

Section I: Identification and JP Status

Pro-poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt

Semester: 2-11

Country	Egypt
Thematic Window	Development and the Private Sector
MDGF Atlas Project	00067258
Program title	Pro-poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt

Report Number	
Reporting Period	2-11
Programme Duration	
Official Starting Date	2009-12-04

Participating UN Organizations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * ILO * UNDP * UNIDO * UN Women
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Implementing Partners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> * Ministry of Investment * Ministry of Trade and Industry
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Budget Summary

Total Approved Budget

UNDP	\$3,246,561.00
UNIDO	\$2,521,455.00
ILO	\$1,005,800.00

UN Women	\$725,888.00
Total	\$7,499,704.00

Total Amount of Transferred To Date

UNDP	\$2,660,417.00
UNIDO	\$1,697,555.00
ILO	\$690,150.00
UN Women	\$460,742.00
Total	\$5,508,864.00

Total Budget Committed To Date

UNDP	\$537,430.04
UNIDO	\$303,994.15
ILO	\$252,824.95
UN Women	\$42,212.85
Total	\$1,136,461.99

Total Budget Disbursed To Date

UNDP	\$1,252,418.53
UNIDO	\$668,958.94
ILO	\$191,608.11
UN Women	\$186,069.39
Total	\$2,299,054.97

Donors

As you can understand, one of the Goals of the MDG-F is to generate interest and attract funding from other donors. In order to be able to report on this goal in 2010, we would require you to advise us if there has been any complementary financing provided for each programme as per following example:

Please use the same format as in the previous section (budget summary) to report figures (example 50,000.11) for fifty thousand US dollars and eleven cents

Type	Donor	Total	For 2010	For 2011	For 2012
Parallel		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Cost Share		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00
Counterpart		\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00

DEFINITIONS

1) PARALLEL FINANCING – refers to financing activities related to or complementary to the programme but whose funds are NOT channeled through Un agencies. Example: JAICA decides to finance 10 additional seminars to disseminate the objectives of the programme in additional communities.

2) COST SHARING – refers to financing that is channeled through one or more of the UN agencies executing a particular programme. Example: The Government of Italy gives UNESCO the equivalent of US \$ 200,000 to be spent on activities that expand the reach of planned activities and these funds are channeled through UNESCO.

3) COUNTERPART FUNDS - refers to funds provided by one or several government agencies (in kind or in cash) to expand the reach of the programme. These funds may or may not be channeled through a UN agency. Example: The Ministry of Water donates land to build a pilot 'village water treatment plant' The value of the contribution in kind or the amount of local currency contributed (if in cash) must be recalculated in US \$ and the resulting amount(s) is what is reported in the table above.

Beneficiaries

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Small Scale Farmers of Horticultural Crops in Upper Egypt	1,000	414	Farmers/Men	Capacity building on business planning and production
Women Agricultural Workers	225	100	Citizens/Women	Strengthening the capacity and competitiveness of the stakeholders involved in processing the different products
Farmers Community Development Associations	6	6	Local Institutions	Capacity building on business planning and production
Farmers Community Development Associations	6	6	Local Institutions	Capacity of marketing agents strengthened to access to new markets
Company established and owned by farmers	1	1	Bussiness	Strengthening the capacity and competitiveness of the stakeholders involved in processing the different products
Young Agronomists	20	17	Bussiness	Establishment of formal and informal platforms for consultation as a tool for value chain upgrading

Beneficiary type	Targetted	Reached	Category of beneficiary	Type of service or goods delivered
Media Stakeholders	6	3	National Institutions	Partnership building with relevant organizations
Institutional service providers	6	1	Bussiness	Partnership building with relevant organizations

Section II: JP Progress

1 Narrative on progress, obstacles and contingency Measures

Please provide a brief overall assessment (1000 words) of the extent to which the joint programme components are progressing in relation to expected outcomes and outputs, as well as any measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme during the reporting period. Please, provide examples if relevant. Try to describe facts avoiding interpretations or personal opinions

Plases describe three main achievements that the joint programme has had in this reporting period (max 100 words)

- The programme supported the establishment of an agribusiness shareholding company owned and run by small farmers . The model is based on a close partnership with a local farmer association supporting group farming and group marketing. As long as this model is new for the small farmers, the share holders are 4 and the lead farmer is the Mayor of the village in order to attract other farmers to join or replicate the model.
- The programme introduced new processing techniques, tomato sun-drying, to add value, maximize benefits and help decrease crop losses.
- The programme introduced a pest management programme which helped in cutting the Tuta Absoluta pest infection by 50% in areas where the programme is active compared to the previous autumn season.
- The first election for a women committee was done in Beni Soliman Farmer Association under the supervision of the Programme.

Progress in outcomes

Outcome 1:
The JP has assisted farmers, in improving their production practices, giving them tools to reduce production costs, increasing value and reducing losses. The project has recognized the pest tuta absoluta as a threat to small farmers income, and designed and introduced and integrated pest management programme. Furthermore, group farming concepts have been promoted, through protected cultivation, the introduction of modern production techniques and crops such as table grapes and the assistance for certification with GlobalGAP option 2, a group farming concept, improving market access. The project is assisting 3 post harvest centers to comply with requirements of international quality and food safety requirements, reducing its technical barriers to trade, and providing a gender equitable work environment, allowing for better integration into the value chain. In addition, several business to business meeting with private sector investors were facilitated, resulting in several supply contracts, to food processors and traders. The programme has is also currently conducting 5 feasibility studies for horticulture value addition projects, promoting investment of the private sector in Upper Egypt and opening up new markets.

Outcome 2: Life skills and entrepreneurship training has been provided to beneficiaries, generating several business ideas, which the programme will be supporting technically, legally and financially in implementation. The programme has also assisted the first company established and owned by farmers of Upper Egypt, opening up new market opportunities, and encouraging other farmers to follow the example, mitigating inefficiencies of the value chain.

Outcome 3: Strong cooperation of the governmental counterpart is allowing for policy identification and discussion, while political turmoil has slowed down the progress towards this outcome. Yet advocacy capacity of Farmer's Association has been built and currently advocacy plans are being prepared. Furthermore, media linkages have been established to shed the light on Upper Egyptian Horticulture.

Progress in outputs

Training activities were predominant, while there several contracts with private sector entities were established (Makro, PepsiCo, and negotiations with others) and grants for equipment and infrastructural upgrading has been provided.

Progress in outputs to outcome 1:

the project has succeeded to partially integrate small farmers into higher value markets, linking them to processors and traders through their farmers associations, upgrading the post harvest facilities and is currently assisting farmer groups and the PHCs to comply with national and international quality food safety and management requirements such as GlobalGAP, ISO22000/ BRC and Gender Equity Seal, respectively. Furthermore, FAs capacities are enhanced, through various workshops, also promoting the collaboration of FAs in order to create synergies. In addition, farmers are encouraged to improve their production practices, and group farming and marketing, as well as vertical expansion of production is promoted, allowing for higher profit margins.

Progress in Outputs to Outcome 2

A study of entrepreneurial forms has been drafted, creating a business plan, assisting in the establishment of the first company of agribusiness by Upper Egyptian Farmers. While several beneficiaries have received entrepreneurial training, and are drafting business plans, 50 farmers have agreed upon collaborating on another agribusiness company, as input suppliers, covering a significant market gap.

Progress in Outputs to Outcome 3

the JP has identified 4 laws that affect incorporating small farmers into the value chains and currently preparing a study, which aims at looking closely at each law on its own identify the gaps and bottlenecks and suggest amendments. Alternatively, if the law doesn't have constraints and instead helps to integrate farmers, the study will suggest ways to activate the law and to promote it at grass root levels.

While the FAs capacity for advocacy is being raised. Documentation of experiences in every governorate is ongoing: success stories are being recorded such as the progress of the programme in establishing economic bodies and shareholding companies. Further, the training of the farmers and the agronomists, the experiences with women empowerment are all being documented, in writing through face book, newsletter, and very soon (by the end of January a website). They are also compiled in a progress report that has been presented to the programme steering committee and will be issued soon in both English and Arabic. finally short documentaries about the different aspects of the programme are being executed by a professional documentarian.

Measures taken for the sustainability of the joint programme

The completion of the midterm evaluation, and revision of the project's results framework and logical framework, have revealed several options for sustainability, while interventions taken are designed for sustainability, several options are currently being assessed, to be incorporated in the sustainability plan. We have 3 main concepts for the sustainability plan and we will arrange for one day workshop to brain storming and elaborate more. The 3 main concepts and their sub are as follows:

First Concept: Capacity Building of the Farmer Association

- i)Capacity building of the FAs regarding the Institutional, Financial, Marketing concepts
- ii)Improving the quality of the Horticultural Products to meet the buyers' requirements
- iii)The FAs and PHCs meets the International standards

- iv) Empower women, sensitization -rights – opportunities – income – work environment
 - v) Introducing new techniques in Agriculture such as Green Houses to increase the productivity vertically and planting new varieties
 - vi) The FAs and PHCs should hire permanent staff and have enough working capital
- Second Concept: Empower the Field Offices
- i) The, PMU and the 3 field offices can continue after the Project shut down with different scenarios
 - ii) Building the capacity of the project' agronomists to serve the community
 - iii) Initiate the cost sharing principals
- Third Concept: Attract the stakeholders to Upper Egypt
- i) Create new companies working for profit to pull the small farmers to business
 - ii) The GOE, Investors, Buyers give more attention to UE through Advocacy Plan and enhancing the awareness of the incentives available in UE
 - iii) Helping in Community development by suggesting Industrial projects to create jobs and new marketing channels
 - iv) Building trust between FAs and the Buyers

Are there difficulties in the implementation?

Administrative / Financial

What are the causes of these difficulties?

External to the Joint Programme

Briefly describe the current difficulties the Joint Programme is facing

Difficulty of implementation of some programme activities that require pre-financing, since the PMU has no "working capital".

Briefly describe the current external difficulties that delay implementation

Delayed start and political turmoil

Explain the actions that are or will be taken to eliminate or mitigate the difficulties

According to the mid-term evaluation report, working capital is required for the PMU. This concept was raised and will be discussed in the coming PMC meeting.

2 Inter-Agency Coordination and Delivering as One

Is the joint programme still in line with the UNDAF?

Yes true
No false

If not, does the joint programme fit the national strategies?

Yes

No

What types of coordination mechanisms

The Programme coordinated with FAO in order to help the poor farmers who return from Libya to Upper Egypt from emergency fund from FAO. The emergency fund reached 102 beneficiaries, 4 of them women, granting in kind contributions such as goats and beehives, improving their financial capital, assisting in income generation.

Both UNDP and UNIDO are organizing Observation Study tours. Most of the workshops are jointly funded by many agencies. The staff of the field offices are hired under UNDP and UNIDO budget. They are sharing the office and using the same car. Also the field office staff are serving both ILO and UN WOMEN during the field visits. The TOT programs by ILO included some program staff.

Please provide the values for each category of the indicator table below

Indicators	Baseline	Current Value	Means of verification	Collection methods
Number of managerial practices (financial, procurement, etc) implemented jointly by the UN implementing agencies for MDF-F JPs	11	13	procurement of green houses. Hiring consultants.	Meetings and joint reports
Number of joint analytical work (studies, diagnostic) undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	5	6	Pre-feasibility studies.	Meetings and joint reports
Number of joint missions undertaken jointly by UN implementing agencies for MDG-F JPs	12	14	2 OST to Spain	Meetings and joint reports

3 Development Effectiveness: Paris Declaration and Accra Agenda for Action

Are Government and other national implementation partners involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not Involved false
 Slightly involved false
 Fairly involved true
 Fully involved false

In what kind of decisions and activities is the government involved?

Policy/decision making

Who leads and/or chair the PMC?

In September the UNDP program Officer was upgraded to another job. The current representative is new and also the the focal point from the Government is new. Therefore, the JPM is leading the PMC meetings.

Number of meetings with PMC chair

We have 5 PMC meeting in 2011 and 3 reference group meeting for the mid-term evaluation. In addition to 2 National Steering Committee.

Is civil society involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities is the civil society involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: procurement
Management: service provision

As mentioned in section 1, we are serving the FAs who are considered Civil Society. They are involved in identifying the constraints and their requirements from political issues. Also, they are involved in the procurement process to buy the required equipment for the PHCs. Most of our services are presented to the FAs because they are our targeted beneficiaries.

Are the citizens involved in the implementation of activities and the delivery of outputs?

Not involved false
Slightly involved false
Fairly involved false
Fully involved true

In what kind of decisions and activities are the citizens involved?

Policy/decision making
Management: service provision

Some key persons were chosen to join the Advisory Board. They will help in advocacy and regulations change.

Many of them are being trained as trainers in all different activities and actually work with their community to help them develop new skills and negotiate with them the need to introduce advanced agriculture techniques or the needed changes in policies

Where is the joint programme management unit seated?

By itself

Current situation

the JP is seated in an office in Cairo, while 3 field offices are located in Beni Suef, Assiout and Luxor.

4 Communication and Advocacy

Has the JP articulated an advocacy & communication strategy that helps advance its policy objectives and development outcomes?

Yes true
No false

Please provide a brief explanation of the objectives, key elements and target audience of this strategy

The main objective of the SALASEL communication and advocacy plan is to raise awareness and strengthen broad bases support and actions for the goals of the project through devising activities that aim at keeping the MDGs high on the political agenda. The plan works on educating a multiplier effect of the MDG-F investment in the country by highlighting the SALASEL joint program as a model and a best practices suitable to replicate and learn from. The plan will also address citizen participation and empowerment and work on policy.

The target audiences:

-Group 1: The population of farmers in Upper Egypt

* Promotion of entrepreneurial values

* Promotion of gender equity values

* Targeting some social inherent negative values such as strong tribal values, delimiting farmers from forming cooperations.

* Addressing the declining standing of agriculture and agribusiness in the eyes of youth in the region, promoting a view of land cultivation and agribusiness as a lucrative opportunity holding the promise of a rewarding career.

- Group 2: The private sector

* Highlight the importance of Upper Egypt as the land of opportunities (or missed opportunities)

* Emphasize the importance of the agricultural sector as potentially the engine for poverty reduction in rural Egypt.

* Underscore the gain and value of the establishment of equitable and viable partnerships between private investors and small farmers.

- Group3 Government

* Advocating any needed changes in government policies towards the establishment of an equitable business.

-Group 4: Civil society and the media

* Increase awareness of media professionals and civil society, advocate and mobilize support for the MDGs.

* Alert the different civil society institutes and the media to challenges that face

a)the rural population in Upper Egypt and the need to mobilize the efforts to combat extreme poverty in this region.

b) women specifically in Upper Egypt, train and educate them in handling gender issues.

c)the horticultural sector in Upper Egypt and the mobilize efforts to restructure this important economic sector.

What concrete gains are the advocacy and communication efforts outlined in the JP and/or national strategy contributing towards achieving?

Increased awareness on MDG related issues amongst citizens and governments

Increased dialogue among citizens, civil society, local national government in relation to development policy and practice

Key moments/events of social mobilization that highlight issues

Media outreach and advocacy

Outreach to international community to present the JP efforts as a model and lessons learned for potential replication :The communication officer travelled to an international conference in Kenya in a trip fully sponsored by the conference organizers to show case the programme as a leading initiative in the field of agriculture and use of value chain

concepts. The invitation to join the conference came as a result of heavy exposure of the programme on linkedIn, many other international organization contacted the programme and offered to cooperate with SALASEL thanks to this exposure, such as Mercy Corps who are already starting an initiative in the agricultural field in Upper Egypt as well the association for international agriculture and rural development (AIARD)

The programme made MOU with the Ministry of Agriculture to face some national problems such as the pest Tuta Absoluta which affects the production, processing of tomato in Egypt. Tuta absoluta, the tomato leaf miner, attacks mainly tomatoes but also other night shade plants such as potatoes and eggplants. It can cause 50% to total crop loss of tomatoes, which was observed during the last season in Upper Egypt. Lack of knowledge about pest management practices, caused over and not indicated use of pesticides, resulting in an explosion of production costs and a major leap of consumer prices to 10 LE/ kg, bearing high food safety risks and significantly reducing their income of small farmers, who are the main producers of tomatoes.

The Ministry will organize a training program to help the small farmers and the community in Qena to overcome this dangerous pest. We will also participate in a governmental committee to review the cooperatives law, the studies that are being carried about the policies and laws constraints will serve to provide policy briefs and recommendation for amendments to the committee.

- The programme Succeeded in forging 4 partnerships with renowned Egyptian media outlets
- a major conference to launch the first company to be owned and run by farmers has been organized
- a workshop for participatory video with local community beneficiaries has been developed in cooperation with the Egyptian al Masry El Yom newspaper, (the electronic TV and website arm)
- An advocacy strategy has been designed in collaboration with the programme's advocacy consultant and is ongoing at the grass root level
- farmers got introduced during some of the training workshops related to entrepreneurial activities to the millennium development goals and to the importance of their role in helping their communities and to alleviate poverty
- Throughout the reporting period around 36 news items were published about the different activities of the programme in different print newspapers including 12 investigative reports , 12 short news, one paid article , and 10 online news items some(4 in major news websites, : Masrawy, EGYNet, Al Ahram electronic gate, El Masry El Yom Online these short items were quoted in 6 other news outlets and one feature story published on the MDG-Fund news website)
- The program activities and mission was featured at length in 2 radio programs one hour each, one of these radio shows had a specific focus on the MDG goals and the role of the Un through a number of joint programs including the Pro-poor horticulture value chains in Upper Egypt JP to help achieve these goals, and one 10 minutes morning radio interview
- The programme's activities were showcased in an International conference in Kenya as an exemplary approach to extension services
- a brochure presenting the basic info of the programme has been designed and printed (2000 copies Arabic and English)
- There is an interactive Facebook page that is being updated regularly with around 125 followers. The advocacy and communication officer is also active in online discussions and conversations using linked IN and tweeter
- A documentary about the programme's activities has been made
- The programme also has a YOU TUBE Channel

What is the number and type of partnerships that have been established amongst different sectors of society to promote the achievement of the MDGs and related goals?

Faith-based organizations	0
Social networks/coalitions	0
Local citizen groups	6
Private sector	4
Academic institutions	
Media groups and journalist	4
Other	MOU with MALR

What outreach activities do the programme implement to ensure that local citizens have adequate access to information on the programme and opportunities to actively participate?

Focus groups discussions
Use of local communication mediums such radio, theatre groups, newspapers
Capacity building/trainings
Others

participation in conferences and fairs

Section III: Millenium Development Goals

Millenium Development Goals

Target 1.B: Achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all, including women and young people

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Small farmers and agricultural workers are more equitably integrated into domestic and international value/supply chains of horticultural products through enhanced efficiency, productivity and viable business partnerships with private sector investors.	1000	- #of farmers reporting increased income - % increase in average wages of trained agricultural workers - % increase in average wages of trained agricultural women workers - % increase in income of small farmers -# existing and renewed contracts between farmers and private investors -reduces loss in horticultural crops by 50%	414.0

Target 3.A: Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Small farmers and agricultural workers are more equitably integrated into domestic and international value/supply chains of horticultural products through enhanced efficiency, productivity and viable business partnerships with private sector investors.	150	150 agricultural workers, (75% women) gainfully employed in PHCs	100.0

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Entrepreneurial forms of organization established by small farmers.	1	Number of entrepreneurial organizations established by small farmers with assistance from the project.	1.0

Target 8.A: Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system.

JP Outcome	Beneficiaries	JP Indicator	Value
Policy and regulatory changes to promote pro-poor private sector-based growth in Upper Egypt's horticultural sector identified and discussed with the GOE.		Number of policy and regulatory measures identified by the stakeholders and the GOE with assistance from the programme.	4.0

Additional Narrative Comments

Please provide any relevant information and contributions of the programme to de MDGs, whether at national or local level

Due to instability status in Libya, many Egyptian farmers returned back to Egypt after losing all their money. The FAO allocated \$100,000 as emergency fund to help them. They contacted us to help them to identify and select the beneficiaries. We succeed to make the link with the poor farmers through 2 Farmer Association in Beni Sweif Governorate.

Please provide other comments you would like to communicate to the MDG-F Secretariat

The mid-term evaluation was done in November and during December 2011, we were working to update the outputs, indicators for the programme. We are reporting according to the original Result Frame Work now but starting from Jan. 2012, there will be new RFW. The UNRC office in Cairo will take the proper action to get the required approvals.

Section IV: General Thematic Indicators

1 Promote and support national and local policies and programmes in favor of enterprise development

1.1 Number of laws, policies or plans supported by the Joint Programme related to the advancement of enterprises (including agro industry)

Policies

National	
Local	3

Laws

National	1
Local	0

Strategies

National	1
Local	1

1.2 Please briefly provide some contextual information on the law, policy or plan and the country/municipality where it is going to be implemented

Laws and policies being identified

1) cooperatives law, the programme has been in close discussion with the Ministry of Agriculture on the needed amendments of the cooperatives law and is invited to participate in a governmental committee to review the cooperatives law. (National level)

2) Land titles law, Local FA's are working on developing advocacy campaigns to raise awareness of farmers' rights and to face up to corrupt practices regarding the misinterpretations of the law (local level)

3) a number of Policies and services offered by the general authority for investment(GAFI)to attract investors to Upper Egypt has also been identified and a plan to promote these

services at grass root level is being developed in cooperation with GAFI (Local level)

4) developmental incentives are being provided by the Industrial Development Authority for agro-industries in Upper Egypt, once finalized and a decree is issued the programme will work on promoting at grass root level to beneficiaries and different stakeholders (Local level)

strategies developed to advocate changes in other laws
advocacy strategy planning and farmer mobilization at the local level
Journalists and media sensitization to issues of concern on the national level

1.3 Number of entrepreneurs and/or entities that the law, policy or strategy directly affects

Farmers

Total	22000000
Urban	0
Rural	22000000

Entrepreneurs

Total	
Urban	
Rural	

Micro enterprises

Total	
Urban	
Rural	

Small enterprises

Total	300
Urban	0
Rural	300

Medium enterprises

Total	
Urban	
Rural	

Large enterprises

Total
Urban
Rural

Finanacial providers

Total
Urban
Rural

Business development providers

Total
Urban
Rural

Other, Specify

Total
22000000 represent the number of farmers all over Egypt, if the law of cooperatives specifically gets amended it will affect all farmers all over Egypt and not only the JP beneficiaries in Upper Egypt

Urban
22000000 represent the number of farmers all over Egypt, if the law of cooperatives specifically gets amended it will affect all farmers all over Egypt and not only the JP beneficiaries in Upper Egypt

Rural
22000000 represent the number of farmers all over Egypt, if the law of cooperatives specifically gets amended it will affect all farmers all over Egypt and not only the JP beneficiaries in Upper Egypt

1.4 Please indicate the sector of focus of the law, policy or plan

Agro-industry
Trade

1.5 Government's budget allocated to support enterprise development before the implementation of the Joint Programme

National Budget

Total Local Budget(s)

1.6 Variation (%) in the government's budget allocated to programmes or policies on enterprise development from the beginning of the joint programme to present time

National Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

Local Budget

% Overall

% Triggered by the Joint Programme

2 Promote and support national and local policies and programmes in favor of enterprise development

2.1 Type and number of programmes or interventions supported by the joint programme aiming to improve enterprises' capacities, competitiveness, and / or access to market:

Technical Assistance

Total	133	
Microenterprises		0
SME	4	
Farms	128	
Cooperatives		0
Other	1	

Business Development Services

Total	156	
Microenterprises		0
SME	4	
Farms	150	
Cooperatives		0
Other	2	

Access to finance

Total		
Microenterprises		
SME		
Farms		
Cooperatives		
Other		

Certification

Total	155	
Microenterprises		0
SME	0	
Farms	150	
Cooperatives		0
Other	5	

Other, Specify

Total		
Microenterprises		
SME		
Farms		
Cooperatives		
Other		

2.2 Total number of individuals directly assisted through those interventions

Technical Assistance

Farmers	600
Entrepreneurs	
Employees	150

Other
Women 100
Men 650

Business Development Services

Farmers 150
Entrepreneurs 4
Employees
Other
Women
Men

Access to finance

Farmers
Entrepreneurs
Employees
Other
Women
Men

Certification

Farmers 300
Entrepreneurs
Employees 150
Other
Women 100
Men 350

Other, Specify

Farmers
Entrepreneurs
Employees
Other
Women
Men

2.3 What impacts have these interventions had?

Increased level of production
Increased level of commercialization
Higher quality of products and services
Access to new markets: national
Aggregation and integration of small producers
Increase profits
Adoption of new technologies

3 Creating or strengthening organizations and partnerships to contribute to enterprise development and competitiveness

3.1 Type and number of organizations created or strengthened

Clusters

Total 0
Participating Business
Total participating individuals
Participating men
Participating women

Cooperatives

Total 0
Participating business
Total participating individuals
participating men
participating women

Farmers Associations

Total 6
Participating business
Total participating individuals
participating men 600
participating women 100

Business groups

Total

participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Other, Specify

Total 1

companies with agribusiness activities

Participating business 1

companies with agribusiness activities

Total participating individuals 4

companies with agribusiness activities

participating men 4

companies with agribusiness activities

participating women 0

companies with agribusiness activities

3.2 Number of target enterprises who realize a financial benefit as a result of the joint programme's contribution

Clusters

Total

Participating Business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Cooperatives

Total

participating business

Total participating individuals

participating men

participating women

Farmers Associations

Total 6



participating business
Total participating individuals
participating men 650
participating women 100

Business groups

Total
participating business
Total participating individuals
participating men
participating women

Other, Specify

Total
participating business
Total participating individuals
participating men
#participating women

MDG-F: Pro-Poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt
Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
Biannual Report 2011-2

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline	Overall JP Expected target	Achievement of Target to date	Means of verification	Collection methods (with indicative time frame & frequency)	Responsibilities	Risks & assumptions
More than 75% of crops purchased by high quality markets (export markets, major retailers, touristic establishments)	Percentage of crops purchased by high quality markets	7% of farmers supply to exporters Beni Soliman PHC 2400t (August 2010) Bayhoo PHC 1000t (August 2010) Dandara PHC 0 t (August 2010)	75% of production	N/A 920 MT (September 2010-December 2011) 520 t (September 2010-December 2011) 0	Evaluation, PHC and FA records	Seasonal (pending crop cycle), Project reports.	UNDP	Difficulty in ensuring 75% sales to high quality markets due to economic-financial crisis Private sector limited capacity and experience in managing PHCs
300 agribusiness workers (including 75% women) trained in harvesting and post harvesting operations	Number of workers and working women acquiring new skills. % of increase in productivity.	0	300	63 Males 100 Females	Project records evaluation, training evaluation, PHC records, and project reports.	Project reports	UNIDO	Agricultural Workers reluctance to participate in training
150 trained agribusiness workers (including 75% women) gainfully employed in PHCs	Number of men and women workers graduates of the training courses employed by PHC	0	150	Currently around 50 women workers are seasonally employed by PHCs	Project records, Evaluation, PHC records, project report	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNIDO	MOSS is not supportive of project and FAs are restrained from working with private sector.

MDG-F: Pro-Poor Horticulture Value Chains in Upper Egypt
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<p>PHCs equipped and the sustainability plans being implemented</p>	<p>Equipment obtained for PHCs</p> <p>Cost recovery ratio for PHCs</p>	<p>PHCs hardly operate, due to the inadequacy of some equipment, the difficulty to reach exporters and other clients, and the lack of technical assistance in quality and food safety to reach compliance with quality and food safety international standards (BRC, ISO 22000, HACCP, etc.).</p>	<p>Fence around Facility Air Conditioning System & Potable water well for one PHC</p>	<p>Fences have been built around all PHCs, A water well has been dug in one PHC. Air-conditioning systems are being installed in PHCs.</p>	<p>PHC records, Project Reports</p>	<p>Quarterly and Annual Project Reports</p>	<p>UNDP</p>	<p>Private sector limited capacity and experience in managing PHCs,</p> <p>MOSS is not supportive and FAs are restrained from working with private sector.</p>
<p>PHC systems and capacity upgraded to meet international standards</p>	<p>Number of PHCs complying with international quality standards and management systems</p>	<p>PHCS are not certified nor are management systems available. No qualified staff is hired</p>	<p>Implementation of integrated quality and food safety management systems</p> <p>Certification against international quality standards and management systems, according to market demand</p>	<p>Preliminary gap assessment against ISO2200 of PHC</p> <p>Determination of infrastructural and managerial needs</p> <p>Infrastructural adjustments planned</p> <p>Training of beneficiaries on implementation management systems</p> <p>Training and technical support on post harvest handling of pomegranate, onions and table grapes</p> <p>Traceability Awareness Training and follow up of implementation</p> <p>Training and implementation of Food Safety</p>	<p>Evaluation, PHC records, Project reports</p>	<p>Quarterly and annual project reports</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>	<p>MOSS is not supportive and FAs are restrained from working with private sector</p> <p>This component of the programme envisages the significant expansion of testing, technology and information services and capabilities. The impact would depend on the availability of qualified staff and the willingness to utilize the assistance rendered to enhance the development of agribusiness.</p> <p>Negative reactions to the implementation and adoption of GES</p>

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				Documentation System				
				Awareness training on Good Hygiene Practices				
FA capacity enhanced to sustainably deliver services to their members	Number of services provided to members	3	Strategic plan for FAs drafted, targets will be decided according to the final plan	Currently the project is providing training services to FA members on production, post harvest, marketing, farm economics and global gap, reaching more than 600 members. Parallel 17 young agronomists of the region are being qualified for sustainable delivery of needed services	FA records, project reports, client satisfaction survey, evaluations	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNIDO	MOSS is not supportive of project and FAs are restrained from working with private sector.
	Number of recipients of each service	Marketing Services: 145 farmer Technical Support: 177 farmer Information on the Horticulture sector: 131 farmer						The capacity development of the FAs can be achieved only if the selected counterparts show ownership of the development work and cooperate closely with the project management unit and the field project coordinators to achieve the project target and reach independency and sustainability by the end of the programme.
	Degree of client satisfaction	50%.						
	At least 1000 farmers and agribusiness operators improve their agribusiness practices	0	1000 farmers	414 farmers				
	Progression of cost recovery of services	0	100%					
Partnerships between private investors , small farmers and FAs established	Number of existing and renewed contracts between farmers and private investors	0	At least 6	4	Evaluation PHC records project reports	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	MOSS is not supportive of project and FAs are restrained from working with private sector. Private sector companies reluctance to work with small farmers.

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Feasibility and potential of incorporating farmers in collective entrepreneurial forms assessed	Feasibility study	0	1	Drafted	Feasibility Study	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	
500 Farmers receive entrepreneurship training to enhance their entrepreneurial skills and awareness	Number of farmers receiving training	0	500	90	Project records	Quarterly and annual project reports	ILO	Farmers reluctance to attend training
Willingness of farmers to incorporate into entrepreneurial forms increased	Percentage of farmers willing to establish a collective enterprise	60%	75%	60% (baseline)	Post training evaluation Post awareness campaign opinion survey	Post training evaluation Evaluations	UNDP	
At least one company established by small farmers	Number of enterprises established by small farmers with assistance from the project	0	1	1	Evaluation, project report	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	FA not willing to explore and change into different organizational forms
Policy and regulatory constrains to incorporate small farmers and workers especially women in value chains on equitable basis identified	Number and importance of identified policy and regulatory measures	0	1	The project is advocating for the adjustment of the cooperatives law, the land titles rights of renting farmers and the trading possibilities for community development associations	Policy study, project reports, GOE officials correspondences with the programme evaluation	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	MOSS is not supportive of the project and FA are restrained from working with private sector
FAs advocacy capacity and involvement in	Frequency and effectiveness of the participation	0		Beneficiaries have received training on advocacy and are	Policy study, project reports, GOE officials	Quarterly and annual project reports	ILO	MOSS is not supportive of the project and FA are restrained from working

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policy dialogue with the GOE strengthened	of FAs in the identification and discussion of policy and regulatory issues wit the GOE			currently preparing advocacy plans and tools	correspondences with the programme evaluation			with private sector
Success stories and lessons learned promoted	Number and significance of lessons learned complied and promoted Number of publications	0 0	3 24	3 12 in national newspapers	Project reports	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	MOSS is not supportive of the project and FA are restrained from working with private sector
Policy issues disseminated and discussed with the GOE	Number and importance of policy issues that are tackled by the GOE	0	1	0	Policy study, project reports, GOE officials correspondences with the programme evaluation	Quarterly and annual project reports	UNDP	GOE reluctant to engage in policy dialogue

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Programme Outputs	Activity	YEAR			UN AGENCY	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	Estimated Implementation Progress in USD			
		Y1	Y2	Y3			NATIONAL/ LOCAL	Total amount Planned for the JP	Estimated Total amount comitted	Estimated Total Amount Disbursed
Small Farmers and operators and FAs are introduced to higher value markets	1.1.1 Conduct baseline investigation on current and potential crop composition, productivity, markets, marketing channels, etc. in the locations of selected FAS	x			UNDP	FAs, Private investors	30,000	0.00	30,000.00	100.00
					Participation of UNWOMEN in baseline survey		20,000	0.00	14,227.00	71.14
	1.1.2. Link the FAS to the GSB project the CSR centre and Growth of Inclusive Markets Programme	x			UNDP	FAs, Private investors	This activity has been canceled, since the GSB project has been postponed			
	1.1.3. Provide Marketing services and legal/contract negotiation advice	x	x	x	UNDP	FAs, Private investors	370,000	31,987.10	54,976.00	23.50
	Technical support	x	x	x	UNIDO		110,000	50,000.00	25,000.00	68.18
300 Agribusiness workers including 75% women trained in harvesting	1.2. 1 Train Agricultural Workers on harvesting and post harvesting operations and food agribusiness practices with special emphasis on value addition <i>Gender sensitization</i>		x	x	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors	246,000	50,000.00	100,000.00	60.98
					UNWOMEN		60,000	4,397.82	23,718.08	46.86
150 trained agribusiness Workers (including 755 women gainfully employed by PHCs)	1.3.1 Identify recruitment needs of PHCs		x	x	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors	140,000	30,000	50,000	57.14
	1.3.2 Identity and select outstanding graduates of training for recruitment by PHCs		X	x	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors				
	Gender sensitization				UNWOMEN		30,000	1,702.61	18,297.39	66.67
inability plans implemented	1.4.1 Assess existing capacities of selected PHCs	X	X	X	UNDP	FAs, Private investors	564,000	7,682.72	154,775.07	28.80
	1.4.2 Identify needed equipment	X	X	X	UNDP	FAs, Private investors		27,321.52	42,408.59	12.36

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PHCs equipped and susta	1.4.3 Provide grants to PHCs	X	X	X	UNDP	FAs, Private investors		177,866.67	275,809.06	80.44
	1.4.4 Develop internal administrative and financial systems of PHCs	X	X	X	UNDP	FAs, Private investors		20,203.73	33,070.80	9.45
	1.4.5 Develop operational plans for services to be provided by PHCs	X	X	X	UNDP	FAs, Private investors		7,682.72	29,619.63	6.61
	1.4.6 Develop financial sustainability plans for PHC	x	x	X	UNDP	FAs, Private investors		20,203.73	33,070.80	9.45
					Technical Support by UNIDO		200,000	0.00	50,000.00	25.00
PHCs system and capacity ypraged to meet international standards	1.5.1 Assist PHC to obtain the required certifications and systems (ISO 2200 certification for food safety management systems, Global Gap Certification, Traceability, Leaf, etc..) and to upgrade their management systems	x	x	x	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI				
	In depth analysis and preparation of individual implementation workplans for grower groups and PHCs	X			UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	100,000	15,000.00	85,000.00	100.00
	Awareness training on Quality and food safety management systems for farmers and PHCs	X			UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	100,000	15,000.00	85,000.00	100.00
	Advanced Workshops o the implementation of quality and food safety management systems for growers and PHCs			X	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	300,000			0.00
	Upgrade management systems of PHCs and Grower Associations			X	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	100,000	15,000.00	60,000.00	75.00
	Technical consultation during the implementation			X	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	200,000	45,000.00	17,000.00	31.00
	Establishment of documentation systems			X	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	100,000	5,000.00	25,000.00	30.00
	Pre and final audits and certification			X	UNIDO	FAs, Private investors, MOI	100,000			0.00

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	1.5.2 Develop gender mainstreaming tools and provide gender sensitization for FA, PHCs and project staff	x	X		UNWOMEN	FAs, Private investors, MOI	160,000	59.50	19,940.50	12.50
	Implement the gender equality model to support the PHC to be granted the Gender Equity Seal from the Ministry of Investment		x	x	UNWOMEN	FAs, Private investors, MOI	120,000	1,161.00	78,839.00	66.67
FA capacity enhanced to sustainably deliver services to their members.	1.6.1 Conduct institutional baseline investigation to select 3 partner FA	X			UNDP	FAs	20,000	0.00	20,000.00	100.00
	1.6.2 Assess needs of farmers and agribusiness operators to identify needed services.	x			UNIDO	FAs	210,000	35,000.00	15,000.00	23.81
	1.6.3 Identify technical and organizational capacity requirements for the delivery of these services	x			UNIDO	FAs				
	1.6.4 Provide technical assistance and trainings needed to build the technical capacity of FAs	x	x	x	UNIDO	FAs				
	1.6.5 Provide BDS and extension services to farmers through FAs		x	X	UNDP	FAs				
	1.6.6 Provide TA to build internal management and financial systems	x	x		UNDP	FAs	80,000	29,867.59	49,562.38	99.29
Partnerships between private investors, small firms and FAs established	1.7.1 Conduct baseline investigation to identify potential private sector partners	x			UNDP	FAs, Private Investors	20,000	0.00	19,367.72	96.84
	1.7.2 Broker partnerships between private investors, FAs and small farmers	X	X	X	UNDP	FAs, Private investors	60,000			0.00
	Governorate-level promotional events among small farmers									
	Annual National Conference									
	Business to Business meetings between private sector and small farmers.	x	x	x			50,000	7,682.72	39,773.07	94.91
1.7.3 Hold promotional workshops showcasing the work and the potential of the small farmers and FAs	x	x		UNDP	FAs, Private investors	110,000	7,682.72	29,619.63	33.91	
Feasibility and potential of incorporation of farmers in collective entrepreneurial	2.1.1 Comprehensive study on the transformation of farmers association into entrepreneurial forms of organisation conducted		x		UNDP	FAs, MOI, MTI	150,000	50,943.55	65,094.17	77.36

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		Technical Support			UNIDO		20,000	5,000.00	4,000.00	45.00	
500 Farmers receive entrepreneurship training to enhance their entrepreneurial skills and awareness		2.2.1 Assess farmers and operators entrepreneurship training needs	x	x	x	ILO	FAs	40,000	64,317.00	43,391.00	269.27
		2.2.2 Customize and deliver entrepreneurship skills courses to farmers (know about business KAB, start and improve your business SIYB, Expand your business EYB and start your waste reciting business SYWRB,	x	x	x	ILO	FA				
		- Adaption and translation of training material.	x	x	x	ILO	FA	150,000	73,734.00	52,091.00	83.88
		- Training of Trainers and Master Trainer	x	x	x	ILO	FA	150,000	98,234.00	83,591.00	121.22
		- Production of Trining Material and Business Games	x	x	x	ILO	FA	170,000	0.00	0.00	0.00
		Deliver of Training (2X500 trainees)	x	x	x	ILO	FA	400,000	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Willingness of farmers to incorporate into entrepreneurial forms increased		2.3.1 Assess farmers' awareness levels of the merits incorporating in entrepreneurial forms		x		UNDP	FAs, MOI, MTI			
		2.3.1 Deliver awareness campaigns to convince small farmers in the targeted location of the merits of incorporating in entrepreneurial forms.		x	x	UNDP	FAs, MOI, MTI	350,000	7,682.72	29,619.63	10.66
						UNIDO		60,000	13,000.00	8,100.22	35.17
At least one company		2.4.1 Provide legal assistance to small farmers establishing their collective entrepreneurial organization			x	UNDP	FAs, MOI, MTI	110,000	41,466.72	84,400.71	114.42
FA's Policy constraints to incorporating small farmers in value chains on equitable basis identified		3.1.1 Policy study to identify policy constrains to incorporating small farmers in value chains on equitable basis		x		UNDP	FAs, MOI, MTI	250,000			0.00
		3.1.2 Develop Gender mainstreaming tools for the value chain related policies and legislation.			X	UNWOMEN	FAs, MOI, MTI	160,000	14,227.00	5,773.00	12.50
		3.1.3 Study on gender concerns		X		UNWOMEN	FAs, MOI, MTI				
		3.1.4 Study on labour concerns			X	ILO	FAs, MOI, MTI	50,000			0.00
					UNIDO		150,000			0.00	
FA's capacity building and		3.2.1 Capacity building for advocacy			X	UNDP	FAs	210,000	32,935.25	69,514.41	48.79

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Success stories and lessons learned promoted	3.2.2 Training on Gender Issues			x	UNWOMEN	FAs	50,000			0.00
	3.3.1 Documentation of the experiences in every governorate and making the case for investing with small farmers and linking them to marketing and brokerage services	x	x	x	UNDP	MTI, MOI	300,000	15,696.17	50,563.68	22.09
					UNIDO		50,000	6,106.69	31,095.06	74.40
					UNWOMEN		40,000	16,892.50	8,567.50	63.65
			ILO		40,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Policy issues identified, disseminated and discussed with GOE	3.4.1 Develop Policy Briefs on a variety of pertinent issues (eg. Women Farmer Rights, labour issues, etc.) to support Policy Dialogues		x	x	UNIDO	MTI, MOI, FAs	120,000		70,000.00	58.33
					UNDP		40,000	7,682.72	29,619.63	93.26
					ILO		40,000			0.00
				UNWOMEN		48,000	1,010.84	4,534.16	11.55	
	3.4.2 Facilitating policy dialogue with farmers, private investors an the government using business associations, creating a policy forum and platform to put small farmers; issues on the policy agenda		x	x	UNDP	MTI, MOI, FAs				
							160,422	7,682.72	29,619.63	23.25
Total							7,088,422	1,062,114	2,148,650	45.30
Total including 7% support cost							7,584,612	1,136,462	2,299,055	45.30
Total including 1% RC cost							7,655,496	1,147,083	2,320,541	45.30