



Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region- Phase II

Inception Report

October 2021

List of acronyms

AF	Adaptation Fund
CDA	Community Development Association
EE	Executing Entity
EEAA	Environmental Affairs Department
EMA	Egyptian Metrological Authority (EMA)
MALR	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
WFP	World Food Programme

1. Introduction

1.1 Objective of the report

The inception of the project “Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region- Phase II” follows the project approval by the Adaptation Fund (AF) on September 23, 2020 and was conducted per the requirements of the AF. The project will be implemented for three years from its inception date (from September 2021 to August 2024) with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) as an Executing Entity (EE) responsible for the implementation of activities at the field level in accordance with the agreed project document and annual work plan and budget.

The World Food Programme (WFP) is the AF Multilateral Implementing Entity of the project. At the national level, the project is being coordinated through support of the WFP Country Office. Additional technical support is being provided as required by the WFP Regional Bureau in Cairo, and WFP Headquarters in Rome, Italy.

This report aims to document the formal launching of the project by WFP, the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and their partners. The launch of this project went through a series of discussions and meetings with key stakeholders which started in May 2021. The discussions involved going through the main lessons learned from phase I reviewing national priorities to ensure the complementary and resources leveraging, as well as renewing and confirming ownership and commitments for the implementation of phase II. These series of discussions culminated in a final step for the launch of the project which was a virtual inception workshop held on the 20th of September 2021 with the main stakeholders.

The Adaptation Fund project phase II will have two components as follows:

Component 1: Adaptation to climate change through technology development and transfer

- Building resilience in agricultural production
- Establishment of a climate and food security monitoring system
- Introduction of tested and proven heat tolerant varieties of common crops
- Building soft skills to build resilience in the face of weather variability
- Value addition in agriculture and intercropping to diversify and increase income
- Building resilience through livestock and poultry production
- Introduction of heat tolerant varieties through revolving funds.
- Providing vet services, training and technical assistance on animal nutrition given by trained governmental and community organizations
- Transferring knowledge and lessons learned through farm-to-farm exchanges.
- Introduction and use of water saving irrigation
- Introduction of dripping and sprinkler irrigation systems
- Using solar energy for pumping water
- Managing water resources by farmers

Component 2: Capacity building for climate knowledge and adaptation replication

- Training for enhancing capacity building of government technical staff.
- Sharing and documenting the lessons learned and best practices
- Integrating of climate adaptation solutions into the curriculum of the universities and technical schools.

1.2 Background to the project

Egypt is one of the world's most vulnerable countries to the potential impacts of climate change, especially in Upper Egypt (including Southern and Middle Egypt). For this reason, WFP and the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation have designed a project that addresses climate change adaptation in the most vulnerable areas of Upper Egypt. The First phase of the project which started in 2013 was successfully completed in 2020 with total cost USD 6.9 million and has been followed by a proposal for a second phase totaling USD 3 million.

1.3 Target areas determination

Building on the success of the first phase and its lessons learned, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation MALR, in close coordination with WFP are now launching Phase II. Through this phase, interventions will further extend climate resilience among vulnerable smallholders' communities in Southern Egypt.

The project will replicate interventions that have proven successful in the first phase in building climate resilience in 15 new villages throughout 5 governorates of Southern Egypt: Assuit, Sohag, Qena, Luxor and Aswan and implementing new innovative activities in villages supported during the previous phase.

1.4 Project Objectives

The project will help vulnerable communities to increase their adaptive capacity by promoting solutions to 1) increase productivity of their staple crops such as wheat and sorghum; 2) diversify their production through intercropping, animal and fish production and agro-processing; 3) increase production through protected agriculture; 4) support the management of their water resources through low-cost water saving techniques and 5) reduce loss in extreme weather events through early warning. The project will also build institutional capacities of the diversified stakeholders engaged in climate resilience building to upscale and sustain the different solutions introduced by the project.

The project's overall objective is to build resilience of Southern Egypt farming communities in the face of climate change and variability risks to food security.

2. Inception Workshop Methodology and Process

To inaugurate the project, MALR in collaboration with WFP organized virtual inception workshop with project stakeholders (local community members) on 20th September 2021. The workshop was held virtually, due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions, with participation and attendance of the stakeholder partners and representatives of Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) Ministry of Environment (EEAA) Ministry of Social Solidarity, Egyptian Metrological Authority (EMA) in different governorates and partner community development association (CDA's)

2.1 Inception workshop objectives

A virtual inception workshop was held on 20th September 2021 with key stakeholders (List of participants is presented in annex 5), with the objective of formally launching the implementation of the project. A workplan for the first year of implementation has been shared and discussed with all the relevant stakeholders, including the activities, roles, and responsibilities during the implementation of phase II with the timeline of each activity. The agenda of the inception workshop is presented in annex 4.

2.2 Methodology and Approaches

Preparatory meetings: A series of meetings were held between WFP, MALR, EEAA and the CDA's. The meetings discussed phase I of the project, the success stories, and the lessons learned. These meetings were held between 7th-9th of June 2021.

1. **Consultation meeting** on the 7th of June 2021, series of presentations among the ministries and WFP were held in Luxor to discuss the success stories in the AF project phase I (the agenda annex 1 and list of presentations are presented in annex 2.
2. **Community working groups meeting:** on 8th of June 2021 total of 25 of participants from 5 governorates and different ministries shared their outcomes and lesson learned from phase I project. The workshops drew participation community development association CDA's of various community structures, including traditional leaders, as well as youth, women, business and farmer representatives.
3. **Follow up consultation meetings:** WFP collaborated with EMA to expand the partnership and exchange the knowledge and the information needed in terms of the early warning system data and also update the early warning application on tablets and devices. WFP also had meetings with the ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation to provide updated data on the land fragmentation in the target governorates and to understand the ongoing government activities for the benefit of small holder farmers to maximize synergy and capitalize on the Ministry efforts.

4. **Consultation meeting with coordinators of Hayah Kareema presidential initiative:** Hayah Kareema (HK) is a national initiative endorsed by H.E President Abdel Fattah Al-Sisi, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on January 2nd, 2020. It is a multi-faceted and integrated initiative in its features that aims for immediate and urgent intervention to honor Egyptian citizens and keep their dignity and their rights to have a decent life. In preparation for the inception workshop, a team from WFP met with the coordinators of Hayah Kareema in Aswan governorate to discuss possible ways of synergy and coordination with initiative activities. The project activities were discussed with the HK teams who acknowledged the complementarity element with the initiative activities and ensured their support to activities as needed.

Inception workshop:

A visual PowerPoint presentation through Teams and focus group discussions were held describing the 1-year workplan includes all the activities and the timeline of each activity.

3. Preparatory Meeting Outcomes

Villages and CDA'S' selection: For identification of project locations, and with climate being the main selection criteria, all agro-climatology parameters- namely minimum and maximum temperatures, wind speed, relative humidity, and evapotranspiration for the 5 governorates of the Southern region were analyzed as a first step. The analysis concluded that each of the five governorates has its own climatic characteristic and it was thus decided that to effectively generate adaptation lessons for the entire zone, the project is to work in all the five governorates. As the governorate is the lowest administrative unit for which climate indicators can be applied, socio-economic and food security vulnerability was used to fine-tune selection of locations at a sub-governorate level namely for selection of districts, then villages within districts, which would be models to pursue by neighboring villages. Field visits such as **Dabeya and Rayayna villages** which are considered as villages of 114 communities where WFP helps smallholders to minimize their crop losses and to increase their yields through land consolidation, improved agriculture and irrigation techniques, use of clean energy for water pumping, use of better seed varieties and use of machinery.

Criteria for selection included accessibility, security, willingness and capacity of the local community, and the presence of competent service providers with whom the project can partner in implementation and sustainability. Selection criteria of new villages will be used as same as phase I. The CDA's and governorates representatives gathered in working groups to present their inputs and lesson learned from phase I and suggestions on how to improve in phase II in terms of the early warning centers, mobilization and planning, techniques of saving water, diversity of livelihoods (livestock), capacity building and awareness see (annex 3)

Table 1: Summary of working groups discussions (detailed in annex 3)

Governorate	Discussions
Sohag	<p>The project starts with community planning through; workshops, etc.</p> <hr/> <p>Presenting project brief to appropriate stakeholders.</p> <hr/> <p>Establishing information and early warning centers, rationalization of water and promoting improvement of livestock. Therefore, the project will establish early warning system for loss reduction in the year 1 workplan.</p>
Aswan	<p>Mobilization and planning: the importance of involving the community and the target groups in planning and mobilization keeping in consideration the gender inclusion and the involvement of women during the periodic and foundational meetings. Awareness raising takes place through home visits and theatrical plays in local centers in villages, with focus on attracting volunteers from civil society organizations.</p> <hr/> <p>Climate Information and Early Warning Center: CDA'S requested to establish a specialized unit in the partner organization in Aswan.</p> <hr/> <p>Water saving techniques: using modern irrigation networks and applying the government's modality in using modern water-saving methods during irrigation.</p>
Governorate	Discussions
Qena	<p>Mobilization and planning: through meetings, attracting and involving volunteers, holding workshops, and using theatrical performances, with specific focus on unifying the content.</p> <hr/> <p>Climate Information and Early Warning Center: Forming climate information support centers within the community, providing trainings on the operation of climate information centers, spreading awareness of the importance of early warning within the agricultural community, and developing means of transferring information and knowledge to suit communities.</p>
Assiut	<p>Mobilization and planning: the importance of community mobilization through street theaters with a diversification of scientific materials and the need to train volunteers and associations on communication skills, forming teams of volunteers, allocating transportation allowances and developing awareness raising videos</p> <hr/> <p>Climate Information and Early Warning Center: Providing updated information on different crops, diversifying information with focus on developing and increasing the number of units, establishing follow-up and evaluation systems to monitor the use of early warning information.</p> <hr/> <p>Diversity of livelihoods (livestock): training women to achieve social and economic empowerment, including trainings on feasibility studies, managing small projects before obtaining projects, highlighting the importance of educating men about women's economic and social empowerment, addressing the livestock insurance system, and establishing marketing units for animal production products.</p>

Luxor	<p>Mobilization and planning: holding annual workshops at the governorate level and quarterly at the local level in addition to raising awareness of the target groups of farmers and women is needed. Home visits that can be replaced during COVID-19 period through smart community schools, with the need to mobilize volunteers, especially graduates of the Faculty of Agriculture.</p> <p>Climate Information and Early Warning Center: increasing its activation and dissemination to all farmers, linking it with information centers and working to make information available to all farmers.</p> <p>Techniques for saving water: Continuing the activity of water user associations, such as lining waterways, solar energy, pipes and drip irrigation, and linking it to the plan of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.</p>
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4. Inception Workshop Outcomes

Virtual inception workshop outcomes

Prior to the virtual inception workshop, consultation sessions had occurred in Luxor to discuss the success stories in the AF project phase I (see annex 3). Discussions of the inception workshop successfully took place among the participants on year 1 workplan activities with the timeline of the proposed components “Enhancing Resilience of Southern Egypt Communities” and “Building Institutional Capacity for Replication”. The stakeholders engaged in the discussions and there was a consensus on the proposed workplan.

Table 2 below presents participants specific substantive issues raised and recommendations made during the inception workshop:

Table 2: Governorates workshops issues and recommendations

Participants	Issue	Recommendation
MALR	<p>Frost issue During the discussion Dr. Aly Hozayn, the chairman of the Board of Directors of the Executive Authority for Comprehensive Development Projects raised the issue of the frost in few of southern Egypt governorates.</p>	<p>He recommended to give the priority in harvesting to the governorates that faces the frost such as (Assuit and Shoag) in December and January.</p>
Assiut	<p>Flooded irrigation system issue Uneven distribution of water to crops, little control of water supplied to crops, a lot of water is lost through evaporation and leveling of land is required which may be expensive. This issue has been observed in phase I project and it turns out it will have a huge loss amount of water.</p>	<p>Eng. Hoda Ismail representative of ministry of agriculture in Assuit governorate suggested to use techniques for saving water and developing watering systems is needed providing an integrated model using solar power plants and starting the drip irrigation model instead of using the flooded irrigation system.</p>

4.1.1 First year TA implementation plans

Annual work plans for the first year of project implementation were illustrated in the table below. This process was guided by providing and enabling the communities to be realistic in their plans and expectations

Component	Output	Activities	Year 1 workplan													
			Sep 21	Oct 21	Nov 21	Dec 21	Jan 22	Feb 22	Mar 22	Apr 22	May 22	June 22	Jul22	Aug22	Sep 22	Oct. 22
1.Enhancing Resilience of Southern Egypt Communities	1.1. Community level mobilization and climate adaptation planning	1.1.1 Inception and annual project workshops	█	█	█											
		1.1.2. Awareness raising sessions				█	█	█	█							
		1.1.3. Home visits. To maximize outreach,				█	█	█	█							
		1.1.4. Contests.						█	█	█						
		1.1.5 Deployment of Volunteers.						█	█	█						
	1.2. Establishment of early warning system for loss reduction	1.2.1 Establishing and equipping climate information centers in local partner NGOs (non-governmental organizations)										█	█	█		
		1.2.2 Training NGO staff/Volunteers to operate the Centers										█	█	█	█	
		1.2.3 Use of Early warning system											█	█	█	

5. Conclusion

- The inception workshop was organized to officially launch the project also to present the project to the relevant stakeholders, to make sure all stakeholders are up to speed and aware of their respective roles and responsibilities and finally to agree on the next steps and work plan for year 1.
- Project participants, governorates representatives and CDA's endorsed the project and acknowledge the implementation of the project. The workshop was successful in increasing the understanding.
- All target governorates government officials included in the various meetings expressed their satisfaction about the project objectives and activities. They confirmed that all activities were addressing the issues that vulnerable small farmers are facing, which, by the end of project implementation, will support this target group become more resilient to climatic shocks and stressors.
- The various discussions highlighted unanimously the positive impacts of the partnerships that will be established with the Community Development Associations (CDAs). They assured the role that these community-based organizations are playing in the rural areas and praised the success achieved through these partnerships in phase 1. As per the government officials, CDAs will be the body to ensure sustainability of project activities beyond the project lifetime
- All stakeholders endorsed the workplan presented and recognized that it took into consideration the seasonal variabilities and also the social context of the targeted areas. The participants have appreciated the open discussion on the first year workplan and the activities with the proposed timeline for each activity and confirmed that such national participation is crucial in achieving success especially in the context of ongoing development in Egypt.

6. Annexes

Annex 1: Preparatory meeting agenda

Day 1: 7th of June 2021

Registration	10:00-10:30
Welcoming/Opening Remarks <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Welcome / Opening Speech - Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (M/ Khaled Abdel Radi on behalf of Dr. Ali Hozin, Executive Chairman of the Board of Directors for Comprehensive Development Projects) - World Food Programme WFP Amani Gamal el Din 	10:30-11:15
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Climate Action and WFP (Oscar Ekdhal) - Climate Change Impact on the Agriculture Ecosystem in Egypt (Dr. Mohamed Helmy) - Gender aspects in adaptation (Soha Haky and Fatma El Sherbiny) - Environment and safeguards (Aya Salah) 	11:00-12:00
Coffee break	12:00-12:30
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adaptation project overview Ministry of Environment (EEAA) Eng. Mohamed Abd Elaal (Manager of risk department Climate Change Central Department) Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and the World Food Program - Phase One: Achievements (M/ Imad Abdullah, Project Manager) Environmental Affairs Agency representative Director of Agriculture in Luxor Governorate (M/ Amal) Representative of the Ministry of Social Solidarity in Luxor Representative of the Ministry of Irrigation in Luxor	12:30-2:00
Participating villages selection tool and GIS mapping (Eng. Kareem El masry and Eng. Menna Anwar)	2:00-2:30
Representatives of Boghdadi Association in 5 governorates CDA representatives	2:30-3:30
Q&As Session and Closing Remarks	3:30-4:00
Lunch	4:00-5:00

Day 2: 8th of June 2021

Welcoming/Opening Remarks Ministry of Environment (EEAA) Dr. Ayman Hamada (Head of the Biodiversity central administration) Egyptian Metrological Authority Eng. Wael Khaled General director of the research department Ministry of Agriculture and Land reclamation Dr. Ali Hozain World Food Programme Country Director and Representative (WFP) Dr. Menghestab Haile	9:00-10:00
Presentations and Group Work Discussion <ul style="list-style-type: none">- AF Project in Assiut Governorate, PMU (Successful experiences and challenges)- AF Project in Sohag Governorate, PMU (Successful experience and challenges)- AF Project in Qena Governorate, PMU (Successful experiences and challenges)- AF Project in Luxor Governorate, PMU (Successful experience and challenges)- AF Project in Aswan Governorate, PMU (Successful experience and challenges)	10:00-11:00
Coffee Break	11:00 -12:30
Supporting small farmers through marketing and purchasing from the electronic platform (M/ Mohamed Gharib, General Manager of Aswaq Company for electronic marketing of agricultural, animal and poultry production inputs and outputs).	12:30-1:00
Sharing of group findings	1:00-2:00
Open Discussion and Q&As Session	2:00-2:30
Closing Remarks	2:30-3:00
Lunch	3:00-4:00

Day 3; Field Visit - 9 June 2021

Group 1

Agenda topic	Time	Details
Commute to Dabeya, El Korna	9:00-9:30	By road

Arrive at Dabeya Village and visit start	9:30 – 10:30	<p>Dabeya is one of 114 communities where WFP helps smallholders to minimize their crop losses and to increase their yields through land consolidation, improved agriculture and irrigation techniques, use of clean energy for water pumping, use of better seed varieties and use of machinery.</p> <p>The initiative covers the entire family providing women with loans to finance off-farm activities such as animal keeping.</p> <p>Visit stops</p> <p>Canal lining</p> <p>Land consolidation</p> <p>Improved agricultural techniques</p> <p>Solar energy station</p>
Drive to Luxor	10:30-11:10	

Group 2

Agenda topic	Time	Details
Commute to Rayayna, Armant	9:00-9:45	By road
Arrive at Rayayna	9:45 – 10:45	<p>Rayana is one of 114 communities where WFP helps smallholders to minimize their crop losses and to increase their yields through land consolidation, improved agriculture and irrigation techniques, use of better seed varieties and use of machinery.</p> <p>The initiative covers the entire family providing women with loans to finance off-farm activities such as animal keeping.</p> <p>Visit stops</p> <p>Canal lining</p> <p>Land consolidation</p> <p>Improved agricultural techniques</p>
Drive to Luxor	10:45-11:30	

Annex 2 List participants in the preparatory meeting

Name	Governorate	Position
Dr. Menghestab Haile	Cairo	WFP Regional Director
Mrs. Amani Gamal El Din	Cairo	Head of Programmes WFP Egypt Country Office
Dr. Khaled Chatila	Cairo	Head of Smallholder farmers unit WFP Egypt Country Office
Dr. Aly Hozain	Cairo	Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Executive Authority for Comprehensive Development Projects
Mr. Oscar Ekdahl	Cairo	WFP Regional Programme Officer - Disaster Risk Management and Climate
Ms Aya Salah	Cairo	WFP regional Programme Policy Officer (Resilience Building)
Ms Soha Haky	Cairo	Programme Policy Officer (Gender)
Mrs Alaa Zohery	Cairo	WFP Partnerships Officer
Dr. Mohamed Helmy	Cairo	National project Coordinator Programme Policy Officer WFP Egypt Country Office
Eng. Ahmed Mohamed Abbas	Qena	Agriculture Guidance Manager
Eng. Ashraf Abd El Razeq	Qena	Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture
Mrs Hoda Ismail Mostafa	Assiut	representative of the Ministry of Agriculture
Eng. Hamdy Mohamed Khalil	Qena	Agriculture Guidance Manager
Dr. Wael Khaled	Cairo	Egyptian Metrological Authority
Dr. Sami Rateb	Cairo	Egyptian Metrological Authority
Mr. Mohamed Eissa	Sohag	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
Mr. Mostafa Abd El Maged	Assiut	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
Dr. Mamdouh El Syed	Aswan	Regional Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
Eng. Hussein El Baz	Qena	Representative of the Ministry of Social Solidarity
General Mohamed Wehedy	Assiut	Representative of the Ministry of Social Solidarity
Mr. Ahmed Hamdy Abd El Motagly	Aswan	Representative of the Ministry of Social Solidarity

Mr. Sabry Abd El Hamid	Luxor	Representative of the Ministry of Social Solidarity
Eng. Ezzat Sabry Ismail	Luxor	Agriculture Guidance Manager
Eng. El Sayed Abd El Mageed	Sohag	Agriculture Guidance Manager
Eng. Mohamed Ismail	Aswan	Agriculture Guidance Manager
Nageh Mostafa Ali	Aswan	Hyah Karima
Qamarat Gamal Mohamed	Assiut	CDA
Eng. Ayman Hamada	Cairo	Biodiversity central department
Eng. Mohamed Mohamed	Aswan	Head of Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. Mohamed Samir	Assiut	Ministry of Social Solidarity
Eng. Hamdy Ismail	Assiut	Ministry of Agriculture representative
Ms Awatif Soliman	Assiut	CDA
Mr. Khaled Mohamed	Aswan	Director General of Political Communication Responsible for Community Participation
Nasr El din Ali	Aswan	Hayah Karima

Annex 3: Presentations of the preparatory meeting

Speech 1- Eng. Khaled Abdel-Radi, on behalf of Dr. Ali Houzain, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Executive Authority for Comprehensive Development Projects:

Welcome speech and opening of the workshop highlighting the importance of the Adaptation Fund project and the success of Phase 1 in preparation for Phase 2.

Speech 2- Amani Gamal El Din- WFP Head of Programmes on behalf of Menghestab Haile-WFP Country Director and Representative:

Welcome speech to representatives from Qena, Sohag, Assuit, Luxor and Aswan, purpose of workshop is to present results of phase 1 of the Adaptation Fund, which is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Ministry of Environmental Affairs. The project presents a successful model for the Egyptian government in 63 villages and how it was able to tie this project with the priorities of the government and its different initiatives such as; "Haya Kareema". WFP's Executive Director met President Al-Sissy and discussed the possibility of expanding the project. Phase 1 took place from 2013- 2020, and today is the launch of phase 2. Challenges and setbacks of Phase 1 are to be discussed to avoid them in Phase 2, and to link the project with national campaigns and initiatives supporting and empowering women and youth and utilize technology to create job opportunities.

Presentation 1- Oscar Ekdahl Head of Resilience Unit, RBC

Presentation on climate change. An overview on climate change was given and difference between it and weather. Oscar mentioned that success of Phase 1 is very well known internally and externally with the Egyptian Government.

It was noticed that farmers are resistant to the idea of adaptation if done and the impact it has on them. A study on people's knowledge on climate change was conducted. i.e. China, 18% believe climate change is a problem. Awareness raising is needed to tackle climate action. In the Middle East the rate is less than 40%.

WFP globally invested in bringing evidence of climate change through "food in an uncertain future", which focused on outcomes of climate change i.e. raise in temp. which affects crops growth.

Temperature projects for MENA region was presented, the Arab region will get hotter with climate change. Parts of MENA will be global drought hotspots by 2030. Impact in region will be harsh. It was also confirmed that climate change is one of many drivers of food insecurity and vulnerability in the region.

Contextual understanding is needed for climate change in a context considering:

- Existing water scarcity. A graph presented demonstrating changes from 2020 and expectations in 2030 and consequently in 2050. Increasing pressure on scarce resources – numbers are deceiving as averages hide significant inequalities.
- Looking at different cities in a study from 1960-1990 and the number of hot days (about 10 extremely hot days a year). A 10-fold increase will have impact on manual labor and affect how food is purchased, etc.

Consequences- who is the most vulnerable?

- People in remote areas.
- Farmers and rural people with climate sensitive livelihoods.
- In the urban side- people in poor sanitation and food safety. Insecure employment. People with poor access to services.

Why does Climate Change matter to WFP?

- Climate change impacts food security and has different dimensions.
- Floods, storms, droughts, and natural hazards have impact on food security.
- More than 80% of the world's food insecure people live in settings that are prone to climate related disasters such as floods, droughts and storms.
- With climate change, these populations are more likely to face additional challenges to become food secure.

Important statistics were presented, because of the situation, WFP includes addressing risks. Building resilience, between 2003-2012, almost half of WFP's emergency and recovery operations related to responding and helping people recover from climate disasters. The humanitarian cost of the climate disasters over the last decade was USD 32 billion.

WFP Approach and program focus:

- Focus on the most food insecure and vulnerable
- Build effective partnerships

- Understand risks – current climate risks as starting point
- Promote action that improve livelihoods and reduce future climate risks
- Participatory, context-specific & gender transformative actions

Snapshot of WFP operations in the region with the climate focus, all of the countries shown have climate finance to support climate adaptation and livelihoods.

- Irrigation rehabilitation and livelihood diversification in Iraq – GCF scale up.
- In Palestine WFP invested in hydroponics and climate smart agriculture.
- In Yemen, WFP is responding to the emergency there, supporting recovery in livelihoods in partnership with FAO, and other entities.

WFP and Climate Finance:

- Accredited to Adaptation Fund & Green Climate Fund
- Supporting more than 17 countries accessing UNFCCC related funds
- Currently around 147 million USD in pipeline and growing
- Significant amount from bilateral donors (estimated 200-300 million USD active portfolio related to climate risks)

Key takeaways:

- Extreme events and climate change is real and human induced.
- Climate change must be understood in a broader context of other trends.
- Food security and SDGs cannot be secured without investments in climate action.
- Climate action requires a strong focus on evidence, consultations, participatory approaches and partnerships.
- WFP has abroad experience and a key role to play in supporting governments climate action- GCF, AF and other funds offer opportunities to scale up climate solutions.

Presentation 2- Dr. Mohamed Helmy- Programme Officer WFP- EGCO.

A presentation on “Climate change and Agriculture sector” was done. Issues such as how climate change started and how to prevent being a reason for greenhouse gas emissions was addressed. IPCC Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was created, scientists set rules and guidelines for countries to adapt.

Physical impact of climate change on agriculture:

- Drought, flooding, heatwaves,
- Effects on quality and quantity of crops, pasture, forest and livestock.
- Change in natural resources quality and quantity of soil, land and water resources.
- Increased weed and insect pest challenges due to climate change.

Socio economic impacts of climate change on agriculture:

- Decline in yield and production, reduced marginal GDP from agriculture sector,
- Fluctuation of world market price, change in geographical distribution of trade regimes
- Due to shortage of food in quality and quantity the number of people in hunger and risk increased, and cause migration.

Response to climate change

- Mitigation refers to reduced GHG emission,
- Adaptation refers to efforts by human society to prepare for or adjust to climate change.

Adaptation fund projects

Conference of parties (COP) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) decided that an AF shall be established to finance concrete adaptation projects and programmes in developing countries that are parties to the Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC.

Presentation 3: Gender in Egypt's AF Project: Reflections from Phase 1 and recommendations for Phase 2: Fatma El-Shirbiny WFP EGCO and Suha Haqqy- WFP RBC.

A presentation on Gender in Egypt's AF covered, gender inequalities and climate change, Adaptation Fund Requirements for Gender Analysis and Action Plan and Gender in WFP's Operations and climate change resilience interventions.

Gender Inequalities and Climate Change- Why gender?

- Climate Change, Food security, and gender are closely intertwined
- Climate Change affects women, men, girls, and boys differently
- Social norms, practices, and inequalities can limit the adaptive capacities of women and girls relative to men and boys
- Climate change can exacerbate protection risks for women and children
- For climate change interventions to be effective, equitable and sustainable, gender inequalities and discrimination in access to productive resources, services, employment opportunities and decision-making need to be eliminated.

WFP Gender Policy Objectives:

- Food assistance and interventions that are adapted to different needs.
- Equal participation in design, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation
- Women and girls have increased power in decision-making regarding food security and nutrition in households, communities, and societies
- Ensuring that we "do no harm" through our interventions

Requirements of AF for gender inclusion:

- Securing experiences and human resources and assigning a person in charge of the gender inside the project.
- Segregate gender in an inclusive approach.

- Include gender in planning, designing and implementation
- Formulate a Gender Action Plan
 - a. Include gender responsive implementing arrangements
 - b. Ensure that budgets are gender responsive
 - c. Establish a Gender Responsive Monitoring Framework
 - i. Collect Sex and Age Disaggregated Data (SADD)
 - ii. Design gender responsive monitoring indicators beyond measuring equal participation,
 - iii. Analyze and report on the gender equality results achieved
- Implement, monitor, learn, and adjust

General notes on Gender:

- Women taking care of children leads to lack of women participation.
- Cultural norms have a problem in gaining ownership of their inherited lands and they are managed by male representatives in family.
- Women are facing issues in creating IDs which reduced their access to opportunities by government.
- Women work unpaid in family lands.
- Male sons don't go to school to help parents secure income.
- Norms prevent women from working in specific laces for safety reasons or because of the distance which

Gender workplan

- Targeting women with projects suitable for their needs, such as revolving loan projects and agricultural products supply projects.
- Enhancing women's participation in decision-making and implementing projects. Reaching women and ensuring their presence and participation in various fields (providing transportation and appropriate logistical work), building their capacities and communicating information appropriately.
- Gender-responsive follow-up: a project follow-up system that documents the problems and issues specific to men and women that directs them to solutions building on the project's successes in an inclusive manner.
- Enhancing women's participation in decision-making and project implementation through presenting the achievements of Phase 1 and the lessons learned from them: The gender action plan is in line with the national priorities for gender equality, empowering women, and examples of women's socio-economic empowerment as a result of revolving loans and agricultural products processing activities such as increasing income, building self-confidence, changing stereotypical roles within the family and reducing conflicts Increasing

women's access to assets, finance, insurance and information on reducing climate change risks, reducing poverty, improving food and nutrition security, raising awareness, supporting access to non-financial and veterinary services, integrating women into value chains and reducing losses and providing daily income.

Achievements of Phase 1 and recommendations for gender equality:

Social and Economic Empowerment as of women as a result of revolving loans

- Increase income
- Increased self-confidence.
- Reducing domestic dispute.
- Raised awareness on financial services.
- Poverty reduction.

Economic Empowerment as a result of the Agro-Processing Activities (Sundried tomatoes and Separating Pomegranates)

1. Integration of women in value chains
2. Reducing losses, providing daily income

Recommendations for Phase 2:

- Involving women in value chain activities
- Addressing the challenges women face in accessing information
- Investing in capacity building on gender and climate change
- Consultation with men and women throughout the duration of the project.
- Partnerships with local organizations and NGOs working in the field of women's empowerment.
- Consider COVID-19 consequences on gender relations and determine its impact on the project.
- Strengthening a gender-responsive follow-up system.
- Investing in building the capacities of men and children with regards to the importance of women's access to loans and asset ownership.
- Continuing to implement and introduce new measures that take into account gender and enable women to participate.
- Establishing gender complaints mechanisms.
- Financial literacy and the development of women's marketing skills
- Consider launching collective initiatives among women at the village level.
- A gender focal point for implementing and tracking the gender action plan

Presentation 4: Environmental & Social Safeguards (ESS) Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region- Phase 2- Aya Salah WFP RBC.

What are environmental safeguards (ESS)?

A presentation discussion principles, standards and tools to help was presented.

Why is ESS integrated in programme activities? To avoid negative impacts and to increase sustainability, to adhere to WFP internal policies, and to align with donor requirements.

Presenting WFP Environmental and Social Standards:

1. Environmental
 - a. Sustainable natural resources management
 - b. Biodiversity and Ecosystems
 - c. Resource efficiency and waste and pollution management.
 - d. Climate change
2. Social
 - a. Protection and human rights.
 - b. Gender equality.
 - c. Community health, safety and security. Accountability to affected population.

Purpose:

- To identify risks before negative impacts would become reality (risk for beneficiaries, risk for the environment, risk for WFP...) and revise the design or include mitigation measures
- To ensure sustainability of activities and contributing to achieving SDG 2
- To meet the requirements of our donors and host governments

Presentation 5: Eng. Emad Abdallah- Project management Unit director:

An overview of the project was presented explaining that the project was extended from 4 years to 8 years due to its success.

- Project components were presented focusing on the importance of community mobilization to reach all groups that suffer from the problem of climate change and do not have appropriate knowledge about the topic.
- Showing the geographical scope of the project by displaying an interactive map of the GIS project that includes the size and types of activities in each governorate.
- Implementation partners were introduced, and the most important campaigns implemented in partnership with the various parties highlighting the importance of these partnerships.
- Community mobilization and community meetings are an important factor in the success of the program.
- Utilizing the community theater to communicate information to all target groups in a simple way.

- Early climatic warning and its purpose, presenting the application of early warning and what it offers, and the plan for developing early warning in Phase 2.
- A demonstration to ways of improving the efficiency of field irrigation and the development of watering cans and its impact on agriculture and the size and quality of production.
- Solar power plants and their impact on reducing production costs and the mechanism of managing these plants to ensure continuity and sustainability.
- Improving the efficiency of agricultural production (the initiative to unify holdings) and the amount of savings achieved from production requirements as a result of the consolidation of holdings.
- A briefing about the indicative fields.
- Trainings were conducted with the help of consultants presenting the achievements of those exercises.
- Post-harvest transactions, such as the tomato drying unit, and the added value it brings to the crops, which helps increase the income, highlighting the setbacks of marketing, which needs to be taken into account in Phase 2.
- Comprehensive development of veterinary units, in addition to raising the efficiency of doctors and providing centers with modern equipment.
- Training of creditors to improve production.
- Sharing project results and lessons learned with project support committees and community participation in analyzing problems and developing solutions to them.
- Strengthening the capabilities of students in agricultural schools and agricultural colleges by providing practical education methods for students.
- The project was evaluated by a technical reviewer and the evaluation was very satisfactory.
- Approval to extend the work of the project until April 2020
- Based on the recommendations of the project coordinating committee, a request was submitted to the Green Climate Fund to implement project activities in the projects of Middle Egypt.
- The Environmental Affairs Agency has adopted many of the activities of the project and they have been included in the National Adaptation Plan.
- Comment from Dr. Khaled Chatila that the most important achievement of the project is the adoption carried out by the farmers through their personal ability and the dissemination of modern agricultural methods initiated by the project

Presentation 6: Mr. Mohamed Abdel Aal- Director of the Risk and Climate Change Department at the Environmental Affairs Agency:

- The role of the Ministry of Environment in the project is an important consultative role.
- Preparing a national strategy for adaptation and presenting the achievements of the Ministry of Environment in Egypt on climate change and managing climate change risks.
- The national plan to adapt to climate changes, work with each sector, and define adaptation criteria through workshops.
- Vulnerability risk assessment needs to be held to determine the vulnerability level of villages and extract the data related to the extent of damage to which governorates are exposed as a result of heat waves or frost waves.
- In cooperation with the Meteorological Authority, the Beach Research Authority and many partners, climate forecasts were made for 2100.
- The importance of the sustainability of activities and awareness-raising related to the sustainability of activities and their impact on farmers within the project

Presentation 7: Dr. Amal Ismail - Director of Agriculture in Luxor Governorate.

Thanking WFP and partners for the work conducted in Phase 1.

Presentation 8: MoSS representative- Mr. Sabri Mohamed, official of the Ministry of Solidarity:

- The project is working under the umbrella of the government responding to its priorities and needs.

Presentation 9: Ministry of Education- Dr. Iman Abdel Aal, Education Officer, Luxor:

- An overview of the school feeding project was presented, raising the capacity of female teachers, and the program to reduce child labor, in addition to maintenance programs in schools and the provision of livelihood support programs such as loans and entrepreneurship training for mothers of children.
- Providing technology for community schools and converting them into smart community schools by providing tablets and smart screens and using these schools as a beacon of knowledge aimed at raising awareness and providing training for all segments of society
- Commentary from Amani Jamal El-Din on the importance of smart community schools and their role in raising community awareness and linking these schools to the second stage and linking agricultural extension programs for mothers and fathers with the smart school.

Presentation 10: WFP technical presentation on the selection of participating villages and GIS mapping – by Karim Al-Masry and Menna Anwar from the World Food Program

- Presenting the governorates and villages of Phase 1 of the project and linking them to the Hayat Kareema Initiative.
- Presenting the data board that was implemented for Phase 1 and how to take advantage of the geographical databases, with an example of Luxor Governorate and a more accurate look at the village of Al-Boghdadi.

- Simulation of the advantages of the Pianlt panel and its use to display the heights, mountainous areas, and flat surfaces, which is useful in defining the cultivation areas, the proposed irrigation methods for the land and the proposed plantings, and the extent of the importance of these analyzes in making decisions

Presentation 11-by CDAs:

- Building flexibility of food security systems in Upper Egypt, and a proposal for the next phase, by developing secondary water courses and utilizing solar energy.
- The success of in-kind loans such as duck loans and presenting success stories.
- Theatrical performances have succeeded in raising awareness of the climate change project.

1. Sohag:

- The first achievement was three irrigation machines in Sohag.
- Specific focus is needed of the irrigation machines in Phase 2.
- Request to provide laboratories in the governorates to facilitate procedures and care for solar energy.
- Paying attention to the cultivation of aromatic plants in Sohag, such as basil, and assisting in marketing the products.
- Making greenhouses in every village.
- The success of the revolving loan project and the role of plays in involving women
- A proposal by Dr. Mohamed Helmy to display and collect the scientific material used for theatrical plays so that it can be used more.

2. Qena:

- Presented the association's success in the climate change project.

3. Luxor:

- Awareness raising and rehabilitation (communication skills and the accounting system for credit) and changing cultures through field visits on the ground.
- Providing veterinarians to women who have obtained duck and goat loans.
- Theatrical performances were presented flagging their importance.
- Developing and providing watering cans, which provide a suitable environment for farmers.
- Consolidation of holdings.
- Helping farmers choose the right crop seeds.
- Success of duck and goat projects.

- Adoption: the farmers adopted the project's methods and developed the cultivation methods themselves.
- The association train new associations on the loan portfolio model.

4. Aswan:

- Unification of crops and the presence of support for farmers, and the adoption of the rest of the farmer community for the project's methods on their own
- The success of in-kind lending projects (ducks and goats)

Comments from Dr. Khaled Chatila:

- Emphasizing the importance of the role of associations in the sustainability of projects within the village, and stressed that Phase 2 includes mobilizing volunteers to prepare project leaders and executives.
- The role of networking between partners in order to achieve the desired and the importance of that in the second stage.
- An example of integrated water management from rationalizing water and raising the efficiency of water use and water quality.
- The importance of marketing in the project (strengthening marketing systems)
- Increasing agricultural spending.

Day 2

Speech 1: Dr Ayman Hamada- Representative of the Ministry of Environment:

- Presenting the successes of Phase 1, highlighting the importance of planning for Phase 2, and the importance of partnerships to achieve sustainability

Speech 2: Dr. Wael Khaled, representative of the Meteorological Authority:

- Highlighting the importance of providing information to partners to predict temperatures in order to help farmers make sound decisions.
- Studying climate change and its effects is needed.
- The importance of uniting efforts to reduce negative impacts of climate change.

Speech 3: Dr. Ali Houzain, head of the executive body for comprehensive development projects:

- Launch of phase two of AF is an indicator of the success of Phase 2, AF has evaluations, the success of phase 1 was the reason behind funding of phase two. Partnership with WFP is since 1967 full of challenges and success stories in these partnerships. Projects are implemented with Bedouins in Matrouh, Also projects in Shalateen and Aswan.
- Future of this partnership is more success in partnerships between WFP and the Egyptian Government. A meeting yesterday with Ministers for 500 villages and a project was presented to the panel of government representatives that will now be presented to the

Prime Minister. WFP builds partnerships with several entities. The NBE supported and funded WFP to implement a project in 40 villages which is the first of its kind for a national entity to fund an international entity.

- COVID-19 has affected smallholder farmers, a needs assessment and evaluation was conducted that involved women and evaluated the impact of COVID-19 on them, a lot of international entities used this study.
- ILO did a study on BBC Arabic that COVID has impacted people drastically. Through WFP projects, job opportunities were created for youth, women and men.

Speech 4: Menghestab Hale- CD WFP speech:

The Luxor Center for knowledge sharing was established to ensure sustainability and exchange experience and knowledge. The experience shared will be useful not only for Egypt but also the continent. Based in Luxor but also to serve the continent. The placement is because Luxor shows humanity, development was here thousands of years back. What we want to also look at the future and innovation. In addition to its location.

Working Groups Notes:

1. Sohag Governorate.
 - a. The project starts with community planning through; workshops, etc.
 - b. Presenting project brief to appropriate stakeholders.
 - c. Establishing information and early warning centers, rationalization of water and promoting improvement of livestock.
 - d. Holding awareness sessions for the project.
 - e. Activities:
 - i. In-kind lending of ducks as an added value (semi-automatic slaughterhouse + refrigerator).
 - ii. In-kind lending to goats (high-production breeds such as Shami - Borgot). A suggestion made by the group is to increase administrative expenses to 7% and add sheep.
 - iii. Waste Recycling:
 1. Choppers + pistons, self-propelled, and large cards
 - iv. Consolidation of holdings
 1. Expansion to include holdings
 2. Cultivation of aromatic and medicinal plants
 3. Protected crops (greenhouses - tunnels - reed nurseries)
 4. Opening export and marketing channels.
 - v. Institutional capacity strengthening to increase institutional capacities for the resilience of food security systems in Upper Egypt.

- vi. Providing and developing water irrigation systems (Providing the project with activities for youth (small projects) and adding solar power plants/ (solar irrigation plants).
- vii. Sharing project results with relevant partners, donor, and government entities.

Lessons learned:

- The project achieved many successes in the first phase which has prepared the NGOs for Phase 2.
- In order to increase and support these successes and ensure sustainability, the previous recommendations are highlighted above to be considered in Phase 2.

2. Aswan Governorate.

- a. Mobilization and planning: the importance of involving the community and the target groups in planning and mobilization keeping in consideration the gender inclusion and the involvement of women during the periodic and foundational meetings. Awareness raising takes place through home visits and theatrical plays in local centers in villages, with focus on attracting volunteers from civil society organizations.
- b. Climate Information and Early Warning Center: A request to establish a specialized unit in the partner organization in Aswan.
- c. Water saving techniques: using modern irrigation networks and applying the government's modality in using modern water-saving methods during irrigation.
- d. Adaptation in the ways of agriculture and crops: the development of farming methods and the tendency to grow new crops with the importance of the climate warning and agricultural guidance on a regular bases, in order to warn farmers in the event of heat waves or the presence of any environmental dangers i.e. worms.
- e. Diversity of livelihoods (livestock): Building on the success of Phase 1, and the request to change animal loans from goats to sheep, with the specific focus on marketing.
- f. Tunneling crops: a new and very important component that goes in line with the government priorities and will work on the capacity strengthening of the association and farmers.
- g. Fish farming: At the time-being, fish farming is illegal in Aswan.
- h. The importance of channels of communication between the program and partners, publishing success stories to raise awareness.

3. Qena Governorate.

- a. Mobilization and planning: through meetings, attracting and involving volunteers, holding workshops, and using theatrical performances, with specific focus on unifying the content.
- b. Climate Information and Early Warning Center: Forming climate information support centers within the community, providing trainings on the operation of climate information centers, spreading awareness of the importance of early warning within the agricultural community, and developing means of transferring information and knowledge to suit communities.
- c. Water saving techniques: providing support for water lining projects.
- d. Adaptation in ways of farming and crops: focusing on sugar cane cultivation in developing farming methods and providing some agricultural equipment used in improving agricultural soil.
- e. Diversity of livelihoods (livestock): the introduction of new breeds of goats and the production of alternative sources for the fodder production, the introduction of new activities such as laying hens, an increase in the quantity of ducks for the beneficiaries, and the continuation and expansion of beehive activities.
- f. Tunneling crops: a new and very important component in line with the government priorities, and work will be done to raise the efficiency of the association and farmers.
- g. Fish farming: presenting the idea of fish farms and requesting to strengthen capacities and providing training for farmers with the possibility of providing refrigerators.
- h. The importance of transferring experiences and success stories and opening channels of communication between the project and partners.

4. Assuit Governorate:

- a. Mobilization and planning: the importance of community mobilization through street theaters with a diversification of scientific materials and the need to train volunteers and associations on communication skills, forming teams of volunteers, allocating transportation allowances and developing awareness raising videos.
- b. Climate Information and Early Warning Center: Providing updated information on different crops, diversifying information with focus on developing and increasing the number of units, establishing follow-up and evaluation systems to monitor the use of early warning information.
- c. Techniques for saving water: developing watering systems is needed providing an integrated model using solar power plants and starting the drip irrigation model.
- d. Adaptation in the ways of agriculture and crops: the importance of recycling agricultural waste and the importance of investing in and marketing aromatic plants.

- e. Diversity of livelihoods (livestock): training women to achieve social and economic empowerment, including trainings on feasibility studies, managing small projects before obtaining projects, highlighting the importance of educating men about women's economic and social empowerment, addressing the livestock insurance system, and establishing marketing units for animal production products.
 - f. Tunnel cultures: the development of tunnel cultures according to the direction of the state, the development of value-added strains, and the training of associations.
 - g. Fish farming: using available resources.
 - h. The importance of transferring experiences and success stories and opening channels of communication between the project and partners
 - i. The importance of building government capacity and providing material and financial support
5. Luxor Governorate.
- a. Mobilization and planning: holding annual workshops at the governorate level and quarterly at the local level in addition to raising awareness of the target groups of farmers and women is needed. Home visits that can be replaced during COVID-19 period through smart community schools, with the need to mobilize volunteers, especially graduates of the Faculty of Agriculture.
 - b. Climate Information and Early Warning Center: increasing its activation and dissemination to all farmers, linking it with information centers and working to make information available to all farmers.
 - c. Techniques for saving water: Continuing the activity of water user associations, such as lining waterways, solar energy, pipes and drip irrigation, and linking it to the plan of the Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation.
 - d. Adaptation in the ways of farming and crops: continuing the activity and trainings of farming methods and expanding the training given to farmers.
 - e. Diversity of livelihoods (livestock): a proposal to introduce the university loan system, especially for young people, and introduce new species such as pigeons, chickens and sheep, and the production of alternative animal feed.
 - f. Tunneling cultures: start using indicative models and training on them.
 - g. Fish farming: a study of similar and successful models in other governorates and a legal study of the situation would be useful to share/ implement.
 - h. The importance of transferring experiences and success stories and opening channels of communication between the project and partners.
 - i. The importance of building government capacity and providing material and financial support.

E-Finance presentation- Mr. Mohammed Ghareab CEO:

- Presenting the marketing services of Aswaq Company for e-marketing and the main partners.
- Facilitating access to loans with reduced interest for farmers through the farmer's card.
- Farms service, civil services and Egyptian women's projects (Ayady Misr)
- Partnerships with many banks are needed to help farmers obtain loans (consolidated loan applications) and a simulation of the method of applying for a loan online via aswaaq.
- Methods of registering associations for loan applications online through aswaaq company.
- Presentation of the "Ayady Misr" platform in partnership with the World Food Program for Women's Economic Empowerment: Women can post product information and images, e-Finance promotes products for women and the platform encourages business combination by sector such as pottery, jewelry, leatherwork, etc.
- Display of products, info on products, purchase of products and an opportunity of collaboration to all of those working in the agricultural sector.

Note by NGO- NGOs need to work through MoSS and asked for e-finance to communicate with MoSS for approval to receive loans. Solar energy is needed (by Sohag NGO). A reduction of interests from 5% to 3%.

Suggestion of creating card to NGOs similar to the farmers' card.

MoSS representative commented that the loan is personal, and the farmer applies personally not through NGO.

Feedback from a representative on behalf of farmers, the platform is useful, however a question came up, who will monitor the quality? Will e-finance guarantee quality?

e-finance confirmed there are contracts between them and vendors and delivery companies for quality assurance, upon receiving the order they can check and receive or decline the order.

There is another type of loan for NGOs for development purposes.

For the farmer loans, a demonstration of how the platform is used by Mr. Mohamed Ghareeb.

The order is then sent to the bank, then the process takes place.

Ayady Misr platform in partnership with WFP for women economic empowerment. Women can upload the product details and photos, e-finance promotes the products for the women.

They are encouraging grouping work according to the sector, pottery, accessories, leather works, etc.

Questions- how is refund manages? E-finance follows guidelines of Consumer Support Authority.

Comments by Dr. Ali Houzain:

- A partnership contract with the agricultural platform is currently underway
- The Upper Egypt Agricultural Development Authority is responsible for implementing modern methods of cultivation of sugarcane by providing the results of their experiments so that they can be implemented within the project
- Clarification that freshwater will not be wasted on aquaculture and that agricultural drainage water or saline water from wells will be used following the law
- For volunteers, the Ministry of Social Solidarity will provide volunteers

- Regarding behavior modification sessions, they will be provided to the NGOs to the employees and the farmers through the Ministry of Social Solidarity

Annex 4: Inception workshop agenda

Sessions	Time
Opining session Ms Amani Gamal El Din Head of Programmes, WFP Egypt Country Office	11:00-11:30
Dr. Aly Hozayn Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Executive Authority for Comprehensive Development Projects	11:30-12:00
Dr. Khaled Chatila , Head of Smallholder farmers unit WFP Egypt Country Office Introduction	12:00-12:30
Dr. Mohamed Helmy Programme Policy Officer National Project Coordinator WFP Presenting the year 1 workplan	12:30-1:00
Workplan discussion among the participants	1:00-3:00

Annex 5: List of Participants of Inception workshop

Name	Governorate	Position
Mrs. Amani Gamal El Din	Cairo	Head of Programmes WFP Egypt Country Office
Dr. Khaled Chatila	Cairo	Head of Smallholder farmers unit WFP Egypt Country Office
Dr. Aly Hozain	Cairo	Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Executive Authority for Comprehensive Development Projects
Dr. Mohamed Helmy	Cairo	National project Coordinator Programme Policy Officer WFP Egypt Country Office
Eng. Ahmed Mohamed Abbas	Qena	Agriculture Guidance Manager
Eng. Ashraf Abd El Razeq	Qena	Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture
Mrs Hoda Ismail Mostafa	Assiut	representative of the Ministry of Agriculture
Eng. Hamdy Mohamed Khalil	Qena	Agriculture Guidance Manager
Dr. Wael Khaled	Cairo	Egyptian Metrological Authority

Dr. Sami Rateb	Cairo	Egyptian Metrological Authority
Mr. Mohamed Eissa	Sohag	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
Mr. Mostafa Abd El Maged	Assiut	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
Dr. Mamdouh El Syed	Aswan	Regional Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
Eng. Hussein El Baz	Qena	Representative of the Ministry of Social Solidarity
General Mohamed Wehedy	Assiut	Representative of the Ministry of Social Solidarity
Mr. Ahmed Hamdy Abd El Motagly	Aswan	Representative of the Ministry of Social Solidarity
Mr. Sabry Abd El Hamid	Luxor	Representative of the Ministry of Social Solidarity
Eng. Ezzat Sabry Ismail	Luxor	Agriculture Guidance Manager
Eng. El Sayed Abd El Mageed	Sohag	Agriculture Guidance Manager
Eng. Mohamed Ismail	Aswan	Agriculture Guidance Manager
Nageh Mostafa Ali	Aswan	Hyah Karima
Qamarat Gamal Mohamed	Assiut	CDA
Eng. Ayman Hamada	Cairo	Biodiversity central department
Eng. Mohamed Mohamed	Aswan	Head of Ministry of Agriculture
Mr. Mohamed Samir	Assiut	Ministry of Social Solidarity
Eng. Hamdy Ismail	Assiut	Ministry of Agriculture representative
Ms Awatif Soliman	Assiut	CDA
Mr. Khaled Mohamed	Aswan	Director General of Political Communication Responsible for Community Participation
Nasr El din Ali	Aswan	Hayah Karima

Annex 6: Presentations of the inception workshop

Ms Amani Gamal El Din- WFP Head of Programmes on behalf of Praveen Agrawal- WFP Country Director and Representative:

Welcome speech and opening of the workshop highlighting the importance of the Adaptation Fund project and the success of Phase 1 in preparation for Phase 2. Since WFP has implemented Adaptation Fund project Phase 1 to build resilience of Southern Egypt farming communities in the face of climate change and variability risks to food security. Building on the success of WFP implementation of the AF project Phase 1 in 2013 'Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region', now it is launching Phase 2 in 2021 that will further extend climate resilience among vulnerable smallholders' communities in the region.

Dr. Ali Houzain, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Executive Authority for Comprehensive Development Projects:

Welcome speech to representatives from Qena, Sohag, Assuit, Luxor and Aswan, purpose of workshop is to present results of phase 1 of the Adaptation Fund, which is implemented in partnership with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Ministry of Environmental Affairs. The project presents a successful model for the Egyptian government in 63 villages and how it was able to tie this project with the priorities of the government and its different initiatives such as "Haya Kareema". Phase 1 took place from 2013- 2020, and today is the launch of phase 2. Challenges and setbacks of Phase 1 are to be discussed to avoid them in Phase 2, and to link the project with national campaigns and initiatives supporting and empowering women and youth and utilize technology to create job opportunities.

Dr. Khaled Chatila Head of Smallholder farmers unit WFP Egypt Country Office

Introducing the objective of the project which aims to increase vulnerable communities adaptive capacity in face of climate threats to the target region by promoting solutions to 1) increase productivity of their staple crops such as wheat and Sorghum; 2) diversify their production through intercropping, animal and fish production and agro-processing; 3) increase production through protected agriculture; 4) support the management of their water resources through low-cost water saving techniques and 5) Harvests' loss reduction in extreme weather events through early warning. The project will also build institutional capacities of the diversified stakeholders engaged in climate resilience building to upscale and sustain the different solutions introduced by the project. The project will be implemented in 15 villages throughout 5 governorates (Assuit, Sohag, Qena, Luxor and Aswan). The objective of the workshop is to formally launch the implementation of the project. A workplan for the first year of implementation will be agreed with all relevant stakeholders as well as to acknowledge the success in the villages and we would like to implement same activities to provide new values to the project.

Dr. Mohamed Helmy National Coordinator of climate change activities WFP Egypt country Office Presenting the year 1 workplan and the activities