Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

CAIRO WATER WEEK

FAO at Cairo Water Week 2026

25 – 29 October



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FAO at Cairo Water Week 2026

During Cairo Water Week 2026, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) will include a dedicated Regional Water Scarcity Initiative Programme Track, organized alongside the program partners, a series of FAO-led technical sessions showcasing global and regional expertise, and two flagship competitions designed to promote innovation and highlight successful practices in water and agriculture.

The WSI Programme and its core partners FAO, ESCWA, IWMI, UNICEF, ICARDA and ICBA will organise a dedicated WSI Track comprising a series of technical sessions aligned with the overarching themes of Cairo Water Week 2026. Supported by the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (Sida) and the Kingdom of the Netherlands, the WSI Programme seeks to strengthen water governance, enhance climate resilience, improve water accounting and productivity, and bridge critical data and knowledge gaps in water and agriculture across the Near East and North Africa (NENA) region. The WSI Track will showcase regional experiences, innovative tools, policy dialogue, and practical solutions that support more sustainable and resilient water and agrifood systems.

In addition to the WSI Track, FAO will contribute a number of dedicated technical sessions highlighting FAO's global and regional work on water management and agricultural sustainability. These sessions will explore topics such as water productivity monitoring through WaPOR, the application of artificial intelligence and digital technologies for water resources management, and innovative approaches for strengthening the resilience and sustainability of agrifood systems under increasing water scarcity and climate pressures.

FAO will also be supporting two key competitions during Cairo Water Week 2026. The "Save Our Water Competition" will showcase water conservation awareness campaigns developed by university students from across Egypt, while the "Best Agricultural Practices Competition" will recognize innovative farmer-led solutions that improve water management, productivity, and sustainability. Together, these competitions aim to promote innovation, celebrate successful practices, and encourage knowledge exchange among students, farmers, researchers, and water professionals.

We invite all participants of Cairo Water Week 2026 to join these dynamic sessions and competitions, engage in knowledge exchange with leading experts and practitioners, discover innovative solutions to water scarcity and climate resilience challenges, and contribute to shaping a more water-secure and sustainable future for the Near East and North Africa region and beyond.

Agenda 2026

FAO Sessions from the Region and Beyond

Sunday, 25 October – Iceland Room

- 12:30 – 14:00 | Monitoring Water Use Efficiency and Water Stress in North Africa and the Middle East for Sustainable Agrifood Systems and Climate Change Adaptation
- 15:00 – 16:30 | Water-Secure Agriculture: From Priorities to Implementation

Tuesday, 27 October – Picasso 4 Room

- 09:30 – 11:00 | Transitioning from Runoff to Retention: Leveraging Remote Sensing, WaPOR, and Surface Water Modelling for Project Monitoring and Impact Assessment in Yemen

Tuesday, 27 October – Iceland Room

- 11:30 – 13:00 | Scaling Climate-Smart Water Management in Egypt: Integrating Irrigation Modernization, Climate-Smart Agriculture, and Nature-Based Solutions for Resilient Smallholder Farming
- 14:00 – 15:30 | From WaPOR Data to Operational Digital Solutions for Water Productivity

Thursday, 29 October – Monaco-C Room

- 09:30 – 11:00 | Maximizing Water Productivity in Agriculture: Evidence from Remote Sensing and Economic Analysis

Regional Water Scarcity Initiative Programme Track

Tuesday, 27 October – Vienna Room

- 09:30 - 11:00 | WSI Programme: Strengthening Water Governance and Resilience through Water Accounting, Productivity Assessment and Equitable Water Allocation (FAO)
- 11:30 - 13:00 | WSI Programme: Enhancing Groundwater Governance and Monitoring (ESCWA)
- 14:00 - 15:30 | WSI Programme: Accelerating Climate-Resilient Agriculture through Water Innovation and the WEFE Nexus (ICARDA)

Wednesday, 28 October – Vienna Room

- 09:30 - 11:00 | WSI Programme: WSI Programme: Unlocking Wastewater Reuse through AI-Driven Mapping of Treatment Capacity and Opportunities in Arab States (IWMI)
- 11:30 - 13:00 | WSI Programme: Advancing Biosaline Agriculture for Climate Resilience in Algeria and Across the NENA Region (ICBA)
- 14:00 - 15:30 | WSI Programme: From Water Scarcity to Sustainable WASH Services in the MENA Region (UNICEF)
- 15:30 - 17:00 | WSI Programme: Advancing Policy, Investment and Partnerships for a Water-Resilient Future

FAO-supported High-Level Events

Thursday, 29 October – Vienna Room (Closed session)

- League of Arab States – The 8th High-Level Joint Water and Agriculture Technical Committee Meeting

FAO-supported Competitions

Monday, 26 October – Louvre 5 Hall

- 14:00 – 15:30 | Best Agricultural Practices Competition

Thursday, 29 October – Iceland Hall

- 11:30 – 13:00 | Save Our Water Competition

FAO Sessions from the Region and Beyond:

Discover how FAO is supporting countries across the Near East and North Africa to address water scarcity through innovation, science and partnerships. Through sessions led by FAO Egypt, FAO Yemen, FAO UAE and FAO headquarters, participants will explore practical experiences ranging from watershed restoration and climate resilience in Yemen, to operational digital water management solutions in Egypt, to advances in agricultural water productivity in Morocco, Tunisia, Jordan, Palestine and Egypt. The sessions will also highlight the UAE's leadership in water-smart agriculture and emerging opportunities for regional and global collaboration on water-secure agrifood systems. Together, these technical events offer a unique window into FAO's work on the ground and the solutions helping countries build more resilient and water-secure futures.

Monitoring Water Use Efficiency and Water Stress in North Africa and the Middle East for Sustainable Agrifood Systems and Climate Change Adaptation

Convenor	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - Headquarters
Date	25th Oct
Time	12:30 – 14:00
Location	Triumph Luxury Hotel, New Cairo
Room	Iceland

Background

The North Africa and Middle East (NENA) region is the most water-scarce region in the world. Rapid population growth, increasing food demand, climate change, and competing water uses are placing unprecedented pressure on limited freshwater resources. Agriculture, which accounts for the largest share of water withdrawals in most countries of the region, is at the center of efforts to improve water management and strengthen climate resilience.

Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) indicators 6.4.1 (Change in Water Use Efficiency) and 6.4.2 (Level of Water Stress) provide a framework for monitoring progress towards sustainable water use and identifying priorities for action.

The importance of these indicators has recently been reinforced in the context of the UAE–Belém Work Programme on Indicators for Measuring Progress Achieved towards the Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA). Water use efficiency and water stress, are considered as key metrics for tracking progress on climate adaptation, highlighting the growing relevance of SDG 6.4 indicators not only for sustainable water management but also for assessing resilience and adaptation outcomes in the agriculture and water sectors.

Several countries in the region have made important advances in improving irrigation practices, increasing agricultural productivity, and strengthening water governance. This session will provide an opportunity to review the latest regional trends in water use efficiency and water stress, exchange experiences among countries, and discuss actions needed to accelerate progress towards sustainable agriculture and climate change adaptation.

Session Objectives

- Present the current status and trends of SDG indicators 6.4.1 and 6.4.2 in the North Africa and Middle East region.
- Highlight key challenges and opportunities related to water scarcity, agricultural water efficiency, and climate resilience.
- Discuss the role of SDG 6.4 indicators in supporting the monitoring of climate adaptation efforts.
- Facilitate the exchange of country experiences and good practices in improving water use efficiency and reducing water stress.
- Identify priority actions and partnerships to support sustainable agricultural development under increasing climate pressures.

Agenda

Description	Presenter/Moderator	Time
Welcome and Introduction to the session	Moderator **Ms Heba AlHariry**, Land and Water Officer, FAO Regional Office for Near East and North Africa	5 min
Keynote presentation: What do country data tell us? Key trends and insights from AQUASTAT country-reported data	**Patricia Mejias-Moreno**, AQUASTAT coordinator, FAO	15 min
Expert Panel Presentations	Using Water Use Efficiency and Water Stress Indicators to Strengthen Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security in the NENA Region, **Mr Khaled M. AbuZeid,** Senior Regional Water Resources Director, Centre for Environment & Development for the Arab Region & Europe (CEDARE) Using Water Use Efficiency and Water Stress Indicators to Improve Water Management in Egypt, **Ms Faten Zahran,** Strategic Management Sector, Ministry of Water Resources and Irrigation of Egypt. From Monitoring to Action: Using Water Use Efficiency and Water Stress Indicators to Improve Water Management, Sustainable Agriculture and Food Security in Dry Areas, **Ms Samar Attaher,** Senior Research Associate, ICARDA Field-Based Approaches to Irrigation Efficiency and Climate-Resilient Agriculture, Prof. **Dr. Amr Khairy**, Division of Water Resources and Desert Land, Desert Research Center (DRC), Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation	50min
Q&A		15 min
Closing remarks	Moderator, ***Ms Heba AlHariry***, *Land and Water Officer, FAO Regional Office for Near East and North Africa*	5 min

Water-Secure Agriculture: From Priorities to Implementation

Convenor	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - UAE
Date	25th Oct
Time	15:00 – 16:30
Location	Triumph Luxury Hotel, New Cairo
Room	Iceland

Background

Convened by FAO and the United Arab Emirates, the session is designed as a listening dialogue. Government representatives will be invited to describe their own agricultural water priorities, approaches already under way, barriers to implementation and the forms of support that would be most useful. The discussion may touch on irrigation, agricultural data, crop choices, protected cultivation or alternative water sources where these reflect the needs raised by participants. It will not begin with a predetermined set of technologies or country pathways.

FAO can provide a brief technical perspective, while technical and financing partners will respond to the issues identified by countries. The discussion will consider how water savings can be demonstrated, how national institutions can lead implementation, and what makes promising work ready to expand or attract investment. Time will also be reserved for perspectives from the wider audience.

The discussion is intended to support an open exchange of experience and priorities, with a focus on practical implementation. It will help identify common challenges, useful lessons and areas where further technical exchange among participating countries and partners could add value.

Session Objectives

- Hear participating countries describe their priorities, existing work and barriers to wider implementation.
- Identify the evidence, data, institutional capacity and financing needed to support implementation and scale.
- Invite technical and financing partners to respond to needs identified by countries.
- Identify areas where voluntary technical exchange and practical cooperation among participating countries and partners could add value.

Agenda

Description	Presenter/Moderator	Time
Welcome and Opening Remarks	**Dr. Abdulhakim Elwaer** Assistant Director-General/ Regional Representative, FAO Regional Office for Near East and North Africa	5 min.
Keynote Address	**H.E Hany Sewilam** Minister of Water Resources and Irrigation, Egypt (TBC)	5 min.
Setting the Scene: From Water Challenges to the Implementation Gap	**Dr. Sara Almaeeni** Advisor to the Minister of Climate Change and Environment, United Arab Emirates	15 min.
Country Perspectives	**H.E Ebubekir Gizligider Deputy** Minister of Agriculture and Forestry, Türkiye **H.E Ms. Meike van Ginneken** Water Envoy for the Netherlands	15 min.
Moderated Dialogue: From Challenges to Practical Solutions	**TBC**	25 min.
Open Discussion: Partner Perspectives- What Can Help Close the Gap?	Technical and financing partners; countries and audience	20 min.
Key Takeaways and Closing	**Ahmad Mukhtar** FAO Coordinator for GCC States and Yemen and FAO Representative in the United Arab Emirates	5 min

Transitioning from Runoff to Retention: Leveraging Remote Sensing, WaPOR, and Surface Water Modelling for Project Monitoring and Impact Assessment in Yemen

Convenor: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - Yemen

Date: 27th Oct

Time: 09:30 - 11:00

Location: Triumph Luxury Hotel, New Cairo

Room: Picasso 4

Background

In fragile, conflict-affected, and water-scarce regions like Yemen, conventional field-based hydrometeorological monitoring faces severe data scarcity, limited access, and degraded infrastructure. Catchments frequently experience destructive flash floods, rapid runoff losses to the sea, and accelerated groundwater depletion, while agricultural sectors face mounting water deficits. To address these critical vulnerabilities, development interventions must transition from reactive flood disposal toward integrated, retention-controlled watershed systems. However, measuring the real-world impact of such transformations has traditionally been constrained by the absence of robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) mechanisms.

To bridge this gap, FAO Yemen conducted a comprehensive, multi-stream hydrological and ecohydrological impact assessment in the Wadi Hajr Basin in Hadhramaut. By coupling advanced surface water modeling—integrating SRTM DEM topography, SoilGrids/DSMW datasets, spatial SCS Curve Numbers (CN under AMC II & III), and CHIRPS rainfall frequency analysis (Gumbel Distribution)—with Earth Observation through the FAO WaPOR portal (AETI, NPP, and biomass tracking), the assessment established a rigorous, data-driven framework to quantify baseline conditions against post-intervention results. The findings demonstrate that structural water harvesting and precision irrigation transformed the basin's regime, attenuating extreme peak discharges exceeding , driving a 31% reduction in unmanaged downstream runoff, curbing groundwater depletion, and increasing agricultural water productivity from 2020 to 2025. This session presents this replicable M&E methodology for evidence-based water accounting and climate-resilient catchment governance across the NENA region.

Session Objectives

- Present an integrated M&E methodology combining satellite Earth Observation (WaPOR) and hydrological modeling for data-scarce and fragile basins.
- Showcase empirical evidence of catchment transition from flash-runoff loss to internal retention and aquifer buffering in Wadi Hajr.
- Demonstrate spatial assessment methods for tracking water productivity (WP), actual evapotranspiration (AETI), and biomass production (TBP).
- Quantify the impact of on-farm irrigation modernization (pressurized systems and floppy sprinklers) on water savings and crop yield gains.
- Discuss regional scalability and policy integration within the FAO Regional Water Scarcity Initiative (WSI) framework

Agenda

Description	Presenter/Moderator	Time
Welcome Remarks & Session Setting: Contextualizing M&E under the FAO Water Scarcity Initiative (WSI)	**Ebrahim ALQadasi** Water Resources Management Specialist, FAO Yemen	5 min
Principles of Surface Water and Groundwater Modeling	**Wael AlDerwish** International Irrigation Specialist, FAO Syria	15 min
Keynote Presentation: Transitioning from Runoff to Retention – Wadi Hajr Multi-Stream Assessment & Modeling Workflow	**Ebrahim ALQadasi** Water Resources Management Specialist, FAO Yemen	15 min
Technical Showcase: WaPOR-Based Spatial Tracking of Biomass, Evapotranspiration, and Water Productivity	**Ebrahim ALQadasi** Water Resources Management Specialist, FAO Yemen and Remote Sensing / WaPOR Technical Expert	15 min
Panel Discussion: Scaling EO-Driven M&E and Water Accounting Tools Across Fragile NENA Basins	Moderator: **Saad AlHousali** International Programme Specialist, FAO Egypt Panelists: **Abdulwahid Arman** Climate Change Unit Chairman- MoWE, Yemen **Akram Almohamadi** Senior Sustainable Energy Expert, Egypt	20 min
Interactive Q&A & Open Floor Discussion	Open to all participants moderated by **Saad AlHousali** International Programme Specialist, FAO Egypt	15 min
Synthesis & Closing Remarks: Key Takeaways and Policy Implications	**Ebrahim ALQadasi** Water Resources Management Specialist, FAO Yemen	5 min

Scaling Climate-Smart Water Management in Egypt: Integrating Irrigation Modernization, Climate-Smart Agriculture, and Nature-Based Solutions for Resilient Smallholder Farming

Convenor	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - Egypt
Date	*27th Oct*
Time	11:30 – 13:00
Location	Triumph Luxury Hotel, New Cairo
Room	Iceland

Background

Water scarcity is one of Egypt's most pressing development challenges. Agriculture consumes approximately 80–85% of the country's freshwater resources; improving agricultural water productivity is therefore critical to food security, climate resilience and sustainable rural development. Experience shows, however, that modern irrigation infrastructure alone cannot maximize or sustain water-productivity gains. It must be combined with climate-smart agronomic practices, healthy soils, efficient nutrient management, nature-based solutions, farmer capacity development and enabling institutions.

FAO and national partners are generating practical evidence through two complementary initiatives. The project "Modernization of Irrigation Techniques to Improve the Livelihoods of Smallholder Farmers in Upper Egypt," implemented in Assiut, Sohag and Qena, combines modern and solar-powered irrigation, Land Use Consolidation, Farmer Field Schools, climate-smart water management and value-chain development. Reported achievements include approximately 1,319 feddans consolidated, 104 Farmer Field Schools established, nine demonstration sites, 90 field trials and 680 professionals trained.

The project "Promoting Climate-Smart Agriculture and Agricultural Biodiversity for Enhancing the Adaptive Capacity of Vulnerable Rural Communities," implemented in Kafr El-Sheikh, Beheira and Aswan, demonstrates complementary climate-smart agriculture (CSA) and nature-based solutions (NbS). Results include a 25–30% improvement in water-use efficiency, 20–30% reduction in synthetic fertilizer use, a 32.9% average reduction in greenhouse-gas emissions, more than 5,090 tonnes of CO_2-equivalent emissions avoided, 32% reduction in soil salinity, 19.5% increase in soil organic matter, 1,980 hectares under climate-smart agriculture, 1,712 hectares under nature-based solutions, over 7,000 farmers trained through 250 Farmer Field Schools, yield increases of 20–40%, and more than 50% increase in farmers' net income among adopters.

The session will connect evidence from irrigation modernization, CSA and NbS and examine how proven approaches can be integrated and scaled through policy, investment, research, public–private collaboration and farmer-centred institutions.

Session Objectives

- Present evidence from FAO-supported irrigation modernization, CSA and NbS in Egypt.
- Show how irrigation technology, soil and nutrient management, biodiversity and climate-smart agronomy reinforce one another.
- Examine results for water productivity, greenhouse-gas mitigation, soil restoration, yields, incomes and resilience.
- Share lessons from Farmer Field Schools, demonstrations and research partnerships as platforms for adoption and innovation.

» Identify policy, institutional, financing and public–private partnership requirements for scaling integrated approaches.

Agenda

Description	Presenter/Moderator	Time
Opening Remarks and Session Objectives: Egypt's agricultural water challenge and the rationale for integrated climate-smart water management	**Dr. Hussein Raffat Zakaria** *(Moderator)* and **Dr. Mohamed Yacoub** *(Assistant FAO Representative, FAO)*	5 min
FAO Presentation 1 — Irrigation Modernization and Smallholder Livelihoods in Upper Egypt: Evidence from the Netherlands-funded project on irrigation technologies, solar-powered systems, Land Use Consolidation, and Farmer Field Schools	**Eng. Saad AlHousali,** International Programme Specialist, FAO	20 min
FAO Presentation 2 — Climate-Smart Agriculture, Biodiversity and Nature-Based Solutions: Evidence from the Canada-funded project on water-use efficiency, GHG mitigation, soil restoration, and farmer resilience	**Dr. Ali Mohamed** Programme Specialist (Soil Management), FAO	20 min
High-Level Panel: From Successful Pilots to National Programmes: Scaling integrated climate-smart water management through policy reforms, investment priorities, public–private partnerships, research and innovation, and farmer adoption incentives	Moderator: **Dr. Hussein Raffat Zakaria** Panelists: **Dr. Mohamed Yacoub** *(Assistant FAO Representative, FAO)* **Dr. Ashraf El Sadek** **Dr. Ibrahim Mahmoud**	25 min
Interactive Discussion with Participants: Questions, reflections, and recommendations from the audience	**Dr. Hussein Raffat Zakaria** *(Moderator)*	15 min
Key Messages and Closing Remarks: Summary of recommendations and next steps for advancing climate-smart water management in Egypt	**Dr. Mohamed Yacoub** *(Assistant FAO Representative, FAO)* and **Dr. Hussein Raffat Zakaria** *(Moderator)*	5 min

From WaPOR Data to Operational Digital Solutions for Water Productivity

Convenor	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) - Headquarters
Date	27th Oct
Time	14:00 – 15:30
Location	Triumph Luxury Hotel, New Cairo
Room	Iceland

Background

WaPOR is increasingly being used beyond evapotranspiration monitoring, supporting applications related to irrigation performance, water productivity, water accounting and broader water-management assessments. Recent applications also show a growing integration of WaPOR with other datasets, models and digital systems.

However, evidence from the literature and practical applications indicates that many uses remain analytical, retrospective or pilot-oriented. A key challenge is therefore to move from data and analysis towards operational digital solutions that support real water and agricultural decisions.

This session will explore how WaPOR can be embedded within digital tools, services and existing stakeholder workflows to support irrigation modernisation and improved water productivity in Egypt. It will build on recent lessons from WaPOR applications and guidelines for developing sustainable WaPOR-based services, covering the pathway from understanding user and decision needs to functional design, tool development and operationalisation.

The session will combine short presentations with a practical co-design exercise. Participants will work in groups around different decision contexts, such as water planning, irrigation management, agricultural extension, farming and private-sector supply chains, to conceptualise potential WaPOR-based digital solutions and identify pathways for their development and testing.

Session Objectives

- Share lessons on how WaPOR is currently being used and the remaining gap towards operational decision support.
- Introduce guidelines for designing sustainable and inclusive WaPOR-based solutions.
- Showcase ongoing public- and private-sector experiences moving towards operational applications.
- Co-design potential digital solutions responding to concrete user and decision needs.
- Identify the actors, responsibilities and opportunities for collaboration needed to develop and test promising solutions.

Agenda

Description	Presenter/Moderator	Time
Introduction – Setting the challenge and future steps for WaPOR development	**Jippe Hoogeveen** (FAO)	10 min
Block 1 – Moving towards operational applications		35 min
Guidelines for sustainable and inclusive WaPOR-based solutions	**Angel de Miguel** (WUR)	10 min
Public-sector experience: integrating WaPOR into daily water-management and planning workflows into the Ministry of Water Management and Irrigation	**MWRI** **Heba Salman** (MWRI)	10 min
WaPOR Validation in Egypt: Linking Remote Sensing Products with Ground-Based Measurements	**Hesham Aboelsoud**	10 min
Private-sector experience: integrating WaPOR into operational digital services for support producers	**Ahmed Hashem** (Agroptics)	5 min
Block 2 – Co-designing operational WaPOR-based solutions		45 min
Introduction to the co-design exercise and group allocation	**Naglaa Elbendary** (FAO)	5 min
Group exercise: conceptualise a solution and its development pathway	**All participants**	25 min
Group pitches and discussion	**Groups / Moderator**	10 min
Wrap-up and closing remarks	**Jippe Hoogeveen** (FAO)	5 min

Maximizing water productivity in agriculture: Evidence from remote sensing and economic analysis

Convenor	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)- Headquarters
Date	29th October
Time	09:30 - 11:00
Location	Triumph Luxury Hotel, New Cairo
Room	Monaco-c

Background

Many countries are facing increased water scarcity, and irrigated agriculture already accounts for around 70 percent of global water withdrawals. In the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean the pressure is more acute, as several countries fall below the absolute scarcity threshold while agriculture remains a principal source of rural employment and food security. As developing new water supplies becomes increasingly costly, improving the performance of water use in agriculture is becoming central to meeting growing demand while sustaining agricultural production and rural livelihoods.

Efforts to improve agricultural water management often focus on increasing yields per unit of water supply, or crop water productivity, on the premise that this can contribute to food production and save water for other sectors and ecosystems. Indicators other than yield are also relevant for informed decision-making. In high-value crops, quality and unit product value may matter as much as yield, since similar yields can produce different values of production per hectare depending on quality and end market. Irrigation and farm-management practices may also affect production costs. Economic water productivity (EWP) therefore can provide a complementary measure by integrating water use with the value of agricultural production, offering an additional basis for policy, investment and farm-management decisions.

Assessing EWP has traditionally been difficult and expensive, as it requires water consumption, yields, quality, prices and costs that vary across farms and seasons. Remote sensing can offer a cost-effective alternative. The FAO water productivity portal (WaPOR) provides open-access data on actual evapotranspiration and biomass production at high spatial and temporal resolution. When complemented with farm level economic data and selective ground-truthing, WaPOR also provides the evidence base to extend analysis from “more crop per drop” to “more value per drop” across entire irrigated areas.

Under the FAO and EBRD Food Security Package, the approach is being applied to generate evidence, policy guidance and investment options for raising economic water productivity in water-scarce countries of the region. Case studies cover avocado in Morocco, wheat in Tunisia, citrus in the Northern Jordan Valley and date palm in the West Bank, alongside collaboration with an agribusiness in Egypt. This session presents the approach and its results, and discusses with public authorities, research institutions, academia, financiers, agribusiness and other stakeholders how such evidence can support decisions on water allocation, irrigation modernization, public and private investment and smallholder support.

Session Objectives

- Present the approach and emerging results of the FAO and EBRD case studies on economic water productivity in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, the West Bank and Tunisia.
- Exchange views with public authorities and other national stakeholders on how such evidence may inform water allocation, irrigation modernization and extension policies under increasing scarcity.
- Explore and discuss with EBRD, agribusiness and relevant stakeholders how remote sensing and related technologies could support investment decisions and water management along the supply chain.
- Consider what may be needed for smallholder producers to access these technologies and to benefit from improvements in water productivity.
- Reflect on opportunities to apply the approach to other crops, countries and institutional settings.

Agenda

Description	Presenter/Moderator	Time
Welcome and introduction to the session	**Nina Coates** (FAO) **Mohamed Mansour** (EBRD)	5 mins
FAO/EBRD project results and insights on maximizing water productivity	**Steve Goss** (FAO) **Almutaz Mohammed** (FAO) **Paula Uyttendaele** (FAO)	30 mins
Q&A	**Nina Coates (FAO)**	10 mins
Panel discussion with experts, EBRD bankers, and agri-business representatives	**Almutaz Mohammed,** FAO **(moderator)** **Paula Uyttendaele,** FAO **Mohamed Mansour,** EBRD Savola Food Group- **Amgad Khalil,** **Ahmed Metwally,** **Sameh Ibrahem, Tamer Hamdy, Shady ElBoraay**	45 mins
Wrap up/ closing remarks	**Nina Coates** (FAO)	