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Dissemination Level

PU	Public	
PP	Restricted to other programme participants (including the Commission Services)	
RE	Restricted to a group specified by the consortium (including the Commission Services)	
CO	Confidential, only for members of the consortium (including the Commission Services)	X

4.1 FINAL PUBLISHABLE SUMMARY REPORT

Executive Summary

The overall objective of the SUSTAINMED project has been to examine and assess the impacts of EU and national agricultural, rural, environmental and trade policies in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean region, namely in so-called Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs) as well as in Turkey. The impacts to be analysed were very diverse, including socio-economic structural changes, employment and migrations trends, income distribution and poverty alleviation, resource management, trade liberalisation, as well as commercial relations with major trading partners (in particular the EU) and competitiveness in international markets. The rationale for such a wide research agenda was the realization that trade liberalization alone, which has been the linchpin of Euro-Mediterranean cooperation for decades, will not be sufficient to promote sustainable development in the Mediterranean region.

The research consortium put in place for this project gathered 13 research institutions from 11 countries, building on the well established networks of MAICH and IAMM, two institutes of the CIHEAM. The project has focussed on four MPCs (Egypt, Morocco, Tunisia and Syria – the latter was subsequently dropped out because of political events in that country) as well as on Turkey. A wide range of complementary methods and analytical tools was used, including quantitative modelling, structured surveying, indicator building and qualitative data analysis, in order to provide (i) orders of magnitude of the impact in MPCs of changes in important policy parameters, and (ii) qualitative insights into processes which will be important for the future welfare of MPCs but which cannot be fully captured by quantitative indicators. The research done under this SUSTAINMED project has been mainly of an applied nature focussing on a few major socio-economic issues and policy domains: the poverty situation and how to reduce it; sustainability issues, the role of the private sector; food security and risk management; trade liberalization and Euro-Mediterranean integration.

The potential impact of this SUSTAINMED project could be very significant, not so much because of the originality of the scientific insights gained but because of the topicality, relevance, and urgency of the policy lessons learnt. Admittedly, many of these lessons had been formulated before in one form or another. But it is their robustness which is striking. The main merit of our project may be the contribution to this robustness of the conclusions. In summary, rural poverty remains a major problem which can and must be tackled more effectively through a re-examination of the intellectual foundations of past policies; sustainability issues are serious, worrisome for the long term and not adequately addressed by existing public policies so far, because the social and environmental dimensions are not given sufficient attention; trade liberalization alone will not be sufficient to promote sustainable development in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries and the European Neighbourhood policy must give much more attention to the core issues of long term rural development than it has done so far. Of course, the impact of the SUSTAINMED project will greatly depend on the extent to which these results are disseminated, accepted, and taken on board by a wide range of public and private actors.

Major attention has been, and will continue to be, given to the dissemination of the results via: a dedicated web site (<http://sustainmed.iamm.fr/>), where all project documents and publications can be found, a variety of meetings, and many publications, notably a book synthesizing the main results to be published by SPRINGER in 2014.

Project Context and Objectives

Events related to the so-called 'Arab Spring', which are still unfolding dramatically in several countries, have many internal causes. They have also underscored the inadequacy of cooperation activities conducted since 1995 in the framework of the Euro-Med Barcelona process, which gave prime of place to the utopian goal of establishing a Euro-Mediterranean free trade zone, originally planned to be achieved by 2010. Already, several research projects devoted to agricultural trade liberalization in the region, conducted within the EU sixth Framework programme for research and technological development, had shown that an exclusive focus on the debates regarding agricultural trade liberalization distorted gravely the attention of analysts and policy makers away from more important problems in the promotion of rural development in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries and somehow paralyzed EU-Med cooperation in agriculture and rural development.

Accordingly, the overall objective of the SUSTAINMED project has been to examine and assess the impacts of EU and national agricultural, rural, environmental and trade policies in the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean region, namely in so-called Mediterranean Partner Countries (MPCs) as well as in Turkey. The impacts to be analysed were very diverse, including socio-economic structural changes, employment and migrations trends, income distribution and poverty alleviation, resource management, trade liberalisation, as well as commercial relations with major trading partners (in particular the EU) and competitiveness in international markets.

The specific objectives addressed by different work packages involved conceptual and empirical analysis aiming to:

1. Assess the current situation and prospects for human development in the whole Mediterranean region and in MPCs in particular, with special emphasis on livelihood of rural populations, employment, poverty, income distribution and migration trends. In Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia, some attention was also given to the institutional and traditional arrangements to access resources (land, water, labour, capital), as well as to rural diversification and complementarities between agriculture and non-agricultural activities in rural areas.
2. Upgrade knowledge on methodological tools for evaluating global and sectoral agricultural policies in the Mediterranean region, including impact analysis of agricultural reforms on efficiency, income distribution, poverty alleviation, environmental sustainability, water use, competitiveness, migration flows and risk management.
3. Assess the impact of agricultural trade reforms in Mediterranean countries. This included (i) impact of norms and standards on trade as Non-Tariff Measures in the Mediterranean region, including South-South trade; (ii) the impact of quality, health, phyto-sanitary and environmental standards on agro-food chains and networks (to

- test whether or not they can be inclusive of small and medium enterprises), iii) evolution of domestic norms due to external demands.
4. Understand the functioning of agro-food value chains and networks, exploring in particular how and to what extent poor people, small enterprises and other target groups are integrated or are influenced by them
 5. Analyse the key determinants of competitiveness of relevant agro-food chains linking MPCs with import markets using Global Value Chain analysis. This helped identify binding constraints to MPCs agro-food sector growth and competitiveness and effectively target institutional and policy-related issues, at the sector and economy-wide levels.
 6. Investigate how product innovation, diversification and quality differentiation are becoming a growing source of added-value for agro-food production in the Mediterranean region.
 7. Assess the impact of global trends that relate to consumption patterns, nutrition and food security and food safety risks in the region, including the identification of vulnerable social groups.
 8. Explore the main sources of risk affecting rural population, related to market and natural factors, and assess alternative strategies and policies aiming at optimising risk management in favour of rural populations.
 9. Explore new avenues to integrate the analysis of climate change and sustainability schemes into agricultural planning and, more broadly, development policymaking.

The project has focussed on three MPCs (Egypt, Morocco, and Tunisia) as well as on Turkey. We have used a wide range of complementary methods and analytical tools including quantitative modelling, structured surveying, indicator building and qualitative data analysis, in order to provide (i) orders of magnitude of the impact in MPCs of changes in important policy parameters, and (ii) qualitative insights into processes which will be important for the future welfare of MPCs but which cannot be fully captured by quantitative indicators. The project purpose has been to help the EU Commission and other relevant stakeholders, particularly government officials in MPCs, to formulate realistic policies and action plans aimed at supporting sustainable agri-food systems, rural development programmes and capacity building in the Mediterranean region. It is also hoped that the project outcomes will thus contribute to improve collaboration and economic and commercial relations between the EU and target MPCs, in line with the new neighbourhood policy of the EU. In so doing, the project has provided relevant research to support the promotion of sustainable development and contribute to fulfilling the EU's commitment towards the United Nation Millennium Development Goals in the region.

The project consortium has brought together during three years recognised researchers working in six research institutions of four Southern EU Member countries (IAM Montpellier, MAIChania, UP Valencia, CSIC Madrid, UNINapoli, and INRA Montpellier) one partner from Turkey (Akdeniz University), originally four partners from Mediterranean Partner countries (ENA Meknes, INA Tunis, Zagazig University (Egypt), and NACP (Syria), the latter having dropped out because of political events in that country. In addition, two teams from Northern EU countries have been mobilized because of their specific and well recognized competencies on value chain analysis (Kent Business School) and sustainable agriculture and forestry (PTT Finland). The participation of two CIHEAM institutes (Chania and Montpellier) has brought to the consortium a long and rich experience of nurturing and managing research networks in the region. All together, the consortium constitutes a very powerful intellectual group with a strong scientific background and experience in Mediterranean policy, market and institutional analysis. Besides, the group did work very effectively, managing potential conflicts smoothly, exploiting well the complementarities among partners, which are very diverse, and succeeding in maintaining the momentum of work, in spite of the political turmoil in several of the participating MPCs.

Description of the main S&T Results

The research done under this SUSTAINMED project has been mainly of an applied nature. Hence the presentation of the scientific results here will be organized around major socio-economic issues and policy domains: the poverty situation and how to reduce it; sustainability issues, the role of the private sector; food security and risk management; trade liberalization and Euro-Mediterranean integration.

1- Poverty, particularly rural poverty, remains a major problem in Egypt, Morocco and even in Tunisia. Rural poverty is also an issue in Turkey. Much attention was devoted to characterize the rural poverty situation in each one of these four diverse countries and to analyze the policy dilemmas faced by public authorities as a result. This is the first topic discussed here because we believe that rural poverty is at the heart of the most difficult policy challenges faced by these countries. For instance, the protection and management of natural resources, which are indeed urgent needs, cannot be seriously tackled without paying great attention to rural poverty issues. This is the crux of sustainable development.

In the four countries significant reduction of poverty has been achieved thanks to forceful public policies. In Egypt, the real expenditures per capita (as measured by household expenditure surveys, i.e. a robust indicator) increased by 93% in urban areas between 1975 and 2009, whereas it increased by 78% in rural areas during the same period. Admittedly, this represents a slow and uneven growth, but still a significant achievement. In Morocco, real average expenditures per capita increased by 66% between 1990/91 and 2006/07, the year of the most recent household survey, the average rate of growth being slightly higher in rural areas which however continue to lag behind urban areas. Tunisia has had an impressive record of poverty reduction over the years, cutting the level of poverty (using the national poverty line) from 40% in 1960 to 2.8% in 2010, according to official figures. At the same time, the growth rate of population declined and life expectancy increased markedly while improvements were achieved in education programs, access to health care and basic infrastructure. In Turkey there has also been great progress in the fight against poverty during the last five decades. The poverty ratio, defined as the proportion of the population having an income less than 50% of the median income, decreased from about 49% in 1968 to 34% in 1987 and 16% in 2008.

Yet poverty, particularly rural poverty, remains a major issue in all four countries. The greatest challenge is probably faced by Egypt where the population density is generally very high, even in rural areas, particularly in the Nile delta (more than 900 persons per square Km in 2007 in rural "Lower Egypt" (i.e. not taking the four large urban governorates into account). Morocco was ranked, using the UNDP human development index, the 130th country in the world in 2012, because of a high incidence of poverty in internal rural regions, poor literacy rates and poor performance of the public health system, as reflected for instance in high level of infant mortality. The poverty situation in Tunisia is generally less acute than in most other Arab countries. Yet, as the dramatic events of Sidi Bouzid where the 2011 'revolution' started, a town of some 50,000 inhabitants located in the interior of the country, in a region where the economy depends heavily on agriculture, rural poverty remains a major problem. Tunisian colleagues estimate that the real aggregate poverty ratio could be around 15-20%, and could reach 40% in some areas of the interior. In Turkey the situation is less dramatic. Yet rural areas, where 25% of the population reside, suffer from: a poorly educated and skilled workforce; an ineffective institutional structure and a lack of efficient farmer organizations; a scattered pattern of settlement in some regions; an insufficient development and maintenance of physical, social and cultural infrastructure; a high rate of dependence on subsistence agriculture; inadequate

diversification of agricultural and non-agricultural income-generating activities; a high rate of hidden unemployment and low income levels; increasing migration; and an ageing of the population.

The main instrument used to alleviate poverty in many countries has been the set of food and nutrition policies. The dilemma faced by public authorities for decades has been striking. The budget share of food is very high among the poor. Thus, keeping the price of food as low as possible is an effective way to protect the poor. But in North Africa, many farmers are also poor and their welfare is negatively affected by low prices for the products they sell. Hence, in many countries of the region, public authorities have put in place a complex system of market interventions for basic food commodities, notably cereals, setting a wedge between producer and consumer prices. Specific measures have varied through time and from country to country; they have generally included border interventions (e.g. import taxes and physical import controls or, mostly in the past, public monopolies) and subsidies of various sorts. And the difference between producer and consumer prices has mainly been born by the public budget. Admittedly, many of these public interventions have been relaxed during the process of domestic liberalization of the 1980s and 90s. But this liberalization has only been very partial and the cereal markets, in particular, remain heavily regulated. This was particularly evident in 2008, when public authorities made considerable efforts to keep domestic prices of wheat and wheat products stable, at both production and consumption levels, in spite of a huge price increase on international markets and even though these Mediterranean countries must import large quantities of wheat. This policy direction continues to dominate today. The resulting burden on public finances is very heavy, growing, and clearly unsustainable in the long run.

Yet, several signs point to a recent growing awareness of the social and political risks of neglecting rural poverty for too long, as illustrated for instance by the 'Plan Maroc vert', adopted in Morocco in 2008, and the National Rural Development Strategy (NRDS) adopted in Turkey in 2006. It is premature to predict what the rural poverty alleviation policies of the new regimes in Egypt and Tunisia will be. Nevertheless, as discussed above, in both countries, rural poverty issues are important, albeit in two quite different contexts, and it would be very surprising if public authorities do not give a high priority to solving those issues. Past efforts have admittedly been significant. Yet, they have not been sufficient to achieve satisfactory success. Thus, the time may have come to re-examine the intellectual foundations of past and current policies. In particular, should not public authorities consider more targeting of beneficiaries than has been attempted in the past? Admittedly, targeting only poor consumers is politically difficult in any circumstance but the economic costs of not doing it are likely to become less and less sustainable. On the producers' side, targeting the poor would probably mean substituting direct income payments for price support and targeting those payments. Turkey already moved in that direction with the introduction of its direct income support (DIS) program together with deficiency payments

2- Sustainability issues should obviously be of major concern in the region. Water scarcity is already acute in most countries and the situation can only worsen rapidly in the forthcoming years and decades. Other natural resources (soils and biodiversity, in particular) are also under great stress. In order to explore the question of how effective past and current policies have been in promoting sustainable agriculture, forestry and rural development in these countries, and what would be the recommendations for improvements, a specific methodology had to be developed. Factors of sustainability were first analyzed; then, relevant indicators of sustainability were identified for the four study

countries, on the basis of international experience and of a benchmarking exercise conducted on the cases of Finland and Spain. It turned out that many quantitative data for these indicators were not available. So, a policy impact analysis was finally carried out relying mainly on qualitative data and national expert judgement. The main conclusion is that there is a lack of policy coherence toward sustainability revealed by the unbalanced and dual consideration given to different sustainability factors in the study countries (pure economic factors clearly prevail over factors related to resource conservation or social and cultural values which are precondition for long-term economic growth). Hence there is a need for a more consistent vision of sustainability issues in future policy agendas – beyond the existing political rhetoric. And a genuine debate also is needed to develop sustainable agri-food systems. There is clear need for specific policies to provide incentives for sustainable agriculture and forestry in MPCs and Turkey, as the dual challenge of increasing agricultural production and productivity while at the same time managing natural resources sustainably is and will continue over the coming decades to be formidable.

In practical decision-making all the important factors of sustainable agriculture and forestry selected for MPCs and Turkey are not given the same emphasis. In general, the need to maintain and enhance the existence of resources and their productive and socio-economic functions is well recognized in the study countries. But biodiversity and cultural values, which have less direct and not so easily measurable impacts on well-being, are less emphasized or even neglected.

For balanced sustainability assessments data on all major factors and challenges of sustainability are needed. In our research relatively much data could be provided by country teams, including data on resources and their productive functions, as well as basic data on socio-economic functions and employment (e.g., farm income, agricultural employment, food consumption) and on the challenges of the agricultural sector in the target countries. However, even more data will be needed in order to guarantee balanced sustainability assessments. In general, more data would be needed especially on resource quality and land degradation, agricultural productivity and to some extent also on rural poverty. Biodiversity and cultural values also should be given more emphasis. Moreover, gender aspect was not specifically emphasized; yet, in rural sustainability assessments a significant emphasis should be given to the role of women.

In addition and more generally, availability of times series data is essential. Some are available in the four countries. But still more would be needed. In some cases the value of an indicator at a single point of time may be enough for assessing how sustainable the current state is. This is possible if a critical threshold value for the indicator is known. In many cases however, and especially if the impacts of policies are evaluated, there is an obvious need to have data from different points of time. Furthermore, regional data, which would be needed for more profound and elaborated analyses were available only in Turkey. Regions differ in their characteristics especially in large countries. There are also specific policies for regions. Lack of regional data complicates the specification of suitable policies and decision-making.

In order to ensure the proper evaluation of policies, institutions need to be set to ensure the collection of time-series data for selected relevant indicators. In addition, these data need to be directly comparable between countries and regions. The indicator selection and the procedures for data collection should be an essential part of the policy programs already at the planning stage of policies.

The qualitative policy impact analysis carried out in the project indicates that there exist significant trade-offs and controversies between the different dimensions of sustainability. In order to maximise the policy effectiveness, these trade-offs need to be accounted for in policy implementation. To tackle the trade-offs a sufficient number of different policy programs and instruments need to be implemented. As the issues related to water use or agricultural productivity and food security may rise especially because of their urgency, other recognized challenges should not be neglected. It is also very important to acknowledge that the full impacts of climate change are yet to be experienced. In addition, neglecting gender aspects will cause in a long run hindered economic growth and social problems.

Consequences of poor social sustainability have been strikingly demonstrated in several MPCs during the last few years. Poverty reduction, women's empowerment and the increase of local people's involvement are at the core of social sustainability. Without local acceptance the likelihood to gain long-lasting success is minor. More research is needed on the local peoples' perceptions of the major problems related to current policies and institutions aiming especially at poverty reduction, decrease of environmental degradation and increasing agricultural productivity, and on their consideration of the best possible policy actions. This applies both to institutional and social structures, and includes issues related to land ownership and legal frameworks.

Possible improvements in social sustainability and in economic efficiency could be achieved e.g. by promoting the development of producers' cooperatives and by using special financial mechanisms developed to encourage women's sustainable entrepreneurship. In order to reduce environmental degradation, which further increases poverty, there is need for better understanding the importance of different ecosystem services for the local people, major threats and pressure to them and possible policy actions to overcome the threats. Suitability and applicability of the mechanisms is, however, dependent on local circumstances and they need to be modified based on country characteristics.

Finally, clearly there is scope for strengthening the EU Neighbourhood Policy in MPCs concerning sustainability issues. The SUSTAINMED project identified the weak role of current EU neighborhood policy in EU MPCs affecting sustainability, thus the need to rethink that policy is obvious. As huge challenges still exist (rural poverty, water resources, role of women) there is need for new, innovative policy instruments aiming ultimately at reducing rural poverty in a sustainable manner. This would imply reviewing and evaluating different institutional forms as well as the preconditions for their creation (farmers' organizations, consumers' organizations, market information systems, market infrastructure, value chains).

3- The role of the private sector in economic growth, competitiveness and the promotion of rural development, through employment creation, has mainly been studied through an original approach, called 'Global Value Chain Analysis' (GVCA). The focus on value chains is justified because understanding where value in the eyes of consumers lie and identifying where 'bottle-necks' exist in the chain, could spur a new line of debate over how MPCs can tackle the question of competitiveness in its agri-food export sector, the bottlenecks being often the result of unproductive interactions among various actors, both private and public. This is consistent with two key premises: competition is moving away from 'between firms' to 'between value chains' and value chains cut across borders.

The specific GVCA approach used in SUSTAINMED draws heavily on the management science literature. The basic assumption is that the value of a finished product is decided by the final consumer and thus, the value chain is defined as the activities that add value to a product from basic raw materials to the final consumer. Effective chain practises, built on holistic concepts of strong strategic partnerships founded on inter-firm trust and a high degree of quantity and quality in information sharing between firms, creates a competitive advantage that, in turn, improves organizational performance. In the past, the above approach has typically been implemented at the single chain level, with a low number of participants and a narrowly defined value stream. The method we used here adapts this chain level approach to the sectoral level with a large number of participants and a multitude of chains, all of which being bound by their participation in the same industry. Thus, shifting from an essentially microeconomic perspective to a sectoral one provides a new way of seeing export competitiveness, which is based on value rather than cost.

The full approach just described was used to analyze the fresh orange export sector in the four study countries although other value chains (tomatoes, dairy, sheep meat, and olives) were studied in various countries. Unfortunately, time and resource constraints as well as other country circumstances did not permit applying the full GVCA approach to other value chains. One should note however that the fresh orange export sector is quite interesting *per se*. Most MPC countries and Turkey are concerned, the volumes traded, notably with the EU, are significant and the policy issues are often controversial.

Important policy lessons regarding this sector were learnt: Since the price of an orange is not as important to European consumers as certain quality attributes, agricultural policies that seek to drive down production costs, with little concern for what the impact on *consumer value* could be, might be doing harm to the competitiveness of the value chain. Modernization plans in MPCs should be put within the context of maximizing value. Driving down production costs and increasing export quantity should not be the only, perhaps even not the main, indicator of competitiveness, as is typically associated with traditional approaches. In addition, findings from the GVCA conducted in the four study countries suggest that public authorities could/should:

- Facilitate the dissemination of market information made available to value chain stakeholders. The creation of information networks such as a national database or through training workshops would allow consumer research to be capitalized on and negate against misconceived ideas of what European consumers regard as important;
- Invest in export promotional campaigns and facilitating networking opportunities, for example funding participation in international trade fairs, since the main barrier of European buyers in sourcing from MPCs was the lack of known contacts.
- Provide incentives for investment in those activities that add value to the final consumer, namely: variety selection and substitution where necessary, irrigation systems and methods and quality cold-controlled transportation;

- Support such activities as certified rootstocks and fertilization, quality control during post harvest treatment and controlled environment storage technology. Admittedly, these activities do not strictly add value but they are necessary to bring fresh oranges to market. More generally, public authorities should strive at enabling access to European markets. Most notably, this includes quality and safety systems along the chain.
- Provide greater support to collective organizations and thereby enable better coordination along the chain, poor coordination having been identified as a source of wasteful activities.

In addition, convinced that the dynamic of technological innovation adoption by both farmers and by suppliers of inputs has become a key factor of competitiveness, special attention was given to the analysis of key technological constraints and risks associated with a specific agricultural product, here the citrus production sector in Tunisia. Specifically, we analyzed how the various actors in the value chain cope with clonal selection of some varieties of citrus fruits; viral sanitation and the improvement of citrus fruit varieties and rootstock, as well as with phytophagous citrus fruit mites. We investigated the introduction of methodologies to combat them. Another topic of investigation was the study of the diagnosis for citrus fruit “mal secco”, including chemical measures and varietal resistance. Finally, the study of stubborn and tristeza diseases found in citrus fruits, and their vectors, was undertaken. The main result is that citrus fruit farmers are very willing to, and do, adopt technical progress. But sometimes the obstacles they face are hard to overcome. Thus for instance, we identified an interesting group of highly educated and highly innovative farmers, who appear highly individualistic in their behaviour. They are not involved in the collective actions necessary to fight effectively these pests and diseases. Apparently, their land holdings are too small and fragmented for them to participate in these desirable collective actions. Furthermore, the means required to fund the research and implementation of collective action aimed at providing phytosanitary protection would appear limited. Specific aid from the European or other donors could be justified, knowing that the social demand is increasing in this direction.

Methodological lessons regarding the complementarity between the specific GVCA approach discussed above and the ‘filières’ approaches, conducted in the French tradition and illustrated by the analysis of the dynamics of innovation in the Tunisian citrus sector just reported, have not been fully spelled out, mainly for lack of time. But we expect to pursue this exploration in the near future. Already, a working paper on innovations in Tunisian citrus fruit farming and a working paper on the whole citrus fruit sector in Morocco, including both the domestic and export sectors, have been completed. The challenge will be to produce a comprehensive account of these diverse pieces of research. The preparation of the final book, discussed below, should provide us with the opportunity to do so.

In addition, the specific question of how MPC fresh fruit and vegetable chains organize to comply with private and public, national and international safety standards and thus get access to export and modern domestic markets has been investigated on the cases of tomato growers in Morocco and Turkey. Both grower surveys were complemented by a qualitative survey on the public and private safety mechanisms surrounding the tomato industry in the two countries. The results obtained will provide the basis for a chapter the forthcoming book. The study compares the management of the pesticide safety risk in Turkey and Morocco and focuses on the respective contribution of the public and private actors to that management, the two countries being quite contrasted in that respect.

4- Food security and risk management issues received much attention in the project. A variety of analytical approaches were used, since the main methodologies for carrying out the research must depend essentially on the availability of quantitative and qualitative data. Secondary data were used first to characterize the main features of the food security situation in each country. Subsequently, data from a semi-structured survey of farms as well as the results of an ad hoc Delphi method survey of stakeholders were used in Tunisia and in Turkey to produce a more refined analysis of agricultural risks and of risk management strategies. For Egypt and Morocco, basic information on the food security situation in each country and on public support to risk management was provided by country teams.

Generally speaking, the food security situation in the MPCs studied and in Turkey appears quite satisfactory at the household level if one uses any one of several indicators such as the Global Hunger Index (GHI) produced by IFPRI. But this is the result of forceful public policies, which are very costly in terms of public finance. The main cause of vulnerability to food security risks is the heavy dependence on imports of MPCs for their supply of such basic commodities as cereals, vegetable oil and sugar. This high level of dependency on imports has important consequences for many policy dimensions (poverty alleviation, general inflation, balance of payments management, rural-urban relationships: including internal and external migrations, trade policies, storage policies, etc.). We examined and discussed various options and modalities for these policies. Two conclusions stand out: 1) country situations vary greatly from one to the other and the specificity of each country needs to be taken into account by policy makers; 2) in all countries the food security situation is the product of a very complex set of strong interrelationships among variables and parameters, implying the existence of many trade offs and dilemmas among policy objectives.

At the microeconomic level, there is room for improvement in the use of risk management instruments, notably through greater use of financial market instruments.

5- Trade liberalization policies and the process of Euro-Mediterranean integration were the main focus of previous research projects (notably EUMED AGPOL and MEDFROL) supported by the EU within the 6th Framework Program (FP6). It is clear, as discussed already, that the scope of the SUSTAINMED project was much wider. Yet these issues continued to receive great attention and we can now report deeper and more specific analyses of some issues than those conducted under the two previous projects just mentioned. Thus for instance, a comprehensive study on the extent to which NTMs affect the agro-food sector in MPC has been carried out. In addition to an inventory of Non-Tariff Measures, an assessment of the impact of NTMs, with focus on the extent to which the alert system in the EU is motivated by disguised protectionism was done. The analysis confirmed that, in general, the sanitary and phytosanitary rules applied by the EU are not used as unfair barriers to the access of these goods. Nevertheless, the scope of the research has been widened by considering the “reputation effect” related to a country’s own history of compliance in a particular product. We tested the extent to which past history of notification can affect the implementation of NTMs. Past intensity of notifications, probably due to real phytosanitary problems, can indeed influence the present restrictiveness of NTMs. The econometric tests suggest that the fruit and vegetable exports to the EU and shipments from the Mediterranean region are not particularly discriminated. Notifications are not specially activated by an import surge, which indicates weak links between the functioning of the alert system and import volumes. So, implementation of NTMs by the EU does not discriminate along the level of

economic development, which suggests that it rather depends on the integration of agro-exporting firms in the global value chains.

We also investigated the NTM applied by selected MPCs and the value of Ad Valorem Equivalents of these Non-Tariff Measures. It was thus possible to identify common patterns in these measures applied by MPCs. Ad valorem equivalent peaks take place mostly in a set of products: fruits, meat and processed fruits and vegetables. These facts may be attributed both to sanitary concerns and disguised protectionism. Across countries, in meat and processed fruits and vegetables Tunisia and Algeria are the countries with higher proportion of peaks and Egypt has the least number of peaks.

Another investigation was the assessment of the trade preferences between Morocco and the EU following the recent revision of the Association Agreement. Results suggest that the last review of the Agricultural Agreement between Morocco and the EU has increased significantly the value of the potential transfers granted to Morocco in certain fruits and vegetables. The assessment has included the methodology of simulating trade effects through partial equilibrium models. The simulations evaluate expected variations occurring according to every scenario, compared to the baseline scenario including average trade data and prices for the period 2007-2009. Results show that full market access for Morocco's horticultural exports would boost exports, undermining exports from other partners in tomatoes and intra-EU sales. In other products, eliminating the EU tariffs faced by Morocco would not alter domestic prices in the EU to a significant extent.

In addition, specific work on trade liberalization was conducted by country teams in the cases of Tunisia and Turkey. For the former, simulations of the potential impacts of trade liberalization on the Tunisian fruit and vegetable exports to the European Union showed that significant gains could result from such liberalization for Tunisia as well for the EU. For Turkey, three working papers were prepared re. "Modelling effects of unilateral, bilateral and multilateral liberalization in agricultural sector in EU-Med area"; "Modelling distributional effects of unilateral and bilateral liberalization in agricultural sector in Turkey", and "Finding contribution of non-tariff measures on agricultural trade cost between EU-Med countries".

The implications of these results for the European Neighbourhood policy in the Mediterranean region are important. Given the magnitude of the poverty challenge discussed above and drawing on our results just discussed, it is clear that trade liberalization alone will not be sufficient to alleviate the urgent need for new jobs for rural youth in MPCs, which lack infrastructure, education, sanitation, human rights and peace. Thus trade liberalization in MPC must be accompanied by increased development aid, support to civil society, and immigration policy with a medium-term perspective. And it is necessary for the EU to support these efforts. Accordingly, in the field of agriculture and rural development, the ENPARD initiative is welcome, given the meager real attention given to the rural sector in past cooperation programs. But we know that the promotion of rural development is very difficult everywhere in the world. The SUSTAINMED project did not study the mechanisms involved and conditions for success of such efforts. But several remarks can be made at this stage: the monitoring and evaluation of ENPARD projects will be very important in order to draw effectively the lessons, both positive and negative from these experiences. Similarly, important lessons can be learnt from LEADER projects in Europe. Current efforts to support cooperation among civil society organizations, notably farmer organizations, seem encouraging. Here again lessons identifying best practices need to be learnt. In addition, there is a huge scope for closer collaboration in the field of

agricultural research and education, with some known good practices, notably in CIHEAM or in like Tempus.

Finally, much more could be done by the private sector, particularly in terms of Foreign Direct investments (FDI) and adaptation to public and private norms to be respected for accessing to the European market. Here, there are enough successful experiences and the conditions for success are known.

Address of the Public Website

<http://sustainmed.iamm.fr/>

Potential Impact and Dissemination Activities

The potential impact of SUSTAINMED could be very significant, not so much because of the originality of the scientific insights gained but because of the topicality, relevance, and urgency of the policy lessons learnt. Admittedly, many of these lessons had been formulated before in one form or another. But it is their robustness which is striking. The main merit of our project may be the contribution to this robustness of the conclusions. In summary, rural poverty remains a major problem which can and must be tackled more effectively through a re-examination of the intellectual foundations of past policies; sustainability issues are serious, worrisome for the long term and not adequately addressed by existing public policies so far, because the social and environmental dimensions are not given sufficient attention; trade liberalization alone will not be sufficient to promote sustainable development in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries and the European Neighbourhood policy must give much more attention to the core issues of long term rural development than it has done so far. Of course, the impact of the SUSTAINMED project will greatly depend on the extent to which these results are disseminated, accepted, and taken on board by a wide range of public and private actors.

For dissemination, several important activities have been initiated: the project website, which admittedly has served mainly as an internal communication tool, has been maintained and it continues to work. In addition, several workshops, seminars, and meetings were held in several countries. In addition meetings with government officials and other stakeholders were held in Tunisia (July 2012) and in Morocco (April 2013). Political events in Turkey and in Egypt prevented us from organizing similar meetings in these two countries. We had hoped to organize one in Egypt in October 2013; the current turmoil, at the time of writing this report, suggests that the probability of doing so may be small. The meetings were intended to promote a process of “deliberative consultations”, as foreseen in the original project document. But the social and cultural situation as well as the nature of the policy process in MPCs and in Turkey may be such that our original idea of ‘deliberative consultations’ was somewhat utopian. Yet, the two meetings in Tunisia and in Morocco were very interesting and instructive. In both cases the guests, i.e. nationals not involved in the Sustainmed project, expressed great satisfaction. Apparently, they appreciated the opportunity to discuss openly, in front of and with foreigners, issues which they view as important and which they may not have many opportunities to debate otherwise.

A final project meeting was held in Brussels in May 2013. This gave an interesting opportunity for fruitful exchanges with Commission officials and a few other stakeholders. In addition, most project results were presented to an academic audience at an EAAE (European Association of Agricultural Economists) seminar, organized in June 2013 in Chania by our MAICH partner. We had a special SUSTAINMED session where presentations were made and discussed. The content of these presentations has been, or will be, used to write chapters of a book, to be published by SPRINGER in 2014, entitled “The challenges of sustainable agricultural development in Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries”, which will synthesize the main results of SUSTAINMED. Chapters have been prepared and an editing committee, based on the project steering committee, has been appointed.

Annexe to the Project Final Report

Lits of the participants

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Annexe to the Project Final Report

Major Meetings of the Sustained Project

Programmes, Lists of Participants and Photos¹

Table of contents

- **15 & 16 June 2013.** Workshop on WP8-Dissemination held in a parallel session of the 133rd EAAE Seminar, organised by the MAI-Chania, Greece.
- **30 & 31 May 2013.** Final Meeting of the Sustained Project, Maison du Languedoc Roussillon, Brussels
- **22 to 24 April 2013.** Workshop on Public Policy Implications on Agriculture and Sustainable Development (D18 / WP8), organised by the National School of Agriculture, Meknes, Morocco
- **5 & 6 July 2012.** Workshop on Policy impacts and implication in selected MPCs: The case of Tunisia (D18 / WP8) organised by the INAT, Tunis
- **21 & 22 May 2012.** Second Annual Meeting of the Sustained Project
- **6 & 7 February 2012.** Workshop of the Work Package 6 in PTT, Helsinki, Finland
- **6 & 7 December 2011.** Workshop of the Work Package 4 and the Work Package 5 in UNINA, Napoli, Italy
- **11 & 12 April 2011.** First Annual Meeting of the project, CSIC, Brussels, Belgium.
- **2-5 March 2011.** Marian Garcia, Kent Business School, organised a mission to Turkey (Akdeniz University, Antalya) to implement what the first step of the Global Value Chain Analysis methodology described as 'walking the chain'.
- **25 November 2010.** Marian Garcia, Kent Business School, organised a stakeholder workshop at the University of Zagazig (Egypt) with representatives from different stages of the supply chains and key informants (i.e., academics, consultants, etc.). A total of 45 delegates attended the meeting.

¹ This PDF document contains clickable links.

15 & 16 June 2013

Workshop on WP8-Dissemination held in a parallel session of the 133rd EAAE Seminar, organised by the MAI-Chania, Greece.

[Programme](#)

133rd EAAE Seminar
MEDITERRANEAN AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE OF CHANIA



Friday, 14 June 2013

19:00 – 20:00	Registration (Conference Center)
20:00	Welcome Reception (Restaurant Mediterranée – Conference Center)

Saturday 15, June 2013

09:00 – 09:30 Aristotle - Main Auditorium	Introductory session <i>Welcoming address and formal opening</i> Prof. Konstantinos Mattas Dr. George Baourakis Prof. Adel El-Beltagy (President of the CIHEAM)
09:30-10:30 Aristotle Main Auditorium	Key-note speakers Chairman: Prof. Konstantinos Mattas Modelling tools for policy analysis: dimensions of reliability Thomas Heckeleei , Professor in Economic and Agricultural Policy, Institute for Food and Resource Economics (ILR), University of Bonn, Germany The challenge of assessing targeted CAP instruments – the example of greening pillar 1 Thierry Vard , FADN Unit, DG Agriculture, EU Commission, Brussels Hans-Jörg Lutzeyer , Scientific Support to Policies, Directorate General Research, European Commission, Brussels
10:30-11:00	Discussion
11:00 – 11:30	<i>Coffee break</i>
11:30-13:00	Parallel Sessions
Aristotle Main Auditorium	Modeling tools for the analysis of natural resource and climate change 1 Chairman: Ana Corina Miller Development and application of economic and environmental models to greenhouse gas emissions from agriculture: Some difficult choices for policy makers Donnellan Trevor , Hanrahan Kevin and Breen James The use of a Malmquist Index to assess the impacts of climate change in the East Anglian River Basin Catchment Yiorgos Gadanakis , Richard Bennett, Julian Park Using sector models as a planning tool for reducing greenhouse gas emissions David Blandford , Ivar Gaaslan , dKlaus Mittenzwei, Erling Vårda The policy impact on farm and non-farm households of a reduction in GHG emissions in Ireland: A macro-micro simulation approach. Ana Corina Miller , Cathal O'Donoghue, Alan Matthews, Trevor Donnellan

133rd EAAE Seminar
MEDITERRANEAN AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE OF CHANIA



PYTHAGORAS room	<p>Impact of EU and national policies on farming activities1 Chairman: P. Sckokai</p> <p>Predicting the implications of CAP reform using a bio-economic modelling approach B. Vosough Ahmadi, S. Thomson, S. Shrestha and A.W. Stott Impact of set-aside land under the European Common Agricultural Policy Reform on global agricultural prices and land use change R. Delzeit & A. Calzadilla REDD policy impacts on agri-food sector: scenario analysis with a CGE model Andrzej Tabeau, Hans van Meijl, Koen P. Overmars, Elke Stehfest CAP effects on agricultural investment demand in Europe G. Guastella, D. Moro, P. Sckokai, M. Veneziani</p>
SOCRATES room	<p>Modeling tools for agricultural, natural resource and environmental policy analysis 1 Chairman: Raffaele Zanolì</p> <p>A Spatially Explicit DEA to estimate Efficiency of Agricultural Land Use M. Kapfer, J. Kantelhardt, K. Eckstein, R. Hübner A spatially explicit integrated assessment of trade policy and climate change impacts on Austrian land use and environment Mathias Kirchner, Hermine Mitter, Martin Schönhart, Erwin Schmid Modeling the effects of agricultural policies on High Natural Value Farmland: a farming system approach Paulo Flores Ribeiro, José Lima Santos Global land use response in agricultural sector models Leandro Stocco, Marcel Adenäuer, Andrea Zimmermann</p>
THEOPHRASTUS room	<p>Modeling in Farming Activities 1 Chairman: Ernst-August Nuppenau</p> <p>Integrated Modelling of Payment for Ecosystem Services: Using Willingness to Pay and Accept for Nature Stochastic Partial Equilibrium Modeling: An Application to Yield Variability Siyi Feng, Julian Binfield, Myles Patton Rationalizing calibration of agricultural programming models with a capacity constraint Yinan Zhang and Thomas Heckelei Technical change in Alpine Farming - A Malmquist index approach J. Kantelhardt, M. Kapfer, M. Franzel, S. Kirchweiger Provision and Addressing Public Management in Cultural Landscape Ernst-August Nuppenau</p>
THALES room	<p>Economic Impact of Agricultural Activities Chairman: Grigorios Emvalomatis</p> <p>Impact of growing costs on the profitability of crop production in Poland in the mid-term perspective Aldona Skarżyńska, Łukasz Abramczuk, Konrad Jabłoński Potential effects of the Income Stabilization Tool in Swiss agriculture El Benni Nadja, Finger, Robert, Meuwissen, Miranda, P.M Investigating the price transmission mechanism of fresh potato, tomato and cucumber in the Greek Agricultural Markets Rezitis N. A, Pachis N. D Convergence in Total Factor Productivity and Farm Income at the Sectoral, Regional and National levels in the EU Christina Milka , Grigorios Emvalomatis , Spiro E. Stefanou and Alfons Oude Lansink</p>

13:00 – 14:30 Lunch (Restaurant Mediteranee)

14:30- 16:00 Parallel Sessions

Aristotle Main Auditorium	<p>Impact of EU and national policies on farming activities 2 Chairman: Konstantinos Giannakas</p> <p>Modelling the effects of farm specific policy measures with CAPRI and AGMEMOD models Guna Salputra, Benjamin Van Doorslaer, Pavel Ciaian</p>
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133rd EAEE Seminar
MEDITERRANEAN AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE OF CHANIA



Joint assessment of water and agricultural policies: a Pan-European multidimensional modeling approach
Blanco M., Britz W., Witzke H.P., Van Doorslaer B
Modelling structural change in ex-ante policy impact analysis
Frank Offermann, Anne Margarian, Andre Deppermann, Harald Grethe
Accounting for Agent Heterogeneity in Policy Analysis
Konstantinos Giannakas

**PYTHAGORAS
room**

Modeling tools for the analysis of natural resource and climate change 2
Chairman: Robert Finger

Policies for controlling pollution from agricultural land: an empirical assessment
Marita Laukkanen, Céline Nauges
Bio-economic modeling of winegrape protection strategies for environmental policy assessment
J.M. Lescot, M. Rouire, M. Raynal, and S. Rousset
Adaptation to climate change: a structural Ricardian analysis of the choice of farm type in Germany
Thomas Chatzopoulos and Christian Lippert
Adapting to Extreme Climate Events? – The Case of Agriculture and Floods
Robert Finger, Johannes Sauer

**SOCRATES
room**

Risk Management
Chairman: Robert G. Chambers

Producer and consumer food price volatility. A Hungarian – EU15 comparison
Zoltán Bakucs and Imre Fertő
Changes in the Attitudes of Polish Farmers Towards Risk After Poland's Accession to the EU
Kobus P., Was A.
Bayesian network as a modelling tool for risk management
Svend Rasmussen, Anders L. Madsen, Mogens Lund
A Supply response model under invariant risk preferences
Walter Briec, Robert G. Chambers, Margarita Genius and Vangelis Tzouvelekas

**THEOPHRASTUS
room**

Modeling in farming activities 2
Chairman: Jernej Turk

Assess the evolution of Technical Efficiency of agriculture in EU countries. Is there a role for the Agenda 2000
G. Viontzos, S. Niavis
Integrated modelling of water use in agriculture at the basin scale considering climate and policy change: the Trebbia River experience
G. M. Bazzani, P. Mannini
FADN data mining tool for FADNTOOL to examine and process farm accountancy data for mathematical programming models
Neuenfeldt Sebastian, Gocht Alexander
Optimization of Cropping-Plan with Combination of Linear and Weighted-goal Programming approach
Jernej Prišenk, Jernej Turk, Črtomir Rozman, Andreja Borec, Martin Pavlovič, Karmen Pažek

**THALES
room**

Modeling tools for the analysis of natural resource and climate 3
Chairman: Murat Yercan

Analysing climate-induced risks in crop production
Hermine Mitter, Christine Heumesser, Erwin Schmid
Catastrophic Shifts in Mismanaged Grazing Systems under a Changing Climate
Ioannis N. Daliakopoulos, Ioannis K. Tsanis
Farm-Level Linear Programming Model to Compare the Atmospheric Impact of Conventional and Organic Farming
Claudio SIGNOROTTI, Maurizio CANAVARI, Giuliano VITALI, Guido BAZZANI, Nicola CANTORE, Sergio ALBERTAZZI, Guido BALDONI, Roberta SPADONI, Domenico REGAZZI
Sampling and selection bias in internet panels used for Contingent Valuation surveys – an empirical investigation concerning an environmental non-market good
Ole Bonnichsen and Søren Bøye Olsen

16:00 – 16:15 *Coffee break*

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16:15- 17:45 Aristotle Main Auditorium	<p>Parallel Sessions</p> <p>Modeling tools for agricultural and natural resource and environmental policy analysis 3 Chairman: Gabriele Mack</p> <p>Economic efficiency of alternative nitrogen regulation schemes – a spatial sector economic modelling approach Jørgen Dejjgård Jensen & Jens Erik Ørum Common cycles, trends, seasonal and forecasting agricultural products through unobserved component models Anthony N. Rezitis and Anastasia G. Ntinou Accounting for agronomic rotations in crop production: A theoretical investigation and an empirical modeling framework Alain Carpentier and Alexandre Gohin Modeling of structural change related shifts in labor input in an agent-based sector model Gabriele Mack and Daniel Hoop</p>
PYTHAGORAS room	<p>Sustainable Agricultural development Chairman: M. Donati</p> <p>Sustainability of extra-virgin olive oil production in Emilia Romagna region Davide Menozzi Assessing Impacts of Land Management Practices on Soil Fertility Christoph Sahrbacher, Mark Brady, Changxing Dong, Morten Persson, Amanda Sahrbacher The tomato industry in Algeria: factors explaining the difference of the production cost BOUZID Amel & Laribi Sabria Irrigation water resource in a rice-growing area: economic evaluation under different pricing conditions Guido Sali, Federica Monaco</p>
SOCRATES room	<p>Efficiency and Productivity Measurement in Agricultural and Farming Sector Chairman: Foivos Anastasiadis</p> <p>Economic efficiency of production systems in the Gharb irrigated area (Morocco) affected by access to water resources R. Harbouze, Ph. Le Grusse, A. Bouaziz, J.C Mailhol, P. Ruelle and M. Raki The Tunisia wheat market in the context of world price volatility: A stochastic partial equilibrium approach A. Laajimi, K. Goychuk, W. H. Meyers & J. Binfield Production of chair chicken in Algeria: Explanatory factors of the difference of the produced quantities Laribi Sabria, Lazerg Messaoud, Bouzid Amel, Kheffache Hamida Wastewater usage in Agriculture: a consumer perspective Foivos Anastasiadis, Georgios Banias, Charisios Achillas, Fragiskos Archontakis</p>
THEOPHRASTUS room	<p>Modeling and optimization in the food industry Chairman: Riikka Sievänen</p> <p>Destination choice of raw milk from dairy farmers in the region of Sétif A multinomial logit model Lazereg Messaoud, Kheffache Hamida, Laribi Sabria Is milk price volatility reduction a sufficient motivation to install EU price intervention mechanisms? Willeghems G. , Buysse J. Milk commercialization in the Wilaya of Medea. The social construction of quality Hamida Kheffache, Messaoud Lazereg, Sabria Laribi Responsible Investment as a Mediator to Food Security John Sumelius and Riikka Sievänen</p>

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THALES room	<p>Economic and environmental impacts of agricultural and food research and extension 1 Chairman: Marcel Adenäuer</p> <p>R&D Investments, Technology spillovers and Agricultural Productivity, Case of the Czech Republic Tomas Rättinger, Zuzana Kristkova Cross-Atlantic differences in public acceptance of GMOs A Media Discourse Analysis Eleni Galata, Sebastian Hess, Carmen Clapan, Kostas Karantininis Mass media and the food crisis: An analysis of media discourse Hatice Yuksel, Sebastian Hess, Kostas Karantininis Global land use change: Intensification or expansion? Marcel Adenäuer, Christine Wieck, Peter Witzke, Andrea Zimmermann</p>
17:45-18:00	<i>Coffee break</i>
18:00 – 19:30	Parallel Sessions
Aristotle Main Auditorium	<p>Modeling tools for the analysis of natural resource and climate change 4 Chairman: Victor Podinovski</p> <p>Could mathematical programming and spatial analysis improve the Agri-Environmental payments design? A resource allocation model for Emilia Romagna (Italy) Vergamini Daniele, Raggi Meri, Davide Viaggi Using alternative research methods to foresee the changing Finnish agri-food sector Ellen Huan-Niemi, Jyrki Niemi, Pasi Rikonen, Olli Wuori and Janne Niemi Using Market Share and Multiplicative Competitive Interaction models to explain structural change in the German agricultural sector Röder Norbert, Neuenfeldt Sebastian, Gocht Alexander, Espinosa Maria, Gomez y Paloma Sergio Assessing the efficiency of agricultural farms with different production profiles using data envelopment analysis Victor Podinovski, Iryna Deineko</p>
PYTHAGORAS room	<p>Modeling tools for agricultural and natural resource and environmental policy analysis 4 Chairman: Wolfgang Britz</p> <p>Impacts of Agricultural Trade Liberalization Between the EU and Mediterranean Partner Countries Ozan Eruygur & Selim Çağatay An Ex-ante Impact Assessment of the Common Agricultural Policy Reform. An Application in the North-Western Romania. Mugurel I. Jitea, Diana E. Dumitras Impact of second Pillar funding in Germany – Validation from a modeling- and an evaluation perspective LA Schroeder, W Britz, A Gocht Distributional Impacts of Agricultural Policy in West Germany – from the Macro Level to the Single Farm Andre Deppermann, Frank Offermann, Harald Grethe</p>
SOCRATES room	<p>Modeling and optimization in the food industry 2 Chairman: K. Louhichi</p> <p>Analysis of factors affecting production expansion behavior of Dutch dairy farmers Samson G.S., Gardebroek C. and Jongeneel R.A. The CAP reform post-2013: an impact assessment on the Italian processed tomato sector Solazzo R., Arfini F., Donati M., Petriccione G Innovation acceptance in low input and organic dairy supply chains: A Q-methodological study Mandolesi S., Naspetti S., Zanolli R. Modeling farm-household decisions under imperfect markets: a case study in Sierra Leone K. Louhichi, S. Gomez y paloma, G. Flichman</p>
THEOPHRASTUS room	<p>Modeling tools for agricultural and natural resource and environmental policy analysis 5 Chairman: Aikaterini Kavallari</p> <p>Climate change impacts on derived economic values from river uses. Case study in a mountainous area of Greece Andreopoulos D., Damigos D., Comiti F., Fischer C The capitalisation of area payments into land rental prices: micro-evidence from Italy</p>

133rd EAAE Seminar
MEDITERRANEAN AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE OF CHANIA



Giovanni Guastella, **Daniele Moro**, Paolo Scokai and Mario Veneziani
An ecological-economic modeling tool for the design of cost-effective agri-environment schemes for biodiversity conservation in grassland
 Frank Wätzold, **Melanie Mewes**, Astrid Sturm, Martin Drechsler, Karin Johst
Land use change effects of biofuel use in the EU: an uncertainty analysis
 Aikaterini Kavallari, Edward Smeets, Andrzej Tabeau,

THALES room

Modeling tools for agricultural and natural resource and environmental policy analysis 6
 Chairman: **R. Gigante**

An obsolete tradable permit system in the greening of the CAP?
Buyse J., Dupeux B.E.T.I., Speelman Stijn
Impacts of climate change on agriculture water management: application of an integrated hydrological-economic modelling tool in a semi-arid region
 D. D'Agostino, **A. Scardigno**, N.Lamaddalena
Evaluating measures for improving farm competitiveness in the European Rural Development programme: a comparison of different matching approaches
S. Kirchweger and J. Kantelhardt
Assessment of CAP reform post 2013 in the rural areas of Emilia-Romagna Region
R. Gigante, F. Arfini, M. Donati

HERACLITUS room

Economic and environmental impacts of agricultural research and extension
 Chairman: **Alfons Oude Lansink**

Examining trends and cycles of agricultural production of SAARC countries
 Anthony N. Rezitis and **Shaikh Mostak Ahammad**
Dynamic Productivity Growth of the Spanish Food Industry
Magdalena Kapelko, Alfons Oude Lansink, Spiro Stefanou
Examining Convergence in Per Capita Agricultural Production Value across 20 Asian Countries
 Anthony N. Rezitis and **Md. Kutub Uddin**
Estimating economic effects of agroenergy development on land allocation and water requirements
M. Donati, D. Bodini, F. Arfini

19:30

Dinner – Cretan Night (Restaurant Mediteranee)

Sunday, 16 June 2013

9:30 – 10:00

Parallel Sessions

Aristotle Main Auditorium

Modeling and optimization in the food and agriculture industry
 Chairman: **JM García Álvarez-Coque**

VAR models for dynamic analysis of prices in the agri-food system
A. C. Leucci, S. Ghinai, D. Sgargi, V.J.Wesz Junior
A Latent Growth Modeling: Dynamic Change of Agricultural Product on a Prefectural Level and New Agricultural-Oriented Policy in China
Peng Bin, Marco Vassallo, Nica Claudia Calo, Roberto Fanfani
Developing of modeling tool for policy and economic rent in agriculture
Agnieszka Bezat-Jarzębowska, Włodzimierz Rembisz, Agata Sielska
R&D partnership in the rural agri-food sector. The role of spatial variables
JM García Álvarez-Coque, T López-García Usach, F Mas Verdu, M Sanchez García

PYTHAGORAS room

Modeling tools for the analysis of natural resource and climate change 7
 Chairman: **Mariantonietta Fiore**

Technology, Treatment and Behavioural Change –Agri-Environmental Policy and Producer Behaviour
Johannes Sauer, John Walsh, David Zilberman
To disaggregate, or not to disaggregate, that is the question: The effect of a sectoral breakdown in GTAP framework
Beyhan Bektasoglu & Martina Brockmeier
Does the CAP slave the fittest?
Dupeux B.E.T.I., Buyse J.
Effects of policies developments on farmers' production decisions

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MEDITERRANEAN AGRONOMIC INSTITUTE OF CHANIA



Francesco Contò, Capitanio F., **Mariantonietta Fiore**, Piermichele La Sala

**SOCRATES
room**

Market developments and Decision Making
Chairman : Nicholas Kalaitzandonakes

Exploring consumers' attitude towards Greek products and the "Made in Greece" label on packaging
Patritsia P. Petsiti
Identifying of the factors affecting fresh fruit production and marketing in Canakkale/Turkey
Özge Can Niyaz, Nevin Demirbaş
Economic analysis, a decision-support tool when choosing how best to protect water abstraction points
 Harbouze Rachid, Garabee Michel, Doukkali Rachid And **Le Grusse Philippe**
Measuring market power in agricultural industries with a large number of differentiated products
 Alexandre Magnier, **Nicholas Kalaitzandonakes**, Douglas J. Miller

THEOPHRASTUS
room

Economic Analysis of Agricultural evidences
Chairman: Selim Çağatay

The WFD implementation in Emilia Romagna: a cost-benefit analysis
 Valentina Marconi, **Francesco Galioto**, Meri Raggi, Davide Viaggi
Alternative specifications of reference income levels in the Income Stabilisation Tool
 Robert Finger, Nadja El Benni
Stochastic Market Modelling with Gaussian Quadratures: Do Different Linear Transformation Methods and Rotations of Stroud's Octahedron Matter?
Marco A. Artavia, Harald Grethe, Georg Zimmermann
Decomposing the Bilateral Agricultural Trade Costs into Their Components
Selim Çağatay, Murat Genç

**THALES
room**

Analysis of agricultural and natural resource and climate change policy
Chairman: .D. Psaltopoulos

The Stakeholder Analysis: a Contribution in Improving Impact of Rural Policy
Some Findings from Two Field Surveys
 G. Benedetto, **D. Carboni** and G. L. Corinto
An Interdisciplinary Modelling Approach Assessing the Cost Effectiveness of Agri-environmental Measures on Reducing Nutrient Concentration to WFD Thresholds under Climate Change: the Case of the Louros Catchment
 Skuras, D., Wade, A. , **Psaltopoulos, D .** , Whitehead, P., Kontolainou, A. and Erlandsson, M
Evaluating the performance of rural governance in Calabria
 Romeo G ., Crea V., **Marcianò C.**
Conservation agriculture as a driving force to accumulate carbon in soils: an analysis of RDP in Lombard
 Corsi Stefano, Pareglio Stefano, Acutis Marco, **Tosini Andrea**, Perego Alessia, Giussani Andrea

11:00 – 11:30 *Coffee break*

11:30-13:00 Parallel Sessions

**Aristotle Main
Auditorium**

Economic and environmental impacts of agricultural research and extension 2
Chairman: Elfrida Zefi

Measuring biodiversity of cropping structure with the use of FADN data
Was A., Kobus P.
Co-specific investment resulting in a New Generation Cooperative organizational form - The case of a potato starch cooperative in Denmark
Eliona Hajderllari, Kostas Karantininis and Fabio Chaddad
New Generation Cooperatives model: adding value through cooperation. An opportunity for independent producers to achieve sustainable competitiveness and innovation in times of recession
Constantinos Iliakis
Rural Development and Agriculture Modernization in Accordance with the European Standards – Increase of Products Competitiveness
Elfrida Zefi

133rd EAAE Seminar
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PYTHAGORAS room	<p>Modeling tools for the analysis of natural resource and climate change 8 Chairman: Ali Ferjani</p> <p>Willingness of vine-growers in Less Favoured Areas to participate in Rural Development Schemes: an application of the Theory of Planned Behaviour. Evgenia Micha, Richard Tranter, Alison Bailey</p> <p>Capturing the macroeconomic impact of technology-based greenhouse gas mitigation in agriculture: a computable general equilibrium approach Erin S. Minihan and Ziping Wu</p> <p>Populating Agents in Agent-based models with Bayesian Network Zhanli Sun, Daniel Mueller, Christoph Sahrbacher</p> <p>Modelling the impact of the AP14-17on the exit/entry of Swissfarmers an organic sector: Coupling between Bayesian Network and Swiss agent-based model Ali Ferjani</p>
SOCRATES room	<p>Sustainable Agriculture Issues Chairman: Ioannis Vourdoubas</p> <p>The optimization of agricultural exploitation size in Romania using the Probit model Catalin Razvan Vintu, Georgios Manthoulis</p> <p>Towards sustainable development in Romania Carmen Voinescu (Clapan), Laura Dinca</p> <p>Effectiveness of EU sustainability criteria on palm oil-based biodiesel: Literature review and quantitative analysis Fernández F., Blanco M</p> <p>Possibilities Of Creating Energy Plantations Producing Woody Biomass For Use As Fuel In Greece Ioannis Vourdoubas</p>
THEOPHRASTUS room	<p>FADNTOL project meeting (09:30-13:30)</p>
THALES room	<p>SUSTAINMED meeting Chairman: Prof. Michel Petit</p> <p>Access of Tunisian Fruits and Vegetables to the European Union market: Potential Impacts of the revision of the Entry Price System Romdhani, A. and B. Thabet</p> <p>Diagnosis And Challenges Of The Sustainable Agricultural Development In Egypt Ibrahim Soliman</p> <p>The role of the State and private actors in managing the SPS risk in the fresh produce marketing chains Jean-Marie Codron, Magali Aubert, Zouhair Bouhsina, Akka El Mekki, Sylvain Rousset, Selma Tozanli, Murat Yercan</p> <p>Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry in Southern Mediterranean Countries: Policy Impacts and Challenges Kyösti Arovuori, Paula Horne, Matleena Kniivilä, Samir Mili, Perttu Pyykkönen, Javier Martinez-Vega</p> <p>Agriculture and the evolution of agricultural policies in the Mediterranean Partner countries: Putting the retrospective overview in context with future prospects Konstadinos Mattas, Konstantinos Galanopoulos, George Baourakis</p> <p>How Compatible are The Rural Development Policies with Achieving a Sustainable Agriculture in Turkey? Selim Çağatay & Taylan Kıymaz</p>
<hr/>	
13:30 – 14:30	<i>Lunch (Restaurant Mediterranee)</i>
<hr/>	
14:30	<p>FIELD TRIP (optional) - participants choose one from the following options:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Olive Museum of Vouves - Astrikas Estate 2. Agia Lake 3. Dourakis Winery 4. Vamos-Gavalochori

30 & 31 May 2013. Final Meeting of the Sustained Project, Maison du Languedoc Roussillon, Brussels

[Programme](#)

[List of participants](#)



Final meeting 30 & 31 May 2013

Maison du Languedoc Roussillon
14, rond point Schuman 1040 Brussels, Belgium
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maisonregion.bruxelles@cr-languedocroussillon.fr

AGENDA

Thursday May 30

Morning (9:00-12:30)

Sustainmed participants only

- 9:00-10:30: **Welcome** by E. Montaigne, Coordinator, and adoption of the agenda
Brief review of the work done
- 10:30-10:45 Coffee break
- 10:45-12:30: **Presentation by WP leaders and discussion, WP by WP, on the main results**
Agreement on main messages to be conveyed to Commission officials in subsequent sessions
- 12:30-13:45 Lunch

Afternoon (14:00-17:30)

Sustainmed participants, Commission officials and stakeholders

Final presentation of the work done and discussion with Commission officials and stakeholders

- 14:00-14:10: **Introduction:** Sustainmed program objectives by E. Montaigne (IAMM)
- 14:10-15:45: **Agro-food systems and human development in the MPCs: Country reports**
- Morocco Presentation by A. Ait El Mekki (ENA)
 - Tunisia Presentation by B. Thabet (INAT)
 - Egypt Presentation by I. Soliman (Zagazig University)
 - Turkey Presentation by S. Cagatay (Akdeniz University)
- 15:10-15:25: **WP2: Agro-food policy analysis in the Mediterranean region,**
Presentation by G. Angelakis (Maich)
- 15:25-15:40: **WP3: Assessment of international trade policies,**
Presentation by J.-M. Garcia Alvarez Coque (UPV)

- 15:40-15:55: **WP4: Competitiveness of selected agro -food value chains,**
Presentation by M. Garcia (KBS)
- 15:55-16:10: **WP5: Food security and risk management,**
Presentation by F. Capitanio (Unina)
- 16:10-16:25: **WP6: Sustainable agriculture and forestry,**
Presentation by P. Pyykkonen (PTT)
- 16:30-16:45: Coffee break
- 16:45-17:00: **WP7: Implications for MPC of domestic and EU policies,**
Presentation by M. Petit (IAMM)
- 17:00-17:15: **Conclusion: Trade / Sustainability,**
Presentations by J.-M. Garcia Alvarez-Coque (UPV) and S. Mili (CSIC)

Friday May 31

Morning (9:00-12:30)

Sustained participants and Commission officials

- 9:00-10:30: **Debriefing** on the Thursday meeting / discussion
- 10:30-10:45: Coffee break
- 10:45-12:30: **Work on the book:**
- List of contributions
 - Preparing Chania's workshop

12:30-13:45: Lunch

Afternoon (14:00-16:00)

Sustained participants only

Drawing up a review of the Sustained program

Perspectives and future projects

N°	Last Name	First Name	Organisation	Position	Country	E-mail
1	AIT EL MEKKI	Akka	ENA	Professor Agricultural economics	Morocco	amekki@enamelknes.ac.ma
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24	PYYKKÖNEN	Perttu	PTT	Research Director	Finland	perttu.pyykkonen@ptt.fi
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27	TORT	Marie-Chiara	TP Organics	European Volunteer - Research Area	Belgium	marie-chiara.tort@ifoam-eu.org
28	TOZANLI	Selma	IAMM	Scientific administrator	France	tozanli@iamm.fr



22 to 24 April 2013. Workshop on Public Policy Implications on Agriculture and Sustainable Development (D18 / WP8), organised by the National School of Agriculture, Meknes, Morocco

[Objectives and Agenda](#)

Photos of the workshop: [Album](#)



European Commission



ENA Meknes



CIHEAM
IAM Montpellier

Sustainable Agri-food and Rural Development in Mediterranean Partner Countries SUSTAINMED Project

Workshop on “Public Policy Implications on Agriculture and Sustainable Development”

National School of Agriculture, Meknes, Morocco
22-24 April 2013

Objective

As part of the Sustained project activities, the National School of Agriculture of Meknes and the Mediterranean Agronomic Institute of Montpellier organized a workshop on 'the implications of public policy on agriculture and sustainable development' in Meknes, Morocco, on April 22-24, 2013.

This workshop focused on two main topics (see the agenda below). The first topic stressed on agricultural policy in Morocco, in particular as regards the strategy of the *Green Morocco Plan* (*Plan Maroc Vert*, PMV), the agricultural water policy, the financial issues in agriculture and the agricultural policy regarding key production systems such as cereals, livestock, tree crops, export-oriented products and local products.

The second topic concerns the issue of sustainable development in the Mediterranean partner countries. It allows, among others, discuss country case for knowledge economics in developing countries, rural development issues in Egypt, protection of the environment in Northern and Southern Mediterranean countries, food safety in Morocco and Turkey and trade relations between the EU and its trading partners (the case of Morocco).

To discuss these topics, the workshop involved national and international researchers and experts in particular those of the Sustained consortium. It also appealed to senior officials of the Ministry of Agriculture in order to share information, enrich the debate and open ways for further investigations regarding agricultural and agri-food policy and their impact on sustainable development. Such investigations have to target, among others, improvement of water use in agriculture, effective farmers' organization and market access to small farmers.

Agenda

Day 1

9:00 – 9:30. Registration

9:30 – 10:00. Opening session

Welcome to the meeting

M. El Hadi Boumahdi, *Director of the National School of Agriculture, Meknes*

Pr. Etienne Montaigne, *SupAgro Montpellier, Sustained Project Coordinator*

Pr. Abdelkader Ait El Mekki, *Department of Rural Economics, Sustained WP1 Coordinator*

The New Strategy of the Agricultural Development: “The Green Morocco Plan”

Pr. Mohamed Ait Kadi, Président du Conseil Général du Développement Agricole

10:00 – 13:00. Agricultural systems and policy in Morocco

10:00 – 10:15. Politique du financement agricole au Maroc

M. Mustapha Ben El Ahmar, Directeur du CERCAM (Centre d’Etudes et Recherches du Groupe Crédit Agricole du Maroc)

10:15 – 10:30. National Water Policy : Current situation & perspectives

M. Abdeslam Ziyad, Chef de Division de la Planification et de la Gestion de l’Eau, Direction Générale de l’Hydraulique

10:30 – 10:45. Cereals policy

Pr. Abdelkader Ait El Mekki, Ecole Nationale d’Agriculture de Meknès

10:45 – 11:00. Livestock systems

Pr. Mohamed Mouncif, Ecole Nationale d’Agriculture de Meknès

11:00 – 11:30. Coffee break

11:30 – 11:45. Export-oriented agriculture

Pr. Lahcen Kenny, Institut Agronomique et Vétérinaire Hassan II, Agadir

11:45 – 12:00. Les systèmes arboricoles

M. Ali Mamouni, Institut National de Recherche Agronomique, Meknès

12 :00 – 12:15. Les Produits de terroirs

M. Idriss Ettabaa, Directeur de Développement des Produits de Terroir, Agence pour le Développement Agricole

12:15 – 13:00. Discussion

13:00 – 14:00. Lunch break

14:30 – 16:00. Rural Development: Issues and Lessons

14:00 – 14:15. Towards New Knowledge Based Policies for Development in the Arab Economies

Pr. Ahmed Driouchi, Dean of the Institute of Economic Analysis & Prospective Studies (IEAPS) Al Akhawayn University, Ifrane, Morocco

14:15 – 14:30. Rural Poverty in Egypt: Indicators, Causes, Approaches to Alleviation

Pr. Ibrahim Soliman, Zagazig University, Egypt

14:30 – 14:45. Impacts of policy programs on sustainability

Pr. Perttu Pyykkönen, Pellervo Economic Research Institute, Helsinki, Finland

14:45 – 15:00. Comparative paper on managing the safety risk in Morocco and Turkey

Pr. Magali Aubert, Institut National de la Recherche Agronomique, Montpellier, France

15:00 – 15:15. Agricultural relations between the EU and Morocco: Myths and realities

Pr. José-María García-Alvarez-Coque, Vicor Martinez Gomez & Hassan Ouabouch, Universidad Politécnica de Valencia, Spain

15:15 – 16:00. Discussion

16:00 – 17:00. Sustained WPs Discussion and Recommendations

Day 2

Attending the Agricultural Forum of “the International Exhibition of Agriculture in Morocco 2013”

Day 3

Visit of the stands of “the International Exhibition of Agriculture in Morocco 2013”, Meknes



5 & 6 July 2012. Workshop on Policy impacts and implication in selected MPCs: The case of Tunisia (D18 / WP8) organised by the INAT, Tunis

[Agenda](#)

Photos of the workshop: [Album](#)

Deliverable 18

Workshop on Policy impacts and implication in selected MPCs: The case of Tunisia

Agenda

Thursday 5 July 2012 :

- 8H00: Workshop opening
Welcome comments: M. L. Hamza, INAT Director
Brief introduction on the SUSTAINMED Project: B. Thabet, Team Leader
Specific objectives of the WP8 package: M. Petit, WP8 Coordinator
- 9H00: **Presentation of the tasks achieved within SUSTAINMED**
Moncef Ben Saïd, Moderator
WP1: Indicators of human development in Tunisia: C. Thabet
WP2: Agriculture and food policies in Tunisia, a balance: B. Thabet
WP3: Tunisian agricultural and food export Trends, Main components: M. A. Beji, B. Thabet
- 10H30: **Discussion**
- 11H00: *Break*
- 11H15: Invited contribution on "**New European Common Agricultural Policy: Towards a Response to Sustainability Needs**", Louis-Pascal Mahé
- 11H45: Discussion
- 13H00: Lunch

Friday 6 July 2012

- 8H30: **Presentation of the tasks achieved within SUSTAINMED** (continuation)
Michel Petit, Moderator
- WP4: Value Chain Analysis in Tunisia: A. Laajimi
- WP5: Risk and Food Security in Tunisia: A. Laajimi et B. Thabet
- WP6: Sustainable Agriculture and Forestry Development: B. Thabet, A. Laajimi, M. Ben Saïd
- 9H30: **Discussion**

- 10H00: *Break*
- 10H30: "Conservation Agriculture: Scope and Challenges": M. Ben Hammouda
- 11H00: "Conservation Agriculture: Economic, Whole-farm Evaluation & Adoption Determinants"
B. Thabet
- 11H30: **Discussion**
- 12H00: Synthesis and Conclusions: Moncef Ben Saïd
- 12H30: Closing
- 13H00: Lunch



21 & 22 May 2012. Second Annual Meeting of the Sustained Project

[Agenda](#)

[List of participants](#)

SUSTAINMED Second annual meeting

21 & 22 May 2012

Maison du Languedoc Roussillon

14, rond point schuman
1040 Brussels, Belgium

Tel: +32 2 2350900

maisonregion.bruxelles@cr-languedocroussillon.fr

AGENDA

Monday May 21

Morning (9.00-12.30)

Sustainmed participants and Project Strategic Board only

- Welcome by E. Montaigne and adoption of the agenda,
- Brief review of work done, problems faced, forthcoming Deliverables,
- Discussion WP by WP introduced by WP leaders, followed by contributions from involved partners. Agreement on main messages to be conveyed to Commission officials in subsequent sessions,
- Brief information by Southern partners on political and economic developments in their countries with implications for dissemination of Sustainmed results.

Afternoon (14.00-17.00)

Sustainmed participants, Project Strategic Board and Commission officials

Presentation of work done so far and plans for next year, discussion with Commission officials

- WP1: Introduction by A. Ait El Mekki (ENA), focus on two or three main themes,
- WP2: Introduction by G. Baourakis and K. Mattas (Maich), focus on two or three main themes,
- WP3: Introduction by JM. Garcia Alvarez Coque followed by selected Southern partners (B. Thabet, INAT, S. Cagatay, Akdeniz University, ...)
- WP4: Introduction by M. Garcia (KBS), followed by selected Southern partners (...), then E. Montaigne (IAMM), ...

Tuesday May 22

Morning (9.00-12.30)

Sustained participant, Project Strategic Board and Commission officials

Presentation of work done so far

- WP5 : Introduction by F. Capitanio (Unina), then J.M. Codron (INRA)
- WP6 : Introduction by P. Pyykkonen (PTT), followed by S. Mili (CSIC) and selected Southern partners
- WP7 : Brief introduction by M. Petit (based on second annual report)
- WP8 : Introduction by M. Petit followed by B. Thabet, who will present plans for July workshop in Tunis
- WP4 Task 5: Innovation and food supply, E. Montaigne (IAMM)

Afternoon (14.00-16.30)

Sustained participants and Project Strategic Board only

Wrap up: Taking stock of what has been achieved and lessons learnt; plans for next year (work to be completed, publications, dissemination events, ...)

Discussion to be structured according to perceived needs after discussions with Commission officials and exchanges among project partners.

Sustainmed FP7 Project Second Annual Meeting 21 & 22 May 2012

List of Participants

AIT EL MEKKI Akka, ENA, Morocco
AROVUORI Kyösti, PTT, Finland
BAOURAKIS George, MAICH, Greece
BEN SAID Moncef, PSC, Tunisia
CODRON Jean-Marie, INRA, France
COMPES LOPEZ Raül, UPV, Spain
DUPONCEL Marc, Europ. Commission
EL HADAD GAUTHIER Fatima, IAMM, France
FEARNE Andrew, KBS, G.B.
GADANAKIS George, MAICH, Greece
GARCIA ALVAREZ COQUE José-Maria, UPV, Spain
GARCIA AZCARATE Tomàs, PSC & Europ.
Commission

Excused absents:

CAGATAY Selim, AU, Turkey
CAPITANIO Fabian, UNINA, Italy

KNIIVILÄ Matleena, PTT, Finland
LUTZEYER Hans-Joerg., Europ. Commission
MATTAS Kostas, MAICH, Greece
MILI Samir, CSIC, Spain
MONTAIGNE Etienne, IAMM, France
PETIT Michel, IAMM, France
PYYKKÖNEN Perttu, PTT, Finland
SAUSMAN Chris, KBS, G.B.
SOLIMAN Ibrahim, ZU, Egypt
THABET Boubaker, INAT, Tunisia
TOZANLI Selma, IAMM, France



6 & 7 February 2012. Workshop of the Work Package 6 in PTT, Helsinki, Finland

[Agenda](#)

Photos of the meeting: [Album](#)



Pellervon
taloustutkimus

23.12.2011

Sustainmed workshop in Helsinki, Finland

6 and 7 February 2012

Program

Sunday 5th February

Arrival of the participants and accommodation.

The first day program (Monday 6th February)

Welcome at 9.00 am.

- 1) Presentation of progress of WP6 (Task 1 and Task 2) by PTT and CSIC (draft paper will be delivered before the workshop)
- 2) Connections of WP6 to other WPs by Coordinator
- 3) Lunch
- 4) MPC's contribution to the discussion on sustainable agriculture, what does sustainability mean in their own country? The purpose is to get comments and contributions and agreement on a common framework.
- 5) Elaboration of Task 3

End of the workshop at 5.00 pm.

Dinner hosted by Mr. Veli-Pekka Talvela (Director General, Ministry of Agricultural and Forestry in Finland) at 7.00 pm.

The second day program (Tuesday 7th February)

The presentation of agriculture and forestry and how the sustainability concerns are dealt with in Finland.

Departure at 8.00-8.30 am.

- 1) Field trip to dairy farm in Lammi (about 125 km north of Helsinki) at 10.00 am.
The purpose of the visit is to see what approaches towards sustainability are taken at farm level in Finland.
- 2) Lunch at Lammi biological Experiment station (University of Helsinki) at 12.00 noon.
- 3) Visit to a forest and a forest management facility in southern Finland at 1.00 pm.

Back in Helsinki at 5.00 pm.

Wednesday 8th February

Departure of the participants.



6 & 7 December 2011. Workshop of the Work Package 4 and the Work Package 5 in UNINA, Napoli, Italy

[Agenda and Participants list](#)

Photos of the meeting: [Album](#)

FP7 Sustained Project

Workshop on WP5 and WP4
6th and 7th December 2011, Napoli (Italy)

In memory of Antonio Cioffi

Agenda

6th December, 2011

Food security and risk Management - Specific meeting related to D11

10:00-10:15 Opening session - Welcome and objectives of the meeting (Fabian Capitanio - UNINA)

10:15-13:00 Partners' contributions (20mn each) and discussions:

- ✓ 10:15 AU (Turkey): Selim Cagatay / Taylan Kiymaz
Trends in Food Consumption Patterns in Turkey; Food price fluctuations regarding the crisis in the world; Effects of food price instability.
- ✓ 10:35 ZU (Egypt): Ibrahim Soliman
Empirical presentation on " Utilization of the household budget surveys in food security":
 - Impacts of Price Policies on Food Demand,
 - Estimation Poverty in Rural Versus Urban,
 - Consumer's Behaviour.
- ✓ 10:55 INAT (Tunisia): Abderraouf Laajimi / Boubakker Thabet
Tunisian agricultural and food policies: past record and new challenges.
- ✓ 11:45 UPV (Spain): Jose Maria Alvarez-Coque
Summary of the working paper on food security indicators
- ✓ 12:05 NIAE (National Institute Agricultural Economics) - (Italy): Crescenzo Dell'Aquila
Overview of the public policy in support of risk management tools

Discussion on how to use preliminary results to reach the WP5 objectives.

13:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-18:00 Discussion on Data needs, Methodology, Next steps / Report Deadlines

- ✓ 15:00 UNINA (Italy): Firas Yassin
Agricultural risk and risk management of different farming systems in Syria
- Fabio Santeramo
Price volatility in EU and MPCs olive oil markets

15:40 Discussion



16:30 Coffee break

17:00-18:00 Final discussion / conclusion for the day

<p style="text-align: center;">7th December, 2011 Value chain analysis - Specific meeting related to WP4</p>

9:00-11:00 VCA methodological issues

- ✓ 9:00-9:30 Prominent aspects of the VCA methodology (A. Fearne)
- ✓ 9:30-11:00 General discussion and clarifications on the methodology

11:00-11:15 Coffee break

11:15-13:00 VCA work undertaken so far: progress, gaps and preliminary results

- ✓ 11:00-11.40 Country perspective (comments from partners on the VCA implementation process in their countries -10 mn each max)
- ✓ 11:40-12.00 Preliminary results (A. Fearne)
- ✓ 12:00-13:00 General discussion on the VCA process, problems encountered and possible solutions

13:00-15:00 Lunch

15:00-16:45 General discussion on WP4 next steps, deliverables and deadlines

16:45-17:00 Coffee break

17:00-18:00 Final discussion and conclusions

Participants

Institution	Country	Participant name
Akdeniz University (AU)	Turkey	Selim Cagatay Taylan Kiymaz
Consejo Superior de Investigaciones científicas (CSIC)	Espagne	Samir Mili
Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen de Montpellier (IAMM)	France	Fatima El Hadad-Gauthier Etienne Montaigne Selma Tozanli
Institut National Agronomique (INAT)	Tunisie	Abderraouf Laajimi Boubakker Thabet
Institut National de Recherche Agronomique (INRA)	France	Jean-Marie Codron
Kent Business School (KBS)	United Kingdom	Andrew Fearne
National Institute of Agricultural Economics (NIAE)	Italy	Crescenzo Dell'Aquila Fabio Santeramo Firas Yassin
Università degli Studi di Napoli (UNINA)	Italy	Fabian Capitanio
Universidad Politécnica de Valencia (UPV)	Spain	José-Maria Garcia-Alvarez Coque
Zagazig University (ZU)	Egypt	Ibrahim Soliman



11 & 12 April 2011. First Annual Meeting of the project, CSIC, Brussels, Belgium.

[Agenda](#)

[Participants list](#)

Photos of the meeting: [Album](#)

Annual Meeting of the FP7 Sustained Project

Spanish National Research Council (CSIC)

Rue du Trône 62, 7th floor

(1050) Brussels, Belgium

AGENDA

Monday, April 11th, 2011:

Meeting with the European Commission

- 9:15** Welcoming coffee
- 9:15 - 11:00** **Internal Coordination meeting (restricted to the project partners)**
- 11:00** **Brief introduction** reminding the structure and the objectives of the project (*E. Montaigne, Project Coordinator - CIHEAM-Iamm*)
- 11:10** **Report on the status of work / preliminary results:**
- WP1: Agro-food systems and human development in the MPCs
- Situation of human development in MPCs (*A. Aït El Mekki, ENA*)
 - Method for a composite index of human development (*JM Garcia Alvarez-Coque, UPV*)
 - Specific point of view of Southern Mediterranean colleagues
- WP2: Agro-food policies analysis in the Mediterranean region
- Agro-food policy analysis (*Prof.K.Mattas, CIHEAM-Maich*)
 - Specific point of view of Southern Mediterranean colleagues
- WP3: Assessment of international trade policies
- Modelling trade liberalization: the case of Morocco (data and methods) (*J.M. Garcia Alvarez-Coque / H. Ouabouch, UPV*)
 - Analysis of trade pattern (*G. Baourakis, CIHEAM-Maich*)
 - Modelling Tunisian case (*B. Thabet, INAT*)
- Remarks on other ongoing Wps**
- Discussion/Debate**
- 13:00** Lunch
- 14:00** **Concluding discussion** including points carried out in the morning
- 16:15** End of the meeting with the EC / Coffee break
- 16:30** **Meeting restricted to the project partners:** Management and Financial issues: preparation of the 1st year's periodic reports (*F. El Hadad-Gauthier / V. Avignon, CIHEAM-IAMM*)
- 17:30** Closing of the meeting
- 19:00** **Dinner**
Restaurant "*Poivre et Sel*", rue du Parnasse 2, Brussels (Place du Luxembourg area)

Tuesday, April 12th, 2011

Internal meeting

- 9:30** **Work Progress by WPs: presentations by WPs leaders and discussions**
- WP1: Discussion on the draft report, steps for Task 1.3 and coordination with other WPs
WP2: Discussion on the draft report, WP2 database
WP3: Presentation of the modelling on-going work
WP4: Specific meeting:
 - Workshop draft report Egypt / Tunisia
 - Value chains selection in relation with other Wps objectives
 - Methodology adjustments
- 10:45** Coffee break
- 11:00** WP5: Data needs and expectations
WP6: Specific meeting: expectations, data need particularly how to use the WP1 preliminary results?
WP 7: WP objectives, roles of the teams
WP 8: Preliminary ideas on what to do?
- 13:00** Lunch
- 14:00** Strategic Committee: Discussion on how to organise it (membership selection)
Discussion on how to organize interactions among and within the WPs teams
- 15:15** Coffee break
- 15:45** **Discussion on next steps and due dates**
- 17:45** End of the meeting

Sustained 1st Annual Meeting

List of Participants

N°	Last Name	First Name	Organisation	Position	Country	E-mail
1	AIT EL MEKKI	Akka	ENA	Professor Agricultural economics	Morocco	amekki@enameknes.ac.ma
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17	LANGEMEYER	Matthias	EC	AGRI B-3	Belgium	
18	LUTZEYER	Hans-Jörg	EC	RTD E.4	Belgium	
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22	NEKRASIUS	Dangiris	EC	AGRI L-5	Belgium	
23	OUABOUCH	Hassan	UPV	Researcher/PhD student	Spain	h.ouabouch@gmail.com
24	PETIT	Michel	IAMM	Scientific Advisor	France	petit@iamm.fr
25	SOLIMAN	Ibrahim	ZU	Professor of agricultural economics	Egypt	ibsoliman@hotmail.com
26	THABET	Boubaker	INAT	Professor of agricultural economics	Tunisia	boubaker_thabet@yahoo.com



2-5 March 2011. Marian Garcia, Kent Business School, organised a mission to Turkey (Akdeniz University, Antalya) to implement what the first step of the Global Value Chain Analysis methodology described as 'walking the chain'.

To get to Marian Garcia's photos of Turkey: [Album](#)



25 November 2010. Marian Garcia, Kent Business School, organised a stakeholder workshop at the University of Zagazig (Egypt) with representatives from different stages of the supply chains and key informants (i.e., academics, consultants, etc.). A total of 45 delegates attended the meeting.

To get to Marian Garcia's photos of the workshop: [Album](#)

