

*Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation*

**AGRICULTURAL POLICY REFORM PROJECT**

*Reform Design and Implementation Unit*  
USAID CONTRACT NO. 263-C-00-97-00005-00

*Report No. 51*

**THE IMPACT OF LIBERALIZATION AND  
PRIVATIZATION ON WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE IN  
EGYPT**

***EMPLOYMENT, INCOMES, AND PARTICIPATION***

**Phase I: An APRP Gender Assessment**

by

*Dr. Nagat El-Sanabary*  
*Dr. Kamla Mansour*  
*Dr. Effat Abdel Hameed*  
*Dr. Azza El-Bindari*  
*Mrs. Nihad Hassan*  
*Mr. Kamal Nasser*

**January 1999**

***Reform Design and Implementation Unit***

*Development Alternatives Inc. Group: Office for Studies & Finance, National Consulting Firm, Development Associates, Cargill Technical Services, The Services Group, Training Resources Group, Purdue University, University of Maryland*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank the following team members for their contributions: Dr. Azza El-Bindari, Cairo University, Consultant; Dr. Kamla Mansour, Director of the Policy Coordinating Unit for Women in Agriculture (PCUWA), Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR), Consultant; Dr. Effat Abdel Hameed, Agricultural Extension and Rural Research Institute, Consultant; and Mr. Kamal Nasser, Consultant.

Nihad Hassan (Rageh), USAID/Egypt has helped beyond the call of duty. Her contribution has been invaluable and her support greatly appreciated. I would also like to acknowledge the help of Dr. Aziza Helmy, the WID officer for USAID/Egypt, in providing information and helping organize the meeting with the WID Donor Subgroup. I enjoyed working with both Nihad and Aziza.

I also appreciate the research assistance provided by Mohammed Zakaria, Amany Ali, and Ali A. Mohsen, of the Agricultural Economics Research Institute.

I would particularly like to thank Dr. Saad Nassar, Director of the APRP, Ali Kamel and Glenn Rogers of USAID/Egypt, Max Goldensohn, Chief of Party for the APRP, and Project Coordinator Mr. Mahmoud Nour for giving me the opportunity to work on this exciting and challenging assignment. My thanks and deepest appreciation are also due to all the people we interviewed at the MALR and other government ministries for taking time out of their busy schedules to meet with us and share their ideas and insights on the subject of women and agriculture in Egypt. Special thanks go to his excellency Dr. Ahmed Gweely, Minister of Trade and Supply, for taking time to meet with me and share his perspective and demonstrate his unwavering support for the advancement of women. It was a pleasure to meet with Deputy Mission Director Tony Christiansen-Wagner, of USAID/Egypt, to share with her the findings of the gender assessment team, and to learn of her interest in and support for improving the situation of women in Egyptian agriculture by increasing their access to resources, especially those supported by USAID.

We enjoyed our site visits and the hospitality of our hosts in every place we visited. These visits provided valuable insights into the situation of women in Egyptian agriculture and the varied MALR projects designed to support them. We thank all the MALR officials who met with us and shared their ideas on the subject of women in agriculture and directed us to valuable sources of information and contacts. Special thanks are especially due Dr. Mariam Mustafa, Director of the Productive Activities for Women in the New Lands Project, in Beheira.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>EXECUTIVE SUMMARY</b>	<b>ix</b>
<b>CHAPTER ONE</b>	
<b>CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: WHY GENDER MATTERS IN POLICY REFORM</b>	<b>1</b>
WOMEN OFTEN BEAR THE BRUNT OF POLICY REFORMS .....	1
FROM GENDER-BLIND TO GENDER-INFORMED POLICIES .....	2
ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT GOALS THROUGH GENDER-INFORMED POLICIES.....	5
<b>CHAPTER TWO</b>	
<b>THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURE</b>	<b>6</b>
IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO THE EGYPTIAN ECONOMY .....	6
THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE .....	6
DIVISION OF LABOR BY GENDER.....	7
ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND SERVICES.....	11
Access to Land .....	11
Access to Livestock .....	13
Access to Credit .....	13
Access to Extension Services and Agricultural Training.....	14
WAGES FOR MALES AND FEMALES IN AGRICULTURAL LABOR .....	15
<b>CHAPTER THREE</b>	
<b>LITERATURE AND PROJECT REVIEW</b>	<b>16</b>
PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON WOMEN IN EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURE.....	16
SOME GENERAL RESEARCH FINDINGS .....	21
Women's Invisibility and Lack of Gender-Disaggregated Data .....	21
A Narrow Focus on Traditional Women's Activities .....	21
Lack of Gender- and Policy-Related Studies .....	21
GENERAL REVIEW OF SERVICE PROJECTS FOR RURAL WOMEN IN EGYPT.....	22
A Limited Focus on Traditional Areas .....	22
Some More Promising Projects .....	23
MALR'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE .....	26
INTERNATIONAL DONOR SUPPORT FOR WOMEN IN EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURE.....	29
USAID's Role .....	29
The Roles of Other Donors .....	32

<b>CHAPTER FOUR</b>	
<b>AGRICULTURAL POLICY REFORMS IN EGYPT AND THEIR IMPACT</b>	<b>36</b>
A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY REFORMS IN EGYPT .....	36
IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY REFORMS ON WOMEN .....	40
Conflicting Arguments about the Impact of the Reforms on Women .....	41
Conclusion .....	46
<b>CHAPTER FIVE</b>	
<b>GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PHASE II</b>	<b>47</b>
CONSTRAINTS FACING WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE AND THE NEED TO ADDRESS THEM.....	48
Women's Access to and Use of Land .....	49
The Impact of Privatization and Institutional Restructuring.....	51
Technology Transfer and Women.....	52
Women and Agribusiness .....	54
Women and Associations.....	55
TOWARD GENDER-INFORMED POLICIES .....	55
Addressing Gender Issues Strategically and Proactively .....	55
Proposed Activities to Enhance Gender-Integration in Policy Reforms.....	56
<b>BIBLIOGRAPHY</b>	<b>57</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES &amp; FIGURES</b>	<b>iv</b>
<b>ACRONYMS LIST</b>	<b>v</b>
<b>ANNEX A: CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECTS FOR RURAL WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE</b>	
<b>ANNEX B: TERMS OF REFERENCE</b>	
<b>ANNEX C: SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS AND FIELD VISITS</b>	
<b>ANNEX D: INVITATION AND LISTS OF MEETING INVITEES AND ATTENDEES</b>	

**LIST OF TABLES AND FIGURES**

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Percentage of Women's Participation in Different Crop Production	9
2	Activity Rate for Rural Egyptian Women Aged 15 or Over	10
3	Women's Decision-Making Authority at the Household Level in Rural Areas, 1993	11
4	Graduate Recipients of Land, by Sex and Degree, under the Mubarak Project for the Resettlement of Graduates	12
5	Recipients of Loans from the Social Fund for Development	14
6	Male and Female Extension Engineers, by Governorate	15
7	Women's Share of Small Productive Projects Implemented by the Social Fund for Development through October 31, 1997	25
8	Donor WID Activities in Egypt, 1997	33
9	Agricultural Policy Reforms and Their Potential Impact, 1980 to Present	39
10	Graduates Who Have Received Land, by Field of Specialization	53

## ACRONYMS LIST

<b>ADF</b>	African Development Fund
<b>AERDI</b>	Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Institute
<b>AERI</b>	Agriculture Economics Research Institute
<b>AfDB</b>	African Development Bank
<b>APCP</b>	Agricultural Production and Credit Project
<b>APRP</b>	Agricultural Policy Reform Project
<b>ARC</b>	Agricultural Research Center
<b>ATUT</b>	Agricultural Technology Utilization and Transfer
<b>BRDP</b>	Beheira Rural Development Project
<b>CAPMAS</b>	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics
<b>CDP</b>	Community Development Program
<b>CIDA</b>	Canadian International Development Agency
<b>CSPP</b>	Cotton Sector Promotion Program
<b>DHS</b>	Demographic Health Survey
<b>FAO</b>	Food and Agriculture Organization
<b>FY</b>	Fiscal Year
<b>GDP</b>	Gross Domestic Product
<b>GOE</b>	Government of Egypt
<b>GTZ</b>	German Development Agency
<b>HBCU</b>	Historically Black Colleges and Universities program
<b>IFAD</b>	International Fund for Agricultural Development
<b>IFPRI</b>	International Food Policy Research Institute
<b>ILO</b>	International Labor Organization
<b>IRRI</b>	International Rice Research Institute
<b>IUD</b>	Intrauterine device
<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>LFSS</b>	Labor Force Sample Survey
<b>MALR</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation
<b>MOSA</b>	Ministry of Social Affairs
<b>NARP</b>	National Agriculture Research Project
<b>NCW</b>	National Committee on Women
<b>NGO</b>	Non-governmental Organization
<b>ORDEV</b>	Organization for Reconstruction and Development of the Egyptian Village
<b>PBDAC</b>	Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit
<b>PCUWA</b>	Policy and Coordination Unit for Women in Agriculture
<b>PEM</b>	Protein Energy Malnutrition
<b>POWER</b>	Participation of Women in the Economy and Reform
<b>PRA</b>	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
<b>RDD</b>	Rural Development Department
<b>RDI</b>	Reform Design and Implementation
<b>RNEA</b>	Regional Office for the Near East (FAO)
<b>ROAP</b>	Rural Organization Action Program (FAO)
<b>RWL</b>	Rural Women Leader
<b>RWP</b>	Rural Women Project
<b>SFD</b>	Social Fund for Development

<b>SO</b>	Strategic Objective
<b>TC</b>	Technology Component
<b>UNDP</b>	United Nations Development Programme
<b>UNFPA</b>	United Nations Fund for Population Activities
<b>UNICEF</b>	United Nations Children's Fund
<b>USAID</b>	United States Agency for International Development
<b>WID</b>	Women in Development
<b>WIF</b>	Women's Initiative Fund

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Women have always played a critical role in Egyptian agriculture, but their contribution has remained invisible, and they are not accounted for in national statistics. They continue to be perceived in terms of their reproductive and domestic roles; their productive roles and their multiple roles as members of the household, family, and community are not fully appreciated or supported. Because of their marginality and invisibility, women are the first to suffer as a result of economic reforms and retrenchment. Female-headed households are especially vulnerable.

To identify both the positive and negative effects on women of Egypt's agricultural policy reform program, USAID and the Agricultural Policy Reform Project (APRP) supported a study on the impact of the numerous reforms undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR). To date, policy reform efforts in Egypt have failed to address the specific concerns of women as they begin to feel the effects of liberalization and privatization in the agricultural economy. A proper understanding of these concerns will help MALR and USAID design and implement policies that consider women's particular needs. This in turn should contribute to the overall success of the reform program and help achieve sustainable and equitable social and economic development.

### OBJECTIVE OF PHASE I

Phase I of this gender assessment was undertaken in August 1998 by a team of U.S. and Egyptian gender and agriculture specialists. The objectives of this assessment were as follows:

1. Identify projects within MALR, the Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit (PBDAC), and other organizations that support women in development and the agricultural sector of Egypt's economy.
2. Review the literature on women in agriculture in Egypt, including historical material and reports produced by projects promoting women in development. Donors involved include USAID, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the Ford Foundation, and the Dutch Government.
3. Based on the literature and project reports and interviews, make a preliminary assessment of the issues arising during the liberalization process and their impact on women working in agriculture and agribusiness.
4. Identify policy-level constraints that hinder the participation of women in the liberalized agricultural economy.
5. Propose terms of reference for Phase II of this study that will identify benchmark policy reforms to promote both the participation of women in the development of Egypt's agricultural economy and women's share in the economic benefits generated by liberalization.

## Methodology

The methodology underlying this study consists of the following:

- Meetings with staff from various APRP units to discuss the terms of reference and become familiar with the reform process's design and implementation objectives, resources, and methods;
- Visits and interviews with MALR, donor, and project implementation staff;
- Collection and review of literature relevant to the study, including documents addressing women in agriculture and agricultural policy reforms in Egypt to date; and
- Visits to and observation of diverse projects that support women's economic participation in and benefit from agricultural development.

## Gender Assessment Team Activities

During the study, the APRP gender assessment team undertook the following activities:

- The team conducted interviews with key people from MARL, including those in the Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Cooperatives, World Food Program, and other units.
- The team leader interviewed Dr. Saad Nassar, Director of APRP and of the Agricultural Research Institute. She also interviewed the Minister of Trade and Supply, Dr. Ahmed Gweely, to discuss the focus of the APRP gender assessment and to seek his advice regarding Phase II areas of focus. Team Leader and Chief of Party Dr. Max Goldensohn met with USAID/Cairo Deputy Director Tony Christiansen-Wagner and the strategic objective (SO) 1 team members to discuss Phase I activities and the proposed Phase II focus.
- The team consulted with USAID staff engaged in gender and agricultural reform support efforts.
- Team members reviewed a large body of literature on women and agriculture in Egypt, as well as documentation on projects focused on women in development (WID).
- The team visited project sites in the New Lands west of the Delta (Noubariya and Beheira), as well as in the Old Lands (Dakahlia).
- Team members held a meeting with approximately 10 members of the WID Donor Coordinating Subgroup to learn about their activities and project priorities, and to consult with them regarding the proposed focus of activities for Phase II.
- The team developed a policy matrix that identifies various policies adopted by MARL. The matrix is to be used as a basis for preliminary policy analysis of Phase I and to conduct more elaborate policy analysis under Phase II.

## Findings and Preliminary Assessment

1. A vast body of literature exists on women in agriculture in Egypt. However, it varies in quality and generally does not deal with policy issues, except for a few conference papers.

2. Tremendous interest exists in the subject of rural women in Egypt. This is especially true within the Egyptian government, particularly at MARL, the Ministry of Village Development, and the Social Fund for Development, as well as among donors and their contractors. This interest is exemplified by the numerous research papers, conferences, and project activities targeting women in the Old and New Lands.
3. Many resources are being expended on programs and projects designed to increase economic opportunities for women; improve their education and health; and support their participation in nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and associations. Much progress has been accomplished in these areas, but many problems remain. The main weaknesses of the existing programs are as follows:
  - Lack of a coherent policy;
  - Lack of coordination;
  - Variable quality among existing income-generating programs for women and a narrow focus on a few traditional “women-appropriate” activities; and
  - Unclear assessment of the impact of these programs on women, their families, and their communities.

Although these programs may help meet women’s practical needs, they contribute minimally to changing women’s economic status or meeting their strategic needs.

### **Liberalization and Its Anticipated Impact**

There is conflicting evidence about the actual and potential impact of agricultural policy reforms generally and on women in particular. The impact may be positive or negative, as the following two possible consequences indicate.

- Greater liberalization and privatization are expected to increase opportunities for women to act as traders, factory and farm workers, entrepreneurs, investors, and farmer-operators.
- These same liberalization policies may also place greater hardships on women and their families.

### **Recommendations for Phase II**

The team identified the following five key policy issues that USAID and APRP should consider for further analysis and research under Phase II.

#### *1. Women's Access to and Use of Land*

The team identified several constraints and discriminatory practices regarding women’s access to and use of land in Egypt. Access to land empowers women economically and facilitates their access to other resources, such as credit and technological information. Addressing gender issues in this policy area could unlock related issues and enhance

women's access to resources, as well as women's contributions to the success of policy reforms and socioeconomic development in Egypt.

We recommend APRP undertake a study of issues affecting women and land, to identify both the constraints and opportunities regarding women's access to land, as detailed in Chapter Five of this report.

## *2. The Impact of Privatization and Institutional Restructuring on Women*

This issue affects mainly women in the formal agricultural sector, which includes MARL and its associated institutions, such as PBDAC and the regional banks, the textile and garment industries, and many other public-sector companies. This target population is very important because MARL employs thousands of women in its various branches, research institutes, and financial institutions. Restructuring these institutions will cause vast amounts of redundant labor including women. Therefore, it is especially important to assess what happens to women employees in these institutions as a result of institutional restructuring. The issue of redundant labor concerns economists and the government as well.

Privatization's effects need not be negative. Privatization offers new employment opportunities for individuals who possess the right skills and training. Hence, it is important to determine the kind of training and retraining needed by displaced employees to enable them to take advantage of new opportunities in the private sector. It is very important to identify the policy reforms or corrective measures needed to ensure that women do not become the main victims of institutional restructuring. An important question to ask is, To what extent will displaced employees, male and female, have adequate advice as to options available to them during the privatization process, and what kind of retraining will they need?

USAID and APRP might consider conducting a study to assess and monitor the impact of privatization and institutional restructuring on women in the formal agricultural sector, including the manufacturing subsector.

## *3. Technology Transfer and Women*

The report examines the issue of technology transfer as an area in which women face major constraints but in which opportunities abound nonetheless. As with women in other countries, female farmers in Egypt own fewer tools than men do. Because farm capital, including tools, contributes positively to yield, female farmers often have lower yields than male farmers. Additionally, new technology has often been inappropriate to women's needs. New technologies may reduce the drudgery for women who farm their own land, but they may also replace female farm laborers.

Since USAID and MALR began to expand programs for technology promotion and transfer, some serious attempts have been made to examine the impact on women of technology. As examples of such attempts, this report cites two studies dealing with

gender roles in two industries, table grape production and the cotton sector. Much more needs to be done to assess and monitor technology's impact on women.

Agricultural extension should play a key role in enhancing women's access to and use of new technologies. The report points out some problems in this area and suggests that Phase II undertake a study of women's access to and use of new technologies, as well as the role of agricultural extension in supporting and enhancing such access.

#### *4. Women and Agribusiness*

Although privatization measures and institutional restructuring may lead to redundancy and loss of jobs among women and men (more so among women), the growth of agribusiness and related activities promises to provide vast employment opportunities for women. Worldwide trends indicate that industrialization, especially in agriculture-related industries, is often accompanied by feminization of the agriculture sector. The experience of Morocco and other developing countries indicates that women constitute a majority of the agribusiness work force, especially in the fields of food processing, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and ready-made garments. One study for USAID on women's participation in the economy and reform (the POWER project, cited in Chapter Five) showed that Egyptian women play a key role in the textile industry in both the public and private sectors. That study highlighted some flourishing garment industries owned and managed by women.

We recommend that APRP consider conducting an agribusiness survey to assess the opportunities for and constraints on women's participation in agribusinesses, from microenterprises to small and large companies.

#### *5. Women and Associations*

Participation in associations provides excellent opportunities for access to business-related information, networking, and decision making. The team's literature review and field visits indicate that rural women's participation in associations is very limited. The scope of Egyptian associations encompasses cooperatives, water user associations, and various types of farmers' groups. Many reasons account for women's limited participation in these associations. For instance, fewer women than men participate in cooperatives because membership in them is limited to landowners, and fewer women than men own land. Consequently, women's limited participation means they have little say in agricultural decision making.

As new rural associations are formed, women should gain the opportunity to participate in them and receive the training necessary to become association managers and decision makers.

APRP might consider, as part of Phase II, an assessment of women's participation in associations of various kinds and the policy and regulatory constraints placed on their participation.

## **TOWARD GENDER-INFORMED POLICIES**

### **Addressing Gender Issues Strategically and Proactively**

The analysis in this report has shown that all policy reforms and related measures have gender-differentiated effects, some more than others. The research activities proposed above are reactive measures designed to assess the impact of policies that have already been formulated and that have either been implemented or are in the process of being implemented. These measures are important, but intervention must occur earlier in the process of policy formulation and implementation. MALR, USAID, and APRP should not wait until policies are implemented before trying to measure their impact. Rather, a proactive approach requires that gender analysis be undertaken on an ongoing basis to ensure that proposed policies will not hinder people, particularly women and female-headed households. This requires that gender analysis should be mainstreamed within the entire policy reform process. Everything Reform Design and Implementation (RDI) does should include a gender impact analysis and assessment. Gender should not be an add-on activity to parallel general activities undertaken by RDI and APRP. Mainstreaming gender is now a policy of USAID and many other donors; APRP should reflect this reality by incorporating gender concerns in its operations.

### **Strategies for Gender Integration in APRP and the Policy Reform Process**

We propose that APRP adopt the following strategies for gender integration:

1. Conduct policy-oriented gender awareness training for all APRP staff and their partners;
2. Include attention to gender as a requirement in all terms of reference for RDI activities;
3. Include a gender component in all planned RDI activities, including conference, training, research, and communication activities;
4. Conduct a thorough gender and social analysis of planned policies whenever possible;
5. Collaborate with other donors in policy dialogue and participatory discussions of policy reforms; and
6. In discussions regarding policy reform, use a participatory approach that includes different stakeholders, including targeted populations.

### **Organization of the Report**

This report comprises five chapters. Chapter One provides the conceptual framework for the APRP Phase I gender assessment. Chapter Two discusses the general situation of women in the agriculture sector in Egypt. Chapter Three, which details the team's literature and project review, is divided into four main parts. The first part consists of a preliminary literature review; the second part reviews various service projects for Egyptian women; the third part outlines MALR's policy toward women and agriculture; and the fourth part describes donor efforts in support of women in Egyptian agriculture,

with an emphasis on USAID, the sector's largest donor and APRP's funding agency. Chapter Four discusses agricultural policy reforms in general, supported by a table that serves as a tool for assessing the impact on women of these reforms. Chapter Five presents a summary analysis and recommendations for research to be undertaken under Phase II.

## CHAPTER ONE

### CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK: WHY GENDER MATTERS IN POLICY REFORM

The pioneering work of Ester Boserup in the early 1970s revealed striking insights into the impact of agricultural reforms on female farmers. Her research pointed out that the introduction of cash crops and new technologies had adverse effects on female farmers in Africa, as men got the tractors and drove women out of the fields. Her work provided the impetus for the field of women in development (WID), as researchers and activists attempted to gain further knowledge about the roles and responsibilities of women and men in agricultural production.

During the past two decades, researchers have shown that although women produce 85 percent of the world's food, their contributions are ignored in development plans that view women mainly in terms of reproductive rather than productive roles. Furthermore, national employment statistics ignore women's unpaid farm work. Consequently, most farm-related extension services are often directed toward men, while women receive training in the traditional areas related to their domestic functions.

#### WOMEN OFTEN BEAR THE BRUNT OF POLICY REFORMS

The past two decades have witnessed growing concern about the impact of economic reforms on the well-being of the poor. Research has shown that economic reforms have often seriously hindered the poor, especially women. Many researchers and international development agencies have noted that while macroeconomic reforms have created new opportunities, they have also posed serious challenges. The gap between rich and poor has widened. The conditions of poor people have deteriorated in many countries.

The majority of poor are women and children, especially those living in female-headed households. Deterioration of economic and social conditions for them and other poor people have accompanied adjustment programs in most developing countries. According to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), "Impact studies commissioned by major international donors indicate that adjustment measures have undercut women's traditional roles in subsistence agriculture and small-scale commodity production, while worsening the conditions under which they performed their unpaid roles as household and community managers. Women have coped with the decline in family income and the loss of government services by cutting back on their own nutritional levels and by intensifying their unpaid work in the family and community. The local result of macro-level adjustment measures is that women must now devote more time to processing food, obtaining water and fuel, caring for the sick and operating community educational, nutritional and resource management programs."<sup>1</sup>

Both researchers and policy analysts have expressed serious concerns about the impacts of economic reforms, especially on the well-being of the poor. The following research-paper

---

<sup>1</sup> UNDP. "Restructuring Economic and Social Policy: Cross-Cultural Gender Insights from the Grassroots – A Special Report Commissioned by the UNDP Special Unit," July 1995, p. 3.

titles are indicative of the concerns and dilemmas facing researchers and policy analysts: "Women and Structural Adjustment," "Engendering Adjustment for the 1990s," "Gender and Structural Adjustment in Sub Saharan Africa," and many others.<sup>2</sup> UNICEF's seminal study "Adjustment with a Human Face" expresses the dilemma faced by researchers and policy makers alike. These studies and many others have highlighted certain adverse effects of economic reforms and have recommended compensatory measures. All those concerned about these issues have urged the redesign of macroeconomic policies to ensure that gender concerns are taken into account.

A recent Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) report on women in agriculture highlights a general worldwide trend during the 1980s: a sharp rise in population growth while food production and agricultural incomes have decreased. The report indicates that government's allocation to agriculture has declined as the global recession has resulted in a preoccupation with growth as opposed to equity concerns. Increasingly, the situation of women has been characterized by overwork; low productivity; and little access to credit, land, training, and the use of rudimentary technology.

As a short-term consequence of the process of social, economic, and political transformation, the feminization of poverty has become a significant problem in countries undergoing economic transition. Transitional economic factors compound the effects of rigidly scribed gender roles, women's limited access to education and training, and uncertain resource productivity. Failure to incorporate a gender perspective in economic analyses, policies, and plans, and to address the structural causes of poverty are also contributing factors.

James Gustave Speth, administrator of the UNDP, noted in a speech delivered in 1995, "Women carry disproportionately [the] largest share of the burden of global poverty. Among the 1.3 billion people around the world who can barely meet their basic survival needs, as many as 70 percent are female. During the last two decades, the number of women in extreme poverty surged by 50 percent, compared to only a 30 percent increase for men."<sup>3</sup>

### FROM GENDER-BLIND TO GENDER-INFORMED POLICIES

Development policies in general, and agricultural policies in particular, tend to ignore the roles and contributions of women in agriculture and the differential impact of agricultural policies and programs on women and men. Economists generally have maintained that economic policies are gender-neutral; that is, that they have the same effects on women as on men. More recently, social scientists have proven that agricultural reform policies and structural adjustment policies in general are not gender-neutral but rather gender-blind, meaning they ignore their differential impacts on men and women. The aim now is to formulate and implement gender-informed policies that take into account the different roles and functions of women and men in agricultural production, and that recognize

---

<sup>2</sup> See additional titles and references under section A of the bibliography of this report.

<sup>3</sup> UNDP, 1995, p. 3.

women's multiple roles and responsibilities in the home, the community, and society at large.

Over the past two decades, policy researchers and development practitioners have begun building a body of evidence and experience that links attention to gender in policy and projects to equitable, efficient, and sustainable outcomes in development.

This evidence has prompted most international donor agencies to intensify their efforts to integrate gender concerns into their development assistance. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has played a leading role promoting women's active participation in development projects. In 1973, the passage of the Percy Amendment to the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 provided the impetus for much of USAID's support for women in development. The amendment stipulated that, "In recognition of the fact that women in developing countries play a significant role in economic production, family support, and the overall development process, U.S. aid shall be administered so as to give particular attention to those programs, projects, and activities which tend to integrate women into the national economies of developing countries, thus improving their status and assisting the total development effort" (section 113, the Percy Amendment). Since then, all USAID bureaus and missions have been required to address WID and gender issues in all development assistance programs and projects.

More recently, there has been a greater emphasis on integrating gender concerns in all development assistance programs. A shift has begun away from adopting women-specific activities and add-on project components to mainstreaming gender concerns in all development assistance. In March 1996, USAID administrator Brian Atwood announced a new gender plan of action that promised to address gender issues at the highest level through the following:

- Modification of USAID's strategic framework;
- Better data collection and analysis;
- Review of USAID personnel policies;
- Staff training and technical assistance; and
- New guidance for USAID grantees and contractors.

Additionally, USAID has made the empowerment of women an integral part of U.S. foreign policy. In March 1997, Secretary of State Madeleine Albright stated, "To build peace and expand the circle of democracy, to sustain a global market economy, women must be integrated every step of the way." She added, "USAID programs will continue to emphasize projects that expand the ability of women to participate economically and politically, to gain access to education and health care, and to protect themselves against disease."

The World Bank has also adopted a gender-integration approach. A draft "Policy Report on Gender," issued in August 1998, stresses the importance of addressing gender issues at the policy level. This is based on research evidence that links attention to gender in policy and projects to equitable, efficient, and sustainable development outcomes. The report points out that despite research evidence, "The importance of bringing a gender perspective to policy analysis and design is still not widely understood, nor have the

lessons for development been fully integrated by donors or national policy makers. While many are sympathetic, gender is still commonly viewed predominantly as a political agenda and, given this, not central to country policy-making or to development effectiveness.”

More specifically, the World Bank’s agriculture-related work has emphasized attention to gender in reform policies relating to 13 subsectors: agrarian reforms, land tenure and registration, agricultural education and training, agricultural extension, agricultural research, agricultural sector adjustment lending, credit and financial services, forestry, input supply, irrigation, livestock, marketing, and natural resource management. The World Bank’s gender policy aims to enhance women’s participation in economic development through the design of gender-sensitive policies and programs. It identifies the following steps for achieving gender integration.<sup>4</sup>

1. Identifying barriers to women’s participation;
2. Assessing costs and benefits of strategies;
3. Ensuring effective implementation;
4. Establishing effective gender-disaggregated monitoring and evaluation;
5. Reviewing and modifying the legal and regulatory framework;
6. Strengthening the database for gender analysis; and
7. Obtaining necessary financing.

Similarly, the United Nations and its specialized agencies have emphasized attention to gender as a key factor in social, economic, and political development. The Beijing Platform for Action and Declaration commits the governments that participated in the Fourth World Conference on Women to ensure that a gender perspective is adopted in all their policies and programs. The first goal of the Beijing Platform for Action, which relates to women and poverty, commits signatory states to do the following:

1. “Review, adopt, and maintain macroeconomic policies and development strategies that address the needs and efforts of women in poverty.
2. “Analyze, from a gender perspective, policies and programs—including those related to macroeconomic stability, structural adjustment, external debt problems, taxation, investments, employment, markets, and all relevant sectors of the economy—with respect to their impact on poverty, inequality, and particularly women; assess their impact on family well-being and conditions; and adjust them, as appropriate, to promote more equitable distribution of productive assets, wealth, opportunities, income, and services.
3. “Pursue and implement sound and stable macroeconomic and sectoral policies that are designed and monitored with the full and equal participation of women; [that] encourage broad-based sustainable economic growth; [that] address the structural causes of poverty; and [that] are geared toward [eradicating] poverty and reducing gender-based inequality within the overall framework of achieving people-centered sustainable development.”<sup>5</sup>

---

<sup>4</sup> Fong and Bhushan, 1996.

<sup>5</sup> The Beijing Platform for Action and Declaration, 1995, p. 40-41.

## ACHIEVING DEVELOPMENT GOALS THROUGH GENDER-INFORMED POLICIES

Taking women's roles and responsibilities into account in forming agricultural policies is not only equitable, it is effective and contributes to sustainable development. With this in mind, attention to gender in agricultural policy formulation, design, and implementation should do the following:

- Enhance economic and social gains from development projects and programs;
- Contribute to the overall success of such projects and programs;
- Increase both men's and women's participation in and benefit from agricultural reform and development;
- Ensure that new technologies will not hinder women, who will have equitable access to new technologies and education and training opportunities;
- Help promote food security and alleviate poverty; and
- Contribute to achieving the goal of agricultural growth and socioeconomic development in general.

This is why the Agricultural Policy Reform Project (APRP) has undertaken this gender assessment. It aims to ensure that the agricultural policy reforms undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) and supported by USAID will not have an adverse impact on women, and that they will contribute to the success of socioeconomic development in Egypt.

The following chapter provides a general overview of women's status in Egyptian agriculture. It is presented as a basis for assessing the potential impact of the agricultural policy reforms currently being implemented by the Egyptian government.

## CHAPTER TWO THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURE

### IMPORTANCE OF AGRICULTURE TO THE EGYPTIAN ECONOMY

Agriculture is important to the national economy of Egypt. It accounted for 16 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in 1994, and provided 30 percent of total employment and 50 percent of rural employment that year.<sup>6</sup> The country's cultivated area increased from 2.6 million feddan in 1981 to 7.6 million feddan in 1993, and cropped area increased to 14.2 million feddan (up from 11.2 million in 1981).<sup>7</sup> Principal crops are cotton, rice, wheat, sugar cane, and maize. The self-sufficiency ratios of food crops increased to 45 percent in 1992.<sup>8</sup> Food and livestock account for 8 percent of Egypt's total exports (FAO, 1995).

Agricultural policy reforms have been designed to shift Egypt's economy, particularly the agricultural sector, from a centralized and highly interventionist mode to a market-oriented economy, and to decrease government controls and subsidies. These reforms started in the 1970s and have intensified since the 1980s, as is discussed in a later section of this report.

### THE ROLE OF WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

The following section offers a very brief overview of women's status in Egypt's agricultural sector. It is intended to provide a background for assessing the impact on women of policy reforms. (Those interested in a more detailed description of the role of women in Egyptian agriculture can refer to one of the numerous studies noted in this report's bibliography and literature review.)

This study adopts a broad view of women in agriculture to include women in both the formal and informal agricultural sectors. The formal sector of agriculture includes thousands of women employed in MALR and in the financial institutions that support the agricultural sector, such as the Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit (PBDAC) and its regional branches, the Banks for Development and Agricultural Credit (BDACs). The formal sector also includes women in all agriculture-related businesses, including agribusiness and the textile and leather industries.

This definition is necessary for properly assessing the impact on women of agricultural liberalization and privatization. For instance, as the Egyptian government reduces its ownership and control of resources in the agricultural sector, many MALR departments will be restructured in accordance with the new reforms and the shrinking role of the

---

<sup>6</sup> Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, Labor Force Sample Survey, 1995.

<sup>7</sup> FAO, "Women in Agriculture in Egypt," 1994, as cited in Mansour.

<sup>8</sup> FAO, "Women in Agriculture in Egypt," 1995; Mansour, 1994. p. 2.

state. This institutional restructuring will result in a vast volume of redundant labor, the majority of which may be women. On the other hand, the growth of the country's manufacturing sector, especially the agribusiness subsector, will provide vast employment opportunities for women. Indeed, research from numerous countries that have undergone restructuring and growth indicates that women constitute more than 50 percent of the agribusiness sector's labor force. Their participation is even higher in the ready garment industries, reaching close to 90 percent.

The informal sector of Egypt's economy includes the majority of the country's rural women, who both live and work in rural areas. Egyptian rural women play a central role in the labor process. Their roles differ, however, by region and economic status. Rural women in Upper Egypt, for example, are less involved in farm activities than are women in the Delta region. Nonetheless, in both regions, women are actively involved in agricultural activities related to food security and animal production. However, statistics often do not reflect women's contribution because they do not account for women's subsistence production and domestic work.

According to official statistics, women constitute 20 percent of the economically active population in Egyptian agriculture. Recent surveys, however, show that more than 50 percent of rural women are involved in farm activities, including fertilizing, weeding, harvesting, sacking, marketing, and storage. Some also undertake plowing and irrigation. About 70 percent of women's working time in agriculture is devoted to animal husbandry.<sup>9</sup>

Male external migration to the Arabian Gulf and internal migration to urban areas have placed a heavy burden on women to shoulder the responsibility for farm work in most Egyptian villages. According to MALR's Policy Coordinating Unit on Women in Agriculture (PCUWA), farming is no longer the main occupation for males in several Egyptian villages, but it remains so for women.

### DIVISION OF LABOR BY GENDER

As with other developing countries, Egypt shows a distinct division of labor along gender lines in various commodities. A special sample survey conducted in four governorates (Giza, Gharbia, Menoufia, and Beheira) shows clearly this division among various crops (see Table 1). The data show that some tasks are almost exclusively male, such as plowing, irrigation, and mechanical pest control, while women are more involved in labor-intensive tasks such as harvesting, manual pest control, weeding, and storage and marketing of vegetables and poultry. Differences exist with regard to their participation in various crops. Women contribute moderately to seed preparation, fertilization, and harvesting. Both sexes are active in postharvesting activities. In animal husbandry, men are primarily responsible for the care of water buffaloes, donkeys, cows, and sheep, while women do most of the milking, as well as the marketing of dairy products, poultry, and other animal products (FAO, 1995). A comparison of women's rates of participation in various work activities is presented in Table 2.

---

<sup>9</sup> Mansour, 1994.

Women's wages are often below those of men. This is because their work is considered casual and can easily be exploited, and because of prevailing notions that women's work is nonessential to family income.

Table 1: Percentage of Women's Participation in Different Crop Production

Task	Females %										
	Potato	Tomato	Broad Beans	Onions	Peanut	Soybeans	Maize	Wheat	Rice	Berseem	All crops
Seed Preparation	39.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	39.5
Land Preparation	13.3	7.6	17.3	9.7	8.7	3.8	0	0	0	0	10.3
Planting	19.6	0	20.6	0	19.1	16.4	63	44	83	37	37.8
Fertilizing	28.2	16.5	14.9	0	14	16.7	72	62	81	60	40.6
Irrigation	11	9.5	16.3	4	6.9	10.2	23	32	55	30	19.8
Weeding	4.1	6.9	24.3	4.4	10.8	29.3	70	59	82	0	32.3
Pest Control	14.8	7.8	11.1	16	15.3	6.7	39	30	26	26	20.3
Harvesting	25.8	36.5	23.3	42.3	52.7	20.8	72	51	82	75	48.1
Transplanting	0	19.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19.5
Transporting	0	0	28.8	45.6	0	0	59	49	73	60	52.6
Threshing	0	0	21.5	33	0	20.6	0	0	0	0	25
Drying	0	0	0	34.6	0	0	0	0	0	0	34.6
Seed Treatment	0	0	0	0	50.3	17	0	0	0	0	33.7
Replanting	0	0	0	0	17	0	65	0	0	0	41
Filling	0	0	0	0	0	14.2	0	0	0	0	14.2
Thinning	0	0	0	0	0	45.8	54	0	0	0	49.9
Storage	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	85	92	38	78.5
Sacking	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	53	82	66	67.3
Marketing	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	59	77	47	60.8
Plowing	0	0	0	0	0	0	49	46	57	47	49.8
Leveling	0	0	0	0	0	0	47	43	58	46	48.5
Furrowing	0	0	0	0	0	0	48	0	0	0	48

Source: Kamla Mansour. Women In Agriculture in Egypt. 1994.

Table 2: Activity Rate for Rural Egyptian Women Aged 15 or Over

Activity	Activity Rate %
Farming for family	17.6
Farming for others	8.7
Animal husbandry	31.7
Poultry keeping	59.0
Sewing, knitting	7.5
Making carpets, etc.	0.1
House construction	2.4
Vegetable trade	1.5
Petty trade	0.9
Nonagricultural wage	0.7
Government services	2.2
Professional	0.0
Other cash-earning	2.1
Fuel gathering	46.9
Making dung cakes	25.5
Processing food	46.2
Grinding grain	56.8
Other	10.4

Source: Richard Anker and Martha Anker, *International Labour Review*, vol. 128, 1989; as quoted in Mansour, 1994, p. 48.

Women's productivity is also reported to be low, mostly because of their lack of education and training, and their multiple responsibilities, which may interfere with their jobs and affect their wages. Additionally, rural women are excluded from protection under laws that regulate working conditions for women in the formal sector.<sup>10</sup>

Available data indicate that women's participation in agricultural decision making is limited (see Table 3). Numerous surveys suggest that men are the primary decision makers with regard to buying and selling livestock and land, investing in farm implements, and using herbicides and agricultural machinery. Women make decisions about raising and selling small livestock, daily expenses, investments in consumer goods, and selling produce. Joint decisions are related to family matters, such as education, marriage, and family planning.

---

<sup>10</sup> This is specifically stated in a one-page sheet outlining the responsibilities of employers regarding their female employees.

Table 3: Women's Decision-making Authority at the Household Level in Rural Areas, 1993

Items	Wife %	Husband %	Others %
Use of new seeds	5.0	92.9	2.1
Source of seeds	3.0	95.3	1.7
Protect animals against pesticides	8.4	89.9	1.7
Buying and selling livestock	6.3	93.0	0.7
Buying and selling poultry	88.5	8.8	2.7
Buying and selling land	2.8	96.4	0.8
Vaccinate livestock	16.5	82.0	1.5
Use of herbicides	0.6	96.8	2.6
Use of agricultural machinery	2.6	95.7	1.7
Agricultural projects	18.8	78.6	2.6
What to grow	4.6	93.6	1.8
Vaccinate poultry	85.7	12.5	1.8
Where to sell production	4.4	94.8	0.8

Source: Mansour, 1994, Annex 1, p. 3, based on special sample survey in Beheira. S. Botros, 1993.

## ACCESS TO AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES AND SERVICES

As with their sisters elsewhere, Egyptian women's access to resources, including land, credit, information, training, and technology is much more limited than men's. This gender-related bias is based not on law but on customary practice. According to Islam and to civil legal texts, women have the right to inherit, bequeath, and own property, including land, get credit, and perform commercial transactions without the consent of a male family member. Women are also entitled to participate in training and extension services. The reality, however, is quite different. De facto discrimination against women abounds. The imbalance in access to resources clearly favors men, as the following summary illustrates.

### Access to Land

Access to land differs by region, class, and gender. Upper-class women have greater access to land, as well as resources such as information, education, and training, and are more likely to take advantage of these resources than are poor rural or urban women.

The gender imbalance in land relates both to differential access and size of holdings. Fewer women than men own land, and the size of their landholdings is much smaller than men's. This phenomenon is found in most developing countries. In Egypt, about one-tenth of all landowners at the national level are women. Data provided by the MALR indicate that average landholdings in 1991 were 2.4 feddans for men and 2.0 feddans for women (ranging for men from 2.0 feddans in Middle and Upper Egypt to 11.2 feddans in the desert governorates, and for women from 2.0 feddans to 9.0 feddans, respectively).<sup>11</sup>

PCUWA surveys conducted in 1998 with support from the World Bank confirmed this

<sup>11</sup> Mansour, 1994.

differential in landholdings between women and men. The percentages, however, hide the fact that a small number of male and female landowners own large plots of land while the majority own very small plots.

Egyptian women have the right to inherit and purchase land and to register it in their own names. Inheritance law is based on Shari'a (Islamic law) that elaborates a complex inheritance formula that regulates inheritance for various family members, male and female. A discussion of inheritance laws is beyond the scope of this study. The fact is, however, that for customary reasons, most Egyptian women who inherit land do not have it registered in their names. Women who inherit land are usually compensated for it through other arrangements. Thus, such women can be taken advantage of, because most of them are unaware of their land rights and the importance of having property in their own names. As a result, they give away their rights easily without considering the consequences. This makes them vulnerable to circumstances and limits their opportunities to access credit for microenterprises. Additionally, with the enactment of the tenancy law, it is anticipated that many women will lose secure tenancies. In terms of newly reclaimed land, the number of females who apply for obtaining land is much smaller than that of males (FAO, 1996; CSPP, 1997). According to data received from field visits to the Mubarak Project for the Resettlement of Graduates, since the project started in 1989 about 8 percent of land recipients have been women (see Table 4).

**Table 4: Graduate Recipients of Land, by Sex and Degree, under the Mubarak Project for the Resettlement of Graduates**

Phase	University Graduates		High School Graduates		Total	% Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female		
Phase 1	1,497	135	615	0	2,247	
Phase 2	2,409	186	2,901	80	5,576	
Phase 3	5,218	258	5,476	416	11,368	
Phase 4	9,626	523	5,315	1,178	16,642	
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,750</b>	<b>1,102</b>	<b>14,307</b>	<b>1,674</b>	<b>35,833</b>	<b>7.75%</b>

Source: Data obtained during field visits in Adam Village

As noted above, access to land has varied from one region to another. During field visits to El-Beheira Governorate, the APRP gender assessment team received the following information. The project administrators indicated that graduates who have received new land since the start of land reclamation and distribution number 45,000, 12 percent of whom are females. The administrators said they intended to increase the amount of women to 25 percent, according to the agreement signed with the World Food Program in August 1998.

The number of female landowners varied considerably in the villages the team visited, as indicated by these figures for area 20:

Village of Abu El Yusr	366 males	5 females
Village of Suleiman	660 males	5 females

Al Yashaa	466 males	82 females
Adam Village	337 males	65 females

One reason for the low female numbers is women's limited mobility, as social custom does not allow women to relocate alone to new land. The low figures may also be attributable to the requirement that restricts land access to unmarried women only; there are no such restrictions on male graduates.

### **Access to Livestock**

Egyptian women have the right to possess and control livestock. The most common livestock owned by women are buffaloes, cows, goats, and sheep; men own donkeys, camels, and larger flocks of cows and buffaloes than do women. While women spend much of their working time on animal husbandry, most decisions relating to livestock are made by men.

### **Access to Credit**

Women's access to credit is much more limited than men's, mainly because many women do not own land or other property that they can use as collateral, which is required by most formal lending programs. Loan conditions are heavily biased toward male-headed households. The most common loans to those who can provide collateral are input loans to finance crop production.

In 1993, men received 88 percent of the short-term production loans and 84 percent of the investment loans from PBDAC, while women received 12 percent and 16 percent, respectively (FAO, 1996). Women have greater access to credit through agricultural credit societies than through PBDAC (FAO, 1996). Data the APRP gender assessment team received from the Social Fund for Development also indicate that the proportion of women who receive loans—29 percent—is much smaller than that of men (see Table 5). Although data are not available on the loan amounts women receive compared with men, it is known that women receive much smaller amounts than do men.

Table 5: Recipients of Loans from the Social Fund for Development

Northern Governorates	Number			Percent Female	Total Amount of Credit (LE)
	Male	Female	Total		
Cairo	5,139	1,150	6,289	18%	115,776,184
Giza	4,022	685	4,707	15	93,980,063
Qaluobia	4,021	1,404	5,425	26	56,429,640
Beheira	5,034	1,761	6,795	26	68,313,576
Menoufia	4,030	1,391	5,421	26	76,373,903
Gharbia	5,763	2,064	7,827	26	76,685,770
Kafr El-Sheikh	3,630	1,756	5,386	33	71,529,725
Domiat	2,115	395	2,510	16	34,032,686
North Sinai	762	503	1,265	40	103,403,007
South Sinai	201	89	290	31	1,389,047
Port Said	386	181	567	32	7,797,954
Ismailia	1,629	528	2,157	24	28,316,978
El-Sharkia	7,967	5,118	13,085	39	126,663,380
<b>Southern Governorates</b>					
Beni Suif	3,697	1,764	5,461	32%	49,434,589
Fayoum	4,311	2,195	6,506	34	64,652,539
Menia	5,820	1,869	7,689	24	83,807,521
Assiout	3,843	1,288	5,131	25	47,181,118
Sohag	5,102	1,548	6,668	23	70,354,058
Qena	2,871	2,175	5,046	43	49,110,030
Aswan	8,534	4,093	12,627	32	56,133,830
New Valley	405	184	589	31	7,021,565
Red Sea	559	485	1,044	46	16,187,670
Luxor	475	215	690	31	6,202,425
<b>Total</b>	<b>80,316</b>	<b>32,841</b>	<b>113,157</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>1,310,777,258</b>

Source: Social Fund for Development

Women make greater use than men of traditional informal saving and lending, referred to as "Gameyya," or savings clubs. Women seek to accumulate money in order to buy labor-saving household items. Private traders are another informal lending source.

### Access to Extension Services and Agricultural Training

Agricultural extension services are mainly provided by MALR, through the Central Agency for Agricultural Extension. Women in Egypt generally do not receive adequate extension services or training. In fact, the majority of extension workers (95 percent) are male (Cotton Sector Promotion Program, 1997). Because male extension agents work with male farmers, agricultural advice directed to women is very limited and restricted to a few subjects considered appropriate for women, notably home economics and related topics. Consequently, most home economics extension agents (728 out of 959) are female. Most female agricultural extension "engineers" are employed at MALR's headquarters in Cairo and in the governorates (see Table 6).

Table 6: Male and Female Extension Engineers, by Governorate

Governorate	Male	Female	Total	Percent Female
Alexandria	157	64	221	28.95%
Beheira	2,410	16	2,426	0.66
Kafr El-Sheikh	1586	152	1,738	8.75
El-Gharbia	2,214	93	2,307	4.03
El-Menoufia	1,760	19	1,779	1.06
El-Sharkia	2,136	36	2,172	1.65
El-Dakahlia	2,252	60	2,312	2.59
El-Qaluobia	590	30	620	4.84
Damietta	517	4	521	0.77
Ismailia	342	31	373	8.31
Port Said	17	8	25	32.00
Suez	13	5	17	29.41
South Sinai	54	6	60	10.00
North Sinai	11	1	12	8.33
Matrouh	17	0	17	0
Cairo	16	80	96	83.33
Giza	423	24	447	5.37
Beni Suif	1,354	13	1,367	0.95
El-Fayoum	1,018	37	1,055	3.51
El-Menia	1,678	56	1,734	3.23
Assiut	1,843	27	1,870	1.44
Sohag	1,836	0	1,836	0
Qena	1,056	10	1,066	0.94
Aswan	279	1	280	0.36
Red Sea	13	3	16	18.75
New Valley	93	4	97	4.12
Total	23,685	780	24,465	3.19%

Sources: Agricultural Extension Research Institute, personal contact

Women's access to agricultural training is extremely limited as well. For instance, according to the PCUWA report on women in agriculture (1994), between 1987 and 1993 only 3 of the 6,497 participants in in-farm research training and field days were women, and no women were among 129 participants in residential training.

### WAGES FOR MALES AND FEMALES IN AGRICULTURAL LABOR

Available data indicate that female paid agricultural workers are often engaged in casual and seasonal labor, and their wages are much lower than males'. Sample surveys done for MALR in various governorates indicate that the average wage for female agricultural laborers is about two-thirds the amount for male laborers. Girls who perform agricultural labor also are paid about two-thirds the wage given boys.

## CHAPTER THREE LITERATURE AND PROJECT REVIEW

### PRELIMINARY REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE ON WOMEN IN EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURE

A vast body of literature exists in general on women and development in Egypt. Only a small proportion of this literature, however, deals with women in agriculture or rural development. A report from MALR indicates that about 8.9 percent of the literature on women and development in Egypt deals with women in agriculture.<sup>12</sup> Similarly, a book on women and agricultural development in Egypt lists several hundred documents on women in development in general but very few on women in agriculture in particular.<sup>13</sup> This lack of focus lessens attention on the key productive issues relating to women in Egyptian agriculture.

The literature that focuses on women in agriculture in Egypt, in both Arabic and English, may be divided into three categories: (1) papers presented at national or regional conferences on women in development in general or on women in agriculture in particular; (2) academic documents, mostly master's theses or doctoral dissertations submitted to various colleges of agriculture in Egyptian universities; and (3) reports commissioned by international donor agencies. The latter category may include surveys, special reports on a particular subsector of agriculture, or project status or evaluation reports. Following is a brief review of and comments on the literature reviewed during Phase I of this APRP gender assessment.

Most of the research describes the general conditions of women in rural areas, their education, health, nutritional, and related problems. MARL's PCUWA has played an important role in stimulating and supporting research and action that identifies the conditions and needs of rural women and provides a basis for policy formulation and implementation.

The best overview of women in agriculture in Egypt is contained in a report issued in 1994 by PCUWA.<sup>14</sup> The report provides a general overview of the position of women in the agricultural sector supported by a vast body of gender-disaggregated statistical data highlighting women's roles and the division of labor for various crops. It highlights the important role of women in agricultural production and food security and discusses the socioeconomic and institutional constraints rural women face. The report indicates that women's role in agriculture increased dramatically in the 1980s, mainly because of male migration, which in turn has led to the increased number of female-headed households in Egypt. The findings of this report were incorporated in the Egyptian Government's report

---

<sup>12</sup> Dr. Kamla Mansour, 1998, mimeograph.

<sup>13</sup> A. Mohamed Faris, *Egyptian Women in Agricultural Development*, 1994.

<sup>14</sup> Kamla M. Mansour, "Women in Agriculture in Egypt," Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, April 1994, 69 pages.

to the Beijing conference presented by First Lady Suzanne Mubarak.<sup>15</sup> That report provided a basis for MALR's policy on women in agriculture, which is incorporated in the government's National Development Plan.

PCUWA also coordinated a research project for the World Bank and issued a draft document in 1994 titled "A Gender Perspective on Egyptian Agriculture."<sup>16</sup> The purpose of that study was to review the literature on women in agriculture in Egypt, delineating the pivotal issues and gaps in knowledge concerning women's activities in rural Egypt. The report was intended to provide a basis for augmenting women's productivity and efficiency in the agricultural sector. The report provides an overview of the main problems facing women in the agricultural sector, including limited access to resources, lack of sex-disaggregated data, and restricted opportunities for participation in decision making and training programs.

In the summer of 1998, PCUWA created a database on women in agriculture in Egypt to be updated regularly. PCUWA plans to place the database on the Internet to stimulate research and coordination of activities on women in Egyptian agriculture. This database should be useful for researchers, policy analysts, donors, and the various units of MALR.

In 1997-1998, PCUWA collaborated with the World Bank on four surveys of women in agriculture in four governorates: Sohag, El-Fayoum, El-Beheira, and El-Qalubia. The purpose of these surveys was to provide key indicators necessary for policy making and for the development of special programs to enhance the participation of women in agricultural development. The surveys were conducted among a sample of 4,000 families in the four governorates. The research focused on the following components: social and family structures, housing status, economic status of women, cultural and social conditions, health and nutrition, participation, awareness, fundamental skills, and determinants of the status of women.

The surveys revealed high gender gaps in all development indicators. For instance, illiteracy rates were found to be higher among women in the four governorates. Women's participation in literacy programs was extremely low, as well, ranging from 1.7 percent in Kaloubiya to 9.3 percent in Beheira. Rural families in the four governorates were also characterized by large size: about seven members per household. Belharsia, an endemic parasite disease, was found to be in the four governorates.

As for agriculture, the researchers found major variations in women and men's contribution in the four governorates. For instance, the wages of women agricultural workers were found to be much lower than those of men; the average was 7 Egyptian pounds per day for men and only 4 for women. Consequently, there exists a large gap in yearly income between women and men. The average yearly income of women was found to be very low: LE 642 in Beheira, 1,314 in Kaloubiya, 838 in Sohag, and 878 in Fayoum. Additionally, the percentage of women receiving loans was found to be much lower than that of men in the four governorates. Women's participation in nongovernmental

---

<sup>15</sup> As indicated in an interview with Dr. Saad Nassar, Director of the Agricultural Research Institute and Director of APRP, August 26, 1998.

<sup>16</sup> Weideman, 1994.

organizations (NGOs) was almost nil in three governorates and only 14 percent in one of them. The dependency rate was found to be very high. These generally low-development indicators for women have important implications for agricultural policy reforms and their potential impact on women and their families.

A report on productive activities for women in the New Lands (1994) provides a general overview of the situation of women there and highlights several income-generating activities created to enhance their economic participation and provide them with training and sustainable employment. The report contains extensive information on women in the New Lands that should be useful for further research. More information on project activities is included in the project review section of this chapter.

FAO has conducted several surveys on women in agriculture and rural development in Egypt. In 1994, the organization issued a survey on women in agriculture in Egypt as part of a series of country reports conducted that year in preparation for the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing, China, in 1995. These reports were intended to "ensure that the information regarding agriculture, forestry, and fisheries was included in the discussions at the Beijing Conference, and that the situation of poor women would be subsequently addressed in national and decision making debates at the national level."<sup>17</sup>

The FAO report indicates that, in Egypt, as in many other countries, the decreasing capacity of agriculture to provide for household subsistence has increased the workload of women as men withdraw their labor from agriculture in search for more remunerative occupations in cities or in the Gulf States. Women have had to shoulder greater responsibilities to make up for the family food deficit by working as casual farm laborers, or by undertaking income-generating activities besides their farming activities and other household responsibilities.

Similarly, a recent report of the International Food Policy Research Institute (IFPRI),<sup>18</sup> based on data from a recently completed Egypt Integrated Household Survey (EIHS), found that about 15.7 million persons, or about 26 percent of the Egyptian population, were poor in 1997.<sup>19</sup> Of these, 5.1 million people were deemed "ultra-poor." Poverty rates were reported to be higher in rural areas, where about 63 percent of the poor live. The report shows the ultra-poor have substantially more limited access to facilities and infrastructure such as schools and hospitals and markets, but have greater access to agricultural extension services, cooperatives, and village bank services, which usually target the poor because they are more likely to take advantage of them than other members of the population. The report also indicates that the poor and nonpoor seem to have similar rates of labor force participation, although female participation rates are only about one-fourth to one-third of male participation rates. Unemployment rates are higher

<sup>17</sup> *Women In Agriculture in Africa*, Food and Agriculture Organization.

<sup>18</sup> Guarav Datt, Dean Joliffe, and Manohar Sharma, "Profile of Poverty in Egypt: 1997," IFPRI, food security research unit of the Agricultural Policy Reform Project in Egypt, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and the Ministry of Trade and Supply.

<sup>19</sup> Based on CAPMAS census population estimates and a normative threshold equivalent to 3,150 calories per day for an adult male in urban areas and 3,500 calories in rural areas, while allowing also for some nonfood expenditures.

for the poor than nonpoor, and are significantly higher for females than for males generally. Poor men and women tend to be concentrated in relatively low-paying jobs in the casual labor market.

The IFPRI report indicates that, within the rural sector, noncultivators are significantly poorer than cultivators. Female-headed households are the poorest of all. The report also indicates that, on the average, the poor tend to have larger households and higher dependency rates than the nonpoor. The study also found that female-headed households are more likely to be poor and suffer a higher degree of poverty than male-headed families. "One of the more striking set of findings relates to the difference between the poor and non-poor in their educational attainment, where a significant literacy and schooling gap exists. On the average, the poor have 2.6 fewer years of schooling than the non-poor."

The poor and nonpoor education gap cuts across sectors and gender categories. Equally, there is a stark gender education gap that cuts across sectors and poverty levels. Only a third of poor females (15 years and older) can read or write, while more than 60 percent of poor males can read and write (IFPRI, p. 39). The report argues that better education is an important nonincome dimension of welfare, and that hence there is a strong case for raising educational attainment nationwide and reducing the gender gap in education.

USAID has supported several research efforts that address gender concerns in agriculture and microenterprises in Egypt. Most of this research is contained in project reports. One study conducted under the GEMINI project provides a comprehensive survey of female entrepreneurs in Egypt.<sup>20</sup> That study discusses some of the key issues affecting women microentrepreneurs and remains one of the key studies on the subject in Egypt.

More recently, USAID funded a sector study of "Gender Roles in Table Grape Production."<sup>21</sup> This baseline study provides a profile of the grape subsector in Egypt, which has been identified by both national research institutions and donor strategic assessments as one of the most promising areas for the development of agricultural exports. Such export development would increase the income levels and living standards of the rural population. Gender is also a crucial nexus of analysis in the report, because of its relevance in structuring the division of labor and the distribution of resources in agriculture.

An interesting gender finding of the study is that women landholders are more common in the Old Lands than in the New Lands. The author of the report suggests that the New Lands constitute an inhospitable environment and a heterogeneous population, without the benefit of the close kinship and community ties that exist in the Old Lands. Even when they own land, most women are not involved in farm management, which is usually the responsibility of their husbands or male relatives. Those who do manage their own farms are women who have no male support, such as divorcees, widows, and migrants' wives. These female landholders are often constrained by scarce resources, limited

---

<sup>20</sup> C. Jean Weideman, "Egyptian Women and Microenterprise, The Invisible Entrepreneurs," GEMINI Technical Report No. 34, 1992.

<sup>21</sup> Sawsan El-Messiri, "Gender Roles in Table Grape Production," an ATUT Technical Report, May 1998.

experience, and the double burden of performing farm management and housework along with child care. Improving women's access to agricultural credit, technical assistance, and management training emerged from the report's ethnographic material as keys to increasing the productivity and profitability of grape growing.

In 1997-1998, another study assessed the level of integration of women in the agricultural extension activities of the Cotton Sector Promotion Program (CSPP).<sup>22</sup> The research, conducted in Beni Suif and Dakahlia, found that the extension services provided to women focused mainly on awareness raising and training of women in skills and knowledge related to their domestic activities. This so-called training is provided to women by the Rural Development Department (RDD) on an individual or group basis in the home or in a cooperative. This was considered an advantage, because it focuses on the "practical needs of women, and they are therefore in demand."

That is the perception of most agricultural extension activities: They perceive women as domestic workers, not as farmers, producers, and managers of natural resources. The extension agents were unaware of the importance of women's participation in these farmers' groups. They were also unaware of the division of labor among women and men in cotton production. Little technical training relating to cotton production was provided to women. Additionally, the female extension engineers were not knowledgeable about cotton cultivation either. The report cites two isolated cases in which women received technical training on cotton cultivation. In one case, the Integrated Pest Management Project trained the women extension engineers in the safe handling of pesticides. On another occasion, the Agricultural Intensification Project provided training to women in crop production.

A Canadian-funded project in Dakahlia has provided training in cotton cultivation through the establishment of extension plots on women's landholdings. On the whole, women lack adequate opportunities to receive training in crop management. This is attributable to the "dominant image that the gender division of labor means that women spend their time at home." The researchers argue, and the APRP gender team visits confirmed, that this image is reinforced through the provision of training in women's skills. Women continued to be categorized as a special group and provided with "women-appropriate" activities, such as those involving dairy products, handicrafts, and the like. The Canadian study, conducted for CSPP, examined women's participation in learners' groups for farmers and found that women's participation in these groups was very limited and unplanned. Developing the capacity of the rural leader (Raida el-refiyah) has been an important social-support component of the extension services to women, as doing so increases their potential for participation in decision making and community development.

---

<sup>22</sup> Center for Development Services, "Integrating Gender in the Cotton Sector Promotion Program," July 1998.

## **SOME GENERAL RESEARCH FINDINGS**

### **Women's Invisibility and Lack of Gender-Disaggregated Data**

Most of the research indicates that a general problem for rural women has been their invisibility in national statistics, their limited participation in policy-making positions, their limited access to resources generally, and their limited participation in extension services beyond traditional home economics activities. Women's real concerns and responsibilities have not been adequately addressed in the design and implementation of many development policies and programs. The growing international concern for women's and family well-being, the recommendations of the various United Nations conferences on women, and the prompting of various donors have motivated and supported the Egyptian Government, and MALR in particular, in recognizing the plight of rural women and setting up programs and institutions to address women's issues and concerns in various sectors of the economy.

### **A Narrow Focus on Traditional Women's Activities**

The aforementioned focus on women has often led to their marginalization, as they have been set up as a separate category for which a few add-on services and programs have been provided but have not led to significant change for women. The feminization of poverty has continued, and women continue to be neglected in national macroeconomic policies, as the government and many donor agencies have focused their attention on meeting the practical needs of women and their families for subsistence. Efforts to improve the situation of women has centered on micro-level interventions that have not produced significant policy changes, strategic improvements, or women's empowerment. In contrast, the FAO reports on women in agriculture raise key gender issues that go beyond immediate concern for women's practical needs. These gender issues include participation of women in positions of power and decision making; access to agricultural resources, including land, credit, training, technology, and services; and access to employment and support services. Although many donors have recognized the empowerment of women as a development imperative, the marginalization of Egypt's rural women continues.

### **Lack of Gender- and Policy-Related Studies**

The literature that addresses policy issues is minuscule. It consists mainly of conference papers on the potential impact of agricultural policy reforms on women. We summarize some of these arguments and analyses in Chapter Four of this report.

## GENERAL REVIEW OF SERVICE PROJECTS FOR RURAL WOMEN IN EGYPT

### A Limited Focus on Traditional Areas

A comprehensive review of service projects was not possible under the time constraints of this study. We use the term 'service projects' to distinguish them from research projects, reviewed above. Service projects may include lending and savings programs, training activities, extension services, and the like. The term 'project' may refer to large projects with budgets in excess of a million Egyptian pounds or U.S. dollars, to very small projects, such as a small dairy-making or poultry-raising project. There are thousands of the latter. For instance, a list of projects provided to the APRP gender assessment team lists 350 project titles in the areas of health, education, nutrition, and family planning for women throughout Egypt. It includes literacy projects, women's clubs, community schools, and various kinds of income-generating activities, most of which are very traditional. A cursory look at the project titles reveals the traditional nature of the projects that target women and their gender-stereotypical focus. Most of the projects are in the areas of knitting, sewing, and crocheting. More promising activities exist in the areas of poultry or rabbit raising, dairy products, food processing, and so on, but projects related to actual farming activities are very limited.

Most projects include education and family planning services, as well. These are important services that are lacking in many villages, but farming, the occupation of many women, is not fully recognized or supported. On a visit by the gender assessment team to see cooperative projects and services for women, the team was taken first to the family planning clinic, where a female physician explained to the team the various family planning services provided for women. Although the team observed several income-generating activities, the visit confirmed that women are viewed first and foremost in terms of their reproductive rather than their productive functions.

The APRP gender assessment team later obtained a more detailed listing of projects that provides information on donors, levels of funding, duration, and so on. The team classified the projects in several categories to get a grasp of the focus of the projects and make a cursory assessment of their effectiveness in meeting the needs and concerns of rural women (see Annex A).

As expected, and confirmed by the field visits, the majority of the projects deal with traditional female activities, such as training in sewing, knitting, crocheting, and other handicrafts. Animal husbandry, such as goat breeding, poultry keeping, and silk-worm raising are also provided for a few rural women, including women farmers and wives of farmers. Vegetable gardening, mushroom growing, and food processing are also common. Dairy production is a growing area of focus, as cheese and yogurt making and other dairy product activities are provided.

Family planning, education, and literacy are among the most common services provided to rural women and are supported by various Egyptian ministries and donors. Some of the

less common activities deal with organizing women's clubs, increasing women's awareness of environmental issues, and developing leadership skills among women rural leaders.

Food processing, such as vegetable drying, food freezing, and baking for bread and biscuit making, is emerging as an important area of focus for projects. If these activities are provided on a larger scale to meet local consumption, provide employment opportunities, and be marketed for income, they can play a key role in food security and the alleviation of poverty.

Few activities aim to enhance the skills of women farmers in farming techniques and related activities such as preparing fodder for animals, making organic fertilizers, and handling pesticides. We were unable to identify research that assesses the training and extension needs of rural women or of women working in agriculture-related industries, more specifically, agribusiness and textiles.

### **Some More Promising Projects**

MALR, with support of several international donors such as USAID, the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), the World Bank, the United Nations' specialized agencies, the European Union, and the embassies of several European countries, has been supporting several projects for rural women. These projects include both traditional and nontraditional activities. In an effort to assess the scope of the numerous activities targeting women in Egypt, and to promote coordination and efficiency, MALR and several donors have recently supported research to collect a database on projects for women in agriculture. As noted earlier, PCUWA has been compiling a database on women in development, including agriculture. Once completed and accessible, the database should be a very useful resource for researchers and policy makers alike.

A project on productive activities for female settlers in Kom Ombo in Upper Egypt was funded by the Government of Egypt and the Government of the Netherlands and implemented by the International Labor Organization (ILO). The success of that project prompted the Egyptian government to continue the same kinds of activities under the National Development Plan for 1992-1997.

The Kom Ombo project targeted resource-poor women and men settlers with generally limited skills or capital at their disposal. Under its women-in-development (WID) component, the project provided loans to 5,000 women to undertake income-generating activities through several production centers. The project introduced innovative nontraditional activities both in farm and nonfarm production. In 1993, the first all-women cooperative was registered and all project assets were registered under the name of the cooperative.

The Kom Ombo project was so successful that a second phase is now being introduced, with the support of approximately 5 million Egyptian pounds from the African Development Bank. The project, which is being directed by Dr. Mariam Mustafa, of Alexandria University, in Beheira Governorate, provides excellent opportunities for

women to learn quality income-generating skills to enable them to engage in productive enterprises. The new project will provide loans to women to start their own enterprises and will assist them in marketing their products.

CIDA has also targeted women with an innovative project in Upper Egypt—the Women’s Initiative Fund Project (WIF)—based in Q’ena. Under the project, women are full legal owners or partners in small (1 employee) or large (50 employees) enterprises, mainly in agro-processing and manufacturing. Business enterprises include grain milling, pickle making, bread baking, macaroni making, grains packaging, herbs packaging, shoe making, chocolate making, and knitting of socks and underwear using industrial machines. Suppliers and buyers may be local or Cairo-based. Extensive market research was conducted in advance.

Under the project, extensive training of female entrepreneurs by local artisans has been critical to the success of participants’ activities. This project is quite different from the traditional projects mentioned earlier, which do not operate at this scale of sophistication. The WIF project is the type of project that can make a difference in the lives of women and their communities, and can help break the vicious cycle of poverty and deprivation discussed in the aforementioned IFPRI report on poverty in Egypt.

The Social Fund for Development (SFD), particularly its Gender Unit, has expanded its project support for women in rural and urban areas and has undertaken several innovative projects. The Gender Unit recognizes women as an economic force and a force of change in Egyptian society. For instance, the Community Development Program (CDP) has designed projects that respond to the specific needs of women. Its poverty-alleviation efforts have included the measurement of income and consumption patterns of poor households; especially those headed by women. More than 50 percent of CDP projects have been aimed at raising the productivity of women’s activities and increasing women’s access to health services, basic education and training, credit, and better infrastructure. The Gender Unit has adopted a “gender-mainstreaming” approach, which attempts to integrate gender concerns in SFD’s five core areas. It aims to achieve effective development through the direct participation of women in decision making, resource allocation, and the design, appraisal, implementation, and evaluation of projects. Innovative activities that benefit women are promoted in line with Egypt’s national and regional development priorities and corresponding to women’s needs. It is believed these projects have significantly empowered women in their communities and raised their overall status through a participatory approach and the provision of productive services.<sup>23</sup>

A review of data on women’s participation in projects funded by SFD, presented in Table 7, shows great diversity in the types of projects in which women participate. Women’s participation has ranged from about 13 percent in wood and furniture projects to 30 percent in commercial projects. Overall, women’s participation in SFD projects was about 29 percent through October 1997, and their share of the total funding of projects was 24 percent.

---

<sup>23</sup> Social Fund for Development, annual report, 1996, p. 36.

Table 7: Women's Share of Small Productive Projects Implemented by the Social Fund for Development through October 31, 1997

#	Activity	Total Projects in Thousands	Projects Implemented by Women in Thousands	% Women Participating	Total Funding, L.E. Million	Projects Funded for Women, L.E. Million	% Women Share
1	Service projects: Plumbing, laundry, printing, maintenance, health center, computers, etc.	11.2	1.7	15	275.3	53.5	19.4
2	Commercial projects: Seed trade, grocery, gas storage, library, tourism bazaar, selling points, etc.	14	4.2	30	299.7	57.2	19
3	Animal production projects: Fattening cattle, poultry, rabbits, bees, fish, etc.	54	15	27.7	284	93	32.7
4	Agro-industrial projects: Milling grains, threshers, cotton cleaners, etc.	1.8	0.4	22.2	35.7	7.1	19.8
5	Food industry projects: Confectionery, baker, dairy products, meat, juice, etc.	4	1	25	58.8	15.4	26.2
6	Carpet, clothes projects	11.1	6.9	62.2	78.3	33	42.1
7	Wood and furniture projects	3.9	0.5	12.8	49.0	8.1	16.3
8	Industrial projects: Home apparatuses, electrical apparatuses, glasses, plastics, marble, etc.	8	1.6	20	171.2	32.7	19.1
	Total	108	31.3	28.9	1252	300	24

Source: Based on data from the Social Fund for Development

## MALR'S SUPPORT FOR WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE

MALR is committed to the advancement of rural women. The establishment of PCUWA, headed by a ministerial advisor, Dr. Kamla Mansour, has played a major part in supporting women's roles in the agricultural sector through research, project support, and coordination of numerous donor activities. PCUWA also sponsors or participates in various conferences that address key issues relating to women in development in general and women in agriculture in particular.<sup>24</sup> Three national conferences on women in development in Egypt were held in 1994, 1996, and 1998. The 1998 conference, held March 14-16, focused on "Rural Women's Vision for Development Needs." These conferences have been important for sharing and disseminating information on women and agriculture and proposing strategies to improve their conditions and enhance their participation and productivity.

In 1995, the Egyptian National Commission on Women (NCW) advocated the importance of mainstreaming gender in Egypt's current national five-year development plan (1996-1997 through 2001-2002). In the second National Conference on Egyptian Women, organized by NCW and held April 21-22, 1996, Mrs. Mubarak urged that key gender issues be included in the five-year plan. An agreement was reached between NCW and UNICEF/Egypt by which UNICEF would provide technical assistance for gender integration in the coming plan. The WID Donor Coordinating Subgroup indicated their willingness to collaborate in support of this important initiative. These developments resulted in several studies providing the parameters for incorporating gender concerns in Egypt's five-year development plan. One study was conducted by Emma Hooper, a consultant, in 1996. Another report was prepared by Nadia Ramsis Farah.<sup>25</sup>

Egypt's Third Five-Year Plan (1992-1993 to 1996-1997) referred to women's productive and reproductive activities but contained no specific policy on women. In an effort to rectify this situation, two studies were conducted to help the government integrate gender concerns in the fourth five-year development plan. The first study was funded by the Netherlands Embassy and executed in collaboration with UNICEF's office in Cairo.<sup>26</sup>

Another report on the same subject was issued by UNICEF in July 1996.<sup>27</sup> These studies point out the constraints faced by women in various sectors of the economy and offer recommendations on how to deal with them. They emphasize the issues related to women's access to land and the location of microenterprises and offer suggestions on how to use existing institutions to facilitate women's access to resources and services. They also stress the major role played by women in agricultural production and food security and emphasize the importance of data collection and analysis, noting that a differentiation should be made between paid and unpaid farm labor by women, and that women's unpaid labor should be estimated in monetary terms. Women's and men's differential access to productive resources in agriculture should be documented and addressed through various

<sup>24</sup> Papers presented at these conferences are a good source of information; however, they are often descriptive and do not address policy issues.

<sup>25</sup> Nadia R. Farah, "Gender Mainstreaming in Egypt's Five Year Development Plan," 1996.

<sup>26</sup> Emma Hooper, "Mainstreaming Gender in Egypt's Five Year Plan," March 1996.

<sup>27</sup> UNICEF, "Mainstreaming Gender in Egypt's National Five-Year Plan (1996/7-2001/2)," July 1996.

projects and programs. One of several strategies proposed to enhance women's economic participation is providing women in agriculture with labor-saving technology and easier access to credit and extension services. It also stresses the need to sensitize policy makers to gender issues in agriculture and the economy at large.

The above research and activism resulted in the inclusion of women in development in MALR's fourth five-year plan (1997-1998 through 2001-2002). The plan lists the following five projects for agricultural development, each of which has a WID component.

1. Beheira Rural Development Project. The BRDP project is a service project funded by MALR and the African Development Bank. The projects aims to increase farm income and enhance productivity. Its WID component aims to develop rural women's role in increasing rural family income, and to enhance their awareness of their role in increasing agricultural production. The project implements 10 programs annually for raising women's socioeconomic, cultural, health, and nutritional levels, besides enhancing skills in sewing, knitting, needlework, and the industrialization of dairy products.
2. Productive Activities for Women Settlers in the New Land. This project is also funded by MARL and the African Development Bank. It aims to enhance the economic status of women by training them in high-quality income-generating activities and helping them form their own associations in order to obtain loans and undertake income-generating projects.
3. Sinai Rural Development Project. This service project is locally funded. Its purpose is to increase the efficiency of water and land in Sinai by developing traditional agricultural production and grow nontraditional crops while improving the productivity of fruit and vegetable crops. The women's components of the project include establishing income-generating activities such as poultry raising and rabbit breeding, food-processing activities, silk-worm breeding, and olive pickle production. In addition, the project offers extension and training services and increases participants' health and environmental awareness.
4. Agriculture Development Project in Farthest Upper Egypt. This service project aims to create integrated rural development by increasing the efficient use of available land, increasing the socioeconomic level of rural families, and creating new jobs for immigrants. The women's component of the project centers on developing women's skills by establishing productive income-generating activities, and integrating women by establishing women's organizations to train members in production and services activities.
5. Project for Formulating Food with a High Value of Protein. A service and research project, it aims to formulate a traditional food rich in protein by using oil seed to feed pregnant women and preschool children and infants.

The incorporation of these WID activities in MALR's agricultural development plan indicates the ministry's acknowledgment of the importance of women's role in agriculture and the need for government support of it. The focus remains, however, centered on

women's traditional income-generating activities rather than their productive roles in farming and rural development. More progress is anticipated in this area. For example, the ministry is in the process of developing its own policy on women in development. A new policy, extending through 2017, was recently submitted by PCUWA. It aims to do the following: enhance the role of women in sustainable agriculture; monitor the development and structure of rural organizations and institutions and determine the factors affecting their efficiency and effectiveness in contributing to sustainable development; enhance and support the role of rural women in environmental preservation and management of natural resources; monitor the economic and social effects of implementing economic reform policies; create and develop a database of gender-disaggregated data on rural women; promote and support women's access to information, technology, resources, and credit; and improve agricultural extension services.

In its efforts, PCUWA has received ongoing support from the Embassy of the Netherlands. A joint aim is to give more policy focus to PCUWA, in accordance with its original mandate.<sup>28</sup> The World Bank has also provided ongoing support, the latest of which was a project designed to build PCUWA's capacity, as discussed earlier in this chapter. As noted, the project supported several surveys of women in agriculture in four governorates, yielding a vast body of data on the subject.

PCUWA has adopted the following strategies for women in agriculture:<sup>29</sup>

- Design and conduct research on women in agriculture;
- Assess the needs of MALR staff for training in gender analysis and women in development;
- Develop mechanisms to provide opportunities for rural women, groups, and associations to participate in the work of the unit; and
- Ensure that WID issues are considered and incorporated into agricultural policies and programs.

PCUWA has been planning to collect, analyze, and review policies and laws affecting women in agriculture and make recommendations for their improvement. The participation of PCUWA's director in this APRP gender assessment was meant to enhance the unit's ability to address key policy issues in agriculture and their gender-related effects.

PCUWA is in the process of conducting the following activities designed to enhance rural women's access to resources and services: (a) identify agro-industry projects and design demonstration projects for women; (b) establish a credit/revolving loan fund for rural women; and (c) raise rural women's awareness of environmental pollution and ways of reducing it.

PBDAC, a key organization of MARL, has played a major role in providing support to Egypt's agricultural sector. Since 1992, the bank has implemented a program to encourage rural women to obtain credit to help them establish small production

---

<sup>28</sup> According to an interview with Dr. Sara Loza, August 31, 1998.

<sup>29</sup> FAO, "Report on Women in Agriculture in Egypt," 1996.

enterprises suitable to their skills and experience, and to help them in the marketing of their products. WID lending started on a pilot basis in Qalubia Governorate on February 5, 1992. It was implemented in two village banks under the Agricultural Production and Credit Project (APCP). Being a success, the program was later expanded throughout all the other governorates. Six female trainers were sent to Atlanta, Georgia, in the United States, for a six-week WID training-of-trainers program under the Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU) program. Also, in-country WID training has been provided by APCP.

PBDAC's women's lending and savings program aims to do the following: increase family income and, consequently, production; increase the supply of products; enhance women's participation in production marketing; strengthen the linkages between credit and extension services; and encourage women to save.

### INTERNATIONAL DONOR SUPPORT FOR WOMEN IN EGYPTIAN AGRICULTURE

All donors in Egypt have included support for WID activities. The focus differs from one donor to another, however. Some donors, such as JICA (the Japanese International Cooperation Agency), focus mainly on population and family planning, an important focus of USAID, as well. The World Bank has given much attention to Egypt's agricultural sector development and women's role in it. FAO and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) have also supported extensive activities relating to women in agriculture. The WID Donor Coordinating Subgroup, which meets regularly once a month, has provided excellent channels for sharing information and strategizing to improve services and programs for women, and for addressing gender concerns.

In view of the broad and diverse focus on gender-related and WID activities among the various donors, the following discussion focuses on USAID, the main international donor in Egypt and the funding agency for APRP and this gender study.

#### USAID's Role

USAID's policy is to mainstream gender concerns in all development programs, including agriculture. The USAID/Egypt Mission continues to make progress in mainstreaming gender, to make gender issues routine in all aspects of the Mission's development activities and workplace dynamics, and to demystify the perception of women's issues as marginal or special. To begin to decompartmentalize gender, the Mission has provided an environment for dialogue to begin. It has started a learning process both within the Mission and with USAID partners so that, gradually, both women and men will discard long-held unhealthy attitudes toward women and their role in society and progressively incorporate more positive ones. Following are examples of the Mission's gender-integration activities, as abstracted from documents provided by the Mission.

- Agricultural Technology Utilization and Transfer (ATUT). USAID Results Package(RP) managers and ATUT partners conducted a gender baseline survey on women in table grape production to establish quantitative and qualitative gender-disaggregated data for ATUT project implementation and impact evaluation. This

study aimed to develop a clear understanding of potential customer-differentiated effects through a number of criteria, including gender.

The survey collected data from women and men on several socioeconomic, financial, and technical issues that affect the results of the RP. The survey was supplemented by case studies that cover gender roles in entrepreneurship, management, production, and employment (including landless labor) in vertically integrated grape production, packaging, transportation, and marketing.

As a next step in integrating gender considerations into the project, a special mainstreaming program, using the findings of this study, is under discussion.

- Agricultural Policy Reform Program (APRP). This program aims to remove the remaining policy barriers to private enterprise in agriculture (including agribusiness), with an emphasis on certain policy and regulatory area, such as pricing, marketing, trade, privatization, private and public investment, and the sustainability of agricultural production. Through this program, USAID is able to measure the impact on women of privatization in the agricultural sector regarding income, employment, and adoption of new technology. The program also has a component related to food security under which it has conducted a baseline study through IFPRI that provides highlights of women in the research and extension information system.
- AgReform Project/CARE. This project works among economically marginal farm households in Upper Egypt (Fayoum, Sohag, Qena, and Luxor). The project has been working with a much greater number of women than anticipated, especially in animal production and marketing. Although the project proposal posted a 15 percent target, 26.5 percent of the farmers participating in project link trips have been women. Most of them have shown interest in poultry production activities.

Women in Sohag, in Upper Egypt, want to better utilize excess production in their community. Consequently, AgReform staff arranged for the local community development association (CDA) to train them in food processing and help them sell their products. The women in Sohag, selling both through CDAs and on their own, have shown increases in their incomes ranging from L.E. 60 (\$18) to more than L.E. 200 (\$60) per month.

- Privatization Support. Although privatization itself is gender neutral, its impact within certain industries can vary greatly. For example, depending on the industry, privatization can hinder women in terms of reduced employment within newly privatized firms, especially in those in which women are overly represented within the ranks of "redundant employees." Although the labor law seeks to protect women by giving them a great number of benefits, in a competitive environment the costs associated with these benefits place women at a disadvantage compared with men in similar positions. This is particularly evident in private-sector work environments.

Privatization has had some positive effects on women's employment in banking, financial institutions, consultancy operations, and other professional categories of the capital markets industry. Female professionals have assumed key roles as owners, professionals, fund managers, and administrators within brokerage firms. They are

also taking positions in banking and the stock exchange while maintaining their dominance in the administrative support side of this industry group. In some professional categories women constitute equal or higher percentages than men in the work force. In this case, women have benefited from the privatization process. Measures to offset the negative effects of privatization on women are yet to be defined. It is hoped that this APRP gender assessment will provide accurate information about these effects, both negative and positive, and propose measures to minimize the negative while enhancing the positive.

- Small and Microenterprise Credit. Recent evidence from a study on poverty trends in Egypt indicates that more women now head very poor households and that poverty has become urbanized. USAID is confident that this sector could continue to qualify for loans by utilizing the private sector as a bridging mechanism between existing financial institutions and the informal economic sector. This in turn would help to expand production and employment among small enterprises (6 to 15 employees) and microenterprises (1 to 5 employees). The Small and Micro Enterprises Credit Program is providing assistance in six governorates through six strong Businessmen Foundations, which have been established to serve as small-enterprise and microenterprise lending institutions. Some of these institutions have already reached self-sufficiency in a few years.

Although the percentage of women recipients of loans under this program remains modest, recently those figures climbed from 12 percent to about 17 percent, even reaching 22 percent in Assiut, which is a traditionally conservative governorate. This is partly because of the establishment of a women-specific unit in the foundation that administers the program in Assiut to promote women's participation.

Loans to women entrepreneurs under the program are as follows: Cairo, 11 percent; Alexandria, 10 percent; Assiut, 22 percent; El-Sharkia, 18 percent; Port Said, 15 percent. However, if we use the definition of 'owners/operators' to classify women loan recipients, the figures may be less.

More support is being provided to encourage greater participation of women in a variety of ways: additional research to detect particular needs; the hiring of more female extension officers; support for community associations focusing on women's needs; and continued conferences and seminars. Moreover, a pioneering Business Women's Association was established recently in Alexandria as a pilot activity to be emulated in other governorates if it proves successful.

### **The Roles of Other Donors**

The following table provides a brief summary of the activities of other donors in support of rural Egyptian women.

Table 8: Donor WID Activities in Egypt, 1997

	Name of Agency	Number of Projects	Targeted Sectors and Groups	Geographical Coverage	Total Fund	Sources of Funds
1	Canadian Int'l Dvlpt. Agency (CIDA)	10	Girls' education; social, health, legal rights; economic participation	Assiut, Qena, and Sohag; Nat'l impact through education	C\$52.503 m	CIDA
2	German Development Agency (GTZ)	3	Manuf. skills, Bedouin pop., infrastructure, local service	Aswan, New Valley, pilot area in Matruh Gov.	\$50.0 m	GTZ, GOE, NGO, German Gov.
3	Swiss Embassy	1	Handicrafts training and women's formation organizations	Beni Suif	\$14,000	Swiss Embassy, Dutch Embassy
4	Overseas Dev. Admin., Britain (ODA)	1	Adult literacy training, rural women	Menoufia and Qena	\$757,227	ODA, Britain
5	JICA	1	Education, female teachers for high school or junior high school	National level	\$494,543	JICA (unavailable)
6	Center for Dev. & Pop. Activities (CEDPA)	2	Youth and reproductive health	Minya, Fayoum, Beni Suif, and Cairo	\$6.9 m	USAID/UNFPA
7	Int'l Labor Org. (ILO)	1	Coop. training and dev.; rural, settlers in New Lands	10 governorates	\$2 m	DANIDA
8	FAO/RNE	1	Ag. rural dev., decision makers and rural women	To be determined	\$1,013,366 L.E. 776,750	Netherlands
9	Pop. Council Asia & Near East Tech. Asist. Project	5	Improved post-abortion care; adolescence and social change in Egypt	Clinics in five governorates, MOHP, Tech. Univ.	\$879,294	USAID, UNFPA, UN Pop. Fund
10	UNFPA	1	Women in reproductive ages, women beyond childbearing	Giza (three health units)	\$213,707	UNFPA
11	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)	4	Adolescent girls and NGOs that address women's rights	National level	\$663,657	DANIDA, Dutch support, and gen. resources

Table provided by USAID/Egypt

The gender assessment team learned a good deal about more recent donor support for rural women in a meeting with the WID coordinating subgroup on August 31, 1998. There is obviously increasing interest in supporting rural women through activities that target women, as well as through mainstreaming gender in donor programs. Following are brief notes about what some donors are doing in support of women in agriculture.

CIDA is particularly interested in the impact on women of economic reforms. Three activities are particularly relevant to this APRP gender assessment. The first activity is a project on the impact on farmers of land tenancy laws. The project will produce a documentary film on the subject. A second activity CIDA has been supporting is a project about soil and water management that focuses on women's participation. A third project located in Dikirmis aims to develop the skills of women farmers and build upon their traditional activities. The project includes a new technology transfer component. Additionally, CIDA has been moving toward gender mainstreaming in all its programs.

As noted earlier, the Netherlands Embassy provides extensive support to PCUWA. This support includes capacity building and research.

Another donor, International Food and Agriculture Development (IFAD), provides extensive support to rural women. Four types of projects are particularly relevant. First is a project designed to enhance the role of women in agricultural extension. A second project aims to integrate women in value-added activities on the farm and at home. A third project provides women with access to credit for poultry raising. The fourth project supports the establishment of new NGOs in the newly reclaimed land with an emphasis on women's participation and income enhancement. Most of IFAD's work is concentrated in Beheira Governorate.

The Near East Regional Office of FAO helps establish networks among countries in the region and issues annual reports on women in agriculture in various countries, including Egypt. The group also publishes regional reports and trains trainers on the subject of gender. Like other groups, FAO is taking a gender-mainstreaming approach.

GTZ provides extensive support to women in development in Egypt. It supports five main activities: integrated agricultural cooperatives, small loans for women, development of extension services, training of trainers and farmers, and women in agriculture.

JICA, in Egypt, has focused its support on health and education mainly in urban locales. It is not conducting many activities in the area of women and agriculture.

USAID works in eight strategic objective areas, including economic growth. A detailed description of USAID/Egypt's support of agriculture is provided earlier in this chapter. APRP, which is sponsoring this gender assessment, is funded by USAID. Another related USAID-supported activity is a television program called *Al-Ard (The Land)*. The program, which is about farmers, is broadcast weekly on national Egyptian television and includes skits addressing gender issues.

The discussions at the aforementioned WID donor coordinators' meeting highlighted the importance of (1) maintaining gender-disaggregated data, including government labor statistics on women in agriculture; (2) acknowledging both the labor and skills of farm

women; and (3) supporting women's productive activities. For a list of invitees to the meeting, see Annex D.

## CHAPTER FOUR

# AGRICULTURAL POLICY REFORMS IN EGYPT AND THEIR IMPACT

### A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY REFORMS IN EGYPT

Since 1987, the Egyptian government has been engaged in an ambitious macroeconomic and market reform program. As with other countries undergoing economic restructuring, Egypt has undertaken a vast export promotion program, cut government expenditures and reduced services, promoted privatization, and so on. These reforms aim to transform the Egyptian economy from its socialist-based mode of the 1950s and 1960s to a free market economy. The reforms are being implemented in a graduated fashion in order to lessen the short-term negative effects on reform and adjustment programs.

Egypt has successfully adopted many reforms affecting the agricultural sector, opening up most major producer markets to private competition. Continuing constraints remain in areas related to food security, marketing and trade, water resources, private-sector participation in agribusiness, and the government's sector-resource allocations.

In the 1980s, great strides were made in liberalization and privatization in Egyptian agriculture, with an emphasis on removing inappropriate government-imposed constraints and promoting the private sector. In the 1990s, the government has promoted a strategy of "comparative advantage," that is, promoting the production and export of crops that Egypt produces efficiently and importing those crops Egypt produces less efficiently.

More emphasis has also been placed on issues of economic and environmental sustainability. For example, his excellency Minister Youssuf Wally has created a task force to develop an agricultural strategy toward the year 2017. The task force suggests a target of 4.1 percent for agricultural growth, double the rate of population growth. It also suggests a strategy of promoting exports to help achieve food security, reduce unemployment, and increase per capita incomes and standards of living. The growth target can be achieved through a number of measures.

At a recent roundtable discussion, Dr. Saad Nassar, Director of ARC and Project Director of APRP, provided a succinct overview of the reforms in the agricultural sector:

- Horizontal and vertical expansion, including the development of new lands through the Toshki and El-Salem canal projects (with the potential for 2.3 million acres and 620,000 acres, respectively);
- Export promotion, expanding current levels of L.E. 2 billion in agricultural exports to L.E. 5 billion;
- Rationalization of water utilization through measures such as the promotion of advanced irrigation technologies, the promotion of short-duration crop varieties, a reduction in the acreage of crops that are heavy water consumers, the reuse of wastewater, and laser leveling of fields to reduce water consumption;

- Strengthening of key institutions, including PBDAC and the cooperative movement, and enhancing the roles of women and NGOs in the agricultural sector;
- Promotion of integrated pest management (IPM) to reduce the consumption of harmful pesticides and promote biological control measures to protect the environment, promote human and animal health, and improve Egypt's competitive position in international markets (by improving quality and reducing production costs); and
- Promotion of domestic and foreign investment in agriculture.

Dr. Nassar concluded by expressing his support for the shift in USAID policy from "aid to trade" while stressing the continued importance of direct investment, technology transfers, and expanded access for Egyptian exports.

USAID/Egypt has provided extensive support to the Ministry of Land and Reclamation in its agricultural reform program through several projects, the latest of which is APRP. In all, USAID has provided about US\$1.26 billion for the development of the agriculture sector. To boost production and increase farmer incomes, USAID assistance has emphasized agricultural policy reform, support for agricultural research and grassroots activities to help improve financial services, the introduction of more appropriate farm management techniques, expanded access to improved inputs and new technologies, and the formation of water user associations to manage local irrigation. Many reforms are being implemented throughout the agricultural sector.

The APRP gender assessment team has developed the following table of the major policy reforms being undertaken in Egypt's agriculture sector. This table serves as a policy identification tool and will be used as a basis for policy analysis. The team has used the table to identify key policy issues that should be addressed under Phase II of the APRP gender assessment. It has helped us determine which policies are likely to have the greatest impact on women, and which have the potential to influence, or unlock, other policies.

The table will be used in Phase II, in combination with a policy analysis matrix, to analyze the interconnection between macroeconomic policies and their micro-level impact, a relationship often referred to as "the policy chain." The team perceives the relationship as a two-way channel whereby macro policies resonate downward, to individuals and households. The upward channel is not yet clear. It is hoped, however, that the gender analysis to be carried out under Phase II will help explain and point out ways in which findings from micro-level studies can help inform policies and lead to the formulation, enactment, and implementation of gender-informed policy reforms.

Table 9: Agricultural Policy Reforms and Their Potential Impact, 1980 to Present

Policy/Action	Date Issued/ Implemented	Purpose	Target Population	Constraints on Women
<b>Land</b> - Improve tenancy law.	Issued 1992, implemented 1997	Raise land rent and crop sharing value; stimulate investment in land; promote cultivation of high-value crops; foster a free market for land transactions.	Landlords and tenants	Female tenants lack information and negotiation skills; women are unaware of their legal land rights and lack the skills to manage their land.
- Adopt land reclamation.	1980	Expand agricultural land areas; increase agricultural products; substitute for government jobs; settle new communities beyond the Nile Valley.	Private-sector landlords; new graduates; farmers	Inadequate infrastructure and support services; restricted eligibility for unmarried women; inadequate extension farm services for women.
<b>Credit and Finance</b> - Shift from credit based on collateral to credit based on need. - Restructure financial institutions such as PBDAC and its regional banks. - Improve import and export regulations.	1987	Convert to a market-driven economy; compete for customers in free markets; improve terms of trade for agriculture and private-sector agricultural investments.	All investors in the agriculture sector	Collateral still required for some loans; lack of information; few female credit officers; lack of knowledge about viable microenterprises.
	1984	Impose restrictions on some imports; liberalize exports.	Agricultural input/output traders	Government's low prices for exports are not competitive.
	1986			Decreased crop prices; increased agricultural input prices, especially for small farmers.
<b>Cropping/Farming</b> - Reform the structure of seed production and marketing.	1987	Promote greater involvement from the private sector; improve the market environment.	Agricultural researchers; investors in the agriculture sector	Women may be unable to function in a competitive environment because of a lack of cropping-pattern knowledge and extension information.
- Remove procurement quotas for all crops except sugar cane. - Eliminate subsidies on all inputs. - Eliminate cropping-area restrictions.	1987-1994	Allow greater choice for farmers; increase productivity and incomes; reduce the burden on the government of controls; release government subsidies for other productive areas.	Agricultural producers and traders; input suppliers	Yields may stagnate because of high production costs; small farmers, especially women, cannot afford higher prices on inputs. Uncontrolled cropping diversity (small farms); declines in cotton cropping area.
- Strengthen food security through subsidies for essential food, such as bread and oil.	1980	Ensure a minimum level of food supply.	Poor classes (urban/rural)	Subsidies are not well targeted.

Table 9: Agricultural Policy Reforms and Their Potential Impact, 1980 to Present

Policy/Action	Date Issued/ Implemented	Purpose	Target Population	Constraints on Women
<b>Water Resource Policies</b> - Improve irrigation-water cost recovery/sharing.	1995	Foster more efficient water usage.	Farmers/water users	Decreases the number of cultivated areas that require heavy water usage.
- Improve the Irrigation system.	1994	Foster more efficient water usage.	Farmers/water users	Fosters cost-effective water usage.
- Create water user associations.	1994	Foster more efficient water usage.	Farmers/water users	Ensures water supply to end users; ensures principal users are represented in the decision-making process.
- Reuse drainage.				
<b>Agribusiness</b> Support food processing/fiber manufacturing and biotechnology; increase the role of the private sector in agribusiness.	1980	Enhance business; reduce food gaps; increase exports.	Poor classes (urban/rural); farmers, growers, traders	Increases farm income; stabilizes the economy and promotes economic growth; creates loose alleviated land.
<b>Technology Transfer</b> Use modern technology in farming; expand the use of food technology.	Ongoing	Increase the number of products and improve product quality; increase marketing, exports, and farm income.	Farmers, growers, exporters; extension agents	Women have limited access to new technology; majority of extension workers are male; women lack information to increase farm output and lack marketing skills.
<b>Market and Trade</b> Promote exports.	Ongoing	Promote economic growth through exports.		Women are engaged mainly in limited vending activities and lack relevant information and marketing skills.
<b>Associations</b>	Ongoing	Promote sector participation through associations; encourage formation of rural associations.		Women's access to associations in general is limited.

## IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL POLICY REFORMS ON WOMEN

As Egypt's agricultural reform program progresses, the government is engaged in activities to assess the program's impact on both the economy and the intended beneficiaries, the Egyptian people.

Although much has been written about the impact of economic reforms and structural adjustment on women elsewhere around the world, such as in other African countries and Latin America, few systematic studies have been undertaken in Egypt to assess the impact of policy reforms on women.

The International Food Policy Research Institute, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, has conducted a number of studies on the economic reform program's effects on Egyptian food security. The research is designed to (1) assist the Egyptian government in guiding policy reforms in agriculture in such a way that the general populace is not adversely affected; and (2) "to ensure that these policy reforms lead to increased efficiency of resource use through improved market and institutional structures within the economy."<sup>30</sup> In an effort to examine the reforms' impact on consumers, part of the study assessed structural adjustment's effect on food consumption. The study revealed that Egyptian wages have not kept pace with the sharp rise in consumer prices that occurred between 1987 and 1992 in both urban and rural areas.

A report issued by PCUWA (Mansour, 1994) summarizes, as follows, many of the effects the policy reforms have had.

Although comprehensive quantitative studies on the impact on agricultural development of the economic policy reforms have not yet been completed, preliminary indicators show that the reforms are significantly benefiting the agriculture sector. Among these indicators are the following:

1. The cultivated area increased from 6.2 million feddans in 1981 to 7.6 million feddans in 1993. During that same period, the cropped area increased from 11.2 million feddans to 14.2 million feddans (FAO, Egypt, annual report, January 1994, p. 37).
2. The yields and total production of the main strategic crops (wheat, maize, rice, cotton, vegetables, and fruit) have increased. The total production of cereals increased from 8 million tons in 1981 to 15 million tons in 1992 (*ibid.*, p. 38).
3. Voluntary deliveries are exceeding obligatory deliveries (procurement quotas). For example, voluntary wheat deliveries in 1992 amounted to 1.442 million tons, while obligatory wheat deliveries in 1985 totaled 737,000 tons (*ibid.*, p. 76). (To make the comparison between voluntary and obligatory deliveries more meaningful, quantities are related to the land area of wheat, which totaled 1.186 million feddans in 1985 and 2.092 million feddans in 1991, when voluntary deliveries amounted to 0.7 tons per feddan [National Agricultural Estimates, 1993] )

---

<sup>30</sup> David Nygaard and Richard H. Adams, Jr., "Maintaining Food Security in Egypt during and after Agricultural and Food Policy Reforms," IFPRI, Washington, D.C., May 1994, p. ix.

4. The self-sufficiency ratios of food crops have increased. For example, the self-sufficiency ratio of wheat increased from 25 percent in 1981 to 45 percent in 1992 (FAO, Egypt, annual report, January 1994, p. 37).
5. The total value of agricultural production increased from L.E. 5.4 billion in 1981 to L.E. 27.7 billion in 1991. During that same period, agricultural income increased from L.E. 3.7 billion to L.E. 20.5 billion. However, when these figures are adjusted for inflation, the production value in 1991 becomes L.E. 5.5 billion, the income becomes L.E. 4.0 billion, and the rate of growth of agricultural production increases from 2.6 percent in 1981 to 3.0 percent in 1991 (Nassar, 1990).
6. The value of agricultural exports increased from L.E. 364 million in 1981 to an inflation-adjusted L.E. 568 million in 1992 (ibid.).

### **Conflicting Arguments about the Impact of the Reforms on Women**

Most of what has been written on the subject of agricultural reform's effects on Egyptian women is in Arabic and consists mainly of conference papers. The issue has risen to the political level, however, as concern mounts over rising unemployment, hardships caused by rising food prices, and government's reduced role in the provision of social services. Following is a brief summary of the current thinking on the subject.

In a study entitled "Impact of Structural Adjustment Policies on Poor Women, and Women in the Middle Class in Egypt," (1995), Ahmed Hassan Ibrahim argues that Egypt's new agricultural reform policies may affect women in the following three areas:

- New land reform policies may result in the concentration of land in the hands of fewer owners. Consequently, many poor women may lose their holdings. For instance, the anticipated increase in the rental price of the land will result in a loss of rental lands available to poor families in general and those headed by women in particular. This will cause a decrease in these households' net income from agricultural production and increase their poverty level. This in turn will place additional constraints on female education, health, and nutrition, and probably force women to relinquish their farms and work instead as wage laborers in others' fields.
- Trade liberalization in agricultural inputs increases the price of inputs and the cost of production, consequently decreasing the net return from agricultural production and placing hardships on farmers.
- Removing procurement quotas for all crops and encouraging the production of export crops instead of subsistence crops may limit women's ability to compete in the market and worsen their condition.

The effects of reform are apparent in Egypt's cotton sector in particular. A 1997 gender study of CSPP, for example, reveals the following:<sup>31</sup>

- There is evidence that female tenants have suffered disproportionately since local sources of agricultural inputs have been liberalized.
- The new tenancy law excludes tenants from obtaining bank loans, as rented land is no longer regarded as collateral. Most women and landless families are excluded from the credit market. This has contributed to the popularity of savings clubs and other forms of informal credit systems.
- Loss of land will force poor households to seek income through agricultural wage labor on owners' fields. As off-farm employment options for women are extremely limited, women may also try to direct more efforts into sales of poultry and dairy products.
- Manual cotton harvesting constitutes a major source of income for women. The use of machinery will replace women's manual labor. The quality and quantity of cotton could be improved if technical extension advice were offered to women, as they are mainly in charge of operations critical to intensifying cotton production and improving quality.

Overall, the negative effects of agricultural reform have been harsher on women than men, because the current extension system is geared to serve male farmers and because women's voices are not heard in formal and informal organizations.

The best insights on the potential impact on women of policy reforms and liberalization come from two leading Egyptian women, the first a Parliamentarian and the second the head of a reputable research institution.

In a speech to the National Assembly in early 1998, Dr. Farkhanda Hassan, head of the National Women's Committee in the National Party and a member of Parliament, warned of the potential serious impacts on women of structural reforms in general. She outlined four main consequences of reform.

1. Lack of growth in the public sector, the main employer of women, or even its shrinkage, will lead to a loss of jobs.
2. A reduction of government investments in favor of the private sector, which is biased against women, will hurt women.
3. An increase in unemployment levels in the early stages of reform will affect women more than men.
4. The decrease or elimination of direct or indirect subsidies will have an impact on families with limited income, especially female-headed households, which constitute 22.5 percent of all Egyptian families.

---

<sup>31</sup> Elvira Ganter and Mona Abu Zeid, "The Cotton Sector Promotion Program, A Gender Study: The Case of Beni Suif and Dakahlia Governorate," 1997.

As for specific effects on women, Dr. Farkhanda Hassan noted that if education and health services are privatized, it will seriously affect women and girls, who will be the first to be deprived of education and health care. She argued strongly for continued bread subsidies and public support for education, thus making the educational reform program a unique model of reform and development.

Dr. Farkhanda Hassan added that trade liberalization policies may create new employment opportunities for women, but that such policies will harm women in other areas. She argued that a careful reading of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GAAT), especially the section on agriculture and food security, shows that reforms may seriously hinder small farmers, male and female. She said that the new employment laws will hurt women, and that that must be considered carefully in the deliberations regarding the new unified labor law.

Dr. Farkhanda Hassan argued strongly that women must have a say in economic policy reform, because, as the World Bank has realized, ignoring women's issues in economic reform efforts will affect not only women but economic growth rates and efficiency, as well. The human development index is already low for Egypt, she noted, with the country ranking 107 out of 173 nations. Additionally, Hassan said, individuals' share of the national income is very small. One reason for Egypt's low ranking in the index, and its poor showing in terms of other development indicators, is that women do not participate effectively in society and do not receive adequate education and training. She reiterated the World Bank's assertion that "investment in girls' education may be the best investment that a country can make in its development."

The above concerns can be substantiated by preliminary findings on the effects of PBDAC's reforms. According to research done in 1995 using data provided by PBDAC, the majority of those who had accepted early retirement packages were women, who may end up using the funds for consumer purposes, such as marriage or the purchase of a major household item. The information in the box below provides clues to the potential ramifications of such behavior. More recent data may help identify more specific effects on women in general of the PBDAC reforms, or on women who have accepted the early retirement packages.

In 1995, the APRP gender assessment team leader participated in a study on the role of women in the economy and reform for the Economic Growth Center at USAID/Washington. There, an initial assessment was made of the potential ramifications of restructuring PBDAC. Based on interviews and available literature, the study concluded that women are more disproportionately affected by restructuring than are men.<sup>32</sup>

---

<sup>32</sup> "Participation of Women in the Economy and Reform: Egypt Country Assessment," Draft Report, USAID, Rosslyn, Virginia, Coopers & Lybrand, L.L.P., June 1995.

### Box 1: The PBDAC Plan for Personnel Reduction

The privatization of more than 300 public manufacturing enterprises by the Government of Egypt over the next few years will result in significant labor redundancy in these firms. For the moment, the Egyptian government has guaranteed employment to all privatized employees for a period ranging from three to five years. It is expected that the firms involved will initiate various personnel reduction plans. Although women constitute no more than 8 percent of employees in these firms, early evidence, such as that provided by PBDAC, suggests that they may be disproportionately affected by the process of voluntary personnel reduction.

For several years, USAID has supported the conversion of PBDAC from a bank concentrating on agricultural input supply and output marketing to a true commercial bank. By 1992, this conversion had been largely accomplished. Of the nearly 9,000 redundant employees, 6,000 were expected to leave the organization voluntarily. A consultant's report indicated that "voluntary separation of as many as 12,000 or more employees could occur without adverse impacts on the Bank's operations" (Gregory, 1993a, p. 3). The report goes on to say that, "Over 50% of the Bank's work force has been determined to be redundant, and therefore as contributing nothing to the productivity of the enterprise" (ibid., p. 7).

Beginning in early 1993, PBDAC offered a separation allowance of 120 months of base pay, actually only about one-third of total pay because of numerous supplements. The separation allowance thus represents about 3.3 years of future pay. Several other sweeteners were offered, including grants for training and a lending program for starting new businesses.

Statistics on voluntary retirement obtained from PBDAC indicate that women and men are not equally affected by this program. Overall, women, who represented 10.5 percent of bank employment at the end of 1992, were nearly twice as likely to accept early retirement than men. Thus, over the two-year period 1992-1994, some 11.7 percent of female employees, but only 6.4 percent of males, left the bank.

The highest proportion of female bank employees was located at PBDAC headquarters in Cairo and at the bank's two large branches in Alexandria and Cairo. Among the 3,470 urban-based employees, of whom 29.3 percent were women, women were 2.6 times as likely as men to leave the bank. Thus, of this urban contingent, 14.3 percent of women, compared with only 5.6 percent of men, opted out of bank employment between December 1992 and December 1994. In absolute numbers, in fact, women slightly outnumbered men, 145 to 138 (51 percent to 49 percent), in retiring voluntarily from the large urban PBDAC branches.

If PBDAC reaches its minimal goal of 6,000 voluntary retirees over the next few years in the same proportion as during the past two years, it is likely that some 1,065 of these will be women, equal to 31.5 percent of their total number in 1992. In comparison, some 4,935 men will retire voluntarily, equal to 17.1 percent of their number at the beginning of the campaign.

If this scenario is repeated during the privatization of public enterprises, and civil service employment remains stalled, there will be a substantial net reduction in female employment in the formal economy over the medium term. Moreover, as discussed in further detail in this report, women's chances of reemployment in the formal private sector are considerably fewer than those of men. Hence, an even larger drop in the female participation rate can be expected over time.

Source: "Participation of Women in the Economy and Reform: Egypt Country Assessment," Draft Report, USAID, prepared by Coopers & Lybrand, L.L.P., June 1995.

Dr. Heba Handoussa, Director of the Economic Research Forum, wrote a paper in which she gave a more positive assessment of Egypt's economic situation and the potential impact of policy reforms on the economy in general and on women in particular. She argued that Egypt is in a good economic position as a result of economic reforms and that it is about to enter the takeoff stage in economic development. She stated that despite the reservations Dr. Hassan indicated regarding the impact on women of these reforms and the possibility that they will lead to the marginalization of women, there are positive signs. She agreed that jobs may be lost, unemployment may increase, and prices may rise, but argued that if we take into account the positive economic indicators, we will find that women will play a major role in the economy. She highlighted the following five indicators and pointed out their potential effects.

1. First, the experience of Asian countries indicates that economic transformation and privatization will increase employment opportunities for women in such areas as the electronic industries, pharmaceuticals, and ready-made garments, which are labor-intensive and make use of female labor. She argued that there are signs of the growing role of women in the export businesses as well.
2. The second indicator is women's increased role in the service sector, in which women are already well represented. This growth is not limited to social services, but includes such services as tourism, trade, computer-related work, and accounting, areas in which women have and can continue to expand their roles. Indeed, growth in the service sector in all advanced countries provides very encouraging indicators for a growing role for women in the economy at large.
3. The third indicator relates to the role of the state, particularly in the areas of enhancing social service delivery and human development. The state may assume a greater role in meeting the new demands for education, technology, and health care. This will create new employment opportunities.
4. A fourth possible area of increased opportunities will come in small enterprises and microenterprises as well as the informal employment sector, where women's participation remains very small. Women will need to receive training in the skills necessary for success in these enterprises, an area that will be receiving greater support from donors. Handoussa cited the example of the Social Fund for Development in promoting and supporting traditional small enterprises through credit programs in which women receive 30 percent of the loans.
5. Increase in foreign investments and exports, Handoussa mentioned, will stimulate economic growth and create new employment opportunities.

The following comments regarding the impact on women of agricultural policy reforms were made by Dr. Ibrahim Muharram, Director of the project Shuruk, during a meeting with the gender assessment team. He stated that liberalization does significantly affect women and their families, and that the effect may be positive or negative. Liberalization affects farmers' ability to grow and market crops, for example. Purchasing new farm inputs and marketing may be more difficult for farmers who have depended on the government and are not yet trained to make decisions regarding various farm activities. Similarly, the rise in prices as a result of the removal of government subsidies affects

spending patterns and levels, and hits women and children the hardest. Women are the first to suffer as a result of economic liberalization policies. Women are often at a loss as to which crops to plant, as well as where to purchase agricultural inputs or market their products.

## Conclusion

The above discussion indicates that there remain a strong concern about and interest in agricultural policy reform's impact on women, their families, and the economy in general. What is needed now is a more systematic assessment of the actual and potential effects of reform. Some efforts have already been made in this regard, such as the aforementioned women's role in table grape production and the gender assessment of the cotton sector. More of this type of analysis is needed, together with policy analysis of the reforms from a gender perspective. Such analyses will be conducted under Phase II of this APRP gender assessment.

## CHAPTER FIVE GENERAL OBSERVATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR PHASE II

The literature reviewed for this report; interviews with government officials, female farmers, and farmers' wives; and field visits confirm that Egyptian women's role in agriculture is not fully recognized or supported. Rural working women, who are concentrated in the informal sector, are not accounted for in national statistics. They are an important but invisible force in the Egyptian economy. Because of their marginality and invisibility, women are the first to suffer as a result of economic reforms and retrenchment. Female-headed households are especially vulnerable, as the IFPRI household survey has demonstrated.

Egyptian rural women are still viewed in terms of their reproductive rather than their productive roles. As such, they are considered to be a special category that is targeted with "female-appropriate" services and projects. As the project review, presented in Chapter Three of this report, indicates, very few projects address women's needs for production-related skills. Rural women are not considered as agents of change who contribute to the well-being of their families and the development of their communities and society. Consequently, gender issues are inadequately addressed at the policy level.

In MALR, where PCUWA was created to develop policies and strategies for addressing key issues affecting women in agriculture, the organization focuses much of its attention on coordinating and monitoring women's projects. PCUWA has played an important role in depicting the situation of women in agriculture and their needs for education, family and health services, and income-generating skills. The unit has also been an important source of information through its research and dissemination activities. Yet, it has not taken the next crucial step of actively addressing policy-related issues, despite the advisory role PCUWA's director has assumed vis-à-vis many government agencies, NGOs, and donors. Her participation in this APRP gender assessment was an important way of ensuring both that the team would benefit from her expertise and that she would be engaged in the policy dialogue necessary for the success of Egypt's agricultural policy reforms. This gender assessment, jointly supported by MALR and USAID/Egypt, is the first serious attempt to address gender issues in policy reforms and ensure that they are considered throughout the policy design and implementation cycle.

Interest in the subject of rural Egyptian women continues to grow among various government ministries, including MALR and the Ministry of Village Development, as well as the Social Fund for Development (SFD) and donors and their contractors. This interest is manifested in the numerous research papers, conferences, and project activities dealing with women in development in general and rural women in particular. Several high-level organizations, formed in the mid-1990s, have been vocal in highlighting women's issues in agriculture and society at large and advocating for women's empowerment. These include the National Women's Committee, formed on the occasion of the Fourth World Conference on Women, held in Beijing, China, in 1995, and the NGO coalition founded after the International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo in 1994.

Various conferences on women, held under the auspices of First Lady Suzanne Mubarak, have drawn the attention of policy makers to the plight of rural and poor women and the necessity of addressing their needs. This activism has resulted in research, outlined earlier in this report, about integrating gender concerns in Egypt's Fifth National Development Plan. As we have seen, MARL has included four major projects addressing rural women's needs in its Fourth National Development Plan, and its PCUWA has developed several strategies aimed at identifying and addressing those needs. Additionally, the Egyptian Ministry of Planning, through its National Planning Institute, has been conducting gender training for broad segments of the Egyptian population, from data collectors to policy makers, to raise their awareness of gender issues in all sectors of the economy.

Despite these efforts, to date, policy reform efforts in Egypt have given inadequate attention to the specific concerns of women as they begin to feel the effects of liberalization and privatization in the agricultural economy. A proper understanding of these effects will help MALR and USAID design and implement policies that consider women's special needs and concerns. Such an effort should contribute to the success of Egypt's reform program and help achieve sustainable and equitable social and economic development.

The gender assessment team hopes this assessment will contribute to a better understanding of women's issues and their integration into policy reforms. This report shows that tremendous resources are being expended on programs and projects designed to increase economic opportunities for women; improve their education and health; and support their participation in NGOs and other associations. Much progress has been made in these areas, but many problems remain. These may be summarized as follows:

- No coherent policy exists to guide program development and implementation;
- Coordination among various programs is inadequate or nonexistent;
- The quality of existing income-generating programs for women varies considerably, and such programs are narrowly focused on a few traditional "women-appropriate" activities;
- No systematic assessment has been made of the impact of these programs on women, their families, and their communities; and
- Many of these programs help meet women's practical needs but contribute minimally to changing women's economic status or meeting their strategic needs.

### **CONSTRAINTS FACING WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE AND THE NEED TO ADDRESS THEM**

This study has confirmed that Egyptian women are constrained with regard to access to all the key resources in agriculture: land, capital, labor, credit, information and technology, training, water, seeds, fertilizers, and fuel. As mentioned earlier, macroeconomic policies that fail to consider women's roles and contributions are "gender-blind," not gender-neutral as formerly believed.

During Phase I of this APRP gender assessment, the team identified several key issues that have important policy implications and deserve serious attention during the formulation and implementation of policy reforms. We focus here on five issues that are critical for improving the well-being of women, their families, and their communities, and

for successfully implementing reform programs and achieving equitable and sustainable development: access to and use of land; privatization and institutional restructuring; technology transfer; agribusiness; and associations. We argue, based on the evidence gained from Phase I, that the success of Egypt's agricultural reform policies hinges on a proper understanding of these five gender issues, as detailed below.

### **Women's Access to and Use of Land**

Social science research in numerous countries over the past two decades has shown that access to land is a critical variable in agricultural development. The research conducted by IFPRI in Egypt has demonstrated that, "Access to land and the opportunity to undertake agricultural cultivation has an important bearing on the well-being of rural Egyptian households" (IFPRI, p. 33). This issue is particularly important as the country expands its land-reclamation and -allocation schemes, which are expected to increase the agricultural area of Egypt considerably, ease congestion in urban areas and randomly developed rural areas, and create a better future for hundreds of thousands of citizens.

Addressing key gender issues related to the New Lands may be critical to the lands' successful development, and to economic and social development in general. A thorough understanding of the constraints and opportunities facing women and their families in the New Lands will provide a foundation for enactment of gender-informed policies and the success of Egypt's economic reform programs. (Some critical issues remain regarding the Old Lands, as well, such as land tenure and the relationship between landlord and tenant. These are highlighted in Table 9 in Chapter Four. As described there, several new laws and regulations have been instituted, and their ramifications need to be addressed.)

#### *Women As Landowners*

As indicated earlier, Egyptian women have the right to own land acquired through inheritance, purchasing, or one of the government's land reclamation and allocation programs. The literature review, the team's field visits, and interviews indicate, however, that despite their extensive property rights, women's access to and control over land is very limited. As mentioned, throughout Egypt only a small proportion of women own land, and those who do possess much smaller landholdings than men. This often causes hardship for women, as it restricts their access to credit and other resources that may require collateral. Egypt lacks a system of community ownership, so whatever property is acquired in marriage is often registered in the name of the husband, the head of the household. This has serious implications for women in the case of divorce or the death of the husband. Most female-headed households, estimated at more than 20 percent of the country's population, are poor and have limited access to land and other resources.

#### *Women As Tenants and Farmers*

Women have the right to rent land and use it for farming. Old Egyptian land tenure regulations imposed restrictions on the landlord's rights vis-à-vis the renter. These laws are changing under new land reform policies. Women tenants will be affected by the new

legislation, which removes all protective laws and restrictions imposed on landlords. This may increase the vulnerability of both female and male tenants, but women are particularly vulnerable. Some may lose their lease rights and end up having to work as laborers. The impact of the land laws needs to be examined from a gender perspective, to avoid imposing hardships on women and their families.

All Egypt's new land laws will affect both women and men. Some effects will be positive, others negative. Sometimes, new laws place hardships on the whole family, and as research has indicated, the burden in this case falls heavily on women and children.

### *Discrimination against Female Landowners and Tenants*

Discrimination against female landowners and tenants has no basis in Islamic law or in civil codes that give women the right to own and manage their property, including land. Some discriminatory practices lack even a legal basis. For instance, one discriminatory practice, followed in the New Land reclamation and allocation programs, is the stipulation that only unmarried graduate women can apply for and receive land. No such restriction is imposed upon men. The team could not determine whether this practice is a requirement of the law or just common practice based on the presumed limited mobility of married women. This is why women constitute a small proportion of the graduates who have received land in the New Land distribution program for graduates, as indicated earlier in this report. Although women's ownership rates in the New Lands are considerably higher than the national average, estimated at only 10 percent, the problem calls for serious consideration in order to eliminate discrimination.

The following factors account for Egyptian women's limited access to and use of land:

- Lack of awareness about their legal rights to own and manage land;
- Their limited mobility;
- The requirement that a married woman cannot apply to get land under the graduate program;
- Social customs and beliefs regarding women's ability to manage land;
- Gender role stereotypes; and
- The common belief that every woman has a male guardian to support her and her family.

### *Opportunities to Enhance Women's Access to Land*

Many of Egypt's agricultural reform programs offer new opportunities and challenges for women with regard to landownership. Numerous opportunities exist in the New Lands for women, their families, and their communities. These include the following:

1. Relatively high educational levels and valuable human resources among graduates.
2. Tremendous interest among many international donors in providing training and credit to microenterprises for women in the New Lands.
3. A newly enacted ministerial decree that requires each new graduate, male or female, who receives land to register 20 percent of it in the name of his or her spouse.<sup>34</sup> The

decree is designed to encourage spouses to settle in the new land allocated to their spouses, and to protect the interests of the graduate spouse, especially wives in cases of divorce, widowhood, or the husband's acquisition of a second wife.

#### *Proposed Activities under Phase II of APRP*

- Conduct a gender analysis of land policies, laws, and regulations governing women's access to and use of land using the policy analysis matrix developed for USAID.
- Reassess de facto discrimination against married female graduates, in light of Islamic and civil laws and international conventions on women's rights.
- Conduct a sample survey to assess the level of awareness among women about their legal rights with regard to landownership.
- Based on the knowledge obtained from the gender analysis and the sample survey, design and conduct a program to educate women and men about the importance of women's legal rights regarding ownership and control of land.
- Propose policy reforms, if needed, to enhance women's land rights.

### **The Impact of Privatization and Institutional Restructuring**

#### *Constraints and Opportunities*

Privatization and institutional restructuring affect mainly women in the formal agricultural sector, which includes MALR and its associated institutions, such as PBDAC and the regional banks, the textile and garment industries, and many other public-sector organizations. This target population is very important because MARL employs thousands of women in its various branches, research institutes, and financial institutions. Restructuring these institutions will cause a vast amount of redundant labor that includes women. Therefore, it is especially important to assess what happens to female employees in these institutions as a result of their restructuring.

The issue of redundant labor concerns economists and the government as well. Unemployment is already a serious problem in Egypt, especially among female university and high school graduates. No one wants to see further deterioration of the situation as a result of privatization. As indicated in the previous chapter, privatization's effects do not have to be negative. The right kind of counseling and retraining can create new opportunities that far exceed those available at the lost jobs.

It is important to determine the kind of training and retraining needed by displaced employees to enable them to take advantage of new opportunities in the private sector. It is very important to identify what policy reforms or corrective measures must be adopted to ensure that women do not become the main victims of institutional restructuring. Will displaced employees, male and female, receive adequate advice as to the options available to them during the privatization process and what kind of retraining they will need?

## *Recommendations for Phase II*

USAID and APRP might consider conducting a study to assess and monitor the impact of privatization and institutional restructuring on women in the formal agricultural sector, including the manufacturing subsector. This activity could be carried out under Phase II of the APRP gender assessment, or it could be incorporated into the planned APRP employment survey.

## **Technology Transfer and Women**

Technology transfer refers to advanced technologies and farming techniques and new machinery. Technology transfer is a major area of focus in both Egypt's agricultural reform program and USAID's support for it. Therefore, understanding gender issues related to technology transfer and training will be critical to the success of the program. The 21st century will soon be upon us, and nations' success in the global economy will depend on the skills and knowledge of their people, both men and women.

## *Constraints and Opportunities*

Women's access to information and technology is essential if they, their communities, and wider society are to survive and compete in the global economy of the next century. Egyptian women face numerous constraints in their access to technology, information, and training. Despite their important role in Egyptian agriculture, women do not receive an appropriate share of agricultural extension training and information. As shown earlier in this report, women constitute a small percentage of the total number of extension workers, and many of them work in the central office in Cairo or in the governorates.

Furthermore, as with women in other countries, female farmers in Egypt own fewer tools than men do. Because farm capital, including tools, contributes positively to yield, female farmers often have lower yields than male farmers do. Additionally, new technology has often been inappropriate to women's needs. An IFPRI report indicates that recent research efforts have developed a number of machines that reduce the drudgery of tasks largely performed by women and that fit women's agronomic requirements. These machines include macro rice mills, different seeding equipment, threshing machines developed by the International Rice Research Institute, and cassava-processing equipment developed by the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture.

Basic labor-saving technologies affect female landowners and laborers differently. For women who own and farm their land, the new agricultural technology may reduce drudgery and increase productivity. For female hired laborers, however, the adoption of basic labor-saving devices may lead to lost jobs. Additionally, when decisions about investing in labor-saving technologies rest with men, technologies for women assume a low priority.

The adoption of advanced technologies also presents problems for women. This stems, in part, from the generally low educational levels among Egyptian women and the prevailing

attitude that technology and technical knowledge are male domains. Additionally, the training and extension services provided to women are often ineffective in meeting the technical needs of female farmers.

During this gender assessment, the team identified serious problems with extension services and training provided to women. As mentioned earlier, most of the extension services provided to women are based on narrow, gender-role stereotypes that perceive women in terms of their domestic functions. These extension services are not based on a real assessment of women's skill levels, interests, or the needs of their communities. Opportunities for women do exist, however. For instance, the educational level has improved throughout Egypt, and there are hundreds of thousands of unemployed young graduates of both sexes from colleges and high schools around the country. Most of these graduates have few marketable skills because Egypt's educational system does not equip its graduates with skills for productive living. These individuals constitute an important resource that can be developed to create a pool of skilled workers for the new technological age.

Table 10 provides interesting insights into the dormant talent that is likely being wasted in the New Lands. A well-conceived human development program could build the capacity of these people to provide all the skills needed for the comprehensive social and economic development of their new villages.

**Table 10: Graduates Who Have Received Land, by Field of Specialization**

Field	No. of Graduates	% of Total
Agriculture	8,474	51.4
Commerce	2,335	14.2
Law	1,975	12.0
Engineering	1,448	8.8
Art	944	5.7
Science	599	3.6
Social services	112	0.7
Veterinary medicine/services	112	0.7
Islamic law	62	0.4
Education	59	0.4
Islamic studies	56	0.3
Fine art	46	0.3
Medicine	40	0.2
Dentistry	39	0.2
Advertising	26	0.2
Applied art	20	0.1
Translation services	19	0.1
Production	17	0.1
Pharmacology	16	0.1
Antiquities	11	0.1
Political science	10	0.1
Arab language	8	0.0
Tourism	8	0.0
Language	5	0.0
Cinema	3	0.0
Islamic principals	1	0.0
Sadat Academy	1	0.0
Others	47	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,493</b>	

## *Recommendations for Phase II*

We recommend that Phase II of this gender policy analysis include a study to identify opportunities for and constraints on women's access to technology and agricultural knowledge, and examine the impact of new technology on different categories of women. Such an activity could be coordinated with other activities that are beginning to address the training needs of rural women, such as the Conference on Rural Women and Technology, planned by the Social Fund for Development, tentatively scheduled to have been held in Ismailia in late November 1998.<sup>33</sup>

## **Women and Agribusiness**

Although privatization measures and institutional restructuring may lead to redundancy and loss of jobs among women and men, and more so among women, the growth of agribusiness and related activities promises to provide vast employment opportunities for women. Worldwide trends indicate that industrialization, especially in agriculture-related industries, leads to feminization of the agribusiness sector. Experience in Morocco and other developing countries indicates that women constitute a majority of the agribusiness work force and have notable opportunities in food processing, pharmaceuticals, textiles, and ready-made garments.

A 1995 study for USAID on women's participation in the economy and reform (under the POWER project) showed that Egyptian women are predominant in the textile industry in both the public and private sectors. The study highlighted certain flourishing garment industries owned and managed by women.<sup>34</sup> Our visit to SEKEM, a private organic agribusiness company, showed women in key roles in various segments of the company, including the packaging of herbal drinks and medicines, fruits and vegetables, pharmaceuticals, and organic cotton textiles.

## *Recommendations for Phase II*

APRP might consider conducting an agribusiness survey to assess the opportunities for and constraints on women's participation in agribusinesses, from microenterprises to small and large companies. It is especially important to examine the policy and regulatory constraints on women in areas such as taxation, import and export regulations, and access to credit and finance.

---

<sup>33</sup> We learned about this conference during a visit with the director of the Gender Unit at SFD, but no further information had been received by the time of publication of this report.

<sup>34</sup> USAID, "The Participation of Women in the Economy and Reform (POWER)." A report prepared for USAID by consultants for Coopers and Lybrand (including the team leader for this APRP gender assessment, who was then a gender advisor for the ANE Bureau at USAID/Washington) in February 1995.

## **Women and Associations**

Participation in associations provides excellent opportunities for access to business-related information, networking, and decision making. The APRP literature review and field visits indicate that rural women's participation in associations is very limited. This finding was also indicated in the various conferences on women in development mentioned earlier in this report. Relevant associations include cooperatives, water user associations, and farmers' groups of various kinds.

Various reasons account for women's limited participation in associations. For instance, with regard to cooperatives, fewer women than men own land, and only landowners can participate in cooperatives. Women's limited participation means they have little say in decision making.

As new associations are formed with support from Egypt's policy reform program, women should gain the opportunity to participate in them and receive the training needed to play an active role as managers and decision makers.

### *Recommendation for Phase II*

As part of Phase II, APRP might consider an assessment of women's participation in associations of various kinds and the policy and regulatory constraints on their participation. These constraints must be understood and taken into account in the design of agricultural projects and programs. This should lead to the design and implementation of gender-aware, effective, and equitable agricultural reform policies that aim, among other things, to enhance popular participation in development in general and the roles of civil society and NGOs in particular.

## **TOWARD GENDER-INFORMED POLICIES**

### **Addressing Gender Issues Strategically and Proactively**

All policy reforms and related measures have gender-differentiated effects, some more than others. The research activities proposed above are reactive measures to assess the impact of policies that have already been formulated and that have either been implemented or are in the process of implementation. These activities are important, but intervention must occur earlier, during the process of policy formulation and implementation. MALR, USAID, and APRP should not wait until policies are implemented to try to measure their impact. An active approach requires that gender analysis be undertaken on an ongoing basis to ensure that proposed policies will not hinder people, particularly women and female-headed households.

Gender analysis should be mainstreamed in the entire policy-making and implementation process. Everything RDI does should include a gender-impact analysis and assessment. Gender should not be an add-on activity to parallel general activities undertaken by EDI

and APRP. Mainstreaming gender is now a policy of USAID and many other donors. APRP should reflect this fact by incorporating gender concerns in its policy design and implementation processes.

Collaboration among various ministries, NGOs, donors, and educational institutions will also be necessary for the success of gender integration efforts. The task of ensuring gender equity in agricultural reform policies and programs should not rest solely with MALR, as many of the policies and legal and regulatory issues affecting women in the agricultural sector do not fall under the ministry's jurisdiction. For instance, the collection of gender-disaggregated data, a necessary planning tool, is the responsibility of the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics. Neither are wage policies regulated by MALR. Certain landownership laws, including inheritance laws, are beyond MALR's scope as well. Therefore, policy analyses and examination of issues should occur within a broad perspective, as the solutions to many reform-related problems must evolve from a collaborative effort between various responsible organizations.

### **Proposed Activities to Enhance Gender-Integration in Policy Reforms**

Policy analysis is one of many steps needed to ensure gender integration in policy design and implementation. Other supplementary steps, based on a participatory approach, must be taken to ensure that such an analysis does not result in another report that sits collecting dust on shelves in the funding agency or in MALR. The team wants to make sure that the findings are disseminated and used to inform policy making and implementation. This will result in a better understanding of the role of women in Egyptian agriculture, and ensure that constraints on their participation are removed or ameliorated. Such an effort will benefit not only women but also their children, families, communities, and society at large.

Enhancing and supporting women's participation in the agricultural sector will pay high dividends to Egypt's social and economic development. Women will make a difference in food security and help alleviate poverty, among other benefits of their participation. Following are some activities proposed for APRP as follow-ons to this assessment.

1. Conduct policy-oriented gender awareness training for all APRP staff and their partners;
2. Include attention to gender as a requirement in all terms of reference for RDI activities;
3. Include a gender component in all planned RDI activities, including conference, training, research, and communication activities;
4. Conduct a thorough gender and social analysis of planned policies whenever possible;
5. Collaborate with other donors in policy dialogue and participatory discussions of policy reforms; and
6. In discussions regarding policy reform, use a participatory approach that includes different stakeholders, including targeted populations.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### A. General: Structural Adjustment and Women

- Abt Associates, Inc. 1989. Agricultural Policy Analysis: A Manual for USAID Agricultural and Rural Development Officers. Washington, D.C. 43 pages.
- Bremer-Fox, Jennifer. 1987. Policy and Programming for Women in Agriculture. USAID, Nairobi Conference on Women in African Agriculture, September 1987. Nairobi, Kenya: Robert Nathan Associates. 26 pages.
- Buvinic, Mayra. 1995. Investing in Women. Washington, D.C.: ICRW. 8 pages.
- Buvinic, Mayra, and Mehra, Rekha. 1990. Women in Agriculture: What Development Can Do. Washington D.C.: ICRW. 27 pages.
- DeLancy, Virginia, and Elweya, Elwy. 1990. Women in Agricultural Development. Rural Women and the Changing Social and Economic Conditions in the Near East. Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Rome.
- Directorate General for International Cooperation, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, The Netherlands. 1990. Women, Energy, Forestry and Environment. Policy on an Operational Footing: Main Points and Checklist. Sector Papers, Women and Development No. 4. 16 pages.
- Due, Jean M. Policies to Overcome the Negative Effects of Structural Adjustment Programs on African Female-Headed Households.
- Elson, Diane. 1989. How is Structural Adjustment Affecting Women? Journal of SID. 8 pages.
- FAO. 1990. Training of Female Agriculture Extension Workers. Rome.
- FAO. 1994. Women in Agriculture in Egypt. Cairo.
- FAO. 1995. Women in Agriculture in Egypt. Cairo.
- Feldstein, Hilary, and Poates, Susan V. (eds.). 1989. Working Together, Gender Analysis in Agriculture. West Hartford, Connecticut: Kumerian Press. Vol. 1, 271 pages; Vol. 2, 258 pages.
- Feldstein, Hilary Sims, and Slack, Alison. 1995. Inventory of Gender-Related Research and Training in the International Agricultural Research Centers 1990-1995. CGIAR Secretariat CGIAR Gender Program Working Paper No. 8., Washington, D.C. 74 pages.
- Fong, Monika S. and Bhushan, Anjana. 1996. Toolkit on gender in agriculture. Washington, D.C. The World Bank. Powerpoint presentation. Slide 16.

- Gladwin, Christina H. 1991. Structural Adjustment and African Women Farmers. University Presses of Florida and Center for African Studies, University of Florida. 22 pages.
- Joekes, Susan P. 1991. Lessons Learned from Advanced Developing Countries, GENESYS Special Studies # 3. A report for the Women in Development Office, USAID.
- Koopman, Jeanne. 1997. Gender and Participation in Agricultural Development Planning—Key Issues from Ten Case Studies. Cambridge, Massachusetts. 52 pages.
- Mehra, Rekha. 1991. Can Structural Adjustment Work for Women Farmers? American Agricultural Economics Association. 8 pages.
- Mehra, Rekha. 1995. Women, Land, and Sustainable Development. Washington, D.C.: ICRW. 48 pages.
- Mehra, Rekha and Gammage. 1997. Employment and Poor Women: A Policy Brief on Trends and Strategies. Washington, D.C.: ICRW. 6 pages.
- Poates, Susan, and Feldstein, Hilary Sims. 1988. The Gender Variable in Agricultural Research. Ontario, Canada: International Development Research Center.
- Poates, Susan V.; Schmink, Marianne; and Spring, Anita. 1989. Gender Issues in Farming System Research and Extensions. Boulder, Colorado: Westview Press. 450 pages.
- Russo, Sandra; Poates, Susan; and Bremer, Jennifer. 1989. Gender Issues Agriculture and Natural Resource Management. Washington, D.C.: USAID. 72 pages.
- Quisumbing, Agnes; Brown, Lynn; Feldstein, Hilary Sims; Haddad, Lawrence; Pena, Christine. 1995. Women: The Key to Food Security. Food Policy Report. Washington D.C.: International Food Policy Research Institute. 22 pages.
- Staal, Sara Norton. 1991. Women and Their Role in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management Sector in the Gambia. Sandra Altamero, Gordon Bremer, and Susanne Mudge (eds.). GENESYS Special Studies.
- Tinker, Irene. 1990. Persisting Inequality: Women and World Development. New York: Oxford University Press.
- USAID. Rethinking Economic Policies, Integrating Gender for Results. USAID: Washington, D.C.
- Weideman, Wesley. 1994. Gender and Policy Implementation: A Tool for Assessment of Policy-Derived Impacts on Women and Men. Gender Tool Kit, GENESYS Project, Washington D.C., for USAID Office of Women in Development.

## **B. Literature on Women in Agriculture and Rural Development in Egypt**

Abaza, Mona. 1987. Feminist Debates and Traditional Feminism, of the Fellaha in Rural Egypt. Bielfeld, Germany, University of Bielefeld, Sociology of Development Research Center. 26 pages.

African Development Bank. 1995. The Arab Republic of Egypt: Productive Activities for Women Settlers in the New Lands. Plancer Limited, in Association with the North South Consultative Exchange .

Arab Republic of Egypt. 1997. Country Economic Memorandum, Egypt: Issues in Sustaining Economic Growth. Summary Report. Report No. 16207-EGT. Vol. I & II. World Bank Resident Mission in Egypt, Middle East, and North Africa Region.

Arab Republic of Egypt, Ministry of Social Affairs, and the International Labor Organization (ILO). 1992. Training Rural Women in Income Generating and Basic Life Skills. Cairo: State Information Service Press. 6 pages.

Badran, Hoda. 1974. Women, Population and Integrated Rural Development.

Badran, Hoda. 1993. Women's Human Rights. Sustainable Agriculture in Egypt, edited by M. Faris and M. Khan.

The Center for Development Services. 1998. Report on: Integrating Women in the Extension Activities of the Cotton Sector Promotion Program. Assessment of the Structure, Organization, and Activities of the Women Related Services in the Governorates of Beni Suef and Daqahlia.

Commander, Simon, and Hadhoud, Aly. 1986. The Agriculture Labor Market in Egypt. Development Policy Review 4.

Coopers & Lybrand, L.L.P. 1995. Participation of Women in the Economy and Reform: Egypt Country Assessment. Draft Report, U.S. Agency for International Development.

Faris, A. Mohamed et al. 1994. Egyptian Women in Agricultural Development. London: Boulder. 153 pages.

El-Fattal, Lamia. 1996. Women in Agriculture in West Asia and North Africa: A Review of Literature. CGIAR Gender Program Working Paper No. 10. CGIAR Secretariat, Washington, D.C. 66 pages.

El-Katsha, Samiha et al. 1989. Women, Water and Sanitation. Household Water Use in 2 Egyptian Villages. Cairo Papers in Social Science 12.

El-Katsha, Samiha and White, Anne. 1989. Women, Water and Sanitation; Household Behavioral Patterns in 2 Egyptian Villages. Water International 14.

Khafagy, Fatma, 1984. Women and Labor Migration: One Village in Egypt. Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP) Report. 124 pages. 17-21 pp.

- Khafagy, Fatma; Sholkami, Hania; and Singer, Hanaa 1987. Impact of Income Generation Activities on Rural Women. Cairo, United Nations International Children's Fund. Mimeographed. 83 pages.
- Hassan, Naima. 1985. Studies on the role of Women in Better Family Living and Community Development. MSc. thesis. Cairo University.
- Helmy, Enayat, and Shouky, Kamilia. 1991. Promotion of Women's Role in Food Production. Cairo. Cooperation Project between the Egyptian and Netherlands governments and the FAO.
- Hopkins, Nicholas. 1988. Agrarian Transformation in Egypt. Cairo. American University in Cairo Press. 215 pages.
- Ishak, Yeldeez; El-Tobshy, Zeinab; Hassan, Naima; and Brown, Collen. 1985. Role of Women in Field Crops Production and Related Information. Cairo: Egyptian Major Cereals Improvement Project, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Mimeographed. 45 pages.
- Larson, Barbara K. 1991. Women's Work and Status in Rural Egypt. National Women Studies Association Journal 3. pp. 38-52.
- Levy, Victor. 1983. Cropping Patterns, Mechanization, Child Labor and Fertility Behavior in a Farming Economy: Rural Egypt Economic Development and Culture Change 83.
- Mansour, Kamla. 1998. Strategy 2017. Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation. Policy and Co-ordination Unit for Women in Agriculture. Mimeographed. 6 pages.
- Mansour, Kamla. 1994. Egyptian Women in Agriculture. Cairo, MOALR.
- El-Messiri, Sawsan. 1998. Gender Roles in Table Grape Production. ATUT Technical Report. Publication No. 30.
- Morsy, Suheir A. 1990. Rural Women, Work and Gender Ideology: A Study in Egyptian Political Transformation. In Women in Arab Society, edited by Sitany Shami et al., BERG/UNESCO.
- Nelson, Cynthia, and Saunders, Lucie. 1986. An Exploratory Analysis of Income-Generating Strategies in Contemporary Rural Egypt. Working Paper No. 122. Cairo: American University in Cairo. Mimeographed. 28 pages.
- Nygaard, David and Adams, Richard H. 1994. Maintaining Food Security in Egypt During and After Agricultural and Food Policy Reform: A Synthesis. International Food Policy Research Institute. Washington D.C.
- Omran, Mohamed Sherif. 1997. The Impact of the Liberalization of Agricultural Input and Output Prices on the Cropping Pattern. Unpublished Dissertation, Suez Canal University.

Palmer, Ingrid. 1979. The Role of Women in Agrarian Reform and Development. Land Reform, Land Settlements, and Cooperatives. pp. 57-70.

Radwan, Samir and Lee, Eddy. 1985. Agrarian Change in Egypt. London: Croom Helm.  
Richards, Alan. 1986. Analyses of the Agrarian Question in the Middle East. Boulder: Westview Press.

Richards, Alan (ed.). 1986. Food, States and Peasants. Analyses of the Agrarian Question in the Middle East. Boulder: Westview Press.

Richards, Alan. 1982. Egypt Agriculture Development, 1800-1980. Boulder: Westview Press.

Saunders, Lucie, and Mehenna, Soheir. 1986. Unseen Hands: Women's Farm Work in an Egyptian Village. *Anthropological Quarterly* 59.

Sileem, Fouad. 1984. Extension Needs of Egyptian Rural Women for Developing Poultry Production. Ph.D. thesis, Al-Azhar University.

Stauth, George. 1990. Capitalist Farming and Peasant Household in Egypt. The Rural Middle East. London Zed Books.

Sukkary-Stolba, Sohair. 1985. Changing Roles of Women in Egypt's Newly Reclaimed Lands. *Anthropological Quarterly* 58. pp. 182-189.

Taylor, Elizabeth. 1984. Egyptian Migration and Peasant Wives. Middle East Research and Information Project (MERIP) Reports 124. pp. 3-10.

United Nations Children's Fund. 1988. The Experience of Rural Women with the Rural Women's Project in Egleet and Silwa Villages: Aswan Governorate. Cairo: United Nations Children's Fund. Mimeographed. 19 pages.

Weideman, C. Jean. 1994. A Gender Perspective on Egyptian Agriculture. Prepared for World Bank, EM2A. Draft Report. Washington, D.C.

Zimmerman, Sonia. 1983. The Role of Egyptian Women in Animal Husbandry and Dairy Production. The Netherlands: Leiden University.

### **C. Selected Documents on Economic Reforms in Egypt - General**

Adams, R. 1985. Development and Structural Change in Egypt. *World Development.* pp. 705-723.

Ali, S. M., H. El-Laithy, A. S. Hamza, S. Malik, S. Moustafa, and M. Zeller. 1994. Food Policy Reform in Egypt: Its Impact on the Poor. Paper IV. 7. A report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation, International Food Policy Research Institute, Washington, D.C.

Fletcher, Lehman B. 1996. Egypt's Agriculture in a Reform Era. Ames, Iowa: Iowa State University Press.

#### D. Arabic References

## أثر سياسات التحرر الاقتصادي على المرأة في الزراعة في مصر:

### المراجع العربية:-

- حسن علي خضر (١٩٩٣) سياسات الإصلاح الاقتصادي - الإطار - الآليات - الآثار - اللقاء الدوري الأول لمستولي السياسات الزراعية في مصر - الوطن العربي - مسقط - سلطنة عمان.
- مصطفى عبد الغني، عفت عبد الحميد (١٩٩٨) "آثار برامج التصحيح الاقتصادي على فقراء الريف" الأردن، عمان. ١٠١ صفحة.
- أحمد حسن إبراهيم (١٩٩٥) " بعض آثار الإصلاح الاقتصادي والتكيف الهيكلي على المرأة في مصر". تطور أوضاع المرأة المصرية من نيروبي إلى بكين، تقرير مقدم من الجمعيات الأهلية المصرية للمنتدى العالمي في بكين. ٢٩ صفحة.
- نادية حليم سليمان (١٩٩٥). " الفقر والنساء المعيلات لأسر، الأبعاد وسبل المواجهة" تطور أوضاع المرأة المصرية من نيروبي إلى بكين، تقرير مقدم من الجمعيات الأهلية المصرية للمنتدى العالمي في بكين. ٢٥ صفحة.
- كاملة منصور (١٩٩٤). " المرأة الريفية " مؤتمر المرأة المصرية وتحديات القرن الحادي والعشرين ٦-٨ يونيو ١٩٩٤. ١٥ صفحة.
- كاملة منصور (١٩٩٦). " أولويات خطط العمل والبرامج لتدعيم مساهمة المرأة في التنمية الزراعية والريفية" الندوة القومية عن دور المرأة في التنمية الريفية، المنظمة العربية للتنمية الزراعية، الخرطوم. ٢٠ صفحة.
- مؤتمر السياسات الزراعية (١٩٩٥). "حصار ثمانية أعوام من سياسات الإصلاح الاقتصادي للقطاع الزراعي المصري". الملخص التنفيذي لسياسات الإصلاح وأثرها على الدخل الزراعي والعمالة ومستوى الفقر في الريف - وزارة الزراعة واستصلاح الأراضي - البنك الرئيسي للتنمية والائتمان الزراعي - وكالة التنمية الدولية الأمريكية. ٢٦-٢٨ مارس ١٩٩٥.
- وزارة الزراعة، مركز البحوث الزراعية، معهد بحوث الاقتصاد الزراعي، (١٩٩٥). "دراسات وأبحاث تنمية المجتمع الريفي". المجلد الثالث، قسم بحوث تنمية المجتمع الريفي. ٤٥٥ صفحة.

**ANNEX A**

**CLASSIFICATION OF PROJECTS FOR RURAL  
WOMEN IN AGRICULTURE**

### Classification of Projects for Rural Women in Agriculture

Type of Activity	Period	Funding Agency	Target Group	Objective
<b>1. Animal Production</b>				
▪ Dairy and cattle raising	1995-2000	Social Fund for Development	Men and women	1. Alleviating poverty through provision of credit facilities to the poor.
▪ Chicken production units for small-scale farms	1990s for 16 months	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Faculty of Agriculture, Al-Azhar University	Rural families	1. Constructing a hatching unit for the production of chicks, distributing it among small-scale farmers, and providing training in its usage to increase egg and meat production in rural areas. 2. Transferring this technology to other areas.
▪ Rabbit production for small-scale farms	1990s for 15 months	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Faculty of Agriculture, Cairo University	Rural families	1. Developing the production and repair of rabbit breeding cages to improve rabbit production as a source of protein. 2. Training of farmers and female extension workers in the optimal use of these technologies to increase the nutritional value of rabbit meat.
<b>2. Food Industry</b>				
▪ Training women in food industries	1995-1996 and ongoing	Social Fund for Development and Integrated Care Association in Wadi El-Gadid (the New Valley)	Women	1. Training women in food industries.
▪ Improving white cheese production in rural areas using new technology	1994-1996	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Institute of Sufficient Production, Zagazig	Rural women, guides, and unemployed new graduates	1. Improving the production of Karish cheese using acidification. 2. Providing new methods for the production of Damietta cheese. 3. Using remnants of dairy production to produce new nutritional products for children and sick people. 4. Training new graduates in dairy production to help solve the problem of unemployment.

Type of Activity	Period	Funding Agency	Target Group	Objective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Animal production and development of rural women</li> </ul>	1990s	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	Professional women (agriculture engineers and rural guides)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Producing clean milk.</li> <li>2. Developing home production of butter and white and Karish cheese.</li> </ol>
<b>3. Income Generation and Credits</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Credits for income generation projects</li> </ul>	1994-present	Social Fund for Development and Caritas Agency/Egypt	Women, youth, and poor people who cannot obtain bank loans	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encouraging access of men and women to literacy classes.</li> <li>2. Enabling literacy students to take out loans from the project for income generating activities.</li> <li>3. Raising the economic level of families.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Production activities of women benefiting from new lands projects</li> </ul>	1988-1997	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	Women and children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Encouraging women in the new lands to engage in income generating activities according to their priorities and needs.</li> <li>2. Increasing the number of women benefiting from these projects.</li> <li>3. Supporting the women's organizations under their supervision.</li> <li>4. Helping increase the role of women in these organizations and enhancing their participation in planning and implementing activities.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Enhancing the nutritional status of village women by using new technology for food production</li> </ul>	1992-present	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Faculty of Agriculture, Menoufia University	Extension workers, rural leaders, and rural women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Increasing family income.</li> <li>2. Gaining new livelihoods.</li> <li>3. Establishing foundations for new nutritional patterns.</li> <li>4. Providing new approaches to food consumption.</li> <li>5. Changing traditional nutritional pattern to raise its protein content.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Funding rural women's development projects from the Development and Agriculture Credit Bank Project</li> </ul>	1991-present	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	Low income women and unemployed new graduates	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facilitating new ways to extend credit to rural women.</li> </ol>

Type of Activity	Period	Funding Agency	Target Group	Objective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Multiple credit and nutrition improvement project</li> </ul>	1991-present	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	Rural women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing the skills of rural women and increasing their knowledge about food production.</li> <li>Improving the use of available equipment for food production under sanitary conditions.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Project to develop the skills and raise awareness of mothers and children in rural Egypt</li> </ul>	1992-1997	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	Rural women and children	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raising the cultural level and environmental awareness of rural women, female school dropouts and children through awareness and extension training and programs.</li> <li>Giving increased attention to the development of rural women's economic and social abilities.</li> <li>Raising the cultural and intellectual level of rural children and training them in handicrafts.</li> <li>Raising awareness about pollution and environmental protection issues.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assisting women's small-scale enterprises by promoting technical and marketing skills enhanced by the cooperation of women's cooperative</li> </ul>	1989-present	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	Children, girls, women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Upgrading women's cooperatives in technical and marketing areas. Fayoum: textile production for all women. Upper Egypt: shoe manufacturing for men and women.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Loans program</li> </ul>	1995-present	Institute of Cultural Affairs, Beni Suef	Girls, women	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Helping the poor initiating income-generating programs.</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women and development project</li> </ul>	1974-present	Public and Social Service Bishopric	Children, girls, and women aged 15 to 45	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Raising the level of women in the educational, social and economic fields</li> </ol>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participation in multi-objective development in Assyut</li> </ul>	1995-1998	Childhood Care and Development Association, Assyut	Children, girls, women and community leaders	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developing human resources in 150 hamlets and Negouas in Assyut.</li> <li>Providing job opportunities for children 6-12 years old who dropped out of school, especially girls, to work as volunteers in health services.</li> </ol>

Type of Activity	Period	Funding Agency	Target Group	Objective
▪ Women's economic situation in Egypt	March 1995-May 1995	Mahrousa Center for Economic Consultancy	Girls and women	1. Investigating the economic capabilities for constructing small and medium scale projects run by women.
▪ Women's initiatives projects	1992-1995	Mahrousa Center for Economic Consultancy	Girls and women	1. Funding small scale projects owned by women in Qena governorate.
▪ Loans	1994-present	Caritas Egypt, Assyut Office	Girls and women	1. Income generating program for women.
▪ Raising income and education of women in villages through literacy programs and circulatory loans	1994-present	Local Community Development Association, Tabramant Sharkia, Beni Suf Governorates	Girls and women	1. Raising the awareness of the inhabitants of villages. 2. Raising the income of poor families in villages.
▪ Women's clubs in rural areas	N.A.	Central Agricultural Cooperative Union, Cooperative Development Center for Training	Girls and women	1. Providing care for the largest number of girls and women in rural areas and members of agricultural cooperatives to prepare them for life in their own environment. 2. Undertaking an information campaign on home economic nutrition, hygiene and health, family planning and childcare.
▪ Employment and production in shoes manufacturing and cleaning utensils industries	1995-present	Social Fund for Development and Holy Book Friends Association	Women	1. Focusing on employment and production in shoes and cleaning utensils industries.
<b>4. Education and Training</b>				
▪ Development of Dabana village	1995-1996 and ongoing	Social Fund for Development	Women	1. Focusing on literacy programs, institutional development, and environmental care.
▪ Participation in multipurpose development in Assyut	1994-1998	Social Fund for Development and Care for Disabled Child Association	Women	1. Educating children (especially girls from 6 to 12 years old) 2. Raising the health level in village and nogoua. 3. Raising the income of power women.

Type of Activity	Period	Funding Agency	Target Group	Objective
▪ Development of rural women	1995-1998	Social Fund for Development and Upper Egypt Association for Development and Education	Women and family	1. Raising the awareness of rural women and training them to be able to take care of themselves and their families in a better and more civilized way.
▪ Women's clubs	1995-present	The Association of the Egyptian Red Crescent (Main Center)	Girls and women	1. Increasing the income of women and finding the most suitable method for increasing their health, social, and cultural awareness through special programs of the women's club.
▪ Raising the efficiency of women in food production	1986-1987	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	Professional women, agriculture engineers, and rural women	1. Training women in the production of vegetables and fruits, dairy and animal products, and animal health, care, and disease protection.
▪ Developing rural women through training agriculture guides in villages	1991-1993	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	Agriculture guides (women) and rural families	1. Determining the training needs of agriculture guides in eight governments. 2. Training the guides in milk production, silk worm breeding, and methods of fighting rats.
▪ Vocational training, literacy classes, and environmental and health development	Ongoing	Coptic Association for Services and Training, Beni Suef	Children, girls and women	1. Provide training to eradicate illiteracy, and for environmental and health development.
▪ Vocational training for women in Qena Governorate	1990-present	Mahrousa Center for Economic Consultancy	Girls, illiterate and unemployed women, and youth	1. Empowering women in running small-scale projects and simplifying economic concepts.
▪ Environment health awareness	Oct. 1994-Dec. 1994	Childhood Care and Development Association, Assyut (UNICEF)	Children, girls, women, and community leaders in the field of health	1. Increasing environmental and health awareness among the inhabitants of Hawaka village and other two villages. 2. Generalizing the experience implemented in Hawaka to other villages.

Type of Activity	Period	Funding Agency	Target Group	Objective
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Efficiency in using Biogaz and benefits of agricultural waste in the production of fertilizers</li> </ul>	1992-1993	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation and Integrated Rural Technological Center for Training and Production, Zagazig, Sharkia	Inhabitants of the village	1. Increasing the awareness of the inhabitants of Saisa village about the use of Biogaz as a source of energy and the production of highly efficiency fertilizer.
<b>5. Data Base</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Female workers in Egypt</li> </ul>	July 1991-Dec. 1991	Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics	Working women	1. Estimating the volume and characteristics of female workers in Egypt from 1976 to 1988.
<b>6. Plant Production</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduction of relevant technology for olive production</li> </ul>	1992-1993	Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	Bedouins and agriculture guides (women)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Overcoming the current problems in olive oil production and producing high quality olive oil.</li> <li>Training people in the field of olive pickle production in the methods of improving technology.</li> </ol>
<b>7. Laws and Regulations</b>				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The social aspects of women status in the labor market of Egypt.</li> </ul>	July 1995-Oct. 1995	Friedrich Eber Stiftung	Women	1. Investigating the sociological dimensions in female employment and concentrating on some aspects of inequity.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Empowerment of women in the field of politics, economics, and health</li> </ul>	1993-1995	OXFAM Quebec	Girls and women who dropped out of school	1. Empowering women in different phases.

**ANNEX B**  
**TERMS OF REFERENCE**

## TERMS OF REFERENCE

### Phase I: The Impact of Liberalization on Women in Agriculture - Policy Issues Phase I: Literature Review and Current Project Inventory and Analysis

#### *Justification for these terms of reference:*

Women have always played a critical role in Egyptian agriculture. As the agricultural economy moves toward ever greater liberalization and privatization, opportunities for women to act as traders, factory and farm workers, entrepreneurs, investors and farmer-operators will multiply. While many programs in Egypt have aimed at promoting women's access to credit and to other agricultural resources, these programs have generally acted independently of one another and have not measured their overall impact on the economic status of women in Egypt.

To date, USAID policy reform efforts have paid little attention to issues which address the specific concerns of women, as they begin to feel the effects of liberalization and privatization in the agricultural economy. Under APCP, the PBDAC was encouraged to increase lending to women, and several USAID micro-enterprise projects have made significant numbers of loans to women to launch businesses, some of which are agriculturally based. However, as women enter the work force as farm-operators, traders, workers in agribusinesses, contract growers and so on, APRP should look to identify policy-based constraints which face women as they attempt to benefit from the liberalization of agricultural economy.

#### *Objective of this short term assignment:*

The objectives of Phase I of this study are to:

1. Identify the projects within the MALR, Ministry of Social Affairs, PBDAC, etc., which support women in development and the agricultural sector of Egypt's economy;
2. Review the literature on women in agriculture in Egypt, including historical material as well as reports produced by projects which promote women in development. Donors involved include USAID, IFAD, Ford Foundation, Dutch Government, etc.;
3. Based on the literature and on project reports and interviews make a preliminary assessment of the issues which arise during the liberalization process and of their impact on women working in agriculture and agri-business.
4. Identify policy-level constraints which hinder the participation of women in the liberalized agricultural economy
5. Propose Terms of Reference for Phase II of this study which will identify benchmark policy reforms to promote both the participation of women in the development of the agricultural economy in Egypt and also women's share in the economic benefits generated by liberalization.

***Outputs:***

1. Study to include a census of projects working to promote women in development in agriculture; a literature review; and an initial review of policy issues which seem to effect women's role in, participation in, and benefits from free market reforms in agriculture.
2. Terms of Reference for Phase II: a more detailed study of the impact on women of policy reforms to date and of the role of and benefits to and participation of women of agricultural liberalization and privatization.
3. A debriefing to present preliminary results.

***Timing:***

4 weeks, 8/9/98-9/3/98.

***Team Members:***

1. Dr. Nagat El-Sanabary, Gender/WID Specialist, The WIDTECH Project, DAI, Bethesda, Team Leader.
2. Dr. Kamla Mansour, Advisor to the Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation (MALR) and Director of the Policy Coordinating Unit on Women in Agriculture (PCUWA), MALR (Part-time Team Member).
3. Dr. Effat Abdel Hameed, Agricultural Extension and Rural Development Research Institute, MALR (Part-Time Team Member).
4. Dr. Azza El-Bendary, Department Extension and Rural Sociology of Royal Sociology and Extension, College of Agriculture, Cairo University.
5. Three on-the-job trainees from the AERI: Mohamad Zakaria, Amany Ali Mohammed, and Ali Abdel Mohsen Ali. Agricultural Economics Research Institute (MALR).

**ANNEX C**

**SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS AND FIELD VISITS**

## **SCHEDULE OF MEETINGS AND FIELD VISITS**

(Does not include numerous meetings with EDI staff members)

### **WEEK ONE**

#### **Friday, 8/7/98**

6:00 p.m. Team Leader Nagat El-Sanabary arrives in Cairo.

#### **Saturday, 8/8/98**

2:00-3:00 p.m. Meeting with Dr. Max Goldensohn, COP, APRP, at Marriott Hotel.

#### **Sunday, 8/9/98**

8:30 a.m. Attend ADI Group Meeting.

9:00 a.m. Attend APRP Units Meeting. Personal introduction and a brief presentation on importance addressing gender issues in policy reforms.

10:00 a.m. Meet with Kamal Nasser.  
Discuss terms of reference and team composition.

10:30 a.m. Dr. Kamla Mansour joins meeting.

11:00 a.m. Dr. Effat Abdel Hameed joins meeting.

11:00-1:00 p.m. Meet with Dr. Kamla Mansour, Dr. Effat Abdel Hameed, and USAID/Cairo SO 1 liaison Nihad Hassan at APRP Office.

2:30-3:00 p.m. Orientation for on-the-job trainees/research assistants from the Agricultural Economics Research Institute

3:15-3:45 p.m. Meet with Dr. Ragaa El-Amir.  
Discuss the research on gender at the AUC Center for Desert Lands.

4:00-4:30 p.m. Meet with Lehman Fletcher, privatization consultant with APRP, to discuss general background and historical framework of agricultural liberalization in Egypt and its impact.

**Monday, 8/10/98**

- 10:15 -11:00 a.m. Meet with Abdel Aziz El-Saghir, Undersecretary of State for Extension, and Dr. Fawzi Naeem, Director of the Agricultural Extension and Service Sector, MALR. Attending: Nagat El-Sanabary and Kamal Nasser.
- 11:00-12:00 p.m. Saleh Mostafa Younis, Director of the General Cooperative for the New Reclaimed Lands, Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reform.
- 12:00-12:45 p.m. Ms. Suzan M. Kamel, Executive director.  
World Food Program, Ministry of Agriculture.
- 2:00-2:30 p.m. Meet with Samir Shihata, Undersecretary of State for Cooperatives, MALR.

**Tuesday, 8/11/98**

- 8:30-9:00 a.m. APRP meeting.
- 9:30 a.m. Meet with Dr. Yehia Mohieldin, Former Director, Agricultural Policy Research Institute.
- 11:00-11:30 a.m. Meet with team from the Agricultural Economics Research Institute. Place: APRP.
- 12:00-1:00 p.m. Meet with Dr. Sameera Khalil, Director of Cooperatives, General Cooperatives, MALR Building.
- 1:00-2:00 p.m. Gender Team meeting.  
Drs. Kamla Mansour, Effat Abdel Hameed, and Nagat Sanabary  
Place: APRP.
- 2:15-3:15 p.m. Meet with Dr. Mahmood Mansour, Director of the Agricultural Economic Research Institute. All Gender Team members attend.  
Place: Agricultural Economics Research Institute, MALR.
- 3:30-4:30 p.m. Gender Team meeting to discuss resource needs and phase I documentation and deliverables.
- 4:30-4:45 p.m. Meet with Max Goldensohn to review work progress.
- 5:00-5:30 p.m. Wrap-up for the day.

**Wednesday, 8/12/98**

- 10:00 a.m.-2:00 p.m. Gender Team visit to Agricultural Extension Center and exhibit of women's products at Sandanhour /Kaloubeya.

**Thursday, 8/13/98**

9:30-11:00 a.m. Meet with Mr. Kamal Suleiman, Social Fund for Development.

**Friday, 8/14/98** Literature and document review and writing.

### **WEEK TWO**

**Sunday, 8/16/98** All-day field visits, Noubareya, Alexandria Governorate.  
The Mubarak Project for Resettlement of the Graduates in the New Lands.

**Monday, 8/17/98** Visit Dr. Mariam Mustafa, Coordinator of Women's Productive Activities in the New Lands. Office interview and visit to five projects sites in al-Bangar, Behera Governorate.

**Tuesday, 8/18/98** Team returns to Cairo.

**Wednesday, 8/19/98** Meet with Mr. Mohammad El-Goul, Chief of Party, ACIDI  
Planning for the Donor WID Coordinating Committee scheduled for 8/20/98.

**Thursday, 8/20/98**

9:00 a.m. Gender Team meeting. Review work progress and determine new direction.

1:00-2:00 p.m. Meet with Dr. Ibrahim Muharram, General Director of the Village Development Program (Shurook) at the Ministry of Rural Development.

**Friday, 8/21/98** Review field site notes and draft summary and findings.

5:00-7:00 p.m. Meeting between Nagat and Nihad Hassan at the Marriott Hotel to review work in progress.

### **WEEK THREE**

**Sunday, 8/23/98** Field Visit to Aga Agricultural Cooperative site and field activities.  
Dakahlia Governorates.

4:30 p.m. Drs. Azza El-Bindary and Nagat El-Sanabary leave Mansoura for return trip to Cairo.

**Monday, 8/24/98** Visit to the Agricultural Extension Media Center in Dekernis.

Dr. Kamla Mansour, Effat Abdel Hameed, Mr. Kamal Nasser, and Mohammed Zakaria.

12:00-1:15 p.m. Nagat meets with Aziza Helmy, WID Advisor, and Steve Joyce to prepare for the WID donor meeting.

**Tuesday, 8/25/98**

**Wednesday, 8/26/98**

10:00-12:00 p.m. Donor WID Coordinators' Meeting with the Gender Team. Place: APRP Conference Room (postponed)

**Thursday, 8/26/98**

11:00-12:00 p.m. Meeting with Dr. Saad Nassar, Director of the Agricultural Research Institute and the APRP. Attending: Dr. Nagat El-Sanabary, APRP COP Max Goldensohn, and Mr. Mahmoud Noor.

1:15-2:00 p.m. Meeting with Dr. Ahmad Goweely, Minister of Trade and Supply, and Team Leader Nagat El-Sanabary.

#### **WEEK FOUR**

**Sunday, 8/30/98**

6:00-7:30 p.m. Meeting with Dr. Sara Loza, President of SPAC.

**Monday, 8/31/98**

10:00-12:00 p.m. WID Donor Coordinators Meeting, APRP Conference Room  
See Appendix D for list of attendees.

2:00-7:00 p.m. Site visit to Sekem. Organic farming, pharmaceuticals, children's cotton clothes manufacturing, herbal medicine, food packaging. Samanud. Sharkia Governorate. Team Leader Nagat El-Sanabary.

**Tuesday, 9/1/98**

1:00-2:00 p.m. Meeting with Tony Christianson-Wagner, Deputy Director, USAID/Cairo. Attending: Nagat El-Sanabary, Max Goldensohn, Nihad Hassan Rageh, Aziza Helmy, Gender/WID Officer, USAID, Ali Kamel, APRP COTR, and Glen Thomas, SO 1 Team, USAID, Place: U.S. Embassy.

**Wednesday, 9/2/98**

12:00-1:00 p.m. Meeting with Dr. Zeinab Shaheen, Director of the Gender Unit,  
Social Fund for Development, Nagat El-Sanabary.

**Thursday, 9/3/98**

10:00-11:15 p.m. Debriefing Presentation, APRP Conference Room.

**ANNEX D**

**INVITATION AND LISTS OF MEETING INVITEES  
AND ATTENDEES**



Ministry Of Agriculture & Land Reclamation  
US Agency For Int. Development  
Agricultural Policy Reform Program  
Reform Design and Implementation

وزارة الزراعة واستصلاح الأراضي  
الوكالة الأمريكية للتنمية الدولية  
مشروع إصلاح السياسات الزراعية  
وحدة تصميم وتنفيذ السياسات

## INVITATION

Dear \_\_\_\_\_

### DONOR WID COORDINATORS MEETING

Wednesday, August 26, 1998  
10:00 a.m. - 12:00 p.m.

15<sup>th</sup> Floor Conference Room  
Agriculture Policy Reform Program (APRP)  
7, Nadi El Saied Street, Companies Building

#### Purpose of the Meeting

1. To explain the scope of work of the APRP gender assessment;
2. To learn about the projects and programs that the various donors have in support of women in agriculture in Egypt;
3. To Share observations regarding the constraints that women face in the agricultural sector in Egypt;
4. To Identify success stories and lessons learned about women in agriculture in Egypt.

#### Agenda

- Meeting Introduction
  - Welcome: Dr. Saad Nassar, Project Director, APRP, and Dr. Max Goldensohn, Chief of Party, APRP/RDI
  - Participants introduce themselves explain briefly the work they do.
- Chairperson explains briefly the Terms of Reference for Phase I of the study; what the team has done already and what they plan to do.
- Participants invited to share lessons learned, problems they encounter, observations they may have on women in agriculture in Egypt.
- Brainstorming gaps in knowledge about women in agriculture in Egypt, and what needs to be done to fill the fill the gaps.

**Meeting of the APRP Gender Assessment Team with  
the Donor WID Coordinating Committee**

**List of Invitees**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>	<b>Fax</b>	<b>Phone</b>
Ms. Hala Shenouda	CIDA	3547659	3543110/3545901
Ms. Aziza Helmy	USAID	3573217	3573972/3572233
Ms. Jocelyne Dejong	Ford Foundation	3554018	3549635
Ms. Susan Kamel	World Food Program	3370461	3371782/3375208
Ms. Zeinab Weng	UNDP	5784847	5784840/1/2/3/4
Mr. Roushdy Saleh	World Bank	5741676	5741670/5741188
Ms. Nadia Kira	World Bank	5741676	5741670/5741188
Ms. Arlette Osseiran	Netherlands Embassy	3407928	3400091/3401936
Ms. Nadra Zaki	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	3441711	3442643
Ms. Zeinab Shaheen	Social Fund for Development	3561660	3375029
Ms. Fateha Abo Saleh	FAO	3495981	3375182/3375029
Ms. Nehad Hassan	USAID	3572233	3572082
Ms. Monika Cleve	Finland Embassy	3405170	3413722/3411487
Ms. Daniela Dierker	German Embassy	3410530	3410015
Ms. Rie Ogiwara	JICA	5748243	5748240
Ms. Barbara Ibrahim	Population Council	5701804	5701733/5738277
Mr. Fawzi Abdel Kader	IFAD	045-632366	045-632366
Ms. Mona Abu Zeid	GTZ	3412445	3409785
Ms. Barbara Hatour	GTZ	3412445	3409785

**Attendees List**  
**DONOR WID COORDINATORS MEETING**

**August 31, 1998**

#	Name	Affiliation	Address	Phone / Fax
1.	Aziza Helmy	USAID	106, Kasr El-Aini St. Garden City	3573972-3562932
2.	Hala Shenouda	CIDA	5, Midan El-Saray El-Kobram Garden City	3543110 - 3547659
3.	Mona Abu Zeid	GTZ	4d, El-Gezira Street, Zamalek	3828441 -3828440
4.	Arlette Osseiran	Netherlands Embassy	18, Hassan Sabri St., Zamalek	3400091 -3407928
5.	Nadra Zaki	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung	31, Lebanon St., Mohandseen	344264/3-3474532
6.	Zeinab Weng	UNDP	1191, Corniche El-Nile St.	5784842 - 5784847
7.	Kamla Mansour	Ministry of Agriculture	Nadi El-Said St. Foreign Affair Bld. 4 <sup>th</sup> floor.	3371798
8.	Fatiha ABou-Salah	FAO	11, Al- Eslah El-Zerai St.	3316133
9.	Effat Abdel-Hamid Ahmed	M.O.A.	AERDRI	3371798
10.	Amany Ali	Assistant Researcher	241, El-Hegaz, Heliopolis.	2426115
11.	Max Goldensohn	Chief of Party RDI	APRP	3370465
12.	Mahmoud Nour	APRP Coordinator	APRP	3370465
13.	Abdel-Rahman Abdel-Mageed	Deputy Chairman, GARPAD	1, Nady El-Said St. GARPAD	3611307
14.	Mohamed Zakaria	Agriculture Economics Res. Institute	Nadi El-Said St.	3611319 - 2441974
15.	Fawzy Abdel Kader	NLASP - IFAD	New Noubareia City - P.O.B. 1074, Alex.	045/632365 - 045/632366
16.	Rie Ogiwara	JICA	JICA Egypt Office. P.O.B. 475, Dokki	5748241 - 5748248
17.	Azza El-Bendary	Cairo University	Cairo University	5844527
18.	Kamal Nasser	APRP - RDI		
19.	Nadia El-Sayed	GARPAD	1, Nadi El-Said St.	3611336
20.	Dr. Elham El-Khouly	GARPAD	GARPAD, P.O.B. 56 Dokki	3611336 - 3611305
21.	Akhter Ahmed	APRP - IFPRI/FSR		