



World Food
Programme
50 YEARS
— IN EGYPT —



SAVING LIVES. CHANGING LIVES.

March 2020

SDG 2 Zero Hunger

Egypt continues to align its strategies with the goal that aims to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030

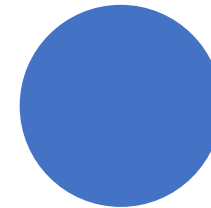
making sure all people – especially children – have access to sufficient and nutritious food all year round.

This involves:

- ensuring food security
- promoting economic opportunities for youth
- improved nutritional values and awareness
- promoting sustainable agricultural practices: supporting small scale farmers and allowing equal access to land, technology and markets.
- cooperation to ensure investment in infrastructure and technology to improve agricultural productivity

- In spite of government commitment, challenges to ZERO hunger include:
 - Food Gap: Egypt has to import around 50-60% of its food
 - It is barely self-sufficient in fruit, vegetables, potatoes and eggs,
 - has to import:
 - 70 per cent of its needs in wheat and fava beans
 - 32 per cent of its sugar needs,
 - all its food oil, lentils and yellow corn feed needs,
 - 60 per cent of its needs of red meat, butter and powdered milk.

SD2-Zero Hunger



SDG2- Zero Hunger

Reliance on Food importation

Egypt number 1 wheat importer. In 2016, imported 12 million tons

Fourth largest yellow corn feed importer (8 million tons annually)

Seventh largest food oil importer (3 million tons per year).

This reliance on imports + an ever-growing population makes Egypt especially vulnerable to international price volatility and supply shocks.

Food Production CHALLENGES

Almost 90% of farmers areas of less than 0.4 hectares.

Limited access to:

- financial and technical support,
- knowhow of crop loss reduction, value addition techniques and market links

prone to external factors such as:

- Stressed resources- land and water
 - national per capita water share of 900 m³ per year
 - agriculture using 80 per cent of their water resources
 - furrow irrigation that uses an average of 50 m³/acre/day being the practiced means of irrigation-Energy implications
- land degradation
- sharp rises in prices of agricultural inputs,
- decline in prices of their produce,
- crop loss due to extreme weather events as well as longer- term climate change, among others.

Food Production CHALLENGES

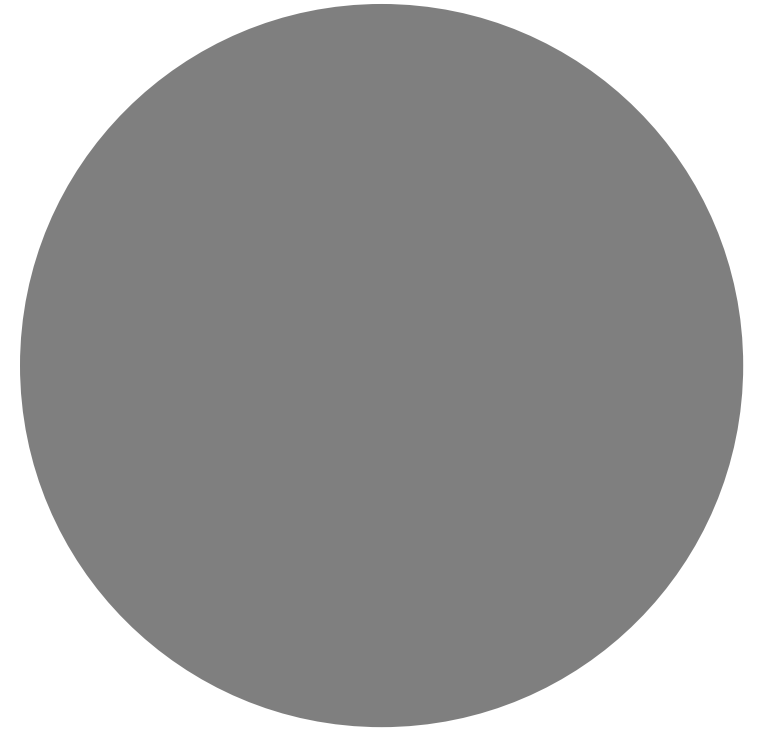


- Women: further restricted through conservative cultural norms and traditions that limits their participation and opportunities- particularly in UPPER Egypt

To enhance their productivity and safeguard their livelihoods against the different challenges they face, smallholders of Upper Egypt are increasingly having to over-exploit water and increase fertilizer usage.



Exacerbated challenges



WFP Strategic Plan (2017- 2021) Results Framework

SDG 2: Zero Hunger





WFP-GOE Interventions

- Community level mobilization and climate adaptation planning including baseline assessment- done in preparation of project document
 - techniques: awareness sessions, contests, theatre
- Establishment Climate information centers in NGOs
- Early Warning System 5 days & recommendations. Dissemination of information through local means + Smart phone application + SMS



Interventions.....continued

Building resilience in agricultural production

LAND CONSOLIDATION

- Introduction of heat tolerant varieties of common crops -
Introduction of chilling tolerate sugar cane variety
- Promotion of high income crops -
grow better in warmer climates, bring in additional income while conserving water
- changing sowing dates.
- New agricultural techniques to increase crop heat tolerance and productivity under heat stress, modified irrigation schedules, fertilization schedules

Interventions.....continued



Building resilience in agricultural production

- Intercropping to diversify and increase income (sorghum & cowpea fava beans & cane; maize and tomato; garlic and wheat) as a means of increasing resilience. 60% increase in income & resources efficiency
- Value addition to diversify and augment income sources: improved post harvest practices and small scale food processing (sun dried tomato + pomegranate deseeding)
- Use of agricultural waste – alternative fodder

Interventions.....continue

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Building resilience through livestock and poultry production.

- Establishment of community-level revolving loans schemes in local NGOs. (goats; honey bees; ducks; and rabbits)
- Vet services enhanced
- Training and ongoing technical assistance on animal nutrition will be given by trained governmental and community organizations.
- **Target women for gender balance**




Introduction and use
of water saving
irrigation and other
adaptation
techniques

realizing irrigation efficiency
through laser leveling of soil;
canal lining;

Demonstration fields set up

Establishment/strengthening
water users associations - for
sustainability in local NGO



Canal lining

- Local Ownership
 - Water users associations under local NGO
 - Increased efficiency- 25-30%
 - Owners participate
 - Much lower costs

Component 2:
Capacity building for
climate knowledge
and replication of
interventions under
component 1

- **Building capacity of government technical staff**
 - extension officers- soft skills + technical capacity building
 - replication of early warning systems and other project interventions in directorates
 - Presentations to senior governmental offices at central level
- **Documentation & sharing of Lessons learned and Best Practices**
 - Flyers, Brochures, documentary, (sample +pictures) 1-hour orientation package for ministers and 2-days training package for technical ministerial staff, organized visits. TV, radio and newspapers outreach & Harvest Days (explain) for replication
- **Integration of solutions into University & Secondary Schools curriculum**
 - Training of students: field days, case studies, summer training, on campus demonstration fields
 - Use of lessons learned in enriching teaching modules



Indicators of Success

Adoption by farmers within village + neighboring villages

Government adoption (National Adaptation Plan+ Climate information centers)

Request for phase 2 in Middle Egypt