

COUNTRY: EGYPT

DELEGATE: SARE KARTAL

COMMITTEE: FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION (FAO)

AGENDA: REDUCING GLOBAL HUNGER THROUGH SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE

Egypt, is historically known as one of the oldest agricultural centers in the world.

It also has a strong agricultural foundation. The main crops in Egyptian agriculture are wheat, rice and maize. So what is Egypt's agricultural problem? Rapid population growth, increasing effects of climate change, and impending water scarcity have increased the risk of hunger and agricultural instability. Today, Egypt aims to strengthen sustainable agricultural practices to ensure a secure and resilient food system for its people and the region.

Egypt initiated major agricultural economic reforms in one thousand nine hundred and eighty seven through the SAP. These reforms included the liberalization of crop pricing and marketing, and the transition from compulsory crop rotation to farmer-driven rotational systems. Because food security no longer exists in Egypt. This is the path to hunger and thirst. However, sustainable agriculture can increase food security.

Egypt, is actively engaged in regional and international cooperation efforts. The Euro-Mediterranean Agreement and COMESA membership have provided frameworks to strengthen agricultural trade, improve food distribution, and secure regional support mechanisms. Additionally, Egypt has been expanding irrigation modernization, solar-powered water systems and digital technologies to monitor crop health – key steps in climate-resilient agriculture.

To combat hunger through sustainable agriculture, Egypt offers some methods. Some of these include demand and cost-based pricing mechanisms to stabilize markets, the widespread adoption of drought-resistant crop varieties, and advanced irrigation technologies.

SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURE IS OUR GREATEST ANSWER TO HUNGER!

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