



معهد التخطيط
القومي

برنامج الماجستير

" سبل وإمكانيات التعاون بين
مصر
ودولتي السودان في المجال
الزراعي "

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إشراف

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The Institute of National Planning

**Ways and Possibilities of Cooperation
Between Egypt and both of Sudan
Countries in the agriculture Field.**

By

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Summary Of A thesis

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Summary

The importance of the study is due to the strategic importance of both countries of Sudan in respect to Egypt, according to the present conditions, specially which are related to their water security, and also the existence of available chances of water cooperation for achieving the highest possible capability of using the available water, consequently, the observance of water security of Egypt and Sudan countries. The agricultural sector of these countries faces some challenges, which prevents the achievement of agricultural development goals and strategies, in spite of the availability of the agriculture and economic resources. Accordingly, there is a need for cooperation of these parties in order to achieve the optimum exploitation of resources, and achieving maximum agricultural production from, in the purpose of realizing food security for both Egyptian and Sudanese population.

Research's problem is analyzing the presence of some challenges in Egypt that prevent the increase of agricultural production, and covering the food gap for some crops and agricultural production, which requires finding solutions to work on increasing self-sufficiency from these agricultural crops. In addition, both Sudanese countries still face a problem of inadequate exploitation of the available agricultural and economic resources, in addition to the necessity of the use of technology in the field of agricultural production.

Egypt encounters threats for its water safety due to the agreement of most of the Nile basin countries on decreasing its historical ratio of the Nile water, which requires quick solutions and scenarios for dealing with this dangerous problem. Since the Sudanese countries are partners of Egypt's portion in the Nile water, and they have abundance in rain amounts and other resources of water, there should be recognized ways

for Egyptian cooperation with them in order to ensure water security for Egypt, through the optimum utilization of water resources.

The study aims to identify ways and cooperation possibilities between Egypt and the Sudanese countries in agricultural production in order to increase self-sufficiency of Egypt in the most important strategic commodities, achieving food security, in addition to identifying ways of helping the Sudanese countries in carrying out the optimum exploitation for available agricultural and economic resources, through transferring scientific and practical experiences used in agricultural production. In addition to determining a way for promoting water cooperation between Egypt and the Sudanese countries, and suggesting some recommendations to promote the cooperation between them.

The study follows the analytical descriptive approach, through using data and information from official governmental bodies and studies and references related to the topic, in addition to electronic sites (the Internet).

The study consists of three chapters, as well as an abstract, recommendations and references.

The First chapter deals with the reality of the present agricultural sector in Egypt, this chapter contains 4 sections, where the first section considers (the location, area, climate, and population in Egypt), where it clarifies the importance of the strategic location of Egypt. The Arab republic of Egypt's area is 1002000 kilometer square, and the inhabited area is about 78990 kilometer square which is only 7.8% of the total area. The topography of the Arab republic of Egypt is divided into 4 basic sections including the Nile river basin and Delta, West desert, East desert, and the Sinai Peninsula. Also, it includes clarifying the climate

effect on agriculture. It identifies population census in Egypt, their ethnic belonging, and population intensity.

The second section discusses water resources and agriculture soils in Egypt. It demonstrates that the overall available conventional water resources are about 59 billion meter square, it also shows information about lands used in agriculture and their features such as the decline of personal share from cultivated land area due to increasing population growth rate and decreasing of Feddan productivity, for some crops it also deals with a brief summary related to the strategic view for the sustainable agricultural development, highlighting the most essential positive efforts of the agricultural development which was done in the past. In addition, it previews the strategic goals of sustainable agricultural development till 2030, it also deals with the limits of agriculture development in Egypt, in terms of limits of economic resources (water resources, human resources, land resources), and restricted transfer and use of agriculture technology.

The third section deals with agriculture production (vegetable – animal – fish) and mean calculation of two periods (2002 – 2006), (2007 – 2011) and holding comparisons between them.

The fourth section recognized the food mode in Egypt and reasons of food problems and the effect of food problems on national security, the food gap and its effects, the definition of self-sufficiency and food security as well as the self-sufficiency ratio for the most important commodities through the period between (2006 – 2010), it also deals with scenarios that meet food gap related to the essential commodities in Egypt which are (Wheat – oils – meet) and finally it briefly discusses the importance of human development for achieving quick and

sustainable agricultural development which aims at achieving human welfare and happiness.

The Second chapter treats the reality of the present agricultural sector in the Sudanese countries in six sections, where the first section previews the location, area, climate, population in Sudanese countries and their importance.

The second section deals with determining water resources and agricultural lands in Sudanese countries, also recognizing several water resources represented in rain, surface water and groundwater. The Sudanese agriculture is marked with huge possibilities for horizontal expansion (irrigated cultivation, rain cultivation, garden cultivation, forests, and natural land, medical and aromatic plants).

It briefly discusses programs of agricultural progress in Sudan, success factors, goals and purposes, vision, and limits of the Sudanese agricultural production, as well as ways to overcome the limits of Sudanese agricultural sector development.

The third section deals with understanding the agricultural production (vegetable – animal – fish) and mean calculation of two periods (2002 – 2006), (2007 – 2011) and holding comparisons between them.

The fourth section discusses the agricultural situation in Sudanese countries. The agricultural states (the north state, Kadarf state, Nile river state, Kasla state, El-Gazera state, south Kordfan state, north darfour state, south darfour state, north Kordfan state, Blue Nile).

The fifth section discusses food security in Sudanese countries, which concentrates on exploring the wheat gap and Sudanese efforts for dealing with this gap.

The sixth section conducts a comparison of the agricultural sector analysis for the year 2010 for Egypt and Sudanese countries and clarifying the possibility of cooperation among them for achieving welfare for them.

The third chapter deals with the cooperation horizons among Egypt and the Sudanese countries in the agricultural sector. This chapter includes four sections. The first one is related to the economic integration between Egypt and Sudanese countries. It recognizes the economic integration concept and the difference between the economic integration and economic cooperation, also the Sudanese– Egyptian relationship through economic integration between them before and through Arabic Countries organizations, and the most important agreements and conventions.

The second section deals with the features and obstacles of economic integration between Egypt and the Sudanese countries, highlighting the most essential features of the Sudanese–Egyptian economic integration (historical integration, natural integration, human integration, economic integration), exploring the political approach and economic integration between Egypt and the Sudanese countries. It also clarifies the importance of “Gangly” canal project as an engine for development in south Sudan, also the benefit of it to Egypt over all levels through creating work opportunities for Egyptians, ensuring Egypt's role in supporting Sudan. The section also mentioned the project stages, social and economic effects and failure reasons, it also determined the cooperation limits between Egypt and Sudan in the agricultural field, in addition to succession of future economic integration between Egypt and Sudan and possible effects for separating South Sudan, the necessity to activate the agricultural agreements and water projects between Egypt

and Sudanese countries, and stimulating the agricultural commercial exchange between Egypt and Sudanese countries.

The third section deals with the future of the Sudanese–Egyptian integration fields, the most important fields is to attract agricultural investment (agricultural investment opportunities). The possibilities of the agricultural development in development passages which includes (Red sea passage, Nile river passage, Nasser lake, project of area (Arkeen) development, for reclaiming (1.6 million feddan) between Egypt and Sudan, Kold project in Dankla region, El–Khwy project for agricultural production in Dankla area, El–Khwy valley project for animal production for sheep and camels breeding in Dankla governorate, koka plane project which located in Halfa valley region, Darb El–Arbeen passage and the oasis, Nile river passage, Nasser lake passge).

The fourth section presents the present water situation of both Egypt and Sudanese countries with other countries of the Nile river basin, it gives a brief overview of El–Nahda dam and its legal situation from its construction and the legal situation of “Anteeby” agreement, also it explores the possibility for Egypt’s utility from El–Nahda dam and the resulted damages. Finally, it concludes with the leading role of Egypt in achieving the water cooperation among Nile River basin countries.

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَتَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْبِرِّ وَالتَّقْوَى

وَلَا تَعَاوَنُوا عَلَى الْإِثْمِ

وَالْعُدْوَانِ

صدق الله العظيم
سورة المائدة - الآية رقم (٢)

الاهداء

إلى كل من أضاء بعلمه عقل غيره
أو هدى بالجواب الصحيح حيرة سائليه
فأظهر بسماحته تواضع العلماء
وبرحابته سماحة العارفين.

شكر وتقدير

لا يفوتني وقد تمت الدراسة وبلغت غايتها، أن أسجل شكري وتقديري للأستاذة الدكتورة نجوان سعد الدين عبد الوهاب التي أشرفت على إعداد هذه الدراسة وتابعت إنجازها.

المقدمة

الفصل الأول
واقع القطاع الزراعي الراهن في
مصر

الفصل الثانی
واقع القطاع الزراعی الراهن فی
دولتی السودان
(الشمال والجنوب)

الفصل الثالث

افاق التعاون بين مصر ودولتي السودان
في المجال الزراعي

الملاحق

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