



GAP IN LEBANON

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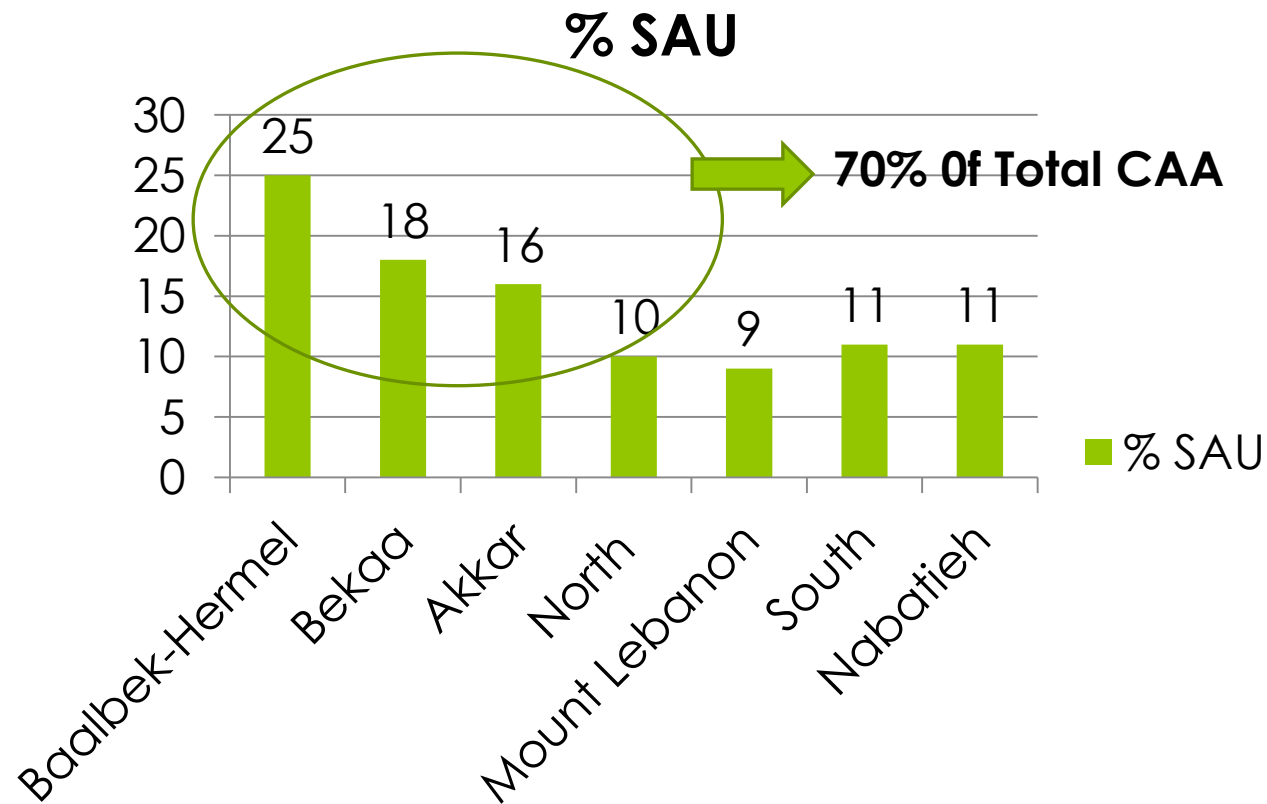


Overview of Lebanese Agriculture

- Total Cultivated Agricultural Area: 2.3 Million Du
- Total irrigated Area: 1.1 Million Du (50%)
- More than 70% of farmers have < 10 du area
- 4% have areas between 40 and 100 dun.



The highest Cultivated Agricultural Area (CAA) is in Baalbek-Hermel (25%)





Major Crops

Major seasonal crops

- Tomatoes
- Cucumber
- Potatoes
- Wheat
- Lettuce

Major Perennial Crops

- Citrus fruits → (8% of Perennial Crops)
- Apple → (9%)
- Olive tree → (43%)
- Grapes → (table grape and for wine) (8%)
- Banana → (2.5%)



- Most Agricultural Production is locally consumed.
- However there are some important exported products.
- Agricultural exports count for : **730 Million USD** (**19%** of the total export)

- Most important exported crops:

- ❖ Citrus fruits
- ❖ Apple
- ❖ Cucumber
- ❖ Tomatoes
- ❖ Potatoes
- ❖ Iceberg





GAP-Introduction

- Lebanon does not have a specific policy on the implementation of GAPs.
- However since 2010 the concept was addressed in several policy papers, some measures have been implemented and projects were developed locally.
- Especially with the introduction of the IPM and IWM in the MoA policy.



Strengthening Production and Marketing of Lebanese Agricultural Products 2010-2013 (MoA/FAO)

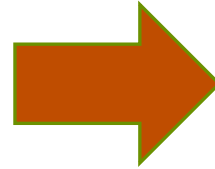
A- Improvement of GAPs targeted 3 main crops and followed 3 steps implementation plan:

Apple
Table Grapes
Citrus

- * TOT of MoA Staff
- * Trainings of farmers by expert
- * Outreach sessions by MoA staff with farmers & support from expert

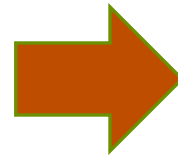


6 ToT sessions



212 trainees

151 Trainings



6 339
farmers



Subjects

GAP
quality management
systems (TOT)

fruit tree husbandry and
cultural practices related
to tree training

IPM(Farmers)

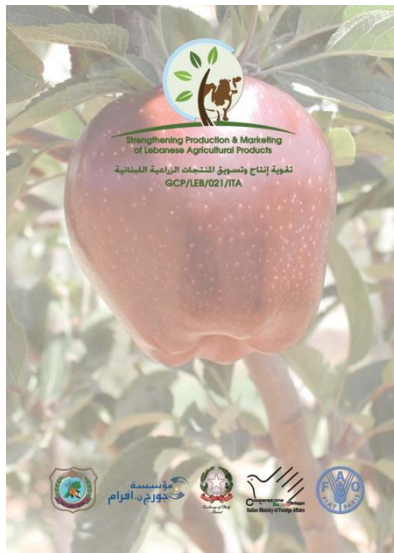
Pheromone traps use,
irrigation, fertilization

pruning and grafting;
fruit tree summer
pruning

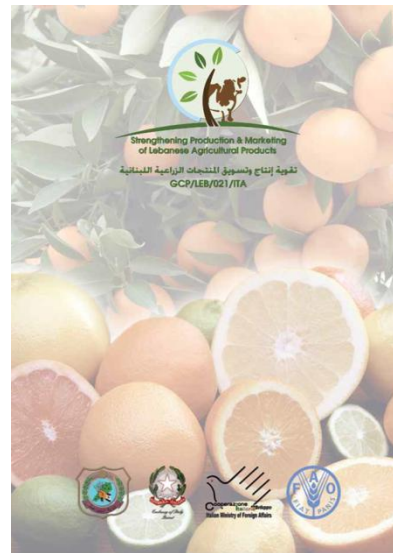
Good production practices
(GPPs)



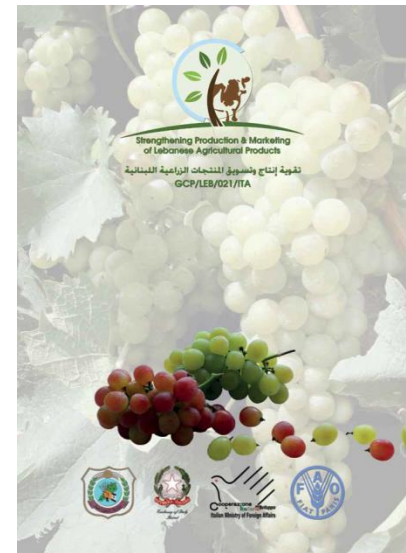
B-Field Guides



Apple



Citrus



Grapes



C- GAP Guidelines

- In order to have every concerned people able to adopt GAP :



Agriculture sector in Lebanon shall standardize agricultural techniques



Helping Lebanese fruits and vegetables enhancing local and foreign market access.



C- Gap Guidelines

“Guidelines for GAP for Fruits & Vegetables in Lebanon”

1- Soil and Soil Management, Soil Risk Assessment

2- Water and water Management



3- Crop and Fodder Production

- a. Field and crop selection
- b. Nutrient management
- c. Field and Crop Management





C- GAP guidelines (Con't)

4- Crop Protection

- a. Pest Management and spray techniques
- b. Mixing and Loading Pesticides
- c. Disposal of Pesticide Containers
- d. Pesticides Storage



5- HARVESTING & ON FARM PROCESSING & STORAGE

6- Energy and Waste Management



7- HUMAN WELFARE, HEALTH, HYGIENE & SAFETY



D- Field Visits

The project included field visits to Farmers, cooperatives and wholesale markets

- Some big farmers and cooperatives already have Global Gap in Lebanon.
- Some others are willing to get Global GAP however they are facing some difficulties :
 - Investment
 - short delays of land renting time
 - discrepancies in the yields from year to year



E- National Technical working group (NTWG) on GAP

- Drafting the ToR for a :
National Technical working group on GAP



The Committee still not created



- The purpose of the NTWG is:

To shape national policy & strategies



- 1- facilitate the adoption of international and/or national standards and regulations
- 2- guarantee systems for quality, food safety and environmental management by fruit and vegetable producers and other supply chain actors in Lebanon.



In pursuing the overall goal of **improving market access** (export and domestic) the WG will aim to integrate:

- GAP,
- QM
- Geographic Indication standards

with other factors influencing market access

- quarantine and pest risk surveillance,
- pesticide regulation and life cycle management
- plant variety and seed registration.



- The NTWG should have the support of local multi-stakeholder actors

Table 1. Illustrative examples of actors associated with the supply, support-connecting and demand dimensions associated with a GAP approach.

Supply Dimension	Support-Connecting Dimension	Demand Dimension
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labourers • Small-scale and large-scale producers • Producer cooperatives or associations • Exporters • Transporters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • International and government research, universities, agricultural extensionists • Local advisors and consultants International and national regulatory authorities (CODEX), • Certifiers • Credit organizations, • Certifiers • NGOs • IGOs (FAO, WHO, WTO), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consumers • Retailers, • Processors, • Governments, • Private consultants and advisors, • Public authorities, • Procurers • Importers

- *Source : Mission Final Report on Fruit and Vegetable Good Agricultural Practices in Lebanon, Strengthening Production & Marketing of Lebanese Agricultural Products (Project GCP/LEB/021/ITA)*



- The group once established will work in close cooperation and under the directives of :

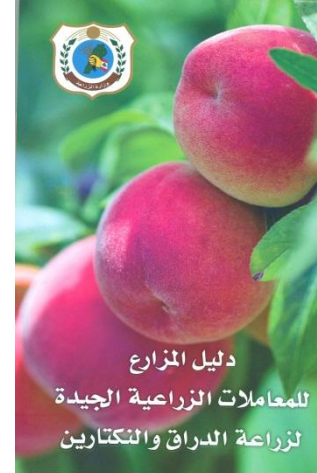
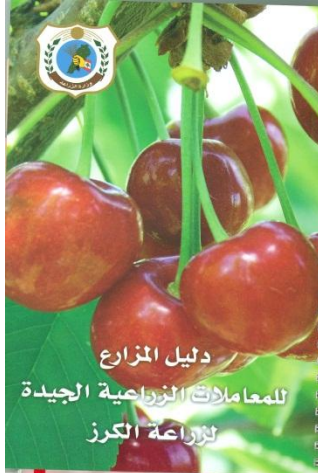
The Minister of Agriculture and support the GAP implementation and continuous improvement based on specific area needs.



Internal Program of Plant Protection Dep.

After the project, MoA issued guides for GAP on :

- Peaches and Nectarines
- Cherries



- Extension work on GAP are continuous



MoA Strategy 2015-2019

Increase productivity and competitiveness of Lebanese Ag. Products

Proposed actions:

- improve value chains and increase the value-added for products
- strengthen sanitary and phytosanitary measures
- increasing agricultural exports
- improve legal status of farmers
- Encourage youth and women to engage in agriculture-related investments.



MoA Strategy 2015-2019

Promoting Good Agricultural Practices through the support of organic farming and obtaining quality certificates:

- Identification of quality certificate requirements and conditions (Expert for 3 months)
- Training of inspectors and extension agents (50 person for 5 days)
- Training of farmers (6 sessions per year in each Regional Service)
- Incentives for organic and farmers lined in the quality programme (100 FARMERS)



Conclusions

The implementation of GAP concepts and principles in Lebanon had a good start; the success depends on the further work to be done:

Institutions

- Further efforts in the creation of the NTWG
- Increase vulgarization of GAP concepts and principles through trainings and distribution of guides.

Breeders

- breeding materials must be certified
- Availability of varieties complying with production requirements



Nursery

For certified productions, transplants or rootstocks must be certified

Educators/Extension Agents/Controllers

Continuous and scheduled trainings

Law

GAPs must be enforced complying with sometimes different local, regional and national guidelines .

Retailer

Price oriented not always willing to afford extra costs for better productions

Certification bodies

Uniform the rules among different certification bodies

Consumers

Final product must meet consumer expectations



Vision and Strategy of MoA

At 2 levels

- Enhancing the general GAP in the Lebanese agri-food sector, and the strategy is to go towards national GAP approach implementation for the benefit of the domestic consumers (with priorities, i.e. to tackle the most critical points).
- Another goal is to enhance the produce export to specific countries (including Arab countries), and the strategy is to go towards adopting and implementing GAPs according to a certification process.



Thank you for your attention