



ENPARD, une nouvelle politique de voisinage de coopération entre l'Europe et la méditerranée pour le développement agricole et rural.



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European Neighborhood Program for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD) برنامج الجوار الأوروبي للتنمية الزراعية و الريفية

In 2011, the European Commission initiated the European Neighborhood Program for Agriculture and Rural Development (ENPARD) in recognition of important challenges facing agriculture and rural areas in the countries of the European Neighborhood both to the East and South. This initiative was then reflected in two European Commission Communications, first on "A partnership for democracy and shared prosperity with the southern Mediterranean" in March 2011 and later in May 2011 on "A new response to a changing Neighborhood".

في عام 2011، بدأت المفوضية الأوروبية في برنامج الجوار الأوروبي التنمية الزراعة والريفية ENPARD إعترافا بالتحديات المهمة التي تواجه الزراعة والمناطق الريفية في بلدان الجوار الأوروبي على حد سواء في الشرق والجنوب.

وقد انعكست هذه المبادرة لاحقا في إصدارين من المفوضية الأوروبية، الأول يدور حول "الشراكة من أجل الديمقراطية والازدهار المشترك مع دول جنوب البحر الأبيض المتوسط و ذلك في مارس 2011 أما الثاني فكان في مايو 2011 كاستجابة للتغيرات الحادثة في دول الجوار.



ENP Communication of 25 May 2011

- **Reward more** commitment to change
- **Concentrate on good governance and inclusive, sustainable growth**
- **Promote** participation of citizens and women **in particular**
- **Support market integration**



ENPARD

General objective

- Mainstream new dynamics through the identification and implementation of actions meeting the four following objectives

Objectif général

- **Accompagner les nouvelles dynamiques plus inclusives à travers l'identification et la mise en œuvre d'opérations répondant aux quatre objectifs**



ENPARD four objectives

- Increase farmers income and employment in rural areas, especially, for youth
- Increase the productivity of farming systems by improving the products quality and the farms capacities to adapt to changes
- Contribute to food security by enhancing the supply of food products at affordable prices
- Capacity building, improve organisational and institutional skills for good governance

- Améliorer le revenu des agriculteurs et l'emploi en milieu rural, et celui des jeunes,
- Accroître la productivité des systèmes de production en améliorant la qualité des produits et les capacités d'adaptation aux changements,
- Contribuer à la sécurité alimentaire par un accroissement des approvisionnements en produits alimentaires à des prix abordables,
- Renforcer les capacités d'organisation et institutionnels et pour la bonne gouvernance.



ENPARD Target Countries

البلدان المستهدفة

ENPARD program focuses on four countries: **Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan**. The Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Montpellier, from the International Centre for Advanced Mediterranean Agronomic Studies (CIHEAM-IAMM) was appointed by the EU commission as the operator for the implementation of the program for a period of 30 months starting January 2012.

البرنامج سيكون الهدف دول الجوار الجنوبي حيث سيكون التركيز على أربعة بلدان هي: المغرب، تونس، مصر والأردن.

و لقد تم إختيار معهد البحر الأبيض المتوسط الزراعي بمونبلييه، و التابع للمركز الدولي للدراسات

الزراعية المتقدمة في البحر الأبيض المتوسط من قبل الإتحاد الأوروبي كمنفذ البرنامج لمدة 30 شهرا اعتبارا من يناير عام 2012



Recent support to agriculture/rural development in South neighbourhood

- *Morocco (PAPSA)*
 - **EUR 70 million budget support to Pillar II of the Moroccan « Plan Vert » benefiting small-holder farming**
- *Tunisia (PAPS)*
 - **EUR 57 million budget support to the public policy of water resource management for agricultural and rural development to ensure sustainable use of water**



Principles for supporting agriculture/rural development in ENP countries

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- Aligned with National Development Strategies
- Build on existing policies, strategies and programmes (national/regional/local), linked to action plans and association agendas
- Avoid «stand alone projects», outside national and regional strategies
- Comprehensive participatory approach crucial
- Develop synergies with other programmes, in particular regional development programmes
- Ensure proper coordination between different ministries involved

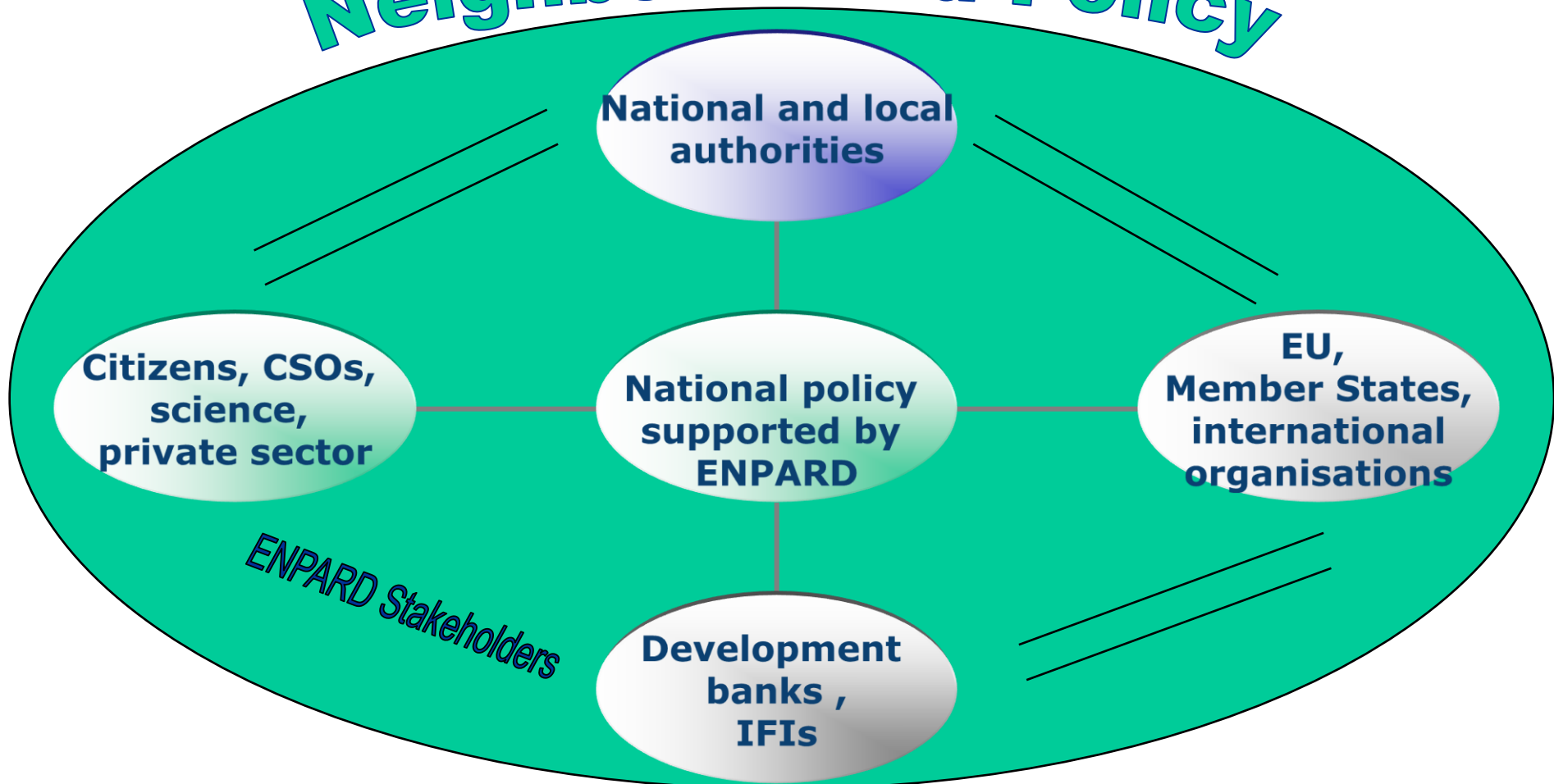


ENPARD: the Approach

- Building on EU best practice in agriculture and RD, in particular in the pre-accession countries, and lessons learnt from the past and ongoing development support to the sector in the ENP
- Based on political commitment on both sides - agriculture and rural development needs to be a focal sector of the partners' cooperation with the EU
- **Structured approach to rural development:**
 - long-term national strategies with consultation of stakeholders
 - multi-annual work programmes agreed by the partners and the EU (policy dialogue)
 - ownership of the programme lies with the partner country



Neighbourhood Policy





ENPARD phases

ENPARD Preparatory phase : January 2012 – June 2012

- ENPARD presentation within countries,
- Demand Analysis and initiatives to be carried on
- Presentation of action programme

ENPARD next phase : July 2012 – June 2014

Phase préparatoire : Janvier- Juin 2012

- Présentation d'ENPARD,
- Identification des demandes et initiatives à renforcer par pays.
- Présentation d'un programme d'actions par pays

Phase de démarrage; juillet 2012 – juin 2014



ENPARD interventions in the short-term 2012-2013

- Promoting policy dialogue on medium- to long-term strategies for the development of agriculture and rural areas
- Capacity building initiatives, pilot activities
- Complementing current programmes
- Analysis of current agriculture and rural development policies (FAO, CIHEAM)



**Advisory
Committee**

+

**Steering Committee:
2 Team Leaders and 4 IAMM
experts**

**Monitoring and Coordination Committee: 4
IAMM experts IAMM, 4 senior experts**

Technical Committee Morocco (TC)

- **IAMM Expert**
- **Country Senior Expert**
- **Pool of national experts**
- **Institutional Referent**
- **Representative from Civil Society**

TC Egypt

TC Tunisia

TC Jordan

+

National advisory group

+

EU delegation





Main conclusions

1 - Agriculture and Rural Development at the Heart of Concerns

- Agriculture contributes to 14% of GDP in Egypt, 16% in Morocco, 13% in Tunisia (just 3% in Jordan).
- - It is a main source of employment :
 - 40% of active population in Morocco,
 - 30% in Egypt,
 - 20% in Tunisia
- It contributes to exports : 20% in Tunisia, 13,3% in Jordan and more than 10% in Egypt and Morocco
- The majority of rural households live on agriculture and many other rural activities depend on agricultural sector.



Main conclusions

2 - Urbanisation and demographic transition

- Overall population remains young (70% under 30 years) and the agricultural active population is increasing.
- Basic infrastructures and collective equipment building remain insufficient compared to the needs
- Rural economy diversification is very slow
- Social and regional inequalities, poverty and unemployment in the rural areas



Main conclusions

3 – Need to Coordinate partners' and stakeholders' initiatives

- Many initiatives in the agricultural and rural development sectors
- Large diversity of institutional actors, and public and private stakeholders
- Global lack of coordination at the territorial level.



Main conclusions

4 – Four levels of uncertainties

- Institutional environment is not stabilized: tense social and political climate
- International food, financial and economic crises plus sovereign debt crisis affecting the Euro-Mediterranean zone impacting on national economies of the ENPARD four countries
- Structural problems due to the nature of local economies, poorly diversified, with low technical qualification and under industrialisation.
- Uncertainties and challenges concerning agriculture :
 - How to reduce expenditures and improve food security ?
 - How to reduce pressure on natural resources,
 - How to improve productivity ?
 - How to ensure good governance and enhance the abilities of established organizations and institutions?



ENPARD Forum

برنامج الجوار الأوروبي للتنمية الزراعية و الريفية

IAMM established an e-forum for ENPARD program. The forum allows members in the steering committee and different technical committees members in the four countries (Morocco, Tunisia, Egypt and Jordan) to communicate, interact, exchange, knowledge, thoughts and experiences regarding the ENPARD projects.



المنتدى يسمح لأعضائه من لجان التوجيه و أيضا
أعضاء اللجان الفنية في البلدان الأربعة
(المغرب، تونس، مصر والأردن) على التواصل
والتفاعل والتبادل للمعرفة، والأفكار والخبرات فيما
يتعلق بالمشروعات المختلفة لبرنامج برنامج
الجوار الأوروبي للتنمية الزراعية و الريفية



LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Action 1: contact and identification of partners 1.1. Contact missions with EU delegations in each country and with other partners	Meeting with EU Delegation in each of the 4 countries to introduce the team and the project, exchange information about the working method. Contacts with other donors and prospective partners (public institutions, experts etc...)	Identification of institutional partners in each country. Validation by EU delegation in each country	February 2012
1.2. permanent senior expert and pool of national experts/country	National contacts		End of February 2012
1.3. Identification of a national institutional referent (from public institutions) Identification of a main partner representing the Civil Society	Negotiations with the EU under EU's rules and with the authorities of each country	Appointment of a national institutional referent for each country Selection of main institutional partner, representative of civil society	End of February 2012
1.4. Governance structure of the project	Cf. organigram		



LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Action 2: First Report on background for each country (R1)	Drafting of a first report (R1) by country (macro context, elements of crisis, effects and actions, changes, institutional contexts). Synthesis: similarities and differences between the four countries	First report on background (R1) to be presented for discussion at the introductory seminars.	End of March
Action 3: National Introductory Seminar	Meeting in each country for discussion and brainstorming from the background report (R1), preparation of the report on issues (R2)	Minutes and validation of planned activities	End of March (Tunisia) / Mid-April 2012 (Egypt and Jordan)
Action 4: Use of Knowledge and Results 4.1. Drawing up of a report by country on agricultural and RD issues and on strategic	Based on the knowledge already produced and the analysis of public policy documents (green plan, strategy for 2030, etc...), preparation of a synthesis report on thematic and regional problems and priorities for each country (R2).	Report by country (R2), 20 pages by countries	End of May 2012
4.2. Matrix of existing projects by country	Creation of a matrix for existing projects by countries and donors (projects, beneficiaries, donors, results, domains of intervention)	Matrix to enable the focus on areas in which projects are most concentrated	End of May 2012



Egypt

- **Achievements**

- **First mission** : 19-21st of February, 2012
- **Main contacts** : EU delegation, Ministry of agriculture, main donors (FAO, FIDA, AFD etc)
- **Selection of experts** (senior expert + pool of experts, civil society representative)
- **Main topics to be covered** : agricultural economics and policies, rural development, water management, small agrifood industry

- **Next**

- First draft report R1 (submitted and discussed in Egypt)
- Launching seminar, mid April
 - ➔ Priority topics and areas defined
 - ➔ EU, Technical Committee and main stakeholders
- Final report in June to be submitted and discussed in the third national workshop : pilot actions identified



Jordan

- **Achievements**

- **First mission** : 21st-23rd of February, 2012
- **Main contact** : EU delegation / CARDNE
 - ➔ Similar EU initiative on-going : assessment of agricultural and rural development sector in the context of association agreement and neighbourhood policy
 - ➔ To coordinate both initiatives, for optimal institutional coherence and technical results
- **Identification of experts** (senior expert + pool of experts) ; on-going process of selection
- **Main topics to be covered** : agricultural economics and policies, rural development, water management, small agrifood industry, desertification

- **Next**

- First draft report R1 (submitted and discussed in Jordan)
- Launching seminar, mid April ➔ Priority topics and areas defined
- Final report in June to be submitted and discussed in the third national workshop : pilot actions identified



Tunisie

Première mission : 7-9 Février 2012

Acquis

- 1. La constitution du pool d'experts
- 2. L'identification d'un partenaire membre la société civile
- 3. Le Comité Technique Tunisie
- 4. Le séminaire introductif national: le 27 mars
- 5. Les projets pilotes: réflexions préliminaires

Question centrale

Comment initier avec la société civile un processus de développement territorial participatif dans cette phase de transition vers la démocratie ?

Approche

Articulation « Productions agricoles – Economie des filières – dynamique des territoires ».



Morocco

- **First mission** : February 27 -March 2nd, 2012
- **Launching of ENPARD** : the objectives, work method and project management have been exposed to the local authorities
- **Main contacts**: Ministry of economy, agriculture, local collectivities, agencies (ADA, ADS, ADPN)
- **Identification and selection of experts** : experts from local teams and national institutions are designated and mobilized
- **Principal axes are identified**
 - Insure better governance; improve the actors' organization and coordination between institutions
 - Improve the rural life conditions and diversify the rural economy
- **Next steps** :
 - Seminar of validation report 1: April 2012
 - Seminar of validation report 2: 15 June 2012



ENPARD: The reasons

- A concrete response to economic and political developments in the Southern Mediterranean
- Eastern Partnership countries also expressed need for agricultural development
- Recognising that agriculture and rural areas play important socio-economic role in the ENP partner countries of both South and East and require more attention



ENPARD: the Objectives

- To improve rural livelihoods by facilitating inclusive economic growth and sustainable development of rural areas
- To contribute to food security by ensuring more sustainable provision of affordable food, while at the same time contributing to increasing food safety and raising quality standards to better benefit from export markets
- To improve administration of agriculture and rural areas by developing institutional and stakeholders' capacities, including design and management of agricultural strategy