

**Food and Agriculture Organisation
Egypt**



Country Programming Framework (CPF) Government of Egypt 2012-2017

Jointly Prepared by

**The Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Government of Egypt and
The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the United Nations**

March 2013

Executive Summary

In full collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation in Egypt, Food and Agricultural Organisation (FAO) prepared the Country Programme Framework 2012–17 outlining how the organisation can best complement efforts of the Government of Egypt to meet its development priorities relating to agriculture, livestock, fisheries, natural resources and rural development objectives, including food and nutrition security and generating job opportunities in rural areas during 2012-2017.

The objective of this framework is to improve the coherence and effectiveness of the interventions of FAO in Egypt under the umbrella of the United Nations System; and to position FAO as a strategic partner for national agricultural and rural development.

Today, Egyptian peasants experience serious economic, social, environmental and institutional conditions. Despite losing labour and share of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP), agriculture still is, and will continue to be, among the major economic activities in Egypt, and a generator for economic growth.. Atop of these reasons for this unfortunate situation is adopting neo-liberal policies that led to cut down on subsidizing inputs for agricultural production.

Currently, the most challenging future scenario for Egypt is one of the rapid declines in access to water per capita, a rapid decline in sources of fossil fuels (petroleum and gas), encroachment on arable land at an unsustainable rate, and the potential threats of climate change. Specifically, the following issues challenge agricultural and rural development at large. Specifically, Egypt faces the following challenges:

1. Degraded land, fragmentation and allocation;
2. Shortage of Nile waters;
3. Securing energy for development; and
4. Developing technical and institutional capacities.

Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) formulated a Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Development (SADS) 2030...Among its strategic objectives is to sustain the use of natural agricultural resources; increase the productivity per units of both land and water. It proposes increasing water-use efficiency in agriculture via improved field irrigation systems, and reducing areas allocated for producing rice. The estimated saved quantities of water could reach 5.3 and 12.4 billion cubic meters assuming that areas benefitting from irrigation improvements are about 2,250 million feddan to be increased to five million feddan by the years 2017 and 2030, respectively. The conserved water can be used towards expand reclaimed areas. It is estimated that about 1,250 million feddan will be reclaimed by 2017 to increase to 3.10 million feddan by 2030. SADS recommends maximizing the sustainable returns of rainfed agriculture by providing an area of 350 thousand feddan with supplementary source of irrigation to grow drought-tolerant crops, such as barely, olives and figs. It also calls for maintaining and protecting agricultural land from a) sprawl and encroachment of human settlements, and b) degradation of soil fertility. Furthermore, the strategy addresses issues related to livestock, poultry and fisheries. The strategy includes several supportive measures, such as developing capacities, institutional reform, etc.

The MALR is the responsible central agency for agricultural development. There are several organisations that affiliate to MALR, such as the Agricultural Research Centre (ARC), Desert Research Centre (DRC), Principal Bank for Agricultural Development and Credit (PBDAC), etc. In addition, there are several central bodies that constitute the institutional framework for agricultural and rural development, including, but not limited to, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI) and Organisation for the Reconstruction and Development of the Egyptian Village (ORDEV); and local administrations (Governorates) as well. The institutional framework also includes private sector companies that import and manufacture inputs for agricultural production, such as fertilizers; and market agricultural products, such as supermarket chains and exporters. Furthermore, there are Non-Government Organisations, such as Agricultural Cooperatives; and academia and think-tanks, such as Faculties of Agriculture, that are involved in the processes of agricultural and rural development in Egypt.

FAO has helped Egypt improve food security and face Avian Flu and Foot and Mouth Disease, and managing their negative impacts. FAO country Representation office was opened in 1978. During the past years, FAO has cooperated and participated in most agricultural and rural development activities, which reflect the needs of the country. FAO provided technical assistance from both regular and field

programmes, which covered policy advice, strategy planning and capacity building. FAO also contributed in the Egyptian agricultural development through identification, preparation and appraisal of investment projects. FAO activities in Egypt have generally been demand-driven, attempting to respond to the continuously shifting national priorities.

By virtue of its stated mission, mandate and new strategic framework 2010–2019 FAO has comparative advantages in engaging in strategic area, which is derived from its capacity to act, drawn from its high level access and influence to the Government and stakeholders, resources (human, physical, financial) that it can mobilize, its track record in working in the agriculture sector, its coordination strength as a neutral broker, and its geographical spread worldwide.

Funding agencies, such as the World Bank, *Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau* (KfW),¹ the African Development Bank, etc. provides Egypt with loans for improving the irrigation and drainage system. Donors, such as USAID, Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA), etc. provide technical assistance, and support private sector development in the sector of agriculture.

This CPF is a road map for FAO-Egypt to help MALR, and Government of Egypt (GoE) at large to:

1. Promote a sustainable use of natural resources
2. Enhance the productivity of both land and water units
3. Contribute to food security via safeguarding the production of strategic commodities
4. Contribute to the competitiveness of Egyptian agricultural products in both local and international markets
5. Improve conditions for agricultural investment; and
6. Improve the livelihoods of rural households by reducing poverty and closing gender disparities

FAO intends to support MALR in its endeavour to modernise Egyptian agriculture to achieve food security, improve the livelihoods of rural population and both economic and social development at large. This is possible through providing assistance in the following immediate objectives:

1. Livelihood improvement of rural population
2. Human resources development
3. Sustainable Use of Natural Resources
4. Food Security

The CPF priority areas are:

1. Priority Area A: Agricultural information generation, sharing and dissemination:

Perfect information is a condition for perfectly competitive markets. Perfect information is not complete without improving the modalities for data collection from the field. There is a need for technical assistance, training and institutional development to enhance the processes of data collection from the field; assuring relevance, reliability and validity. This data include but not limited to crops, livestock, poultry and fisheries, land and soil, etc. DRC and ARC, and Faculty of Agriculture are among the institutional framework responsible for information generation. FAO can provide assistance and training on training needs assessment, training on data gathering, tabulation, compilation, analysis and dissemination. The outputs of this Priority Area include a functional information system to support proper, informed decision-making and trained cadres. The decision support system is not the aim, rather perfectly competitive markets of agricultural inputs and outputs.

2. Priority Area B: Improving productivity and efficiency in the agricultural sector:

2.1. Land use and management:

Land property rights are multiple and complex. The National Action Plan for managing drought and combating desertification that DRC elaborated divided Egypt into four agricultural ecological zones, and described the various land degradation types. There is a need for a registry that includes specification of each parcel of land, information concerning the owner(s), sub-divisions, SOTER (Soil and Terrain) units, etc. FAO can help GoE in the areas of soil survey, land reclamation, use of fertilizers, agricultural extension, and research and development. Scientific advances, which FAO can avail, can help in monitoring and tracking land uses, planning and management. These advances include treating soil from pollutants, and proper adoption and application of the Stockholm

¹ German government-owned development bank

Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants (POPs). Information concerning land and soil can support the output of Priority Area A, and can update soil survey thus recommending the proper fertilizer rates for different crops, and prepare extension packages. The information can help in preparing, implementing and tracking soil improvement programmes.

2.2. Irrigation modernisation:

Egypt's annual share of the Nile water is constant at 55 500 million cubic metres. Agriculture uses approximately 85 per cent of the fresh water resources. In spite of water scarcity and the fact that Egypt's share in the Nile waters is predetermined, water-use efficiency is low, due, in part, to water losses. Drought, declining per capita share of fresh water, climate change are among the factors complicating the matter. Degraded water quality has its impact on agricultural production and contributes to both economic and social losses. FAO can help in providing technical assistance to modernise irrigation canals and improve on-farm irrigation. Sustaining water productivity and maximizing returns of rainfed agriculture are the two outputs. Horizontal agricultural expansion is possible as a result of conserved available water.

2.3. Increased crop production:

In spite of the increased unit productivity achieved over the last 20 years, this an increase does not reflect the full potential of land. To achieve this aim, there is a need to adopt the following measures, including, but not limited to, planting newly developed varieties with resistance to drought, salinity and pests; planting early maturing crop varieties; increasing clover productivity; developing long-medium staple cotton varieties with high economic returns; and paying greater attention to integrated farm management and improved cultural practices. Science, technology and innovation are the means for improved productivity. Research institutions, particularly ARC, DRC and Faculties of Agriculture, are responsible for conducting the necessary research to meet the aim of this Priority Area. FAO can help advancing agricultural research and extension. The outputs of this Priority Area are self-sufficiency in strategic food commodity, and improved consumption patterns.

2.4. Improved production of livestock, poultry and fisheries:

Increasing per capita animal protein consumption by 4 g/day by the year 2030 is one of the main objectives of developing animal, poultry and fisheries production, and reconstituting the animal food basket from the different sources in favour of the least-costly local sources. One of the major problems is the informal production processes of meat, milk, eggs and chicken. Animal fodder is another issue that needs specific attention, given the limited ranging areas. Another issue is the epidemic and transboundary diseases. There is a need to equip fishermen with advanced ships and nets to be able to fish in deep waters. FAO can support initiatives for integrated fish-crop-livestock production system. Poultry industry can be effectively combined with fish farming keeping in view the fact that poultry droppings serve as an excellent fertilizer for fish ponds. FAO can continue supporting animal disease control. Decline in imported meat, and improved animal protein consumption are indicators of successfully attaining the aim of this Priority Area. This Priority Area can contribute to Egypt's efforts to achieve MDG 1.

3. Priority Area C: Sustaining rural community development

3.1. Sustaining livelihoods of rural population, including gender equity through institutional transformation

There is a need to expand social services and physical infrastructures, and generate jobs for a growing population. The 2006 Egypt Poverty Report, which assesses poverty using monetary measures, indicated that an estimated 19.6 per cent of Egyptians were poor, of which 3.8 per cent were ultra-poor. Poverty is evident in Upper Egypt. Poverty associates with rural areas. Special attention is given to the role of women, especially those who head households, in the processes of rural and agricultural development, particularly on enhancing their productivity; supporting their role as contributors to the production of labour; and empowering them to play an effective role in community development. MALR has a business plan based on SADS 2030 and a five-year plan that pays special attention to increasing rural income via on- and off-farm employment generation. The schemes of MALR complement the efforts of other institutions, such as the Social Fund for Development (SFD), Ministry of Social Affairs (MoSA), and ORDEV. FAO will continue to provide Egypt with support to sound rural development plans and population issues in agriculture and rural development. Outputs include people-related and place-related programmes initiated consisting of

training, raising awareness, extending physical infrastructures, experimenting with Conditional Cash Transfer (CCT) programmes that can be scaled-up to policy levels. The outcomes include signs of improvements in rural areas to achieve progress in MDGs; decline in the rates of rural-urban migration and gender gap in rural areas is closing.

3.2. Enhance marketing of agricultural products

Lacking capacities to market their products is a major hindrance that challenges small farmers, and a barrier that keeps them below poverty lines. In the meantime, they lack an umbrella to defend their interests. An institutional development through reforming Agricultural Cooperatives (ACs), depending on Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) and Community-Based Organisations (CBOs), and establishing new Farmers' Associations (FAs) is, therefore, a step into transforming those small farmers into institutions that can defend their interests. These Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) can bargain, negotiate and arbitrate with both Government agencies and private sector companies to reach a win-win agreement, which is equitable and acceptable to all parties. MALR and its institutions and agencies, such as PBDAC, in collaboration with other central bodies, such as Ministries of Supply and Domestic Trade, Investment, and Industry and Foreign Trade are the responsible official bodies. FAO can develop the capacities of interested parties on marketing Egyptian agricultural products, and can extend technical assistance on specific issues, such as post-harvesting techniques. Outputs include product losses reduced; and improved quality and safety of food quality.

3.3. Capacity development and institutional transformation

The capacity of the people and institutions of the community as well as its ecological and geographical conditions determine to a large extent the ability of the community to adopt a sustainable development path. The fundamental goal of capacity development is to enhance the ability of the locals to evaluate and address the crucial questions related to policy choices and modes of implementation among development options. Capacity development is about changing the mind-set. It involves various methods to link the individual and institutional components of development, and the framework within which a system operates as well. Successful engagement of citizens requires and initiates a process of information sharing. It is a process that generates data, information and knowledge to support proper public dialogue. Exchanging information requires transparency and accountability. MALR is responsible for agricultural extension. Other line ministries, such as education, play an indirect role in raising the awareness of the people. Local CSOs are responsible for this Priority Area. Natural community leaders, clergymen and other community leaders are of an essential role in successful execution of this Priority Area. FAO will continue help Egypt in the sphere of agricultural policy reform. The support availed to the elaboration of SADS is an example of this support. Major outputs included institutional framework of the agricultural sector reformed; opportunities for agricultural investment availed; safety nets extended, and human resources developed.

4. Priority Area D: Conserving natural resources and adapting to impacts of climate change:

Energy is central for any production process. The current plans of GoE to remove subsidies for energy will impact the agriculture and rural development. Agricultural production processes are not a prime energy user; however, many of these processes, today, require the use of diesel fuel to operate machines, such as water pumps and tractors. Other processes require natural gas, such as poultry production facilities and green houses. The production of special types of fertilizers requires the use of natural gas as an input. In all cases, the processes of producing fertilizers, operating cooling facilities, refrigeration, agri-businesses, will require energy. Energy is another essential ingredient for marketing agricultural products, including livestock and fish. Agriculture and fisheries are highly dependent on specific climate conditions. Overall, climate change could make it more difficult to grow crops, raise animals, and catch fish in the same ways and same places as we have done in the past. Ministries of Petroleum and Electricity are responsible for energy in Egypt. Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) is also responsible for negotiating issues pertaining to climate change. MALR is responsible for mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change in the area of agricultural production. FAO can help Egypt to transfer technology, capacity development and policy advice.

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Measurements and Conversion

Distance

- 1 centimetre (cm) = 0.394 inches
- 1 meter (m) = 39.370 inches
- 1 kilometre (km) = 0.620 mile
- 1 Kilometre = 1000 meters = 0.6214 miles

Area

- 1 square kilometre (km²) = 0.386 square mile
- 1 feddan (fed) = 0.420 hectare, 1.037 acre
- 1 hectare (ha) = 2.470 acre
- 1 square kilometre = 0.386 square mile
- 1 hectare = 10,000 square meters
- 1 feddan = 24 qerat = 4200 square meters

Weights

- 1 kilogram (kg) = 2.205 pounds
- 1 metric ton (t) = 2,205 pounds
- 1 tonne = 1000 kilograms = 1.102 tons

Volume

- 1 cubic meter (m³) = 35.3 10 cubic feet
- 1 litre = 1.057 quart
- 1 litre per second = 0.035 cubic feet per second
- 1 litre = 0.22 gallon

Power

- 1 kilowatt (kw) = 1.360 horse power

Currency

- Exchange Rate Effective December 13th, 2012, Central Bank of Egypt
<http://www.cbe.org.eg/>
- Currency Unit = Egyptian pound (EGP)
- 1 USD = EGP 6.1496 (Buy), 6.1818 (Sell)

Fiscal Year

- July 1-June 30

List of Abbreviations

AC	Agricultural Cooperatives
AERI	Agricultural Exports and Rural Incomes
AFD	CHECK TEXT / EXISTING GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION
AfDB	CHECK TEXT / EXISTING GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION
AIF	CHECK TEXT / EXISTING GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION
ARC	Agricultural Research Centre
ARDC	Agriculture Research and Development Council
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
CBO	Community-Based Organisations
CCT	Conditional Cash Transfer
CEOSS	Coptic Evangelical Organisation for Social Services
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CPF	Country Programming Framework
CRC	CHECK TEXT / EXISTING GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION
CSO	Civil Society Organisations
CWP	CHECK TEXT / EXISTING GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION
DANIDA	Danish International Development Agency
DP	Development Partners
DRC	Desert Research Centre
ECTAD	Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases
EEAA	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency
EMPRES	CHECK TEXT / EXISTING GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION
ERW	CHECK TEXT / EXISTING GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION
EU	European Union
FA	Farmers' Associations
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organisation
FIVIMS	Food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping system
FLD	Fund for Local Development
FMD	CHECK TEXT / EXISTING GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION
FYAP	Five-Year Annual Plan
GAP	Good Agricultural Practices
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIZ	CHECK TEXT / EXISTING GLOSSARY FOR DEFINITION
GoE	Government of Egypt
HEIA	Horticultural Export Improvement Association
HPAI	Highly pathogenic avian influenza
IDSC	Information and Decision Support Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
IPCC	Inter-Governmental Panel for Climate Change
IPM	Integrated Pest Management
ITCO	Italian Technical Cooperation Office
IWRM	Integrated Water Resources Management
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
KfW	<u>Kreditanstalt für Wiederaufbau</u>
LIFE	Livelihood and Income from the Environment Program
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MALR	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
MDG	Millennium Development Goal
MENA	Middle East and North Africa
MHUD	Ministry of Housing and Urban Development
MLD	Ministry for Local Development
MoSA	Ministry of Social Affairs
MWRI	Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation
NAP	National Action Plan

NEPAD	New Partnership for Africa's Development
NGO	Non-Government Organisations
NGOs	Non-Government Organisations
ORDEV	Organisation for the Reconstruction and Development of the Egyptian Village
PBDAC	Principal Bank for Agricultural Development and Credit
PHC	Post-Harvest Centres
POP	Persistent Organic Pollutants
PRSA	Pour la sécurité alimentaire
R&D	Research and Development
RADCON	Rural and Agricultural Development Communication Network
RAMSES	advanced computer technology and programmes used for data monitoring on Desert Locust ecology and survey.
RNE	Region Near East
RPF	Regional Priority Framework
SADS	Sustainable Agricultural Development
SPD	Social Fund for Development
SLM	Sustainable Land Management
SME	Small and Medium Enterprise
SME	Small and Micro Enterprises
SNO	Oriental Near East Region
SNOFP	SNO Sub-regional Priority Framework
SRPF	Sub-regional Priority Framework
SPFS	Special Programme for Food Security
SRPF	Sub-regional Priority Framework
TCI	FAO Investment Centre
TCP	Technical Cooperation Programme
UNDAF	United Nations Development Framework
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework and Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UPEHC	Union of Producers and Exporters of Horticultural Crops
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
WFP	World Food Programme
WUA	Water User Associations

1 Preamble

In full collaboration with MALR in Egypt, FAO prepared the Country Programme Framework 2012–17 outlining how the organisation can best complement efforts of the GoE to meet its development priorities relating to agriculture, livestock, fisheries, natural resources and rural development objectives, including food and nutrition security and generating job opportunities in rural areas during 2012-2017.

The objective of this framework is to improve the coherence and effectiveness of the interventions of FAO in Egypt under the umbrella of the United Nations System; and to position FAO as a strategic partner for national agricultural and rural development.

This framework is also a tool for resource mobilization that presents to donors and all other stakeholders a clear and concise picture of what FAO intends to do during the next four years in Egypt. However, the framework remains a policy statement of intent and the attainment of its purpose and objectives requires joint efforts through partnerships with all stakeholders. The Government and FAO, therefore, jointly appeal to all stakeholders among Government institutions, donors, financing institutions, the private sector, non-governmental organisations and CSOs to work together in ensuring the realization of the purpose and objectives of this framework.

FAO is committed to supporting the GoE to implement proposed activities in the SADS 2030 and its business plan, and the five-year plan. These schemes constitute the commitment of the GoE. Together, these schemes constitute the framework for action in the coming five years and decades until 2030.

The emphasis of these schemes is intensification and development of the following sub-sectors: 1) To improve field irrigation distribution efficiencies to reduce water-use in the Delta; 2) Land reclamation on the periphery of the Delta, and Upper Egypt; 3) Expanding the Livestock Sector, mainly poultry, dairy production and fisheries; and 4) Expanding horticultural production – vegetables and fruit.

This CPF is in line with the Fourth Priority Area of UNDAF 2014 – 2018, i.e., Food Security and Nutrition. Outcomes of this Priority Area are: 1) Relevant institutions/bodies deliver evidence-based policies and joint sustainable interventions on food security and nutrition in a coordinated manner; 2) Food subsidy system delivers good-quality food packages efficiently to vulnerable and poor families and targeted high-risk populations; 3) Vulnerable people, especially women and children, consume adequate, healthy and nutritious food; and 4) Efficient horticulture and food production supply chains, including the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices, are achieved.

This CPF links with Millennium Declaration, MDGs and other treaties. It aligns with the Millennium Declaration A/resolution 55/L.2, especially Section III - Development and poverty eradication; Section IV - Protecting our common environment; and Section VI - Protecting the vulnerable. It is also directly relevant to two MDGs (1 and 7) and two specific UN treaties - the Rome Declaration on World Food Security, which calls for UN member states to work together to half the number of chronically undernourished people by 2015; and the World Food Summit Plan of Action.

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Cairo, March, 2013

2 Introduction

While Egyptians on average live to 70 years of age, and the proportion of undernourished is less than five per cent, the country's agricultural sector has seen hard times in recent years. Avian influenza has proven difficult to control, and the spread to humans has cost 51 lives. In a country where approximately 3 per cent of the land are arable, desert locusts occasionally invade its deserts and fields, a situation that requires continuous monitoring; about 24 million Egyptians (or more than one-quarter of the population) work in the farming, forestry and fishing industries.

Egypt actively participated in FAO's Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES), Desert Locust Component Programme in the Central Region (1995-2006). Its objective was to promote effective preventive control strategies based on early warning, timely reaction and environmentally sound control interventions. Egypt regularly hosted events and adopted the new technologies encouraged by EMPRES, including RAMSES (locust data-management system). It also carried out surveys as required, as part of the strategy of preventive control, and participated several times in joint border surveys with Sudan. When the EMPRES programme ended in the Central Region, in December 2006, its activities were handed over to the FAO Commission for Controlling the Desert Locust in the Central Region (CRC), of which Egypt is a member. A number of activities are now organised or promoted by the CRC, including training courses and workshop, publications, research, joint surveys, preparation of contingency plans, etc.

Second is the Animal Health Component. Egypt has had continuing outbreaks of the H5N1 strain of highly pathogenic avian influenza in domestic poultry since February 2006. As of March 2009, 1445 outbreaks in poultry and 63 human cases (of which 23 were fatal) were officially reported. Over the past three years, there is no indication of improvement in the control of the disease. In October 2008, FAO contributed to the organisation of the 6th International Inter-ministerial Conference on Avian and Human Influenza in Sharm-El-Sheikh. At the request of the GoE, since April 2009, FAO, WHO and UNICEF are undertaking an evaluation of the performances of both MALR and Ministry of Health to the control of HPAI, through two national and five regional/international on-going emergency projects covering all aspects of the control (laboratory, biosecurity and so on). FAO's Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases country team provides technical assistance to the Government on a daily basis. In 2009, three outbreaks of cases of Foot and Mouth Disease were notified in Egypt. A national TCP targeting FMD and FMD-like diseases has been in place since 2008.

FAO supports the efforts of the GoE to achieve the MDGs, especially reducing poverty, expanding employment, empowering women and transforming institutions towards adopting and applying principles of good governance. The organisation collaborates with other UN organisations, such as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) and World Food Programme (WFP), and other funding institutions, such as the World Bank, and donors, such as the European Union (EU).

Climate change is a serious challenge for many developing countries, including Egypt. Drought and desertification are among the associated impacts of climate change. They constrain Egypt's ability to achieve MDG 1. Together with five other UN organisations, FAO is extending technical assistance to MALR on required adaptation measures to limit the negative impacts of climate change.

3 Situation Analysis

3.1 National context

Today, Egyptian peasants experience serious economic, social, environmental and institutional conditions, which explain the decline in the share of agriculture in the GDP -- the share of agriculture in the GDP declined from 16 per cent in the 1990s to almost 14 per cent in 2010. Meanwhile, those employed in agriculture as a per cent of the total labour force are declining since 1960 to 2006.

Despite losing labour and share of the GDP, agriculture still is, and will continue to be, among the major economic activities in Egypt, and a generator for economic growth. There are several reasons for this

unfortunate situation. Atop of these reasons is adopting neo-liberal policies that led to cutting down on subsidizing inputs for agricultural production. These economic policies favoured other economic sectors, such as availing tax holidays to manufacturing establishments. There are, however, other reasons for hardships that challenge the agricultural sector, including, but not limited to, unclear property rights over land; lack of physical and social infrastructures; scarcity of fresh water and rising costs of energy. Mismanagement and inefficient utilization of natural resources and environmental degradation, including land, is a direct outcome of malfunctioning market mechanisms.

3.2 *Situation and outlook*

Today, the most challenging future scenario for Egypt is one of the rapid declines in access to water per capita, a rapid decline in sources of fossil fuels (petroleum and gas), encroachment on arable land at an unsustainable rate, and the potential threats of climate change. Specifically, the following issues challenge agricultural and rural development at large.

3.2.1 *Degrading land, fragmentation and allocation*

Total agricultural land increased from 5.87 million feddan in 1980 to approximately 8.44 million feddan in 2007, and cropped area increased from some 11.1 million feddan in 1980 to 15.18 million feddan in 2007. Areas of the first-grade land in 2001–05 have declined to less than one-third of what it was in 1996–00, while the percentage of the second-grade lands has increased from about 33.6 to 41.8 per cent during this period. The third and fourth-grade lands have also increased from 1.455 million feddan to 2.936 million feddan. This phenomenon is the driving force for reviewing Government policies in the field of land maintenance and putting land improvement programs and projects as a top priority in the coming years.

The land availability and efficiency challenge, together with the scarcity of water and energy resources, constitute a serious constraint to both horizontal and vertical expansion. Without natural resources, the likelihood of benefitting from the evidenced liberalization of the Egyptian economy is limited. Land, water and energy scarcity as well as deteriorating quality of land and water are all expected to increase in the future. This will further limit the ability of the agriculture sector to benefit from any increases in market prices for agricultural products and will affect the specific and aggregate supply response to any improved market signals. Legislation governing land use utilization involves several institutions and ministries and there is an urgent need for their upgrading and streamlining.

There are segmented and isolated land markets that are supply-driven. Accordingly, the problem is not of limited supply of public land for investment. Instead, it is the scarcity of well-located, properly serviced and adequately priced land that is adapted to the needs of development, which in turn is the result of a dysfunctional public land management system. A clear and comprehensive public land policy would reassert the role of the market in public land allocation and then help put in place a rational framework of planning and incentives that reflect current needs and priorities.

3.2.2 *Shortage of Nile waters*

Shortage of fresh water resources and quality of these resources constrains efforts to ensuring food security and maintaining the legendary high yields and productivity of Egypt's fertile Nile Valley and Delta. The issue of Egypt's share of Nile waters is under difficult negotiations and the per capita availability of water plummeted from 1,893m³ in 1959 to 934m³ in 2000, which is below the recommended world standard of 1000m³ per person per year. The option of charging farmers for water usage has been consistently avoided for socio-political reasons. The implications for policy making are the urgent need to conserve water and reduce cultivation of crops such as rice and sugarcane. Other challenges related to water include the increasing population densities near the waterways and the quality of water due to wastewater disposal in these waterways.

3.2.3 Securing energy for development

Manufacturing and transportation are the two major consumers of energy with approximately 44 and 22 per cent of the total energy consumption, respectively. The share of the agriculture sector in energy consumption represents about one per cent of the total energy consumption. The share of residential consumption of energy is around 24 per cent of the total consumption. Commercial and public services plus non-energy uses and "other" consumption use the remaining nine per cent of total energy consumption.

Domestic consumption of oil and gas has been rapidly increasing as a result of on-going economic growth. Subsidizing energy end-use prices for a long time to maintain social justice has resulted in a major pressure point on the Government budget, as it has to bear the difference between the costs of production and the subsidized end-use prices. Keeping the subsidy to its current level (approximately LE 70 000million annually) and format has already driven the country to a major budgetary challenge, thereby threatening its economic growth and energy security.

The Government has plans to reduce subsidies for energy. This can affect agricultural production, as most of the equipment used in agricultural production, such as tractors and water pumps, run on diesel. Furthermore, many poultry production establishments use gas cylinders. With an increase in the price of these cylinders, the produced unit (whether chicken or egg) will increase.

It is urgent to rationalize energy consumption in the demand sectors without reducing the service levels or negatively impacting economic development targets and to diversify the energy supply resources by increasing renewable resources such as wind, solar and bioenergy.

There is a massive untapped potential and very little commercialization for renewable energy installed capacity. This includes low expansion of solar-energy application such as solar thermal and solar photovoltaic. Although biomass technology in Egypt is cost-effective in the long-term, its promotion has been limited and no efforts to commercialize the technology have been made. There is a little financial management cycle for renewable energy technologies. Moreover, awareness remains a vital challenge for renewable energy. This includes the lack of information on the benefits of renewable energy to different categories of society and appropriate application for each category, even at the level of households in rural areas, such as the use of biogas units.

3.2.4 Developing technical and institutional capacities

Egypt has received enormous amounts of technical assistance, training and finance, but the country still in need for assistance. It seems that capacities face serious financial, administrative and technical challenges that need to be urgently addressed at all levels. The close coordination among research, technical transfer, extension/outreach services and civil society to enhance productivity and competitiveness in agriculture is highly needed. Increased investment in public goods with special reference to research/technological transfer and infrastructure seem crucial. The existing food and agriculture institutions need to be modernised with special reference to capacities related to agricultural policy formulation, analysis and monitoring to support the agriculture sector as an engine for growth. Vertical and horizontal coordination among institutions related to food, and agriculture is weak and should be enhanced.

3.3 Relevant policies and programmes and related national priorities

The SADS 2030 listed number of lessons learned from applying previous strategies. Despite the overall success of previous strategies to achieving growth, yet limited efforts were directed to rationalizing the use of water resources. Furthermore, the sprawl of human settlement over agricultural land continued despite intentions to protect valuable agricultural land. Fragmentation and dwarf holdings continued to be a serious impediment. Finally, although Egypt succeeded in adding almost 2.5 million feddan to the cultivated area, the country failed to establish new communities outside the Nile Valley and Delta. SADS lists other lessons learned with respect to human resources, institutions, etc.

Among the strategic objectives is to sustain the use of natural agricultural resources; increase the productivity per units of both land and water. This entails enhancing water-use efficiency in irrigated agriculture; sustainable expansion of reclaimed areas; sustainable development of land and water productivity; maximizing the sustainable returns of rainfed agriculture; and maintaining and protecting agricultural land. SADS comes with a number of supportive measures. These include plans and programs to improve rural livelihoods; enhancing opportunities for agricultural investment; human resources development, and institutional reform.

SADS proposes increasing water-use efficiency in agriculture by addressing a) water losses through water conveyance and distribution systems; and b) excessive use of irrigation water as many peasants believe that more water would increase crop productivity, plus not paying for recovering the cost of the irrigation and drainage systems. The solution is improved field irrigation systems, and reducing areas allocated for producing rice. The estimated saved quantities of water could reach 5.3 and 12.4 billion cubic meters assuming that areas benefitting from irrigation improvements are about 2,250 million feddan to be increased to five million feddan by the years 2017 and 2030, respectively.

SADS aims to expand reclaimed areas through the use of water quantities conserved from irrigation improvements. It is estimated that about 1,250 million feddan will be reclaimed by 2017 to increase to 3.10 million feddan by 2030. The rate of an annual increase is of 130 thousand to 140 thousand feddan of newly developed areas. Table 1 shows the estimated areas to be reclaimed as a result of minimizing water losses due, in part, to improving irrigation systems.

Table 1 Estimated reclaimed areas as a result of improving irrigation systems, 207-2030

Description	2007	2017	2030
Quantities of water used in irrigation (million cubic meters)	58,000	61,000	64,000
Field water-use efficiency (percent)	50	75	60
Areas projected to be developed (thousand feddans)	--	2,250	5,000
Total water quantities expected to be saved as a result of developing irrigation systems and reducing areas for planting rice (million cubic meter)	--	5,300	12,400
Area of land expected to be added (thousand feddans)	--	1,250	3,100
Total areas benefitting from irrigation improvement (million feddan)	2.5	6.0	10.5
Total irrigated areas (million feddans)	8.4	9.65	11.5
Percentage of developed areas to total areas	30	62	92
Average water share per feddan (thousand cubic meters)	6,900	6,320	5,565

Source: MALR, SADS towards 2030, Cairo, Egypt, October 2009

The sustainable development of land and water productivity can be attained via a) water-use efficiency; b) planting high-value products, which will require improving marketing capacities; and c) developing technical packages that are economically feasible. Using 2006 constant prices, Table 2 shows the expected returns unit per water and unit per land.

Table 2 Estimated returns per unit of land and unit of water, 2030, 2006 constant prices

Description	Measuring Unit	2007	2017	2030
Water quantities anticipated to be used	Billion Cubic Meter	58	61	64
Projected land area	Million feddan	8.4	9.6	11.5
Cropped area	Million feddan	15.4	19.2	22.9
Percentage of intensification	%	183.6	199.1	200

Description	Measuring Unit	2007	2017	2030
Average rate of return per unit of water (cubic meter)	EGP	1.91	3.2	4.17
Index of the increase in the returns per unit of water	%	100	168	218
Average rate of return per unit of land (feddan)	EGP 1,000	13.2	20.3	22.9
Index of the increase in returns per unit of land	--	100	154	174

Source: MALR, *SADS towards 2030*, Cairo, Egypt, October 2009

SADS recommends maximizing the sustainable returns of rainfed agriculture. Proposed interventions include providing an area of 350 thousand feddan with supplementary source of irrigation to grow drought-tolerant crops, such as barely, olives and figs. In addition, the SADS calls for accelerating clearing land from mines and ERW unfreeze locked land for development.

SADS also calls for maintaining and protecting agricultural land from a) sprawl and encroachment of human settlements, and b) degradation of soil fertility. There is a need for reviewing applied policies and regulations to address limitations and weaknesses; and conducting periodical soil surveys to regulate the use of fertilizers and soil conditioners.

3.4 Governance system and relevant national stakeholders

MALR is the responsible central agency for agricultural development. MALR consists of sectors and departments for economic affairs, agricultural extension, agricultural services, land reclamation, livestock, and financial and administrative affairs. Furthermore, there are several institutions that affiliate to MALR, such as PBDAC and ARC. In addition to MALR, the MWRI that is responsible for managing all water bodies in Egypt. In addition to these two central institutions, there is another set of central institutions that indirectly affect the agricultural sector. This set of institutions includes the Ministry of Electricity and Ministry of Petroleum as they are responsible for the energy need for economic and social development. The Ministry of Defence indirectly affects agricultural development, as it has the upper hand in controlling desert land, and thus controlling land reclamation. The Ministry for Local Development (MLD) is another central body that is involved in rural development. MLD includes the ORDEV, and the Fund for Local Development (FLD).

In addition, there are number of NGOs, academia and private sector companies that are active in the agricultural sector. Some NGOs were established to defend the interests of a group of individuals and companies, such as Union of Producers and Exporters of Horticultural Crops (UPEHC); and Horticultural Export Improvement Association (HEIA). Coptic Evangelical Organisation for Social Services (CEOSS) represents a different type of NGOs active in agricultural and rural development. CEOSS provides a system which allows communities to take the lead in their own agricultural advancements. Approximately, 4,000 farmers increase their income by more than 25 per cent as a result of CEOSS' efforts each year (CEOSS, n.d.). NGOs include the ACs. The Union for ACs serves about five million peasants. The Union includes 14 central associations, such as Association for the Producers of Potatoes and Association for the Producers of Cotton; 22 Central Associations for agricultural credit; 18 Central Associations for Agricultural Land Reform (Eslah); 11 Central Associations for land reclamation. These associations serve constituents all over Egypt. Furthermore, there are agricultural associations that serve peasants at the village level. These associations reach about 5,856 cooperatives. At the District (Markaz) and Governorate levels, there are 222 and 124 centres, respectively. These associations organise their constituents in economic, social, cultural, and political spheres to raise the living standards of peasants and facilitate their participation in development at large through enabling and empowerment (LCDR, n.d.).

There are number of think-tanks and research institutions in Egypt. Atop of these research institutions is the ARC. It is one of the research arms of the MALR. ARC is responsible for conducting applied, and basic research that help increase productivity and reduce production cost; transfer of new technologies to the

farming community. The DRC is another research institute affiliated to MALR is responsible for investigating potentials for agricultural development in desert regions. In addition, there are 15 Faculties of Agriculture that educate both under- and post-graduate students; and work closely with ARC and DRC. There are several private sector companies that are active in the agricultural sector. Some of these companies import and export seeds and inputs for agricultural production. Others use agricultural produces as inputs to their production, such as food processing industries, or sell agricultural products through their outlets, such as supermarket chains.

4 FAO's Comparative Advantages and Priority Areas

Egypt is a country of strategic geo-political importance for both the MENA region and the world. Developing banks and donor agencies are always interested to support the endeavours of the GoE. Agriculture, rural development, and water resources management are areas of attention of these organisations. Many international agencies, such as the IFAD, and FAO, have supported Egypt in elaborating the Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy towards 2030 (SADS).

FAO has helped Egypt improve food security since 1997, under the umbrella of its Special Programme for Food Security. Egypt participated actively in FAO's Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests, and Diseases (EMPRES), FAO is helping Egypt in confronting the Avian Flu and Foot and Mouth Disease, and managing their negative impacts. FAO contributed to the organisation in October 2008 of the 6th International Inter-ministerial Conference on Avian and Human Influenza.

Unlike FAO, many donors and lending institutions are assisting Egypt in the field of irrigation and drainage. The **World Bank** is financing the following projects: Integrated Irrigation Improvement and Management Project; the Second National Drainage Project; Avian and Human Influenza Control and Prevention; West Delta Water Conservation and Irrigation Rehabilitation Project; National Drainage; and Participatory Farm-level Irrigation Modernisation.

AfDB provided the PBDAC a loan and grant of US \$ 25 million; starting date: 22 April, 2002 and closing date: 31 December 2005. The objective of the project was to reduce poverty by providing long-term financial resources to be channelled through PBDAC to create new and stable sources of income for small and medium-scale farmers and micro-entrepreneurs. AfDB supported the agricultural sector through Behira Rural Development –Phase II (1997-2005), which was a loan and grant of approx. US\$ 19 million. The purpose of the project is to assist farmers in Governorate of Behira to increase crop and livestock production as well as to promote community health and well-being through the development of health clinics and environmental awareness campaign. The bank provided GoE with another US\$ 500 thousand (grant) as an Emergency Assistance to Locust control in 2005 (May-July). The purpose of the assistance is to allow GoE to control locust invasion by providing appropriate environmentally friendly pesticides and specific vehicles.

After being in operation for 77 years, the Naga Hammadi Barrage was barely able to hold back the water masses. The structure was damaged to the extent that heavy vehicles were prohibited to use the road on the dam. **KfW** offered € 144 million² in loans and grants towards the rehabilitation of the barrage. The new Naga Hammadi Barrage was completed in spring 2008. KfW supported the repair of two of the three barrages essential for irrigation in Upper and Middle Egypt.

The Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development(AFESD) provided the National Laboratory for Inspecting the Poultry Production, which is within MALR, a grant of KD 500 thousand in 2007 to fulfill the needs for combating avian flu.

The Agence Française de Développement (AFD) or French Development Agency) provided finance for West Delta Water Conservation and Irrigation Rehabilitation Project: € 25 million as a soft loan for the construction of a water distribution network and a conveyance system bringing water from the Rosetta Branch of the Nile River to the farms that developed on each side of the Cairo-Alexandria desert road,

² One USD is 0.760193 Euro

South of Sadat City; and technical Assistance to the farmers of West Delta (€ 1.5 million as a grant). This project is complementary to the West Delta Conservation and Irrigation Rehabilitation Project.

Within its attempt to promote investment and employment, **USAID** sponsored Agricultural Exports and Rural Incomes project for \$44 million that ended 9/07. Among the recent projects in the field of agriculture, rural development, irrigation and drainage and Agricultural Exports and Rural Incomes (AERI) project. It was a 4-year, \$57.3 million USAID project that began in the last quarter of 2003 as one of several activities within USAID/Egypt's strategic objective for strengthening the environment for trade and investment. Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM) Project is one of the LIFE projects, which USAID sponsored, implemented in collaboration with MWRI that started in 2004 and closed in 2008. The LIFE-IWRM Project works with the MWRI to provide technical assistance, training, commodities, and small grants to support decentralization of water management.

CIDA provided assistance to rural areas within the framework of poverty alleviation through: a) Basic education (about 40 per cent of the annual spending of the programme); and b) Small and Medium Enterprise (SME) Development, which receive about 45 per cent of the annual spending of the CIDA programme.

The **European Commission** has contracted a total amount of € 1 000 million for bilateral interventions to Egypt over the period 1998-2008. One of the agricultural projects that the EU supported was Bustan Agricultural Development Project for € 6.2 million, 2004-05. The project aimed to support the efforts of to GoE to develop the former desert areas in the Western Delta, Governorate of Behira, by providing micro-credit through the SFD to farmers in the wider Bustan area.

Another bilateral cooperation includes efforts of other donors. **GIZ** provided technical assistance to water resources and water management: Sustainable management of the water resources of the River Nile is a matter of utmost importance in Egypt. The **Italian Technical Cooperation Office (ITCO)** provided support to rural development through initiatives such as Rural development in West Nubariya; Sustainable rural development in Wadi El Rayan and Faiyum New Land; Support to local agricultural cooperative services provided to settlers of the newly-reclaimed lands in Upper Egypt; Assessment of Water Users Associations in Egypt; Rural Development Communication Network; Traceability of agro-industrial products to the European market Poverty Alleviation and Creation of Job Opportunities in the Governorates of Qena, Asyut and Suhaj; Support to local agricultural cooperative services provided to settlers of the newly-reclaimed lands in Upper Egypt; and Improvement of zoo-technical buffalo productivity. **The Netherlands** sponsors projects in the area of irrigation and water and wastewater. **Spain** also sponsored the Cattle Artificial Insemination project. It aimed to modernise Cattle Artificial Insemination Sector creating a seminal doses production centre in Beni Suef, which is provided with a basic animal health laboratory; improve distribution in the Governorates of Minya, Asyut, Suhaj, Qena and Luxor. **Danida's** Business to Business (B2B) program links Egyptian and Danish private sector companies together. Among the areas of cooperation that B2B operates are production of seed potatoes; Production of organic onions; Development of lupine industry; Development of lupine and quinous in Ismailia and Sinai; Production of fruit based raw materials; Whey drinks; Composting; Food technology and innovation centre; Feasibility study regarding potato production; Production of biological beneficial; Farm improvement/CRR activities; and Production of pot roses. The Japan International Cooperation Agency (**JICA**) provides assistance on various areas of agricultural and rural development including Warm Water Fish Production; On-Farm Water Management: Irrigation and Drain; Rice Cultivation Techniques; Rehabilitation and Improvement of Monshat El Dahab Regulator on Bahr Yusef Canal; Food Processing Technology; Rehabilitation of Floating Pump Stations in Upper Egypt; Modernisation of Agricultural Mechanization Centre in Damanhour; and Grant Assistance for Underprivileged Farmers.

FAO country Representation office was opened in 1978. During the past years, FAO has cooperated and participated in most agricultural and rural development activities, which reflect the needs of the country.

It provided technical assistance from both regular and field programmes, which covered policy advice, strategy planning and capacity building.

FAO also contributed in the Egyptian agricultural development through identification, preparation and appraisal of investment projects. It executed 150 projects, amounted US\$55,234,702 projects were targeted to focus on resolving technical issues in fields such as hybrid rice promotion, animal health, information technology, monitoring of natural resources, capacity building, intensification and diversification of agricultural production systems, forest policy formulation, rice straw management and conservation of environments, agricultural extension, Nile water-use management and sustainability, integrated pest management, fisheries information, and statistics for agricultural. On-going technical assistance included control of Avian Influenza, climate change risk management, results-based monitoring and evaluation system for monitoring the implementation of the agriculture strategy 2030, risk impacts of the sea level rise on groundwater, mainstreaming population, environment and food security issues into agricultural extension programmes, institutional cooperation to support responsible fisheries and national contingency planning against races of wheat rust.

FAO activities in Egypt have generally been demand-driven, attempting to respond to the continuously shifting national priorities. No doubt it has delivered important results, there were situations in which the interventions had less of the desirable impact or have not been sustained following completion of the projects.

In the future, FAO will focus on high-impact interventions with a more effective monitoring and evaluation system in place. In the context of cooperation with other development partners, FAO actively participated in the formulation of the UNDAF and has been working on several other initiatives with other UN agencies.

By virtue of its stated mission, mandate and new strategic framework 2010–2019 FAO has comparative advantages in engaging in strategic area, which is derived from its capacity to act, drawn from its high level access and influence to Government and stakeholders, resources (human, physical, financial) that it can mobilize, its track record in working in the agriculture sector, its coordination strength as a neutral broker, and its geographical spread worldwide.

FAO's global capacity to act is enhanced by its technical expertise, available at headquarters, regional, sub-regional and country offices, which can be tapped to respond to need. The unique contribution that it brings to the agriculture, and humanitarian sectors emanates from its well-tested approaches, methodologies, tools, guidelines, and practices. These and the experience gained, and lessons learned, give FAO a sense of direction in terms of competence to select together with stakeholders' priority areas of intervention where its efforts can realize the maximum impact.

At the regional and sub-regional levels, the Thirtieth FAO Regional Conference for the Near East endorsed a Regional Priority Framework (RPF) and the Oriental Near East Region (SNOPE) issued a Sub-regional Priority Framework (SRPF), for FAO's work in the region and sub-region.

The regional and sub-regional frameworks are foreseen to support member countries in addressing national, sub-regional and regional priorities contributing to the Global Goals and Strategic Objectives as defined in FAO's Strategic Framework, fully aligned with the respective development agenda and global commitments and conforming to relevant programmes of the UN and other development partners. The RPF and the SNOPE will serve as tools for resource mobilization and for the development of cooperative programmes, involving donors from and outside the region and sub-region.

The five priority areas for SNOPE where FAO assistance is needed the most are as follows:

1. Improving food security and nutrition for long-term resilience;
2. Fostering agricultural production and improving food systems and livelihoods;
3. Sustainably managing natural resources for food security in the future;
4. Responding to climate change impacts and developing adaptation strategies;
5. Emergency, conflict and post-relief, rehabilitation and response.

Egypt was among the first countries to benefit from an FAO Country Office to strengthen the organisation's programmes on the ground. Established in 1977, the office has sought to promote harmonious and sustainable development of the agricultural sector in consultation with directly or indirectly related ministerial departments, having in common the following concerns, to:

- Promote national agricultural policies intended for sustainable food security objectives;
- Implement tools for the protection and conservation of biological resources;
- Support the promotion and development of human resources on a scientific and technological level;
- Respond to extraordinary situations in order to reduce incidents following emergency and unexpected situations such as war, natural disaster, etc.

5 Programming for Results

5.1 Strategic objectives

This CPF is a road map for FAO-Egypt to help MALR, and GoE at large to:

1. Promote the sustainable use of natural resources
2. Enhance the productivity of both land and water units
3. Contribute to food security via safeguarding the production of strategic commodities
4. Contribute to the competitiveness of Egyptian agricultural products in both local and international markets
5. Improve conditions for agricultural investment; and
6. Improve the livelihoods of rural households by reducing poverty and closing gender disparities

FAO intends to support MALR in its endeavour to modernise Egyptian agriculture to achieve food security, improve the livelihoods of rural population and both economic and social development at large. This is possible through providing assistance in the following immediate objectives:

1. Food security and improved nutrition;
2. Livelihood improvement of rural population and sustainable human development; and
3. Sustainable use of natural resources.

The CPF priority areas are:

1. Priority Area A: Agricultural information generation, sharing and dissemination
2. Priority Area B: Improving productivity and efficiency in the agricultural sector
3. Priority Area C: Sustaining rural community development; and
4. Priority Area D: Conserving natural resources and adapting to climate change.

5.2 Priority Areas

5.2.1 Priority Area A: Agricultural information generation, sharing and dissemination

Issues and Challenges

Perfect information is a condition for perfectly competitive markets. The Agricultural Economic Sector at MALR needs a database to support decision-making to enable proper assessment of needs; planning; and suitable tracking, monitoring, verification and evaluation. This database has to include spatial, geo-referenced data as well. This database can help in tracking sprawl of human settlements over agricultural land. It can enable processes of estimating cultivated crops, agricultural production, management of rangeland, and assessment of agricultural solid wastes.

Perfect information is not complete without improving the modalities for data collection from the field. There is a need for technical assistance, training and institutional development to enhance the processes

of data collection from the field; assuring relevance, reliability and validity. There is a need for technical assistance and training on proper data handling, coding, analysing to produce information and build knowledge for conscious decision-making. Finally, there is a need for producing information kits responding to the information needs of various users, such as private sector companies specialized in marketing agricultural products, land reclamation, etc. or to launch awareness campaigns.

Lastly, there need for information on the fish stock in Red Sea. MALR has already embarked on collecting data on the fish stock in the Mediterranean. The information cannot be complete without assessment of the fish stock of the Red Sea.

Institutional Framework

Institutions of MALR, such as DRC and ARC, and Faculty of Agriculture are among the institutional framework responsible for information generation. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) and Information and Decision Support Centre (IDSC) at the Cabinet of Ministers with its offices affiliated to local administrations are another element of the institutional framework.

Role of FAO

FAO can provide assistance and training on data gathering, tabulation, compilation, analysis and dissemination. It can also help in assessing information needs, and identifying means to meet satisfy them. FAO can also help MALR and partners in procuring needed equipment, such as machines and software.

Outputs

1. A functional information system that supports proper decision-making established. This includes trained cadres that are able to retrieve the information and process it. MALR will investigate the possibility of establishing a mechanism for cost recovery by availing information for investors, media, extension and various information users.
2. A mechanism for improved data collection, verification and updating.

Activities

MALR has already pits and pieces of this information system, but sporadic within the various institutions and department. The task then requires assessment of the existing elements of the desired system; knowing what is at MALR, and what is outside MALR; then seeking means to connect these databases, and measures for updating the

Outcomes

A decision support system is not an aim, rather a means for proper decision-making, which is the prime outcome of this Priority Area. This system will facilitate the operation of market forces, and the mechanisms essential for suitable allocation of investments, exporting agricultural products and raising awareness.

5.2.2 Priority Area B: Improving productivity and efficiency in the agricultural sector

Sub-Priority Area B-1: Land Use and Management

Issues and Challenges

Land property rights are multiple and complex. It is the result of Islam, and agro-climatic conditions. The result is number of land status, such as *waqf*, *Islah*, *melk*, etc. The land question can be framed in the current status of dwarf and fragmented holdings. This is the result of complicated procedures to secure property right, inheritance, and increased prices and/or rents per unit of land used for agricultural or non-agricultural uses. Consequences include rural poverty, violent disputes as a result of increased population densities and informality. For perfectly competitive land markets, there is a need for updated cadastral and registry of land by which each parcel of land has a national identification number. The registry has to include specification of each parcel, information concerning the owner(s), sub-divisions, etc. This is an issue that both Priority Areas A and D address.

Egypt can be divided into four agro-ecological zones: North Coastal Belts; the Nile Valley and Delta, the Oases and Southern Remote Desert Areas, and Desert Inland (Sinai and Eastern Desert). Cultivated and cropped areas increased in the past few years.

The National Action Plan for managing drought and combating desertification that DRC elaborated described the various land degradation types. Direct reasons for land degradation include improper management of soil, crop and rangeland; overgrazing; over-exploitation of vegetation for domestic use, mixed land uses, such as mining and tourism activities nearby coral reefs; and encroachment of human settlements over valuable agricultural land. Indirect reasons for land degradation include fragmented and dwarf holdings that hinder the likelihood of using the economies of scale in land management, and rapid population growth.

GoE applied a number of engineered interventions to protect ecosystems, including protecting coastal zones; introducing water harvesting in the North Coast, and planting timber tree and biofuel trees at the hinterland of human settlements using treated wastewater. However, no doubt Egypt needs a scheme for land uses and management.

Institutional Framework

MALR and local administrations, in collaboration with other central bodies, such as Ministry of Housing and Urban Development (MHUD), are responsible for land use planning and management. Today, the GoE has elaborated a unified land law awaiting the Parliament to pass it. This law will hopefully resolve all problems that Egypt faced in the past.

Role of FAO

FAO can help GoE in the areas of soil survey, land reclamation, use of fertilizers, agricultural extension, and research and development. Scientific advances, which FAO can avail, can help in monitoring and tracking land uses, planning and management. These advances include treating soil from pollutants, and proper adoption and application of the Stockholm Convention on POPs.

Outputs

1. Land reclaimed, and soil improvement programs planned and executed through a) soil surveys and analyses periodically updated; b) agricultural land classified in accordance with updated soil surveys; c) fertilizer rates for the different crops, according to soil profile fertility level, at the different stages of crop growth determined; and d) packages of extension information and recommendation for different agricultural regions prepared.

Activities

Sustainable expansion of reclaimed areas

Expanding reclaimed areas is one of the main pillars of the strategy. This can be achieved by using the water saved through improving field irrigation conveyance systems in reclaiming additional new areas estimated at 1.25 m feddans by 2017 and about 3.1 m feddans by 2030.

Maximizing the sustainable returns of rainfed agriculture

In spite of the low rates of rainfall in most of the regions, annual rainfall rates are 100 150 mm on the North Coast. Effective rainfall is lower due to evaporation.

Sustainable development of land productivity

Strategies and plans of MALR pay considerable attention to this component. It is expected that: a) the cropping area would be increased to 23 m feddans by 2030, with an estimated crop efficiency rate of 199 per cent, and would increase the economic efficiency of the water unit' by 119per cent by 2030, and b) the economic efficiency of the land unit would be raised by 74 per cent by the year 2030.

Maintaining and protecting agricultural land

Agricultural land in the Delta and the Nile valley regions suffers from two important problems, continued encroachment on agricultural land diverting it from agricultural to non-agricultural uses at an annual rate of 20 thousand feddans, and continued degradation of soil fertility in various agricultural areas. To assess these problems would require undertaking periodical soil surveys as a basis to establish fertilizer rates, continued restoration and maintenance of agricultural drainage systems, as well as for installing new drainage systems where needed.

Outcomes

1. The goals of both vertical and horizontal expansion of agriculture and rural development are the direct results of maintaining and developing agricultural land.
2. Mechanisms for tracking changes in land uses, coverage, etc. functioning.
3. Measures of Stockholm Convention on POPs adopted.
4. Information on soil and terrain updated.
5. Property rights acknowledged.

Sub-Priority Area B-2: Irrigation Modernisation

Issues and Challenges

The Nile is the main and almost exclusive source of fresh water in Egypt. Groundwater in the deserts and Sinai, rainfall and flash floods, and desalinization of seawater are other complementary sources of fresh water. Non-conventional water resources include renewable groundwater aquifers in the Nile basin and Delta, agricultural drainage water, and treated wastewater. Desalinization of seawater in Egypt as a source of water has received a low priority due, in part, to its high cost that ranges between LE 3 to LE 7/m³. Nonetheless, sometimes it is feasible to use this method to produce and supply potable water, particularly in remote areas where the cost of constructing pipelines to deliver Nile water is relatively high.

Agriculture uses approximately 85 per cent of the fresh water resources. All cultivated land is equipped for irrigation. Most of the cultivated land is watered through surface irrigation, about 83 per cent of the cultivated land.

In spite of water scarcity and the fact that Egypt's share in the Nile waters is predetermined, water-use efficiency is low, due to high-water losses. Water conveyance efficiency is estimated at 70 per cent, and the mean efficiency of field irrigation systems is estimated at only 50per cent. Hence; one of the main components of the agricultural development strategy is to achieve a gradual improvement of the efficiency of irrigation systems to reach 80 per cent in an area of 8 m feddans, and to reduce the areas planted to rice from 1.673 m feddan (2007) to 1.3 m feddan by 2030 in order to save an estimated 12 400 million cubic meters of water.

Drought, declining per capita share of fresh water and climate change are among the factors complicating the matter. Degraded water quality has its impact on agricultural production and contributes to both economic and social losses.

Institutional Framework

MWRI is the governmental body responsible for water management in Egypt. MWRI established number of Water User Associations (WUAs) to manage canals and drains, and to maintain the network. SADS seeks to introduce improvements into on-farm irrigation systems to conserve water resources and use the conserved water in land reclamation. The World Bank, AfDB and IFAD have contributed loans to this Priority Area. Other donors are also supporting this initiative.

Role of FAO

FAO can help in providing technical assistance to modernise irrigation canals and improve on-farm irrigation. It can sponsor a regional dialogue on exchanging experiences as water scarcity is an issue in the MENA region.

Outputs

1. Improved on-farm irrigation and modernisation of irrigation canals to assure the sustainability of water productivity and returns of rainfed agriculture maximized. Agricultural engineering has a pivotal role in this Priority Area.

Activities

In spite of the low rates of rainfall in most of the regions, annual rainfall rates are 100 150 mm on the North Coast. Effective rainfall is lower due to evaporation. However, improved water harvesting techniques would be adapted to maximize rainfed water-use and supplementary irrigation from ground water sources.

SADS pays considerable attention to this component. It is expected that: a) the cropping area would be increased to 23 m feddans by 2030, with an estimated crop efficiency rate of 199 per cent, and would increase the economic efficiency of the water unit' by 119 per cent by 2030, and b) the economic efficiency of the land unit would be raised by 74 per cent by the year 2030.

Protecting fresh water resources is a must. MALR has experience in using treated wastewater in afforestation in several locations, such as Ismailia and Luxor. Afforestation can stabilise sand dunes; and develop green belts that protect human settlements from sand storms.

Outcomes

Horizontal agricultural expansion is possible as a result of conserved available water. This in turn can contribute to agricultural productivity, food security and poverty alleviation. Irrigation improvements in old land can improve soil conditions.

Sub-Priority Area B-3: Increased Crop Productivity

Issues and Challenges

In spite of the increased unit productivity achieved over the last 20 years, such increase does not reflect the potential of land. To achieve this aim there is a need to adopt the following measures including, but not limited to, planting newly developed varieties with resistance to drought, salinity and pests; planting early maturing crop varieties; increasing clover productivity; developing long-medium staple cotton varieties with high economic returns; and paying greater attention to integrated farm management and improved cultural practices.

SADS aim that crop productivity assumptions planned research programs contained in the strategy, as well as the wide potentials of using bio-technology, the projected yield/feddan by 2030 would be as follows:

1. **Cereal Crops:** 3.6 tons for wheat, 5.2 tons for rice and 5 tons for maize;
2. **Sugar Crops:** 65.4 tons for sugar cane and 35 tons for sugar beet;
3. **Fiber Crops:** 1.8 tons for cotton;

4. **Fodder Crops:** 50 tons for perennial clover;
5. **Fruit Crops:** 15 tons for citrus crops, 14 tons for grape and 10 tons for mango; and
6. **Vegetable Crops:** 30 tons for tomatoes and 14 tons for potatoes.

Institutional Framework

Science, technology and innovation are the means for improved productivity. Research institutions, particularly ARC, DRC and Faculties of Agriculture, are responsible for conducting the necessary research to meet the above-mentioned targets by 2030. Agricultural extension is another essential element of this institutional framework. Private sector companies, Farmers' Association and ACs also are also important element of this institutional framework.

Role of FAO

FAO can help advancing agricultural research and extension. MALR has weakness in the sphere of agricultural extension. FAO can assess training needs, and then design appropriate training modules for cadres to provide farmers with extension services. They will need to build their competencies on wider range of communication and learning activities organised for rural people by professionals from different disciplines, including agriculture, agricultural marketing, health, and business studies.

Outputs

1. Agricultural production enhanced via seed industries and other interventions by encouraging research and development, and support private sector companies as well as ACs thus contributing to programmes for Egypt's self-sufficiency, particularly strategic food commodities. The use of bioengineering is of vast importance to achieve this output.

Activities

1. Promoting self-sufficiency in strategic food commodities;
2. Support Research and Development (R&D);
3. Avail incentives for private sector companies and ACs to engage in seed industries;
4. In collaboration with donors and embassies, adopt and apply Business to Business (B2B) programmes to improve seed industries in Egypt.

Outcomes

1. Egypt would be capable of achieving near-self-sufficiency in some food commodities imported at present, particularly wheat, maize, sugar and fish. The rate of self-sufficiency is expected to rise from 54per cent to 81 per cent for wheat, from 53per cent to 92per cent for maize, from 77per cent to 93per cent for sugar, from 67per cent to 93per cent for red meat, and from 97per cent for 99per cent for fish, by the year 2030.
2. Improved nutritional standards and dietary patterns.

Sub-Priority Area B-4: Improved Production of Livestock, Poultry and Fisheries

Issues and Challenges

Increasing per capita animal protein consumption by 4 g/day by the year 2030 is one of the main objectives of developing animal, poultry and fisheries production, and reconstituting the animal food basket from the different sources in favour of the least-costly local sources.

One of the major problems is the informal production processes of meat, milk, eggs and chicken. Among the reasons is the complicated procedure for licensing the development and running a production plant.

Animal fodder is another issue that needs specific attention, given the limited ranging areas. Sustainable Land Management (SLM) practice is a necessity.

Another issue is the epidemic and transboundary diseases. H1N1 and Foot and Mouth diseases are serious threats to the livestock and poultry industry in Egypt.

There is a need to equip fishermen with advanced ships and nets to be able to fish in deep waters. Currently the Italian Government is supporting MALR in this endeavour, and the results of this pilot are encouraging.

Institutional Framework

MALR is responsible for animal health and production. Other central agencies, such as MWRI and EEAA, in collaboration with local administration are other elements of the institutional framework.

Role of FAO

FAO can support initiatives for integrated fish-crop-livestock production system. Poultry industry can be effectively combined with fish farming keeping in view the fact that poultry droppings serve as an excellent fertilizer for fish ponds. Egypt has experience in growing Mabrouk fish in rice fields.

FAO can continue supporting animal disease control. It extended assistance to face these two diseases, as well as combating locust.

Outputs

1. Production of livestock, poultry and fisheries enhanced. This is possible through R&D, investment in bioengineering applications, agricultural engineering, agricultural extension and encouraging private sector companies and ACs to adopt efficient production techniques, availing fry for increased productivity of fish farms, and resolve bottlenecks that hamper the production of all sorts of animal protein.

Activities

For milk and red meat:

1. Increasing cattle and buffalo milk productivity to achieve an annual per capita share of 63 kg in 2017, to be increased to 90 kg by the year 2030;
2. It is expected that per capita red meat consumption will decline at a rate of 0.5 kg every five years. Red meat production rate is also expected to go down to two per cent by the year 2030; and
3. Reducing meat and milk imports to the minimum.

For poultry production:

1. Continued improvement of feed conversion rates in the commercial poultry sector, for both poultry meat and eggs;
2. Increasing the production of fattening broilers to 1.4 b birds, and increasing egg production to 9.3 b eggs by 2030; and
3. Developing and modernising rural poultry sector; and
4. Examining reasons for informal poultry production facilities and prescribe means for formalizing these production units.

For fisheries:

1. Sustainable development of lake fisheries production;
2. Expanding fishing in the Mediterranean into the exclusive economic zone, extending to 200 nautical miles;
3. Expanding aquaculture activities to increase production to 1.39 m tons by 2030; and
4. Increasing sea fisheries production to 200,000 tons by 2030.

Outcomes

This can contribute to Egypt's efforts to achieve MDG1. Daily per capita animal protein consumption increased from 17 gm. to 22 gm. by 2017. Another foreseen outcome is a decline in imported meat, which can have positive impact on the economy.

5.2.3 Priority Area C: Sustaining rural community development

Sub-Priority Area C-1: Sustaining Livelihoods of Rural Population, Including Gender Equity Through Institutional Transformation

Issues and Challenges

There is a need to expand social services and physical infrastructures, and generate jobs for a growing population. The projected population by 2050 is about 120 million. Based on the results of Egypt Demographic Household Survey (EDHS) 2000, and census results of 1986, 1996 and 2006, there has been a noticeable change in the percentages of children below 18 years during the last two decades. Equally important is the rapid rates of urbanization. An estimated 60 per cent of the population of Egypt will live in urban areas by 2050. Most of this urbanization is expected to take place in rural areas, where population and built are of a village quality it to be transformed into a town with all the services required. This development will be at the expense of valuable agricultural land.

The 2006 Egypt Poverty Report, which assesses poverty using monetary measures, indicated that an estimated 19.6 per cent of Egyptians were poor, of which 3.8 per cent were ultra-poor. An estimated 2.6 million poor Egyptians could not satisfy their basic food requirements, even if they had to spend all their income on food. Poverty is evident in Upper Egypt. Poverty associates with rural areas; and districts with least poverty incidence are those metropolitan. Poverty incidence of 17 to 28 per cent prevails in Governorates of Lower Egypt, such as Sharqia, Behera, and Menofia with. Larger households are at a higher risk of poverty. Education is one the key determinants of poverty. Illiterate persons and those with basic education are confined to manual, unskilled labour. Rural areas, particularly Upper Egypt, lack educational services, and are in need for investments to generate job opportunities. It is a well-known fact that most migrants to Cairo and Alexandria, and to other oil-producing countries, and illegal migration to the Europe come from poor Governorates.

Institutional Framework

MALR has a business plan based on SADS 2030 and a five-year plan that pays special attention to increasing rural income via on- and off-farm employment generation. The schemes of MALR complement the efforts of other institutions, such as the SFD, MoSA, and ORDEV.

Special attention is given to the role of women, especially those who head households, in the processes of rural and agricultural development, particularly on enhancing their productivity; supporting their role as contributors to the production of labour; and empowering them to play an effective role in community development.

Role of FAO

FAO will continue to provide Egypt with support to sound rural development plans and population issues in agriculture and rural development. FAO, in collaboration with other UN agencies, such as UNICEF, and within the UNDAF, will contribute to improving the quality of life of many rural dwellers; closing gender disparities.

Outputs

1. People-related and place-related programmes initiated, where investments are allocated to education and health services, as well as physical infrastructures. This will enable establishing agro-industries to add value to agricultural products, thus generating job opportunities.
2. Social safety nets extended to the rural people to minimize risks associated with weather events, the outbreak of a disease and market fluctuations. Fishermen's villages upgraded and developed via enabling local CSOs including NGOs, CBOs, etc. play a significant role in addressing societal development needs; training and awareness campaign to support and sustain the livelihoods of female-headed households; and a system of incentives to eradicate illiteracy, and combat dropping out of the education system, such as CCT.

Activities

Improving the living standard of rural inhabitants is the core of MALR strategy and plans. This would be achieved through introducing a number of policies and work programs, including:

1. Expanding activities in both the production and marketing of agricultural inputs and outputs in rural areas;
2. Developing a plan to expand newly-reclaimed areas, as well as to establish integrated agro-industrial communities supported by different social services;
3. Encouraging and developing handicrafts and small rural industries, through improved marketing, thus contributing to increasing job opportunities;
4. Maximizing farmers' utilization of agricultural residues;
5. Promoting and supporting small farmers' associations, particularly in the field of agricultural marketing;
6. Promoting the role of women in the different fields of rural development.

Outcomes

1. Egypt will show signs of improvements towards achieving MDG1.
2. Rates of the rural-urban influx of migrants will decline; and attempts for illegal migration to Europe will be curbed.
3. Indicators of the gender gap in rural areas as expressed in Human Development reports will close.

Sub-Priority Area C-2: Enhance Marketing of Agricultural Products

Issues and Challenges

Lacking capacities to market their products is a major hindrance that challenges small farmers, and a barrier that keeps them below poverty lines. Studies confirm that many products, such as strawberries and tomatoes spoil immediately on the field. Estimates of losses mount to almost 25 percent of the product. Introducing small farmers to simple techniques to minimize losses can help the efforts dedicated to alleviating poverty in rural southern Egypt.

In the meantime, they lack an umbrella to defend their interests. An institutional development through reforming ACs, depending on NGOs and CBOs, and establishing new FAs is, therefore, a step into transforming those small farmers into institutions that can defend their interests. These newly reformed or developed organisations are to advocate the interests of their constituents and members against potential monopolies in the agribusiness sector. In this case, these CSOs can bargain, negotiate and arbitrate with both Government agencies and private sector companies to reach a win-win agreement, which is equitable and acceptable to all parties.

There are four reasons for the current limited marketing capacities of small farmers:

- **Institutional framework:** It is fragmented. Its major attributes include over lapping of responsibilities and duties, and the need to restructure MALR and its agencies.

- **Economic and financial constraints:** These are in the form of lacking credit, collateral and cash to access markets. Economic and financial reasons extend to include lack of acknowledging property rights, such as homes and land acquired through *Waqf*³ and *Islah*.⁴
- **Physical, environmental and technical barriers:** These include lack of infrastructures such as coolers; Post-Harvest Centres (PHCs), food safety measures, abiding by international standards for quality, such as Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs), intellectual property rights that prohibit a legitimate technology transfer, etc. are barriers that challenge small farmers.
- **Social services, agricultural extension, training and awareness:** Rural development cannot be complete without integration with non-farm production activities. This will require encouraging activities of agro-businesses, such as cottage industries and small industrial enterprises, to augment, complement and integrate with the agricultural production processes. The production of dairy products, home-made marmalade, preserves and jam are examples of these off-farm production activities. The challenge is still marketing these products to local, national and international markets.

Institutional Framework

MALR and its institutions and agencies, such as PBDAC, and other ministries and governmental authorities, such as Ministry of Transport, are the public bodies responsible for facilitating marketing agricultural products. Private sector companies, commercial banks, and business associations are also responsible for marketing agricultural products. IFAD is currently providing Egypt with finance to enhance marketing capacities in Upper Egypt.

Role of FAO

The aim is to develop the capacities of small farmers on marketing their products and goods by the year 2017 through four specific goals:

1. To support the institutional reform of the agricultural sector through capacity development;
2. To mitigate economic and financial barriers as one of the issues;
3. To overcome physical, environmental and technical obstacles, which is another issues this Priority Area addresses; and
4. To avail supportive measures in the form of social, agricultural extension and training sector that Priority Area I addresses.

FAO can provide technical assistance on:

1. Contractual agricultural practices
2. Post-Harvest techniques
3. Establishing and managing small- and medium-size cooling and refrigeration facilities

³ Dedicating a property for charitable purposes is known in Arabic as *Waqf*. Some of these properties were dedicated for a specific period of time, and then to be returned back to the legal owners. Farmers who hold these lands do not own these lands. In the meantime, the owners are in constantly demanding their properties in a court of law.

⁴ Egypt experienced three phases of agricultural reform to redistribute agricultural land among landless peasants during the years of 1952, 1961 and 1969, where the ownership of land was ceiled at 200, then 100 then 50 feddan per capita. The excess land was nationalized, and then distributed among the landless peasants. They were given contracts indicating that they hold the land not own it. The ownership of land is still the property of the Agricultural Reform Authority. The contract for holding the land is valid to 40-50 years. An estimated 340 thousand families benefitted from this process of re-distribution of land. They constitute about nine per cent of the families living in rural areas. An estimated 940 thousand feddan, about 13 per cent of the agricultural land was distributed as *Islah*.

Outputs

1. Facilities for marketing agricultural products availed. As a consequence of achieving Priority Area B, competitiveness of agricultural products enhanced. However, there is a need for reducing Pre- and Post-harvest losses, availing exporting outlets and sorting centres; improving food quality and safety; and availing marketing infrastructures, such as proper roads and modes of transportation; and cooling, canning and refrigeration facilities for fish, dairy products, fruits and vegetables. Introducing Small and Micro Agro-industries can help in marketing agricultural products and sustain the livelihoods of rural population.

Activities

Enhance the competitiveness of the agricultural products in local and foreign markets

1. Improving quality of agricultural products to meet market requirements;
2. Establishing and applying quality standards for agricultural products, and expanding application of sorting, grading and packaging processes;
3. Applying information and telecommunications modern technologies;
4. Improving marketing facilities and services;
5. Improving pre-and post-harvest practices to improving product quality and marketing efficiency;
6. Applying modern techniques and practices in monitoring, analysing and the prediction of natural and marketing risks and developing risk mitigation measures;
7. Rationalizing the regulatory role of the Government in exercising control over agricultural inputs and outputs policies, as well as in consumer protection; and
8. Improving the production to market chain linkages.

Reducing pre-and post-harvest food losses

This is possible by improve marketing efficiency, increase agro-industries and reduce pre-and post-harvest losses to half their present levels, through improving marketing policies and systems, and reviewing the presently applied policies of in-kind support. The introduction of more efficient and targeted support policies will play an important role in rational food policy implementation.

Improving food quality and safety

Achieving this goal would require updating of food standards of agricultural commodities and products, as well as enacting necessary laws and control arrangements to enforce standards and improve consumer safety measures.

Outcomes

There are direct dividends to the national economy, including the increase in agricultural exports. Dividends include improved trade balance, lower inflation rates, and improved valuation of the Egyptian pound.

With proper trickle-down mechanism functional, the benefits of improved marketing will reach the small farmer. Additionally, with contractual agriculture practice adopted, small farmers will get proper extension and minimize risks that result from market fluctuations.

Sub-Priority Area C-3: Capacity Development and Institutional Transformation

Issues and Challenges

The capacity of the people and institutions of the community as well as its ecological and geographical conditions determine to a large extent the ability of the community to adopt a sustainable development path. The fundamental goal of capacity development is to enhance the ability of the locals to evaluate and

address the crucial questions related to policy choices and modes of implementation among development options.

Capacity development is about changing the mind-set. It involves various methods to link the individual and institutional components of development, and the framework within which a system operates as well. The successful implementation of the prescribed activities will strengthen the total capacity of the community to enable stakeholders to formulate, implement and evaluate decisions that promote behavioural change and awareness needed for protecting the environment from pollution and preserving natural resources from exploitative production and consumption patterns. Capacity development will advance local institutions, promote a system for managing policies for sustainable development at the local level, ensure timely and accessible information; and last but not least, will encourage citizen participation to achieve the goals of the community.

Successful engagement of citizens requires and initiates a process of information sharing. It is a process that generates data, information and knowledge to support proper public dialogue. Exchanging information requires transparency and accountability. There are four requirements for a distorted-free communication: Comprehensive, Sincere, Truthful, and Legitimate. A comprehensive communication is a complete, integrated communication. All aspects of the issues should be clarified to the audience. The full picture should be conveyed to the participants. Each participant should feel the sincerity in the communicated information. All data and information should be true. False and/or unsubstantiated statements could easily damage the whole participatory process; accountability and creditability of the communicator in the eyes of the audience will be shattered, thus blowing the whole participatory process. Finally, the communicated material should be from a legitimate source of information. If one of these four norms of communication is violated, then the whole process fails.

Institutional Framework

MALR is responsible for agricultural extension. Other line ministries, such as education, play an indirect role in raising the awareness of the people. Local CSOs are responsible for this Priority Area. Natural community leaders, clergymen and other community leaders are of an essential role in successful execution of this Priority Area.

Role of FAO

FAO will continue help Egypt in the sphere of agricultural policy reform. The support availed to the elaboration of SADS is an example of this support.

Outputs

1. Capacities developed and institutional framework governing the Egyptian agriculture transformed, thus leading to an investment friendly-environment conducive to mobilizing resources for agricultural and rural development established. This is possible through training newly graduates to serve as agents of change through agricultural extension; upgrading regional research stations to perform various duties, including, but not limited to, data collection, awareness raising, etc.; upgrading ACs, and supporting FAs and producers' associations as well. These activities extend to include fishermen's community to abide by international standards and agreements.
- 2.

Activities

Reforming the institutional framework of the agricultural sector

1. Considering cooperatives as centres of disseminating modern technology in their line of operation;
2. Increasing awareness and administrative functions for training programs and material for the cooperative elected members; and
3. Allowing the cooperatives to establish and/or participate in agricultural banks and companies active in the field of agricultural development.

Availing opportunities for agricultural investment

1. Establishing a single entity for the allocation of areas suitable for agricultural investments, with representatives from all concerned ministries;
2. Reviewing laws and procedures applied in land allocation and issuing title deeds;
3. Enabling farmers and agricultural investors to use the areas allocated to them as bank collaterals;
4. Reviewing credit policies of agricultural projects, and streamlining lending procedures;
5. Preparing a clear map for investing in agriculture, defining areas assigned to the different types of investments.

Extending social safety nets

Egypt is one of the first states to establish a system for in-kind food support. However, resulting price distortions have been detrimental to the support policy. For these and other reasons, food support policies have to be reviewed in light of related international experiences. The strategy includes a specific proposal to discontinue present in-kind system and replace it with targeted financial or food coupons.

Human resources' development and availing job opportunities, particularly the youth

The strategy development programs and projects, are expected to create job opportunities, particularly for the younger generation in agricultural and related activities, estimated at 4 m jobs by 2030, through: a) reclamation of new areas, b) improvement of the irrigation system in the old areas, c) adoption of labour intensive technologies; and d) expansion of agricultural-support activities in the fields of producing and marketing agricultural inputs and agro-industries. With an estimated family size of five members in the rural areas, the new labour force would provide for improved livelihood of some 20 m inhabitants, and) the strategy will emphasize human resource development to provide the needed skills for different development programmes particularly in research and extension activities.

Outcomes

Many of the problems and challenges that face the Egyptian agriculture evolved within the current institutional framework. Institutional transformation and capacity development are assurance for the sustainability of exerted efforts and resources invested in the aforementioned priority areas. The direct outcome is human resources developed, and job opportunities availed.

5.2.4 Priority Area D: Conserving natural resources and adapting to climate change

Issues and Challenges

Energy is central for any production process. The current plans of GoE to remove subsidies for energy will impact the agriculture and rural development. Agricultural production processes are not a prime energy user; yet many of these processes, today, require the use of diesel fuel to operate machines, such as water pumps and tractors. Other processes require natural gas, such as poultry production facilities and green houses. The production of special types of fertilizers requires the use of natural gas as an input. In all cases, the processes of producing fertilizers, operating cooling facilities, refrigeration, agri-businesses, will require energy. Energy is another essential ingredient for marketing agricultural products, including livestock and fish. Energy is essential for the overall rural development, as it is used for lightning, operating water and wastewater plants, workshops, etc. The share of residential use of energy is significant, as mentioned earlier.

Agriculture and fisheries are highly dependent on specific climate conditions. Overall, climate change could make it more difficult to grow crops, raise animals, and catch fish in the same ways and same places as we have done in the past. The effects of climate change also need to be considered along with other evolving factors that affect agricultural production, such as changes in farming practices and technology.

Institutional Framework

Ministries of Petroleum and Electricity are responsible for energy in Egypt. EEAA is also responsible for negotiating issues pertaining to climate change at UNFCCC and Inter-Governmental Panel for Climate Change (IPCC) meetings. MALR is responsible for mitigation and adaptation measures to climate change in the area of agricultural production.

Role of FAO

FAO can advocate the need to apply technologies for protecting natural and conserving energy. By networking with other UN organisations, such as UNEP, UNIDO and UNDP, FAO can help Egypt to transfer technology, capacity development and policy advice. FAO can assist Egypt to capitalize on opportunities that enable farmers to benefit from climate change adaptation and to contribute to mitigation by develop the capacities of land users to make decisions on better practices to preserve their agro-ecosystems as identified in the National Action Plan (NAP) for Combating Desertification prepared in 2002.

FAO can provide technical assistance on afforestation. FAO can also help networking (South-South dialogue) to transfer experiences from other developing countries on protecting natural resources and adapting to impacts of climate change to Egypt.

FAO can prepare specific projects, contribute to develop and collecting unique data sets promoting adaptation and mitigation practices, and provides a forum for technical discussions and policy advice related to adaptation and mitigation practices in crop land and grassland.

Outputs

1. Afforestation projects using treated wastewater for stabilising sand dunes, thus contributing to efforts to combat desertification.
2. Solar heaters installed to heat greenhouses and poultry farms, also used in residents of farmers to minimize the use of electric heaters. Using wind mills to pump water and irrigate fields. Using biofuels and agricultural waste (energy carrier) as source of energy; and

These two outputs will require advocacy and scientific research on the use and application of renewable sources of energy in the agricultural production conducted, such as the use of wind mills to pump water. Scientific research can extend to means of capturing gases, such as methane, that emit from manor to produce energy to limit the dependency on gas cylinders in poultry farms.

Activities

1. Through umbrella NGO and CBOs, start encouraging installing solar heaters atop the roof of houses to provide hot water needed for showering, cooking, etc.
2. Through CSOs, initiate a revolving fund to install wind mills to pump water of irrigating the farm
3. Using expertise in Agricultural Engineering at ARC and other Faculties of Agriculture, avail research grants on capturing bio-gases from municipal and agricultural solid wastes, introduce on-farm composting techniques, using sludge and animal manure attempt co-composting of municipal and agricultural wastes.

Outcomes

1. Conserved energy costs means savings in the production processes, which will result in greater profits for the farmer
2. Less waste released to the environment will have direct positive impacts on the health of the people and the ecosystems

6 Implementation Arrangements and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)

6.1 Resource requirements and funding

A preliminary estimate of resource requirements by CPF Priority Area is provided in Annex 4. Clearly at this stage only orders of magnitude are indicated and estimates will need to be refined as biennial work plans are prepared and specific projects and programmes are developed jointly with donors and financing institution partners.

The CPF identifies indicative resource requirements for its implementation, the financial resources that are likely to be available, and the financial gap i.e. the “resource mobilization target”. In addition to the support expected from FAO’s own resources, realistic assumptions have been made as to what resources can be raised from national budget allocations, public or private investment, bilateral assistance and other funding sources.

FAO’s Regular Programme resources are limited in relation to the requirements for implementing the proposed framework. Therefore, FAO will develop specific projects for consideration for funding by partner financing institutions. The FAO Investment Centre (TCI) is well placed to assist with this work through its technical expertise, country knowledge and its cooperative arrangements with the World Bank, IFAD and other international financing institutions.

In 2011, FAO introduced a corporate Resource Mobilization and Management Strategy which will guide the organisation’s efforts in mobilizing the resources required to match members’ priorities. The Strategy focuses on forging resource partnerships built on trust and mutual accountability. It aims to achieve higher and more predictable voluntary contributions that fully support FAO’s achievements. In particular, it will work towards consolidating, diversifying and expanding FAO’s resource partnerships; creating a wide awareness of FAO’s priority areas and resource requirements; promoting an enhanced capacity for resource mobilization throughout the organisation; and ensuring that resources are effectively managed for results, which are reported to the governing bodies and external partners.

Projects funded under the FAO Technical Cooperation Programme (TCP) could play a catalytic role in the implementation of the CPF. The TCP aims to provide FAO’s technical expertise to its member countries through targeted, short term, and pilot projects. These projects address technical problems in the fields of agriculture, fisheries, forestry and rural livelihood that prevent member countries from implementing their rehabilitation and development programmes. The TCP may be used in all areas of action that pertain to FAO’s mandate and competence and which are covered by the organisation’s Strategic Framework. The budget of each project is limited to US\$500 thousand with a maximum duration of two years.

The FAO Representative manages a TCP Facility to respond to Government requests for urgent small-scale technical activities. Finally, FAO operates the TeleFood programme, which is intended to raise awareness about hunger and to support projects involving small farming communities. The budget of each project is limited to US\$10 000 with a maximum duration of one year. FAO-Egypt has implemented many successful TCP and Telefood projects with partner institutions.

6.2 Prerequisites for implementation

FAO is working to ensure that its emergency, relief, recovery, rehabilitation, development and policy programmes are better linked together in its country programmes. The intention is to cut across the conventional divide between emergency and recovery interventions as well as development programmes, unifying their overall management under the responsibility of the FAO Representative. The approach requires:

- Integration of FAO’s country-level programming of emergency and development activities as described in the new CPF Guidelines;
- Application of the corporate approach to mobilize resources from partners under FAO’s new Resource Mobilization and Management Strategy;

- Implementation of the set of actions arising from the Vision for the Structure and Functioning of FAO's Decentralized Offices Network;
- Mainstreaming gender issues into FAO's country support to agriculture and rural development and its contribution to UN Joint Programming Processes. However while it is recognized that the gender equality is a cross-cutting issue, future CWPs and CPFs need to systematically include these gender concerns in their preparation process and priorities, outcomes and outputs.

The weaknesses which risk undermining the capacity of the FAO-Egypt Country Office to operate and manage a large volume of programmes efficiently and effectively should be addressed; its administrative, financial and information technology capacity needs to be strengthened; and the field team should be staffed with sufficient well-trained individuals who have the skill mix and experience required to manage the programmes.

6.3 Country work plans

The CPF describes a framework for cooperation up to the end of 2015 with the understanding that biennial CWPs will be developed. The preparation of the work plans would include a stakeholder consultation in which the Country Office reports on the results delivered in the previous years and proposes a plan for the following years.

6.4 Partnerships

The CPF is intended to form the basis for coordination of FAO programmes within the UNDAF as well as resource mobilization. While the CPF and the UNDAF have not been prepared concurrently, the development of CWP will facilitate the integration of the work of FAO into the planning and reporting processes undertaken by the UN Resident Coordinator's Office in Egypt.

6.5 Monitoring and evaluation

The FAO Country Office will monitor the delivery of the outputs with accountability to stakeholders in Egypt being discharged through the annual stakeholder consultation described above.

The annual report submitted by the FAO Representative to FAO headquarters, Region Near East (RNE) and SNO and will also continue to account for the use of funds entrusted to the FAO Country Office and for delivery of the outputs and activities under its responsibility.

A monitoring and evaluation framework (Annex 5) provides indicators for the outcomes and outputs. This framework will be updated annually as part of the work review and planning process. The incremental additions will produce an evaluation matrix that can be utilized at the end of the framework period in 2015.

The CPF will be systematically monitored on the basis of its results matrices for the four CPF priority areas. These matrices consist of a set of performance indicators for each CPF outcome with corresponding baselines, targets, and means of verification.

At the beginning of the year, the FAO Representative will prepare annual work plans, highlighting key activities towards the achievement of CPF Outcomes in the coming year. The CPF annual work plan should feed from each other, so in this way, synergies between FAO projects will increase and duplication of activities will be avoided.

The FAO Representative and staff will monitor CPF progress during the year. Towards June, FAO Representative, FAO-Egypt staff and representatives of MALR will discuss progress and challenges with the implementation of the consolidated annual work plan. These discussions will be written up in minutes that will be discussed in their plenary mid-year meeting.

Towards December, the FAO Representative will prepare short, results-oriented annual review reports. A consolidated version of the CPF annual review report that also factors in the results of agency-specific annual reviews will be prepared by the UN Coordination office, with the support of the UN M&E Taskforce. This report will highlight progress, issues requiring the attention of FAO-Egypt team and their

partners at MALR, lessons learned, good practices, and possible challenges in the year ahead, as well as reflecting on the assumptions and risks that underpin the CPF.

Towards the beginning of year, the FAO-Egypt team will hold a CPF annual review meeting to review progress on the CPF based on the above-noted CPF annual review report. It will also review the annual work plan.

To the extent possible, monitoring data will come from national M&E systems and data repositories. This will ensure alignment with national M&E processes, reduce transaction costs, enhance national ownership, and increase mutual accountability for results in the CPF Priority Areas.

6.5.1 CPF M&E Calendar

The CPF M&E Calendar lists all major activities that support the monitoring of CPF Outcomes, including: surveys, research and studies related to the CPF; the FAO-MALR team support to national monitoring systems; planned evaluations and reviews; M&E capacity development initiatives; the use of information resulting from M&E activities; and major M&E activities of the GoE and other partners relevant to the CPF. It will be compiled by the staff of FAO-Egypt. The calendar will be prepared at the outset of the CPF and updated annually.

6.5.2 Mid-term review and final evaluation

A final evaluation of the CPF will be undertaken in the first quarter of 2016. A Mid-Term Review is projected to take place towards the end of 2014. The Mid-Term Review and the evaluation will assess the relevance, efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the UN system's technical and development assistance to Egypt, and the collective UN system's contributions to national priorities. These exercises will also provide an opportunity to assess the coherence of the UN system in addressing national priorities, and the strengths and weaknesses of partnerships developed during CPF implementation. In addition, these exercises will help to identify key achievements, lessons learned and best practices, as well as the constraints encountered, which will help guide the design of the subsequent CPF.

The CPF Mid-Term Review and final evaluation will use the CPF annual review Reports as a basis for their assessments.

7 Annexes

7.1 Egypt, CPF priority matrix

Table 3 CPF Priority Matrix

CPF priorities	Relevant national/sector priorities	FAO regional/sub-regional priorities	Relevant UNDAF priorities	Other national/ regional and international frameworks and commitments
Priority Area A: Information generation, sharing and dissemination	A supportive measure for the successful implementation of the five-year plan and the business plan of SADS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition 2. Fostering agricultural production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods 3. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Democratic Governance through Decentralization, Civic Engagement and Human Rights 2. Food Security and Nutrition 3. Environment and Natural Resource Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Convention for Biological Diversity UN Convention for Combating Desertification
Priority Area B: Improving productivity and efficiency in the agricultural sector	Land use and management	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition 2. Fostering agricultural production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty Alleviation Through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity 2. Food Security and Nutrition 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN Convention for Combating Desertification
	Increasing the productivity of land and water units	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty Alleviation Through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity 2. Food Security and Nutrition 3. Environment and Natural Resource Management 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> UN commission for Social Development
	Improving agricultural productivity (cereals and horticultural products)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition 2. Fostering agricultural production and Rural Development for 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Poverty Alleviation Through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity 2. Food Security and Nutrition 	

CPF priorities	Relevant national/sector priorities	FAO regional/sub-regional priorities	Relevant UNDAF priorities	Other national/ regional and international frameworks and commitments
	Increasing the competitiveness of agricultural products in local and international markets	Improved Livelihoods 1. Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition 2. Fostering agricultural production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods	1. Poverty Alleviation Through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity 2. Food Security and Nutrition	
Priority Area C: Sustaining livelihoods of rural population including gender equity through institutional transformation	Improving the climate for agricultural investment	1. Preparedness for, and Response to, Food and Agriculture Emergencies	Democratic Governance through Decentralization, Civic Engagement and Human Rights	
	Improving the living standards of the rural inhabitants, and reducing poverty rates in the rural areas	1. Fostering agricultural production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods	1. Poverty Alleviation Through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity 2. Democratic Governance through Decentralization, Civic Engagement and Human Rights	
Priority Area D: Conserving natural resources and adapting to climate change	Adapting to the impacts of climate change	1. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources	1. Poverty Alleviation Through Pro-Poor Growth and Equity 2. Food Security and Nutrition 3. Environment and Natural Resource Management	UN Convention for Combating Desertification UN Convention for Biological Diversity

7.2 Egypt, CPF results matrix (parts A and B)

Table 4 CPF Results matrix (Part A)

CPF RESULTS	INDICATORS, BASELINE & TARGET	MEANS AND SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
CPF PRIORITY AREA A: INFORMATION GENERATION, SHARING AND DISSEMINATION			
Outcome A A decision support system that facilitates the operation of market forces, and the mechanisms essential for suitable allocation of investments, exporting agricultural products and raising awareness.			
Output A.1 A functional information system	A functional Intranet linking departments and sectors of MALR with updated spatial, geo-referenced information and quantitative information compiled at the Centre of Information and Decision-making at MALR.	Information kits produced for various users	At almost each entity within, and associated to, MALR there is PCs with databases; and there are some individuals who are able to operate these PCs and databases.
Output A.2 A mechanism for improved data collection.	Training all staff of the Centre of Information and Decision Support at MALR, and at least two of the staff members at departments and sectors of MALR to share information	Agricultural census show that margins of error of sampling process are within $\pm 15\%$	Manuals and training on improved data collection made available, and regulations for quality control enforced
UNDAF outcome: Outcome 1.1 Government is operating with efficient and adequately resourced mechanisms of awareness creation, equitable targeting, delivering and monitoring of social protection services for young people, rural women and other vulnerable groups. Outcome 1.4: More and better skilled youth, women and other vulnerable groups have decent job opportunities.			
FAO Regional/Organisational Results: 1. Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition 2. Fostering agricultural production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods Sustainable Management of Natural Resources			

CPF RESULTS	INDICATORS, BASELINE & TARGET	MEANS AND SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
CPF PRIORITY AREA B: IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR			
<p>Outcome B: Improved nutritional standards and dietary patterns; and rate of self-sufficiency is expected to rise by 10%</p>			
<p>Output B.1 Land reclaimed and soil improvement programs planned and executed</p>	<p>Due, in part, to the current conditions, the expected rate of land reclamation will be 30 thousand feddan reclaimed each year East and West of Delta region by 2017. However, according to SADS 2030, the rate should be around 130 thousand feddan a year.</p>	<p>Agricultural; census and official reports based on surveys by samples</p>	<p>The current conditions of political and economic instabilities will come to an end, and rate of land reclamation can be more than 30 thousand feddan a year.</p>
<p>Output B.2 Improved on-farm irrigation and modernisation of irrigation canals</p>	<p>On-farm irrigation improvements for approximately 30-50 thousand feddan each year by 2017</p>	<p>Agricultural; census and official reports based on surveys by samples</p>	<p>Secured funds from the World Bank, African Development Bank and IFAD will enable achieving the target as set in SADS and Five-Year Annual Plan (FYAP)</p>
<p>Output B.3 Agricultural production enhanced via seed industries and other interventions</p>	<p>Currently 25% of the cropped area is dedicated to horticultural production; the remaining of the cultivated land is dedicated to field crops.</p> <p>According to SADS, by the year 2030 Increase in productivity as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 54% to 81% for wheat, ▪ 53% to 92% for maize, and ▪ 77% to 93% for sugar. <p>FYAP recommends implementing the following national projects for the development of vegetable crops, fruit crops, and medicinal and aromatic plants that will require LE 28.9 million</p>	<p>Agricultural; census and official reports based on surveys by samples.</p>	<p>Hopefully, the GoE is capable to finance the current budget deficit, to secure funds for the implementation of national programmes included in the FYAP to attract national and foreign investments to the production of horticultural and field crops.</p>

CPF RESULTS	INDICATORS, BASELINE & TARGET	MEANS AND SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
	by 2017 in the form of public spending.		
Output B.4 Production of livestock, poultry and fisheries enhanced	Today, the daily per capita share of animal protein is 17 gm. By 2017, the daily per capita share of animal protein will increase to 22 gm. By the year 2030 increase in productivity will be as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 67% to 93% for red meat, and ▪ 97% for 99 % for fish 	Agricultural; census and official reports based on surveys by samples	The GoE is able to secure funds for the programmes listed in FYAP to organise the poultry industry, and advance the dairy industries.
UNDAF outcome Outcome 1.3: Private sector applies improved practices in agro-business, tourism, manufacturing and other labour intensive pro-poor sectors related to the inclusion of SMEs in the value chain with particular attention to gender, equity and environmental sustainability.			
FAO regional/organisational results <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhancing Food Security and Nutrition 2. Fostering agricultural production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods 3. Sustainable Management of Natural Resources 4. Fostering agricultural production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods 			
CPF PRIORITY AREA C: SUSTAINING LIVELIHOODS OF RURAL POPULATION INCLUDING GENDER EQUITY THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION			
Outcome C.1 Rural employment will be the driver to food security and poverty reduction if promoted within an overall context of rural development actions and strategies, keen on benefitting from increased rural-urban linkages, and supported by efficient rural institutions. Institutional transformation and capacity development are assurance for the sustainability of exerted efforts and resources invested in the aforementioned priority areas. The direct outcome is human resources developed, and job opportunities availed. With proper trickle-down mechanism functional, the benefits of improved marketing will reach the small farmer. Additionally, with contractual agriculture practice adopted, small farmers will get proper extension and minimize risks that result from market fluctuations.			
Output C.1.1 People-related and place-related programmes initiated	Currently 31 % of the labour force is in agriculture, of which 45% are female; and 57% of the total population live in	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Egypt, Human Development Report 2. Egypt, Progress towards MDGs report 	GoE is able to attract investments for mega-national projects in North Coast and Suez Canal region

CPF RESULTS	INDICATORS, BASELINE & TARGET	MEANS AND SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
	rural areas 1. Rural-Urban gap will decline by 5% BY 2017. 2. 300 thousand temporary jobs generated by 2017 3. 29 thousand jobs availed each year, a total of 116 thousand by 2017 as indicated in FYAP	3. Results of Egyptian Labour Market Survey (ELMS)	
Output C.1.2 Social safety nets extended	1. Indicators of gender gap will close by 2017 2. Per cent of rural poor will decline by 10% as reported in HDR BY 2017	1. Egypt, Human Development Report 2. Egypt, Progress towards MDGs report	GoE is able to improve the current safety nets, and initiate mechanisms for social justice by investing in non-farm activities in rural areas, such as canning, cooling, etc.
Output C.2 Facilities for marketing agricultural products availed	1. Number of PHCs, exporting outlets increased by 10% by 2017	1. Agricultural census and official reports	GoE is able to attract investments for infrastructures, particularly roads and electricity
Output C.3 Capacities developed and institutional framework governing the Egyptian agriculture transformed	1. Farm incomes account for about 25-40% of total rural income, agricultural related off-farm incomes account for an additional 20-35%, and farm revenues and wages account for about 40% of total household incomes. 2. Needed public investments for executing the FYAP can reach US\$ 1261,4 million	1. National accounts reflecting the share of farm incomes, off-farm incomes, and farm revenues and wages	GoE is able to allocate funds for implementing FYAP
UNDAF outcome: <u>Outcome 1.2:</u> Government applies improved pro-poor, inclusive and gender sensitive policies in addition to financial and non-financial services in support of SMEs. Outcome 1.4: More and better skilled youth, women and other vulnerable groups have decent job opportunities.			

CPF RESULTS	INDICATORS, BASELINE & TARGET	MEANS AND SOURCES OF VERIFICATION	ASSUMPTIONS
<p>FAO regional/organisational results:</p> <p>1. Preparedness for, and Response to, Food and Agriculture Emergencies Fostering agricultural production and Rural Development for Improved Livelihoods</p>			
<p>CPF PRIORITY AREA D CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES AND ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE</p>			
<p>Outcome D.1 Conserved energy costs means savings in the production processes, which will result in greater profits for the farmer. Less waste released to the environment will have direct positive impacts on the health of the people and the ecosystems.</p>			
<p>Output D.1.1 Afforestation projects using treated wastewater for stabilising sand dunes, thus contributing to efforts to combat desertification.</p>	<p>1. Afforested areas in each agro-ecological zone increased by 5% by 2017</p>	<p>1. Agricultural census and official reports augmented with satellite images of before and after intervention</p>	<p>1. Mechanisms for tracking changes in land uses, coverage, etc. functioning 2. Information on soil and terrain updated 3. Measures of Stockholm Convention on POPs adopted in Egyptian agriculture</p>
<p>Output D.1.2 Solar heaters wind mills installed, and the use of biofuels and agricultural waste (energy carrier) as source of energy encouraged.</p>	<p>1. One pilot project implemented in each agro-ecological zone executed, evaluated, and lessons learned derived</p>	<p>1. Agricultural census and official reports augmented with satellite images of before and after intervention</p>	<p>1. FAO will advocate the use non-conventional sources of energy in rural development in collaboration with relevant UN organisations and donor agencies.</p>
<p>UNDAF outcome: Outcome 1.4: More and better skilled youth, women and other vulnerable groups have decent job opportunities.</p>			
<p>FAO regional/organisational results: Sustainable Management of Natural Resources</p>			

7.3 Egypt, CPF M&E plan

Table 5 Monitoring Framework

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	Means and Sources of Verification	Method/Frequency/Responsibility	Reporting			
				Progress and Challenges to Date	G	Y	R
CPF PRIORITY AREA A: INFORMATION GENERATION, SHARING AND DISSEMINATION							
Output A.1 A mechanism for improved data collection	A functional Intranet linking departments and sectors of MALR with updated spatial, geo-referenced information and quantitative information compiled at the Centre of Information and Decision-making at MALR.	Information kits produced for various users					
Output A.2 A mechanism for improved data collection	Training all staff of the Centre of Information and Decision Support at MALR, and at least two of the staff members at departments and sectors of MALR to share information	Agricultural Census show that margins of error of sampling process are within $\pm 15\%$					

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	Means and Sources of Verification	Method/Frequency/Responsibility	Reporting			
				Progress and Challenges to Date	G	Y	R
CPF PRIORITY AREA B: IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR							
Output B.1 Land reclaimed and soil improvement programs planned and executed	Due, in part, to the current conditions, the expected rate of land reclamation will be 30 thousand feddan reclaimed each year East and West of Delta region by 2017. However, according to SADS 2030, the rate should be around 130 thousand feddan a year.	Agricultural; census and official reports based on surveys by samples.					
Output B.2 Improved on-farm irrigation and modernisation of irrigation canals	On-farm irrigation improvements for approximately 30-50 thousand feddan each year by 2017	Agricultural; census and official reports based on surveys by samples.					
Output B.3 Agricultural production enhanced via seed industries and other interventions	Currently 25% of the cropped area is dedicated to horticultural production; the remaining of the cultivated land is dedicated to field crops. According to SADS, by the year 2030 Increase in	Agricultural; census and official reports based on surveys by samples.					

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	Means and Sources of Verification	Method/Frequency/Responsibility	Reporting			
				Progress and Challenges to Date	G	Y	R
	<p>productivity as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 54% to 81% for wheat, ▪ 53% to 92% for maize, and ▪ 77% to 93% for sugar. <p>FYAP recommends implementing the following national projects for the development of vegetable crops, fruit crops, and medicinal and aromatic plants that will require LE 28.9 million by 2017 in the form of public spending.</p>						
Output B.4 Production of livestock, poultry and fisheries enhanced	<p>Today, the daily per capita share of animal protein is 17 gm. By 2017, the daily per capita share of animal protein will increase to 22 gm.</p> <p>By the year 2030 increase in productivity will be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 67% to 93% for red meat, and 97% for 99 % for fish. 	Agricultural; census and official reports based on surveys by samples.					

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	Means and Sources of Verification	Method/Frequency/Responsibility	Reporting		
				Progress and Challenges to Date	G	Y
CPF PRIORITY AREA C: SUSTAINING LIVELIHOODS OF RURAL POPULATION INCLUDING GENDER EQUITY THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION						
Output C.1.1 People-related and place-related programmes initiated	Currently 31 % of the labour force is in agriculture, of which 45% are female; and 57% of the total population live in rural areas 1. Rural-Urban gap will decline by 5% BY 2017. 2. 300 thousand temporary jobs generated by 2017 3. 29 thousand jobs availed each year, a total of 116 thousand by 2017 as indicated in FYAP	1. Egypt, Human Development Report 2. Egypt, Progress towards MDGs report 3. Results of Egyptian Labour Market Survey (ELMS)				
Output C.1.2 Social safety nets extended	1. Indicators of gender gap will close by 2017 2. Per cent of rural poor will decline by 10% as reported in HDR BY 2017	1. Egypt, Human Development Report 2. Egypt, Progress towards MDGs report				
Output C.2 Facilities for	1. Number of PHCs, exporting outlets increased by 10% by	1. Agricultural census and official				

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	Means and Sources of Verification	Method/Frequency/Responsibility	Reporting		
				Progress and Challenges to Date	G	Y
marketing agricultural products availed	2017	reports				
Output C.3 Capacities developed and institutional framework governing the Egyptian agriculture transformed	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Farm incomes account for about 25-40% of total rural income, agricultural related off-farm incomes account for an additional 20-35%, and farm revenues and wages account for about 40% of total household incomes. 2. Needed public investments for executing the FYAP can reach US\$ 1261,4 million 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National accounts reflecting the share of farm incomes, off-farm incomes, and farm revenues and wages 				

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	Means and Sources of Verification	Method/Frequency/Responsibility	Reporting		
				Progress and Challenges to Date	G	Y
CPF PRIORITY AREA D CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES AND ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE						
Output D.1.1 Afforestation projects using treated wastewater for stabilising sand dunes, thus contributing to efforts to combat desertification.	Afforested areas in each agro-ecological zone increased by 5% by 2017	Agricultural Census and official reports augmented with satellite images of before and after intervention				
Output D.1.2 Solar heaters wind mills installed, and the use of biofuels and agricultural waste (energy carrier) as source of energy encouraged	One pilot project implemented in each agro-ecological zone executed, evaluated, and lessons learned derived	Agricultural Census and official reports augmented with satellite images of before and after intervention				

Table 6 CPF Action Plan

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	CPF Programming Cycle - Calendar					
		Year 1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
CPF PRIORITY AREA A: INFORMATION GENERATION, SHARING AND DISSEMINATION							
Output A.1 A mechanism for improved data collection	A functional Intranet linking departments and sectors of MALR with updated spatial, geo-referenced information and quantitative information compiled at the Centre of Information and Decision-making at MALR.						
Output A.2 A mechanism for improved data collection	Training all staff of the Centre of Information and Decision Support at MALR, and at least two of the staff members at departments and sectors of MALR to share information.	X	X	X	X	X	X

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	CPF Programming Cycle - Calendar					
		Year 1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
CPF PRIORITY AREA B: IMPROVING PRODUCTIVITY AND EFFICIENCY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR							
Output B.1 Land reclaimed and soil improvement programs planned and	Due, in part, to the current conditions, the expected rate of land reclamation will be 30 thousand feddan reclaimed each year East and West of Delta region by 2017. However, according to SADS	X	X	X	X	X	X

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	CPF Programming Cycle - Calendar					
		Year 1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
executed	2030, the rate should be around 130 thousand feddan a year						
Output B.2 Improved on-farm irrigation and modernisation of irrigation canals	On-farm irrigation improvements for approximately 30-50 thousand feddan each year by 2017	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output B.3 Agricultural production enhanced via seed industries and other interventions	<p>Currently 25% of the cropped area is dedicated to horticultural production; the remaining of the cultivated land is dedicated to field crops.</p> <p>According to SADS, by the year 2030 Increase in productivity as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 54% to 81% for wheat, ▪ 53% to 92% for maize, and ▪ 77% to 93% for sugar. <p>FYAP recommends implementing the following national projects for the development of vegetable crops, fruit crops, and medicinal and aromatic plants that will require LE 28.9 million by 2017 in the form of</p>	X	X	X	X	X	X

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	CPF Programming Cycle - Calendar					
		Year 1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
	public spending.						
Output B.4 Production of livestock, poultry and fisheries enhanced	<p>Today, the daily per capita share of animal protein is 17 gm. By 2017, the daily per capita share of animal protein will increase to 22 gm.</p> <p>By the year 2030 increase in productivity will be as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 67% to 93% for red meat, and ▪ 97% for 99 % for fish 	X	X	X	X	X	X

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	CPF Programming Cycle - Calendar					
		Year 1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
CPF PRIORITY AREA C: SUSTAINING LIVELIHOODS OF RURAL POPULATION INCLUDING GENDER EQUITY THROUGH INSTITUTIONAL TRANSFORMATION							
Output C.1.1 People-related and place-related programmes initiated	<p>Currently 31 % of the labour force is in agriculture, of which 45% are female; and 57% of the total population live in rural areas</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Rural-Urban gap will decline by 5% BY 2017. 5. 300 thousand temporary jobs generated by 2017 6. 29 thousand jobs availed each year, a total of 116 	X	X	X	X	X	X

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	CPF Programming Cycle - Calendar					
		Year 1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
	thousand by 2017 as indicated in FYAP						
Output C.1.2 Social safety nets extended	1. Indicators of gender gap will close by 2017 2. Per cent of rural poor will decline by 10% as reported in HDR BY 2017	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output C.2 Facilities for marketing agricultural products availed	2. Number of PHCs, exporting outlets increased by 10% by 2017	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output C.3 Capacities developed and institutional framework governing the Egyptian agriculture transformed	1. Farm incomes account for about 25-40% of total rural income, agricultural related off-farm incomes account for an additional 20-35%, and farm revenues and wages account for about 40% of total household incomes. 2. Needed public investments for executing the FYAP can reach US\$ 1261,4 million	X	X	X	X	X	X

CPF Results	Indicators/Baselines/Targets	CPF Programming Cycle - Calendar					
		Year 1	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year4	Year 5
CPF PRIORITY AREA D CONSERVING NATURAL RESOURCES AND ADAPTING TO CLIMATE CHANGE							
Output D.1.1 Afforestation projects using treated wastewater for stabilising sand dunes, thus contributing to efforts to combat desertification	Afforested areas in each agro-ecological zone increased by 5% by 2017	X	X	X	X	X	X
Output D.1.2 Solar heaters wind mills installed, and the use of biofuels and agricultural waste (energy carrier) as source of energy encouraged	One pilot project implemented in each agro-ecological zone executed, evaluated, and lessons learned derived	X	X	X	X	X	X

7.4 Review of the history of FAO presence in Egypt, including past and on-going activities

FAO country Representation office was opened in 1978. During the past years FAO has cooperated and participated in most agricultural and rural development activities which reflect the needs of the country. FAO provided technical assistance from both regular and field programmes which covered policy advice, strategy planning and capacity building.

FAO also contributed to the Egyptian agricultural development through identification, preparation and appraisal of investment projects. FAO executed 150 projects, amounted US\$55,234,702 projects were targeted to focus on resolving technical issues in fields such as:

- Hybrid rice promotion,
- Animal health,
- Information technology,
- Monitoring of natural resources,
- Capacity building,
- Intensification and diversification of Agricultural production systems,
- Forest policy formulation,
- Rice straw management and conservation of environments,
- Agricultural extension,
- Nile water-use management and sustainability,
- Integrated pest management, and
- Fisheries information, and statistics for agricultural.

On-going technical assistance included:

- Control of Avian Influenza,
- Climate change risk management,
- Results- based monitoring and evaluation,
- System for monitoring the implementation of the agriculture strategy 2030,
- Risk impacts of sea level rise on groundwater,
- Mainstreaming population,
- Environment and food security issues into agricultural extension programmes,
- Institutional cooperation to support responsible fisheries, and
- National contingency planning against races of wheat rust.

7.5 Review of major programmes, laws and policies in FAO-mandated areas

FAO provided technical assistance related to the following fields of agriculture and rural development:

1. Food security

Technical and financial support was provided for the establishment of pilot food insecurity and vulnerability information and mapping system (FIVIMS). This has allowed laying down the bases for strengthening food security information and policies.

Technical and financial support was provided to the Special Programme for Food Security (SPFS) projects (intensification & diversification) of agricultural production systems, in the remote and poor areas of the country.

2. Agriculture strategies

FAO has played an active role in the preparation and formulation of consecutive national agricultural strategies as well as in the preparation of the agricultural strategy vision 2030 and its plan of action for agricultural development which has been adopted and is being implemented by the Government.

3. Rural development

FAO supported sound rural development plans and population issues in agricultural extension work (with United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) funding); which led to improve quality of life and reduction of gender disparities in the targeted rural areas through the Rural and Agricultural Development Communication Network (RADCON) project.

FAO developed a sustainable operational dynamic information and communication system. It responds to the information requirements of poor farming communities.

4. Avian Influenza

Since HPAI was first reported in Egypt (February 2006) FAO has taken a lead role in assisting the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform in its efforts to control the disease in birds by mobilizing necessary funds from earmarked donations, then properly from donors interested in assisting the country.

Technical support was provided in various issues throughout consultancies fielded by FAO HQs. FAO also established an Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD) in Cairo located at RNE premises that became operational since June 2007, to assist the Egyptian Government in detecting and controlling highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI).

Recently a country strategy for Egypt was prepared and a detailed implementation plan was established to assist the country in its efforts to safeguard animal health and livelihoods from the threat of infectious diseases.

5. Environment

Technical and financial support for rice straw management and conservation of environments was provided by FAO. This support has promoted and played the desired catalytic role in the process of developing and utilizing technology for rice straw utilization and conservation of the environment in Egypt. The activities carried out raised the awareness of the population, the public and private sectors and NGOs on the need to reduce the burning of rice straw to promote environmental conservation. These developments attracted private sector investments in straw utilization for animal feed and energy production.

The New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD) Technical and financial assistance resulted in the formulation of Bankable Investment Project Profiles which has been submitted to the Government for approval and follow up actions. The profiles include the following projects: Improving Range – Livestock Productivity in the North western Desert; Integrated water management for community settlement in Farafra Oasis and Irrigation Improvement Project in Beni Suf Governorate for Enhancing Export Competitiveness of Egyptian Horticultural Crops.

6. Forestry

FAO provided technical and financial assistance to Mangroves of Egypt which led to the following: an updated database and classification scheme for the mangroves in Egypt; updated mangrove biodiversity profiles, increased capacity and skills of those managers and planners whose responsibilities include mangrove area management.

Through the project TCP/EGY/3103 the forestry sector was reviewed, a forestry policy statement and strategy, an institutional development report and a draft forest law and a newsletter were produced and submitted to the MALR.

7.6 Detailed analysis of Egypt-level comparative advantages of FAO and other development partners

FAO has helped Egypt improve food security since 1997 under the umbrella of its SPFS. Egypt participated actively in FAO's Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases (EMPRES), FAO is helping Egypt in confronting the Avian Flu and Foot and Mouth Disease, and managing their negative impacts. FAO contributed to the organisation in October 2008 of the 6th International Inter-ministerial Conference on Avian and Human Influenza. Table 7 is a list of FAO operationally active projects for all organisational units in Egypt by funding source (RNE, n.d.)

Table 7 List of FAO Operationally Active projects for all Organisational Units in Egypt by funding source

Symbol	Title	From	To	Total Budget	Available Budget as at Jan 1 st , 2012
TCP					
TCP/EGY/3301	Monitoring of Climate Change Risk Impacts of Sea Level Rise on Groundwater and Agriculture in the Nile Delta	2010	2012	338,000	179,397
TCP/EGY/3302	Establishing of Monitoring, Evaluation and Risk Management Units in the Agriculture Research and Development Council (ARDC) for the Monitoring of the Implementation of the Sustainable Agriculture Strategy 2030 and its business plan	2011	2012	304,000	143,335
TCP/EGY/3303	Capacity Enhancement to the Food Security Policy Advisory Board.	2012	2013	226,000	226,000
TCP/EGY/3401	TCP Facility	2012	2013	10,009	0
TCP/EGY/3402	GAP for Sustainable Intensification of the Smallholder Horticulture Sector in Egypt	2012	2014	322,000	0
TCP/INT/3011	<u>Appui au Secrétariat de la CEN-SAD dans la préparation d'un Programme régional pour la sécurité alimentaire (PRSA) et d'autres activités connexes pour la sécurité alimentaire des Etats sahélo-sahariens</u>	2005	2007	169,466	0
TCP/INT/3303	Enhancing regional capacities for the conservation and sustainable management of wildlife and protected areas in the Near East	2012	2013	450,000	0
TCP/RAB/3304	Strengthening veterinary quarantine capacity in Middle	2011	2013	307,000	307,000

Symbol	Title	From	To	Total Budget	Available Budget as at Jan 1 st , 2012
	East countries				
TCP/RAB/3305	TCP Facility	2011	2012	98,975	98,975
Other Trust Funds (TF)					
EP /INT/911/GEF	Strategic Partnership for the Med Sea Large Marine Ecosystem – Regional Component: Implementation of agreed actions for the protection of the environmental resources of the Mediterranean Sea and its Coastal Areas - FSP	2009	2015	800,000	703,856
OSRO/EGY/101/USA	Strengthening Avian Influenza Epidemiology, Biosecurity and Coordination (SAIEBAC)	2012	2013	1,236,140	0
OSRO/INT/805/USA	Developing and Maintaining Public-Private Partnerships for the Prevention and Control of HPAI H5N1 - 12-FAO-020	2009	2012	2,457,206	732,931
Trust Fund/FAO-Government Cooperative Programme (TF/GCP)					
GCP /EGY/024/ITA	Improving household food and nutrition security in Egypt by targeting women and the youth	2012	2016	3,001,167	0
GCP /INT/041/EC	Scientific and Institutional Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Eastern Mediterranean - EastMed Year 2 (GCP/INT/041/EC)	2011	2012	357,222	294,451
GCP /INT/041/GRE	Scientific and Institutional Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Eastern Mediterranean (EastMed)	2009	2014	2,256,734	1,206,658
GCP /INT/041/ITA	Scientific and Institutional Cooperation to Support Responsible Fisheries in the Eastern Mediterranean (EastMed)	2009	2014	1,054,219	706,401
GCP /INT/110/ITA	Policy and technical support for national contingency planning in countries at direct risk of new virulent races of wheat rusts	2010	2012	185,000	99,893
GCP /INT/989/ITA	Sustainable Fisheries Policies and Strategies in the Eastern Mediterranean - EastMed	2005	2011	402,404	9,209

Symbol	Title	From	To	Total Budget	Available Budget as at Jan 1 st , 2012
	Project Formulation and Preparatory Phase				
GCP /RAB/010/SPA	Strengthening systems of prevention and control of transboundary animal diseases in the Maghreb and Egypt: towards a Mediterranean Animal Health Network (REMESA)	2010	2013	2,360,155	732,846
GCP /REM/071/MUL	Marine Resources Programme in the Red Sea	2008	2013	3,200,000	3,200,000
GTFS/REM/070/ITA	Regional Integrated Pest Management (IPM) Programme in the Near East	2004	2013	8,609,370	1,568,158
Null					
UNJP/EGY/022/SPA	Climate Change Risk Management in Egypt (MDGF-1675)	2008	2013	500,040	82,487
TeleFood Activities					
TFD-09/EGY/001	Goats breeding as a source of Income Generation & Nutrients for Rural Poor Women and Unemployed Graduates	2012	2013	8,000	8,000
TFD-09/EGY/002	Encourage New Rabbit Raisers to Incorporate Crop Residues in Rabbit`s Diet	2011	2012	10,000	1,614
TFD-09/EGY/003	Bringing income from lambs production	2011	2012	10,000	1,037
TFD-09/EGY/004	Goats breeding as a source of Income Generation & Nutrients for Rural Poor Women and Unemployed Graduates	2011	2012	10,000	2,745
TFD-10/EGY/001	Teaching Rural Youth to produce Vegetables Free of Pesticides	2011	2012	10,000	10,000
TFD-10/EGY/002	Rabbits breeding to increase the income of poor rural youth	2011	2012	10,000	10,000
TFD-10/EGY/003	Beekeeping for Increasing the Income of Small farmers	2011	2012	10,000	10,000

Source: (FPMIS, 2003)

The UN Resident Coordinator leads the UN country team, ensuring that all UN agencies work in a coordinated manner to support GoE efforts to achieve the Millennium Development Goals with a special focus on reducing poverty, expanding employment, promoting women's empowerment and strengthening democratic institutions.

Other regional organisations, such as the African Development Bank, international institutions, such as World Bank, lend the GoE to implement specific projects in the agricultural sector and other sectors as well, such as transportation, irrigation, tourism and energy. Donors, such as USAID, GIZ, etc., provide technical assistance in various economic sectors, including agriculture.

7.7 Egypt, CPF resource mobilization strategy/action plan

The **FAO-CPF Steering Committee** will be co-chaired by FAO Representative in Egypt and a Senior MALR and members from FAO-Egypt team and officials from MALR. Other members are drawn from ministries central to the CPF and from the UN Country Team. In addition, a number of Development Partners (DPs) may participate through observer status. The Steering Committee will meet at least once a year, preferably in January. The committee will provide overall guidance for CPF execution based on an annual work plan and an annual review report prepared by the FAO-Egypt team, with the support of the MALR officials. It discusses the continued relevance of the CPF Priority Areas to national priorities, and the progress and challenges with CPF implementation. The Steering Committee also will assist in mobilizing resources to support CPF implementation.

The estimated total financial resource requirements to achieve the planned CPF are about US\$ 20 million for the period 2012-2017. This translates into an annual budget of US\$ 4 million. These figures are indicative as they include both regular (core) and other resources that need to be mobilized.⁵ While considerable efforts will be required by Government and the UN to mobilize funds in line with UNDAF outcomes, this budget is realistic as it is in line with expenditures reported by FAO for 2010.

Table 8 Estimated planned resources per Priority Area, 2012-2017

Priority Area	US\$
Agricultural information generation, sharing and dissemination	6 000 000
Improving productivity and efficiency in the agricultural sector	13 345 941
Sustaining livelihoods of rural population including gender equity through institutional transformation	100 000
Conserving natural resources and adapting to climate change	338 000
Total	19 783 941

FAO-Egypt, in collaboration with MALR and other UN organisations in Egypt, will need an inception period of six months to prepare detailed annual work plans. In the course of preparing this CPF, the representatives of MALR suggested the following list of initiatives under the four priority areas:

1. Upgrade cooperatives and link them to markets
2. Technical assistance on storing agricultural products (Silos, cold storage, etc.)
3. Establishing database at the Agricultural Economic Sector, MALR, to support decision-making
4. Improving data collection from the field, satellite images, etc.
5. Land reclamation
6. Improving dairy products
7. Upgrading Agricultural Extension services
8. Re-qualifying new graduates to serve in agricultural extension services
9. Develop capacities to organise marine fishing to abide by international agreements
10. Evaluating fish stock in Red Sea
11. Developing capacities to monitor fish quality
12. Upgrading and developing fishers' village (rural development)
13. Developing fish cooling and canning industries
14. Addressing informality in poultry production
15. Modernisation of irrigation canals

⁵ UN Agencies use different criteria to identify if resources are from regular (core) or other resources. Some agencies do not have regular resources (e.g. IOM, UN HABITAT and WFP). Generally, other resources are funds that are not guaranteed and need to be mobilized from a variety of sources, such as UN thematic trust funds, bilateral and multilateral donors, and the Government of Egypt, all of which have been important sources for co-funding in recent years.

16. Improving on-farm irrigation
17. Support on marketing through Post-Harvest techniques, sorting centres, and exporting outlets
18. Agro-industries for horticultural products
19. Upgrading regional research station to improve data collection processes
20. The use of renewable energy in agricultural production
21. Generating job opportunities in rural areas
22. Bioengineering
23. Agricultural engineering
24. Seeds industry
25. Afforestation

During the remaining period of the first year of CPF, FAO in partnership with MALR will prepare project sheet for each of the 25 initiatives. Each project sheet will include the following information:

1. *Basis for action*: What is the issue(s) addressed? Importance? And relevance to national priorities
2. *The proposed intervention*
 - a. Monitoring and information generation
 - b. Preventive/Corrective measures
 - c. Supportive measures, such as training, issuing a decree, awareness campaign, etc.
3. *Project Strategy and Implementation arrangements* (including partners, M&E procedures, organisation, etc.)
4. *Inputs* (in-kind and financial)
5. *Budget*

The project sheet should not exceed two to three pages. FAO can then start marketing these project sheets among donors and financial institutions. FAO will then transfer the selected project sheets into detailed TCPs.

7.8 Egypt, national stakeholder analysis and capacity assessment

Table 9 National Stakeholders Analysis

Stakeholder	Level of interest/Level of influence	What support do we need from them	What is the stakeholder's role	What are the stakeholder's interests and concerns	What is our strategy to gain their support or minimize their opposition	How will we communicate with this group
<p>High Influence Group BUT Low Interest, such as some private sector companies.</p> <p>KEEP THEM SATISFIED</p>	<p>Some of companies in the area of food processing/food outlets can import inputs from abroad that are less expensive compared to Egyptian agricultural products, such as beef and poultry</p>	<p>Convince them to diversify their portfolio</p> <p>More attention to local products by advising on means to improve agricultural products, such as the case of Farm Frites training programme.</p> <p>They can support the implementation of contractual agriculture, which can enable proper marketing</p>	<p>They might resist any hikes in tariffs and customs imposed to protect Egyptian products</p>	<p>They are after expanding their margin of profits, and thus will always look for cheaper food stuff to sell or process</p>	<p>Invite them to be part in the processes of modernising Egyptian agriculture, and take responsibility for sustainable rural development</p>	<p>Direct face-to-face meetings with their representatives</p>
<p>High influence Group AND high interest such as Development Banks, Government, NGOs, Syndicate of Egyptian Farmers (not declared), WUAs, etc.</p>	<p>They influence decisions.</p> <p>Information on technical issues and impacts of interventions have to be verified</p>	<p>Adopt the decisions and actions that are in the public interest.</p> <p>Change the mode of thinking from if-then routine to both-and routine. For example, conserving the</p>	<p>They are responsible for policy and implementation of projects (including investment packages). They influence where</p>	<p>Some development banks attach financing initiatives to policy reform – a bitter medicine that the</p>	<p>Technical and communicative actions require analytical skills to show the impacts of suggested decisions, then</p>	<p>Researchers have an important role to play to support- or oppose decisions to be made</p>




Stakeholder	Level of interest/Level of influence	What support do we need from them	What is the stakeholder's role	What are the stakeholder's interests and concerns	What is our strategy to gain their support or minimize their opposition	How will we communicate with this group
MANAGE CLOSELY		environment is not a hurdle against attracting investments, but contribute to sustainability of exerted efforts and invested capital	investments are allocated	Government and people might not swallow	using media and other sorts of communication channels to build a coalition for- or against the proposed decision We have to focus on their interests and motives underlying a proposed decision	
Low Influence AND Low Interest group These are groups of population that have little relationship and linkages to agriculture and rural They neither benefit nor lose	Only will be interested if the decisions affect them indirectly, such as increased price of food stuff In the past, food riots broke as a result of changes in policies that affect subsidies	Associations for better businesses and consumer protection can support or oppose decisions made at agricultural Investment Forum	They can convey the heartbeat of the street	The best quality of food at the least prices	Inviting them as observers at the AIF meetings	Internet interactive pages, media channels
MONITOR Low influence BUT with High Interest, such as small	They are the groups that decisions affect	They are the majority, but highly	They can convey reality to decision-	Better living standards	Invite organisations	Aired talk show, satellite

Stakeholder	Level of interest/Level of influence	What support do we need from them	What is the stakeholder's role	What are the stakeholder's interests and concerns	What is our strategy to gain their support or minimize their opposition	How will we communicate with this group
farmers, youth, women KEEP INFORMED	but lack means to be represented at the table once decisions are made	individualized, and lack serious organisation	makers. They can validate what exactly is going on		that REALLY advocates their interests to represent them Invest in their organisation	channels, and probably using the interactive pages on the Internet to engage them in the processes of decision-making

Table 10 Stakeholders and the conflicts and complementarities that exist between them

	Government	UN Organisations	Development Banks	Donor Countries/Group	Private Sector	NGOs	Academia
Government	X ☒						
UN Organisations	☒	☒					
Development Banks	☒	☒	☒				
Donor Countries/Group	☒	☒	☒	☒			
Private Sector	X ☒	☒	✓ ☒	☒	X ☒		
NGOs	X ☒	☒	X ☒	☒	X ☒	☒	
Academia	✓ ☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒	☒

Legend:

-  Conflicts of interest
-  Complementary action
-  Cooperative action