

**Summary Report and Recommendations**  
**Workshop "Together to Support the Rights of the Egyptian Farmer"**  
**Sunday, September 29, 2024**

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The Economic Committee in the National Council for Human Rights organized a workshop titled **"Together to Support the Rights of the Egyptian Farmer,"** as part of the committee's action plan to monitor the conditions of farmers and enhance their rights. The workshop addressed several issues and topics related to the enhancement of farmers' rights, achieving sustainable agricultural development, the role of farmers in building the Egyptian economy, and the main challenges facing this important social group. The session provided an open dialogue, during which all viewpoints and suggestions were presented regarding the challenges farmers face, as well as the recommendations to protect and enhance their rights.

The workshop saw wide participation from all concerned parties and stakeholders, including representatives of farmers from different governorates of Egypt, members of the legislative authority (Members of Parliament from various committees), political parties, and entities responsible for funding, such as the **Agricultural Bank of Egypt**, the **Ministry of Agriculture**, the **Ministry of Labor**, the **Consumer Protection Authority**, and a selection of specialized experts in this field.

### **Recommendations:**

The participants of the workshop reached the following proposals and recommendations:

1. **Commendation of the "Haya Karima" initiative**, which aims to achieve comprehensive and sustainable development for rural Egypt.
2. **Emphasis on enhancing the rights of the Egyptian farmer**, providing him with all forms of technical and financial support, and raising awareness about his role in participating in the economic development process, political life building, and developing his political and economic capacities.
3. **Review of the agricultural laws** to ensure they align with current developments, ensuring the protection of farmers' rights and enhancing their role in agricultural development.
4. **Establishment of a modern and accurate database** on the agricultural sector and its related activities (e.g., number of workers, cultivated land area, crops, production, consumption, exports, and marketing).
5. **Providing and supporting all essential agricultural supplies**, along with setting appropriate prices for seeds, fertilizers, feed, and other farmer needs, while tightening market controls to prevent monopolies and commercial fraud.
6. **Encouraging farmers to grow strategic crops** like wheat and rice by providing financial incentives, offering necessary guidance to increase production through contract farming, and establishing fair prices for crops before planting, ensuring they cover production costs and provide farmers with a reasonable profit margin.
7. **Activating the role of agricultural research centers** in educating farmers about climate change and promoting the use of artificial intelligence to mitigate the impact of climate change on agricultural production.

8. **Providing easy-to-repay loans** to small-scale farmers and simplifying the procedures for granting necessary funding to establish various agricultural and production projects, with low interest rates. This will help enhance farmers' economic rights and contribute to providing a decent life for them and their families, while achieving sustainable rural development.
9. **Strengthening social insurance systems** to include farmers, including health insurance and crop insurance in cases of natural disasters such as floods or droughts.
10. **Activating the role of the Agricultural Solidarity Fund** to compensate farmers in times of crises or natural disasters and climate change effects.
11. **Improving the efficiency of workers in the agricultural sector**, training them in modern technology methods, and increasing the number of agricultural schools and community schools to educate farmers.
12. **Leveraging civil society organizations** to support Egyptian farmers and promote agricultural development, particularly through the revival of agricultural guidance and awareness programs.
13. **Establishing an official union organization** to regulate the relationships of farmers among themselves or with government entities. This organization would serve as a platform for presenting farmers' problems, especially given the growing issue of temporary or irregular labor in the agricultural sector across its four pillars: plant, animal, poultry, and fish farming. Therefore, the immediate establishment of a Farmers and Agricultural Producers Union Law is needed to unify all unions under one legal umbrella that represents farmers.
14. **The continuation of the National Council for Human Rights** in organizing a series of consultative meetings with all concerned parties, in addition to conducting field visits to assess the conditions of farmers and identify the main challenges and problems they face, in light of economic conditions, food chain disruptions, price increases, and the burdens the agricultural sector faces due to climate change.