

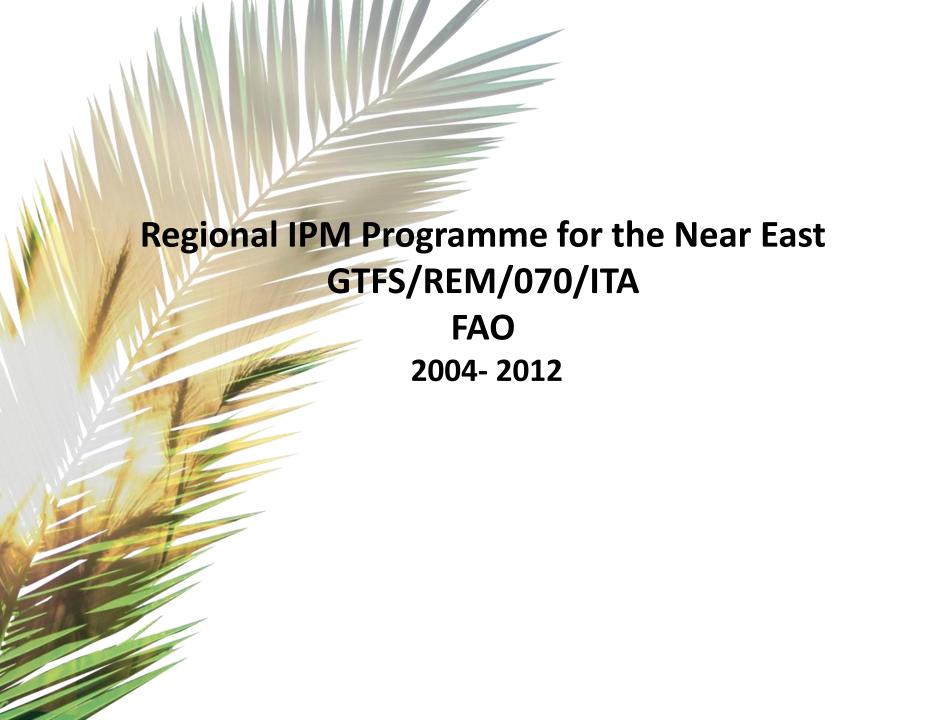
Background

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Duration	Project Title	FFS & DF	Farmers
1996- 2001	Farmer learning groups (FLG) established and farmers reached	2,844	26,482
	by the Egyptian-German IPM project		
999 -2000	Fayoum Horticultural Development Project (FaHDP)	42	939
1999-2002	Fayoum Integrated Pest Mangement Project (FIPMP)	315	7,050
2000 -2001	Integrated Pest Management For Faba Bean and Wheat Crops	ND	300
	In Beni-Suef Gvernorate in Egypt 2000-2001 (ICARDA)		
1989-2004	Farmer Field Schools in expanding cultivation to newly	851	9,044
	reclaimed land in Ismailia in Egypt. Egypt – Finland		
	Agricultural Research Project (EFARP)		
2004 -2006	Training on <i>Orobanche</i> management in leguminous crops.	25	576
	FAO & ICARDA		
2004 -2012	Regional IPM Programme for the Near East	302	3265
	GTFS/REM/070/ITA FAO		
2010-2014	Wheat improvement program (ARC-ICARDA)	64	1,400
2013-2015	Management of Tomato Borer: Tuta absoluta in Near East	ND	ND
	Region		

Background and context of IPM in the country; Agriculture practices in the country, particularly on major pest and diseases management (traditional vs potentially innovative available methods i.e. IPM)

	IPM/FFS	Traditional
Soil managementSoil solarizationUse methy bromideSoil analysisWater analysis	Yes no yes Yes	No yes no No
Insect pheromones (monitoring)	yes	no
Control cutworm	Toxic bait	Toxic bait
Lepidopteran S. Littoralis P. operculella Sesamia cretica T. absoluta	Spinosad Bacillus thuringiensis Insect growth regulators Trichoderma evansnce	Registered Chemical insecticide
A. gossypii B. Tabaci Thrips tabaci	Beauveria bassiana insecticidal soap Azadirachtin	Registered Chemical insecticide e.g. Profenofos , solvan
T. uriticae	Abamectin , wettable sulfur, M. anisopliae	Ortis
Leafminer	Emamectin benzoate, Spinosad, Azadirachtin, MO, Abamectin	

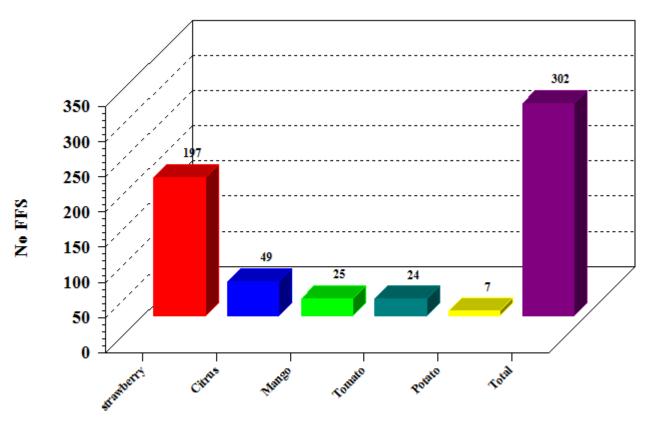
	IPM/FFS	Traditional
<u>Powdery Mildew</u>	<i>Bacillus megaterium</i> Wettable sulphur	
Black Root Rot:	Bacillus megaterium. Trichoderma viridae	
Fruit rot		



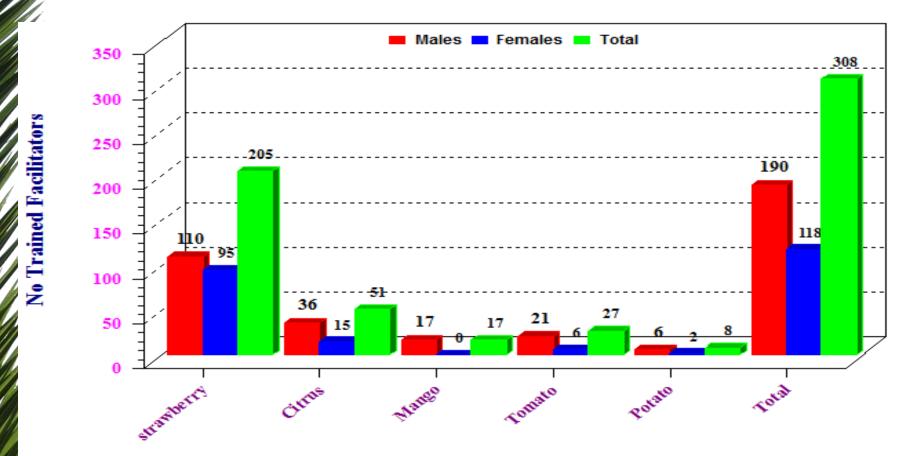
Objectives

- Increased sustainable and cost effective crop production thru IPM tactics application
- Reduced environment and health risks related to pesticides
- Community empowerment
- Better access to local and international markets

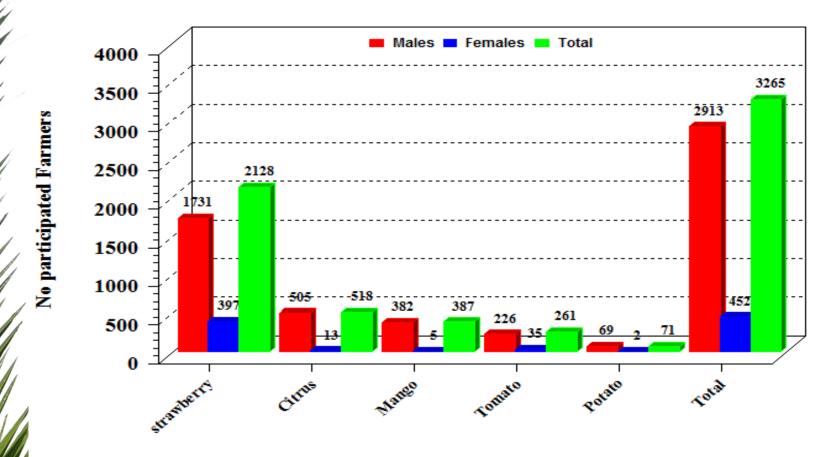
Achievements



Regional IPM Programme for the Near East GTFS/REM/070/ITA FAO (2004 -2012)



Number of trained Facilitators in Regional IPM Programme for the Near East FFS/REM/070/ITA FAO (2004 -2012)



Number of Participated Farmers in Regional IPM Programme for the Near East GTFS/REM/070/ITA FAO (2004 -2012)

Female farmers attending IPM/FFS 13.8%



Mass production and release of predacious mites







Preparing insecticidal soap





Preparing liquid fertilizer





Preparing compost





'Using pheromone traps

Pesticides management and Safe Use





Production and use microbial insecticides









Management strawberry plantlets





Improve strawberries harvest process



Management strawberry fruits

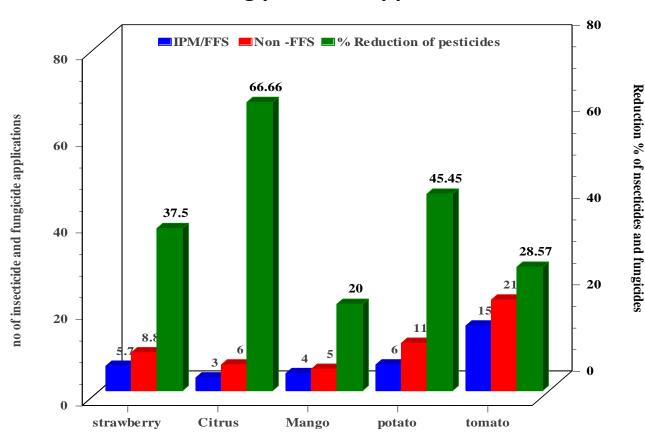




Packing management

Economic Impacts

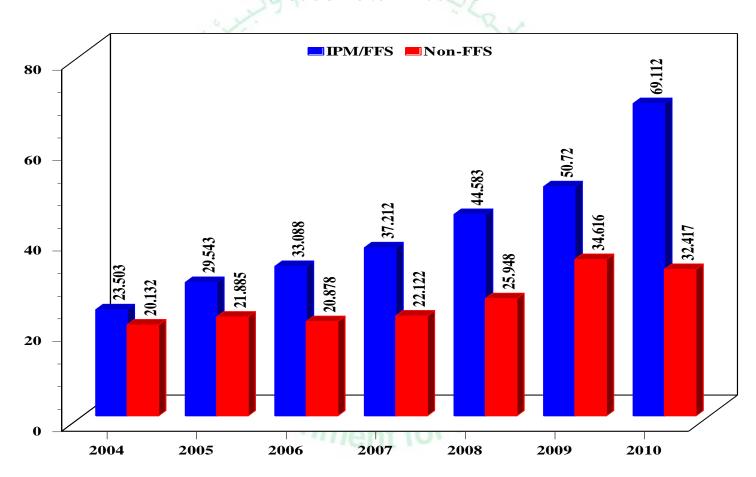
Reducing pesticide applications



Changes in insecticide spraying

Economic Impacts

Increase Total income



Total Income in Thaousands (LE/Feddan)

Social Impact of IPM/FFS

- Improving standard of living in rural.
- Increase sharing knowledge and experience between FFS participants and other farmers in the village.
- •Re-build confidence between farmers and extension service;
- Strengthening friendship and trust among FFS participants.

NGOs and FA

- 1-Supporting farmers with technical issues
 - •Farmers training through FA
 - Providing farmers with GAP package,
 - •Learning farmers to cultivate new varieties of high value vegetables crops.
- 2-Establishment Farmers Association
 - ❖Increase farmers linkage with processors, exporters and retailers,
 - ❖Increase farmers linkage with international markets
- Increase communication among farmers to strengthen exchange of experiences to solve problems.

Year duration	Project Title	FA	Beneficiaries
2000-2004	HORTICULTURAL EXPORT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (HEIA) project (Care USAID,	78	1,942
1996- 2001	The Livestock Value Chain in Upper Egypt: Challenges and Opportunities (ACDI/VOCA) USAID	327	7,438
1987-1996	Farm-to-Farm Project (ACD/VOCA) USAID	600	12,000
	High Value Crops Projects		
1994-1999	Marketing Information Project (ACD/VOCA) USAID	670	25,000
2010- 2013	Support for Communities through Increasing Agricultural Linkages (Fayoum- Bani Suef) (Care/Cargill)		2,840
2004-2009	Traceability of Agro-Industrial Products for European Market (Partners : UNIDO, Italian Co. ETARCE, MTI)	165	45,000
2009-2013	Pro-poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt (Partners: UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, UNIFEM, MTI, MOI).	17	2440
2010/2013	Upgrading Fresh Produce Suppliers for Local Retail Chains (Partners: MAKRO, Dutch Government, IMC-Egypt		
2010-2014	Upgrading Value Chains of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (SECO)		
2009/2011	South-South Cooperation on Traceability (Italian Government)		
2003-2007	The AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS & RURAL INCOMES (AERI) PROJECT: Enhanced Livelihoods from Smallholder Horticultural Activities Managed Sustainably (Care, USAID, EL SHAMS)	105	6,500

NGOs

Year duration	Project Title	FA	Farmers
1996- 2001	The Livestock Value Chain in Upper Egypt: Challenges and	35	7,438
	Opportunities		
2000-2004	HORTICULTURAL EXPORT IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (HEIA)	79	1,942
	USAID		
2004-2008	Traceability of Agro-Industrial Products for European Marke	165	1,831
2009 -2011	South-South Cooperation on Traceability (Italian Government)		
2010- 2013	Pro-poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt (Partners:	17	2,440
	UNDP, UNIDO, ILO, UNIFEM, MTI, MOI)		
2010 -2013	Upgrading Fresh Produce Suppliers for Local Retail Chains		
	(Partners: MAKRO, Dutch Government, IMC-Egypt		
2010 -2014	Upgrading Value Chains of Medicinal and Aromatic Plants (SECO)		

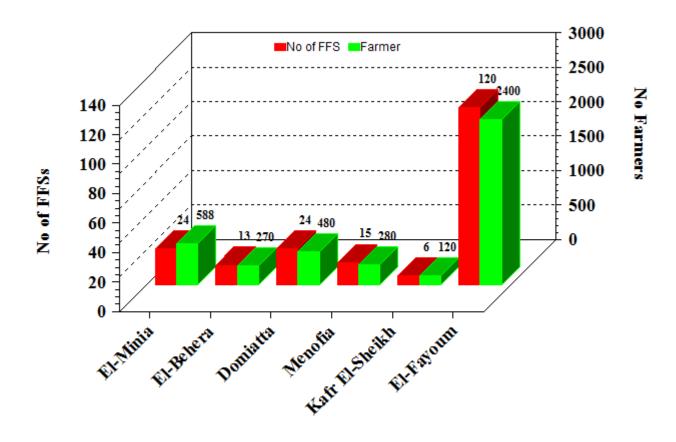
Social Impact of IPM/FFS

- Improving standard of living in rural.
- Increase sharing knowledge and experience between FFS and FA participants and other farmers in the village.
- •Re-build confidence between farmers and extension service;
- Strengthening friendship and trust among FFS and FA participants.

Constrains

Lack of Agriculture Cooperative roles.
Weakness of Extension service role all over the country.
Lack of Farmer Associations

Current Status of FFSs and FAs in Egypt



Source: Agriculture Administrative Service at governorates , 2015

Institutional capacities and infrastructure in the country to sustain the IPM and FFS

- 1. Establishment of Strengthening the Centre of Excellence for Farmer Field Schools
- 2. Ministerial Decree 826/2009 registered 8 October 2009 by Ministry of Trade and Industry "
 Established "Agriculture and Agro-Industrial Technology "Center"
- 3. Establishing MAP service centers affiliated to the Agriculture and Agro-Industries Technology Center (Etrace).
- 4. Establishment of insect pathogen production unit at PPRI for improving mass production, quality control and implementation of insect fungi for IPM/FFS participants and other interested farmers.
- 5. Establishment of mass production units for natural enemies at different Governorates of Egypt (i.e. Ismailia).
- 6. Bio-agents manufactory is established in collaboration with Private Sector (Kafr El-Zayat, Co.) for mass production of microbial insecticides.
 - Training course programmes on IPM through PPRI for young researchers and farmers in different governorates.
- The Government assists farmers on adoption of IPM tactics for fruit flies on ornamental crops.

Structure of the presentation

- Brief on the FAO regional IPM project/Tuta absoluta TCP success and constraints (by the former National Project Coordinator)
- 2. Background and context of FFS in the country (past and present) including the distribution of FFS in the country according to the different agroecosystems/problems/thematic
- 3. Brief impact (with figures) of the IPM-FFSs on livelihood and incomes of small scale farmers
- Institutional capacities and infrastructure in the country to sustain the IPM and FFS
- 5. Background and context of IPM in the country; Agriculture practices in the country, particularly on major pest and diseases management (traditional *vs* potentially innovative available methods i.e. IPM)

FAO regional IPM project/Tuta absoluta (by the former National Project Coordinator)

- Brief review of IPM project or Tuta absoluta project
- TCP success and constraints

Situation of FFS in the country (past and present)

- Background and context of FFS in the country (past and present)
- Distribution of FFS in the country according to the different agro-ecosystems/problems/thematic

Brief impact (with figures) of the IPM-FFSs

- on livelihood and
- incomes of small scale farmers

Background and context of IPM in the country;

■ Agriculture practices in the country, particularly on major pest and diseases management (traditional vs potentially innovative available methods i.e. IPM)



Conclusion



Recommendations

