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جمهورية مصر العربية برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية 2019-2024

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المجلس التنفيذي – الدورة الخامسة والعشرون بعد المائة روما، 12-14 ديسمبر/كانون الأول 2018

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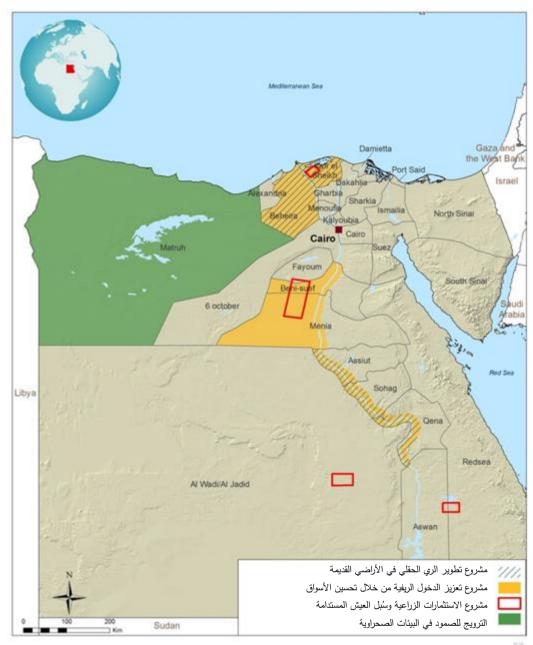
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خريطة العمليات الممولة من الصندوق في البلد

جمهورية مصر العربية

العمليات الجارية الممولة من الصندوق برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية



إن التسميات المستخدمة وطريقة عرض المواد في هذه الخريطة لا تعني التعبير عن أي رأي كان من جانب الصندوق فيما يتعلق بترسيم الحدود أو التخوم أو السلطات المختصة بها. J. IFAD

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موجز تنفيذى

- 1- أجرت مصر، وهي بلد متوسط الدخل من الشريحة الدنيا، مؤخراً عدة إصلاحات هامة، كان من أبرزها التصديق على دستورها لعام 2014 وإطلاق برنامج طموح للإنعاش الاقتصادي. ويطرح البرنامج تدابير لتصحيح أوضاع المالية العامة، وتحرير سوق سعر الصرف، وإصلاحات لبيئة الأعمال، وعدداً من تدابير شبكات الأمان الاجتماعي لحماية الفقراء. 1
- 2- وبينما تُشير التوقعات إلى أن نمو الناتج المحلي الإجمالي الذي تُحفزه الإصلاحات المذكورة آنفاً سيبلغ 6.5 في المائة سنوياً في المدى المتوسط، من غير المتوقع أن تنتقل مصر إلى فئة البلدان المتوسطة الدخل من الشريحة العليا على الأقل أثناء الفترة 2019-2024 التي يُغطيها برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية في ضوء استمرار النمو السكاني بمعدل مرتفع نسبياً يبلغ 2.6 في المائة.
- ويعيش حوالي 57 في المائة من السكان في المناطق الريفية التي يزيد فيها الفقر ثلاث مرات على معدلاته في المناطق الحضرية. ويشكل الفقراء زهاء 32.3 في المائة من السكان الريفيين. ويمثل صعيد مصر أكثر المناطق فقراً، إذ يبلغ فيه معدل الفقر 50 في المائة.
- 4- ويعاني القطاع الزراعي الذي يوفّر سُبل كسب العيش لنحو 55 في المائة من السكان، ضعفاً شديداً في مواجهة آثار تغيّر المناخ. ويعاني البلد فقراً مائياً شديداً من المحتمل أن يزداد سوءاً. ويتراجع أمن إمدادات مياه الري بسبب الاستحواذ على المياه في المنبع، وتوغل الملوحة، ومسائل إدارة الشواطئ.
- 5- ويُشكّل برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الحالي في هذا السياق إطاراً استراتيجياً متوسط الأجل للصندوق لمساعدة مصر في انتقالها عبر مختلف درجات الطيف الإنمائي، وتشرع في تحول ريفي شامل وأكثر استدامة.
- والهدف العام لبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية هو المساهمة في تحقيق تحسين مستدام للدخل الريفي وسبل كسب العيش القادرة على الصمود في مصر. وسيجري تحقيق هذا الهدف من خلال هدفين استراتيجيين يدعم كل منهما الآخر، ينصب أولهما على خيارات سبل كسب العيش المتاحة للأُسر الريفية، ويركز الثاني على تحسين الحيز السياساتي للتحول الريفي الشامل والمستدام. وسيتيح هذا النهج الاستراتيجي المزدوج للصندوق استخدام استثماراته القائمة على المشروعات لإظهار نتائج ملموسة على الأرض في نفس الوقت الذي سيفتح فيه حيزاً في السياسات أمام التدابير التحويلية القطاعية الشاملة. ومن شأن هذا النهج المزدوج أن يحقق أقصى تأثير تحفيزي لدور الصندوق في مصر.

الهدف الاستراتيجي 1: تحسين سُبل كسب العيش للرجال والنساء الريفيين من خلال تعزيز إنتاجية الأنشطة المرتبطة بالزراعة وربحيتها

7- يعالج هذا الهدف الاستراتيجي المسألة المحورية المتمثلة في تحسين الدخل الريفي. وسيجري تمكين الأُسر الريفية التي تزاول الزراعة من أجل تسويق إنتاجها بطريقة تنافسية ومجزية. وتحقيقاً لهذه الغاية، سيجري توفير مجموعة من الخدمات الاستشارية لقطاع الأعمال مصمَّمة خصيصاً لهذا الغرض، وتحسينات في

¹ التوقعات الاقتصادية للبنك الدولي – أبريل/نيسان 2017.

البنية الأساسية الاجتماعية والإنتاجية، وخدمات مالية لصالح الفقراء. وستكون جميع التدخلات ذكية مناخياً، وستُعزّز دور النساء والشباب وستقويه.

الهدف الاستراتيجي 2: تشجيع وضع سياسات معزَّزة تدعم التحول الريفي الشامل والمستدام

- 8- يمثل الأخذ بسياسات جيدة الإعداد في إدارة مياه الري وتشجيع التمويل الريفي الشامل بدور أساسي في نجاح مشاركة الصندوق في دعم جهود البلد لتحقيق أهداف النتمية المستدامة، لا سيما الأهداف المتصلة بالحد من الفقر الريفي وتحقيق الأمن الغذائي. وتحقيقاً لهذه الغاية، يهدف برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الحالي إلى تمكين الصندوق من أداء دور استباقي في دعم وضع السياسات وإدخال التعديلات اللازمة عليها. وستعتمد تلك المشاركة في السياسات داخل البلد على أدواتنا الإقراضية وغير الإقراضية.
- ويُشكّل برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الحالي إطاراً استراتيجياً للاستثمارات يُغطي دورتين إقراضيتين في إطار التجديدين الحادي عشر والثاني عشر لموارد الصندوق. ويتطلب نظام تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء تخصيص ما يقرب من 58.4 مليون دولار أمريكي في فترة التجديد الحادي عشر، ومن المتوقع أن تبلغ المخصصات مبلغاً مماثلاً في فترة التجديد الثاني عشر. وسيجري تعبئة موارد أخرى في شكل منح لدعم مختلف الأنشطة غير الإقراضية. ويُشكّل أيضاً بناء شراكات استراتيجية ورعايتها جزءاً لا يتجزأ من برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية. وحُدِّدت المستويات المستهدفة للتمويل المشترك من أجل ضمان أن يكون التمويل المحدود نسبياً الذي يوفره الصندوق قادراً على تحفيز تمويل مشترك كبير من الحكومة والشركاء الإنمائيين الرئيسيين. وستصل بذلك الاستثمارات الريفية المموّلة في إطار برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الحالى إلى نطاق يناسب حجم التحديات الإنمائية القائمة.

جمهورية مصر العربية

برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية

أولاً - تشخيص الحالة القطرية

السياق الاجتماعي والاقتصادي للبلد

- 1- أجرت مصر مؤخراً عدداً من الإصلاحات الهامة، كان من أبرزها التصديق على دستورها في عام 2014، وإطلاق برنامج للإصلاح الاقتصادي. ويطرح البرنامج تدابير لتصحيح أوضاع المالية العامة، وتحرير سوق سعر الصرف، واصلاحات لبيئة الأعمال، وعدداً من تدابير شبكات الأمان الاجتماعي لحماية الفقراء. 2
- 2- وحقق الناتج المحلي الإجمالي في مصر معدل نمو سنوي بلغ 4.2 في المائة في عام 2017، ومن المتوقع أن يزداد بنسبة 5.4 في المائة في عام 2018، و6.5 في المائة بحلول عام 2022. وبلغ معدل التضخم الكلي السنوي مستويات قياسية في يوليو/تموز 2017 (33 في المائة)، ولكنه تراجع إلى حوالي 11.4 في المائة في مايو/أيار 2018، ومن المتوقع أن يُسجِّل مزيداً من التراجع.
- 6- وتواجه مصر نمواً سكانياً سنوياً سريعاً يبلغ 2.6 في المائة⁵، ومن المتوقع في ضوء ذلك أن يبلغ عدد السكان 151 مليون نسمة بحلول عام 62050. ويُفضي ذلك إلى تعدي أعمال الإنشاءات الحضرية على الأراضي الزراعية ويفرض ضغوطاً كبيرة، لا سيما على الموارد المائية.
- وتعاني مصر مخاطر تغير المناخ وتتعرض لتقلبات مناخية شديدة. وسيؤثر ذلك تأثيراً مباشراً على الإنتاج الزراعي. ومن المتوقع أن ترتفع درجات الحرارة بما يتراوح بين 1.5 و 2 درجة مئوية بحلول عام 2040، وهو ما سيؤدي إلى انخفاض إنتاج القمح بنسبة 12 في المائة، والذرة بنسبة 47 في المائة، والأرز بما يتراوح بين 26 في المائة و 47 في المائة، والخضروات بنسبة 28 في المائة.
- 5- وتحتل مصر المرتبة الخامسة عشر بعد المائة بين 188 بلداً في مؤشر التنمية البشرية لعام 2017 بقيمة تبلغ 0.696. وفي حال خصم هذه القيمة بسبب عدم المساواة، ينخفض مؤشر التنمية البشرية إلى 0.491. ويبلغ مؤشر جيني 31.8 وسجل مؤخراً تغيراً طفيفاً. وتُشكِّل التفاوتات بين الريف والحضر أهم عامل يُساهم في عدم المساواة الشاملة.
- 6- وظل الفقر مرتفعاً في مصر منذ انتفاضة عام 2011. ويعيش 27.8 في المائة من السكان دون خط الفقر الرسمي⁸ مقابل 25.2 في المائة. ويزيد الفقر في

التوقعات الاقتصادية للبنك الدولي – أبريل/نيسان 2017. 2

³ وحدة الاستخبارات الاقتصادية (سبتمبر/أيلول 2018).

⁴ البنك المركزي المصري.

⁵ صندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان - الفرصة الديموغرافية لمصر (تقدير أوَّلي مستند إلى تعداد عام 2017).

⁶ صندوق الأمم المتحدة للسكان – تحليل الوضع السكاني لمصر لعام 2016.

⁷ البلاغ الوطنى الثالث المقدَّم في إطار اتفاقية الأمم المتحدة الإطارية بشأن تغيَّر المناخ. جهاز شؤون البيئة. القاهرة، 2016.

الجهار المركزي للتعبئة العامة والإحصاء. يبلغ خط الفقر الحالي في المتوسط 482 جنيها مصرياً (حوالي 54 دولاراً أمريكيا) في الشهر، بينما يبلغ خط الفقر المدقع 322 جنيها مصرياً (حوالي 36 دولاراً أمريكياً).

المناطق الريفية ثلاث مرات على معدلاته في المناطق الحضرية. ولا يستطيع زهاء 56.8 في المائة من السكان الذين يعيشون في المناطق الريفية من صعيد مصر تلبية احتياجاتهم الأساسية، مقابل 19.7 في المائة في المناطق الريفية من دلتا النيل. وكان 73.6 في المائة من سكان صعيد مصر فقراء مدقعون في عام 2017. وتبلغ معدلات الأمية حوالي 38 في المائة بين الرجال مقابل 62 في المائة بين النساء في هذه المناطق. وتشمل العوامل المحرِّكة الهيكلية للفقر المساحات الصغيرة لحيازات الأراضي، وعدم كفاية البنية الأساسية العامة، وانخفاض مستويات تراكم رأس المال الخاص، وانخفاض الاستثمار في رأس المال البشري.

- 7- ويرجع انعدام الأمن الغذائي إلى الافتقار إلى القوة الشرائية. ويبلغ معدل التقزم بين الأطفال دون سن الخامسة 22.3 في المائة، ويؤثر الهزال على 9.5 في المائة من الأطفال في نفس الفئة العمرية. 10 وعلى العكس من ذلك، يعاني أكثر من 20 في المائة من البالغين من السمنة. ويبلغ معدل فقر الدم بين النساء في عمر الإنجاب 28.5 في المائة. ويظهر سوء التغذية في شكل نقص غذائي، ونقص في المغذيات الدقيقة، والسمنة. وتُمثل المشاكل التغذوية دالة لعوامل من قبيل عدم كفاية الدخل، وارتفاع أسعار الغذاء، وانخفاض الإنتاج الزراعي، وسوء النمط الغذائي.
- المساواة بين الجنسين: ينص دستور عام 2014 على المساواة بين الجنسين في الحقوق المدنية والسياسية والاقتصادية. 11 وحصلت النساء على 87 مقعداً في البرلمان في الانتخابات الأخيرة. ويقضي الدستور بأن يكون للمرأة حصة تبلغ 25 في المائة في المجالس المحلية. وعلى الرغم من هذه الإنجازات، لا تزال هناك فجوات كبيرة بين الجنسين. وتُصنَف مصر في المرتبة الرابعة والثلاثين بعد المائة بين 144 بلداً في المؤشر العالمي للفجوة بين الجنسين لعام 2017. ولا تزال فرص المرأة في التعليم والصحة والتوظيف والموارد الإنتاجية أقل. والمرأة أكثر عرضة للفقر وانعدام الأمن الغذائي واعتلال الصحة. وفي عام 2017، بلغ معدل مشاركة العمالة من النساء 24 في المائة مقابل 42 في المائة للرجال، 12 وبلغ معدل الإلمام بالقراءة والكتابة بين الإناث 67 في المائة مقابل 83 في المائة بين الذكور. 13
- 9- وتترسخ جوانب عدم المساواة بين الجنسين بقوة أكبر في المناطق الريفية على الرغم من أن مشاركة المرأة في قطاع الزراعة أعلى فعلياً (38 في المائة) من مشاركة الرجال (22 في المائة) في عام 2016. ¹⁴ ويتصدر التزام الحكومة بمعالجة جوانب عدم المساواة بين الجنسين جدول الأعمال في إطار استراتيجية النتمية المستدامة لعام 2030.
- 10- الشباب: تواجه مصر زيادة في عدد سكانها من الشباب. ويُشكِّل الشباب (الذين تتراوح أعمارهم بين 18 و 29 عاماً) حوالي 23.6 في المائة من السكان. 15 وينخرط زهاء 48.5 في المائة من الشباب في صفوف

⁹ المرجع نفسه.

¹⁰ وفقاً لتقرير حالة الأمن الغذائي والتغذية في العالم لعام 2018.

^{11 (}المواد 9-11-17-53).

¹² بوابة بيانات البنك الدولي (2017).

 $^{^{13}}$ بوابة بيانات البنك الدولي (2013).

¹⁴ بوابة البيانات الجنسانية التابعة للبنك الدولي (2018).

¹⁵ الجهاز المركزي للتعبئة العامة والإحصاء، 2017.

القوة العاملة ويعاني حوالي 34 في المائة من البطالة ¹⁶ مقابل معدل بطالة إجمالي يبلغ 13.4 في المائة. ويحمل حوالي 37.7 في المائة من الشباب العاطلين شهادات جامعية. وفي المناطق الريفية، يُشكِّل الشباب نسبة كبيرة من السكان. ويقل عمر أكثر من نصف سكان صعيد مصر عن 29 عاماً، ويتراوح عمر ثلث السكان بين 15 و29 عاماً 17. وينتمي أكثر من ثلث جميع الشباب في هذه المناطق إلى الخمس الأفقر من شرائح الثروة.

- 11- قضايا القطاع الزراعي: توفّر الزراعة سُبل عيش لنسبة تبلغ 55 في المائة من السكان، وتستخدم مباشرة حوالي 29 في المائة من القوة العاملة 18. غير أن قطاعاً كبيراً من هؤلاء السكان يعملون بصفة غير رسمية في أعمال منزلية أو كفافية غير مدفوعة الأجر. وتبلغ المساحة الإجمالية المزروعة في مصر 7.2 مليون فدان 19 أي 3 في المائة فقط من مجموع مساحة الأراضي. وعلى الرغم من أن مساهمة القطاع في الناتج المحلي الإجمالي تراجعت بمرور الوقت، لا تزال الزراعة تمثل 13.2 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي، و 20 في المائة من الصناحات المرتبطة بالزراعة، مثل التجهيز والتسويق وتوريد المدخلات، نسبة أخرى تبلغ 20 في المائة من الناتج المحلي الإجمالي.
- 21- ويسود مصر مناخ قاحل ويتراوح المتوسط السنوي للأمطار بين 60 و190 ملليمتراً على طول ساحل البحر الأبيض المتوسط، وبين 25 و 60 ملليمتراً في دلتا النيل، وأقل من 25 ملليمتراً في صعيد مصر. ومن المتوقع أن ينخفض نصيب الفرد من المياه العذبة المتاحة من 711 متراً مكعباً في عام 2008 إلى 550 متراً مكعباً في عام 2000. ويواجه البلد فقراً مائياً شديداً من المرجح أن يزداد سوءاً بسبب النمو السكاني وتغير المناخ. وتعتمد كل الرقعة الزراعية تقريباً في مصر على مياه الري. وباتت إمدادات مياه الري مضمونة بدرجة أقل بسبب الاستحواذ على المياه في المنبع، وتوغل الملوحة، ومسائل إدارة الشواطئ. وتفتقر أساليب استخدام الري المعتمدة في غالبيتها على الري بالغمر والأخاديد، بعدم كفاءتها. ويزداد في الوقت نفسه الطلب على المياه في ظل اتساع الري في الأراضي الجديدة.
- 13- ولا تزال النُظم التقليدية والانتهازية وغير الرسمية مستخدمة في تسويق المنتجات الريفية، باستثناء بعض سلع التصدير. ولا يزال المزارعون يواجهون ارتفاعاً نسبياً في تكاليف المعاملات وانخفاض هوامش الربح.
- 14- ولا يزال الحصول على التمويل الريفي يطرح إشكاليات تشمل متطلبات الضمان ورداءة نُظم تمويل سلاسل القيمة. ولا تتمتع رابطات التتمية المجتمعية سوى بقدرة محدودة على توفير التمويل للمشروعات الريفية غير الزراعية. ويتفاوت أداء تعاونيات الادخار والائتمان رغم دورها النشط في بعض المناطق.
- 15- وهناك افتقار إلى بناء القدرات الجيدة النوعية للسكان الريفيين لتمكينهم من اكتساب مهارات الأعمال والتسويق ذات الصلة. ولا تتمتع المؤسسات التي تخدم السكان الريفيين بالقدرة الكافية على توفير الخدمات

¹⁶ متعلمون ولكن عاطلون: التحدي الماثل أمام شباب مصر (Educated but Unemployed: The Challenge facing Egypt's Youth)، متعلمون ولكن عاطلون: التحدي الماثل أمام شباب مصر (2016.

Young People in Upper Egypt: New Voices, New) جديدة ورؤي جديدة (أصوات جديدة ورؤي جديدة (Perspectives)، 6 سبتمبر/أيلول 2012.

¹⁸ الجماعة الاستشارية للبحوث الزراعية الدولية، 2018.

¹⁹ وحدة مساحة الأراضي المستخدمة في مصر وهي تعادل تقريباً 200.833 4 متراً مربعاً (حوالي 1.038 آكر).

²⁰ (استراتيجية التنمية الزراعية المستدامة 2030).

- المطلوبة لتحقيق نمو مستدام في الدخل. وعلى المستوى الوطني، هناك افتقار إلى التنسيق بين المؤسسات الرئيسية التي تخدم القطاع الزراعي، مما يفضى إلى جوانب قصور واشارات متضاربة.
- التحديات والمخاطر: يمثل الأثر المتوقع المترتب عن تغيّر المناخ أكبر تحدٍ تواجهه المناطق الريفية. وارتفع متوسط درجة الحرارة السنوية في البلد بنحو درجة مئوية في السنوات الخمسين الماضية، وتُشير التوقعات إلى أنه سيُسجِّل زيادة أخرى تبلغ 1.5 درجة مئوية بحلول عام 2060، ودرجتين بحلول عام 2080. وسيؤدي ارتفاع درجات الحرارة إلى زيادة التبخر النتحى واستهلاك المياه، وسيزيد من مفاقمة شُح المياه الشديد. وتُمثِّل تقلبات تدفق مياه النيل بسبب المناخ خطراً كبيراً في ظل اعتماد مصر اعتماداً كبيراً على نهر النيل. ولا يزال عدم التيقن يُخيِّم على التوقعات المناخية لحوض النيل، ولا يوجد توافق واضح في الآراء حول ما إذا كانت تدفقات النيل ستزداد أم ستتخفض (Butts et al., 2016). وتتنبأ الدراسات الأخيرة بزيادة في متوسط تدفق نهر النيل بنسبة تتراوح بين 10 في المائة و 15 في المائة في القرن الحادي والعشرين.²¹ وتنطوي تلك التوقعات على آثار خطيرة، إذ من المتوقع أن يزداد الانحراف المعياري السنوي للتدفق بنسبة 50 في المائة، مما سيُفضى إلى زيادة شدة الفيضانات وموجات الجفاف.
- وهناك مخاطر مصاحبة لعدم التيقن الشامل الذي يخيم على الأجواء السياسية. ويمكن لعدم الاستقرار السياسي أن يؤدي إلى تعثر الإصلاحات وتقلب العملة وزيادة معدل التضخم. وقد تتعثّر التدخلات المنفذة في إطار برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية في حال حدوث تحول آخر في الحكومة، أو إذا تفاقمت الأوضاع الاقتصادية في البلد. ويمكن لاحتمالات امتداد آثار عدم الاستقرار الإقليمي إلى مصر أن تُشكِّل تهديداً يقوِّض انتعاش الاستثمارات الأجنبية والسياحة، مما يؤثر على قدرة البلد على مواصلة إصلاحاتها الحالبة.
- ومن المخاطر الأخرى ما يرتبط بتعبئة التمويل الكافي لتحقيق تحول ملموس في المنطقة المستهدفة. ويمكن أن يحدث عجز في تمويل التدخلات الهيكلية المتعمقة المطلوبة في المناطق المستخدمة. وتعانى المناطق التي تستهدفها تدخلات برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية في صعيد مصر بصفة خاصة من الفجوات الجنسانية والديموغرافية والجغرافية القائمة في مصر. وسعياً إلى تدبير الموارد الكافية، وضعت استراتيجية لتعبئة الموارد بهدف استكشاف مختلف مصادر التمويل من الجهات المانحة القائمة، وتوسيع قاعدة المانحين - لا سيما القطاع الخاص والمؤسسات - وتعزيز جهود تعبئة الأموال بالاشتراك مع الجهات الشريكة الإنمائية الأخري.

ثانياً - الدروس والنتائج السابقة

19- تُستمد الدروس الرئيسية المستفادة من تجربة الصندوق في مصر ، وكذلك من التقييم المواضيعي لاستراتيجية الصندوق وبرنامجه القطري للفترة 2006-2016 الذي أجرته وزارة الاستثمار والتعاون الدولي، وتقييم الاستراتيجية القطرية والبرنامج القطري لمصر الذي أجراه مكتب التقييم المستقل في الصندوق. واقترن ذلك بملاحظات بعثة برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية والتحليل الذي أجرته.

²¹ محمد صيام، والفاتح الطاهر. تغير المناخ يعزز تقلبات تدفق نهر النيل. دورية الطبيعة وتغير المناخ (Climate change enhances .2017 (interannual variability of the Nile river flow. Nature Climate Change

- 20- ويتألف برنامج الصندوق في مصر من موضوعين رئيسيين ومجموعتين رئيسيتين من الأنشطة: دعم التوطين في الأراضي الصحراوية المستصلحة (الأراضي الجديدة) ودعم تحسين الإنتاجية في الأراضي القديمة في وادي النيل والدلتا. وبينما شكل صغار المزارعين محور التركيز الرئيسي لمشروعات الصندوق، أضيف أيضاً بالتدريج القطاع الريفي غير الزراعي اعترافاً بزيادة النتوع في سُبل كسب العيش الريفية.
- 2- واستفاد من مشروعات الصندوق 1.3 مليون أسرة، أي 7 ملايين نسمة، وغطت تلك المشروعات 000 فدان (000 188 هكتار). وفي الأراضي الجديدة، ساهمت مشروعات الصندوق، مثل مشروع توطين غرب البحيرة، في إنشاء مجتمعات محلية زراعية تتوفّر لها مقومات الاستدامة ومزوّدة بكل ما تحتاجه من بنية أساسية وخدمات. وفي مشروع التتمية الريفية في غرب النوبارية، ازداد معدل التوطين في الأراضي الجديدة من 25 في المائة إلى 100 في المائة بفضل تدخلات المشروع. وزاد حوالي 80 في المائة من المزارعين النين كان يساندهم المشروع دخلهم مقابل 44 في المائة فقط في عينة من مجموعة مرجعية. وازداد دخل الأسر التي ترأسها نساء بمقدار ثلاثة أضعاف. وزاد مشروع التتمية الريفية في صعيد مصر الذي أُغلق مؤخراً الأصول لنحو 000 40 مستفيد. وفي كل من محافظتي قِنا وأسيوط، زاد المستفيدون من المشروع دخلهم وإنفاقهم على البنود الرئيسية، مثل التعليم والصحة والغذاء. وثركز مشروعات الصندوق السابقة على بصفة رئيسية على تعميم المساواة بين الجنسين. وحصلت النساء من خلال تدخلات الصندوق السابقة على أكثر من 50 في المائة و 70 في المائة من حيث العدد من قروض التمويل الأصغر.
- 22- وتم وضع برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية من خلال عملية تشاركية شاملة. وطرحت الأفكار الأولية في حلقة عمل مشتركة مع مكتب التقييم المستقل في الصندوق ووزارة الاستثمار والتعاون الدولي في الربع الرابع من عام 2017. ويراعي برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية توصية تقييم الاستراتيجية والبرنامج القطريين التي تُجسدها الاتفاقية عند نقطة الإنجاز. ويهدف البرنامج تحديداً إلى ما يلى:
- (أ) تحسين استهداف الفقر والحد من التغطية الجغرافية عن طريق تركيز المشروعات الاستثمارية المقبلة على محافظة واحدة أو محافظتين في نفس المنطقة؛
- (ب) تحسين التركيز المواضيعي وزيادة الجدوى العملية للتصميم: عولج ذلك في استمارة تحديد المشروع المقترح، مع التركيز على البنية الأساسية المائية الريفية، والوصول إلى الأسواق والتمويل والتكيّف مع تغيّر المناخ. وستخضع جميع التدخلات لتحليل لمدى جدواها، مع التركيز بوضوح على استدامة استخدام الموارد الطبيعية؛
- (ج) تحسين ترتيبات التنفيذ: سيُنشئ الفريق القطري، بالتعاون مع وزارة الاستثمار والتعاون الدولي ووزارة الزراعة واستصلاح الأراضي، وظيفة مُعزَّزة لتسيق البرنامج من أجل دعم التحول نحو نهج برنامجي مُعزَّز؛
- (د) إدارة المعرفة المستمدة من القروض والمِنح لدعم التعلم والابتكار. سيجري التماس موارد المِنح من الصناديق المناخية مرفق البيئة العالمية، والصندوق الأخضر للمناخ، وصندوق التكيف، وستشمل عناصر لإدارة المعرفة والانخراط في السياسات يمكن دمجها في التدخلات الممولة بالقروض.

23- وتم التحقق من الخيارات الاستراتيجية المقترحة في إطار برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية خلال حلقة عمل وطنية عقدت في عام 2018 بمشاركة من الوزارات المعنية، بما فيها وزارة الاستثمار والتعاون الدولي ووزارة الزراعة واستصلاح الأراضي، والشركاء الإنمائيين، والوكالات المنفذة. وحللت الدروس المستفادة والخبرة المكتسبة من الصندوق والجهات الشريكة ذات الصلة. وفيما يلي الدروس الرئيسية المستفادة:

زيادة كفاءة استخدام موارد الأراضى والمياه

24- لا يوجد كثير من الحوافز لتشجيع صون المياه، بالإضافة إلى المركز القانوني غير الواضح والقدرات المحدودة لرابطات المنتفعين بالمياه. ويؤدي عدم وجود آليات للصيانة المنتظمة إلى قيود كبيرة تحول دون تحقيق الاستدامة. واعترافاً بذلك، ستُحسِّن عمليات برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية في مصر كفاءة استخدام المياه على النطاق المطلوب وستُعرِّز استخدام الطاقة المتجددة في الري. وستُصمَّم التدخلات للتحفيز وبناء القدرات وتوفير أدلة بشأن الدور الحاسم لكفاءة استخدام المياه للاستفادة منها في عملية السياسات وقرارات الاستثمار الزراعي.

ترشيد التمويل المالي

25- تحتاج خدمات التمويل الريفي إلى تحسين. ولا يزال الحصول على قروض ينطوي على إجراءات مطوّلة ومعقدة، ويشمل متطلبات خاصة بالضمان وغيرها من الشروط التي لا تُناسب المجتمعات المحلية الريفية. ولمعالجة هذه القضايا، سيدعم برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية زيادة المنافسة على الوصول إلى التمويل الريفي. وسيتحقق ذلك من خلال استخدام الإجراءات الموجّهة لإعادة التمويل، والإحجام عن تقديم مخصصات مسبقة إلى المؤسسات المالية المشاركة. وستُعزِّز التدخلات الجديدة أيضاً قدرات رابطات التنمية المجتمعية باعتبارها قناة رئيسية لتوصيل التمويل الأصغر إلى المجتمعات الريفية.

تكوين صلات أفضل بسلاسل القيمة والتسويق

2- كشفت تدخلات الصندوق السابقة عن وجود صلات ناجحة بسلاسل القيمة وأسواق التصدير. غير أن الأثر المالي لم يكن يُقاس أو يُحلل بطريقة منهجية. وكان التنسيق محدوداً بين مدارس المزارعين الحقلية ورابطات تسويق إنتاج المزارعين وفرص الزراعة التعاقدية على الرغم من أن المشاركين في مدارس المزارعين الحقلية يُشاركون في العادة في عضوية تلك الرابطات. وسيُضاف بُعد متعلق بالتحليل المالي إلى جميع أنشطة مدارس المزارعين الحقلية كي يُصبح الأثر المالي للتغييرات أو الابتكارات على إنتاج المزارعين معروفاً. وسيُساعد برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية على تحسين تنسيق مدارس المزارعين الحقلية ورابطات تسويق إنتاج المزارعين. وسيجري النظر في إنشاء نظم إرشاد من خلال شراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص وزيادة استخدام ترتيبات الزراعة التعاقدية.

مواصلة التركيز على المساواة بين الجنسين

27- على الرغم من التركيز القوي على المساواة بين الجنسين في عمليات الصندوق الحالية كما هو واضح في الأنشطة الخاصة بتعميم المنظور الجنساني في كل مشروعات الصندوق، لا تزال هناك قيود هيكلية عميقة تحول دون النهوض بالمساواة بين الجنسين في مصر. وسيواصل برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية تأكيد دمج التحليل الجنساني واستراتيجية المساواة بين الجنسين في تخطيط المشروعات وتصميمها، مع زيادة

التركيز على الأُسر التي تعولها نساء. وستهدف التدخلات المقبلة إلى تعزيز الجماعات النسائية من أجل التخفيف من الحواجز الثقافية أمام مشاركة المرأة بدور كامل في الأنشطة الريفية. وستُعزِّز تدخلات برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية بناء مهارات المرأة وإمكانية تشغيلها على نحو يربط بينها وبين المهارات التي تشتد الحاجة إليها في المحافظات المستهدفة.

ثالثاً - الأهداف الاستراتيجية

الأهداف والنتائج

- 28- يُشكِّل برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية إطاراً استراتيجياً لدور الصندوق في مصر في الفترة 2019- 2024 انظرية تغيير واضحة (انظر الشكل 1). ويتمثَّل الهدف العام في المساهمة في التحسين المستدام للدخل الريفي وسُبل كسب العيش القادرة على الصمود في مصر.
- 29- وسيتحقق هذا الهدف من خلال هدفين استراتيجيين يدعم كل منهما الآخر، يركز الأول منهما على خيارات سبل كسب العيش المتاحة للأُسر الريفية، وينصب الثاني على تحسين الحيز السياساتي للتحول الريفي الشامل والمستدام. وسيتيح هذا النهج الاستراتيجي المزدوج للصندوق استخدام استثماراته القائمة على المشروعات لإظهار نتائج ملموسة على الأرض وللاستفادة منها كأدلة للانخراط في عمليات السياسات التي يمكن أن تُساهم في تدابير تحويلية قطاعية شاملة. ومن شأن هذا النهج المزدوج أن يحقق أقصى تأثير تحفيزي لدور الصندوق في مصر.

الهدف الاستراتيجي 1: تحسين سبل كسب العيش للرجال والنساء الريفيين من خلال تعزيز إنتاجية الأنشطة المرتبطة بالزراعة وربحيتها

- 2- يُعالج هذا الهدف القضية المحورية لتحسين الدخل الريفي. وستتمكّن الأُسر الريفية التي تُزاول أنشطة زراعية من الإنتاج من أجل السوق بطريقة تنافسية ومجزية على حد سواء. وتحقيقاً لهذه الغاية، سيجري توفير مجموعة من الخدمات الاستشارية المصممة خصيصاً لقطاع الأعمال، وإجراء تحسينات في البنية الأساسية الاجتماعية والإنتاجية والخدمات المالية لصالح الفقراء. وستكون جميع التدخلات المنفذة في إطار هذا الهدف الاستراتيجي ذكية مناخياً، وستُعزِّز دور المرأة والشباب وستقويه. وسيدعم برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية زيادة المنافسة على الوصول إلى التمويل الريفي. وسيتحقق ذلك من خلال استخدام المرافق الموجَّهة لإعادة التمويل، والإحجام عن المخصصات المسبقة الحالية للمؤسسات المالية المشاركة. وستبني التدخلات الجديدة أيضاً قدرات رابطات التنمية المجتمعية باعتبارها قناة رئيسية لتوصيل التمويل الأصغر إلى المناطق الريفية.
- 31- وسيُحسِّن برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية سُبل وصول صغار المزارعين إلى المعلومات التقنية اللازمة للإنتاج والإدارة والتسويق بعد الحصاد من خلال نهج أكثر انتظاماً حيال الزراعة التعاقدية واستخدام الشراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص والمنتجين.
 - 32- وتشمل النتائج المتوقعة في إطار الهدف الاستراتيجي 1 ما يلي:
 - (أ) تعزيز إنتاجية المياه والأراضى والعمالة؛

- (ب) تحسين سُبل الوصول إلى أسواق مجزية ورسمية لتسويق المنتجات؛
 - (ج) تعزيز الشمول المالي للأُسر الريفية الفقيرة؛
 - (c) تعزيز وتمكين المؤسسات المجتمعية.

الهدف الاستراتيجي 2: تشجيع وضع سياسات معزَّزة تدعم التحول الريفي الشامل والمستدام

33- من الواضح أن السياسات الآلية والمُعدَّة إعداداً جيداً بشأن إدارة مياه الري وتشجيع التمويل الريفي الشامل هي السبيل إلى نجاح دورنا داخل البلد. والغرض من برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الحالي هو أداء دور استباقي في دعم وضع تلك السياسات وإدخال ما يلزم عليها من تعديلات. وستعتمد مشاركتنا في السياسات داخل البلد على أدواتنا الإقراضية وغير الإقراضية. وستوضح الاستثمارات الممولة بأموال القروض التقنيات المطلوبة لتعظيم إنتاجية المياه والأراضي. وسيجري تطبيق ذلك في المجالات البرامجية ثم سيجري بعد ذلك تعميم النتائج والدروس المستفادة من تجربة الاستثمار بفعالية لدى الأجهزة الحكومية ذات الصلة والجهات الشريكة الإنمائية وكيانات القطاع الخاص من أجل توسيع نطاقها. وسيجري أيضاً إثبات أهمية وضع سياسات تُتيح فرصا لدمج النساء والشباب.

وتشمل النتائج المتوقعة في إطار الهدف الاستراتيجي 2 ما يلي:

- (أ) الاعتراف بالقيمة الاقتصادية لموارد الأراضي والمياه في قرارات السياسات والاستثمار ؛
- (ب) تتمية القدرات ووضع إجراءات موحّدة وتنفيذ استثمارات للحيلولة دون تدهور الأراضي أو عكس مسار ذلك التدهور الناجم عن تغير المناخ وغيره من العوامل؛
 - ج) تعزيز السياسات التي تدعم مشاركة النساء والشباب الريفيين في الاقتصاد الريفي.

الشكل 1 نظرية التغيير

الهدف: المساهمة في التحسين المستدام للدخل الريفي وسُبل كسب العيش القادرة على الصمود في مصر

الأهداف

الهدف الاستراتيجي 1: تحسين سبل كسب عيش الرجال والنساء الريفيين من خلال تعزيز إنتاجية الأنشطة المرتبطة بالزراعة وربحيتها

الهدف الاستراتيجي 2: تشجيع وضع سياسات

معزَّزة تدعم التحول الريفي الشامل والمستدام الاستراتيجية

النتائج

تتمية القدرات ووضع إجراءات معيارية وتتفيذ استثمارات للحيلولة دون تدهور الأراضى أو عكس مسار ذلك التدهور الناجم عن تغيُّر المناخ وغيره من العوامل

الاعتراف بالقيمة الاقتصادية لموارد الأراضي والمياه في قرارات السياسات والاستثمار

تعزيز السياسات التي تدعم مشاركة النساء والشباب الريفيين في الاقتصاد الريفي

النتائج

تعزيز الشمول المالي للأُسر الريفية

تعزيز وتمكين المؤسسات الريفية المجتمعية لخدمة الأسر الريفية

استثمارات المشروعات في المناطق

تحسين سُبل الوصول إلى أسواق مجزية ورسمية لتسويق المنتجات

تحسين إنتاجية المياه والأراضى

والعمالة

أنشطة المشروعات وغير المشروعات

الانخراط في شراكات بين القطاعين العام والخاص

سياسة قطاعية شاملة

المواءمة الاستراتيجية والأساس المنطقى:

- بدأ الصندوق سلسلة متصلة من أنشطة المشروعات في مصر منذ عام 1979. وتُدرك الحكومة وسائر الجهات الشريكة داخل البلد الدور الرائد للصندوق في التغيير الإيجابي في المناطق الريفية. والصندوق قادر على توفير موارد كبيرة من أجل تصميم مجموعة متعاضدة من الاستثمارات الريفية التي تخدم مصالح الفقراء وتتفيذها على نطاق كاف. ومن هذا المنطلق، سيُمهِّد برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الحالي الطريق أمام مشاركة أكبر وأفضل وأذكى داخل البلد.
- وسيشمل برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية مجموعة من أنشطة المشروعات وغير المشروعات لتعزيز قيمة الاستثمارات والتدخلات. وتشمل هذه الأنشطة أبعاداً متعلقة بتنمية سُبل كسب العيش وصياغة السياسات. وسوف يدعم البرنامج ذلك من خلال نهج وضع نماذج استثمارات ناجحة وقابلة للتكرار.
- ويتماشى برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية مع أولويات التجديد الحادي عشر لموارد الصندوق الموجّهة نحو تعظيم المساهمة في أهداف التتمية المستدامة، ويشمل ترتيبات من أجل المساهمة بدور كبير في أهداف النتمية المستدامة في مصر. وتركز هذه المساهمة على هدف التتمية المستدامة 1 (القضاء على

الفقر) والهدف 2 (القضاء التام على الجوع)، بما يتماشى مع إطار إدارة النتائج في التجديد الحادي عشر لموارد الصندوق. وبالإضافة إلى ذلك، ستغذي استثمارات الصندوق أهداف التتمية المستدامة التالية: الهدف 5 (المساواة بين الجنسين)، والهدف 6 (المياه النظيفة والنظافة الصحية)، والهدف 7 (الطاقة النظيفة وبأسعار معقولة)، والهدف 8 (العمل اللائق ونمو الاقتصاد)، والهدف 9 (الصناعة والابتكارات والهياكل الأساسية)، والهدف 10 (الحد من أوجه عدم المساواة)؛ والهدف 13 (العمل المناخي)؛ والهدف 15 (الحياة في البر).

- 77- ويتماشى برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية مع الاستراتيجية الشاملة للتتمية في مصر، وهي استراتيجية التتمية المستدامة 2030، لا سيما الركيزتان المتعلقتان بالتتمية الاقتصادية والبيئة. ويتفق البرنامج أيضاً مع استراتيجية التتمية الزراعية المستدامة 2030 التي وضعت في عام 2009، وكذلك مع إطار عمل الأمم المتحدة للمساعدة الإنمائية 2018–2022. ويُساهم البرنامج في دعم الجهود الوطنية لإدارة الموارد الطبيعية في مصر بطريقة شاملة ومستدامة ومنتجة للتخفيف من الأخطار البيئية ولتعزيز مجتمع واقتصاد أكثر مراعاة للبيئة.

رابعاً - النتائج المستدامة

ألف - الاستهداف والمنظور الجنساني

- 38- الاستهداف الجغرافي: ستركز الاستثمارات التي يدعمها الصندوق على محافظة أو محافظتين من المحافظات ذات الأولوية التي سيجري تحديدها مع الحكومة المصرية. وتشمل معايير الاستهداف: (1) أعلى معدل لانتشار الفقر وانعدام الأمن الغذائي؛ (2) أوجه التآزر بين استثمارات الأراضي القديمة والجديدة على السواء؛ (3) الهشاشة الجغرافية؛ (4) المخاطر المناخية والبيئية؛ (6) فرص الشمول الإنتاجي؛ (7) قدرة المنظمات الاقتصادية الريفية؛ (8) المخاطر المحلية العالية. وسوف تكفل الاستراتيجية مضافرة الجهود وتركيزها من أجل تعظيم الكفاءات التشغيلية، مع إمكانية توسيع النطاق والتكرار.
- 99- المجموعة المستهدفة: ستستهدف الاستثمارات الأُسر الريفية التي تُشكِّل السكان الفقراء النشطين اقتصادياً الحاليين أو المحتملين. وفي إطار هذه المجموعة، ستُتخذ تدابير خاصة لضمان دمج أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة الذين يزرعون أقل من فدان واحد (0.42 هكتار)، والعمال المعدمين، والشباب العاطلين عن العمل، والأُسر التي تعولها نساء.
- -40 استراتيجية وخطة عمل المساواة بين الجنسين: سيجري تعزيز المساواة بين الجنسين وتمكين المرأة كأولوية في إطار جميع الاستثمارات الجديدة من خلال ما يلي: (1) تمكين المشاركة الكاملة للنساء في تدخلات المشروعات، بما في ذلك التمويل الريفي؛ (2) تهيئة بيئة تُمكن من توفير فرص زراعية بمستويات أعلى من مشاركة الإناث؛ (3) بناء قدرات المرأة الريفية ومهاراتها لتمكينها من بلوغ إمكانات توظيفها. وسوف تستفيد استراتيجية الصندوق للمساواة بين الجنسين من تدخلات من قبيل اعتماد خطة عمل المساواة بين الجنسين في إطار الاستراتيجية الوطنية لتمكين المرأة المصرية 2030، وكذلك خطة عمل الصندوق بشأن المساواة بين الجنسين.

باء - توسيع النطاق

- 41- سيُشكِّل توسيع النطاق مبدأً رئيسياً للمشاركة. وسيُعزِّز برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية الحالي النهج البرنامجي المتبع حالياً. وستبدأ الاستثمارات في مواقع جغرافية متجاورة، وسيجري توسيعها بعد إثبات تحقيق نتائج ناجحة في المناطق الأخرى باستخدام موارد الصندوق التي ستتاح بعد ذلك، فضلاً عن الاستثمارات المشتركة من الشركاء الإنمائيين.
- 42- وسوف تستخدم تدخلات الصندوق أدوات الاتصال الحديثة للتمكين من نشر الممارسات السليمة وتعميم فرص الابتكارات القابلة للتوسيع في الوقت المناسب بين أصحاب المصلحة والشركاء. وتشمل الممارسات التي يمكن توسيعها ما يلي:
- (أ) مجموعة متكاملة من أدوات التنمية المجتمعية والدعم للأراضي الجديدة سيجري تقديمها من خلال المشروعات المشروعات المشروعات المقترحة وبعض المشروعات القائمة.
 - (ب) التدخلات المراعية للمناخ، بما فيها المعايير الذكية مناخياً في جميع استثمارات الري.
- (ج) ممارسات التغذية وكسب العيش التي يجري النهوض بها في منطقة مطروح ومجموعات أدوات كسب العيش للنساء في الأُسر ومدارس الفتيات سيجري توسيعها من خلال الجهات الشريكة، بما فيها مؤسسة الأمم المتحدة للطفولة (اليونيسف) وبرنامج الأغذية العالمي، وغيرهما.

جيم - الانخراط في السياسات

- 23 كمثل الانخراط في السياسات مع الوزارات الرئيسية والوكالات داخل الحكومة، وكذلك مع الشركاء الإنمائيين، أحد ركائز برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية التي يؤكدها اختيار الأهداف الاستراتيجية والنتائج المصاحبة لها. وسيجري تحديد أولويات الانخراط في السياسات بعناية في عدد محدود من المواضيع وفقاً للخبرات المكتسبة والفرص المتاحة. وستبدأ عمليات الانخراط بإجراء تقييم للنتائج الميدانية على صعيد السياسات، والمساعدة التوفير التحليل والاتصالات.
- وسيُمكِّن الحضور القطري المُعزز للصندوق من خلال محوره الإقليمي في القاهرة من المشاركة بدور أقوى في مجموعات العمل القائمة وسيتيح تكوين مجموعات جديدة، مع التركيز على المسائل التقنية والسياساتية الحيوية المطلوبة لتعزيز الإنتاجية. وسيُشارك المدير القطري وموظفون متخصصون من الصندوق ومسؤولو البرامج الرئيسيون في اللجان والمنتديات ذات الصلة لضمان التنسيق وتعزيز التعاون، وسيساهم ذلك بالتالي في توليد دروس مستفادة وأدلة لإثراء حوار السياسات.

دال - الموارد الطبيعية وتغيّر المناخ

4- تتعرض مصر بصفة خاصة للآثار المعاكسة الناجمة عن تغير المناخ. ومن المتوقع أن ترتفع درجات الحرارة ارتفاعاً كبيراً في المستقبل. وأفادت التقارير بالفعل عن ازدياد تواتر الظواهر الجوية الشديدة، مثل السيول العارمة. وستفرض درجات الحرارة المرتفعة والأنماط الموسمية المتغيرة ضغوطاً على الإنتاج الوطني للأغذية. ومن المتوقع كذلك أن يؤدي تغير المناخ إلى تغيير توزيع الآفات والأمراض النباتية وانتشارها وشدتها. ويُهدّد تملح المياه الناجم عن ارتفاع مستويات سطح البحر بتدمير الأراضي الزراعية في الجزء

- الشمالي من دلتا النيل. وسيتم إجراء تحليل مفصًل للمخاطر والتحديات المحددة التي تُهدِّد المناطق الجغرافية المستهدفة من الحكومة والصندوق للاستفادة من نتائج ذلك التحليل في الاستثمارات المقبلة.
- 46- وتُساهم أهداف برنامج الخطط الاستراتيجية القطرية في المساهمة المعتزمة المحددة وطنياً من مصر، والتي تهدف إلى تحسين كفاءة استخدام المياه في الزراعة من خلال نُظم الري والصرف الحديثة، وتُعزز الممارسات الذكية مناخياً وتسعى إلى تقوية القدرات المؤسسية والأنظمة للتغلب على تغير المناخ.

هاء - الزراعة المراعية للتغذية والتنمية الريفية

- 47- يعالج البرنامج القطري الحالي قضايا سوء التغذية والزراعة المراعية للتغذية من خلال المشروعات الجارية، وسيستمر ذلك خلال التدخلات المقبلة. ويعالج مشروع الترويج للصمود في البيئات الصحراوية ومشروع الاستثمارات وسئبل كسب العيش الزراعية المستدامة جوانب التغذية من خلال التدخلات والترتيبات الجنسانية الموجَّهة. وستستمر هذه الأنشطة في برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية وسيستمر تعزيزها من خلال زيادة التركيز على استدامة رابطات التتمية المجتمعية التي تتولى إداراتها.
- 48- وستُصب الدروس المستفادة من أنشطة مشروع الترويج للصمود في البيئات الصحراوية ومشروع الاستثمارات وسبُل العيش الزراعية المستدامة في الاستثمارات الجديدة. وسيجري تقديم جميع التدخلات المتصلة بالتغذية من خلال المنظمات المجتمعية ومواد التوعية التي سيجري وضعها/التحقق منها بالاشتراك مع منظمة اليونيسف، وسيشمل استعراض منتصف المدة لبرنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية استقصاءً يتناول حالة التغذية.
- 49- ولوحظت الصلة المحتملة بين إعانات الأغنية وتدني مستوى التغذية، وبخاصة في ضوء إسهامها في السمنة. وسيُشكِّل ذلك موضوع تحليل السياسات بالتعاون مع الحكومة.

خامساً - الإيصال الناجح

ألف - إطار التمويل

- 50- يُشكِّل برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الإطار الاستراتيجي لاستثمارات تُغطي دورتين إقراضيتين، هما الدورتان الخاصتان بالتجديدين الحادي عشر والثاني عشر لموارد الصندوق. وتبلغ المخصصات الإرشادية لمصر بموجب نظام تخصيص الموارد على أساس الأداء أثناء التجديد الحادي عشر 58.4 مليون دولار أمريكي، ومن المتوقع ألا يختلف حجم هذه المخصصات في دورة التجديد الثاني عشر. وسيجري حشد موارد منح أخرى لدعم مختلف الأنشطة غير الإقراضية.
- 51- وستسعى الحكومة إلى تعبئة تمويل مشترك من أجل برامج الصندوق من خلال الموارد الحكومية أو من خلال مساهمات من الشركاء الإنمائيين. وبادر الصندوق بالفعل إلى إجراء مناقشات مع مصرف التنمية الأفريقي والبنك الدولي والبنك الإسلامي للتنمية وصندوق الأوبك للتنمية الدولية، بالإضافة إلى الجهات الشريكة الثنائية وجهات تنسيق الصناديق المناخية. والهدف من ذلك هو وضع استراتيجية تمويل مشترك تهدف إلى تحقيق النسبة الإجمالية للتمويل المشترك، وهي 1.4:1. وسيساهم التمويل المشترك المحلي بنسبة 60 في المائة بينما سيجري تدبير سائر التمويل من مصادر التمويل الإنمائي الدولية.

باء - الرصد والتقييم

- 52- في إطار برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية، سينصب الاهتمام بصفة خاصة على تعزيز الرصد والتقييم على مستوى المشروعات. وستكفل الاستثمارات دمج عمليات الرصد والتقييم كمسؤولية مشتركة لمنفذي جميع تدخلات البرامج. وفي حين أن المسؤولية العامة عن أنشطة الرصد والتقييم ستقع على عاتق مديري المشروعات الوطنيين والإقليميين، سينصب الاهتمام بقوة على ضمان فهم وظائف الرصد والتقييم واستخدامها من جانب جميع منفذي المشروعات.
- 53- ويوفِّر إطار إدارة نتائج برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية مؤشرات لتنفيذ البرامج ووسيلة للتحقق. وستوفِّر نتائج رصد وتقييم المشروعات معلومات للاستفادة منها في إطار إدارة نتائج برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية. وسيولِّد نظام الرصد والتقييم معلومات كمية ونوعية عن الأداء في شكل يُقارن التقدم المادي والنتائج المتحققة مقابل الأهداف المزمعة، وهو ما سيتيح اتخاذ إجراءات تصحيحية. وسيجري تصنيف المؤشرات حسب نوع الجنس والشباب. وستجري مواءمتها مع المؤشرات الأساسية الجديدة للصندوق والنظام الإلكتروني لإدارة النتائج التشغيلية.

جيم - إدارة المعرفة

الزراعية في المناطق الجافة والمعهد الدولي لبحوث سياسات الأغذية، بدور نشط في دعم تدخلات إدارة المعرفة ضمن إطار برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية. ومما يتسم بأهمية خاصة مبادرة الاستثمار العربي من أجل التتمية، وهي مسعى مشترك بين الصندوق والمعهد الدولي لبحوث سياسات الأغذية من أجل تحليل السياسات والاستثمارات الريفية للتمكين من اتخاذ قرارات حكومية أكثر فعالية وأكثر كفاءة. وسيقوم البرنامج بتجميع المعلومات ونشرها بين أصحاب المصلحة. وسيجري دعم عملية إدارة المعرفة من خلال حلقات عمل وفعاليات تعلم مشتركة. وسيجري تقاسم المسؤولية عن إدارة المعرفة والاتصال بين الصندوق والحكومة وموظفي البرامج. وستقع أيضاً على مقدمي الخدمات المشاركين في البرنامج مسؤولية تقاسم الدروس المستفادة ومن المتوقع منهم تقديم دراسات حالة خاصة ومذكرات تعلم.

دال - الشراكات

- 55- يتيح برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية فرصة للصندوق لتوسيع الشراكات داخل البلد وتعميقها، مع إيلاء عناية خاصة للتعاون مع الوكالات التي تتخذ من روما مقراً لها. وترد في الملف الرئيسي 3 مختلف مجموعات الشراكات القائمة ومجموعات الشراكات المتوقعة أثناء فترة برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية (2019–2024).
- 56- وسيقوم الصندوق بدور رئيسي في التنسيق بين المانحين والشركاء الإنمائيين بتيسير من المحور الإقليمي الفرعي في القاهرة. وسيُشكِّل تحديد فرص الشراكة مع المانحين والقطاع الخاص جانباً رئيسياً في برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية. ولن تقتصر تلك الفرص على تعبئة الموارد، بل ستشمل أيضاً بناء علاقات تآزرية ومواءمة البرنامج القطري للصندوق مع سائر برامج المانحين. ويُنفذ برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية

القطرية عمل الشركاء الإنمائيين الآخرين، مع التركيز على الإدماج الاجتماعي والتكيُّف مع تغيُّر المناخ وتتمية سلاسل القيمة في صعيد مصر. وسيشمل ذلك ما يلي:

- تمويل جوانب التكامل مع أنشطة التسويق من خلال الوكالة الألمانية للتعاون الدولي؛
- استفادة أعمال الانخراط في السياسات المتعلقة باستدامة الموارد الطبيعية والتسيق بين وزارتي الزراعة والري، من جهود المانحين السابقة مثل المبادرة الهولندية لتنظيم مشاورات سنوية بين الوزارتين؛
- التعاون المستمر مع مصرف التنمية الأفريقي الذي تصب دراسة الجدوى التي قام بإجرائها لاستخدام الطاقة الشمسية في نُظم الري، في الاستثمارات المزمعة في إطار برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطربة.

هاء - الابتكارات

57- يُشكِّل برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية منطلقاً لعدة ابتكارات هامة، بما فيها ما يلي:

- (أ) إدخال أدوات محسَّنة للتمويل الريفي على طول قنوات التنفيذ الجديدة واستخدام منتجات جديدة، من قبيل التأجير المالى وتمويل سلاسل القيمة؛
- (ب) وضع نظام قابل للتحقيق من أجل الشراكات بين المنتجين والقطاعين العام والخاص لتيسير وصول المزارعين إلى مشورة الخبراء المركزة والدعم لتمكينهم من المشاركة في سلاسل القيمة الزراعية القادرة على الاستمرار وهو ابتكار في السياق الوطني؛
- (ج) إنشاء وحدة للإدارة الموحَّدة للبرامج وتشغيلها بدلاً من إنشاء عدة وحدات لإدارة البرامج. ويفي ذلك بالاحتياجات المشتركة لجميع المشروعات/البرامج التي يدعمها الصندوق في مجالات التوريد، والإدارة المالية، ووضع السياسات والرصد والتقييم وإدارة المعرفة.

واو - التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي

- 58- ووفقاً للإطار الاستراتيجي للصندوق 2016-2025، "يُخطط الصندوق لتعزيز ميزته النسبية وتوسيع عمله في [مجال التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي]". وسيُركز ذلك على فرص تتمية الأعمال الزراعية لأصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة (مثل دمج المساعدة التقنية، والتوأمة، ومنصات حوار السياسات)؛ والأنشطة الجديدة/الابتكارية التي تُعزِّز التحول الريفي من أجل تحسين سبُل كسب العيش. وسيوفِّر برنامج الفرص الاستراتيجية القطرية الدعم لذلك من خلال ما يلي:
- (أ) التفاعل مع المشروعات التي يدعمها الصندوق في عدد من بلدان الاتحاد السوفياتي السابق (مثل جمهورية مولدوفا) لدراسة مرافق إعادة التمويل الريفي؛
- (ب) التفاعل مع المشروعات التي يدعمها الصندوق في غانا لدراسة الشراكات الوظيفية بين القطاعين العام والخاص واتاحة الأموال المصرفية للتمويل الريفي؛

- (ج) التفاعل المحتمل مع مشروعات الري التي يدعمها الصندوق لصالح أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة في كينيا وإثيوبيا من أجل تبادل الأفكار حول النظم المستدامة، والمتسمة بكفاءة استخدام المياه، وذات الصلة بالسوق؛
- (c) التفاعل المحتمل مع المشروعات التي يدعمها الصندوق من أجل التكيُّف مع تغير المناخ في إقليم الشرق الأدنى وشمال أفريقيا؟
- (ه) المشاركة المحتملة في مبادرتين إقليميتين بشان التعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والتعاون الثلاثي برعاية من شُعبة الشرق الأدنى وشمال أفريقيا وأوروبا، ويُنفذها حالياً مكتب الأمم المتحدة للتعاون بين بلدان الجنوب والمعهد الوطني الجزائري للبحث الزراعي؛
- 59- وتشمل المجالات المحتملة لنقل المعرفة من مصر ما يلي: (1) تنفيذ بنية أساسية محسنة للمياه في المناطق الريفية وتطبيقات الري الحديثة؛ (2) دمج البنية الأساسية والمؤسسات المجتمعية في نُظم الري الجديدة.

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COSOP results management framework

Country Strategy	Key Results	Indicative Activities		
Alignment	Strategic Objectives	Outcome Indicators	Milestone Indicators	
Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): SDG1 (to end poverty) and SDG2 (food and nutrition security and sustainable agriculture). It and also contributes to many of the other SDGs.	to contribute to the sustainable improvement of rural incomes and resilient livelihoods in Egypt	Reduced rural poverty in targeted areas % of targeted households with improvements in asset ownership % of malnourished children	% increase in incomes by mid-term (men and women). SDG Target, 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 5.A % increase in HH assets by completion. SDG Target, 1.1, 1.2, 1.4, 2.3, 2.4 % reduction in malnourished children. SDG Target, 2.1 2.2	Lending/Investment and Non-lending activities for next 6 years: Lending Activities STAR:
Egypt SADS2030 strategic objectives: (i) Sustainable use of natural agricultural resources; (ii) Increasing the productivity of both the land and water units; (iii) Raising the degree of food security of the strategic food commodities; (iv) Increasing the competitiveness of agricultural products in local and international markets; (v) Improving the climate for agricultural investment; and, (vi) Improving the living standards of the rural inhabitants and reducing poverty rates in the rural areas.	SO1 Livelihoods of rural men and women are improved by enhancing productivity and profitability of agriculture-related activities	Enhanced water, land and labour productivity	No. of hectares of farmland under water-related infrastructure constructed or rehabilitated (drainage and irrigation facilities). SDG Target 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 9.1 No. of on farm irrigation equipment provided (related to water-use efficiency, crop productivity, reducing salinity risks and cost of water application). SDG Target 2.3, 2.4,9.1, 13.1 The construction of a competitively accessed rural refinancing fund. SDG Target, 1.4, 8.10 No. of financial institutions able to make direct disbursement to on farm investments. SDG Target, 1.4, 8.10, 9.3	Total financing: USD million from: IFAD under 2019-2021 PBAS cycle (USD 60 million) Additional financing: Co-financing to be mobilised (value TBC) Non-lending/non-project activities Under the coordination of GOE and IFAD, collaborate in
Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF: 2018-2022 Strategic programme framework that is guiding the cooperation between the GOE (2018- 2022): (i) more efficient and sustainable use of scarce water and agricultural land resources;		Access provided to rural men and women to remunerative and formal markets for produce	No. of PPPs developed that facilitate viable value chains to produce and market entities. SDG Target, 2.3, 2.A, 8.5, 8.6 No. of farmers (men and woman) and rural micro entrepreneurs trained on business methods, cost accounting and risk	international SSTC programs. Resources will be mobilised by IFAD and partners to support the

Country Strategy	Key Results			Indicative Activities
Alignment	Strategic Objectives	Outcome Indicators	Milestone Indicators	
(ii) promotion of agricultural productivity through supporting			assessment. SDG Target, 5.5, 8.5, 9.3	policy engagement agenda
refinement and operationalization of agricultural, food security and nutrition policies and strategies; (iii) development and implementation of national and		Enhanced financial inclusion for rural households	No. of farmers reporting using rural financial services (savings, credit, insurance, remittances, etc.). SDG Target, 1.4, 2.3, 9.3, 10.2	
sectoral climate change adaptation plans, tools and programmes; also (i) innovative financing mechanisms for			No. of women farmers with access to financial services tailored to their particular needs. SDG Target, 1.4, 5.1, 5.A, 9.3	
women's empowerment; (ii) increasing the capacity of women to engage in productive economic activity, including in			No. of financial service providers delivering outreach strategies, and financial services to target areas. SDG Target, 1.4, 8.10, 9.3	
agriculture and the informal economy, (iii) promoting active youth participation in the agricultural sector		Strengthened and empowered community based rural institutions to	No. of community based institutions trained to provide tailored services (for men women and youth) fitted to the needs of their rural households. SDG Target, 1.3, 1.4, 2.2	
		serve the rural households	No. of rural households (male and female headed households) receiving services by community based institutions. SDG Target, 1.3, 1.4, 2.2	
	SO2 Development of enhanced policies that support inclusive and sustainable rural	Recognized economic value of land and water resources in policy and investment decisions	No. of policies announced and implemented that use the value of land and water to induce more efficient use and higher productivity. SDG target, 1.B, 2.3, 2.4, 6.4, 6.B, 13.2, 13.3	
	transformation is fostered		No. of communication programs developed on informing investors in the target areas on the value of land and water to induce more efficient use and higher productivity. SDG Target, 2.4, 4.B, 13.3	

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Country Strategy	Key Results	Key Results				
Alignment	Strategic Objectives	Outcome Indicators	Milestone Indicators			
		Developed capacities, standard procedures and investments to prevent or reverse land degradation induced by CC and other factors	No. of farmers supported to sustainably mange natural resources and climate related risks. SDG Targets, 1.5, 2.4,13.1 No. of ToTs trained on improved agricultural adaption methods. SDG Targets, 1.5, 2.4,13.1			
		Enhanced policies that support rural women and youth participation in the rural economy	No. of policies developed targeting financial and social inclusion of women and youth. SDG Targets, 1.2, 2.3, 5.A, 5.C, 8.3, 8.6			
	Partnership strengthening	Joint SSTC initiatives with partnership countries	No. of SSTC initiatives launched by midterm. SDG Targets 17.3			

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Agreement at completion point of last country programme evaluation

Appendix I EC 2017/99/W.P.5

Agreement at Completion Point

A. Introduction

- This is the second country strategy and programme evaluation (CSPE) for the Arab Republic of Egypt and it covers the period from 2005 to 2016. Its objectives are to assess the results and performance of the previous country strategic opportunities programmes (COSOPs) since 2005 and to generate findings and recommendations for the upcoming COSOP, to be prepared in 2018. The CSPE country mission took place in October 2016 and included field visits to eight governorates in Upper, Middle and Lower Egypt.
- The Agreement at Completion Point (ACP) reflects the understanding between the Government of Egypt and IFAD Management of the main Egypt CSPE findings and recommendations. In particular, it comprises a summary of the main evaluation findings in Section B, whereas the agreements are contained in Section C. The ACP is a reflection of the Government's and IFAD's commitment to adopt and implement the CPE recommendations within specific timeframes.
- The implementation of the recommendations agreed upon will be tracked through the President's Report on the Implementation Status of Evaluation Recommendations and Management Actions (PRISMA), which is presented to the IFAD Executive Board on an annual basis by the Fund's Management.
- 4. The ACP will be signed by the Government of Egypt (represented by H.E. the Minister of Investment and International Cooperation) and IFAD Management (represented by the Associate Vice President of the Programme Management Department). IOE's role is to facilitate the finalization of the ACP. The final ACP will be submitted to the Executive Board of IFAD as an annex to the new COSOP for Egypt. It will also be included in the final Egypt CSPE report.

B. Key findings

- The IFAD portfolio has addressed relevant issues of rural poverty over the period, in line with Government and IFAD priorities. IFAD's programme has brought localized solutions to address big development issues of rural unemployment and scarcity of land and water resources.
- 6. Following the recommendations of the last CPE, the country programme has shifted its focus to the poorer governorates in Upper Egypt and since 2006 a larger number of these governorates in Upper Egypt have received project support. The programme had an overall focus on smallholders, the landless, unemployed youth, and women, but projects often did not have specific strategies for targeting those groups and their participation was not systematically monitored.
- 7. Concentrated delivery of an integrated package of support, including infrastructure, has made projects effective in the new lands. The approach to integrated farming systems research and extension and the use of farmer field schools was highly effective. The main achievements of the country programme were the high outreach through agricultural extension, micro-loans and infrastructure and the large number of community organizations that were established or strengthened. In addition, the provision of irrigation and new cropping systems has made a contribution to improved land and water management practices.
- Results could have been better if the main factors limiting project effectiveness had been prevented or resolved upfront, in particular, the time gap between design and implementation, slow start-up and implementation and complicated institutional arrangements with resulting coordination problems.
- Credit was a key mechanism for delivering benefits to smallholder farmers. Over the review period, progress has been made in identifying and involving new partners in the rural credit components. Community development association

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(CDA) loans disbursed through the Social Fund for Development have performed well and had some good poverty and gender impacts. However, the provision of microloans through CDAs is not sustainable yet and will require further support and capacity building. Partnerships with commercial banks are much needed to ensure the sustainability of the approach.

- 10. Insufficient allocation of funding for capacity development was a recurrent shortcoming of project designs, and this has led to bottlenecks in the implementation of project activities at the community level. It has ultimately limited the results of the components, including rural finance, irrigation and marketing. The portfolio supported a range of community-level organizations, but they often remained too weak to be effective. If the portfolio had a coherent and longer-term strategy to building the capacities of community organizations and had allocated sufficient funds to capacity building, its effectiveness would have been much enhanced.
- 11. Though overall disbursement rates have been constant over the period, disbursements were slow and at times problematic and projects had to be extended beyond their original closure date, to allow more time to disburse. The move towards larger projects did not result in efficiency gains. The recent projects have a larger geographic spread, covering villages in a larger number of governorates and higher management costs. Both have contributed to higher costs per beneficiary.
- 12. The various community-level organizations established or strengthened by the projects are only partly sustainable. In the new lands the CDAs continue to play a role in the maintenance of social infrastructure, although their financial sustainability may not be assured. The capacities of the water user associations (WUAs) are often weak and they lack the legal status which would enable them to open bank accounts, for example. A joined-up strategy to establish a clear role and legal status for the WUAs, coordinated between the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) and the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation (MWRI), would be a major milestone to ensure their sustainability.
- 13. Efficient use of land and water resources has been a major theme in the portfolio from the outset. Yet environmental sustainability was not always addressed in a coherent way. Issues of comprehensive water management, including drainage, water reuse and water quality, as well as sanitation and waste water treatment were not consistently addressed.
- 14. Partnerships with key implementing partners, in particular MALR, have been strong, but few opportunities have opened to engage with new strategic partners at national level. The central project management unit in MALR was efficient and provided a reliable point of entry into Government. But its capacity was insufficient to convene sector-wide coordination and dialogue. Co-funding partnerships with the World Bank and the Italian Debt Swap (IDS) were important in the early period, but were not followed up later. Other forms of partnerships with bilateral donors could have been developed, given the strong complementarities and mutual interest.
- 15. Grants targeted areas that were of relevance to the country context, which included climate change and natural resource management, access to markets, rural finance and knowledge sharing networks. But, they did not create effective linkages that would have enabled uptake of findings through local partnerships or loan operations. Mechanisms for lesson-learning and scaling up are weak at country level and until now there have been few examples where grant funded innovations have been taken up by the loan portfolio. Loan component grants could have been used more effectively for capacity building and innovation.

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C. Agreement at Completion Point

16. IFAD and Government will prepare a new COSOP for Egypt in 2018, which will build on the findings and relevant CSPE recommendations jointly agreed in this ACP, and provide the foundation of the main areas of intervention in the context of a renewed partnership and cooperation between the Fund and Egypt.

- 17. Recommendation 1: Sharpen poverty and geographic focus and refine poverty targeting. IFAD should reduce the geographic coverage of further interventions to fewer governorates within the same region. The interventions should target the poorest governorates and communities, based on relevant poverty indicators, and they should include explicit strategies for targeting different groups of the poor (e.g. marginal farmers, youth, and women). Targeting strategies will have to be based on good poverty analysis and followed up through appropriate monitoring of disaggregated data. New project designs and the upcoming COSOP should therefore include a poverty analysis that justifies the focus on the poorest governorates and communities, together with explicit strategies for targeting marginal farmers, youth and women.
- 18. Agreed follow-up to Recommendation 1: IFAD and the Government of Egypt (GoE) broadly agree with this recommendation. According to GoE priorities, development assistance needs to target the lagging rural regions, including areas in the Upper Egypt and Marsa Matrouh; these regions have the country's highest poverty rates and suffer from insufficient services. The COSOP, to be finalised in 2018, will accordingly develop a holistic approach to plan future interventions. Also, the new project Design Promoting Resilience in Desert Environments (PRIDE) is targeting one priority governorates as compared to previous projects (4 to 6 governorates). IFAD interventions target the poorest governorates and communities. The target groups include women, the formerly landless and vulnerable communities being resettled in new lands. Poverty analysis will be used to identify the communities for interventions, including the PRIDE project. IFAD will ensure the inclusion of a gender and poverty specialist during the detailed design mission to ensure enhanced integration of these issues. The approach adopted in PRIDE will be integrated in the COSOP as well. GoE and the Near East, North Africa and Europe Division of IFAD (NEN) will ensure that monitoring systems are enhanced in the projects. The officers will be sensitized in collecting gender and youth disaggregated data. The new design will include specific analysis on gender, poverty and nutrition (given the linkage of food insecurity and nutrition with overall poverty and vulnerability). Specific roles and responsibilities for all relevant stakeholders for poverty analysis, monitoring and evaluation will be identified across all future projects.

Responsible partners: MIIC, MALR, IFAD.

Timeline: IFAD and GoE to implement the agreed actions through the design of PRIDE in 2017 and the COSOP in 2018.

19. Recommendation 2: Sharpen thematic focus and improve feasibility of design. There are good reasons for IFAD to focus on thematic areas where it has demonstrated a comparative advantage (e.g. agricultural research and extension; sustainable management of water and land) and deepen its engagement there, for example by addressing issues of institutional sustainability, equal participation of women and youth, access to land, water and credit. There is also scope to better integrate climate-smart practices into the loan portfolio. The CSPE recommends that IFAD should be more selective with regard to the thematic areas and proactively seek strategic partners to overcome the lack of sufficient implementation experience, in particular related to marketing support and SME loans. The upcoming COSOP should include a selective focus on a few thematic areas where IFAD will be able to add value through innovation and change together with identified partners.

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20. Agreed follow-up to Recommendation 2: IFAD and GoE broadly agree with this recommendation. The new design for PRIDE will integrate water management technologies in line with the recommendation to focus on IFAD's comparative advantage. The design for the project will also include an environmental specialist to specifically assess climate-related risks and vulnerabilities and recommend integration of climate-smart practices. According to IFAD International Rural Finance Strategy, decision tools for rural finance activities will be employed to assess the financial sector on the micro, miso and macro levels. The upcoming COSOP will identify areas where IFAD can add value through future operations. Needs assessment for targeted communities will be conducted for future interventions, with clear division of responsibilities across different actors. In this context; IFAD will develop better selection mechanisms for lending institutions in order to ensure the effective implementation of lending activities.

Responsible partners: MIIC, IFAD.

Timeline: IFAD and GoE to implement agreed actions by end-2018 through the new project design and the COSOP.

- 21. Recommendation 3. Establish a structure for effective coordination and technical support within a progressing programmatic approach. The call for fewer and larger projects together with the urgent need to address the overall poor performance and low efficiency justify the need for a programmatic approach. Integrating complementary projects and interventions into a programmatic approach would enable effective links between projects that are currently working in parallel or are following up on other projects. With or without a programmatic approach, there is an urgent need for a sufficiently resourced and capacitated programme coordination unit at central level. The structure will require a degree of autonomy and impartiality to be able to act as go-between for different ministries and implementing partners; it requires a clear line of accountability to the borrower (MIIC) and the main executing partner(s) (MALR); it also needs to be able to bring in professional expertise where gaps exists in project implementation, in particular on M&E, procurement and financial management, gender and rural institutions. As an immediate step, MIIC, MALR and IFAD should establish a working group to prepare a proposal for endorsement by the relevant ministries and IFAD
- 22. Agreed follow-up to Recommendation 3: GoE recognizes the importance of enhanced coordination among different actors, and agrees on the need to adopt a holistic and programmatic approach in future programs. However, it does not wish to create additional bureaucratic layers that would negatively affect the operation of projects. GoE agrees that project/program coordination unit(s) require urgent technical and financial resources and support, however, their operation within the institutional structure as well as their accountabilities to line-ministries is crucial. While there is a degree of independence required for effective project implementation, accountability to ministries and the national executive is important. GoE and IFAD would work jointly to emphasize that project implementing agencies operate with the autonomy and expertise required, which is feasible with current structures. In particular, the MIIC agrees that coordination is sometimes a challenge in IFAD's as well as other development partners' projects. However, MIIC strongly calls for more effective mechanisms in selecting PMU staff on a competitive and full time basis. Financial as well as technical support for PMUs should be available to enhance the capacities and efficiency of national entities to perform the required duties. Meanwhile, the follow-up and supervisory role of the IFAD Country Office is crucial and thus it should, together with the MIIC desk officers, play a more active role in the monitoring and coordination.

Responsible partners: MIIC, IFAD

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Timeline: The agreed actions will be implemented as part of the design of PRIDE (2017).

- 23. Recommendation 4. Manage knowledge from loans and grants to support learning and innovation. IFAD should become an honest knowledge broker, supporting systematic learning from success and failure, facilitating learning partnerships that involve partners from loans and grants, and preparing good practices and strategic lessons for policy engagement and scaling up. IFAD should establish clear roles and responsibilities for knowledge management (KM) within the country (including ICO, government partners and projects) and at regional level. Based on the NEN regional KM strategy, the country programme should create effective links between grants and loans, M&E, implementing partners (local research institutes), and strategic partners (such as think tanks and development partners). As an immediate step, the NEN KM officer should support the ICO in the preparation of a KM action plan with clear responsibilities and allocated resources.
- 24. Agreed follow-up to Recommendation 4: IFAD and GoE broadly agree with this recommendation. Accordingly, IFAD and MIIC will ensure best practices from successes and failures are exchanged across national stakeholders. Lessons learned from IFAD experience will be integrated into the new portfolio, including the new project, from the concept note stage. Therefore the MIIC recommends the development of a database for lessons learnt to ensure knowledge sharing. At the IFAD regional level, the KM officer will ensure best practices are disseminated across the region and to a broader audience if relevant. The NEN regional KM strategy will be used to create linkages across the region. MIIC highlights that loans and grants' allocations on the regional levels and their links to national institutions and needs are hard to trace. Thus, specific KPIs for research objectives as well as efficient monitoring system need to be advanced to ensure effective fund allocations and knowledge management. Responsible partners: IFAD

Timeline: IFAD and GoE to implement by end-2018.

- 25. Recommendation 5. Prepare a strategy for effective capacity building of community-level institutions with a perspective on scaling up under the new COSOP. The programme should take stock of the existing institutions and the legal and policy framework with support from a rural institutions specialist. The stock-taking exercise could also involve a joint workshop or conference with other development partners, which would have the added benefit of experience sharing and partnership building. Based on this analysis, the COSOP would include a strategy for effective capacity building and policy engagement on rural institutions supported by IFAD. To mitigate the shortcomings in the ongoing projects, some immediate actions should be taken, whereby existing project component grants are better deployed for capacity building. For the upcoming projects, IFAD must ensure that the design includes a sufficient budget for capacity building from loans and grants. It must also ensure transparent planning and reporting on the use of project component grants for capacity building. As an immediate action, IFAD should plan a stock-taking exercise as part of the COSOP preparation process and follow-up on the proper use of project grants for capacity building.
- 26. Agreed follow-up to Recommendation 5. IFAD and GoE broadly agree with the recommendation. GoE agrees with the stocktake exercise on existing institutions and the legal and policy framework under the supervision and coordination MIIC and relevant government entity. Participatory workshops and/or conferences could be good opportunities to highlight needs and gaps so as to guide future interventions. MIIC notes that the legal, regulatory and functional framework for rural institutions needs to be enhanced, especially with regards to the WUAs, farmers' marketing associations, CDAs and cooperatives. This can be accomplished through a well targeted strategy for effective capacity building in the new COSOP as well as stronger coordination with development partners who are already

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experienced in this area. IFAD and GoE agree that WUAs should be developed before infrastructure is established. However, the specific timeline for establishing community groups is an operational decision that will have to be taken as per an assessment of local contexts. Project grants will be used for capacity building where required. In future design of grants and loans, special attention will be paid to capacity building. IFAD will undertake a stock-taking exercise of the entire portfolio, including the grant portfolio as part of the COSOP preparation process. This stock-taking will assess the use of grants for capacity building, but will also reflect the other priorities of IFAD's Policy for Grant Financing.

Responsible partners: IFAD, MALR, MWRI

Timeline: The agreed sub-recommendation on stock-taking will be implemented as part of the COSOP process over 2017 and 2018.

Signed by:

H.E. Dr Sahar Nasr

Minister of Investment and International Cooperation

Government of Egypt, Cairo

Signature:

Mr Perin Saint Ange Associate Vice President

Programme Management Department IFAD, Rome

Signature:

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COSOP preparation process including preparatory studies, stakeholder consultation and events

The Director of Near East, North Africa and Europe Division sent a letter dated 29 March 2018 to H.E. Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation of the Arabic Republic of Egypt announcing that IFAD will be fielding a mission from 22 April to 7 May 2018. The COSOP team included:

Abdelkarim Sma: NEN Regional Economist Andrew Macpherson: Consultant/Mission Leader

Preliminary desk studies were undertaken during April 2018. The COSOP Mission visited from 22nd April to 7th May 2018. The Mission's work programme was as follows:

Date		Activities
Sunday	22 April	Mission arrival to Cairo
	•	Meeting with Minister of Agricultural and Land Reclamation
Monday	23 April	Meeting with Ministry of Investment and International Cooperation
		Meeting with IFAD Project Coordinators
		Meeting with Agricultural Bank of Egypt (ABE)
		Meeting with Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development
Tuesday	24 April	Agency - MSMEDA (Formerly SFD) Meeting with National Bank of Egypt (NBE)
		Meeting with National Bank of Egypt (NBE) Meeting with Agricultural Development Program (ADP)
		Meeting with Agricultural Development Program (ADP) Meeting with Commercial International Bank (CIB)
		Meeting with UNDP
Wednesday	25 April	Meeting with WFP
		Meeting with Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority (EFSA)
Thursday	26 April	Meeting with JICA
Thursday	20 April	Meeting with International Centre for Agricultural Research in the Dry
		Areas (ICARDA)
Friday	27 April	Meeting with SAIL PMU in Alexandria
Saturday	28 April	Field visits - SAIL Project (Kafr El Sheikh Governorate)
Sunday	29 April	Field visits PRIME Project – (Behaira Governorate)
		Meeting with EU
Monday	30 April	Meeting with DRC
		Meeting with Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Tuesday	1 May	Meeting with UN resident coordinator
	- 3	Meeting with FAO
Wednesday	2 May	Analysis and report preparation COSOP team meeting
		Meeting with KfW
	3 May	Meeting with GIZ
Thursday		Meeting with (Contract Farming Dept. – MALR)
		Meeting with Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs,
		Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)
Friday	4 May	Analysis and report preparation
iliuay	4 Iviay	COSOP team meeting
Saturday	5 May	Preparation of presentation
Catalady	Jiviay	COSOP team meeting
Sunday	6 May	Stakeholder Workshop
		Wrap up meeting with Minister of Agricultural and Land Reclamation
Monday	7 May	Mission departure from Cairo

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Natural resources management and climate change adaptation: Background, national policies and IFAD intervention strategies

1. The following section presents the main environmental challenges and solutions in agriculture that are featured in the government strategies of the ministries for irrigation, agriculture and environment. More details can be found in the Environmental and Climate Assessment Preparatory Study (SECAP).

Use of land and water resources

- 2. The government of Egypt emphasizes the significance of water security as a great part of the Egyptian national security (SDS 2030). The country faces the following challenges in use of land and water resources.
- 3. Limited water resources. Egypt's total water requirement amounts to 76 billion cubic meters per year, but only 82% is sourced from fresh water resources. The shortfall between water resources and water needs of around 13 billion cubic meters is bridged by the recycling of agricultural water and industrial sewage water (CAMPAS 2017). However, this comes at the cost of water quality. One billion cubic meters come from non-renewable subterranean water in the deserts (AQUASTAT). The SDG2017 lists the overuse of non-renewable groundwater as a threat to water security taking into consideration that groundwater has a great importance as a strategic reserve.
- 4. Low water-use efficiency. Inefficient water use is very common. The mean efficiency of field irrigation systems is estimated at 50% (SAD2017). Most farmers use surface irrigation systems (applied on 76% of the cultivated area (AQUASTAT)) instead of modern water-efficient irrigation techniques (NAPA 2011). There is little economic incentive to reduce water consumption, because farmers do not pay for irrigation water itself. Many farmers also believe wrongly that excessive water use increases crop production. Water-use efficiency in agriculture has also declined as a result of a 30% reduction in the efficiency of water transport (NAPA 2011). Excessive irrigation in some fields lead to higher water losses, waterlogging and salinity problems in addition to representing a missed opportunity for increased agricultural production in new lands.
- 5. Deterioration of water quality. Water quality in the Nile is deteriorating along the course of the river. The main causes are the discharge of untreated, or partially treated, industrial and domestic wastewater and the excessive application of irrigation water that leads to the leaching of salts, pesticides and residues of fertilizer. Drainage return flows to the Nile increase the salinity of the water from 250 ppm (mg/l) at Aswan to 2,700 ppm at the delta barrages (TNC 2016). The Egyptian National Action Program to Combat Desertification from 2005 estimates 30% of the irrigated farmland to be salt-affected. High levels of organic substance cause eutrophication and stimulate the growth of water hyacinth that flourishes in nutrient-rich water bodies and clogs up canals.
- 6. Waste management. Egypt is challenged by its deficiency in waste collection, recycling, disposal and sewage systems. Society's awareness of the risks of bad waste management practices is low. About only half of all households in Egypt have access to safe sanitation services. This proportion falls to only 24% in rural areas where 59% of the population still depends on sewer trenches (UNDP 2015). Around 10% of the rural population do not have access to 'at least basic' sanitation (WASHwatch). Open-air burning of wastes, whether municipal or agricultural, is one of the main reasons for air-polluting emissions. High environmental pollution rates from agricultural wastes of about 26-28 million tons per year are reported in the SDS 2030. Rice straw, a residue considered to be an agricultural waste, is often burnt (though forbidden) or is dumped near canals where it slides into the canal and

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clogs it. Solid waste disposal is also a problem. 50% of households in rural Upper and 46% rural Lower Egypt dump their waste into the street or a canal (PRIME PDR WP3).

- 7. Encroachment on agricultural land. Urban and peri-urban areas are encroaching on the fertile land especially within the Nile valley and delta. The land infringement is estimated to exceed about 20 thousand acres annually (SDS 2030). The National Water Resource Plan from 2005 estimated this number to be 45,000 feddan per year.
- 8. The described challenges lead to land degradation, loss in productivity and loss of agricultural land. They have serious negative impacts on environmental and human health. Pollution is listed by the National Biodiversity Strategy as one of the main threats to biodiversity. Poor water quality raises food safety concerns and could trigger scandals impacting food exports and causing great economic losses. The inefficient use of water resources pushes for the usage of non-renewable fossil water that is in some cases difficult to extract and of poor quality. Climate change, population growth, planned expansions of irrigation and geopolitical tensions (e.g. the establishment of the Ethiopian Renaissance Dam) add further pressures on water and land resources.

Solutions to promote water use efficiency and waste management

- 9. The SADS 2017 aims to improve water use efficiency from 50% to 80% and to reduce the average share of irrigation water per feddan, per year, from 6,900 to 5,565 cubic meters by the year 2030. The following list of measures extracted from the strategies for water, agriculture and environment and climate change increase water-use efficiency and water quality in the agricultural sector:
 - Promoting modern irrigation and drainage systems
 - Reducing water losses in water conveyance and distribution systems
 - Promoting farming systems and crops that require less water
 - Encouraging the use of environmental friendly agricultural methods
 - Increasing the efficiency in agrochemical usage
 - Promoting awareness and providing training services on water conservation and waste management
 - Promoting sanitation in rural communities
 - Improving agricultural waste management by composting and anaerobic digestion
 - Promoting waste collection and disposal systems for solid household wastes.

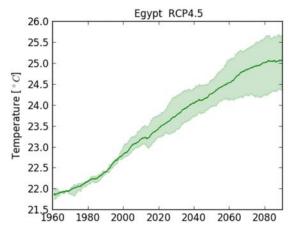
Climate change

10. Egypt is in particular vulnerable to climate change, because of its dependence on the Nile River as the primary water source, its large traditional agricultural base, and its long coastline.

Main climate change hazards

- 11. Temperature increase. The mean annual temperature in the country has increased by about 1 degree C in the last 50 years. For the future, projections from global climate models suggest a medium-strong increase in temperature. For the end of the century, a warming in the range of 1.8 to 5.2°C (compared to the reference period from 1971 to 2000) is likely (GERICS 2015).
- 12. Sea level rise. Egypt's long coastlines are vulnerable to changes in sea level. For the period 1955-2003, an increase of about 1.4 mm / yr (or 6.7 cm in total) has been observed for the eastern Mediterranean, which has accelerated in the last decade. Projections of changes in future mean sea level from global atmosphere-ocean general circulation model simulations suggest a sea level rise near Alexandria in the range from +0.38 to +0.82 m by 2090 for the high emission scenario (GERICS 2015).

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Regional climate model projections for temperature displayed as 20 year running mean. The line represents the ensemble mean while the shaded area represents the model spread. The projections are based on the emission scenario RCP4.5.

Satellite map of the Nile delta, showing potential coastal inundation (light blue area) through a sea level rise of 0.5m

Source: Elsharkawy 2009

Source: Regioclim

Figure 4b and 4c. Projected temperature increase and sea level rise in Egypt

- 13. Increased in flow variability of Nile water. Nile flows are highly sensitive to climate change. Increase in variability, especially of precipitation in upstream countries is the most securely predicted impact of climate change. There remains uncertainty in climate projections in the Nile basin with no clear consensus if Nile water will increase or decrease (Butts et al., 2016) and projections.
- 14. Extreme weather events. A strong increase in the duration of heat waves is projected (GERICS 2015). Other extreme weather events such as storms and flooding are more frequent and may increase in future. Heavy rains and flooding affected the Assuit, Red Sea, Sohag, South Sinai and Qena governorates in December 2016 (see figure 4e). Heavy rains caused flooding in Cairo in April when the COSOP mission took place.

Climate change impacts

- 15. Loss in production. Higher temperatures, changing seasonal patterns, salinization and extreme weather events are likely to impact national food production. High temperatures will increase evapotranspiration and water consumption and put a further strain on the acute water scarcity in the country. National food production could decrease by 11% to a maximum of 51%. A temperature increase of 1.5°C could decrease the production of wheat by 12%, maize by 47%, rice by 26% to 47% and vegetables by 28%. Climate change is expected to alter the distribution, incidence and intensity of plant pests and diseases. It creates new ecological niches, potentially allowing for the establishment and spread of plant pests and diseases to new geographical areas (TNC 2016).
- 16. Loss of agricultural land. Salinization caused by rising sea level threatens to destroy farmland in the Nile delta. If the sea level rises by half a meter, one million feddans of agricultural land may go out of production (NAPA 2011), as figure 4d depicts. The most vulnerable parts in Egypt will be the governorates on the coasts including Alexandria, Port Said, Beheera, Kafr el Sheikh as well as other parts such as the south Mediterranean coastal areas of Al-Burullus and Manzala. There are indications

that the city of Damietta, Ras el-Barr, Gamasa, the areas around Al-Burullus Lake, Al-Manzala Lake and Bardaweel Lake are expected to be inundated between 2040 and 2050.

- 17. Without vigorous adaptive actions, agriculture will become more and more challenging. Smallholder households may be forced to abandon farming. Rural communities will face higher unemployment, greater poverty and food insecurity. Climate change may have a great impact on agricultural value chains which will lead to a decline in GDP, increased food prices and consequent threats to national food security and social peace.
- 18. Climate change impacts all sectors, notably tourism. Storms, heat waves and flash floods can cause serious damage to infrastructure and result in the loss of human life.

Climate change adaptation and mitigation

- 19. Enhanced resilience to climate change will have to involve responding to water scarcity, increasing land and water productivity and livelihood diversification. Adaptation measures are mapped out in Egypt's Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy for 2030, its Nationally-Determined Contribution (INDC) and the National Strategy for Adaptation to Climate Change And Disaster Risk Reduction (NAPA). Adaptation measures in agriculture include:
 - Changing sowing dates and crop patterns
 - Changing cultivars to those that are more tolerant to heat, salinity and pests and water efficient
 - Promoting climate-resilient, low-emission and environmental friendly farming systems (agro-ecology, organic farming, conservation agriculture and integrated crop management)
 - Improving soil health and fertility management
 - Improving on-farm irrigation and drainage
 - Improve livestock production (better animal feed, feeding technology, adapted productive breeds and manure management)
 - Operating pumps using renewable energy sources
 - Recycling and reuse of agricultural waste (composting and biogas)
 - Reducing pre- and post-harvest food losses
 - Integrated pest management that closely monitor insect and disease occurrence
 - Mitigation of carbon through reducing the area of rice cultivation

Country at a glance

	1990	2000	2010	2016
World view	S. C.	11444000	Copyright Copyri	1000000
Population, total (millions)	57.41	69.91	84.11	95.69
Population growth (annual %)	2.5	1.8	2.0	2.0
Surface area (sq. km) (thousands)	1,001.5	1,001.5	1,001.5	1,001.5
Population density (people per sq. km of land area)	57.7	70.2	84.5	96.1
Poverty headcount ratio at national poverty lines (% of population)	_4	16.7	25.2	27.8
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of population)	7.4	2.0	3.0	1.3
GNI, Atlas method (current US\$) (billions)	42.48	97.28	196.21	326.40
GNI per capita, Atlas method (current US\$)	740	1,390	2,330	3,410
GNI, PPP (current international \$) (billions)	213.66	413.21	796.13	1,051.09
GNI per capita, PPP (current international \$)	3,720	5,910	9,470	10,980
People	0.7		6.1	
Income share held by lowest 20%	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.1
Life expectancy at birth, total (years)	65 4.7	69 3.2	70 3.2	71 3.3
Fertility rate, total (births per woman) Adolescent fertility rate (births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	82	54	52	51
Contraceptive prevalence, any methods (% of women ages 15-49)	48	56	60	56
Births attended by skilled health staff (% of total)	37	61	79	92
Mortality rate, under-5 (per 1,000 live births)	86	47	29	23
Prevalence of underweight, weight for age (% of children under 5)	10.5	9.4	6.8	7.0
Immunization, measles (% of children ages 12-23 months)	86	98	96	95
Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group)	73	88	101	94
School enrollment, primary (% gross)	89.1	91.0	103.6	103.6
School enrollment, secondary (% gross)	72	79	69	86
School enrollment, primary and secondary (gross), gender parity	1	1	1	
index (GPI)	20.			
Prevalence of HIV, total (% of population ages 15-49)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.
Environment				
Forest area (sq. km) (thousands)	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.
Terrestrial and marine protected areas (% of total territorial area)	Ti	-		11.
Annual freshwater withdrawals, total (% of internal resources)		3,168.3	4,100.0	4,100.
Urban population growth (annual %)	2.2	2.0 581	1.9 863	2.
Energy use (kg of oil equivalent per capita) CO2 emissions (metric tons per capita)	562 1.32	2.02	2.41	81 2.2
Electric power consumption (kWh per capita)	663	962	1,551	1,65
	003	302	1,001	1,00
GDP (current US\$) (billions)	43.13	99.84	218.89	332.9
GDP growth (annual %)	5.7	5.4	5.1	4.
Inflation, GDP deflator (annual %)	18.4	4.9	10.1	6.
Agriculture, forestry, and fishing, value added (% of GDP)	18	16	13	1
Industry (including construction), value added (% of GDP)	27	31	36	3
Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)	20	16	21	1
Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)	33	23	27	2
Gross capital formation (% of GDP)	29	20	20	1
Revenue, excluding grants (% of GDP)	23.0	24.3	24.8	21.
Net lending (+) / net borrowing (-) (% of GDP)	-2.0	-6.7	-7.7	-10.
States and markets				
Time required to start a business (days)	.+	40	13	1
Domestic credit provided by financial sector (% of GDP)	99.8	89.0	69.4	119.
Tax revenue (% of GDP)	13.2	13.4	14.1	12.
Military expenditure (% of GDP)	3.6	2.7	2.1	1.
Mobile cellular subscriptions (per 100 people)	0.0	1.9	84.0	102.
Individuals using the Internet (% of population)	0.0	0.6	21.6	41.
High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)		0	1	
Statistical Capacity score (Overall average)	#		86	8
Global links				
Merchandise trade (% of GDP)	37	20	36	2
Net barter terms of trade index (2000 = 100)	101	100	140	14
External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$) (millions)	33,016	29,195	36,834	67,21
External debt stocks, total (DOD, current US\$) (millions)	33,016	29,195	36,834	67,2
Total debt service (% of exports of goods, services and primary income)	28.6	9.8	6.1	18
Net migration (thousands)	-460	-74	-275	-27
Personal remittances, received (current US\$) (millions)	4,284	2,852	12,453	18,69
Foreign direct investment, net inflows (BoP, current US\$) (millions)	734	1,235	6,386	8,10
g	100	1,200	0,000	0,11

Project Identification Form (PIF)

Sustainable Transformation for Agricultural Resilience in Upper Egypt (STAR)
2000002202
US\$ 85 million
GEF estimated US\$ 15 million, US\$ 10 million GoE co-financing in the form of
tax exemption. Additional GoE co-financing to be sought.
Yes □ No ■
Yes □ No ■
Yes 🗆 No 🖪
Yes □ No ■
Yes ■ No □
Yes ■ No □
_
<u>_</u>
P-FIPS □ T-FIPS □ No ■
SO1 ■ SO2 □ SO3 □
Farmers Organizations ■Women ■Youth □ IPs ■ Others : Men
Poverty and hunger
STAR would be located in 1 or 2 Governorates in rural Upper Egypt, which is in line with IFAD's targeting mandate. About 56.8% of those living in Upper Egypt's rural areas cannot meet their basic needs, compared to 19.7% in the Nile Delta's rural areas. The region includes about 38 percent of Egypt's population and 67 percent of it is poor. The number of direct beneficiaries is tentatively estimated at around 50,000 rural HHs (or about 300,000 beneficiaries). The project will adopt an inclusive targeting approach, focusing on Female Headed Households and female youth. The goal of STAR is: to support the government to contribute to the sustainable improvement of rural incomes and resilient livelihoods in Egypt. The development objective is: enhanced resilience and incomes of smallholders through increased productivity and integration in sustainable marketing and rural finance systems. The expected outcomes include: 1. Enhanced on-farm productivity; 2. Enhanced resilience to climate change; 3. Enhanced resilience to climate change; 4. Enhanced access to markets through 4P partnerships; 4. Enhanced access to rural financial products for both smallholders and pro-poor agri-businesses.

	Rural Enterprise Development & Non-farm employment			
	opportunities			
Project approach:	Natural Resource Management			
thematic areas	Land			
	Water			
Select up to3 from the list	Energy			
	Biodiversity			
	Support to rural producers organizations			
	Climate change adaptation			
	Climate change mitigation			
	Rural infrastructure			
	Technical and vocational skills development			
	Improved agricultural technologies (depending on ADB study)			
	Effective production services			
	With Livestock			
	With Aquaculture / Fisheries			
	Inclusive financial services			
	Integration of poor rural people within value chains			
	Food security and Nutrition			
Project CD/CPM	Dina Saleh			
Project Technical Lead	Wafaa El Khoury			

COSOP Support for Policy Engagement

Review of Government Policies for Agriculture and Rural Development.

Background

1. The rapidly increasing population size, water scarcity, dependency on food imports, and levels of extreme poverty in the rural areas are the key elements that shape agriculture and rural development polices in Egypt.

- 2. Agriculture is an important sector in the Egyptian economy and a key pillar for food security. The sector contributes an average of 13.2% to the GDP22. Over 80% of Egypt's water supply is used in agriculture with most of it coming from the Nile. A significant supply also comes from groundwater while less than 2% cultivation is rain-fed. The sector employs around 29% of the population23. Also, agricultural and rural development policies are of particular importance because of their impact on other domains such as food security, water, the environment, jobs, poverty levels and the economy.
- 3. Egypt's constraints in achieving overall sustainable agriculture and food security include water insufficiency for agricultural purposes, extreme poverty among small-scale farmers, lack of coordination and integration between various stakeholders, complicated local administration system, unclear direction in agricultural development, declined governmental investments in the agriculture sector, weak infrastructure, as well as deficiencies in the design of specific intervention policies such as the long-standing universal food consumption subsidies.
- 4. Increasing productivity of land and water through more efficient use of those limited resources is necessary for increasing agricultural production. Land reclamation projects that had been conceived in the 1990s have been revived in the aftermath of the 2007/08 spikes in food prices, together with the modernization of irrigation systems and related infrastructure, as well as the recognition of the need for pricing and recycling of water.
- 5. Access to finance continues to be an issue for small-scale farmers and to the rural population. Although the legal and regulatory framework is coming into place, gaps still exist and what is currently available remains unfavourable to easy access to financial services particularly in the rural areas.
- 6. Despite what looks like a bleak picture in agriculture and rural development, Egypt has a unique climate, ecology and location which provides it with great potential for increasing agriculture production and for growing incomes in the rural areas. Unlocking the potential of the Egyptian agriculture sector requires taking full advantage of the recent series of economic reforms that liberated the Egyptian pound, introduced the value-added tax, and decreased energy subsides. At this juncture, Egypt has a unique opportunity to focus on sector level policies including those within agriculture.
 - A. Major Strategies and Policies for Rural and Agricultural development
- 7. Food self-sufficiency has long been a key policy goal for Egypt. Article 79 of the 2014 constitution, for example, notes: "Each citizen has the right to healthy, sufficient

²³ World Bank 2017

²² An Agricultural Policy Review of Egypt, First Steps Towards a New Strategy (CGIAR 2018)

amounts of food and clean water. The state shall provide food resources to all citizens. It also ensures food sovereignty in a sustainable manner, and guarantees the protection of agricultural biological diversity and types of local plants to preserve the rights of generations24"

- 8. Agricultural strategy in Egypt emphasizes the establishment and promotion of the physical base of agricultural activities in old lands and more specifically in the new lands to respond to the growing and changing population and export food needs. It also focuses on (i) maximizing productive efficiency from the limited resources available specially water, ii) providing expansion to redistribute population for demographic, economic, social and political reasons, iii) establishing new rural settlements in the new reclaimed lands, and iv) developing capacities of rural communities. Below are main strategies that cover Agriculture and Rural development:
 - B. The Sustainable Development Strategy (SDS)
- 9. The SDS is the overarching Egyptian Development Strategy until 2030. It has followed the sustainable development principle as a general framework for improving the quality of lives and welfare, taking into consideration the rights of new generations in a prosperous life; thus, dealing with three main dimensions; economic, social, and environmental. In addition, the SDS is based upon the principles of "inclusive sustainable development" and "balanced regional development"; emphasizing the full participation in development, ensuring its yields accrue to all parties. The strategy, as well, considers equal opportunities for all, closing development gaps, and efficient use of resources to ensure the rights of future generations.
- 10. For the agricultural sector, the SDS places emphasis on increasing self-sufficiency with regard to the agricultural products that contribute much to consumption, such as wheat and maize, with the objective of making the most of the water and land resources in a sustainable way. This strategy is at odds with the low economic value of cereals in relation to water used and Egypt's limitations in increasing production of these crops due to severe scarcity of land and water resources. Modest progress towards production targets so far suggests that the dependency on imports in basic food stuffs will persist. At the same time, tapping the potential exportable production in high value crops remains a challenge due to lack of specific policies in support of this. Some of the specific objectives of the SDS are to:
- 11. Develop a unified long-term political, economic and social vision as the base for short and medium-term development plans at the national, local and sectorial levels.
- 12. Align national development objectives with those of the post-2015 United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Sustainable Development Strategy for Africa 2063.
- 13. Enable the civil society organizations and Parliament members to monitor the implementation of the strategy, its objectives, KPIs, targets, programs and projects implemented according to a specific timeline.
- 14. Egypt has identified five engines of growth: manufacturing industry, tourism, agribusiness, ICT, and the micro, small and medium enterprise (MSME) sector. A critical element is labor market policies that ensure adequate education and skill formation, increased productivity, and decent job opportunities, with emphasis is on youth employment.
 - C. Sustainable Agricultural Development Strategy 2030 (SADS 2030)

15. The SADS 2030 is a strategic planning approach that sets ways and means to support the development of the agricultural sector in Egypt. The need to incorporate socioeconomic issues, in particular those related to the improvement of farmers and rural household livelihoods, is high among the SADS 2030 priorities.

- 16. The Government has formulated a new Sustainable Agriculture Development Strategy (SADS) towards 2030 in recognition of the fact that transformation of the agriculture sector is key for economic growth and development. The SADS is fully aligned with the SDS. The main thrusts of the strategy are the promotion of growth in the efficient and environmentally sustainable management of land and water, market development and the promotion of the private sector, better involvement of rural women in the development process, and reforms that make agricultural institutions more responsive to the needs of farmers. In particular, the strategy identifies the need to: (a) strengthen producer associations and make market information more freely available; (b) enact and enforce laws and regulations on product standards; (c) link agricultural extension more closely to research; and (d) develop the extension role of the private sector.
- 17. SADS 2030 links rural development to the improvement of credit facilitation services through village-level banks and presents a set of recommendations for policy reform to enhance agricultural productivity. According to the SADS' business plan from 2009-2010 to 2016-2017, six specific strategic objectives were identified, two of which were related to rural finance: (1) improving the livelihood of the rural inhabitants and reducing poverty rates in rural areas; and (2) improving the climate for agricultural investment.
- 18. In addition, the SADS sets forth recommendations for policy reforms such as the introduction of new concessional credit lines for reclaiming and developing new areas, and the introduction of credit lines for providing farmers with suitable and timely loans using contract farming as collateral. The concessional credit line for reclaiming and developing new lands communities was introduced through the IFAD supported West Noubaria Rural Development Project (WNRDP) and Sustainable Agriculture Investments and Livelihoods Project (SAIL) with the objective of catering financial products to the needs of rural enterprises and small farmers. In this way, IFAD's interventions have been deemed consistent with the strategy's vision for policy reforms.

D. Rural Financial Policy

- 19. The rural financial services policy which is under the economic dimension of the SDS, and as part of the monetary policy reform emphasizes the importance of increasing the effectiveness of financial intermediaries and achieving financial inclusion through: supporting the private sector and SMEs, and enhancing the rural banking system.
- 21. The National Strategy for Microfinance (2005-2009) was developed under the World Bank project entitled "Building a National Strategy for Microfinance in Egypt: A Sector Development Approach" with the aim of improving financial inclusion and diversifying the range of microfinance services accessible to the poor. The strategy identified the primary areas for intervention at the micro, meso and macro levels for the provision of a variety of services to underserved market segments, including women, youth, start-ups and the rural poor. It emphasized the role of non-conventional financial institutions, such as banks, NGOs, Cooperatives and credit-only financial institutions, as well as the adoption of a multi-tiered financial system to facilitate access to microfinance.
- 22. Egypt was about to introduce its first microfinance law in 2011 when the political unrest took place and derailed the process. Finally, the new legislation was introduced in November 2014 and provided many changes to the small microfinance industry. The Microfinance law no. 141 of 2014 aims to regulate microfinance activities in Egypt and allows new stakeholders, including the private sector, to be actively involved in this field.

Under the supervision of Egyptian Financial Supervisory Authority (EFSA), the law specifies the legal and administrative procedures that condition the work of financial intermediaries such as NGOs and Community Development Associations (CDAs) in microfinance. A number of decrees were issued to specify good practices standards that ensure the protection of all lending parties.

E. Water policies in irrigation

- 23. Water conservation and increasing efficiency in agricultural are major objectives to the Egyptian government. Given that the amount of arable land available in Egypt is almost fixed, with limited capacity to expand it, the strategy has focused on the sustainable use of existing agricultural land, reclaiming desert areas, and increasing productivity through improved irrigation and cultivation methods.
- 24. The National Water Resources Plan for Egypt 2017-2037 (NWRP 2017-2037) aims at improving overall water use efficiency in agriculture, improving water allocation and distribution of Nile water, preventing or reducing emissions, and treatment of wastewater.
- 25. The Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program in the 1990s, brought restructuring of the institutional apparatus surrounding irrigation water. Law 12/1984 declared water as a public good delivered by the government to farms at no cost. The law also mandated that the flow of water past mesqas25 should be integrated into a private system managed by water users26. This decision reduces the government involvement in the operation and maintenance of public irrigation systems and, to a lesser extent, drainage services.
- 26. Law 213/1994 defines the use and management of public and private sector irrigation and drainage systems, including main canals, feeders, and drains. Article 71 of that law recognized and legalized Water Use Associations (WUAs) as specialized associations performing functions related to water management, while Ministerial Decree 14900/1995 reflected the functions, rights, and duties of WUAs in water management activities. Through this legislation, the aim was to work towards optimum utilization of available water through an integrated participatory system that engages farmers in management decisions over water in their hydraulic boundary, leading to more efficient use of water 27.
- 27. After the Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program and the removal of most subsidies on agricultural inputs and sharp curtailing of state interventions in the imposition of crop rotations and in agricultural pricing and marketing, farmers gained the right to plant what they pleased and no longer had to deliver their crops to the state. Many farmers increased their rice production, which imposed heavy demands on water and coupled with the shrinking in tax returns and budgets, the Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation was limited in maintaining flows of irrigation canals.
- 28. In New Lands, water is provided by government at no cost to farmers. However, farmers still must cover the water pumping costs. However those costs are indirectly subsidized via fuel subsidies. As irrigation water is delivered free-of-charge to the canals, there are few incentives for farmers to invest in water conservation technology.

²⁷ Law 213/1994

²⁵ "Mesqas": private channels that the public canal system delivers water to

²⁶ An Agricultural Policy Review of Egypt, First Steps Towards a New Strategy (CGIAR 2018)

F. Land Reclamation Policy

29. Land reclamation has been pursued as an important strategy for growth and development since the 1950s by successive governments and has been adopted to achieve four policy objectives: (1) enhance agricultural production – the historical motive for reclamation; (2) decrease population growth in the Nile Valley and the delta; (3) generate employment; and (4) alleviate poverty.

- 30. The land reclamation policy is one main way the government has employed in dealing with the problems that a growing population presents, especially youth unemployment, overcrowding in urban areas, land fragmentation and low agriculture productivity. The government has been providing lands to unemployed agriculture graduates and households displaced from the old lands due to changes in land tenure arrangements. It has also taken proactive measures in other areas to deal with the problem of growing poverty and in-equality.
- 31. The government has a well-articulated policy for settling people on new lands. It provides them legal title to the lands. In addition, the existing policy also supports the formation of Agriculture Cooperatives. These cooperatives are allowed to engage in profit making activities on behalf of their members. Further assessment needs to be made of any further changes that might be required in the cooperative law to facilitate the growth of these organizations.

G. Food Security and Nutrition

- 32. The Ministry of Health and Population has placed nutrition as one of its main priorities and developed a 10-year Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy (2007–2017). In recognition of its nutritional challenges, Egypt has developed a 10-year Food and Nutrition Policy and Strategy (2007 2017). Egypt is confronted by the double challenge of malnutrition and malnutrition-obesity. The prevalence of stunting in Egypt is 29% making it one of the 36 high-burden countries of the world. Egypt's nutritional challenges can be classified into two broad categories: maternal, infants and young children, youth and young adults.
- 33.
- 34. Related to this, there is a lack of clear government policy on food subsidy reform. It is likely that there is a link between malnutrition and malnutrition-obesity and the low cost of cereal-based foods such as white bread.

H. Other Relevant Policies

- a. National Strategic Framework Supporting Women's Rights, Gender Equality and the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination and Ending Violence Against Women. This incorporates the adoption of gender-responsive budgeting and performance-based budgeting by the MoF as well as gender planning, monitoring and evaluation by the Ministry of State for Administrative Development (MSAD).
- b. The National Strategy for Childhood and Motherhood in Egypt, currently being prepared by the National Council for Childhood and Motherhood (NCCM).
- c. The National Youth Policy to be developed by the Ministry of State for Youth.
- d. The National Action Plan of the National Council for Women (NCW).

- I. Previous and Ongoing IFAD Support in Policy Development
- 35. The establishment of an IFAD country presence in 2005 created new opportunities for policy engagement, and a major achievement during this period was IFAD's contribution to the preparation of the SADS 2030. IFAD's most active policy engagement was in the rural finance sector through its contribution meant to advocate for the inclusion of CDAs among the institutions allowed to engage in microfinance activities. The overarching objective of IFAD in-country policy engagement was to allow a better poverty targeting and expand outreach of pro-poor rural financial services.
- 36. Through its continuous dialogue with GoE, IFAD program succeeded to make all its rural finance activities an integral part of the implementation of the National Strategy for Microfinance (2005-2009). The strategy identified the primary areas for intervention at the micro, meso and macro levels for the provision of a variety of services to underserved market segments, including women, youth, start-ups and the rural poor. One of the four objectives identified at the micro-level related to the engagement of banks in microfinance.
- 37. Similar approach was followed after the enactment of the Microfinance law no. 141 of 2014 that aims to regulate microfinance activities is important in improving loan management and it was recognized in IFAD's projects. As an illustration, under PRIME, the rural finance component was extended for two years in order to give CDAs the opportunity to adapt to the new law and complete the administrative and legal procedures.
 - J. Future Proposals for IFAD Support in Policy Reform
- 38. There is a clear expectation that a stronger country office will allow increased attention to partnership-building, knowledge management and policy engagement. Key to this will be to manage knowledge from loans and grants to support learning and innovation. IFAD can become an honest knowledge broker, supporting systematic learning from success and failure, facilitating learning partnerships that involve partners from loans and grants, and preparing good practices and strategic lessons for policy engagement and scaling up.
- 39. Under the new COSOP and in support for effective policy engagement, IFAD will establish clear roles and responsibilities for knowledge management within the country (including ICO, government partners and projects) and at regional level. This would involve the following:
 - a. Establishing a structure for effective coordination and technical support within a progressing programmatic approach: During IFAD 11, the country team in collaboration with MIIC and MALR will establish a centralised project coordination unit to provide much needed supervision, establishment of standards, coordination and alignment of components across all IFAD-financed projects (and other complementary initiatives). While influencing policy is always difficult in large countries, IFAD can play a key role through its coordination efforts.
 - b. Managing knowledge from loans and grants to support learning and innovation: Grant resources will be sought from the climate funds (GEF, GCF, Adaptation Fund) and will include knowledge and policy engagement elements that can be integrated into agricultural and new lands programs across the country. The overall program (covering loans and non-lending activities) has as a strategic objective the development of policies that will incorporate the sustainability of

natural resources (and that will develop solutions through learning and innovations).

- 40. The COSOP overarching goal is to contribute to the sustainable improvement of rural incomes and resilient livelihoods in Egypt. The goal will be pursued through two mutually-supportive strategic objectives (SOs), the first centered on livelihood options available to rural households and the second focused on improving the policy space for sustainable and inclusive rural transformation:
 - SO1: Livelihoods of rural men and women are improved by enhancing productivity and profitability of agriculture-related activities.
 - SO2: Development of enhanced polices that support inclusive and sustainable rural transformation is fostered
- 41. The COSOP will provide for policy enhancement through both of these SOs, as the experience derived through SO1 will translate into policy results through SO2. As a starting point, the programme should take stock of the existing institutions and the legal and policy framework with support from a rural institutions specialist. The stock-taking exercise could also involve a joint workshop or conference with other development partners, which would have the added benefit of experience sharing and partnership building. Based on this analysis, a refined strategy for effective capacity-building and policy engagement on rural institutions supported by IFAD can be produced.
- 42. Specific areas for Policy Reform that could be included under this COSOP are highlighted below. It should be noted that this is an indicative list of areas to be further refined in close consultations with the GoE and our key partners.
 - a. Cooperative Reform. Opportunities for policy reform and dialogue will be explored to make the co-operatives more member-controlled and initiate policy dialogue to strengthen the regulatory framework on the operations of the cooperatives which currently limits their participation in profit-oriented activities.
 - b. Water Use Efficiency. The COSOP will promote efficient use of water through greater access to modern irrigation methods which will reduce the waste of water and could potentially make it available for use by others. Recognising this, COSOP operations in Egypt would improve Water Use Efficiency (WUE) at field level. Also, interventions would be designed to incentivise, build capacities and provide evidence to inform policy process and agricultural investment decisions on the crucial role of water use efficiency. New interventions would ensure that irrigation investments are supported by effective capacity-building of community-level institutions on efficient use of water.
 - c. Access to Finance. Access to finance remains problematic for the majority of farmers. There are issues with relatively stringent requirements for collateral and poorly developed value chain financing systems. The CDAs have low capacity to enable financing for non-farm rural enterprises. The savings and credit cooperatives are active in some localities, but they have an uneven record of performance, and in many cases, require capacity-building to enable them to adequately serve small-scale farmers. Thus, coordination mechanisms as well as integrating rural finance and marketing/capacity building efforts can be key to improving agriculture production in the rural areas. The GoE is aware of this issue and is making efforts to promote the financial inclusion agenda in the country. For example, the Central Bank of Egypt has launched in 2018 a three year initiative of financial inclusion aiming at supporting access to financial services to the unbanked and underbanked and developing policy recommendations in digital finance.

d. Promoting Higher Value Crops and Value Addition as more efficient means of using scarce water resources. The project(s) supported under this COSOP should adopt a policy of supporting cropping focussed on high value returns per unit of water-use, rather than simply yield per ha. This will demonstrate the advantages of high value cropping, especially for export, as opposed to producing cereals for local consumption.

e. Nutrition. Food Subsidy Reform. The challenges in nutrition, both in terms of malnutrition and obesity, are noted. It is possible that there may be a link between the subsidies provided for basic foods and poor nutrition, especially obesity amongst poor people. It is recommended that IFAD considers supporting a study to evaluate any link between the subsidy policy and poor nutrition, and to provide ideas for policy reform. The sensitivity of this topic is noted, and there would need to be close collaboration with the GOE prior to commissioning such a study.

Key File 1: Rural Poverty and Agricultural/Rural Sector Issues

Priority Area	Affected Group	Major Issues	Actions Needed
Water scarcity and inefficient use of available irrigation water	Smallholder farmers (men and women) and rural households	 Relaying on the Nile river that is reducing in flow and is affected by pollution, obstruction, and increasing temperatures. Inadequate incentive structures for water conservation and crop selection to reduce water consumption. Limited involvement of farmers in system management. Lack of proper operation and maintenance of the irrigation system. Old inefficient irrigation infrastructure. High cost and shortage of energy in the use of irrigation. 	 → Improve Water Use Efficiency (WUE) at field level. → Interventions to incentivise, build capacities and provide evidence to inform policy process and agricultural investment decisions on the crucial role of water use efficiency. → New interventions to ensure irrigation investments are supported by effective capacity-building of community-level institutions on efficient use of water. → strengthen participatory irrigation systems. → Improvement of irrigation infrastructure. → Training of farmers in improved irrigation methods. → Provision of financial services to help small farmers install drip and sprinkler irrigation systems. → Better coordination of services between MALR and MIWR.
Climate Change	Farmers and rural households	Increase in annual temperature causing extreme weather fluctuation affecting sources of water for irrigation.	 → Policy engagement to provide incentives for public and private investments to embrace methods to achieve sustainable change. → Align all activities with sustainability concerns. Increases in crop production along with the efficient use of natural resources, now and in the future. → Develop a resilient and adaptable agricultural system to climate change adversaries including built capacities and investments on climate adaptation methods.

Priority Area	Affected Group	Major Issues	Actions Needed
Insufficient food production to meet domestic demand resulting in food import dependency	Farmers and poor households throughout Egypt	 Major growth in population. Scarcity of agricultural land and water resources. Weak instructions and infrastructure. Unclear direction in agricultural development and frequently changing priorities. Deficiencies in the design of specific interprettion policies. 	 → Increasing productivity of land and water through more efficient use of the limited resources. → Improving infrastructure, market intelligence, and introducing modern production techniques. → Policy engagement to provide incentives for the use of selected crops that use less water but have high value and production and are nutritious.
Financial exclusion	Smallholder farmers, women and youth	 Procedures for obtaining loans remain lengthy, complicated, or can have financing requirements that are incompatible with rural communities, smallholder farmers, women, or youth. Loans are provided to medium-scale enterprises without maximizing spill over effects accruing to smallholders/poor rural inhabitants. 	→ Improve rural financial products and credit suitable for smallholder farmers, the poor, women and youth in the rural areas. → Support more competition for the access to rural finance resources under the IFAD program through the use of targeted refinancing procedures → Use a blend of matching grants and loans on commercial terms to better enhance sustainability. → Promote capacities of community development associations (CDAs) to enhance effectiveness and efficiency of loan management.
Small scale and fragmented production by small-farmers	Smallholder farmers (men and women)	 Limited involvement of farmers in system management. Lack of proper operation and maintenance of the system. Old inefficient irrigation infrastructure. High cost and shortage of energy in the use of irrigation. 	 → Organizing small farmers into groups and Farmer Market Associations to enable them to take advantage of economies of scale, reduce transactions cost and enhance their bargaining power. → Introduce participatory irrigation systems. → Improvement of irrigation and infrastructure considering smallholder farmers.
Unemployment and underemployment in rural areas	Rural young men and women, women, and households with limited land and	Few available employment opportunities in the rural areas	 → Improve access to marketing and business opportunities. → Promote new technologies.

Actions Needed

with skills.

rural areas.

→ Investment in access to new agriculture lands.

→ Vocational training and increase quality of education matching needs

→ Promote gender parity with land

acquisition, education and skills,

placing rural women in decision making positions, and the use of

→ Improve access to financial services.
 → Investment in infrastructure in the

other women empowerment tools.

\approx	

Priority Area

Affected Group

other productive resources.

Major Issues

rural areas.

• Gender disparity.

especially on new lands.

• Matched skills with the needs in the

Limited access to credit for

• Poorly developed infrastructure to connect to the market.

productive investment.

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Key File 2: Organizations Matrix

(Strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats [SWOT] analysis)

,	ses, opportunities and threats [S			1
Organization	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Ministry of Agriculture & Land Reclamation (MALR)	 Well-articulated strategy for development. Potential to organize farmers through the Agriculture Cooperatives. MALR's access to ARDF provides a mechanism for directing financial services to the agriculture sector. Good National Agriculture Research System with capacity for training support. Considerable experience of working with IFAD financed projects. MALR and ARC have more than 100.000 staff. 	 Limited capacity to assist the small farmers. Limited staff incentives and operational support. Limited coordination with the MWRI The Ministry has not added to establishing a cadre of competent officers as it has not recruited any new staff on a regular basis since 1985. Frequent changes in the Ministry. 	 A well-developed strategy towards 2030 with a business plan up to 2017. Policy advocacy on behalf of smallholders. Assist smallholders in increasing production on new lands. Provide support to orient the smallholder towards commercial production. 	 Agriculture prices are highly variable. Market conditions for agricultural commodities are not stable.
Ministry of Water Resources & Irrigation (MWRI)	 High level policy commitment to modernize the irrigation sector. Strong donor support for irrigation, water use improvement and institutional reform in the water sector. Experience with participatory irrigation management and formation of WUAs and Water Boards. 	 Limited water availability to expand to new areas. The use of inappropriate technical choices in modernizing the irrigation system. Limited capacity to organize water user associations effectively. Frequent changes in the Ministry. 	 Willingness to experiment with innovative schemes for improved and efficient water management. Water law under review by the Peoples' Assembly to transfer irrigation management to water User's at branch level. 	 Limited capacity of the private sector to engage in modernizing the system. High energy costs for pumping water.
Agricultural Bank of Egypt (ABE), formerly Principal Bank for Development and Agriculture Credit. (PBDAC)	 Extensive network of branches and village banks with a mandate to provide financial services to rural areas. Mandate to work with farmers and rural businesses. Strong interest in exploring innovative approaches for delivery of financial services to farmers. 	 Poor history of adaptation of lending terms to poor rural borrowers. Lack of staff orientation to serve microfinance clients. Current policies and procedures do not support farmers in new lands. Frequent changes in overall orientation and leadership have delayed services on the 	 Senior management is keen to meet the smallholders need for microfinance. Senior management interested in providing agriculture value chain finance. Government pressure mounting to address rural poverty in Upper Egypt through credit. 	 The plans for making the bank commercially viable are likely to make its lending more conservative. Limited orientation of staff to deal with microfinance

Organization	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
		ground. Reluctance to take further risks in the microfinance sector at the moment.		clients.
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Agency (MSMEDA), formerly Social Fund for Development (SFD)	 Established network and offices in all governorates with qualified staff. Implementation of best practices in microfinance and MSE lending. Balanced emphasis on credit and capacity building for MFIs and final borrowers. Familiarity and partnership with local level organizations, NGOS and CDAs. Partnership with commercial banks. Separate section for small business start- ups and promotion. Strong system of financial management and audit. 	 Poor record of working an integral part of a project team and integrate lending with other project components. Needs greater focus in working with non-bank microfinance institutions. Needs to develop a proper strategy for provision to rural areas. Becoming increasingly conservative in its approach to lending to the poor. Variable performance in IFAD financed projects. 	 Has a comparative advantage in working with non-bank financial institutions. Considerable experience of working with IFAD in the agricultural and rural Development sectors through partnership with IFAD in UERDP, OFIDO, PRIME and SAIL. Strong leadership committed to innovation. 	 A growing aversion to risk and lending to the IFAD target group in rural areas and the agriculture sector. Limited willingness to lend to new organizations.
Agriculture Research and Development Fund (ARDF) (Owned by the MALR and managed by the Commercial International Bank)	 Capacity to provide dedicated financial services to the agriculture sector. Strong management arrangements through the use of the Commercial Investment Bank. Established operating links with 11 affiliated commercial banks, who in turn, provide both individual and collective loans directly or through Agriculture Cooperatives and selected Associations. Provision for investment income to provide technical assistance for research and development for the agriculture sector. 	 The utilization rate of ARDF is only 53%. Limited leveraging of commercial bank resources for the agriculture sector. Loan applications are repeatedly scrutinized. Increasing centralization with the appointment of the Minister of agriculture as the Chairman of the Board of Trustees. Delay in approval of budgets and loan applications due to frequent changes in the office of the Minister. 	 Increased resource flows and technical assistance to the smallholder farmer. Building the capacity of participating commercial banks to understand agriculture value chain finance. Leverage IFAD funds for attracting the risk appetite of the commercial sector for agriculture lending. 	 Low commercial bank appetite to provide funds to the smallholder farmer. Low utilization of available funds.
Agriculture Cooperatives	 Exist across the country and all farmers are required to register with the cooperatives. Can be used potentially for 	 These are not a voluntary organization of farmers. Traditionally their role was restricted to assisting 	 Can be used to channel financial services to small farmers. Can be used to organize 	Low level of participation of women in the cooperatives.

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Organization	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
	distributing agricultural inputs to the large number of small farmers. Can be good mechanism for organizing and providing support to the smallholder farmer. Capacity to link farmers with markets. Capacity to enable farmers to access financial services. Have been a good mechanism in several IFAD financed projects.	Government with procurement of key commodities such as wheat. • Long-term sustainability depends upon their capacity to forge effective relationships. • Unable to forge market links on their own and require technical assistance to enable them to do so.	farmers for extension messages and training. Potential to use them for future IFAD financed projects especially for encouraging the participation of rural nonfarm households. Potential for enabling small farmers to realise economies of scale, reduce transactions cost and enhance their bargaining power.	The private sector may prefer to deal with a few large farmers and ignore the smallholder farmers.
Community Development Associations (CDAs)	 Good mechanism for multi-purpose activities at the community level. Recognition of their supportive role in assisting rural households to undertake a wide range of activities. Have been a good mechanism of support to rural communities in several IFAD financed projects. They can provide a good mechanism for inclusion of women. 	 Their sustainability depends upon their financing from donors and partially by Government. Generally are dominated by a few active members. Limited capacity to raise funds through their own sources and enterprises. 	 Potential to encourage their growth in the enterprise sector. The new law on rural finance provides an opportunity for them to register as profit oriented companies for provision of financial services under proper supervision. An important mechanism for growth in new communities for provision of social sector services. 	Tend to be dominated by a few.

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Organization	Strengths	Weaknesses	Opportunities	Threats
Farmer Marketing Associations (FMA)	 Voluntary organization in which only interested farmers participate. Commodity specific and focused. Capacity to link farmers with markets. Capacity to enable farmers to access financial services. Have proven capacity with strong leadership to establish marketing and processing infrastructure. 	 Very few FMAs exist at the moment. Unable to forge market links on their own and require technical Assistance to enable them to do so. Long-term sustainability depends upon their capacity to forge effective relationships. 	 Potential for enabling small farmers to realise economies of scale, reduce transactions cost and enhance their bargaining power. The existing regulation enables them to organize and work within the existing policy framework. 	 No law which supports contractual relationship between the private sector and the markets. The private sector may prefer to deal with a few large farmers and ignore the FMAs.

Key file 3: Complementary donor initiative/partnership potential

Donor/Agency	Nature Of Project/Programme	Project/ Programme Coverage	Status	Complementarity/ Synergy Potential
AfDB	Use of renewable energy for pumping irrigation	Governorates of Minia and Matrouh	On-going, closing in 2019	 The AFDB assessment on the use of renewable energies in agriculture and its work around the sustainability of natural resources will feed into the interventions designed under the IFAD program, and allow potential cofinancing of sustainable solutions. Very relevant to OFIDO Project. Potential for WB/AFDB/KFW/IFAD/AFD to intensify engagement in policy dialogue, especially
	 FARM Level Irrigation Project 	Governorate of Beheira	Pipeline	with respect to modernization irrigation systems in old lands.
EU and Italian MFAIC	The European Union- Joint Rural Development Programme	Governorates of Minia, Fayoum and Matrouh	On-going, closing in 2022	The Programme supports the adoption of climate change mitigation and adaptation practices through proper water usage activities and the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) which is closely supporting IFAD interventions in Minia.
				 The Programme investment for Irrigation infrastructures and efficiency improved assists and supports IFAD investment in irrigation infrastructure. Knowledge sharing on

Donor/Agency	Nature Of Project/Programme	Project/ Programme Coverage	Status	Complementarity/ Synergy Potential
	Project/Programme	Coverage		rehabilitation and/or construction of Water harvesting schemes.
FAO	 Support sustainable water management and irrigation modernization for newly reclaimed areas. 	Egypt – New lands	On-going, closing in 2019	 Knowledge sharing on irrigation modernization for newly reclaimed areas.
	 Water harvesting and Good Agriculture Practices for Improved Livelihood and Increased and Sustained Production in Matrouh Rainfed Agricultural areas. 	Matrouh Governorate	• On-going, closing in 2019	 Knowledge sharing on water harvesting interventions that will facilitate the implementation of the new IFAD funded project in Matrouh.
	Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) for sustainable improvement of quality and quantity of horticultural production of small-scale farmers in Fayoum	Fayoum Governorate	On-going, closing in 2019	Knowledge sharing on Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) that will contribute significantly to the implementation of similar activities under SAIL project.
AFD	 Supporting agricultural SMES in order to promote rural employment. 	● Egypt	• On-going, closing in 2019	 Knowledge sharing on credit facilities for agricultural industries.
			On-going, closing in 2018	
	Modernizing plot irrigation in the Nile Delta	Kafr El-Shiek Governorate		Very relevant to OFIDO Project.
GCF	Enhancing Climate Change Adaptation in the North Coast and Nile Delta Regions in Egypt.	Northern Coast Governorates	Approved for funding with 7 years implementation period	Providing coastal defence soft structures and integrated coastal management to adapt to coastal flooding from sea level rise and increased frequency of storms. This will reduce the vulnerability of coastal infrastructure, protecting surrounding villages, agricultural.
GEF	Sustainable Management of Kharga Oasis Agro-Ecosystems in the Egyptian Western Desert.	New Valley	On-going, closing in 2018	The Programme supports the sustainable food production systems that help maintain and progressively improve land and

Donor/Agency	Nature Of Project/Programme	Project/ Programme Coverage	Status	Complementarity/ Synergy Potential
				soil quality and agro- biodiversity in oasis agro- ecosystems of the Egyptian Western Desert which will be a platform for any future IFAD intervention in the same area.
GIZ	Water Management Reform Programme	Governorates of Kafr el Sheikh and Beheira.	On-going, closing in 2018	 The existing partnership with GiZ on agricultural marketing support will be strengthened. Complementarities with marketing initiatives being financed through the German cooperation agency. Communities supported through IFAD-financed programs will learn from and access marketing and standard-setting activities under GIZ-financed programs. Potential cooperation between IFAD and GIZ in implementing SAIL project activities with respect to FFSs is currently negotiated.
	Promotion of access to financial services for small and medium enterprises.	• Egypt	On-going, closing in 2021	Knowledge sharing and Potential for IFAD/GIZ to intensify engagement in policy dialogue, especially with respect to financial services offered to SMEs by non-bank financial institutions.
UNICEF	Nutrition Stakeholder and Action Mapping Report	Egypt	2017	Recognising the need to address this issue with greater urgency, the Ministry of Health and Population (MoHP) with UNICEF have developed a Nutrition Agenda for Action framework document (2017) to

Donor/Agency	Nature Of Project/Programme	Project/ Programme Coverage	Status	Complementarity/ Synergy Potential
				serve as a road map to address the nutrition challenges that the country faces.
USAID	Feed the Future Egypt Food Security and Agribusiness Support is USAID/Egypt's core agriculture activity, supported by the U.S. government's Feed the Future initiative. Using a market-driven approach, USAID is increasing agriculture-related incomes of 14,000 farmers through strengthening sustainable fruit and vegetable value chains for domestic and export markets.	Governorates of Beheira and Luxor	On-going, closing in 2020	Knowledge sharing on post- harvest processes and marketing that will support the implementation of SAIL and PRIME
	Feed the Future Egypt Food Security and Agribusiness Support is USAID/Egypt's core agriculture activity, and supports agricultural value chain development in Upper Egypt.	Upper Egypt governorates of Beni-Suef, Menia, Assiut, Sohag, Qena, Luxor, and Aswan.		Alignment with USAID Upper Egypt intervention through STAR.
WFP	Scale up and complement activities on nutrition sensitive activities in the target areas	National	Ongoing	
World Bank	The WB portfolio in Egypt includes 20 active projects of which six directly or indirectly impact on the agricultural/rural sectors: IFAD is closely coordinating its interventions with the WB.	Second Integrated Sanitation and Sewerage Project (approved June 2011, USD 300 million): In Menoufia, Sharkeya, Assiut, and Sohag Governorates, providing increased access to improved sanitation and sewerage services.	All the highlighted projects are ongoing	IFAD country team in touch with WB country team specifically about aligning STAR with the Local Development Program-for-Results Project (\$500 mn, Sep 2016), that focuses on Sohag and Qena governorates in Upper Egypt.
		Sustainable Rural Sanitation Services Program for Results Project (\$550 mn, July 2015): To strengthen institutions and policies for increasing access		Potential for WB/IFAD to intensify engagement in policy dialogue, especially with respect to microfinance. WB supports for sanitation is

Donor/Agency	Nature Of Project/Programme	Project/ Programme Coverage	Status	Complementarity/ Synergy Potential
Donor/Agency	Project/Programme	and improving rural sanitation services in the Governorates of Beheira, Dakahliya, and Sharkiya Local Development Programfor-Results Project (\$500 mn, Sep 2016): To improve the business environment for private sector development and strengthen local government capacity for quality infrastructure and service delivery in select governorates in Upper Egypt. Strengthening Social Safety Net Project (\$400 mn, April 2015): The Takaful and Karama program is being developed as a national targeted social safety net (SSN) program aimed at protecting the poor through income support. Inclusive Regulations for Microfinance Project (\$4.5 mn, July 2014). To strengthen the regulatory and institutional framework of the microfinance sector Promoting Innovation for Inclusive Financial Access Project (\$300 mn, April 2014): To expand access to finance for micro and small enterprises using innovative financing mechanisms, with a special	Status	
KFW	Integrated Water Resource Management	focus on youth and women, as well as underserved regions. Governorates of Beheira and Kafr el Sheikh	On-going, closing in 2018	Very relevant to OFIDO Project.

Key File 3

Key file 4: Target group identification, priority issues and potential response

Typology	Priority Issues	Coping Actions	Priority Needs	RB-COSOP Response
Smallholder farmers (Men and Women)	 Limited landholding. Limited access to irrigation water. Limited access to finance. Limited access to markets. High transactions cost due to limited surplus for marketing. Limited bargaining power. High level of post-production losses. Low productivity of animals. High livestock mortality and morbidity rates. Limited access to feed, water and veterinary services for livestock. Limited opportunities to diversity livelihoods into non-farm activities. 	 Men and women work as casual labourers locally. Recourse to loans from friends, input suppliers, traders. Temporary labour migration to neighbouring areas or countries. Sale of assets, including livestock. Support from relatives; Debt financing of expenditures. Reduction in food consumption. Reduced expenditure on education, health care and other expenditures. 	 Organize small farmers for improved access to inputs and services. Organize small producers for collective marketing. Better access to improved production technology. Better access to rural finance. Better access to markets. 	 Organizing small farmers and strengthening their institutions. Enhancing their access to improved and new production technologies. Promotion and support for improved on-farm, efficient water irrigation technologies; and promotion of water saving mechanisms and users' associations. Promotion of financial services. Enhanced access to markets.
Rural Women	 Social restrictions and taboos which limits access to a wide range of employment and training opportunities. Low level of skills. Restricted access to all types of assets including land. Low pay for activities. 	 Early marriage. Support from relatives. Casual labour in agriculture. Care of livestock. Domestic chores 	 Literacy and skills training; Improved access to employment and income earning opportunities. Better access to financial services and markets; Enhance self-confidence, empowerment and protection from violence and abuse. Enhanced representation in local associations. 	 Organization of women. Literacy and skills training. Management training and capacity- building for community participation; Empowerment through community participation and establishment of producers' and other groups. Access to financial and non-financial business development services. Promotion of microfinance for on- and off-farm IGAs, particularly for livestock. Promotion of women's groups.
Youth	Low levels of literacy.	Recourse to menial jobs.	Better income-earning	Promotion of small and

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Typology	Priority Issues	Coping Actions	Priority Needs	RB-COSOP Response	
	 Limited possibilities for starting their own businesses due to lack of capital. Limited skills and vocations. 	 Loans from relatives. Lack of proper food consumption, health care and other expenditures. Postponing marriage. 	 opportunities. Training in management and technical skills. Access to financial and non- financial business services. 	 microenterprises. Training for vocational and off-farm income-generating activities. Skill and basic management training. Availability of financial services. 	Key File 4