Ministry of Agriculture & Land Reclamation

Agricultural Sustainable Development Strategy 2030

External factors behind the decision to prepare a new Strategy

- Sharp and unexpected rise in Food prices on the international markets
- Enlargement of the EU membership and its implications on the Egyptian agricultural trade.
- Global trend towards the use of food crops in the production of biofuel, as a strategic objective in both the USA and the EU,
- Global climate changes due to the greenhouse effect and its probable adverse effects on Nile delta and yield of different crops.

- **Exposure to external crises which negatively affect the agricultural productive capacity (avian influenza and other trans- boundary insects and diseases) .**
- **The completion of the Greater Arab Free-Trade Area, and the Common Market of Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA), as well as other regional trade agreements.**
- **The emergence of a new trend towards agricultural investments beyond the national borders of many countries.**

Lessons learned from the past

- **Development efforts implemented over the past two decades have had positive results, including:**
  - **Improved productivity of various crops;**
  - **Increased export capacity; and**
  - **Reduced food gap.**

However, there are additional lessons learned from past experience, and taken into consideration in designing the updated agricultural strategy 2030. Those include:

Lessons learned from the past *(cont.)*

1. **Maximizing returns of Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program (ERSAP) in the agricultural sector must be established on two major pillars:**

   A) Pricing Policy Reform (which was successfully accomplished).

   B) Institutional development which has not been given the attention it deserves. Improving the performance of state agricultural institutions would create an enabling environment for farmers to establish their own organizations so as to cope well with free market economy mechanisms.

2. **Despite the current scarcity of water resources, policies could not help create an agricultural environment seeking to rationalize the use of an already scarce resource. This makes it imperative to review the existing policies and action plans in this field.**

Lessons learned from the past *(cont.)*

3. **Although there are policy for protecting the agricultural land against urban use, encroachment is still going on. This requires an integrated policies and programs to strike balance between the national objectives of protecting the country's productive land base and the problem of housing in rural Egypt.**

4. **While there is a common agreement that fragmentation of land holdings impedes agricultural development, policies are still needed to be developed in the future to help in minimizing this negative impact, while maintaining harmony with inheritance law.**

5. **Despite success stories in land reclamation (adding about 2.0 million Fadden), the process was accompanied by certain shortcomings in the land distribution policies. Future scenarios should be developed as options for agro-industrial/settlements in the newly reclaimed area.**

Lessons learned from the past *(cont.)*

6. Deficiency of skilled labor call for a link between HR development policies/learning system/ investment/ agricultural development policies.

7. A need to Develop and strength links between different agricultural research communities (in country and intra country relations).

8. Sustainable fishery development policies is highly needed to enhance investment in this sector.

Lessons learned from the past *(cont.)*

9. Linking Egyptian agricultural development with the regional economic communities (Arab and African).

Vision of the strategy

“To achieve comprehensive economic and social development based on a dynamic agricultural sector capable of sustained and rapid_growth, while_paying special attention to helping the underprivileged social groups and reducing rural poverty”

Mission of the strategy

“Modernizing Egyptian agriculture based on achieving food security and improving the livelihood of the rural inhabitants, through the efficient use of development resources, utilization of geopolitical and environmental comparative advantages of the different agro-ecological regions”

THE STRATEGY 'S MAIN OBJECTIVES

- ***Promoting sustainable use of natural agricultural resources***
- ***Increase the productivity of both land and water units***
- ***Raising the degree of food security of the strategic food commodities***
- ***Increasing the competitiveness of agricultural products in local and international markets***
- ***Improving the climate for agricultural investment***
- ***Improving the livelihood of rural inhabitants, and reducing poverty rates in rural areas***

AG. Policies Needed to Realize the Strategy's Objectives

To achieve the strategy's objectives, many of the on-going policies must be revisited, and new ones designed including:

- Productive village Development.
- Agricultural research and Extension System Development.
- Agricultural Institutions Development.
- Water resources rationalized use.
- Soil Conservation and Amelioration.
- Agricultural Land and Environment Protection.
- Agricultural "Takaful" (Mutual Solidarity).
- Contract Agriculture.
- Food Safety.
- Agricultural Investment environment.
- Futures Markets.
- Crisis Management.
- Agriculture e-commerce.
- Regional Agricultural Cooperation.
- International Agricultural Cooperation.
- Settlement in the New Agricultural Communities.

Investment Programs and Projects of the First Business Plan (2011- 2017)

The business plan encompasses Nine main programs with 25 National Projects covering the following areas:

1. **Sustainable water and land resource management**
2. **Field crops Improvement**
3. **Horticultural Crops Improvement**
4. **Animal Husbandry, Dairy and Fisheries' Development**
5. **Marketing and Agro-Industries**
6. **Livelihood Improvement in Rural Areas**
7. **Information Technology and Communication**
8. **Policy Reform and Agricultural Organizations**
9. **Agricultural Research and Technology Transfer**

The first business plan Development Goals

1. **Rationalizing Water and Land Use**
2. **Human Resources Development**
3. **Increased Production and Ensuring Food Security**
4. **Promoting Competitiveness**
5. **Livelihood improvement and Decreasing Rural Poverty**

- i. increasing wheat production to meet 74% of local demand.
- ii. Maintaining self-sufficiency in rice with a surplus for export of about 200,000 tons;
- iii. increasing maize production from 6.5 to 13.9 million tons, sorghum to 1.4 million tons and barley to 400,000 tons;
- iv. Reducing pre- and post-harvest losses by half;
- v. increasing broad bean self-sufficiency to 75%;
- vi. increasing green fodder production by 50%
- viii. increasing oil crops area to 343,000 Acres;
- ix. increasing domestic production of sugar by 52%, and self-sufficiency lo 82%,

x. Increasing overall vegetable production between 20-40%;
xi. increasing productivity of fruit crops by 40-50%
xii. Devoting resources to improve medicinal, aromatic plants and ornamentals according to domestic and export market needs;
xiii. increasing dairy production to 7.2 million tons
xiv. increasing poultry production of broilers to 1.1 million birds annually and egg production to about 7.2 million eggs annually; and
xv. Increasing inland and marine fisheries to the level of 1.5 million tons,

Estimated investment funding for the business plan

Public Sector	***US $ 8.38 billion (45.8%)***
Private Sector	***US $ 9.92 billion (54.2%)***
Total investment	***US $ 18.3 billion***

Investment Regional Distribution and Poverty ratios

Region	Investment (%)	Poor (%)	Ultra Poor (%)
West Delta	22.1	14.7	2.1
Middle Delta	20.6	11.4	0.7
East Delta	12.6	22.0	2.3
Middle Egypt	20.0	28.0	6.2
Upper Egypt	24.6	43.1	12.2

Expected Impact of the business plan

- Increase the efficiency of irrigation water from 50% to 68%
- Save water required to reclaim more than one million Acre
- Increase Agricultural GDP by more than 20%
- Create about 1.6 million job
- Increase productivity of most crops by nearly 15-20%
- Improve farmer's income
- Reduce poverty in the rural areas
- Increase level of food security of different crops

  (wheat 74%, maize 78%, sugar 82%, milk 98% ….etc)

Areas of Investment

Manufacture and Procurement of farm machinery	On Farm Irrigation Improvement
Manufacture of modern irrigation equipments	Land Reclamation
Food processing	Nitrogenous Fertilizer Production.
Grains Storage Facilities	Seed Production
Marine aquaculture	Improving domestic agricultural marketing facilities
Milk collection centers and dairy industry	Dairy processing
Grading and packing facilities for fruits and vegetables	Linking small farmers to export markets


Thank you