Food Security in Egypt

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شكل رقم (3)
القوى والفواعل المحركة للأمن الغذائي

المدخلات (الأرض

التكنولوجيا البيولوجية

النقل والتخزين

التعبئة والتغليف

أمان الغذاء

 التعاون الإقليمي

الاستهلاك

الدعم

عدد السكان

الدم

التنسق والتسويق

المساعدة الغذائية

المشاعر المستفيدة

الاستثمارات الزراعية

السياسات

الدعم

التعزيز والتحرير

الحوافز
CURRENT STATE OF FOOD SECURITY
13.7 million Egyptians (17 % population) suffered from food insecurity
Food insecurity has been rising as a result of rising poverty coupled with the effects of the food price spike of 2008. Pockets of poverty and food insecurity have emerged in urban areas, where poverty increased by nearly 40%.
Stunting in children under five years of age reached 31% in 2011. Stunting, reflecting chronic malnutrition is irreversible and stops children reaching their full physical and mental potential.

Source: Authors’ calculations based on 2010/2011 HIECS
The ration card system also suffers from poor and limited targeting; it covers close to 68% of the population, but excludes 19% of the most vulnerable households.
POLICY-LEVEL LEGEND
The overall objective of the policy is to guarantee universal **availability** and **accessibility** to adequate **high quality, safe food** and **promote health dietary practices** for prevention and control of nutritional disorders.


- The strategy elaborates an overarching development framework addressing physical resources, human development resources and governance issues, including various administrative institutional and legislative reforms.

- Within the SDS wide ranging investment framework are key policy areas that are linked to food security.
the CPF is a framework for the FAO and Government of Egypt’s agricultural development that aims to promote sustainable use of natural resources, enhancing the productivity of land and water, contributing to food security by safeguarding the production of strategic commodities, improving conditions for agricultural investment and improving livelihoods of rural households.

The main goals of the SADS are as follows:

- Increase the competitiveness of many agricultural products in international markets,
- Improve the economic statuses of the farmers,
- Improve water resources, infrastructure, sanitation and human resources.
This vision targets the current status of resources, especially those linked to water. It analyses the strengths and weaknesses of the sector of water resources.
## Food Security Analytical Matrix

### Policies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Availability</th>
<th>Domestic Production</th>
<th>Short</th>
<th>Long</th>
<th>Micro</th>
<th>Macro</th>
<th>Public</th>
<th>Private</th>
<th>Fragmented</th>
<th>Complete</th>
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<td>Utilization</td>
<td>Diets and Nutrition</td>
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<td>Capacity Building in Food Security</td>
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<td>Emergencies and Crises</td>
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<td>Stability</td>
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POLICY-LEVEL ANALYSIS
National Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy (NFNPS) 2007-2017

The NFNPS enhances food access through food utilization, nutrition improvement. The NFNPS targets institutional development through capacity building.


The SDS targets food availability through domestic production, access through subsidies, entitlements and utilization through nutrition as well as infrastructure development.


The CPF outlines measures to improve food availability through agricultural development and access through livelihood targeted policies as well as a food security monitoring policy that aims to improve food stability.
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PROGRAM-LEVEL LEGEND
Government Social Protection and Safety net-Programs (from secondary sources):

- **Takaful Program**: offers conditional cash transfer for families that suffer from extreme poverty and have children in school or children who need health care (1 day to 18 years old).

- **Karama Program**: offers an unconditional and continuous cash transfer for those who suffer from extreme poverty and cannot work or produce.

- **Food Subsidy/food rationing**: Existing government policies for subsidizing of essential food commodities (such as oil, sugar and bread).
Strengthening Social Safety Net Project- WB and IMF Financed (2015-2016)

The project has three components:

- To finance the provisions to beneficiaries,
- To support the targeting and operation systems,
- To support technical assistance in project management, monitoring and evaluation.

Takafol and Karama are two programs that have been recently implemented as part of a conditional cash transfer program to help poor families and to provide the health and educational services to children.
Egypt Country Programme (2013-2017)-WFP

The WFP country program was designed to support the Government of Egypt in reaching the most vulnerable people more efficiently and effectively. It provided technical assistance to the government with a view to eventually hand-over project activities.

The program consisted of four components;

(i) enable national institutions to monitor and respond to food-security risks.

(ii) enhanced access to pre-primary and primary education, and combatted child labor through food assistance for selected schools in Egypt.

(iii) enhanced the resilience of vulnerable groups to climate change and market fluctuations, and helped reduce agricultural losses.

(iv) strengthen national capacity to prevent chronic malnutrition among vulnerable populations. WFP worked closely with the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Supply and Internal Trade, in an attempt to revive a stalled food fortification program.
# Food Security Analytical Matrix

## Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Funding</th>
<th>Monitoring</th>
<th>Achievements</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Local</td>
<td>National</td>
<td>Local Pri/Pub</td>
<td>International</td>
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<td>Agricultural Development</td>
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<td>Overseas Investments</td>
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<td>International Cooperation and Trade</td>
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<td>Capacity Building</td>
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<td>Infrastructure and Resources</td>
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<td>Strategic Reserves</td>
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<td>Early Warning System- Markets and Droughts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food Security Monitoring Program</td>
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</table>
PROGRAM-LEVEL ANALYSIS
The SSN projects only address food access through cash-transfers and subsidies and do not address food availability or utilization.

**Egypt Country Programme (2013-2017)-WFP**

The WFP-CP addresses most parameters of food security including, **food availability** through agricultural development activities, **access** through safety net initiatives, **utilization** through various nutrition enhancement programs, **capacity building** through technical assistance and institutional support and **stability** through early warning systems and food security monitoring.
# Food Security Analytical Matrix

## Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Acronym of Institution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agricultural Development</td>
<td>FAO, WFP, MALR, MoWRI, PBDAC, ARC</td>
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<tr>
<td>Overseas Investments</td>
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<tr>
<td>International Cooperation and Trade</td>
<td>MoIC, ENCC, MoIT, MoP</td>
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<tr>
<td>Investment Programs in Food Security</td>
<td>WFP, GoE</td>
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<tr>
<td>Social Safety Nets</td>
<td>MoSS, MoSA, WB, IMF</td>
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<td>Price Control/Subsidies</td>
<td>GoE*, MoF, CBE</td>
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<td>Diets and Nutrition</td>
<td>MoE, MoH, NNI, WFP, WHO</td>
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<td>Infrastructure and Resources</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategic Reserves</td>
<td>WFP, CAPMAS, FAO</td>
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<tr>
<td>Early Warning System- Markets and Droughts</td>
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<tr>
<td>Infrastructure</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Institution Abbreviations

- IMF—International Monetary Fund
- WB—World Bank
- WFP—World Food Program
- WHO—World Health Organization
- FAO—Food and Agriculture Organization
- GoE—Government of Egypt
- MoP—Ministry of Planning
- MoIT—Ministry of Industry and Trade
- MoF—Ministry of Finance
- CBE—Central Bank of Egypt
- ENNC—Egyptian National Competiveness Council
• MALR—Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
• NNI—National Nutrition Institute
• MoH—Ministry of Health
• PBDAC—Principal Bank for the Development of Agricultural Credit
• MoSS—Ministry of Social Solidarity
• MoSA—Ministry of Social Affairs
• MoIC—Ministry of International Cooperation
• MoE—Ministry of Education
• MoHUD—Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
• MLD—Ministry of Local Development
• MoWRI—Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
• CAPMAS—Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
• FSA—Food Safety Agency
• ARC—Agricultural Research Center
• EEAA—Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency