves their access to food. (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Targeted urban households benefit from food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot livelihood-diversification and capacity strengthening activities to improve their access to food (A: Resources transferred)

Targeted urban households benefit from food assistance conditional upon their active participation in pilot livelihood-diversification and capacity strengthening activities to improve their access to food (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

### **1. Support and complement the Government's social protection programmes to ensure that the food and nutritional needs of school children are met (School meal activities)**

Schoolchildren benefit from a universal-access school meals programme contributing to the satisfaction of their basic food needs (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

School children benefit from physically upgraded schools and enhanced educational services (L: Infrastructure and equipment investments supported)

School children receive nutritious snacks every day they attend school to encourage attendance and complement their basic nutrition needs (A: Resources transferred)

Targeted schoolchildren and their family members receive conditional monthly entitlements to meet their basic food needs and maintain enrolment and attendance rates, especially for girls (A: Resources transferred)

**Strategic outcome 2: Food insecure refugees, displaced populations and host communities in Egypt have access to adequate food all year round**

Outcome category:  
Maintained/enhanced individual  
and household access to adequate  
food

Focus area: crisis response

Assumptions:

Syrians and other refugees are still influxing in Egypt. WFP is organizing its activities with other UN agencies (such as UNHCR.)

**Outcome indicators**

Consumption-based Coping Strategy Index (Average)

Food Consumption Score

Food Expenditure Share

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

**Activities and outputs**

**3. Provide refugees, displaced populations and host communities with food and nutrition assistance and activities that build resilience (Unconditional resource transfers to support access to food)**

Pregnant and lactating women and girls, and their children 6–23 months from refugee and displaced populations, and host communities receive food assistance in order to meet their basic nutritional needs (A: Resources transferred)

Targeted refugees and displaced populations receive food assistance to meet their basic food needs (A: Resources transferred)

Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities to improve their resilience (A: Resources transferred)

Targeted refugees, displaced populations and host communities receive conditional assistance for participation in livelihood and income diversification activities to improve their resilience (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

## **Strategic Objective 2: Improve nutrition**

### **Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition**

#### **Strategic outcome 3: Targeted populations in Egypt have improved nutritional status by 2030**

Outcome category: Improved consumption of high-quality, nutrient-dense foods among targeted individuals

Focus area: root causes

#### Assumptions:

WFP is sustaining good relationships with MOHP and other counter parts

#### **Outcome indicators**

Minimum Dietary Diversity – Women

Proportion of children 6–23 months of age who receive a minimum acceptable diet

Proportion of eligible population that participates in programme (coverage)

#### **Activities and outputs**

**4. 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 (Malnutrition prevention activities)**

Pregnant and lactating women and children aged 6–23 months receive conditional food assistance and benefit from essential maternal and child health services to meet their basic nutritional needs (A: Resources transferred)

Targeted communities benefit from literacy education and social and behaviour change communications to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Targeted communities benefit from literacy education and social and behaviour change communications to reinforce positive behavioural change for better nutrition (E: Advocacy and education provided)

### **Strategic Objective 3: Achieve food security**

#### **Strategic Result 4: Food systems are sustainable**

#### **Strategic outcome 4: Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities in targeted governorates of Egypt have resilient livelihoods by 2030**

Outcome category: Improved household adaptation and resilience to climate and other shocks

Focus area: resilience building

#### Assumptions:

WFP continues to have access to the targeted communities especially in remote areas.

#### **Outcome indicators**

Proportion of targeted communities where there is evidence of improved capacity to manage climate shocks and risks

Proportion of the population in targeted communities reporting benefits from an enhanced livelihoods asset base

## Activities and outputs

### **5. 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 (Climate adaptation and risk management activities)**

Bedouin communities receive food assistance to create or rehabilitate assets to improve their livelihoods (A: Resources transferred)

Bedouin communities receive food assistance to create or rehabilitate assets to improve their livelihoods (D: Assets created)

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 (SDG 13) (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Vulnerable smallholder farmer and Bedouin communities benefit from livelihood diversification activities to improve their incomes and food security (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

## **Strategic Goal 2: Partner to support implementation of the SDGs**

### **Strategic Objective 4: Support SDG implementation**

#### **Strategic Result 5: Countries have strengthened capacity to implement the SDGs**

#### **Strategic outcome 5: The Government of Egypt has enhanced capacity to target and assist vulnerable populations and share its experience with selected countries to achieve Zero Hunger by 2030**

Outcome category: Enhanced capacities of public- and private-sector institutions and systems, including local responders, to identify, target and assist food-insecure and nutritionally vulnerable populations

Focus area: root causes

#### Assumptions:

WFP is aligning its plans with the Government's plans, to complement its activities and cover the gaps, and build its working plan depending on the national needs.

#### **Outcome indicators**

Zero Hunger Capacity Scorecard

#### **Activities and outputs**

#### **7. Facilitate regional and international knowledge and technology exchange among countries to achieve common development goals (Institutional capacity strengthening activities)**

Egypt and selected countries benefit from the regional and global exchange of experience and knowledge aimed at achieving zero hunger (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Targeted communities benefit from innovative school-supported activities that protect access to food and enhance resilience to socioeconomic and climate shocks (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

#### **6. Provide institutional capacity strengthening to the Government and develop innovative solutions to enhance social protection and resilience-building programmes and systems (Institutional capacity strengthening activities)**

The Government benefits from improved supply chain systems for basic food commodities. (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

Government capacity in fortification of key commodities is strengthened. (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

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 (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

The Government is better prepared to respond to shocks affecting food security through integrated information and decision support systems (C: Capacity development and technical support provided)

**Goal 1: Support countries to achieve zero hunger****C.1: Affected populations are able to hold WFP and partners accountable for meeting their hunger needs in a manner that reflects their views and preferences****Cross-cutting indicators**

C.1.1: Proportion of assisted people informed about the programme (who is included, what people will receive, length of assistance)

**C.2. Affected populations are able to benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that ensures and promotes their safety, dignity and integrity****CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS**

C.2.1: Proportion of targeted people accessing assistance without protection challenges

**C.3. Improved gender equality and women's empowerment among WFP-assisted population****CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS**

C.3.1: Proportion of households where women, men, or both women and men make decisions on the use of food/cash/vouchers, disaggregated by transfer modality

C.3.2: Proportion of food assistance decision-making entity – committees, boards, teams, etc. – members who are women

C.3.3: Type of transfer (food, cash, voucher, no compensation) received by participants in WFP activities, disaggregated by sex and type of activity

**C.4. Targeted communities benefit from WFP programmes in a manner that does not harm the environment****CROSS-CUTTING INDICATORS**

C.4.1: Proportion of activities for which environmental risks have been screened and, as required, mitigation actions identified

## ANNEX II

COUNTRY STRATEGIC PLAN INDICATIVE ANNUAL BUDGET REQUIREMENT (USD)							
Strategic outcome	Year 1 2018	Year 2 2019	Year 3 2020	Year 4 2021	Year 5 2022	Year 6 2023	Total
1	16 059 268	33 311 715	35 451 927	37 204 611	38 101 013	19 157 867	<b>179 286 401</b>
2	14 462 092	28 522 102	18 993 670	19 082 405	19 018 286	9 790 728	<b>109 869 282</b>
3	8 436 548	17 018 003	16 856 991	16 934 754	16 897 877	8 520 674	<b>84 664 848</b>
4	6 592 179	13 237 134	13 300 423	13 365 066	13 339 411	6 693 090	<b>66 527 303</b>
5	1 211 973	2 316 199	2 821 490	2 918 320	2 926 904	1 498 227	<b>13 693 113</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>46 762 059</b>	<b>94 405 154</b>	<b>87 424 501</b>	<b>89 505 154</b>	<b>90 283 492</b>	<b>45 660 586</b>	<b>454 040 947</b>

INDICATIVE COST BREAKDOWN BY STRATEGIC OUTCOME (USD)						
	Strategic Result 1, SDG 2.1	Strategic Result 1, SDG 2.1	Strategic Result 2, SDG 2.2	Strategic Result 4, SDG 2.4	Strategic Result 5, SDG 17.9	Total
	Strategic outcome 1	Strategic outcome 2	Strategic outcome 3	Strategic outcome 4	Strategic outcome 5	
Transfer	154 211 205	94 691 762	73 953 897	58 174 139	12 035 748	<b>393 066 751</b>
Implementation	7 684 773	4 579 220	2 508 847	1 907 395	328 100	<b>17 008 335</b>
Adjusted direct support costs (%)	6 448 060	3 892 663	3 034 766	2 385 417	493 535	<b>16 254 442</b>
Subtotal	168 344 038	103 163 645	79 497 509	62 466 951	12 857 383	<b>426 329 528</b>
Indirect support costs (6.5%)	10 942 362	6 705 637	5 167 338	4 060 352	835 730	<b>27 711 419</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>179 286 401</b>	<b>109 869 282</b>	<b>84 664 848</b>	<b>66 527 303</b>	<b>13 693 113</b>	<b>454 040 947</b>

<b>COUNTRY PORTFOLIO BUDGET - COST BREAKDOWN BY ACTIVITY (USD)</b>								
<b>Activity</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>Total</b>
Transfer value	133 769 467	7 350 539	91 545 359	72 130 107	58 086 178	7 846 958	4 188 790	<b>374 917 397</b>
Transfer costs	12 842 895	248 305	3 146 403	1 823 790	87 961	-	-	<b>18 149 354</b>
Total transfer	146 612 361	7 598 844	94 691 762	73 953 897	58 174 139	7 846 958	4 188 790	<b>393 066 751</b>
Implementation costs	7 269 647	415 126	4 579 220	2 508 847	1 907 395	224 300	103 800	<b>17 008 335</b>
Implementation % vs total transfer	5	5	5	3	3	3	2	<b>4</b>
Adjusted direct support costs	6 123 705	324 355	3 892 663	3 034 766	2 385 417	322 332	171 204	<b>16 254 442</b>
Adjusted direct support costs % vs total transfer and implementation costs								<b>96</b>
WFP direct costs	160 005 714	8 338 325	103 163 645	79 497 509	62 466 951	8 393 590	4 463 793	<b>426 329 528</b>
Indirect support costs	10 400 371	541 991	6 705 637	5 167 338	4 060 352	545 583	290 147	<b>27 711 419</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>170 406 085</b>	<b>8 880 316</b>	<b>109 869 282</b>	<b>84 664 848</b>	<b>66 527 303</b>	<b>8 939 173</b>	<b>4 753 940</b>	<b>454 040 947</b>

## Acronyms used in the document

3RP	Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CBT	cash-based transfer
CSP	country strategic plan
EVAR	Egyptian Vulnerability Assessment for Refugees
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GDP	gross domestic product
HIECS	Household Incomes, Expenditure and Consumption Survey
ILO	International Labour Organization
NGO	non-governmental organization
PLW	pregnant and lactating women
PLWG	pregnant and lactating women and girls
SBCC	social and behaviour change communications
SDG	Sustainable Development Goal
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNPDF	United Nations partnership development framework for 2018–2022