



## Follow – Up of the implementation of the world Food Summit Plan of Action

### National Report

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<i>Institution or committee responsible for reporting</i>
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## Section I: Priority Food Security Issues and Progress towards the World Food Summit Goal

### The state of the country's food security situation in terms of food availability, stability of supplies and access to food and the progress in reaching the hunger reduction targets

#### Situation of Food Security in Egypt

##### Demand on Food and Nutrition Requirements

Egypt has achieved good results with regard to food supply and consumption. In 2002, per capita calories reached 3960 calorie/day. It exceeds that recommended by FAO estimated at 2540 calorie/day.

The daily protein supply per capita in Egypt is 123.4 g in 2002, out of which 94.6 g protein from vegetable product, and 28.8 g protein from animal and fish products, while the daily fat supply per capita in Egypt is 64.5g, out of which 45.9g fat from vegetable product, and 18.6 g fat from animal and fish products.

Agricultural exports have increased to more than Milliard dollar. Rice, peanuts and cotton exports reached its highest rates in 2004 compared with 2003. Rice exports reached million ton with highest prices, and peanuts exports increased from 6 thousand tons to about 30 thousand tons in 2005. Potatoes exports increased to about 376 thousand tons compared with 332 thousand tons in 2004, while citrus exports reached about 605 thousand tons.

According to **Human Development Report -Egypt**, self-sufficiency ratio of food is about 85%, i.e Egypt imports only 15% of its food needs in 2002/2003.

##### Current Situation of Food Production

##### Grain Crops

Total grain production has increased from 8.5 million tons in 1982 to more than 18.0 million tons in 2004. This was the resultant of research and extension efforts to improve productivity and expand the area of cultivable lands.

##### Wheat

Ministry of Agriculture has defined 3 main axes for the development of wheat crop. They are: increasing cultivated areas of wheat, increasing its productivity and reducing the waste. Within the National Campaign for Wheat Improvement, Wheat production increased from 2 million tons in 1982 to 8.04 million tons in 2005, wheat cultivated area increased by 500 thousand feddans in 2004/ 2005 over the year 2003/ 2004 to reached 2.95 million Feddans. As a result of producing high-yielding varieties, early proclaim of the procurement price of wheat which is 165 LE/ ardab compared to 145 LE/ ardab in the last year, wheat productivity increased to about 18.16 ardab / Feddan compared to 17 ardab / Feddan in the last year. Self-sufficiency ratio increased to about 62% in 2005, it is planned to be raised to 75% by means of high productive varieties, mixing 20% of corn with 80% of wheat and improving bread making technologies.

##### Rice

In 2004, Egypt produced about 6.2 million tons. Domestic Consumption is fully covered, in addition to a 2 million tons quite good exportable volume. This is largely due to a drastic increase in productivity per unit area and the increase in the area planted to rice, high-yielding, short-duration rice varieties which are being expanded to cover round 95% total rice area.



### Maize

As a result of the intensive research efforts and the national campaign of maize, maize production and productivity increased significantly. In 2004, total production of maize (white and yellow) was 5.8 million tons, while total production of yellow corn was estimated at 600 thousand tons. In rural Egypt, maize is a food and fodder crop. It is also the major input to starch and maize oil industries. About 1.5 million feddans are grown to maize, and 170 thousand feddans are cultivated with yellow corn, about 12% of this acreage is cultivated with high-yielding varieties, thus yellow corn productivity reached about 3.5 tons per feddan. MALR is aiming to increase yellow corn production to about 1.846 million tons by the end of the five year plan 2002/2007. This will result in reducing the corn gap between production and consumption.

### Sugar Crops

Egypt encourages the expansion of sugar beet vertically (yield) and horizontally (acreage), for the crop has proven to be success in the newly reclaimed lands of lower Egypt, and rationalize water use. In 2004, the area grown to sugarcane was 311 thousand feddans whereas sugar beet acreage was 168 thousand feddans. Sugar production increased to about 1.7 million tons in 2004; as a result, self-sufficiency ratio reached 70%.

. As the result of incremental increase in total population and annual per caput consumption (31.5 kg/year). Internationally, Egypt ranks first in sugarcane productivity (50 ton/fed.). Sugar factories were established at Kafr EL Sheikh, Daqahliyah, Nubariyah, Fayom and Gerga for the production of beet sugar. Soil laser leveling, which is widely used on sugarcane growing areas, rationalizes irrigation water consumption and improves productivity.

### Oil Crops

Oil crops are widely grown in the new lands. Short-season varieties of sunflower are promoted. Research support for oil crops is geared towards increasing their yields to help fill the gap between domestic production and consumption. New oil crops have been introduced as Kanolla.

Total grown area by oil crops is estimated at 290 thousand feddans, out of which 70 thousand feddans sesame, 45 thousand feddans sunflower, 35 thousand feddans Soya bean, and 144 thousand feddans peanut.

Total production of edible oil from industrial oil crops are estimated at 130 thousand tons, while Egypt's annual consumption of edible oils is presently estimated at 1.1 million tons. As a result, self-sufficiency ratio reached 12%.

### Horticultural Crops

Egypt enjoys a comparative advantage in producing horticultural crops. The total production of vegetables increased to reach 16 million tons in 2004 and the total production of fruits increased to 10 million tons. Special emphasis is placed on fresh produce crops in which Egypt enjoys a comparative advantage. Egypt has attained full self-sufficiency in vegetables, fruits, aromatic and medicinal crops and cut flowers with some surplus for export.

### Livestock, Poultry and Fish Production

Egypt focus on increasing the production of animal protein by maximizing the relative advantage of each animal production activity and linking the expansion thereof to the optimal cropping pattern, improving and developing production pattern and properties so as to meet domestic and world markets requirements. In 2004, Egypt production reached 560 thousand tons red meat, 652 thousand tons poultry meat, 7 milliard unit egg production, 4 million ton fresh milk, and 876 thousand tons fish.

In 2004, Egypt has attained full self-sufficiency in white meat, eggs, fresh milk, while self-sufficiency in red meat and fish are estimated at 75% and 87.9% respectively.



**Evaluation studies (such as impact assessment, comparison between results and objectives) of programmes or projects related to the WFS Plan of Action**

**Achievements of the Agricultural Sector in 2004/2005**

A new Strategy has been prepared for the Egyptian agriculture in order to increase the annual rate of growth of agricultural production by 3.8% till the end of the five Year plan 2002 – 2007, then to 4.5% till 2017 through the agricultural expansion (the botanical and the animal) horizontal and vertical. This Strategy aims also to increase the agricultural exports and the farmers' incomes.

The successful implementation of the agricultural Policies and strategies has had a positive economic bearing at both macro and sectoral levels. Farmers were very responsive to technology transfer, extension activities and price incentives. The following achievements can be traced with the Agricultural Sector:-

- Egypt's total agricultural land was estimated by about 8.3 million feddans in 2004, compared to 6.2 million feddans in 1982. Almost 2.0 million feddans have been reclaimed over the past 12 years, an unprecedented achievement in the history of land reclamation in Egypt.
- The cropped area has increased from 11.2 million feddans in 1982 to 16 million feddans in 2004 as a result of agricultural intensification.
- The value of the agricultural output has increased from LE 6.4 bn in 1982 to LE 83 bn in 2004. Likewise, the agricultural income increased from LE 4.4 bn in 1982 to LE 60 bn in 2004.
- The value of plant production has increased from LE 4.1 bn in 1982 to LE 55 bn in 2004.
- The value of animal and fish production has increased from LE 2.3 bn in 1982 to about LE 28 bn in 2004.
- The annual growth rate in the agricultural production shifted from 2.6% in the 1980s to 3.5% in the 2004.
- Investments allocated to the agricultural sector have increased to L.E. 9.0 bn, compared to L.E. 393 million in 82/1983.
- The volume of credit made available for agricultural production increased from L.E. 4.0 bn in 1982 to L.E. 14.0 bn in 2004.
- The value of agricultural exports has increased from LE 471 million in 1982 to LE 5.8 bn in 2004.
- Agricultural labor force has increased from 4552 thousand in 91/1992 to 5310 thousand in 2004/2005.
- Maize production increased from 3.35 million tons in 1982 to 5.8 million tons in 2004 due to the production of maize hybrids that now cover almost 70% of the area grown to maize.
- Through the coordination between, Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation, cultivated area of rice in season 2004 is limited to about 1.2 million Feddan. As a result of producing short-duration (saving 45 days



from plant age), high-yielding varieties, which have been generalized on almost 60% of the area grown to rice, and within the National Campaign for Rice Improvement, rice production increased from 2.4 million tons in 1982 to 6.2 million tons in 2004, saved 2.5 – 3 milliard meter cube of irrigation water through the technical applications.

- Egypt now ranks first, by international standards, in productivity of rice (4.3tons/Feddan), sugarcane (50 tons/Feddan) and sorghum (2.6 tons /Feddan).
- In 2004, cotton production increased to 6.24 million lint Kentars from 750 thousand feddans.
- Vegetable production increased from 8 million tons in 1982 to about 16 million tons in 2004. Likewise, fruit production increased from 2.6 million tons in 1982 to about 10 million tons in 2004.
- According to the new agricultural policy, sugar cane cultivated area is nearly still unchangeable to become 311 thousand Feddans, while the sugar beet cultivated area increased by 30 thousand Feddans to become 168 thousand Feddans. Sugar production (from sugar cane, sugar beet and sweeteners) reached 1.7 million tons due to the increasing in sugar production by 100 thousand tons (7.1%) in year 2005 over the year 2004, thus achieving self-sufficiency ratio of 70%.
- Concerning improving the sources of animal protein, MALR gave the opportunity to increase the sources of meat imports from all countries which are free of epidemics according to certificates from world organizations. Also importing living animals has become allowed to provide meat in suitable prices. Without these decisive measures, which the ministry has taken, meat prices would rise to record levels. The potential capacity of the Vetello Project has reached 450 thousand fattening head from weight 60 kg to 450 kg through offering loans to the raisers (about LE 600 million). These loans are available from credit line of Development of Agriculture Sector project. Accordingly, Red meat production has increased from 315 thousand tons in 1982 to about 560 thousand tons in 2004, and thus achieving a ratio of 75% of self-sufficiency, compared to 65% in 1982.
- Poultry meat production increased from 315 thousand tons in 1982 to 652 thousand tons in 2004, thus achieving a ratio of 100% self-sufficiency. Also, table egg production increased from 3.2 bn eggs in 1982 to 7.0 bn eggs in 2004. Dairy production reached 4.0 million tons in 2004, thus achieving self-sufficiency in both table eggs and fresh dairy.
- Fish production has increased from 200 thousand tons in 1982 to about 876 thousand tons in 2004.
- Agricultural output prices retained a state of equilibrium, despite elimination of subsidies, Market mechanisms now set commodity prices which, in turn, affect the farmer's decision to expand or reduce acreage of a crop. Subsequent to those new price policies, wheat acreage has increased to 3.0 million feddans in 2004/2005.
- In Field of fodder provision: The ministry has started performing a new technique. This technique includes using the stem of maize and rice straw to make Silage for feeding animals, which will lead to save about 500 thousand Feddan of berseem cultivated area to be replaced by wheat by 2007. The ministry has also provided seeds of hygiene yellow maize to cover 300 thousand Feddans in season 2005.

**Information on external assistance programmes, including a description of their impact on hunger reduction and lesson learned**

**Net Foreign Direct Investment in Egypt**

Net Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Egypt reached to US\$0.4 billion in FY04. More than half of FDI came from the USA, about 35% from Arab countries and less than 10% from the EU.

**United States- Egyptian economic cooperation**

The US House of Representatives allocated \$575 million for economic aid in Egypt, in the fiscal year, beginning October 2003.

The development of agriculture has been a cornerstone of United States- Egyptian economic cooperation. Over the past 25 years, about \$ 1.3 billion has been provided through USAID programs for this sector-boosting productivity and increasing farmer incomes. As a result, we have seen significant increases in crop production, progress in irrigation systems and water use efficiency, and greater access to credit for 2.3 million small farmers. Activities have concentrated on policy reform, agriculture research, expanded availability of improved inputs and new technologies, farm management techniques, financial services, and the formation of local water-use associations.

In recent years, with the introduction of new technologies and export practices, Egypt farmers have realized major increases in the exports of high-value crops such as grapes, melons, strawberries and potatoes. USAID programs have supported specialization in the agricultural sector and export expansion through technological assistance, managerial training, and the dissemination of market information to farmers. These activities have contributed significantly to increased productivity, employment generation, rural income growth and poverty alleviation.

**EU relations with Egypt**

EU relations with Egypt are based on a partnership relation within the Euro – Mediterranean and Middle East area, which is of vital strategic importance and a key external relations priority for the EU. The framework for the bilateral agenda is the Association Agreement.

The Association Agreement is part of the bilateral track of the Euro-Mediterranean Partnership and provides a comprehensive framework for the economic, political and social dimensions to the EU-Egypt partnership.

The main aim of the Association Agreement is to create a free trade area between the EU and Egypt over a period of 12 years, and help to increase economic growth. The trade and trade-related provisions entered into force on a provisional basis on January 2004. A Protocol adapting the agreement to the enlarged EU was signed in 2004 with the Egyptian authorities

**European Commission/ Egypt Co-operation**

**Status of Ongoing Projects funded under protocols**

**1. Assistance for Controlling and Monitoring Brown Rot in Potatoes - Phase II**

**Budget: €2 million**

**Total Disbursement: €1.3 million**



**Sector: Agriculture**

**Beneficiary: Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation**

The estimated potato production in Egypt is around 2 million tons per year, grown on some 200,000 feddan (84,000 ha). Exports to the EU varies between 120,000 and 235,000 tons (2004/2005). Export values in monetary terms around 35% of the total agricultural exports of Egypt and is thus an important factor to the income of farmers in the country.

**The overall objective of the project** is to assist the Egyptian government in its Brown Rot project by sharing European experience in diagnosis and biology of the pathogen, and by strengthening the measures for control of the disease, to further ensure that no infected tubers are included in potato export consignments. The specific objective is to assure that Egypt has the necessary know-how and facilities to efficiently combat brown rot.

In order to support the GoE in avoiding and combating the Potato Brown Rot disease a Project Management Unit has been set up, training in the country and abroad (PhD, MSc) is being conducted, study tours is being organized and an extension package developed to be disseminated for top producers, packers and exporters.

Until 2005, most of the aims had been achieved. Despite a tremendous effort from the GoE still 11 confirmed interceptions were found during the growing season 2004/2005.

The project is supposed to be ended in October 2005. An extension until the end of the export season 2005/2006 (June 30th, 2006) has been requested by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR).



*Summary list of the most important programmes contributing to the WFS Plan of Action*

programme	Year Initiated	Duration	Total Budget	Status
East Delta new land Agricultural services project	Approved 1996	7 years	US\$ 91.5 million	ongoing
West Nobarria rural development project	approved 2002	7 years	US\$ 54.8 million	ongoing
Agricultural production intensification in new land project	1/4/2004	2 years	LE 650 thousand	ongoing
Integrated Pest control for Flax	1/4/2004	3 years	LE 500 thousand	ongoing
Integrated Pest control for maize	1/4/2004	3 years	LE 880 thousand	ongoing
Egypt-Integrated Irrigation Improvement and Management Project	Approved May 2005	9 years	US\$ 303 million	ongoing
Egypt – Private Sector and Agriculture Development	Approved 1999	5 years	US\$ 600 million	completed
Disease control using natural enemies			LE 10 million	pipeline





The policies, strategies and initiatives implemented, and their outcomes, are described below

### Policies in Process for Fulfilling Food Security Goals

In consistency with the general objectives of the state's socio-economic development plan, Egypt draw special attention to the programs and policy instruments for the upgrading of the agricultural sector performance. Following is a detailed picture of these programs:-

#### IN the Area of Attaining Food Supply Safety and Meeting Population Needs of Calories and Nutritional Elements:

##### Plant Production:

- Raising farm product sufficiency, hybrids production; and contrivance of high yield varieties by means of gene modern techniques. Also, production of pathogen, draught and salinity resistant varieties as well as prolonging the storage span of horticultural crops.
- Expansion in single and triple high yield maize varieties.
- Boosting the role of the private sector in and outside Egypt, based on the belief in the big part that could be played by them both in marketing genetically engineered products.
- Creation of new expertise systems as a vehicle transferring research output to extension and training agencies.
- Establishment of a national bank for preservation and use of plant genetic sources, for being used as a genetic reserve when needed. This reserve is run for the benefit of farm production and in conformity with the intellectual property and WTO rules.
- Lay foundation for the establishment and development of new activities in the area of improved and certified seeds to maintain purity. Also, efforts should be exerted for the establishment of garbling and processing centers for the benefit of major crops as wheat and rice.
- Supporting and Expansion of genetic engineering and bio-technologies researches for producing short duration, high yield, less water intensive, draught and salinity resistant varieties.
- Encouraging Egyptian scientists working or residing abroad to function their experiences in Egypt, to find resolutions to major technical problems and give Egyptian researches a chance to gain new advanced skills.
- Adoption of modern technologies used in farm equipment and machines in both private and public sector.
- Developing equipment specialized in grinding farm remains of production for the sake of the environmental safety, and use cotton remains in timber production.
- Expansion in using developed techniques in land tillage and farming services.
- Modernization of post harvest operations to minimize waste and maintain products in good condition.
- Expansion in the establishment of sorting, grading, packaging, cooling and storing station service. This is done with the aim of promoting exports and utilizing price fluctuation in the world market.
- Encouragement of Egyptian, Arabic and foreign investment which bring relevant and feasible technologies.
- Conduction of impact studies to identify the consequences of agricultural policies applied. This step enables policy makers to respond positively and timely to any negative impact that might



arise from the application of such policies.

#### Animal Production

- Focusing on increasing animal protein in its various forms, taking the comparative advantage of each activity into consideration. And link animal sector with the whole agricultural resources by means of:
- Raising reproduction efficiency through expansion of artificial insemination application.
- Exerting more efforts to attain self-sufficiency in serums and vaccines and for export purposes.
- Raising productivity of domestic cattle of buffalo, cow and sheep using improved genetic techniques.
- Developing the calve breeding project so as to enable small breeders to bring their small animals to the economic weight (raising conversion ratio). Thus, meat supply improves for the consumer's benefit.
- Focusing on small ruminant and introducing cow calve into intensive production programs.
- Encouraging medium and large enterprises to invest in milk production by means of availing better basis of legislation.
- Developing feed industry by using non-traditional components and enforcement of quality control systems.
- Modernizing of veterinarian services and prevention animals from endemic and foreign diseases and protecting Egyptians from animal/human joint disease.
- Developing veterinarian extension services.
- Introducing of high yield genetics as a means to increase milking rate, meat and egg production.
- Developing of pathogen free eggs and production of serums and vaccines.
- Supporting and developing fish farming related techniques.

#### Training and Capacity Building

- Farm human resources development by means of developing and upgrading training centers.
- Qualifying research staff and extension workers to work in the new lands.

#### Improved Technology in Food Processing:

- Achievement of upgraded applied technologies in food industry sector through extending incentive to investors.
- Improving and developing production pattern and properties so as to meet domestic and world markets requirements.

#### Land Reclamation:

- Continuation of new land reclamation programs at a rate of 150 thousand feddans a year.
- Boosting the role of private and cooperative sector in land reclamation projects, with emphasis that infrastructure construction cost is burdened by the state. The private sector role will be confined to the on site reclamation process.
- Developing of agricultural extension programs and linking research work with extension and technology transfer in both old and new lands. The extension role under economic reforms and market-oriented economy is extremely important. Thus, extension agencies focus on reviewing farm systems in the new lands so as to adjust any negative practices.

#### Marketing Farm Products' Infrastructure:

- Exert intensive efforts for developing data and information base, which provides accurate and timely data furnished by the competent organizations of MALR. The referred data covers a wide



spectrum purposes such as production, price movement, exports, imports, consumption and other relevant data needed by all concerned users. It is also very helpful to users to be able to face challenges like market competitiveness.

- Streamline food crops' transportation, storage and post-harvest handling.
- Increasing research initiatives to improve yield and quality of plant varieties.
- Preserving plant varieties against possible mixing.
- Expanding cultivation of crops that are characterized by being competitive in the world markets.
- Encouraging the private sector to invest in post-harvest technologies (grading and packing stations and pre-cooling facilities) for vegetables and fruits.

### **Mega Projects**

By 2017, the agricultural lands will have been increased by 3.4 million feddans. The Southern Valley Development Project (Toshka) aims at reclaiming 540 thousand feddans in its initial phase, out of a target area of 2.3 million feddans. The Salam Canal aims at reclaiming 620 thousand feddans, east and west of the Suez Canal, East Owaynat Project aims at reclaiming 200 thousand feddans, while the Darb El-Arna'ean Project targets the reclamation of 12000 feddans. Progress in the implementation of those project sometimes exceeds the set performance rates.

### **In The Field of Enhancing Technical and Regulatory Sanitary, Phyto-Sanitary and Animal Health Functions**

- Produce and commercialize environment-friendly products such as AGERIN, which is the first ARC-patented biocide that will gradually replace hazardous chemical pesticides.
- Promote organic agriculture in carefully specified locations including the Southern Valley (Toshka) and East Owaynat.
- Coordinate between the ARC's three central laboratories on food and feed and the other food laboratories at MOH and MOS and HT in order to ascertain product conformity with the set standards, especially freedom of pollutants.



### Statistical Annex

No.	Indicator Name	1995	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
	<b>Food deprivation</b>						
1.	Number of undernourished persons (Millions)	2.2	2.4				
2.	Prevalence of undernourishment in total population (%)	3	3				
3.	<b>Food needs</b>						
o	Minimum dietary energy requirement (cal)	4054	4157	3905	3960		
4.	<b>Food consumption</b>						
o	Per caput protein (gm/day)	120	123	115.6	123.4		
o	Per caput protein from Plant product (gm/day)	98.9	97.1	91.0	94.6		
o	Per caput protein from Animal product (gm/day)	21.1	26.0	24.6	28.8		
o	Per caput Fat (gm/day)	64.1	77.7	69.6	64.5		
o	Per caput fat from Plant product (gm/day)	47.9	60.1	50.7	45.9		
o	Per caput fat from Animal product (gm/day)	16.2	17.6	18.9	18.6		
5.	<b>Population (Million)</b>	58.9	64.5	65.9	67.3	68.6	70.0
o	Urban (%)	42.6	42.5	42.4	42.4	42.5	41.4
o	Rural (%)	57.4	57.5	57.6	57.6	57.5	58.6
6.	<b>Unemployment (%)</b>	9.6	8.4	9.0	9.9	9.9	9.3
7.	<b>Poverty headcount, share of population</b>						
o	National (%)	22.9	16.7	16.5	16.35		
o	Rural (%)	23.3	9.2	9.37	9.55		
o	Urban (%)	22.5	22.07	21.6	21.18		
8.	<b>Access to food Gini coefficient</b>	16					
9.	<b>Access to income Gini coefficient</b>		34				
10.	<b>Food aid</b>						
o	Food aid received (cereal) (000'Mt/year)	159.7	20.6	34.3	10.9	22.0	
o	Food aid received (non- cereal) (000'Mt/year)	11.8	2.7	3.5	1.1	5.4	



### Metadata

No.	Measurement Unit	Definition	Statistical Methodology	Source
	(Millions)	Number of undernourished persons		World Bank, 2004
	(%)	Prevalence of undernourishment in total population		World Bank, 2004
	calorie	Minimum dietary energy requirement		Agr. Economic bulletin – sector of economic affairs- MALR
	Gram/day	Per caput protein		
	Gram/day	Per caput protein from Plant product		
	Gram/day	Per caput protein from Animal product		
	Gram/day	Per caput Fat		
	Gram/day	Per caput fat from Plant product		
	Gram/day	Per caput fat from Animal product		
	Millions	Population		Economic bulletin- National Bank
	%	Urban		
	%	Rural		
	%	Unemployment		
	%	Poverty headcount, share of population		Human development report- National Planning Institute
	%	Access to food Gini coefficient		World Bank, 2004
	%	Access to income Gini coefficient		World Bank, 2004
	000'Mt/year	Food aid received (cereal)		FAOSTAT, Database
	000'Mt/year	Food aid received (non- cereal)		



### Major Economic Indicators in Agriculture

2004 vs. 1982

Item	Unit	1982	2004/2005
Cultivated area	Mn. Feddan	6.2	8.2
Cultivated area per person	Fed/ person	0.14	0.12
Cropped area	Fed/ person	11.2	16.0
Agricultural Production value			
Plant production	Milliard LE	4.1	55.0
Animal production	Milliard LE	2.3	28.0
Agriculture Income	Milliard LE	4.4	60.0
Agriculture Exports	Milliard LE	0.471	5.8
Agriculture Investment	Milliard LE	0.393	11.6
Available Credit	Milliard LE	4.00	14.0
Growth rate	%	2.6	3.5