Workshop Report
“Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) in dryland Areas”

European Joint Rural Development Programme (EU-JRDP)

November 2015
Cairo, Egypt
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1. Background and main objectives of the workshop

To promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in Egypt, European and Egyptian partners held a workshop on “Good Agricultural Practices in Dry-Land Areas” on 2-3 of November 2015 in the governorate of Marsa Matrouh in Egypt. The workshop is organized within the framework of the European Joint Rural Development Programme (EU-JRDP), under the European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD). The European Union (EU) has allocated EUR 21,895,000 for this project that will be implemented by the Italian Development Cooperation in three Egyptian governorates: Matrouh, Fayoum and Minya.

One of the specific objectives of the EU-JRDP in Matrouh Governorate is to increase sustainable production through the adoption of Good Agricultural Practices (GAPs) boosting the quality and quantity of the main crops (e.g. olive, figs, dates) and the livestock sector (Barki sheep) in eligible areas of intervention (areas between Foka and Saloom).

GAPs are "practices that address environmental, economic and social sustainability for on-farm processes, and result in safe and quality food and non-food agricultural products" (FAO COAG 2003, GAP paper: http://www.fao.org/prods/gap/resources/keydocuments_en.htm). The four 'pillars' of GAP (economic viability, environmental sustainability, social acceptability and food safety and quality) are included in most private and public sector standards, however, the scope each actually covers varies widely. The concept of GAPs may serve as a reference tool for deciding, at each step of the value chain process, on practices that are environmentally sustainable and socially acceptable. When promoting/adopting GAPs, the capacities of rural associations, both farmers and non-farmers, should be reinforced.

To be sustainable and successful and to ensure ownership, future GAPs to be promoted by EU-JRDP should be identified by the local community in a participatory process.

The workshop was a multi-stakeholder event, with the overarching objective to assess main constraints in agriculture and livestock development, to list and prioritize local needs/proposed solutions, and to identify GAPs for the Governorate of Matrouh.

The output of the workshop will be capitalized by the PMU of the EU-JRDP during the preparation of future Calls for Proposals for promoting GAPs in the target areas.

The specific objectives of the event were:

- To share information on the Programme activities.
- To identify constraints at local level obstructing the adoption and the scaling up of GAPs, to have a better understanding of local needs/local priorities, to identify solutions, to identify GAPs for dry-land areas.
- To facilitate networking and promote mechanisms to enable the development of agreed GAPs in local context.
2. Expected Outputs

- Lessons on GAPs from experiences of local stakeholders (producers, traders, NGOs, other projects, etc.) collected and awareness of the stakeholders of GAPs for dry land conditions raised. GI products and identified GAP prioritized.
- Needs and constraints identified per each WG and each Domain (production, regulatory framework, trade)
- Public and private institutions expected to play a role in the identification, scaling up and dissemination of GAPs identified.
- An appropriate working methodology for improving EU-JRDP Programme implementation to achieve the specific goal of the Programme drafted.

3. Methodological approach

The workshop was held under the auspices of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) and the Governorate of Marsa Matrouh. It was organised by the Programme Management Unit (PMU) of the EU-JRDP.

The adopted methodological approach was conceived to i) facilitate community involvement at an early stage in a participatory fashion and ii) to create integration and synergies with projects especially those financed by the EU and the Italian Government.

Based on the above, “mutual awareness” has been promoted: attendees were made aware of the cooperation activities of the EU-JRDP in the area and at the same time EU-JRDP staff collected inputs from attendees. The proposed approach should allow the EU-JRDP to adapt its future work to the local stakeholders needs, and to integrate local stakeholders’ expectations with the Programme activities. Mutual synergies with other European programmes have been also promoted.

According to their own interests, attendees have been organized in 3 Working Groups (WG) as follows:

- **WG 1) GAP in geographical indications (GI):** This WG aimed at identifying a list of potential GI products; listing prioritized activities in support of their development. GI is a “specific name of a product that can apply if it has characteristics or reputation due to its origin”. It was important during the workshop to identify a list of products which correspond to a specific geographical location or origin that possess a recognized quality and reputation due to its geographical origin and is produced according to traditional methods. GI applies to agricultural and livestock products but also to fishery, handicrafts, etc.

- **WG 2) GAP in crop management under dry land conditions:** This WG aimed at supporting the practices of the crop management value chain particularly of major agricultural crops produced locally or to be introduced. Proposed GAPs such as reducing yield gaps and improving crop management practices under dryland condition were presented and discussed.
• **WG 3) GAP in livestock under drylands conditions (Barki sheep case).**

This WG aimed at supporting the livestock production of rural communities through enhancing and valorising the value chain of Barki sheep through its improvement and dissemination, and through improving the management and utilization of natural grazing areas as well as improving sheep feeding system through local crop residues and other sources.

![Diagram of working group composition](image-url)

*Fig. n. 1 – Composition and management of the 3 working groups. Each working group had: a chairman, a facilitator, some expert speakers, and some leaders of the discussion (one leader for each table, who reported to the chairman at the end of the session) and one representative from the PMU.*
4. Description of the event

The workshop was held on 2nd and 3rd of November 2015 in Carols Beau Rivage Hotel, Marsa Matrouh. A detailed agenda of the event is given in Annex I.

During the opening session (first day) the Programme’s main activities and the workshop expected results have been presented in plenary session (all participants). Three Working Groups (WGs) were organized in a clustering session (list of participants for each WG in Annex III). Each Working Group worked in a separate room, animated by a facilitator. For each working group, GAPs have been presented by the invited speakers, laying the ground for a common understanding on the topics to be discussed and to propose best practices suitable for the target areas, for stimulating the discussion with the participants.

For each WG, Presentations have been organized in three subsequent sessions:
- GAPs improving the production/processing,
- GAPs improving the institutional, regulatory and legal framework,
- GAPs improving the trade and marketing/export of local production.

Inspired by national and international speakers (from FAO, DRC, ARC, COSPE, UNIDO, CIHEAM Bari, SLOWFOOD Egypt, ICTSD, Local Associations), the attendees discussed Geographical Indications (GIs), crop management under dry land conditions particularly with particular reference to olives, figs and dates as well as GAPs for livestock under dry-lands conditions (Barki sheep case). After each presentation, there was a session of Questions/Answers followed by working moments during which, each working group identified constraints, needs and solutions at each level of the value chain (production, processing, transport, marketing, institutional, legislative and regulatory framework, etc.)

About 80 participants (Cf. Annex II) attended from the EU Delegation, the Egyptian Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, of Local Development, research centres, NGOs, associations and unions, local communities/associations of farmers in Matrouh (including community-based associations) and other institutions (e.g. international organizations, national experts).

During the second day, the Group leaders presented the key results of working groups (GI products were listed and prioritized for Matrouh Governorate, GAPs were listed and prioritized, needs and constraints identified, proposed actions to the development of GAP and GI products proposed). A multi-stakeholders debate followed in each WG. The main conclusions, follow up and way forwarding were shared by MALR in the final plenary session.

Plenary sessions were held in Arabic with a simultaneous interpretation into English with the support of two simultaneous interpreters. Discussions during the working group sessions were in Arabic to avoid any linguistic barriers during the open discussion.
5. Organizational issues

The PMU coordinated the implementation of the event, in close collaboration with MALR and EU Delegation.

The following activities have been implemented before, during and after the event:

- identification of the venue for workshop
- definition of the agenda
- organization of the logistics
- organization of two preliminary meetings with speakers, chairpersons and facilitators
- identification and invitation of expert speakers with appointment letters
- invitation of the selected participants
- preparation of registration forms
- preparation of the material to be distributed (leaflet, concept note)
- management of the logistics for participants
- delivery the material on electronic format
- administrative and financial issues
- implementation of the follow up activities.

In total:

- Three chairpersons chaired the parallel working groups and three facilitators (from Italian Cooperation, COSPE and ARC) promoted the discussion with some questions namely:
  - Hisham Allam (ARC) - Chairman WG1
  - Atef Abdel El-Aziz (ARC) - Chairman WG 2
  - Adel Aboulnaga (ARC) - Chairman WG 3
  - Rasha Moghazy (COSPE) - Facilitator WG1
  - Ismail Imam (ARC) - Facilitator WG2
  - Ismail Faramawy (Italian Cooperation) – Facilitator WG3

- Eighty participants from EU Delegation in Egypt, MALR, MIWR, MLD representatives, officials from research centres, NGOs, related associations and unions; local communities/associations of farmers and Bedouins in Matrouh; representatives from international cooperation projects and related national experts, etc. (see list of participants in Annex II).
Ten National and international speakers presented their case studies. The following presentations were given and discussed by the experts:

**Working Group 1:**
- “Postharvest Handling of Fig Fruits in Matrouh Governorate” (Hesham Allam, ARC)
- “What are geographical indications?” (Monique Bagal, REDD Association)
- “Institutional framework and Geographical indications” (Monique Bagal, REDD Association)
- “Slow Food for Africa” (Sara El Sayed, SlowFood Egypt)

**Working Group 2:**
- Agricultural marketing in Matrouh (Yasser Hegazy, COSPE)
- “Enhancement of soil fertility and crops productivity under organic farming systems” (Atef Abd El Aziz Hassan, ARC)
- Good Agricultural practices in dryland areas (Mohammed Dost, FAO)
- Good Agricultural Practices in Dry Land areas (Khaled Hassanein, UNIDO consultant)

**Working Group 3:**
- “Institutional activities on Barki sheep of Egypt” (Samir Alsheikh, DRC)
- Demonstrating and evaluating animal husbandry reproduction practices in Northern Coast: stakeholders’ point of view (Ali Mustafa, DRC)
- Experience from local farmers Association in Matrouh (Attwa Al-Sharkawy, Mohammed Essa Hemeda, Kwilah Omar Kwilah and Abd Allah Al-Zaiat)
- “Past experience of developing Barki sheep and goats in Matrouh from 1970 till 2010 from the breeders view ” (Adel Aboul Naga, ARC/APRI)
6. Lessons learnt and way forward

The main lessons learned during the organisation and implementation of the workshop are as follows

- **Lesson 1**: Multi-stakeholder consultation is a tool for participatory planning, key for the development of partnerships and to the engagement of community. To be more efficient, effective and socially inclusive, future stakeholders’ consultations should involve as much as possible relevant representatives of local communities and grassroots organisations.

- **Lesson 2**: The formation of well-balanced working groups (participants should represent all segments of the value chain from production to marketing including public administrators and private service providers), will facilitate the creation of informal atmosphere paving the way to open and frank discussions.

- **Lesson 3**: Presentations tailor-made to the specific objectives of the workshop facilitate focused and ad-hoc debates.

In conclusions:

- Next workshop should involve as much local stakeholders as possible from an earlier stage.
- Invited stakeholders should elect their own leader rapporteur.
- Working group conclusions should be presented by elected rapporteurs and not by chairpersons.
- Speakers should be flexible to adapt their presentations to the real objective of the workshop, to the real expectation from participants and as such should focus on practical case studies devoted to local context. Academic presentation should be restyled. As such speakers should communicate in advance the topic of their speech; the PMU should select the most relevant presentations only.
- The methodology of the working group dynamics should be well understood by the facilitators that should also play a more proactive role for stimulating discussions.
7. Recommendations: list of prioritized GAPs suggested for Matrouh

During the workshop, the following recommendations (outputs of the Working group session, see Annex III) have been proposed from each working group.

The most relevant are here listed and prioritized.

Recommendation from WG1

1. A wide institutional interest has been witnessed among then it would be appropriate to support further activities, in particular to deepen further the issue of products with GIs for Matrouh

2. To prepare a next call on GAPs for financing activities that respond to the real needs of the community

3. There is a need felt by the local population to differentiate products through a brand

4. Need to plan activities with stakeholders and also keep alive their interest and participation

5. Need to support capacity building activities including the local institution with particular emphasis to grassroots organizations in order to improve their ownership

6. Need to Diversify local production considering the territorial potentialities

7. The GIs should concern products from agriculture/fishery/cultural heritage/ livestock

8. Need to Set up a Legal framework

9. Having products which are made and have Matrouh origin always facing legal problems with the authorities in (registration, certifications…)

10. To think out of the box to produce new product related to Matrouh could enter the market with Matrouh brand on it.

11. As in the Agricultural sector there are several products are not as famous as other product like fig, olive and dates which are watermelon, mint, barley that could enter to the market as Matrouh GIs production. Same situation for the fishery sector like sponges, pearl.
12. The main entrance to solve all problems related to all sectors in Matrouh is providing water.

**Recommendations from WG2**

1. Future calls should consider new varieties and diversified crops well adapted to the climatic conditions as well as the scaling up of suitable technologies less resources consuming, including water saving irrigation techniques.

2. The provision of information and knowledge management for the application of good agricultural practices.

3. To conserve the local biodiversity, listing species and varieties plant available in the region, by propagating and maintenance (in situ conservation, gene bank, etc….) including species for animal feeding (drought tolerant barley varieties and inter cropping endangered native range plants for rangeland conservation).

4. To promote the adoption of environmental friendly agricultural practices.

5. Increase awareness towards and application of environmental management of insect pests to maximize the role of natural enemies endemic in the region and maintain and disseminate biological control systems.

6. Work to increase the varieties suitable for drying, such as the White fig and the cultivated areas of Sidi-Barany grapes variety.

7. Promote the establishment of units for the production of bio-fertilizers, bio-control agents and controlled microbial compost (by means of agricultural wastes recycling).

8. Carrying analysis of the soil to determine the soil fertility and the crops appropriate for this type of soil.

9. Setting up manufacturing units near to the farm to work on creating added value for fresh agricultural products.

10. Appropriate boxes for harvesting and manufacturing should be provided and available.

11. The provision of modern harvesting systems and work on the introduction of automated harvest of olive should be promoted.

12. Intense, organized and integrated work to document organic farming in the region is highly recommended.
Recommendations from WG3

1. Enhancing the productivity of Barki sheep and goats, through selection of Barki lambs and importation of Damascus goats and redistribution between breeders at different locations;

2. To provide veterinary services (Vaccination and treatments against internal and external parasites).

3. To promote a Better utilization of local feed resources and enriching its nutritional values.

4. Promotion to export the Barki sheep and goats to Arabic countries.

5. To promote Bedouins gender activities from animal products (wool and dairy products).

6. To support the capacity building of the Associations concerned with livestock development.
8. Activity of facilitation during the working groups

Three facilitators engaged the activity of facilitation, helping each working group to understand the common objectives of the session and assists them to plan how to achieve these objectives, remaining "neutral" (meaning he/she does not take a particular position in the discussion).

Their most relevant comments from workshop facilitators are here reported.

WG 1

General comments on the working group (composition, communication process, constraints....):

- To have a specific session on the GIs it is good for the groups to know how to identify their product to be under their geographical area or not, but it should have been divided in the other 3 WGs one for the Agro. one for the livestock and the last one for the heritage and cultural.
- The role of the chairman and the facilitator is the same, so one was enough to facilitate the sessions with the table's leaders. Especially the number was not that much in the room.
- The number of final beneficiary "the farmers", those who have the clear information and they can identify the area needs very well, was not enough comparing with the governmental representatives.
- To have more Egyptian examples that could clarify the meaning of the GIs.

Comments and suggestion on the facilitation methodology:

- To have the presentation of the speakers earlier than the day of the event, and to have a preparatory meeting with them to organize the work.
- To have more time in the group division after the introduction session in the beginning of the day to make sure that all the groups have representative from each community sectors.
- The preparation of the registration table and the persons who are responsible of the registration should have been ready with all facilities (registration sheet, ID, stationary....), in the early morning.
- To have the facilitator/chairman with general background to avoid misleading the group.

Brief explanation of the main technical contents and innovative outputs produced by the working group:

- In Matrouh they have a special variety from sheep called Barky sheep they could establish a dairy production unit.
- They started to produce jam from the fig but they face some legal obstacles related to the registration and declarations.
- A product could be done from the date is honey date.
- Also dried fig with high quality which could be produced in Matrouh starting from the cultivation until packed as final dried fig.
- The list of the products have Matrouh origin:
  The Agro: barley, mint, clover, summer watermelon, grape, olive, fig, date;
  The Fishery: sponges, Pearl, Coral reefs, Mosa fish, Tuna fish (but it is forbidden to be fished); The Handicrafts: Carpets (big size), Hewala, Bedouin klim, Goblan (with draws); The livestock: barky sheep.
- The fishermen have a big problem related to the Qorad fish (it is big fish that started to eat the small fish and it is not useful to them and the government forbid them to catch it).

| **WG2** | In the second working group was divided participants into two groups of work included each group different categories of attendees of the region and their personnel and outside of government and research and export sector as well as belonging to some foreign and international organizations, which gave a difference in the presentation of views of the problems and solutions facing the environment enriched by the discussion in between them. Through this experience proved the idea of working as a team success which has been achieved to a greater amount of important information in terms of the problems and proposed solutions that give added value to this area, they are a successful way to make the questionnaire and survey. Arabic language is the language considered essential for dialogue added greatly increased the effectiveness of the discussions. Post presence of foreign bodies and international organizations adding significant value to the discussions. The opportunity to attend to view some ideas of their own, which in the case of application have a great benefit for this region under special environmental conditions such as farming systems without soil “Hydroponic system”, sea water desalination and integrated bio-control. The short time proposed for a 10-minute lectures as this short time to negate the lecturer show what benefit the attendance of valuable information and that there may be a severe shortage of them in such a pristine area. The length of the day as there gentlemen older audience and do not have the ability to communicate and discussions for long periods. |
The working Group were composed by the main actors dealing with the livestock wealth in the area of Matrouh, background of the group and their experience covers the whole chain of the livestock sector in the area (natural resources, production, researches, marketing, role of the sector on the socio-economic situation of the inhabitants including role of the gender, ..etc).

The Participants also represented the main public and private bodies concerned with the livestock sector, such as: Ministry of Agriculture, the Agriculture Research Center, Desert Research Center, the Central Agricultural Cooperative of Matrouh Governorate, livestock Breeders, Traders, Social Associations aiming to develop income from animal byproducts, and foreign NGO active in the rural development Sector.

Communication between participants was rather smooth, as members of the group has worked with each other’s in other previous occasions.

During discussions, participants were eager to know to what extent the Programme could support the Development of the livestock sector in the area, this information wasn’t available. Whereas their request was justified, to a certain extent, the unavailability of this information has limited the possibility of receiving from the participants a precise suggestions and activities necessary to resolve the problems and constrains that bounds the development of the sector. So the workshop comes out with general, but not specific, recommendations.

To obtain successful results from the workshop, it is suggested that the facilitator should be well informed by the general and specific objectives of the Programme particularly those related directly to be discussed in the group. The facilitator should present in details such objectives and specify to the participants the expected outcomes from the group. The facilitator should also prevent the side discussions between some group members, and give a limited time for each speaker, he also should regularly summaries to the participants the points realized by the main speakers. Such methodology help to reach concrete recommendations in reasonable time.

The Group comes out with general recommendations that covers all subjects related to the development of the livestock sector under the local conditions. The Group recommend to Develop the sector through:

- Develop Barki sheep through selection of local rams, never making crossing with foreign rams to maintain its optimum genetic features;
- Develop Barki goats through crossing with Damascus bucks from Cyprus;
- Support veterinary services;
- Conserve rangeland through propagation of barley drought tolerant varieties, and better use of local feeding resources;
- Promote the export of Barki sheep;
- Promote and support gender activities from animal products.
- Support the activities of the Associations for better services to the Beduins.
Annexes
### ANNEX I - AGENDA

#### 1st November 2015

**13.30** - Pick up service by bus from Giza, Cairo for invited participants  
**19.00** – Arrival in Marsa and accommodation in the Hotel *(Carols Beau Rivage, Marsa Matrouh)*

#### First Day (2nd November 2015)

**PLENARY SESSION**  
Aim of the session is:  
- to introduce the institutions co-hosting the workshop and to mention the political framework  
- to provide an overview on GAPs in dryland areas  
  to illustrate the approach and methodology and expected results of the workshop

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<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Speakers</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9.00-9.30</td>
<td>Registration of participants and speakers</td>
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<td>Caffee, Tea, Press Release, Flyers</td>
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| 9.30-11.00 | PLENARY SESSION  
Welcome greetings  
Presentation of EU JRDP  
Key note speech on GAPs (main concept and dissemination pathways) |
Governorate of Matrouh MALR  
Italian Cooperation  
EU Delegation in Egypt  
International Expert on GAPs  
Dr. Mohammed Dost |
The Chairman introduce itself and invite all the Representatives to welcome and opening statement  
Presentation of the Programme objective, institutional framework, approach and expected results  
Overview on concepts of Good Agricultural Practices and its role to sustainable Agriculture and Rural Development (cross cutting the three working group topics, from theory to practices). Examples of GAPs guidelines. Main concepts to be provided: GLOBALGAP, Local Gaps and Farmers assurance. Provide practical examples of GAP Application on field in drylands in Egypt (crop mapping, identification of farmers and dissemination of information). (Duration: 20 mins.) |
| 11.00-11.30 | Coffee Break  
Side event: press release, interviews                                 |                                                                          |                                                                                        |
| 11.30-11.45 | Presentation of the workshop methodology and expected results           | EU JRDP                                                                  | • To Identify 3 main domains/TOPICS:  
• Introduction of facilitators of the three sessions                                      |
| 11.45-12.15 | Parallel Working Groups                                                | Chairman WG1–Prof. Hesham Allam  
Chairman WG2 - Prof. Atef Abdel Aziz | Clustering activity  
• Participants divided into 3 Working Groups (WG) with *facilitators*  
• Presentation of *Chairman* for each WG  
• Introduction of participants                                                                  |
**AIM OF THE WORKING GROUPS:**
- to share lessons learnt on GAPs from experiences of local stakeholders (NGOs, other projects, etc.) collected and priorities of the stakeholders for Marsa Matrouh conditions;
- to stimulate discussion on needs and constraints of major problems of stakeholders when adopting GAP and collecting their proposed solutions carried out;
- to identify the role of stakeholders and target groups in the uptake/scaling up and dissemination of GAP identified and prioritized;
- to discuss cross-cutting issues, innovation and best practices.

*Each WG will work on 3 sessions with presentation that will stimulate discussions on the 3 main topics : i) production/processing, ii) institutional and regulatory framework, iii) trade and marketing.*

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| 12.15 – 13.30 | **Parallel Working Groups – I session on PRODUCTION/PROCESSING** | National and international speakers:  
WG1 - CIHEAM Bari and ARC  
WG2 – ARC  
WG3 - DRC |  
- presentation by expert (10 mins);  
- guided discussion of all participants after each presentation (each table in each working group will discuss the 3 topics)  
- Discussion inputs collected and listed (on CARDS distributed to leaders in all tables by facilitator)  
- CARDS filled by the leader rapporteur of each table, representing the shared view of each table discussion  
- Presentation to all the WG by leader rapporteur (of the main discussion outputs for each table)  
- CARDS collected by the facilitators |
Second Day  (3rd November 2015)

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<th>Speakers</th>
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| 9.00 - 11.00| Parallel Working Group – IV session| Leader rapporteur, Chairman, facilitators | Each leader rapporteur, supported by facilitators, will present to the chairman of the WG the input collected from the discussion

  Each Chairman will collect and annotate main conclusions of each table of its WG.

  Each Chairman will merge the conclusion of his own working group (with the support of the leaders of each WG) and will prepare a presentation, filling a proposed FORM.

AIM OF THE SESSION:
• to collect a list of prioritized GAPs in dryland areas; needs and constraints analyzed.

Each WG will prepare and presents its own proposed conclusions and recommendations:
• proposal of GAPs locally available, socially accepted, innovative and well adapted to dry land areas in Matrouh
• Proposal of needs and constraints of major problems of stakeholders when adopting GAP carried out and proposed solutions.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.00-11.30</td>
<td>Coffee break</td>
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<tr>
<td>11.30-12.30</td>
<td>PLENARY SESSION</td>
<td>Chairman</td>
<td>Presentation of working groups results (10 mins/WG)</td>
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<td>Time</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Presenter</td>
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| 12.30-13.00 | Presentation of working groups results  
|         | Open discussions                                                      |                            |
|         | **Recommendations and way forward**                                   | **Dina El Khishin**, MALR |
| 13.00   | Lunch buffet                                                          |                            |
| **14.00** | **Pick up service by bus to Giza, Cairo for invited participants**    |                            |
| **20.00** | **Arrival in Cairo**                                                  |                            |
## ANNEX II: LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

### Opening Board

<table>
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<tr>
<th>N.</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
<th>Entity</th>
<th>E-mail</th>
<th>Role</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Eng. Salamah Abdelrahman</td>
<td>Director of agricultural directorate of Matrouh</td>
<td>MALR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Salamadarwish57@yahoo.com">Salamadarwish57@yahoo.com</a></td>
<td>Representative of Matrouh governrorate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Prof. Dr. Dina El-Khishin</td>
<td>Supervisor of foreign agricultural relations</td>
<td>MALR/FAR</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Far-malr@far-malr.gov.eg">Far-malr@far-malr.gov.eg</a></td>
<td>Representative of Minister of Agriculture</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Dr. Marco Platzer</td>
<td>Director of the Development Cooperation Office</td>
<td>Embassy of Italy in Cairo</td>
<td><a href="mailto:marco.platzer@esteri.it">marco.platzer@esteri.it</a></td>
<td>Representative of Italian cooperation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Dr. Sebastian Trenner</td>
<td>First secretary, head of section, Human and social development</td>
<td>European union, delegation to the Arab republic of Egypt</td>
<td><a href="mailto:Sebastian.trenner@eeas.europa.eu">Sebastian.trenner@eeas.europa.eu</a></td>
<td>Representative of EU delegation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Dr. Stefan David</td>
<td>Programme manager</td>
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### N. Name | Position          | Entity    | E-mail                     | Role                                      |
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<td>Omar Abdallah Rageh</td>
<td>Farmer</td>
<td>Siwa</td>
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<td>Mohamed Omar Ben Idris</td>
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<td>10</td>
<td>Eng. Reda Mohamed Omar</td>
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<td>Mohamed Issa Hemeda</td>
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ANNEX III: OUTPUTS OF THE WORKING GROUPS

WG1 – GAPs on Geographical Indications (GIs)

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Facilitator: Rasha Mogazy
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Sara El-Sayyed
Ramadan Omar Kuweila
Omar Abdallah Rageh
Mohamed Omar Ben Idris
Reda Mohamed Said
Hussein El-Sawi
Ahmed Helal Mahmoud
Salama Abdel Aziz
Mohamed Issa Hemeda
Ma'moun Hamdi Ma'moun
Hussien Hassan Ali Ashour
Amr El-Boghdadi
Abdel-Nasser Abdel-Latif
Mostafa Mansour Hassan
Abdel Mo'ti Abdel Samii Senousi
Arabi Ali Mohamed Mansour
Saleh Fathalla Awad
Mario Margiotta
### Overall objective

| A) | Increase sustainable agricultural production by managing water resources more effectively and adopting Good Agricultural practices |
| B) | Improve rural livelihoods by promoting income generating activities (agricultural/non-agricultural) and making best use of local resources |

### Specific objectives

| A1 | To Adopt GAPs to improve quality and quantity of main crops (olive, figs, date) |
| B1 | To enhance rural communities of farmers/fisherman and community based associations and their production |
| B2 | To support the livestock of rural communities |

### Needs and constraints

**The Agricultural sector:**
- Shortage of water irrigation
- Shortage of culture practices information (pruning, fertilizers...)
- Inadequate postharvest operations for fruit crops.
- Shortage of agriculture tools and machinery for pre or postharvest.

**The livestock sector:**
- Shortage of water,
- Shortage of fodder and medicine,

**The fishery sector:**
- Shortage of fishing tools and equipment,
- Shortage of port infrastructure,
- Shortage of trained fishermen,
- Preventing the fishing of Qarrad fish.

**The Handicraft sector:**
- Automatic machinery is unavailable (cleaning wool, separating wool from sheep......)

### Proposed ACTION: adoption of GAPs

- Brand the products with a special logo: (Matrouh, Siwa, etc, ...)
- Establishment of cooperatives for regional products: (how could all the stakeholders helps? How could the international organization help?)
- Capacity building in the field of agriculture practices, quality control and livestock
- Law enforcement for a proper application of an assurance system
| Improvement of infrastructures and machineries in order to produce good local products (olive oil, dried figs, handicraft and storage of rain water) | o Improvement of infrastructures and machineries in order to produce good local products (olive oil, dried figs, handicraft and storage of rain water)  
| Final beneficiary and target group | Involvement of local gender association. |
| Final beneficiary and target group | Farmers, breeders, processors, extension staff, research centers, ministry of irrigation, national associations, tourism association, gender rural development |
| List of the Geographical Products in Matrouh | \begin{itemize}  
| List of the Geographical Products in Matrouh | 1- The Agricultural sector:  
| List of the Geographical Products in Matrouh | Crop under dry- lands: Fig, Olive, Date, table Grapes, Desert watermelon, medicinal plants, pomegranate, field crops; Livestock under dry- land: Barky sheep.  
| List of the Geographical Products in Matrouh | 2- The Fishery sector: El Wakar fish (111 wight, Afareet), Mosa Fish, Barpone Fish, El Bagroah Fish, Tuna Fish. Sponch, Pearl.  
| List of the Geographical Products in Matrouh | 3 – The Handicraft sector: wool products: (carpets, Goblan, Hawaiia, Heml, Klim); Beads accessories. |
WG2 – GAPs on Crop productions in drylands conditions

Chairman: Atef Abdel Aziz Ragab
Facilitator: Ismail Emam
Ivan Virtuosi
Hussein Gad
Taher Abdel Kebir
Hoda A. Moussa
Othman Elsheikh
Eslam M. Elfadly
Abdel Fatah Mohammed Aly
Eissa Salem Saber
Yasser Hegazy
Stephan David
AfaAlsaghir
Atef Abde Aziz
Salama Abdel Rahman
Dost Muhammed
Mohamed Anwar
Yehia Ibrahim
Heeba Othman
Ashraf Elsadek
Ahmed Imam
Chiara Morini
**Overall objective**

| C) Increase sustainable agricultural production by managing water resources more effectively and adopting Good Agricultural practices |
| D) Improve rural livelihoods by promoting income generating activities (agricultural/non-agricultural) and making best use of local resources |

**Specific objectives**

| A1) To Adopt GAPs to improve quality and quantity of main crops (olive, figs, date) |
| B1) to enhance rural communities of farmers/fisherman and community based associations and their production |
| B2) To support the livestock of rural communities |

**Needs and constraints**

| **DOMAIN 1: Crop Production** |
| Lack of appropriate seedlings for the environment |
| Non-availability of pesticides from reliable sources and where approved |
| Low soil fertility and depletion of elements |
| Non-availability of water sources other than rain irrigation |
| The absence of agricultural mechanization |
| Non-availability of spraying equipment |
| Lack of some agriculture inputs such as Bio-fertilizers and Bio-control agents |
| Lack of awareness for the appropriate spraying time for different crops |
| The lack of rain water collecting technology |
| Lack of management of farms |
| The absence of modern technology in agricultural operations |
| The lack of clear data on the predictions of climate change |

| **DOMAIN 2: Institutional/legislative framework** |
| Lack of information system for sharing good agricultural practices for crops cultivated under dry conditions of the region |
| Lack of projects correlation and integration |
| Lack of knowledge of legislative framework about the maximum amount of agriculture residual |
| Not effective farmers training on GAP to improve their awareness |

*EU-JRDP – Report on GAPs Workshop – (Marsa Matrouh, 2-3 November 2015)*
Lack of strategy for enhancing the main crops in the region like Fig, Olive and Grape.
Lack of coordination between the local agriculture associations (in some regions with special/typical product they can converted to organic production)
Farmers participatory approach
Integrated development end co-ordination

**DOMAIN 3: Trade & Marketing/export opportunities**

- Lack of manufacturing units
- Lower fresh products quality
- The absence of good management of the marketing process
- Lack of marketing information for the needs of the local and international markets
- Farms were far from the major wholesale markets
- Roads are unpaved- need of infrastructure development
- Short shelf life of fresh products
- Non-availability of refrigerated transportation systems
- Non-availability of appropriate boxes for Harvesting and Manufacturing process
- Non-availability of manufacturing units to create added value for fresh agricultural products
- Non-availability of quality marketing associations for farmers
- Lack of awareness about post-harvest crops treatments
- Lack of awareness about the optimal time for harvesting
- Lack of dedicated good places to preparing, sorting and grading for fresh product
- Lack of equipped cold storages and conform to the specifications
- Individual Marketing
- Lack of understanding of the local market quantities produced

**Proposed ACTION: adoption of GAPs**

- To provide water through desalination plants miniature solar-powered or wind energy
- To provide a source of seedlings approved
- An analysis of the soil to determine the soil fertility and the crops appropriate for this type of soil
- The provision of information and the mechanism of the application of good agricultural practices
- Disseminate biological control systems
- The introduction of new varieties suited to the climate conditions of the region such as (quinoa), aromatic and medicinal plants and prickly pear
- Interests species and varieties plant available in the region by propagate and maintain it
- Work to increase the varieties suitable for drying, such as the White fig and the cultivated areas of Sidi-Barany grapes variety
- Maximize the utilization of rain water using supplementary irrigation systems such as drip irrigation
- Environmental management of insect pests to maximize the role of natural enemies endemic in the region and maintain
- Citizen participation in development
- Studies of groundwater in Matrouh
- Linking Agricultural Extension predict Meteorological forecasting systems
- Agricultural Society set up between farmers and each other
- Work to document organic farming in the region
- The establishment of units to train farmers in good agricultural practices
- The establishment of units for the production of fertilizers and agricultural compost
- Determine the actual needs of the amount of water needed by each crop on alone
- A plan of action to preserve the rain water well to take advantage by set up barriers to maintain rain water
- Work to improve the productivity of plant species and varieties in the region
- Keep even simple quantities of grain (seeds) for use when it rains
- Work to improve product quality
- To develop management tools for marketing process by establishing marketing associations
- Providing marketing information
- To Prepare and pave roads for facilitating logistics
- Setting up manufacturing units near to the farm to work on creating added value for fresh agricultural products
- To Provide transport refrigerated
- To Provide appropriate boxes for harvesting and Manufacturing
- The provision of modern harvesting systems and work on the introduction of automated harvest of olive
- To Determine the optimal time of harvesting in proportion to market requirements
- To Open new marketing channels in neighborhood countries
- To Promote pilot project in hydroponic system to produce vegetables under green house condition
- Conservation protocols and utilization techniques as tools for establishing a production line for new varieties of olive, figs and grapes
| Final beneficiary and target group | Local farmers associations  
|                                  | Sustainable development Center for Matrouh resources  
|                                  | Fig marketing association in Ras El Hekma  
|                                  | Association of agricultural directorate in Matrouh  
|                                  | Faculty of agriculture desert and environment  
|                                  | Desert research center |
WG 3 – Recommended GAPs for improving Barki sheep and goat production and improving feed systems

Chairman: Adel Aboul Naga
Facilitator: Ismail Faramawi
Lucia Oliveira
Ali Mostafa Ahmed
Dina El-Kishin
Mohamed Abdalla
Etimad Abdallah
Ahmed Kherashy
Ibrahim Daoud
Dr. Samir Al Sheikh
Abdel Qader Haboub
Ibrahim Abdel Salam
Mostafa Solh
Abdel Khalik Mostafa Ali
Hussain Moftah Abdel Salam Sniny
Kwaila Omar Kwaila Hamad
Ibrahim Eissa Salman
Hamdy Abdel Aziz Salem
Sherifa Maher
Diaa Galal
| Overall objective          | A) Increase sustainable agricultural production by managing water resources more effectively and adopting Good Agricultural practices  
B) Improve rural livelihoods by promoting income generating activities (agricultural/non-agricultural) and making best use of local resources |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Specific objectives       | A1) To Adopt GAPs to improve quality and quantity of main crops (olive, figs, date)  
B1) to enhance rural communities of farmers/fisherman and community based associations and their production  
B2) To support the livestock of rural communities |
| Needs and constraints     | • Low and irregular rainfall and scarcity of water resources.  
• Deteriorated rangelands  
• High deeds coasts.  
• Low production of Barki sheep and goats  
• Inbreeding within Barki sheep flocks.  
• Absence and weak marketing network.  
• Weak veterinary services.  
• Weak breeders’ organizations  
• Lack of opportunities for income generating for women in animal products. |
| Proposed ACTION: adoption of GAPs | • Genetic improvement of Barki sheep through selection of rams and redistribution between breeders at different locations.  
• Improving Barki goats through crossing with Damascus bucks from Cyprus.  
• Provide veterinary services (Vaccination and treatments against internal and external parasites).  
• Propagation of drought tolerant barley varieties and inter cropping endangered native range plants for rangeland conservation.  
• Better utilization of local feed resources and enriching its nutritional values.  
• Promotion to export the Barki sheep and goats to Arabic countries.  
• Promote Bedouins gender activities from animal products (wool and dairy products).  
• Support and capacity building to the Associations concerned with livestock development. |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Final beneficiary and target group</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>• <em>Small and medium size of breeders to improve their resilience to cope with drought.</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• <em>Groups of breeders in the western part of Martrouh (the project target area)</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ANNEX IV – MEDIA COVERAGE

1- Press release by the European Union (in English)

European Union

European Union promotes Good Agricultural Practices in Egypt
1st of November 2015

Matrouh- To promote Good Agricultural Practices (GAP) in Egypt, European and Egyptian partners will hold a workshop on “Good Agricultural Practices in Dry-Land Areas” on 2-3 of November 2015 in the governorate of Marsa Matrouh in Egypt. The workshop is organized within the framework of the European Joint Rural Development Programme (EU-JRDP), under the European Neighbourhood Programme for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD). The European Union (EU) has allocated EUR 21,895,000 for this project that will be implemented by the Italian Development Cooperation in three Egyptian governorates: Matrouh, Fayoum and Minia.

In Matrouh, this European initiative aims at increasing the sustainable agricultural production through the adoption of GAPs. In addition, it also aims at boosting the quality and quantity of the main crops and of the livestock sector in the areas between Foka and Saloom. The approach will facilitate early community involvement in a participatory manner, which will promote integration and cooperation with other projects funded by the EU and the Italian Development Cooperation. This will further promote ‘mutual awareness’ of the cooperation activities of the EU-JRDP.

This workshop is held under the auspices of the Egyptian Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and of the Governorate of Marsa Matrouh. It is organised by the Programme Management Unit (PMU) of the EU-JRDP and implemented by the Italian Development Cooperation. The participants will discuss Geographical Indications (GIs), crop management under dry land conditions, particularly olives, figs and dates, as well as GAPs for livestock under drylands conditions.

For more information, please contact:
European Union:
Project Manager: Stephane David Stephane.David@eeas.europa.eu
EU Press Officer: RashaSerry Rasha.SERRY@eeas.europa.eu
Tel: +202 2461 9800 Mob: (+201220) 700 705
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EU-JOINT RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME
Programme Management Unit
1081 Corinco el-Nile, Garden city, Cairo, Egypt
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بيان صحفي

الاتحاد الأوروبي يعزز الممارسات الزراعية الجيدة في مصر

1 نوفمبر 2015

مرسى مطروح – سيتعهد شركاء أوروبيين ومصريين برعاية مندوب الاتحاد الأوروبي المشارك لبرنامج (EU-JRDP) الزراعية والريفية في مصر، وصولاً إلى برنامج (ENPARD). وقد تبلغ مساهمات الاتحاد الأوروبي من خلال برنامج (EU-JRDP) الزراعية والريفية 885,000 مليون ديونر، وبرنامج (ENPARD) الزراعية والريفية 21 مليون ديونر. ينتمي هذا المشروع إلى بروتوكولات التعاون الإقليمي لمجلس التعاون الإقليمي لدول الأطلسي، وهو يهدف إلى تحسين التعاون الإقليمي في ثلاثة محافظات في مصر: مرسى مطروح، الفيوم والمنيا.

تهدف هذه المبادرة الأوروبية إلى تحقيق التنمية المستدامة للمناطق الزراعية من خلال إتباع الممارسات الزراعية الجيدة. كما تهدف إلى زيادة وتحسين نوعية الممارسات الزراعية الرئيسية والكروية الحيوانية في الأراضي المائية، وهي ساهمت في التوجه نحو الإنتاج المالي ليعمل في السياق، ويسهم في الابتكار في المناطق الجغرافية والتنمية الإقليمية، مما سيوفر من منشآت النمو بفضل برنامج الاتحاد الأوروبي المحترف (EU-JRDP) للتنمية الزراعية.

ستعمد المبادرة تحت رعاية وزارة الزراعة واستصلاح الأراضي، والمحافظة على ممارسات مصرية مطرورة، وتنميتها وثيقة إبرام الاتفاقية بين الاتحاد الأوروبي للمشارك لبرنامج (EU-JRDP). وتمتع RN约谈 المنظمة بتعاون المشاركين في برنامج التعاون الإقليمي. سوف ينبع المشاركون من مؤسسات الريفي (GIs) وإدارة المحاصيل الزراعية والكروية الحيوانية في الأراضي المائية، وخاصة الريفيين، والزائرين، والثروة الحيوانية في الأراضي المائية، وخاصة المحاصيل الزراعية والثروة الحيوانية.

للإطلاع على المزيد من المعلومات، يرجى التواصل مع:

Stephane David@eeas.europa.eu
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الاتصالات العامة: راشا سيري

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برنامج الاتحاد الأوروبي المشترك للتنمية الزراعية

الاتحاد الأوروبي للمشروع الزراعي

الاتصالات العامة: 01081982580

العاجل: 01081982580

www.eeas.eu/eeas/delegations/egypt

المعلومات: 2792202772

### Press Coverage – With Links

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Headline (Translation from Arabic)</th>
<th>Newspaper Name- Nature</th>
<th>Link address:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>22 Million Euros from the European Union to Develop the Egyptian Rural Areas</td>
<td>(El Mal) is a newspaper specialized with the world of money and economy</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1X5ZFvB">http://bit.ly/1X5ZFvB</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>In Photos, an Italian Workshop on Good Agricultural Practices in Dry-land Areas in Matrouh</td>
<td>(YoumSabee or Day 7 Youm7) is an Egyptian newspaper with wide coverage of different topics.</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1NzjX6y">http://bit.ly/1NzjX6y</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>The European Union offers support for Rural Development with Approx. EGP 200 Million</td>
<td>(Alam El Zeraa, or World of Agriculture) is an Egyptian Network for specialized news on agriculture</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1PHJa4M">http://bit.ly/1PHJa4M</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>The European Union Supports Good Agricultural Practices in Egypt with Euros 22 Million</td>
<td>(MISR El youm or Egypt Today) is an online news source</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1LhKNy5">http://bit.ly/1LhKNy5</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>In Photos, an Italian Workshop on Good Agricultural Practices in Dry-land Areas in Matrouh</td>
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<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1NzjX6y">http://bit.ly/1NzjX6y</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>On GAPs in Dry-land Areas MarsaMatrouh hosts a workshop by &quot;the European Union for Rural Development&quot; (Shorouk) is an Egyptian daily newspaper</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1QC0VT3">http://bit.ly/1QC0VT3</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>MALR holds a workshop for supporting Rural Development in 3 Governorates (Khabry) is a local general news website</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1X25RzE">http://bit.ly/1X25RzE</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>Egypt hosts a European Workshop for Rural Development (Green Line) is an environmental network and group based in Kuwait</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1NWdoze">http://bit.ly/1NWdoze</a></td>
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<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Under the European Union Rural Development Efforts, Good Agricultural Practices are sought in Egypt (Al watani) is a weekly newspaper; online site is also available in English &amp; French.</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1MR5C4K">http://bit.ly/1MR5C4K</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>In pics, a Workshop in Matrouh to support the rural development in 3 Governorates (Vito) is an Arabic electronic news website.</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1P0w2rg">http://bit.ly/1P0w2rg</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>We publish the recommendations of the Workshop in Matrouh to support rural development in 3 Governorates RSS Reader Site Egypt News</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1N5LuQN">http://bit.ly/1N5LuQN</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Implementing a Project for development of agricultural production in 3 Governorates with the cost of Euros 22 Million. (El Tahrir) is an Egyptian newspaper</td>
<td><a href="http://bit.ly/1ICnD0A">http://bit.ly/1ICnD0A</a></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
16 In photos, MALR holds a workshop to support the rural development in 3 governorates

(Sada El Balad) is an electronic and TV channels group

http://bit.ly/1NJV3RD

17 MALR holds a Workshop to support Rural Development in 3 Governorates

(Masr El Arabia) is a website on local News

http://bit.ly/1NJVkUx

18 In photos, the European Union pumps Euro 22 million for rural development starting with Matrouh

(Masr El Arabia) is a website on local News

http://bit.ly/1I4uBWb

4- Other Media Coverage

On line article on La Repubblica.it - (in Italian)
“L’Italia porta in Egitto l’indicazione geografica un progetto di sviluppo per i beduini.”
Read full article on: http://bit.ly/1MMsp60

Radio Podcaston Rai Radio 3 - (in Italian)

Video by the Egyptian Agriculture Channel –Duration 2 minutes (in Arabic)
See full video on: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dp22Ubuypm4

On-line news on the Italian Embassy in Cairo Website (in Italian)
Read full article on: http://www.ambilcairo.esteri.it/Ambasciata_IlCairo/Archivio_News/EUJointRural.htm
ANNEX V – PICTURES GALLERY

Figure 1 - Director of UTL as Co-financer and implementing of EU-JRDP

Figure 2 - Plenary session with Director of UTL, EU-JRDP Team Leader and other networking Projects and Locals.

Figure 3 - Presenting recommendations of WGs in the concluding session

Figure 4 - Locals participation in WG proceedings

Figure 5 - Dr. Dina El Khishin - MALR Lead Partner presenting the Workshop Recommendations developed by the 3 WGs

Figure 6 - Listening input from a local farmer during WG discussion