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**Consultancy Report
Farmer-to-Farmer Implementation Plan: 1993 - 1996**

**Egypt: Farmer-to-Farmer Program
263-0225-G-00-4021-00**

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**FARMER TO FARMER PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN
1993 –1996**



Making a World of Difference

**FARMER TO FARMER PROGRAM
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN**

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FARMER TO FARMER PROGRAM

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

I. PROBLEM

Egyptian farmers do not have access to the tools they need to function effectively in the economic environment that is growing up around them as a result of the Government's policy of privatization. They lack access to tested practical cultural and management practices and information resources that will enable them to improve their income. They are unprepared to deal effectively with issues of quality assurance and marketing which are vital as the market becomes more competitive.

II. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the Farmer-to-Farmer program are to:

- A. Provide Egyptian farmers with new and improved farm system production and on-farm post-harvest handling technologies;
- B. Encourage greater free enterprise in the production and marketing of cash crops (mainly fruits and vegetables);
- C. Provide expertise aimed at attaining suitable quality standards for accessing expanding markets; and
- D. Instill a system of information sharing and improved access to resources, including those available through Egyptian agricultural research.

III. RELATIONSHIP TO COUNTRY STRATEGY

- A. *The state-run economy has...taken its toll on agriculture...Inappropriate pricing and marketing policies and a large public sector role in the production and supply of agricultural inputs, are the main causes of poor performance...Policy reform alone will not succeed in stimulating higher agricultural production and productivity without a reliable flow of modern technology.¹*

¹USAID Country Program Strategy, FY 1992-1996, USAID/Egypt, May 1992.



- Under FtF, Egyptian farmers and extension agents work directly with US farmers and agricultural experts through a proven people-to-people methodology operating entirely within the private sector. In the process, Egyptian agriculturalists not only gain access to improved technologies but also gain direct experience with how the private agricultural sector operates, both in Egypt through volunteer visits and seminars, and in the United States through participant visits.
 - By talking directly with US experts in Egypt and, for US training participants, by observing the operation of the entire food system as it applies to that agriculturalist's commodity in the United States, Egyptian agriculturalists can establish personal relationships leading to current and future linkages with information resources and access to technologies.
 - **Emphasis on the new lands** concentrates effort where privatization is already being encouraged by the government and has an enhanced possibility of success.
- B. *Technological constraints affect the productivity of traditional farming methods, as well as post-harvest practices. Farming is still characterized by a relatively low level of production technology and inefficient on-farm water management. Outdated and inefficient processing technology causes post-harvest losses of up to 20 percent.²*
- FtF will introduce new techniques and practices in production and on-farm post-harvesting, focusing on crops and areas where impacts will be greatest.
 - FtF will directly facilitate relationships with US farmers, agricultural experts, and agricultural organizations to mutual benefit in sharing technologies and information resources.
- C. *..the agricultural research system is relatively isolated from outreach and extension mechanisms. Hence, technologies developed have little chance of*

²Ibid.

*reaching farmers.*³

- FtF will encourage linkages leading to application of research already performed, both by including Egyptian extension agents in volunteer field visits and in participant training, and by providing relevant information about research results that apply to particular field problems.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF ACTIVITY

A. Overview

Using a proven people to people methodology, Farmer to Farmer aims to provide 600 selected farmers new and improved farm systems, production strategies and management skills. Technology and information transfer will occur primarily through approximately 1200 on-farm visits and 120 training sessions per year by US volunteer agriculturalists recruited by VOCA (40/year), and by participant training visits to the US for 40 Egyptian agriculturalists/year. Egyptian farmers selected for on-farm visits and participant training will be supported in technology advancement activities to transfer program benefits to a total of 12,000 farmers.

B. Inputs

To accomplish the objectives listed above, FtF staff and the MOA will mobilize the following inputs:

1. FtF staff (9 in Cairo, plus part-time services of the central support staff, 11 in Ismailia, and 11 in Alexandria) and assets
2. FtF staff in the ACDI and VOCA Washington offices
3. US agricultural volunteers, approximately 40/year in Egypt and as hosts for participants in the US
4. Information from and participation of regional agricultural research centers (ARCs)
5. Senior officials in the Egyptian MOA and local MOA staff in targeted governorates, including NARP and the ARC's, and totaling approximately 250 people
6. Local consultants for MIS development and conducting training-of-trainer programs
7. Local consultants and resources for educational

³Ibid.



- video production
8. Participation of university staff (professors, deans, vice deans) in training sessions, briefings and debriefings of volunteers, and other activities as appropriate, estimated at approximately 60 individuals.

C. Program Components

Since volunteer recruitment, field visits, participant training, technology advancement, and follow-up are activities ongoing throughout the life of the program, critical path indicators are not useful in describing interrelationships among these activities. A timeline is presented in Appendix A, which shows the overlapping nature of the program components.

1. Start-up

Start-up involves: a) completion of implementation plan; b) completion of annual workplan; c) hiring of staff; d) establishment of a new office in Ismailia; e) procurement of equipment and vehicles; f) development of a management information system for program management, monitoring, and evaluation; g) selection of the Participant Selection and MOA Linkages Committees; and h) selection of core group farmers and gathering of baseline data about these farmers and their farms.

2. Commodity and Region Selection

ACDI completed a preliminary selection of commodities and regions during proposal preparation by determining -- through interviews with farmers and governmental representatives -- which crops and regions were most likely to provide maximum impact toward achieving the stated objectives.

a. Commodity Selection

FtF plans to focus on the following commodities for the development of volunteer assignments, the selection of participants, and the implementation of the technology advancement component:



Horticulture

Fruits: citrus, grapes, apples,
peaches, mangos
Vegetables: tomatoes, potatoes,
cucurbits, peppers

Livestock

beef/buffalo
dairy cattle
sheep
chicken
fresh and salt water fish
bees

ACDI developed this list by analyzing MOA production statistics for each region (presented in Appendix B) to identify which specific commodities should be targeted and where. Based on feddans planted, ACDI chose the five most commonly produced fruits and the four most commonly produced vegetables.

Livestock categories to be targeted were selected as follows: beef/buffalo rank as the 12th most important commodity in Egypt, measured by farm gate value; dairy was selected because so many farmers have at least one dairy animal on their farms, and because of GOE interest in increasing dairy production; sheep will be targeted in Matrouh, where 750,000 head/year are exported to Libya and Saudi Arabia; and chickens were selected because they have a high conversion rate of feed to meat, and are also commonly found on Egyptian farms.

Aquaculture was chosen because of the high conversion rate of feed to meat, the expanding market demand for fish, and the possibility of introducing aquaculture as a second activity, complementing more traditional agricultural production.

And finally, beekeeping will be targeted by FtF because it ranks as the 20th most important agricultural commodity in terms of farm gate value, and because it yields an important "public good" due to its impact on pollination.



Having made this commodity selection as detailed, however, if the demand arises and resources permit, the program may provide technology transfer opportunities in other commodities.

b. Region selection

12 governorates, or 40% of Egypt's 26 governorates, were selected, representing those most significant to agriculture and targeting the "New Lands". (The asterisks indicate governorates that will be visited on a limited basis only.)

Alexandria	Ismailia	Giza
Beheira	Sharkeya	Fayoum
Matrouh*	North Sinai*	Beni Suef
Gharbia	Kalioubia	Minya*

Appendix C contains a map illustrating the location of these governorates, Appendix D presents a list of the districts to be targeted within each governorate, and Appendix E contains a list of the commodities that will be the main focus for each governorate.

c. Assignment of Field Assistants

Each of the 12 FtF Field Assistants is responsible for specific commodities and geographic regions targeted by the program. With this commodity and regional framework as a context, the Field Assistants play a key role in the selection of farmers who will participate in FtF; the identification of problems to be addressed by the program; and the facilitation and monitoring of volunteer assignments, participant training, and technology advancement activities.

3. Farmer Selection

a. Core Group

FtF staff will select 600 core group farmers

through recommendations from the MOA and volunteers, requests from the farmers themselves, and program publicity efforts by the FtF staff. Criteria for selection are presented in Appendix F.

b. Non-Core Group

Each core group farmer will be charged with identifying 20 farming neighbors or colleagues who can benefit from new information and techniques imported through FtF. FtF field staff will assist in this process, if necessary.

4. Problem Identification

FtF Field Assistants, focusing on their assigned commodities and regions, will be responsible for contacting existing and potential core group farmers to identify their needs in the given commodity. Based on these discussions, past FtF experience, and recommendations from the MOA (including NARP), USAID, universities, and previous volunteers, scopes of work are developed for volunteers, participant training programs are planned, and technology advancement efforts are guided. This is an iterative process, given that Field Assistants are also charged with regular follow-up of core group farmers, yielding additional issues that can be addressed by subsequent FtF training and technical assistance efforts.

5. Volunteer Technical Assistance

a. Recruitment

VOCA will recruit volunteers through personal contact, conferences, regional and local cooperative organizations, and advertising. From a general pool of volunteers, VOCA will select appropriate volunteers in response to requests from FtF Egypt by commodity, technology, or methodology.

b. Orientation

VOCA and ACDI staffs will orient volunteers



in the US before departure and after arrival in Egypt. Topics include:

- General orientation to Egypt and FtF
- Scheduling, housing, arrangements
- Objectives of the program
- Specific objectives of the visit
- Background and profile of farms and farmers to be visited
- Impact indicators
- Reporting requirements

The orientation also includes meetings with relevant MOA officials (including NARP and ARC's), based on recommendations from the MOA Linkages Committee, and with USAID and university staff as requested.

c. Program

FtF staff in Cairo, with input from staff in the Alexandria, Ismailia and Cairo field offices, will schedule volunteers in response to needs of farmers, availability of Field Assistants with commodity expertise, coverage of core farmers, and other considerations.

Accompanied by an FtF Field Assistant who acts as an interpreter and resource person, each volunteer will work for an average of four weeks in Egypt, which will usually be divided among the three field offices. Volunteers will provide technical assistance by conducting half-day visits to core group farmers' farms. These visits, averaging two per day or 30 per assignment, will provide an opportunity for the volunteer to conduct in-depth discussions and demonstrations that respond to the needs of the core group farmer and the non-core group farmers in attendance.

The volunteer's assignment will also include the presentation of three to four training sessions which are arranged and translated by the Field Assistant assigned to the volunteer. Core and non-core group farmers, extension agents, and (depending on the topic) university and ARC staff comprise the audience for these sessions.



d. Reports

Volunteers will write up a brief report following each farm visit. The report will focus primarily on recommendations for the farmer to implement, serving as a useful tool for follow-up by FtF Field Assistants or by subsequent volunteers. A copy of the report, translated by the Field Assistant, will be provided to the farmer, and the original will be kept in the field office files.

Prior to their departure from Egypt, volunteers will be requested to submit their final report, including technologies recommended and their potential economic value, new information sources, data on improvements occurring, suggestions for future interventions, research leads, and environmental impact. These topics will also be addressed during the volunteer's debriefings with ACDI and VOCA staff.

6. Participant Training

a. Selection Process

Each year an average of 40 participants--96 farmers and 24 agricultural extension agents or ARC staff over the life of project--will be selected for US participant training.

Participants are selected by the Participant Selection Committee, which is appointed by ACDI's MOA Liaison and chaired by the Program Director. Committee members represent the MOA Departments of Foreign Affairs, Extension, and Administration, as well as research centers and local governorates. Selection criteria include experience with FtF, commodity, educational level, potential for applying improvements learned, previous experience and US travel, commitment to technology advancement activities upon return, and regional distribution. A complete list of criteria is presented in Appendix G.



b. Program Content

FtF training staff in ACIDI's Washington office will develop programs for US training in response to needs identified by FtF Egypt on the basis of commodity coverage and stated technology and information needs. These programs will include farm visits, visits to US governmental entities and cooperative associations, and introduction to agribusiness as private enterprise and aspects of the entire food system--resources, information, and vertical integration.

Each participant training program will average four weeks. A Field Assistant will accompany each group that travels to the US, interpreting for all training sessions and visits, taking responsibility for logistics, and assisting with cultural orientation.

c. Reports

Upon returning to Egypt, each participant will write a report for submission to FtF and the MOA. The report will focus on new techniques learned, plans for making changes resulting from the training, and recommendations for future training programs. These themes will also be addressed during the debriefing that will be conducted by FtF and MOA staff upon the return of each participant training group.

FtF staff in ACIDI's Washington office will also prepare an internal evaluation of each training program.

7. Technology Advancement

a. Training of Trainers

Using outside consultants, with input from the FtF staff, training programs will be conducted to increase the ability of core group farmers to advance the specific imported technologies they have adopted to their immediate surrounding community. ACIDI anticipates that approximately 300 core group

farmers over the life of project will participate in the training program. FtF Field Assistants will also participate in this training.

b. Training Sessions

FtF will schedule and facilitate an average of 300 training sessions per year. These meetings will be led by volunteers, by FtF Field Assistants, by collaborating university and research center staff, by returned participants, and by core group farmers. The format may include lectures, field demonstrations, videos, and written information.

c. Resource Materials

An average of four video training films per year will be produced in response to needs identified during farm visits. The videos will cover 12 of the commodities to be targeted by the FtF program, with information on all production practices, from soil preparation to harvesting in the case of horticultural commodities, and with information on all stages of development for livestock. This information will be collected from volunteers' reports, MOA publications, FtF library resources, and from special studies contracted by FtF as necessary. The videos will be used in FtF training sessions, and will be provided to ARC's, extension agents, other local MOA staff, and universities.

The FtF staff will also make arrangements for the translation, printing and distribution of brochures and leaflets that are particularly relevant to the program's technology transfer aims. These might include printed materials donated by the volunteers, MOA/NARP training packages, results from special FtF studies, or FtF fact sheets and newsletters.



d. Linkages

i. within Egypt

FtF will encourage linkages between FtF beneficiaries and MOA organizations, private projects, universities, research organizations, and NGO programs. This will be achieved through the briefings and debriefings included in volunteers' schedules, through collaboration with universities on the presentation of training sessions, and through FtF Field Assistants' knowledge and contacts.

ii. international

Volunteer assignments yield numerous opportunities for ongoing contact between the volunteers (and through them, US cooperatives and universities) and Egyptian institutions and individuals. Similarly, participant training programs enable Egyptian farmers to establish direct and continuing links with US institutions and individuals. FtF will make every effort to facilitate and encourage these linkages.

e. Associations

FtF will facilitate the establishment of democratic, farmer owned associations. FtF will explore the feasibility of providing technical assistance in the formation and management of such associations, which could play a key role in institutionalizing the exchange of agricultural information and technologies in the private sector.

8. Follow-Up

FtF staff and volunteers will follow-up with core group farmers who have been visited or attended a training session to check if recommendations have been adopted. If not, they will attempt to discover the reasons, possibly identifying a new need for volunteer technical assistance. If one



or more technologies have been implemented, they will attempt to assess the impact of those technologies, using the indicators described in Section VI.A.

The Field Assistants' follow-up visits with core group farmers will also be related to the technology advancement component. The Field Assistant will assess the farmers' success in reaching neighboring farmers, and offer suggestions for expanding technology advancement efforts if necessary. These visits will also provide an opportunity to give core group farmers information on upcoming training sessions and selected resource materials.

Finally, Field Assistants will conduct random follow-up visits to non-core group farmers to assess whether they have correctly understood technologies and information presented to them by core group farmers and in training sessions they may have attended. These visits will enable the FtF staff to extrapolate the impact of the program on the 12,000 non-core group farmers.

V. BENEFICIARIES

Expected direct beneficiaries are 600 core group farmers from selected governorates and 12,000 farmers that they will be supported to reach.

VI. MONITORING

A. Impact Indicators

The primary deliverables required under the Farmer to Farmer Program grant agreement are:

- number of adopted technologies, gained from volunteers, from US training, from FtF Field Assistants, and from core group farmers; and
- number of farmers adopting those technologies.

In addition, every effort will be made to track the following related impact indicators:



- **Increased yield of targeted commodities**
This could result from improvement of quality assurance; decreased losses from post-harvest handling; improved irrigation, fertilization and pesticide practices; etc.
- **More effective use of inputs**
This could result from modified application schedules recommended by volunteers, modification of buying practices, management practices, or recommended changes in inputs.
- **Increased use of information resources, including market information and research information**
- **Increased investment**
This is an indirect result of increased market share, increased income, or improved quality control that can be measured indirectly--such as more livestock purchased, new greenhouses built, etc.
- **Environmental impact improvements**
This will result from decreased use of pesticides and chemical fertilizers; and improved management of water resources.
- **Improved cultural understanding**
FtF will note instances where understanding between Egyptians and Americans appears to have been enhanced as a result of the program.

For those indicators that are based on financial information, data collection will focus on factors that enable indirect assessments of economic impact. Like their fellows worldwide, Egyptian farmers are reluctant to share facts and figures on income and costs. FtF staff will be trained to extrapolate economic indicators from data that farmers are willing to share such as comparative yields, number of feddans planted, varieties planted, market conditions, etc.

B. Measurement Methodology

1. Data Collection

Technologies recommended for adoption will be found in volunteer reports, in participant training evaluations, and in summaries of training sessions. The FtF staff is developing an extensive management information system that will automate the data analysis from these and other sources. The system will yield reports on the impact indicators above, as well as activities by commodity, by region, by farm-size, by volunteer visit,



or any of a number of other factors.

Volunteers and FtF Field Assistants will be responsible for data collection. As indicated above, each Field Assistant will specialize in two or three particular commodities and will be responsible for monitoring an average of 50 core group farmers. Field Assistants will also be responsible for data entry.

For core group farmers, Field Assistants and volunteers will gather baseline data during the initial farm visits. Problems and recommendations related to particular farmers and commodities will be tracked through the MIS. After the baseline data is gathered, Field Assistants and volunteers will inquire about changes resulting from specific FtF recommendations, using a questionnaire designed for efficient data entry into the MIS.

For the 12,000 non-core group farmers, only statistical sampling of technologies adopted will be possible. These farmers will benefit primarily from training sessions by visiting volunteers, FtF videos, and visits and informal discussions with core group farmers.

2. The Management Information System (MIS)

The MIS will include:

a. Baseline data on farms and farmers

Baseline data on farm size, ownership, commodities, management practices, yield, input scheduling and costs, and marketing will be gathered for each of the 600 targeted core farms. This data will be gathered as the farms are added to the FtF group, that is, over the period of the project. To facilitate participant selection, data relevant for PIO/P preparation will be collected at the same time.

b. Changes occurring over the life of project

Changes will be recorded as they are noted in subsequent visits; however, the history of the original baseline situation will be preserved. Once the original information is entered, a profile will be printed out for each visit and only changes will be indicated.



c. Farm visits

Farm visit information will link farms and farmers with volunteers, Field Assistants, and extension agents. In this way, coverage by commodity and governorate can be monitored, and scheduling can be facilitated.

Possible reports will include:

- number of volunteer visits to core group farmers
- number of FtF staff visits to core group farmers
- number of core group farmer visits to other FtF beneficiary farmers

d. Training sessions

When an FtF training session is presented, information about the location, date, topic, and recommendations presented in the session will be recorded.

Possible reports will include:

- number of sessions conducted by volunteers and number of farmers attending
- number of sessions conducted by core group farmers and number attending
- number of farmers receiving specific recommendations at a training session

e. US participant training

Information required for participant trainee selection will automatically be included in the baseline survey of core group farmers and entered into the MIS. In addition, the database will include details on those farmers who have participated in US training (during the current FtF program or previous FtF programs) and will focus on technologies adopted as a result of the training, as well as the information required for the quarterly training reports required by USAID.



C. Internal Evaluation

At the end of Year 1, ACDI plans to hire one or more short-term local consultants to conduct an internal evaluation aimed at assessing the accuracy of data collection, analyzing the impact of the program to date, and identifying areas where modification of the implementation strategy may be needed.



Appendix A

FARMER TO FARMER PROGRAM TIME TABLE

INPUTS/ACTIVITIES	MONTH	3	6	12	18	24	30	36
START UP								
1. Implementation Plan Completed			x					
2. Annual Workplan Completed			x					
3. New Staff Hired			x					
4. Commodity and Region Selection		x						
5. New Office Established			x					
6. Equipment Purchased		x	x					
7. Vehicles Procured				x				
8. MIS Developed and Implemented	
9. Participant Selection Committee Appointed			x					
10. Linkage Committee Appointed			x					
11. Core Group Farmers Selected	
12. Non Core Group Farmers Selected	
US VOLUNTEER TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE								
1. Recruitment	
2. Orientation	
3. Farm Visits and Training Sessions	
4. Reports	
PARTICIPANT TRAINING								
1. Selection of Trainees	
2. Program in the USA	
3. Reports	
TECHNOLOGY ADVANCEMENT								
1. Training of Trainees	
2. Training Sessions	
3. Resource Materials	
4. Linkages	
5. Associations	
FOLLOW UP								
1. Field Assistant Farm Visits	
MONITORING AND EVALUATION								
1. Data Collection And Entry	
2. Quarterly Progress and Financial Reports		x	x	x	x	x	x	x
3. Annual Reports				x		x		
4. Internal Evaluation				x		x		
5. External Evaluation							x	
6. Final Report								x

**APPENDIX B
PRODUCTION STATISTICS
(MOA, 1991)**

FRUITS:

* Total area of fruits: 683,053 feddans

* Top five fruits planted (by production):

* Citrus	49.97%
* Grapes	14.53%
* Apple	5.20%
* Peaches	3.99%
* Mango	3.50%

** Bananas constitute 8.55% of the total production in Egypt, but U.S volunteers are not available to address this commodity because bananas are not grown widely in the U.S.

* Distribution of fruits targeted by FtF:

* West Nubaria	27.86%
* Sharkia	10.11%
* North Sinai	8.99%
* Beheira	8.47%
* Kalioubia	5.64%
* Ismailia	4.63%

VEGETABLES:

* Total Area of Vegetables: 1,135,952 feddans

* Top five vegetables:

* Tomato	31.96%
* Potato	17.64%
* Melon	10.00%
* Cucumber	3.82%
* Pepper	3.21%

* Vegetable distribution:

* Beheira	17.88%
* Giza	10.53%
* Alexandria	7.60%
* Sharkia	7.08%
* Beni Suef	4.85%

BEEKEEPING:

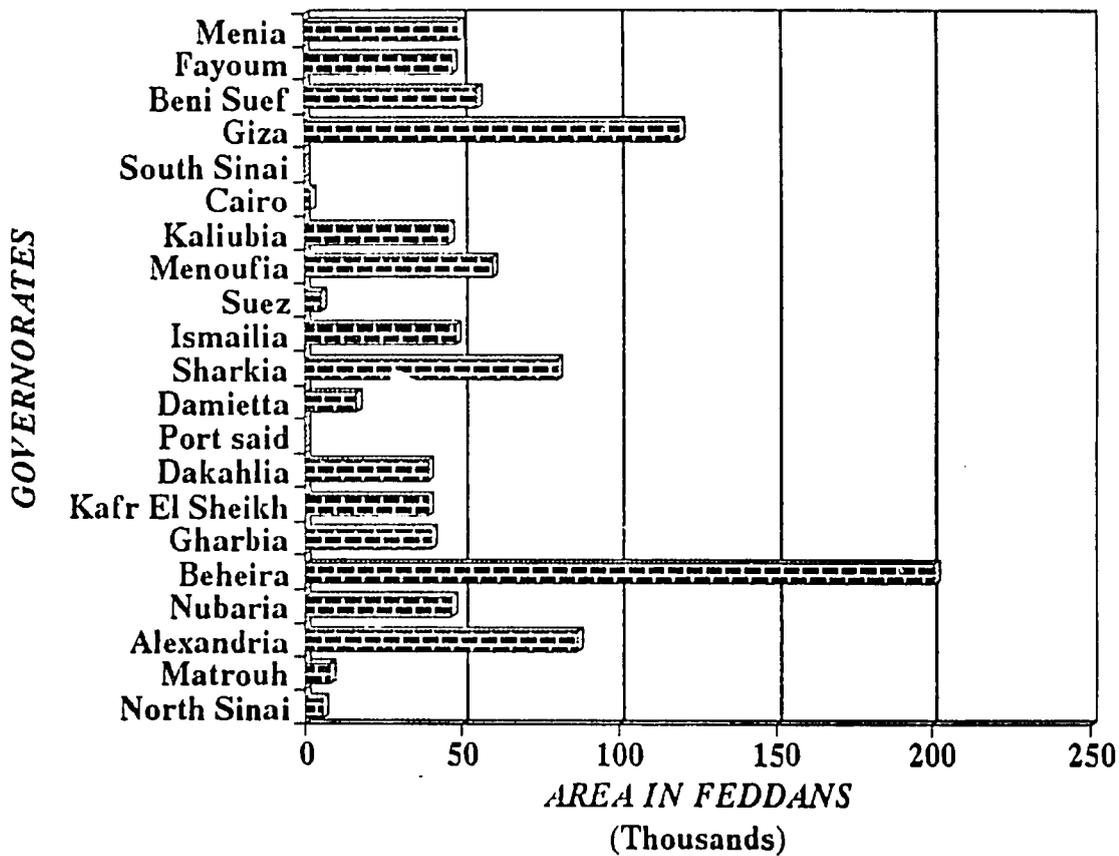
* Total Honey Production: 8325 Tons

* Distribution:

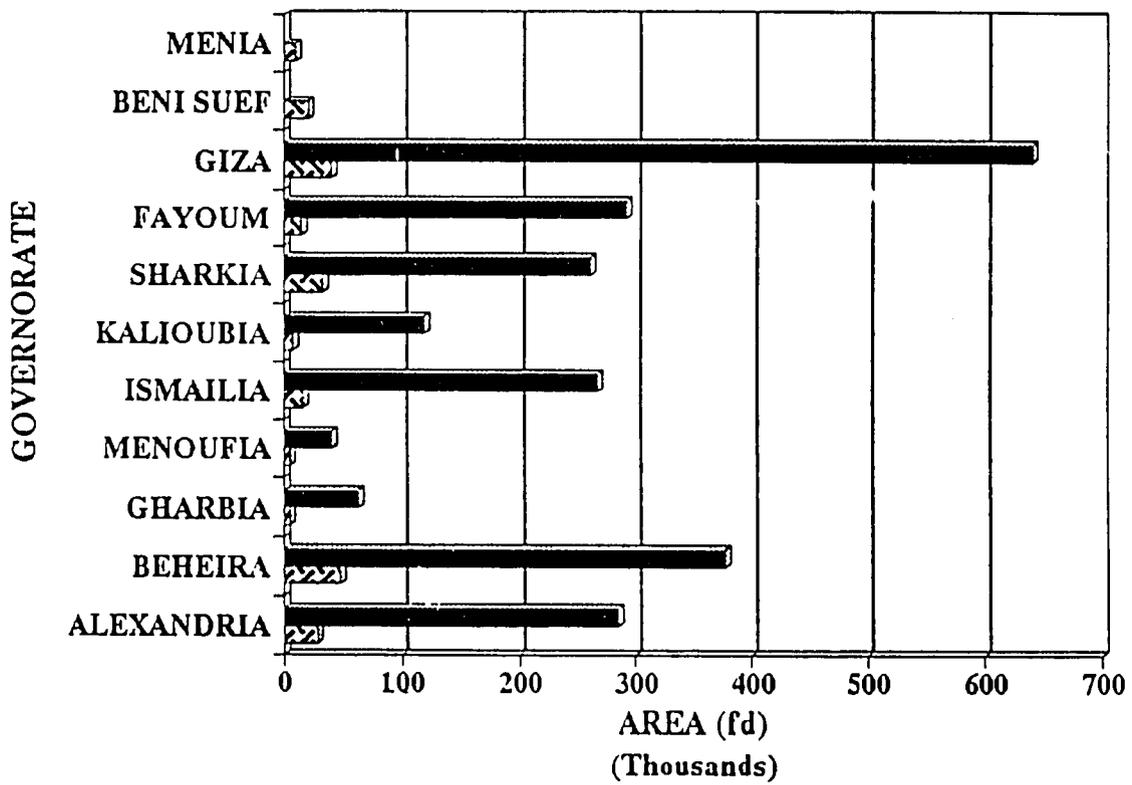
* Menia	22.61%
* Beheira	9.62%
* Sharkia	7.80%



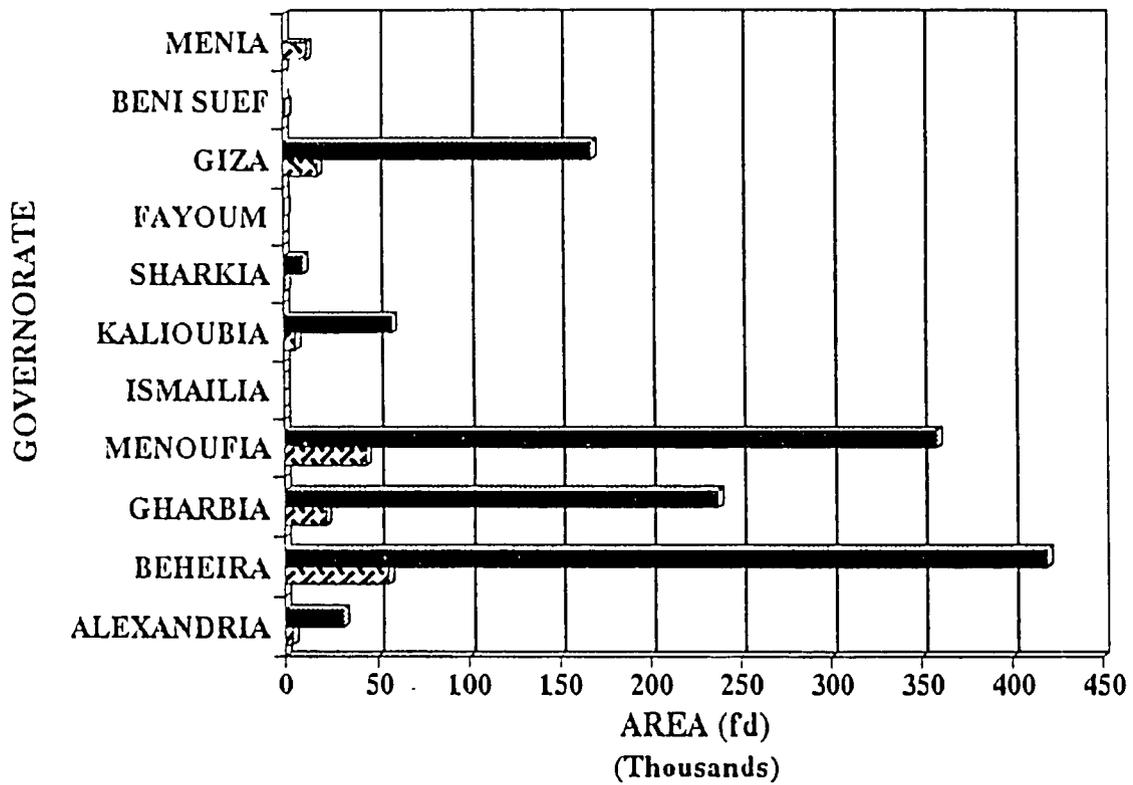
VEGETABLES - 1992



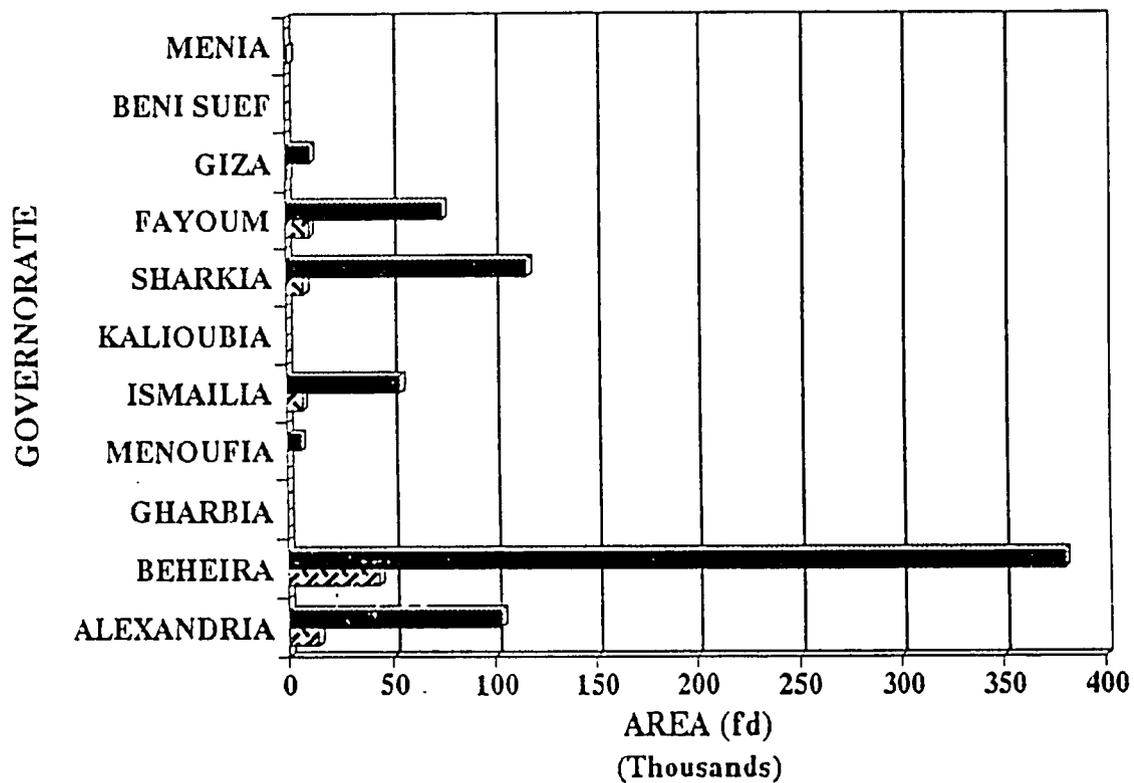
DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETABLES IN EGYPT TOMATOES



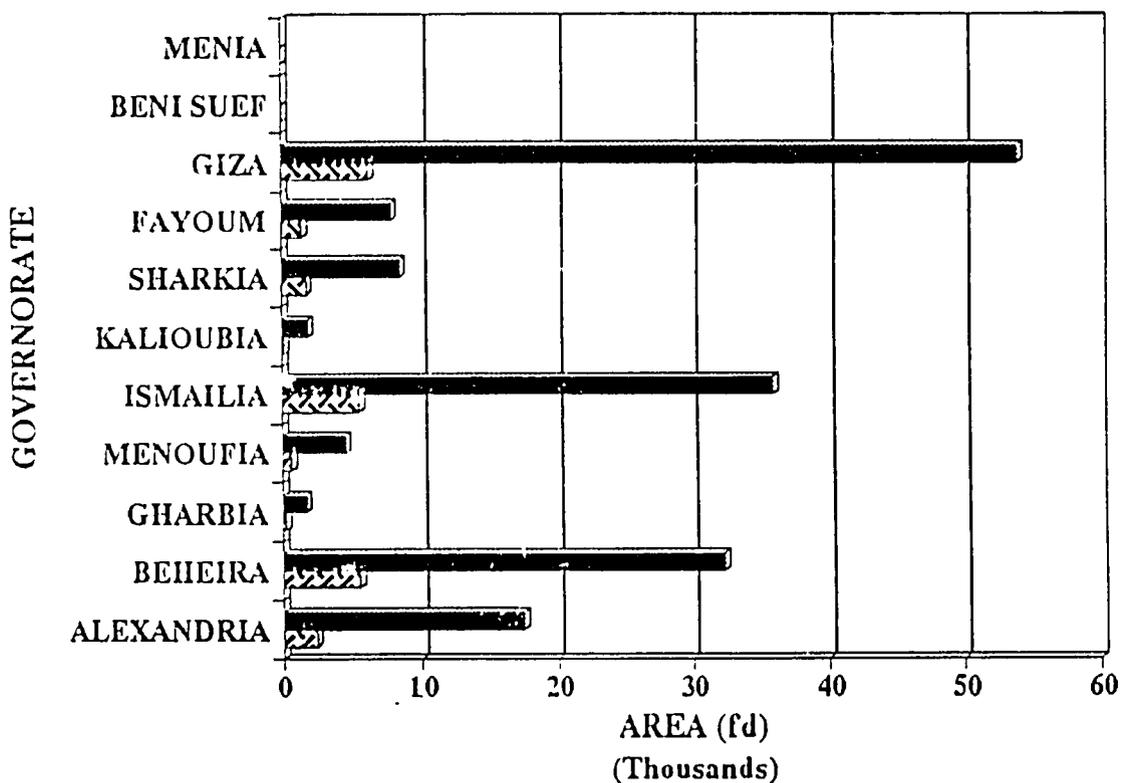
DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETABLES IN EGYPT POTATOES



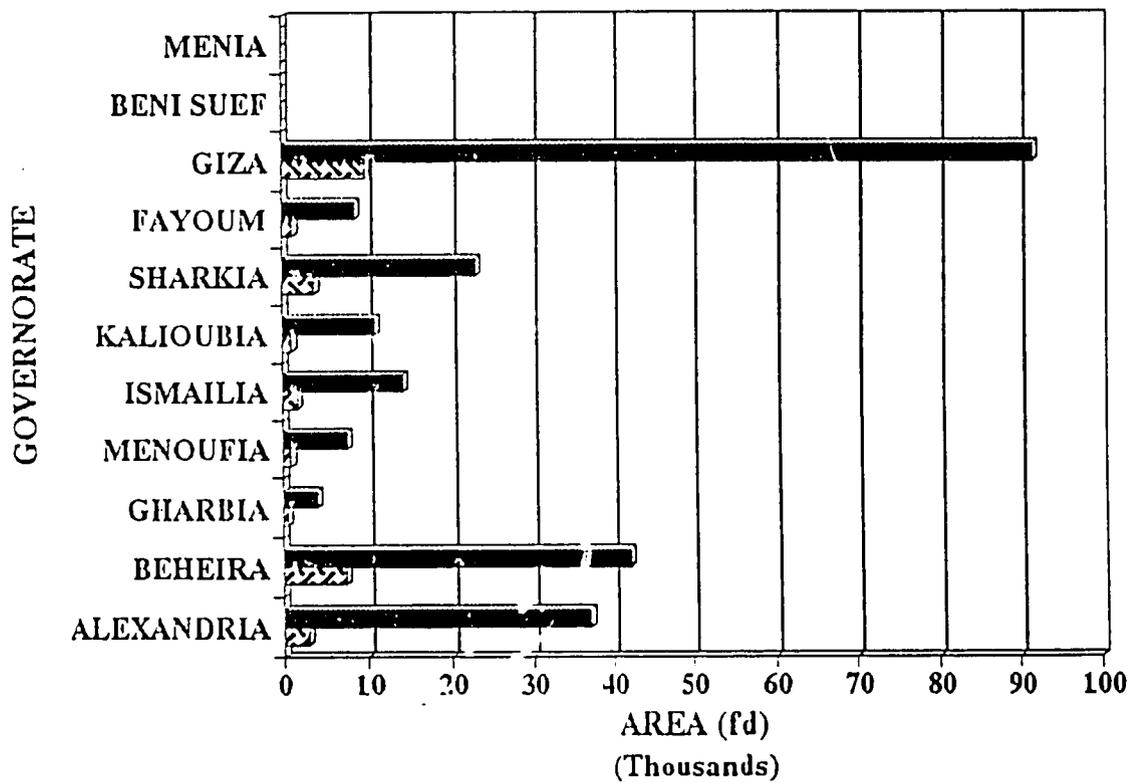
DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETABLES IN EGYPT MELONS



DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETABLES IN EGYPT CUCUMBERS

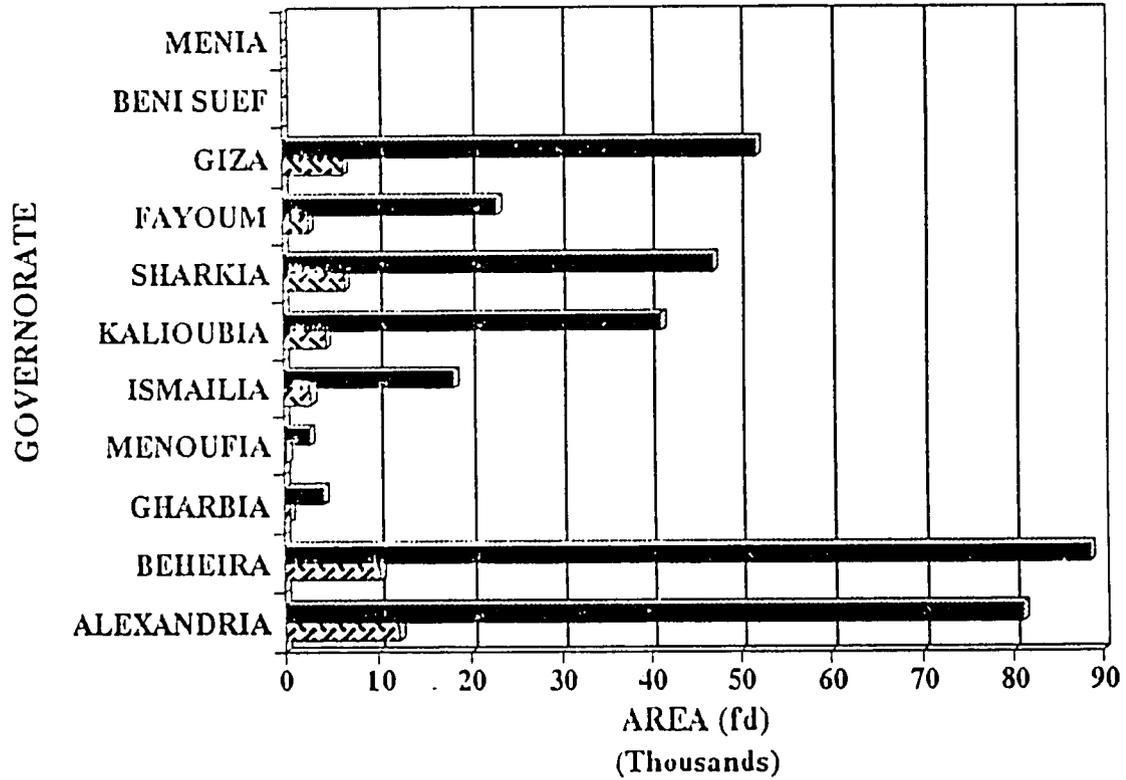


DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETABLES IN EGYPT GREEN PEPPERS

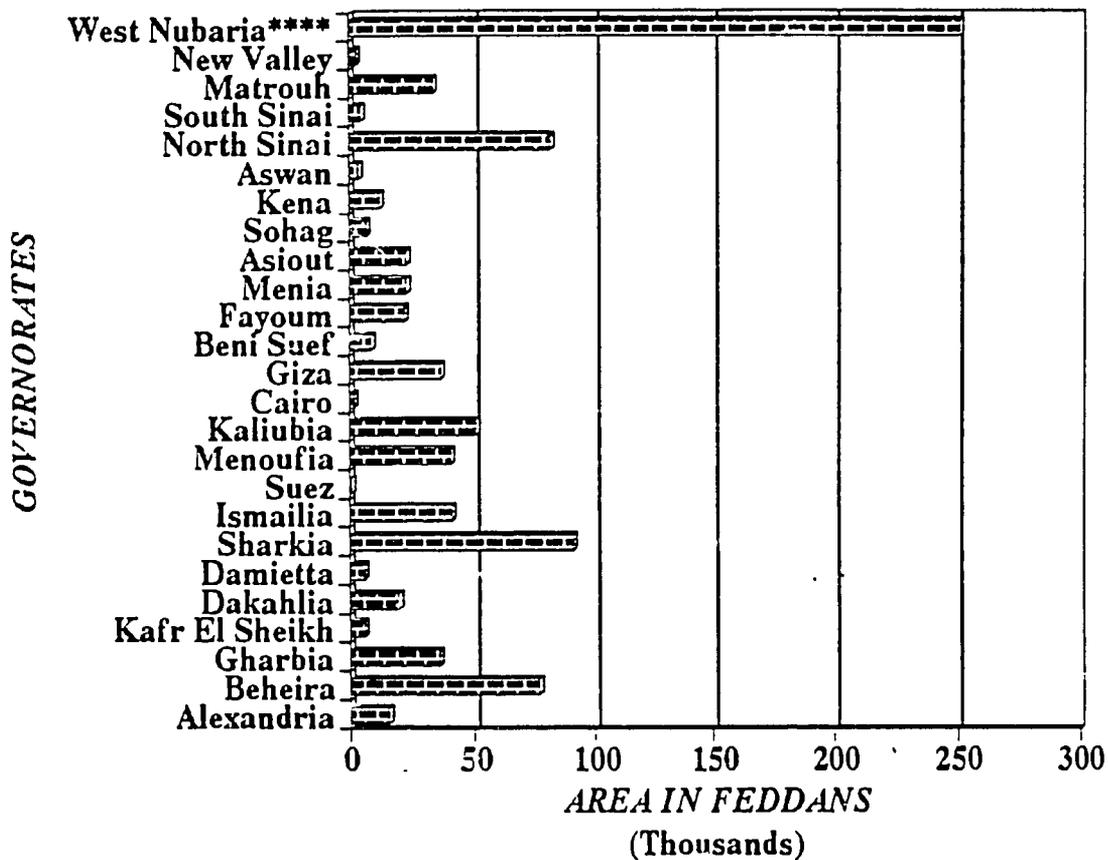


DISTRIBUTION OF VEGETABLES IN EGYPT

SQUASH

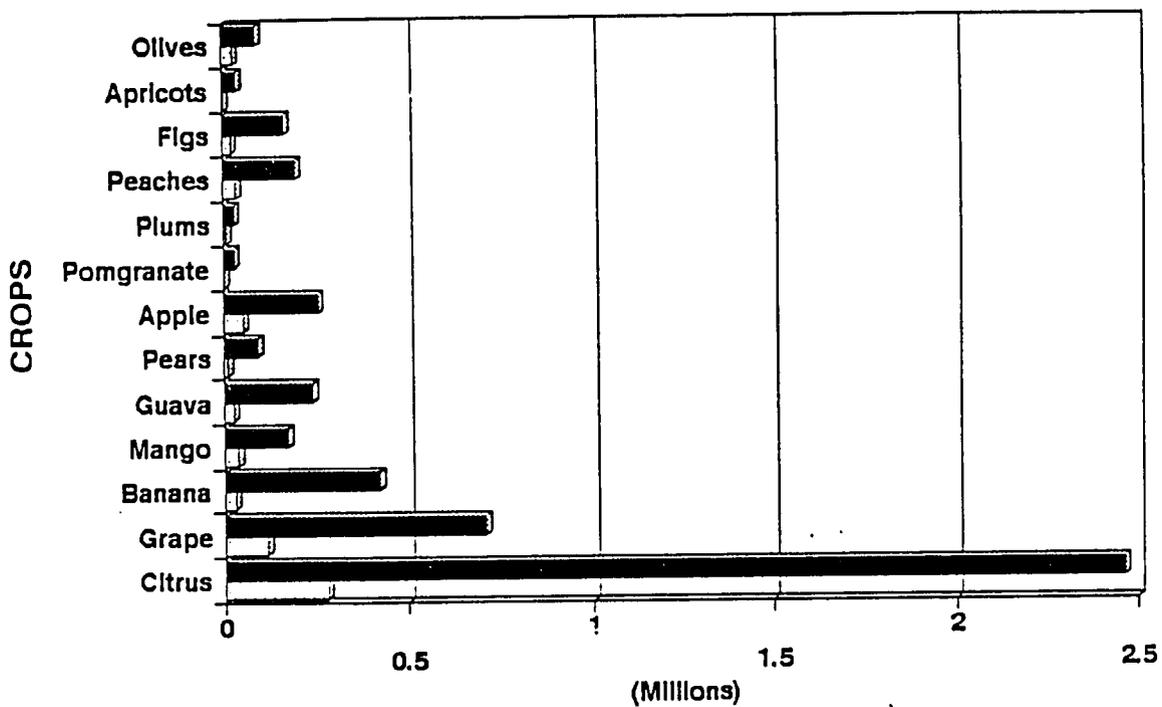


FRUITS - 1992



FRUIT PRODUCTION

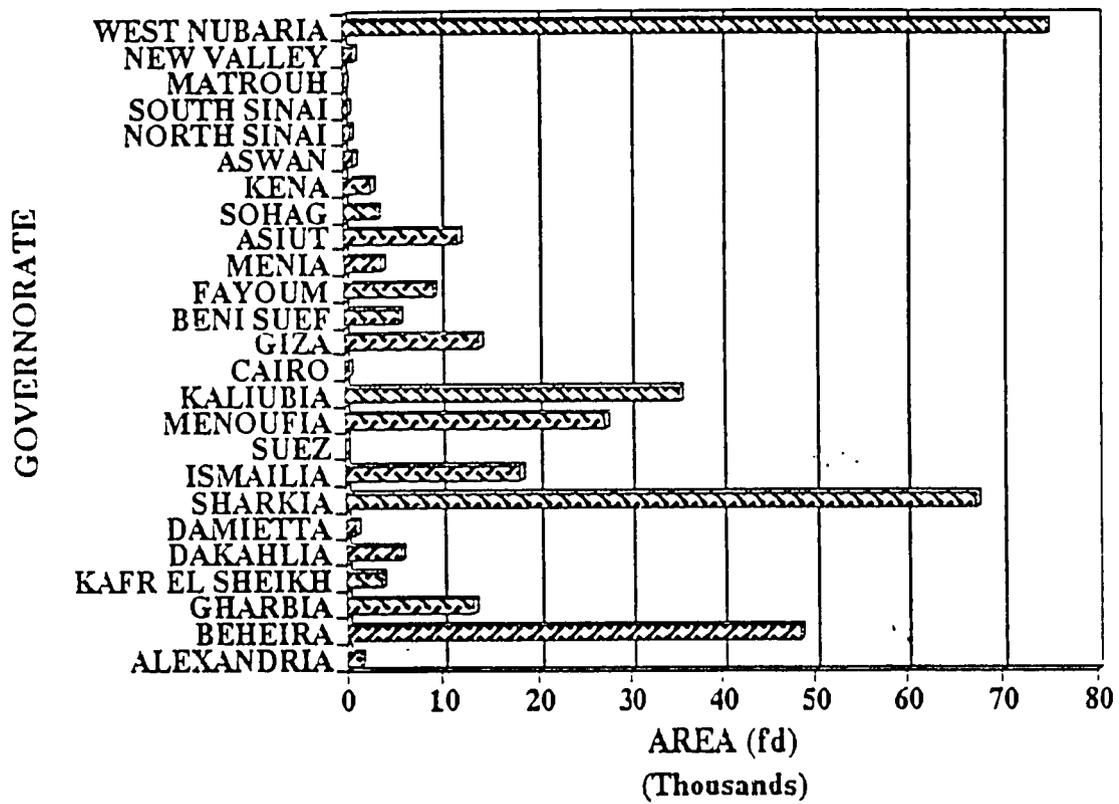
1992



■ TOTAL AREA (fd.) ■ TOTAL PRODUCTION (tn)

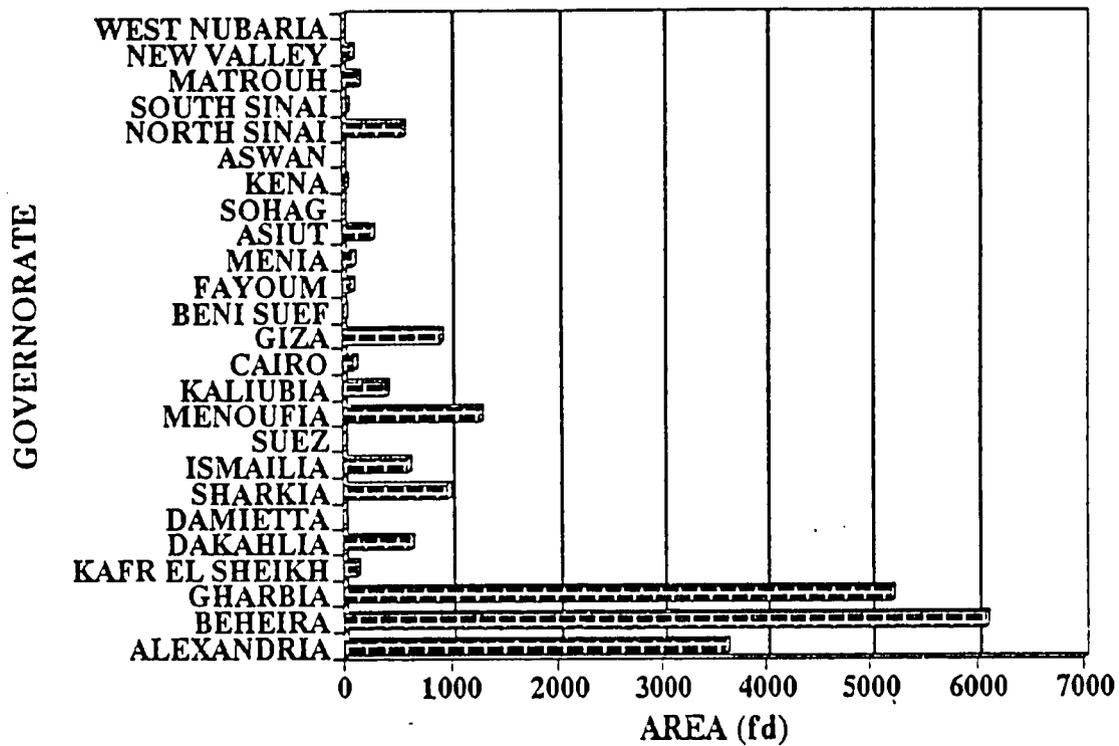
DISTRIBUTION OF FRUITS IN EGYPT

CITRUS



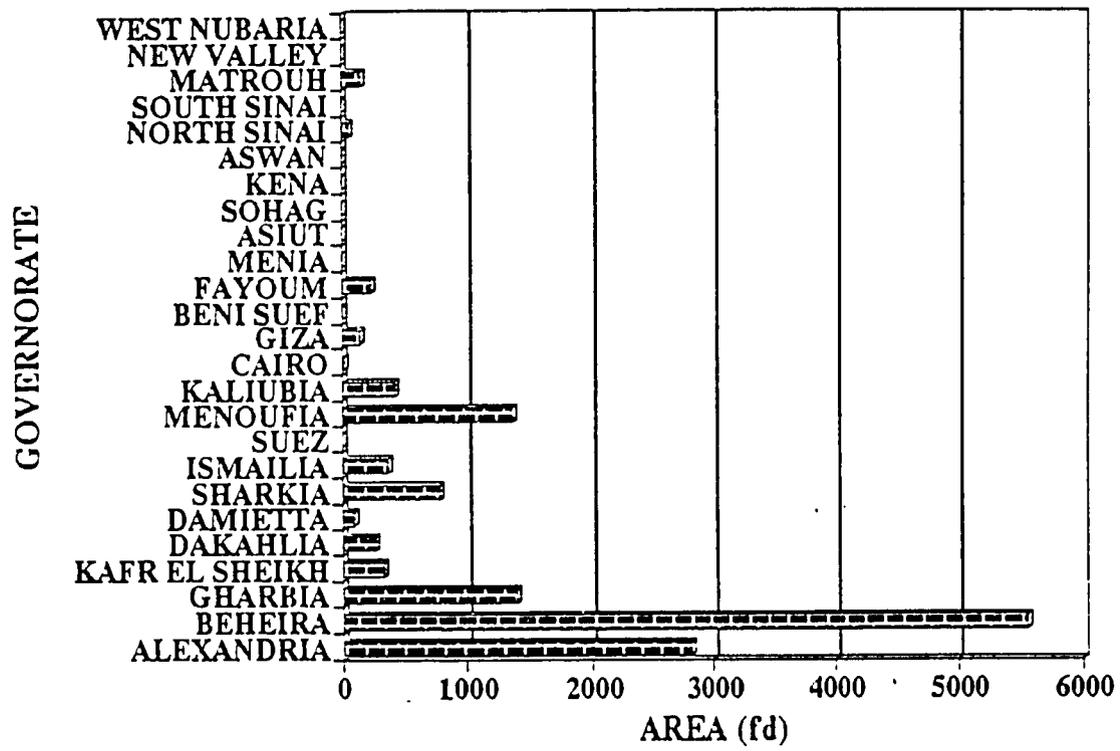
DISTRIBUTION OF FRUITS IN EGYPT

APPLE



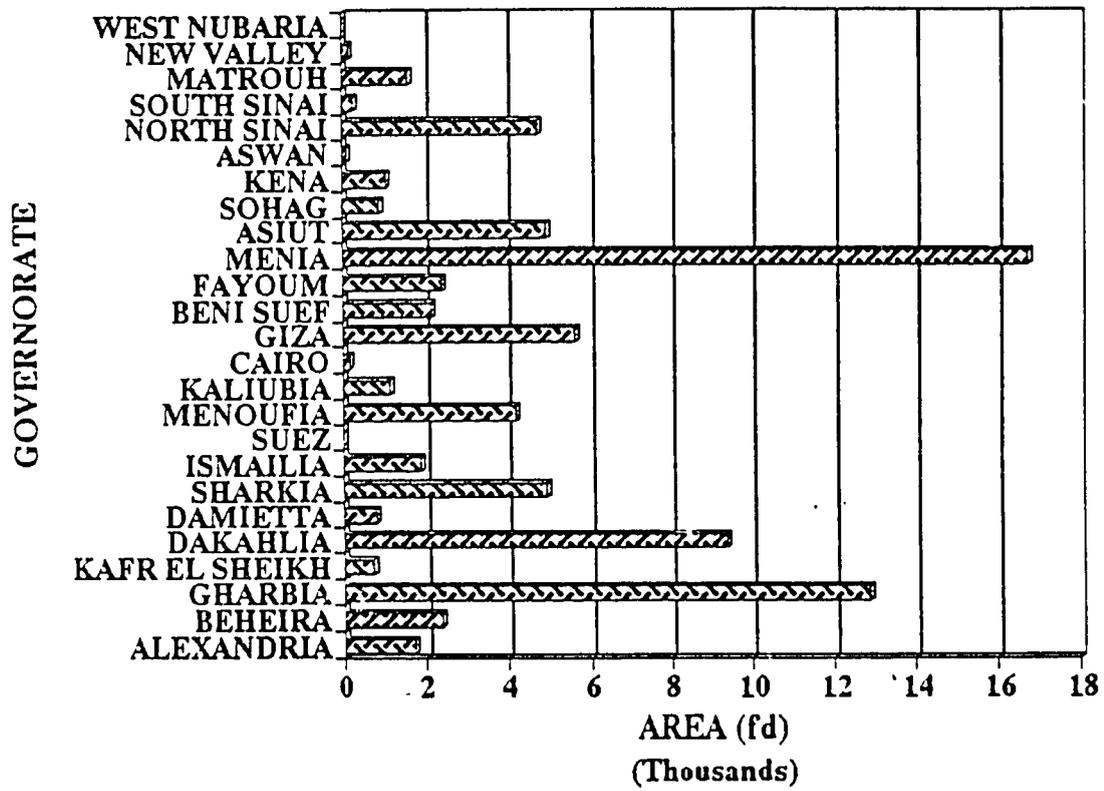
DISTRIBUTION OF FRUITS IN EGYPT

PEARS



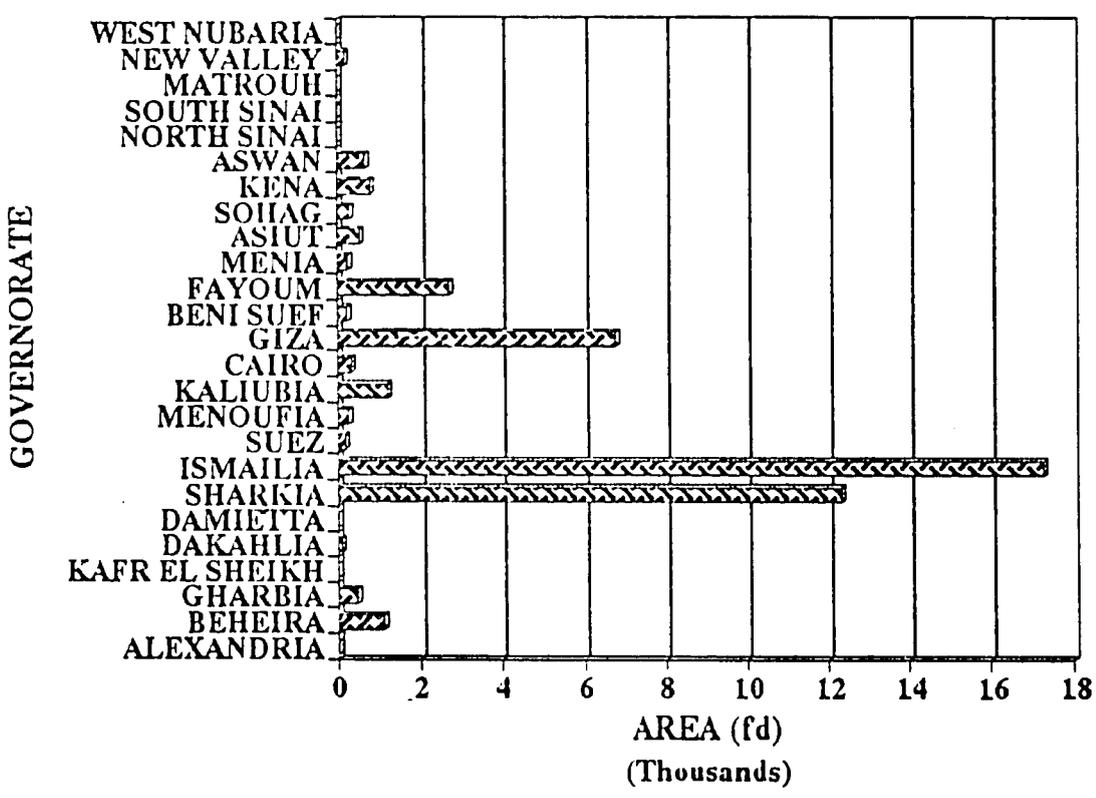
DISTRIBUTION OF FRUITS IN EGYPT

GRAPES



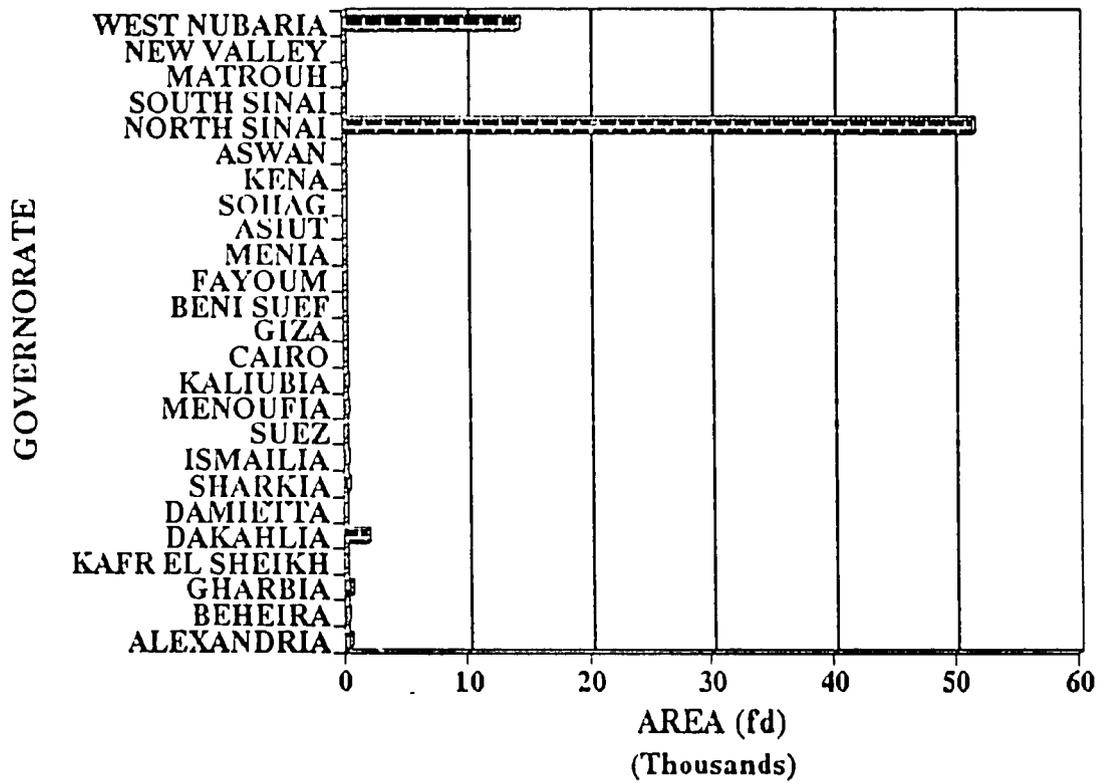
DISTRIBUTION OF FRUITS IN EGYPT

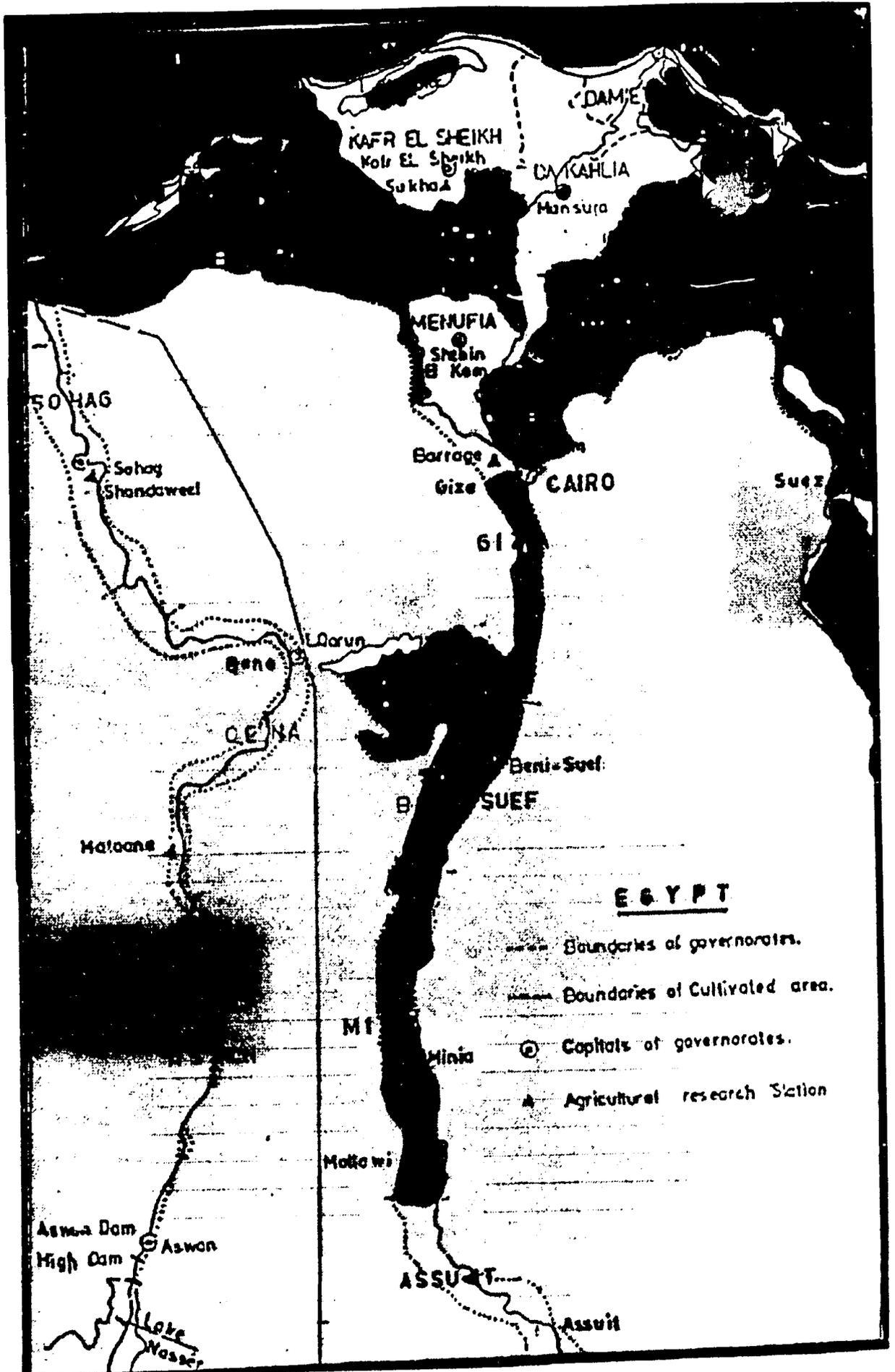
MANGO



DISTRIBUTION OF FRUITS IN EGYPT

PEACH





APPENDIX D
FTF GOVERNORATES AND DISTRICTS

<p><u>I. ALEXANDRIA:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. BANGAR EL SOKAR2. KHORSHID3. MAAMOURA4. EL AMERIA	<p><u>II. GHARBEYA:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. TANTA2. KAFR EL ZAYAT3. EL MAHALA4. KOTOUR
<p><u>III. MATROUH:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. EL HAMMAM2. MATROUH	<p><u>IV. BEHEIRA:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. KAFR EL DAWAR2. KOM HAMMADA3. EL DELINGAT4. EL BOUSTAN5. HOSH EISSA6. ITAY EL BAROUD7. ABOU EL MATAMIR8. EDKO9. GI. NAKLIS10. ABOU HOMOS11. DAMANHOUR
<p><u>V. ISMAILEYA:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. EL MANAYEF2. EL TEL EL KEBIR3. ISMAILEYA4. EL KANTARA GHARB5. EL KASSASSIN6. EL FERDAN7. SARABIOUM8. FAYED9. ABOU SOWEIR	<p><u>VI. NORTH SINAI:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. EL ARISH2. EL SHEIKH ZOWAID



<p><u>VII. KALIOUBEYA:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. BANHA 2. TOUKH 3. KAFR SHOKR 	<p><u>VIII. SHARKIA:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MENIA EL QUAMH 2. ABU HAMMAD 3. BELBIS 4. ZAGAZIG 5. DIARB NEGM 6. FAKOUS 7. NEW SALHIA 8. EL HUSSENIA 9. EL IBRAHIMIA
<p><u>IX. GIZA:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EL BADRASHIN 2. EMBABA 3. EL AYAT 4. EL SAF 5. GIZA 	<p><u>X. FAYCUM:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FAYOUM 2. TAMIA 3. IBSHWAY
<p><u>XI. MENIA:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. MENIA 2. MAGHAGHA 3. BENI MAZAR 	<p><u>XII. BENI SUEF:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. EL FASHN 2. EHNASIA

APPENDIX E
LIST OF TARGETED COMMODITIES, BY GOVERNORATE

ALEXANDRIA FIELD OFFICE:

I Alexandria Governorate:

- Apple/Pears
- Cucurbits
- Tomatoes
- Fish

II Beheira Governorate :

- Citrus
- Apple
- Pears
- Peaches
- Cucurbits
- Potatoes
- Tomatoes
- Green Pepper
- Beekeeping

III Gharbia Governorate:

- Apple
- Potatoes

IV Matrouh Governorate:

- Figs
- Sheep & Goat
- Fish
- Grapes

ISMAILIA OFFICE:

I Ismailia Governorate:

- Mango
- Greenhouses
- Tunnels
- Tomatoes
- Potatoes
- Cucurbits
- Green Pepper

II Sharkeya Governorate:

- Citrus
- Mango
- Beekeeping
- Cucurbits
- Tomatoes
- Fish

III North Sinai Governorate:

- Peaches
- Cucu·bits

IV Kalioubia Governorate:

- Citrus

CAIRO FIELD OFFICE:

I Giza Governorate:

- Mango
- Grapes
- Greenhouses
- Cucurbits
- Green Pepper
- Tomatoes

II Fayoum Governorate:

- Tomatoes
- Cucurbits
- Fish

III Menia Governorate:

- Grapes
- Beekeeping

IV Beni Suef Governorate:

- Tomatoes



APPENDIX F
CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF
CORE GROUP FARMERS

- Active, with the ability to influence other farmers.
- Receptive and willing to try new ideas.
- Literate.
- Willing to use his/her farm as a demonstration farm for other FtF farmers.
- Owner/Manager of a minimum of 5 feddans of land.
- Willing to receive US volunteers and FtF staff at any given time.
- Applies recommendations given to him/her by US volunteers and FtF staff.
- Regularly attends training sessions.
- Communicates the information gained by him/her from the FtF program to other non-core group farmers, on regular basis.



APPENDIX G

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION OF
FtF PARTICIPANT TRAINEES

- o Received the highest number of U.S. Volunteer visits.
- o Received the highest number of FtF staff visits.
- o Applied the highest number of recommendations given to him/her by U.S. Volunteers and FtF staff.
- o Participated in the highest number of seminars, village meetings and farm demos.
- o Reached the highest number of non-core group farmers.
- o Plans to use his/her farm after returning from the USA for the FtF program to use as a possible demonstration farm, and allow fellow farmers to see his/her operation.
- o Age between 25-49 years.
- o Must be active, and with the ability to introduce his/her neighboring farmers to the new technologies that he/she has learned from the USA.
- o Must not be directly related to GOE officials, and/or ACDI staff.
- o Did not travel on USAID programs before.

