

# *Land Tenure Study*

## *Phase II*

*Report No. 66*

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## RDI Acronyms List

<i>ACRONYM</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
AC	Agricultural Census
ACDI	Agricultural Cooperative Development Institute
AERI	Agriculture Engineering Research Institute
AHD	Aswan High Dam
AIC	Agricultural and Irrigation Committee of the People's Assembly
ALCOTEXA	Alexandria Cotton Exporters Association
APRP	Agricultural Policy Reform Program
ARC	Agriculture Research Center
ATUT	Agricultural Technology Utilization & Transfer Program
AY	Agricultural Year Locator (October 1 <sup>st</sup> to September 30 <sup>th</sup> of the following year)
BOD	Board of Directors
CAGA	Central Administration for Governorates Affairs
CAPMAS	Central Agency for Public Mobilization & Statistics
CAPQ	Central Administration for Plant Quarantine. MALR
CASC	Central Administration for Seed Certification
CASP	Central Administration for Seed Production
CAWD	Central Administration for Water Distribution
CBE	Central Bank of Egypt
CIDA	Canadian International Development Agency
CIF	Cost, Freight and Insurance
CIPE	Center for International Private Enterprise
CMA	Capital Market Authority
Co.	Company
CODEX	Code of Food Standards developed by an international commission in 1962
COP	Chief of Party
CSPP	Egyptian-German Cotton Sector Promotion Program
CTS	Cargill Technical Services
DA	Development Associates, Inc.
DAI/B	Development Alternatives, Inc./Bethesda
DEPRA	Development Economic Policy Reform Analysis
EAO	Egyptian Agriculture Organization

<i>ACRONYM</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
EEA	Egyptian Exporters Association/ExpoLink
EEPC	Egyptian Export Promotion Center
ELS	Extra Long Staple Cotton
EMIPAC	Egyptian Marketing Agricultural Company
ERSAP	Economic Reform and Structural Adjustment Program
ESAS	Egyptian Seed Association
ESAs	Employee Shareholder's Association
ESOPs	Employees Stock Ownership Program
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations
FDIs	Foreign Direct Investments
Fed.	Feddan = 4200 square meter
FIHC	Food Industries Holding company
FOB	Free on Board
FSR	Food Security Research Unit
FY	Fiscal Year
GA	General Assembly
GATT	General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOE	Government of Egypt
GTZ	German Technical Assistance Agency
HC	Holding Company
HEIA	Horticultural Export Improvement Association
IDA	International Development Association
IFC	International Financial Cooperation
IPPC	International Plant Protection Convention
IPO	Initial Public Offering
IIMI	International Irrigation Management Institute
IR	Intermediate Results
ITC	International Trade Center
JETRO	Japan Export Trade Organization
Kg.	Kilogram
Kt.	Kentar
Libra	Pound of 0.45359 kilogram, also abbreviated as lb.

<i>ACRONYM</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
LE	Egyptian Pound
LK	Lint Kentar of cotton. 50 kgs.
LOE	Level of Effort
LS	Long Staple cotton
MALR	Ministry of Agriculture & Land Reclamation
MENA	Middle East North Africa
MEIC	Ministry of Economy & International Cooperation
MIMW	Ministry of Industry & Mineral Wealth
MT	Metric Ton
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MoTS	Ministry of Trade & Supply
MPE	Ministry of Public Enterprises
MPWWR	Ministry of Public Works & Water Resources
MLS	Medium-Long Staple cotton
MVE	Monitoring, Verification & Evaluation Unit
NARS	National Agriculture Research Center
NBE	National Bank of Egypt
NCF	National Consulting Firm
NFPA	National Food Processor Association
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
O & M	Operation & Maintenance
OSAF	Office for Studies And Finance
OVR	Office of Variety Testing & Registration
PA	People's Assembly
PBDAC	Principal Bank for Development and Agricultural Credit
PEO	Public Enterprise Office
P&L	Privatization & Liberalization
PIDP	Partnership In Development Project
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPC	Program Planning Committee
PRA	Participatory Rapid Appraisal
PU	Purdue University
PVP	Plant Variety Protection
RETD	Real Estate Tax Department

<i>ACRONYM</i>	<i>DESCRIPTION</i>
RDI	Reform, Design & Implementation Unit
ROW	Rest of the World
SCC	Sugar Crops Council
SCRI	Sugar Crops Research Institute
SIIC	Sugar and Integrated Industries Company
SK	Seed Kentar of cotton (157.5 kgs.)
SPC	Seed Privatization Committee
SS	Short Staple cotton
STTA	Short Term Technical Assistance
SWG	Sugarcane Working Group
TA	Technical Assistance
TAMIS	Technical & Administrative Management Information System
TAT	Technical Assistance Team
TF	Task Forces
TO	Training Officer
TOR	Terms of Reference
TNA	Training Needs Assessment
TRG	Training Resources Group
TSG	The Services Group
UIT	Unified Income Tax
UMD	University of Maryland
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
US\$	United States Dollar
USPMA	U.S. Produce Marketing Association
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
VAT	Value Added Tax
WB	World Bank
WTO	World Trade Organization
WUA	Water User Association

## **Introduction and Executive Summary**

The GOE promulgated Law No. 96 of 1992 to change the nature of the relationship between tenants and landlords in the Egyptian countryside. The new law supersedes Law 178 of 1952 which provided for complete security of tenancy to tenants and their heirs, and severe rent controls, which had no relationship to economic productivity of the land. The GOE implemented Law 96/1992 over a five year period in order to give tenants and landlords a number of years to adjust gradually to the new relationships envisioned by the law. Full implementation was completed in October 1997.

To facilitate implementation of the new land law, local officials established reconciliation committees. These committees were an important factor in contributing to a smooth transition from the old to the new law. They were designed to mediate disputes between landlords and tenants. They provided guidance on rental levels and other new contractual terms, and while they had no official decision making power, their views and guidance were often influential with both landlords and tenants. Because of the reconciliation committees, and the good relations which generally exist between landlords and tenants in the Egyptian countryside, police action was rarely used to settle disputes, and the courts seldom were required to intervene. In addition, the MALR promised to compensate tenants made landless by the law with newly reclaimed lands.

This paper reports on the second year of full implementation of the new land law. As the second in a planned series of reports, this paper provides information on the recent changes in such factors as rental levels, methods and terms of contracting between tenants and landlords, investment in agricultural land, cropping patterns, and the potential for development of a land market.

A land tenure study team, composed of members of the RDI Unit/APRP and economists from the Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation conducted extensive interviews of farmers, both landlords and tenants, officials for governorate level Agricultural Directorates, as well as, officials from cooperatives and other officials in the countryside. The study team asked questions on the following topics:

- The reconciliation situation in their area;
- Methods of reconciliation;
- Types of renting;
- Methods of contracting;
- Level of rents;
- Terms of tenancy;
- Investment in agricultural land;
- Alteration of cropping patterns;

- System of crop marketing;
- Development of a land market;
- PBDAC loans to help tenants purchase rented land; and
- Allotment of substitute land for landless tenants who abandoned their tenancies;

From the information acquired for this report, the study team reported that implementation of the law has indeed established a more normal and balanced relationship between tenants and owners. In the past year, rental rates have decreased to around LE 1,000 for land used for cultivation of traditional crops. This in contrast to rents of LE 1,500 and above immediately following the implementation of the law. Rates came down as tenants began leaving their rented lands because of the inability to pay.

The study team also concluded that the development of a well-functioning land market is constrained by lack of well-defined ownership. Most land is registered in the names of the people who owned the land when the cadastral system was first established about 100 years ago. In order to permit the land market to develop, and to encourage investment, the team recommends that the GOE plan and implement a program to update the land registration system.

Finally, the study team concluded that the GOE should take more steps to assist those made landless with implementation of the new law. To date, very few of those who became landless have received the promised new lands from the GOE. Only about 18,000 of the estimated 50,000 families have been resettled on new lands.

## **Reconciliation Situation**

One year after the full implementation of the Law 96/1992 almost all landlord and tenant relationships have been peacefully reconciled. Few problems were encountered with the re-establishment of relationships, mainly because of two actions. First, the GOE implemented the new law over a five year period, from October 1992 to October 1997. During this period, rents were permitted to increase, and it provided time to settle all disputes that were likely to arise from the new law. Second, police intervention at the outset was a sign of the government's serious commitment to implementation. Hence, tenants and other concerned parties found it necessary to comply.

However, even a year after full implementation of the new law, there are a few instances in which reconciliation was not fully completed. The reasons for these situations are as follows:

- The boundaries of communally owned lands are difficult to identify. Lands are often communally owned due to inheritance traditions.
- With implementation of the new land law, owners of communal lands were sometimes in conflict over how to reconcile the land situation. These conflicts permitted tenants to retain the land and no reconciliation took place.
- Some rented areas are planted to orchards. Reconciliation can not take place until after fruit harvest.
- Some tenants have communally owned land in the same basin as that of rented land. When asked to leave the rented part, they were able to show the purchase contract or ownership deed of the owned part, and as boundaries are difficult to identify were able to retain the rented land.
- Some tenants hold fraudulent ownership contracts.
- In some cases tenants have rented the land for many years, in some cases decades and have built houses for their families on the rented land. This situation creates some problems especially if tenants are landless and have no other residence.
- Some owners lost hope of restoring their lands and were absentee, and had asked others to take care of their lands. After the new law enabled owners to recover ownership, the old tenants refused to leave the land by denying their relationship with the real owners.

## **Methods of Reconciliation**

In order to facilitate the process of reconciliation, the GOE established reconciliation committees in each district representing various authoritative

executive and popular functions. The reconciliation committees could be called upon by either the tenants or landlords if either felt need for a third and neutral party to intervene in the process. The reconciliation committee members were composed of officials from Ministry of Agriculture and from cooperatives. They were community members who were trusted by both tenants and landlords. Reconciliation, or the establishment of a new relationship between tenants and landlords, has taken the following forms:

- In most cases the land was rented to the former tenants but at the new rental rates, which in all cases was much higher than before the new law.
- In some cases the land was withdrawn from the old tenants and rented to new tenants. This may have occurred if the relationship between the landlord and tenant was such that reconciliation was impossible. In some cases, tenants preferred to give up the land rather than pay higher rental rates.
- Some farmer-owners took back their lands and cultivated it themselves.
- On rare occasions, the land was sold to the former tenant.

### **Types of Renting**

Cash renting is the most common type of rental arrangement in a majority of governorates. Sharecropping, while uncommon country-wide, is widespread in some villages of the Fayoum governorate. Sharecropping contracts have changed with the new law; presently the owner receives 1/4 or 1/3 or sometimes 1/2 of the production and leaves the rest to the sharecropper.

### **Methods of Contracting**

Cordial contracting is common and is completed verbally between the two parties. Tenants and landlords seldom sign written contracts. Sometimes, one original contract is written and kept with the owner, with no copy given to the tenant. Only in rare cases do tenants have written contracts sealed by the agricultural cooperative. This permits them to obtain production inputs at guaranteed prices from the cooperative or the PBDAC. As inputs became more readily available and of better quality, and perhaps cheaper from the private sector, tenants in general are not concerned about obtaining contract approval from the cooperative.

The procedure for paying rents varies. Sometimes rent is paid before the beginning of the agricultural year. In other instances the rent is paid in two payments: after the winter harvest and after the summer harvest. Sometimes rent is paid after the summer harvest. In the last two cases, to secure their rights to the rent, owners may ask tenants to write a check for the value of the rent or to sign a blank check.

## Level of Rent

Rents rose to unprecedented levels after implementation of the new land tenure law. They varied according to the supply and demand situation for agricultural land, which in turn differed by location, soil fertility, distance from the market, and other factors. One feddan cultivated to wheat, cotton, rice or other field crops was usually rented for LE 1,000-1,500, while a feddan of land for cultivating vegetables was rented for about LE 1,800 and sometimes more than LE 2,000.

In the first year after the implementation of the land law, rents increased as demand for agricultural land increased. Tenants explained that farming rented land is preferable to working for wages, while other farmers are reluctant to leave the land where they have spent a good part of their lives. Many tenant farmers have no alternative but to rent land, land which most have rented for years if not decades. Livestock owners usually are keen to rent land to cultivate clover; the sale of one animal at end of the season pays the rent.

The pattern of rents changed in the agricultural year 1998/99. In certain areas, due to supply and demand conditions, rents stayed stable at the new, high level established when the new law was fully implemented. However, in other areas, land rents have declined materially because of:

- Low yields caused by adverse weather. Very high temperatures last summer severely affected the main agricultural crops, especially cotton in the delta.
- Low selling prices for crops despite increased costs of production. Consequently, the net return per feddan sharply declined to the extent many farmers failed to pay part or all of their rent.
- Some tenants not agreeing to renew their tenancies because of these losses. This contributed to increased supply of land for rent, which in turn contributed to a fall in rental rates.
- Some formerly nonfarming owners who tried to cultivate crops themselves found that returns were less than the rent they could demand. Thus, they put their land back on the rental market causing an increase in supply of land.
- Prices of production inputs increased significantly in 1997 and 1998. Because of this, many tenants reduced the area they rented and kept only the area for which they could afford inputs.

All these actions resulted in increased land supply relative to demand. Consequently, the value of rents decreased.

Rent is usually calculated on the basis of one feddan equals 24 kerats. However, sometimes there are deviations from this norm. In Fayoum, for example, land area is rented on the basis of one feddan equals 20 kerats, while it is 26 kerats in Menoufia governorate.

### **Terms of Tenancy**

Historically, the tenancy period conformed to the agricultural rotation, a 3-year period. Now, three-year agreements are found only between relatives and closest friends where there is a high degree of confidence. After the implementation of the land law, most rental agreements were for one year only, and the MALR recommended a standard contract of one year. While early after full implementation, tenants complained about the one year contracts, now they are grateful that they did not make a three year agreement. At the time of full implementation, tenants and landlords were unsure of the impact of the law on prices, costs of production, nor on the near term future of supply and demand for land. As rental rates have decreased significantly in the past year, it is clear that one year agreements have worked to the advantage of tenants because they are not locked into high priced three year contracts. In the near term, we can expect that one year agreements will be standard, until prices, net returns, costs of production and the supply of land stabilizes.

### **Investment in the Agricultural Land**

Some of the interviewees mentioned that tenants are not secure in their tenancies for one reason or another. Some tenants mentioned that they are not sure they will rent the same land during the following year either because of high rents and increased costs, or landowners may want to take back the land. This tends to mitigate against long term investment in the land. Agricultural officials and tenants reported that tenants are not reluctant to make short-term investments to increase his return on the existing crops, but there has been a reduction in longer term investments. For example, farmers are more than willing to apply chemical fertilizer for quick results, but are reluctant to apply manure which improves soil characteristics but takes several years to show its full impact.

Yet, the majority of persons interviewed indicated that tenants are paying careful attention to their cultivation practices in order to get the maximum return from the land. Egyptian farmers are in general excellent farmers, yet our field interviews indicated that the change in the land law has prompted them to work harder and smarter so that they will be able to pay for increased production costs and rent. Further, tenants indicated that good cultivation will be an important factor in landlords' decisions to continue renting the land to them. As a result, tenants perform the agricultural operations on time, apply chemical and organic fertilizers, use improved high-yielding seed varieties, exercise pest and weed control, and adopt modern technology in all farm practices.

Some farmers have resorted to family labor to replace hired labor in a trial to reduce costs of production.

### **Alteration of the Cropping Pattern**

Implementation of the new land law had no effect on the pattern of agricultural production in most areas. Cultivation of conventional crops continues for one or more reasons:

- Farmers, in general, conform to each others' cropping patterns. If a group of farmers along one canal grow cotton, most farmers on that canal will grow cotton. Farmers in one area tend to grow rice as a group in order to avoid a negative impact on their land and crops.
- Farmers tend to be traditional people and do not easily shift to cultivation of new crops. In addition, farmers often are not familiar with the production and marketing of non-traditional crops such as vegetables or fruits.
- Changing cropping patterns is inherently risky. Under current rather unstable economic conditions, farmers are trying to minimize risk as much as possible. This is another reason they are reluctant to change their cropping patterns.

However, there were limited areas in which cropping patterns changed in response to sharp increases in rent. This change was performed mostly by tenants from adjacent villages with experience in vegetable cultivation. Such cases were observed in areas of Fayoum and Dakahlia governorates, and near some towns in Menoufia and Sohag governorates.

Some tenants in Sohag governorate shifted to cultivation of peanuts, a profitable crop. They are at the same time seeking to cultivate highly profitable unconventional crops. Likewise, some tenants in Assiout governorate moved toward cultivation of medicinal and ornamental plants while in Behaira governorate farmers shifted to cultivation of vegetable and sugar beet crops.

### **System of Crop Marketing**

In most areas, no major change occurred in the system of crop marketing following implementation of the new land tenure law. However, from our interviews in the field, we found that some farmers' groups experimented with new marketing forms. For example:

- In Kalioubia and Sohag governorates, some farmers of fruits and vegetable marketed a portion of their produce directly to retail markets. They did so in order to reap higher revenues to offset their greater financial commitments which they face after the implementation of the new land law.

- In Dakahlia governorate, farmers used to store their entire rice crop. Now they sell about half to pay the rent.
- In Menoufia, farmers are marketing their rice crop immediately after harvest to pay rents. In the past, they stored most of the harvest in anticipation of rising off season prices.

Full implementation of the new land tenure law was conducive to increasing the number of sellers and competitors last year. However, supply is presently greater than demand, especially with regard to rice and soyabean.

### **Development of Agricultural Land Market**

The value of land is generally determined by its location, especially with respect to distance from markets and the availability of good roads, its pattern of utilization, the soil type and fertility, means of irrigation and drainage, and other factors that contribute to its productivity. With the first agricultural reforms in the early 1980s, prices of agricultural land started to move upward reaching LE 80,000/feddan in some regions. This price remained relatively constant for more than a decade.

Before implementation of the new land tenure law, it was impossible for owners to remove a tenant from their lands, almost no matter what the circumstances. Thus, if owners wished to sell lands, they were compelled first to make a settlement with their tenants, and this usually meant that tenants were given a portion of the selling price of the land. It was customary, before the new land law, that owners selling their lands would pay tenants one-third to one-half of the selling price. If tenants wished to stay on land that was being sold, they could acquire part of the land as part of the settlements with landlords.

Now the owner obtains his full right by regaining his land. When the new law was fully executed in October 1997, land prices abruptly increased in most governorates, as a buyer received land with no tenants on it. Later on, prices decreased in some governorates by 10-20% due to oversupply as absentee owners and owners with nonfarm professions offered their land for sale.

Land prices varied from one governorate to another, from one village to another, and even within the same village depending on location, access to irrigation water supply, drainage, nearness to main roads and markets, soil fertility, etc. In some regions of Menoufia, Sohag, and Assiout governorates, price of land was between LE 70-90,000/feddan. In Qalubiya it varied between LE 70-80,000/feddan, while in other areas of Beheira governorate prices were much lower, between LE 40-50,000/feddan.

There was a general consensus amongst those interviewed that the land market has not developed to the extent predicted with implementation of the new land law. There are two main reasons for this.

- In spite of rapid population increases and high potential demand for land, landlords are reluctant to offer their lands for sale. In rare cases, absentee landowners who have no connection to their agricultural land and who are living in urban areas offer their lands for sale.
- The land market has not developed significantly with the implementation of the new land law largely because of difficulties arising from trying to prove land ownership. The Land Tenure Study Team concluded from interviews carried out in late 1998 that buying and selling land is limited because the land is registered in the name of those who owned the land when the first cadaster was made in the early 1900s. Re-registration of the land is done only if there is a conflict between the landlord and tenant. Although most landowners are indeed the real owners of the land, as most received the land through inheritance, neither they nor the district Real Estate Tax Office are able to find the deeds to prove ownership. Owners, at present, are not too concerned about the lack of an up-to-date deed, since they noted that their owner-tenant contract is proof enough of ownership. Nevertheless, the valid and up-to-date registration of land ownership is important for future land market stability and continued investment in land improvements. It is important to note that the Survey Department in the Ministry of Public Works has a project to update the survey portion of the cadaster. But, there is no systematic attempt to update land registration.

Ownership is not being updated along with the survey because the re-registration of all lands would be an enormous job. The accuracy of land tenure records is continually deteriorating due to Islamic inheritance laws, which requires that all children in a family inherit a portion of the deceased's land. Updating the registration of any given piece of land, usually done for the purpose of selling the land, is beyond the means of most farmers, as the rules require documentation of the sequence of all owners of that piece since the time when the deed was first granted. A minimum of five or six steps must be taken through the Ministries of Justice, MPWWR, and MOF. The re-registration procedure begins with an application to re-register a piece of land at the Ministry of Justice District Office. This is followed by a physical survey of the land, and an ownership search beginning at the district office. Ownership documents are then submitted. These are supported by testimony of neighbors and friends, representatives of government, including the mayor of the village. This evidence is then referred to a tripartite committee at a Notary Public's Office. The tripartite committee is composed of three legal specialists who will approve or reject the farmers claim to ownership. If the committee approves the claim to ownership, the farmer is then free to sell the land. The costs associated with this time-consuming re-registration process are paid by farmers to the Ministry of Justice via its Property Registration Department.

The high transactions fees, in terms of time and money, for re-registration do not, however, entirely prevent farmers from buying and selling land. It is possible to register a transaction in the courts. This procedure which is simple and

relatively inexpensive will validate a land purchase contract, but it does not involve a name change on the title, thus there is some risk to the buyer. In years to come buyers who register transactions in the courts may have difficulty proving that they indeed bought specific pieces of land. According to those interviewed in the District Offices, the issue of land registration and court transactions has had a dampening effect on the development of a land market.

### **PBDAC Loans to Help Tenants Purchase Rented Land**

The PBDAC announced willingness to provide loans to tenants to purchase land from landlords. The loan is provided at 7% interest with a repayment period of 7-10 years. Committees were formulated at BDACs to establish sufficient collateral and to determine the lending procedure. These committees were established at the governorate level and each was composed of members from the MOA, PBDAC, and the Real Estate Tax Department. They were entrusted to determine the actual value of the land based on the area, soil fertility, type of soil, and other factors.

Very few farmers in the governorates we visited have benefited from these loans. That is because of the restrictions placed on loan applicants. For example:

- The requested loan should be for purchasing rented land pending the approval of landowner to sell to the tenant. Thus acquisition of loans to tenants is contingent on landlords' agreement. Tenants are confined to the possible purchase of land from their current landlords.
- The collateral for the loan should be land that is already owned—either the farmer-tenant owns other land to secure the loan or the seller guarantees the loan by assigning land ownership to the bank until the borrower pays the full amount of the loan plus interest. Landowners have been reluctant to do this.
- Most tenants felt that the PBDAC repayment schedules were beyond their ability to pay out of returns from the land.

### **Allocation of New Land for Landless Tenants who Abandoned their Tenancies**

The MALR announced a program to enable harmed tenants to obtain newly reclaimed lands. Landless tenants who left their lands could apply for land up to 25 May 1998. The degree of awareness of the ministry's announcement differed among regions, and as this group of farmers generally represents the poorest, least-educated farmers, many who could have applied were unaware of the opportunity.

Yet, many farmers applied for land, though the percentage varied from one governorate to another. Unfortunately, however, most applicants are unable to meet the conditions for receiving land. Some of them have a small patch of land, perhaps one or two kerats, which prevents them from receiving new land, in spite

of the low productivity potential of such as small plot. Others could not prove that they abandoned their tenancies, because, in some cases, landowners refused to give evidence to this effect. A large number of landless tenants have asked for another chance to apply for land, saying they learned about the program only after the grace period. From our interviews, we concluded that few landless tenants have actually received new lands, and that the field officers and tenants were discouraged by the pace of resettlement, and by the likelihood that many landless tenants would never receive new lands. We found that only farmers in the governorates of Fayoum, Dakahlia, and Menoufia (Menouf district) had received lands.

Contrary to the evidence elicited from our interviews, the MALR, Mubarak Project reported in February that over 12,000 landless tenants, out of an estimated 50,000, had already been settled in new lands. More than half of those have taken lands in villages in the Alentelak Region. In addition, as of February the MALR was in the process of resettling about 3,000 landless tenants, again most on the Alentelak Region, and the ministry had targeted another 2,350 landless farmers for resettlement in the near future. This means that more than 30,000 farmers remain without land or are not part of a targeted settlement community. Nonetheless, the Ministry remains committed to provide land to all those made landless because of the new land law. On January 31, 1999, *Al Ahram* reported an announcement by the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation that land will be provided to all people harmed by implementation of the new land tenure law. Some 50,000 farmers are affected; each will receive 2.5 feddans and a house.

*Table 1: Number of landless tenants assigned new lands by regions and by settlement status.*

<b>Region/Area</b>	<b>Number of Cases</b>
<b><u>Already Settled</u></b>	
Two villages of Mahamed Abel-Wahab and Belal, Thebes Regions	1662
Six villages in Alentelak Region (Extension of El-Bustan Area)	6398
Two villages in Yousef El-Sebai and Mohamed Abdo, Suez Region	848
Seddik El-Menshawy Village, Awlad Toak Sharq Area, Sohag	1266
El-Khodr Village, Fayoum Region	1600
Villages of South Elhesenia Valley and Port Said Region	570
<b>Total already settled</b>	<b>12344</b>
<b><u>Under Settlement</u></b>	
Three villages in Alentek Region	2554
Upper Egypt Region	438
<b>Total under settlement</b>	<b>2992</b>
<b><u>Targeted for Settlement</u></b>	
Metobes Area, Kafr El-Sheikh	1762
Villages in the New valley Region	594
<b>Total targeted for settlement</b>	<b>2356</b>
<b>Total landless already settled or to be settled</b>	<b>17692</b>

### **General conclusions after one year of implementation of the new land tenure law**

- .. Implementing the law has brought a balanced relation between the owners and the tenants. The law authorized owners to regain their legitimate rights over their lands.
- .. Applying the law will contribute to improving the owner-tenant relationship, in addition to improving agricultural production.
- .. Since net returns per feddan have decreased with the increase in land rents, tenants are calling for lower rents. They suggest that rents should not exceed LE 900-1,000 per feddan when cultivated to traditional crops. This

is greater than before the new law, but significantly lower than immediately following the law's implementation.

Many cases between tenants and landlords were not reconciled because land ownership was not well defined among heirs and/or not registered. Therefore, it is important that owners register their land ownership. This registration will also promote the marketing of agricultural land.

Rents which reflect supply and demand conditions for land contribute to improving land use efficiency of land use.

Stability in the land market, whether prices or rents, will not occur for 3-5 years.

Many landless tenants remain landless. The government has resettled or is planning to resettle less than half of those most seriously affected by implementation of the new land law.

## ANNEX A

### **Land Tenure II, Field Visits**

#### **Qalubia - October 25, 1998**

Office of the Director General of Agriculture at Benha:

1. Mr. Mohamed Ezzedin Elbahloul - Director General, Agr. Qalubia
2. Mr. Ragab Abdullah Ibrahim - Assistant D.G.
3. Mr. Ibrahim Ali Hemdan - Director, Agr. Directorate, Benha
4. Mr. Abdelghani Aboelreish - Dir. Of holding, Agr. Directorate, Benha

#### **Farmers of Kafr El-Gazzar Village**

1. Haj Abd El-Kawy Afifi Darnaky - owner and tenant
2. Abd El-Hameid Mohamed Ghonaim - owner and tenant
3. Gouda Sayed Morsi - owner and tenant
4. Fathy El-Sai Kandeil - tenant
5. Ramadan Hussein Hassan - contributor to the discussion
6. El-Said Mohamed Salem El-Hamzawy - Owner
7. Abd El-Hameid Mohamed Ghonaim - owner and tenant

#### **Employees of the Agricultural Cooperative at Kafr El-Gazzar**

1. Ahmed Mohamed Metwally - Manager
2. Mohamed Magdy Abdelaty - Sector deputy
3. Abdullah Mostafa Seam - Director Agriculture Office
4. Mohamed Mohamed Aboelata - Village Extension Officer
5. Suliman Abdel Kader - Extension supervisor
6. Gamal Abdelhadi Ibrahim - Horticulture Officer
7. Momtaz El-Sayed Abdel Kader - Agronomist, Land Protection
8. Ghareib El-Azab Mohamed - Cotton Specialist
9. Saber Ahmed El-Gohary - Preservation Officer

Fayoum Governate - October 26 and 27, 1998

ANNEX B  
**Fayoum Governorate**

**Fayoum, October 26<sup>th</sup>, 1998**

**Fayoum Agricultural Directorate – Sannoures, Fayoum, and Atssa districts**

**Travelers and their Institutions:**

1. Dr. Jane Gleason- RDI
2. Dr. Sayed Hussein- RDI
3. Dr. Mohamed Sharaf, Consultant for RDI
4. Dr. Mohamed Abdel-Hafez- AERI/ ARC/ MALR
5. Mr. Khaled El-Annani- AERI/ ARC/ MALR
6. Mr. Nabeil Shafie- CAEA/ MALR

**Agricultural Directorate of Fayoum:**

1. Mr. Gamal Mohamed Roshdy – Manager of the Director's Office

**The Agricultural Department District of Sannoures:**

1. Mr. Sayed El-Mokhtar Mohamed Omran – Department Director
2. Haj. Mohamed Mostafa Youssef – Owner at Garves Cooperative
3. Mr. Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed – Owner and Tenant by Partnership

**Agricultural Extension Department at the Agricultural Directorate of Fayoum:**

1. Mr. Ahmed Abdel Baki El-Kholy – Director General of Agriculture
2. Mr. Saeid Taha El-Ghannam – Director of Training
3. Mr. Attia Ali Haikal – Deputy Director of Extension
4. Mr. Sayed Ramadan Metwally – Specialist, Agricultural Crops
5. Mr. Abdel Rahman Mohamed Abdel Rahman – Specialist, Beet and Sorghum
6. Mr. Ahmed Abdullah – Specialist, , Broadbean and Sunflower
7. Mr. Ahmed Mohamed Tarfan – Specialist, Meteorology
8. Mr. Hamdy Mohamed Khalil – Specialist, Follow-up Extension
9. Mr. Moawad Kamel Gad El-Sayed – Specialist, Follow-up Extension
10. Mr. Ashraf Abdel Fattah Ali – Programs and Media
11. Mr. Mostafa Marzouk Ali – Specialist, Training
12. Mr. Hany Zaher – Specialist, Extension
13. Ms. Sabah Abdel Hakeem Ismail – Specialist, Rural Development
14. Ms. Dua Ali Hassan – Specialist, Rural Development
15. Ms. Mona Yehia Ellaimouni – Specialist, Rural Development

**El-Zawia Village, District of Fayoum:**

1. Mr. Fadl Zaki Mohamed – Sector Deputy
2. Mr. Hemaida Abdel Kawy Khairallah – Land Owner

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**The Agricultural Department – District of Etsa:**

1. Mr. Emad El-Din Ahmed Abdel Wahed – Department Director

**The Agricultural Cooperative – Metoul Village, District of Etsa:**

1. Mr. Saad Mahmoud Kotb – Director, Agr. Cooperative
2. Mr. Yehia Mohamed Abdel Razek – Owner and Renter

# Asiout Governorate

Asiout, November 14<sup>th</sup>, 1998

## Travelers and their Institutions:

1. Dr. Mohamed Sayed Ali
2. Mr. Nabeil M. El-Shafie, CAEA / MALR
3. Dr. Mohamed Abdel Hafez, AERI / ARC / MALR
4. Mr. Khaled El-Anani, AERI / ARC / MALR

## Institutions / Individuals visited:

### Agricultural Directorate of Asiout Governorate:

1. The Agricultural Cooperative, Shatb Village, Asiout District.
2. The Agricultural Department, Abnoub District
3. El-Hawatka Village, Manfaloat District
4. The Agricultural Cooperative, Al-Kousia District

## Individuals Interviewed:

### Asiout Agricultural Directorate:

1. Mr. Farouk Mohamed Mousa                      Director General
2. Mr. Maher El-Korashy                      Director, Agr. Affairs

### Agricultural Cooperative, Shatb Village, Asiout District:

1. Mr. Hamdi Abd El-Lateef                      Director, Agr. Dept., Asiout District

### Farmers Attended the Meeting:

1. Mr. Abd-Elnabi Mostafa Ali                      Owner, and abandoned rented land
2. Mr. Mohamed Mostafa                      Was a tenant, presently not farming
3. Mr. Hasan Abd-Elrazek                      Owner, returned back rented land
4. Mr. Ahmed A. Salama                      Owner and tenant
5. Mr. Mohamed Ali Hasan                      Owner and tenant
6. Mr. El-Sayed Ali Ahmed                      Owner
7. Mr. Abd El-ghani Farghali Ahmed                      Was a tenant, does not farm at present
8. Mr. Abd El-Razek Hasan Ahmed                      Owner
9. Mr. Ashraf Ahmed Saleh                      Owner and renter
10. Mr. Mohamed A. Farghali                      Owner and tenant

### Agricultural Department, Abnoub District:

1. Director, Agr. Dept., Abnoub
2. Legislation Officer - Land Protection Officer - Extension Officer

**Farmers attended the meeting:**

- |     |                          |  |
|-----|--------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Zaghloul Israel Faltaoas | Owner and tenant                             |
| 2.  | Salah Sami Azzam         | Owner  |
| 3.  | Ibrahim Badr Seddig      | Owner and tenant                             |
| 4.  | Hassan Gafar Shehata     | Owner and bought part of land he was renting |
| 5.  | Hanafi A. Ibrahim        | Owner and tenant                             |
| 6.  | Maikel Salama            | Owner and tenant                             |
| 7.  | Mohamed Mostafa          | Owner and tenant                             |
| 8.  | Mostafa Mohamed Taha     | Owner who restored his rented land           |
| 9.  | Ameer Abd El-samee       | Owner  |
| 10. | Mohamed Mousa Shehata    | Owner and tenant                             |

**El-Hawatka Village, Manfaloat District**

- |    |                          |   |
|----|--------------------------|---|
| 1. | Mr. Maher El-Korashy     | Director, Agr. Affairs, Ag. Directorate |
| 2. | Mr. Makram Shehata Ebaid | Director, Dept., Manfaloat district     |
| 3. | Mr. Maher George         | Chief, Agr. Affairs Section             |
| 4. | Mr. Mohamed Nasr El-Deen | Chief, Holding Section                  |
| 5. | Mr. Maher Hassan Khalaf  | Chief, Agr. Unit                        |
| 6. | Mr. Ali Helal            | Agr. Expert                             |
| 7. | Mr. Fathy Sayed          | Sector Deputy                           |

**Farmers Attended the meeting:**

- |     |                                     |   |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---|
| 1.  | Mr. Nassar Abdel Naser Mahmoud      | Owner and tenant                            |
| 2.  | Mr. Abdel Moty Said Mohamed         | Owner of land of agrarian reform since 1971 |
| 3.  | Mr. Abdel Aziz Ali Hasan            | Tenant                                      |
| 4.  | Mr. Ali Mohamed Kholaf              | Owner and tenant                            |
| 5.  | Mr. Samir Awad Hanna                | Owner                                       |
| 6.  | Mr. Hasan Othman Ali                | Tenant at agrarian reform land              |
| 7.  | Mr. Farouk Mohamed Kotby            | Owner                                       |
| 8.  | Mr. Esmat Bakr Soliman              | Owner and tenant                            |
| 9.  | Mr. Abdel Raheim Ahmed Kholaf       | Owner and tenant                            |
| 10. | Mr. Abo El-Ela Abd El-Wahed Mohamed | Owner / renter / tenant                     |
| 11. | Mr. Abdollah Farghaly               | Owner                                       |
| 12. | Mr. Abdel Kader Ahmed Ibrahim       | Owner                                       |
| 13. | Mr. Hussein Hasan Abdel Raheim      | Owner and tenant                            |
| 14. | Mr. Ibrahim Abdel Kareim            | Owner                                       |
| 15. | Mr. Ali Ramadan Ibrahim             | Owner and sold land after the law           |
| 16. | Mr. Mohamed Hasan Ahmed             | Owner                                       |

**Agricultural Cooperative, Al-Kousia**

- |    |                          |  |
|----|--------------------------|--|
| 1. | Mr. Maher El-Korashy     | Director, Agr. Affairs, Agr. Directorate     |
| 2. | Mr. Nagi Attalla         | Chief, Agr. Affairs Section                  |
| 3. | Mr. Mousa Mohamed Farrag | Chief, Holding Section, Agr. Dept., El-Kousi |

**Farmers attended the meeting:**

- |     |                                |   |
|-----|--------------------------------|---|
| 1.  | Mr. Farag Korashy              | Owner   |
| 2.  | Mr. Ismail Kamel Soliman       | Owner / renter / tenant (pharmacist)            |
| 3.  | Mr. Hasan Ali Hassan           | Tenant who abandoned the land                   |
| 4.  | Mr. Yahia Khalifa Abbas        | Owner + left the land he was renting            |
| 5.  | Mr. Mostafa Abdel Aziz Mohamed | Owner and tenant                                |
| 6.  | Mr. Eid Tamer Hammam           | Tenant  |
| 7.  | Mr. Riyan Hasanain Mekhaimar   | Owner and tenant                                |
| 8.  | Mr. Mahmoud Ahmed Mahmoud      | Owner   |
| 9.  | Mr. Mahmoud Eid Husein         | Tenant who left the land and working as labores |
| 10. | Mr. Shaban Abdelal             | Owner   |

# El-Bhaira Governorate

Damanhour, December 5<sup>th</sup>, 1998

## Travelers and their Institutions:

Dr. Mohamed Abdel Hafez, AERI / ARC / MALR

Mr. Khaled El-Anani, AERI / ARC / MALR

Dr. Mohamed Sayed

Ali Mr. Nabeil Shafie, CAAE / MALR

## Individuals visited:

### Agriculture Directorate, Damanhour:

- |     |                            |  |
|-----|----------------------------|--|
| 1.  | Mr. Sayed Ahmed Shaheen    | Director General                                       |
| 2.  | Mr. Ali Khairy             | Director of Holding                                    |
| 3.  | Mr. Mohamed Farag          | Director, Follow-up                                    |
| 4.  | Mr. Mohamed Saleh          | Director General, Financial and Administrative Affairs |
| 5.  | Mr. Abouel Fotouh Khamis   | Director General for Extension (Owner)                 |
| 6.  | Mr. Mohamed El-Shaikh      | Director, Cooperation                                  |
| 7.  | Mr. Fayez El-Tenai El-Omda | Owner and tenant                                       |
| 8.  | Mr. Afdal Elaasar          | Owner  |
| 9.  | Mr. Sayed Hussein          | Tenant   |
| 10. | Mr. Rajab Abdullah         | Owner and tenant                                       |

### Desounes Village, Damanhour District:

- |     |                                   |                            |
|-----|-----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1.  | Mr. Kamel A. Basal                | Deputy Director            |
| 2.  | Mr. Abdo Ahmed El-Gendi           | Director, Agr. Cooperative |
| 3.  | Mr. Hassanain Mahmoud Mahdi       | Pest Control Officer       |
| 4.  | Mr. Zohdi Zaki Farrag             | Chief, Agr. Cooperative    |
| 5.  | Mr. Mohamed Abdel Azeem           | Owner                      |
| 6.  | Mr. Mamdouh Abdel Gawad           | Owner                      |
| 7.  | Mr. Gamal Abdel Kader ElShahawy   | Owner                      |
| 8.  | Mr. Sabry Mahrous Saafan          | Tenant                     |
| 9.  | Mr. Saad Mohamed El-Kowaii        | Tenant                     |
| 10. | Mr. Menaisy A. Menaisy            | Tenant                     |
| 11. | Mr. Waleed M. ElKowaiy            | Tenant                     |
| 12. | Mr. Mahdi M. Shoman               | Tenant                     |
| 13. | Mr. Karem A. Hegazi               | Tenant                     |
| 14. | Mr. Abdel Hameed E. Elgharf       | Farmer / laborer           |
| 15. | Mr. Sabri M. El Kholy             | Tenant                     |
| 16. | Mr. Mostafa Abel Hameed El-Naggar | Tenant                     |
| 17. | Mr. Ramadan Mohamed Shoman        | Tenant                     |
| 18. | Mr. Ibrahim Ibrahim Abo Ali       | Tenant                     |

**Msaed Village, Etai El-Baroud District:**

- |    |                               |                                      |
|----|-------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Samir Mohamed Zaghloul    | Director, Agr. Cooperative           |
| 2. | Mr. Mohamed Abdel Hameed Gabr | Pest Control Officer                 |
| 3. | Mr. Abdel Moneim Zain Othman  | Pest Control Officer                 |
| 4. | Mr. Adel Mohamed Zaghloul     | Extension Officer                    |
| 5. | Mr. Saad Rashad Ibrahim       | Crop Extensionist, Ext. Center       |
| 6. | Mr. Abel Attef Abel Wahab     | Production Extensionist, Ext. Center |
| 7. | Mr. Salah Mohamed Abdel Azeez | Pest Control Officer, Ext. Center    |
| 8. | Mr. Mohamed Rashad Marie      | Responsible for Ext. Center          |

In addition, some 50 farmers of both sexes have attended the meeting.

# Menoufia Governorate

Menouf, November 1998

## Travelers and their Institutions:

Dr. Mohamed Sharaf, Consultant for RDI  
Dr. Mohamed Sayed Ali  
Dr. Mohamed Abdel-Hafez, AERI / CAEA / MALR  
Mr. Khaled El-Annani, AERI / CAEA / MALR

## Individuals Visited:

Mr. Mohamed Omran Raslan	Undersecretary for Agriculture
Mr. Hamed Gouda El-Bazzaz	Deputy Director, Technical office
Mr. Ali Foad Atallah	Director General, Agricultural Department. Menoufia

## Agricultural Department at Menouf District:

Mr. Labeeb Ali El-Kordi	Chairman Board of Directors	
Mr. Gamal Mahmoud Mostafa	Owner and Tenant	Tamali
Mr. Yousef Mohamed Mora	Owner	
Mr. Bakr El-Said Mousa	Owner	Tamali
Mr. Mostafa El-Said Eid	Owner	Tamali
Mr. Abdel Moneim El-Masry	Owner and Tenant	Menouf
Mr. Mohamed Abd Rabboa	Owner and Tenant	Menouf
Mr. El-Said Imam Meera	Owner and Tenant	Alamera
Mr. Abdel Hamid Ali Diab	Owner	Alamera
Mr. Mahrous El-Said El-Shaer	Owner	Meet Rabeia
Mr. Hassan Abdel Fattah El-Kalioubi	Tenant	Ghamreen
Mr. Saied Gaber Zayed	Tenant	Menshat Sultan
Mr. Adel Abdel Azim Atallah	Owner	Deberki
Mr. Ali Abdel Aziz Hamza	Tenant	Menshat Sultan
Mr. Shaban A. Abdel Gawad	Owner and Tenant	Menshat Sultan
Mr. Ali Ibrahim Atallah	Owner	Deberki
Mr. Fathi A. Mansour	Owner	Barheem
Mr. Ahmed Ibrahim Abu El-Nasr	Tenant	Alamera
Mr. Mohamed A. El-Daghoush	Owner and Tenant	Menshat Sultan
Mr. Abdel Samad A. Aldaf	Owner	Menshat Sultan
Mr. Abel Aziz Khulaif	Tenant	
Mr. Mostafa Eid	Owner	Tamali
Mr. Farouk A. El-Shafie	Owner	Menshat Sultan
Mr. Talat Atallah	Owner	Deberki
Mr. Ali Bayoumi Zeidan	Tenant	Sengerg
Mrs. Sekeina M. Mostafa	Tenant	Sengerg
Mrs. Kareima A. Abou Eisa	Tenant	Sengerg

# Sohag Governorate

Sohag, November 13<sup>th</sup>, 1998

## Travelers and their Institutions:

1. Dr. Mohamed Sayed Ali
2. Mr. Nabeil M. El-Shafie (CAEA / MALR)
3. Dr. Mohamed Abdel Hafez. AERI / ARC / MALR
4. Mr. Khaled El-Anani, AERI / ARC / MALR

## Individuals visited:

1. Mr. Kamal El-Din Abdel Hameed El-Shareef Under-secretary for Agriculture. Sohag
2. The Agricultural Department at Akhmeem district (owners and tenants + employees)
3. The Agricultural Department at Elmaragha district (owners + tenants + employees)
4. The Agricultural Department at Tahta district (owners + tenants + employees)

## The Agricultural Directorate of Sohag:

- |    |  |                                      |
|----|--|--------------------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Kamal El-Din Abdel Hameed El-Shareef | Under-secretary for Agriculture      |
| 2. | Mr. Foad Amin El-Gharbawy                | Director, Legislation. Section       |
| 3. | Mr. Eid Amin Abdel Hameed                | Deputy director. Legislation section |
| 4. | Mr. Samir Abdel Maseeh Moawad            | Depute Director. Legislation section |
| 5. | Mr. Samir Abdel Fattah Ibrahim           | Director of Extension                |

## The Agricultural Department, Akhmeem:

- |    |                                   |                              |
|----|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Safwat Abdel Hameed El-Shafie | Director, Agricultural Dept. |
| 2. | Mr. Regai Hassan Mohamed          | Extension Officer            |
| 3. | Mr. Amin Abo daif Elsamman        | Owner and tenant             |
| 4. | Mr. Zaki Abo Zeid Younis          | Tenant                       |
| 5. | Mr. Hassan Mohamed Ali            | Owner, renter and tenant     |

## The Agricultural Department, Elmaragha:

- |    |                                |                              |
|----|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Roshdi Ahmed Salman        | Director, Agricultural Dept. |
| 2. | Mr. Salman Abdel Aleem Mohamed | Chief, Legislation           |
| 3. | Mr. Mohamed Ismail Tayeh       | Chief, Agricultural Affairs  |
| 4. | Mr. Ibrahim Mohamed El-Masekh  | Chief, Extension             |
| 5. | Mr. Ahmed Gaballah Bagheet     | Tenant                       |
| 6. | Mr. Yousef Mohamed Yousef      | Owner                        |
| 7. | Mr. Ali Roshdi Mahmoud         | Owner                        |

- |    |                                  |        |
|----|----------------------------------|--------|
| 8. | Mr. Ghallab Ibrahim Soliman      | Tenant |
| 9. | Mr. Mohamed Mahmoud Abdel Rahman | Owner  |

# Kalubia Governorate

Kalubia, October 25<sup>th</sup>, 1998

Office of the Director General of Agriculture in Banha

## Travelers and their Institutions:

1. Dr. Jane Gleason, RDI
2. Dr. Mohamed Sharaf, RDI Consultant
3. Dr. Mohamed Said
4. Dr. Mohamed Abdelhafez, AERI / ARC / MALR
5. Mr. Nabeil Shafie, CAEA / MALR
6. Mr. Khaled Elanani, AERI / ARC / MALR

## Individuals visited:

1. Mr. Mohamed Ezzeldin Elbahloul, D.G. Agr. Qalubia
2. Mr. Ragab Abdulla Ibrahim, Assistant D.G.
3. Mr. Ibrahim Ali Hemdan, Director, Agr. Directorate, Banha
4. Mr. Abdelghani Aboelreish, Director of holding, Agr. and Directorate, Kalubia.

## Farmers of Kafr El-Gazzar Village:

- |    |                                  |                            |
|----|----------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1. | Haj Abd El-Kawy Afifi Darnaky    | Owner and tenant           |
| 2. | Abd El-Hameid Mohamed Ghonaim    | Owner and tenant           |
| 3. | Gouda Sayed Morsi                | Owner and tenant           |
| 4. | Fathy El-Said Kandeil            | Tenant                     |
| 5. | El-Said Mohamed Salem El-Hamzawy | Owner                      |
| 6. | Ramadan Hussein Hassan           | Contributing to discussion |
| 7. | Abd El-Hameid Mohamed Ghonaim    | Owner and tenant           |

## Employees of the Agricultural Cooperative at Kafr El-Gazzar Village:

- |    |                             |                                   |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. | Ahmed Mohamed Metwally      | Manager                           |
| 2. | Mohamed Magdy Abdelaty      | Sector deputy                     |
| 3. | Abdullah Mostafa Seam       | Director, Agriculture Office      |
| 4. | Mohamed Mohamed Aboelata    | Village Extension Officer         |
| 5. | Suliman Abdel Kader         | Extension Supervisor              |
| 6. | Gamal Abdelhadi Ibrahim     | Horticulture Husbandry Officer    |
| 7. | Momtaz El-Sayed Abdel Kader | Agronomist, Land Protection       |
| 8. | Ghareib El-Azab Mohamed     | Cotton Specialist, Banha District |
| 9. | Saber Ahmed El-Gohary       | Preservation Officer              |

### **The Agricultural Department, Tahta:**

- |    |                                |                             |
|----|--------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Mr. Moneir Gergis Meseiha      | Director, Agr. Dept.        |
| 2. | Mrs. Mervat Samir Louis        | Legislation section         |
| 3. | Mr. Ibrahim Bishay Maickel     | Deputy, legislation section |
| 4. | Mr. Rashad Abo Dahab           | Owner                       |
| 5. | Mr. Daniel Gergis Abdel Maseeh | Tenant                      |
| 6. | Mr. Zareef Yakoub Ibrahim      | Owner                       |