FONDS FRANÇAIS POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT MONDIAL

SupMed

CIHEAM MONTPELLIER

SupMed
Experience-sharing event on
Technical, organizational and policy levers and obstacles in promoting agroecology in the Mediterranean area


Hatem Belhouchette
(CIHEAM-IAMM)


Salem Darwich
(Focal Point Lebanon)


Abdelhakim Tahani
(CIHEAM-IAMM)


Anne Cobacho
(CIHEAM-IAMM)

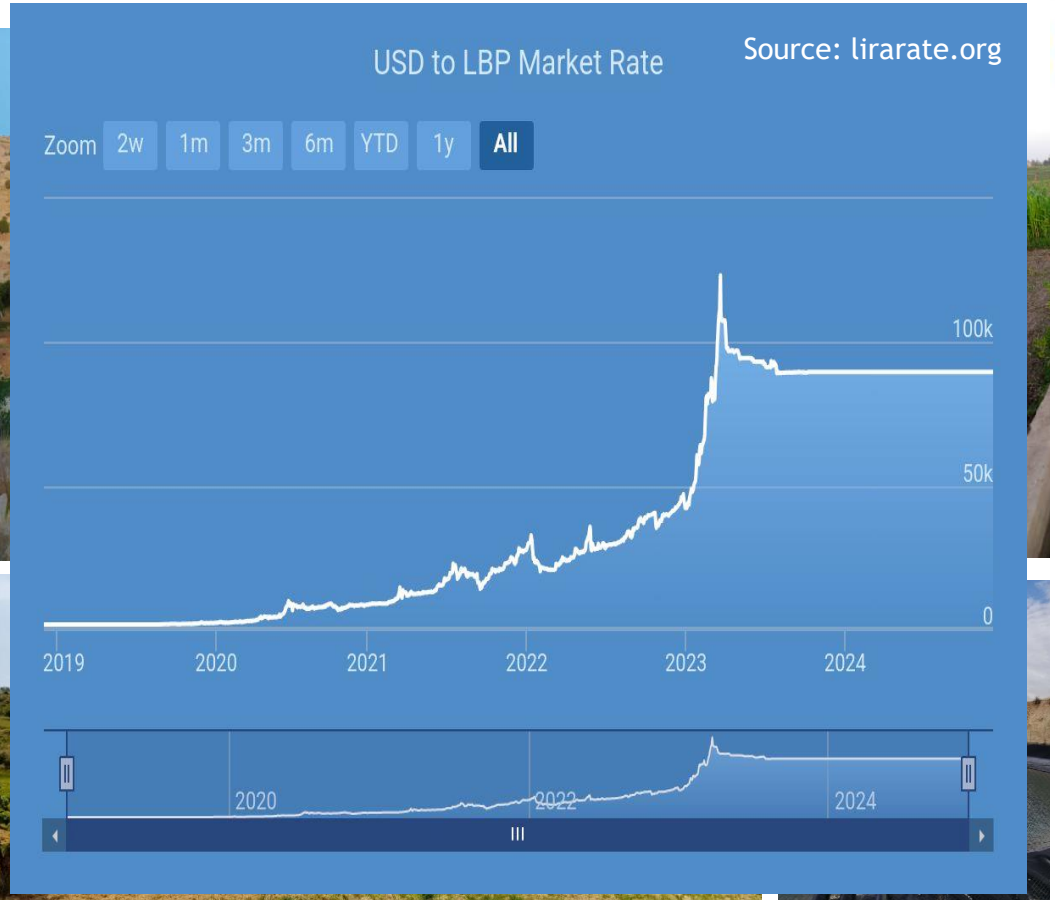

Ahmad El Fakih
(Ingenieur Lebanon)

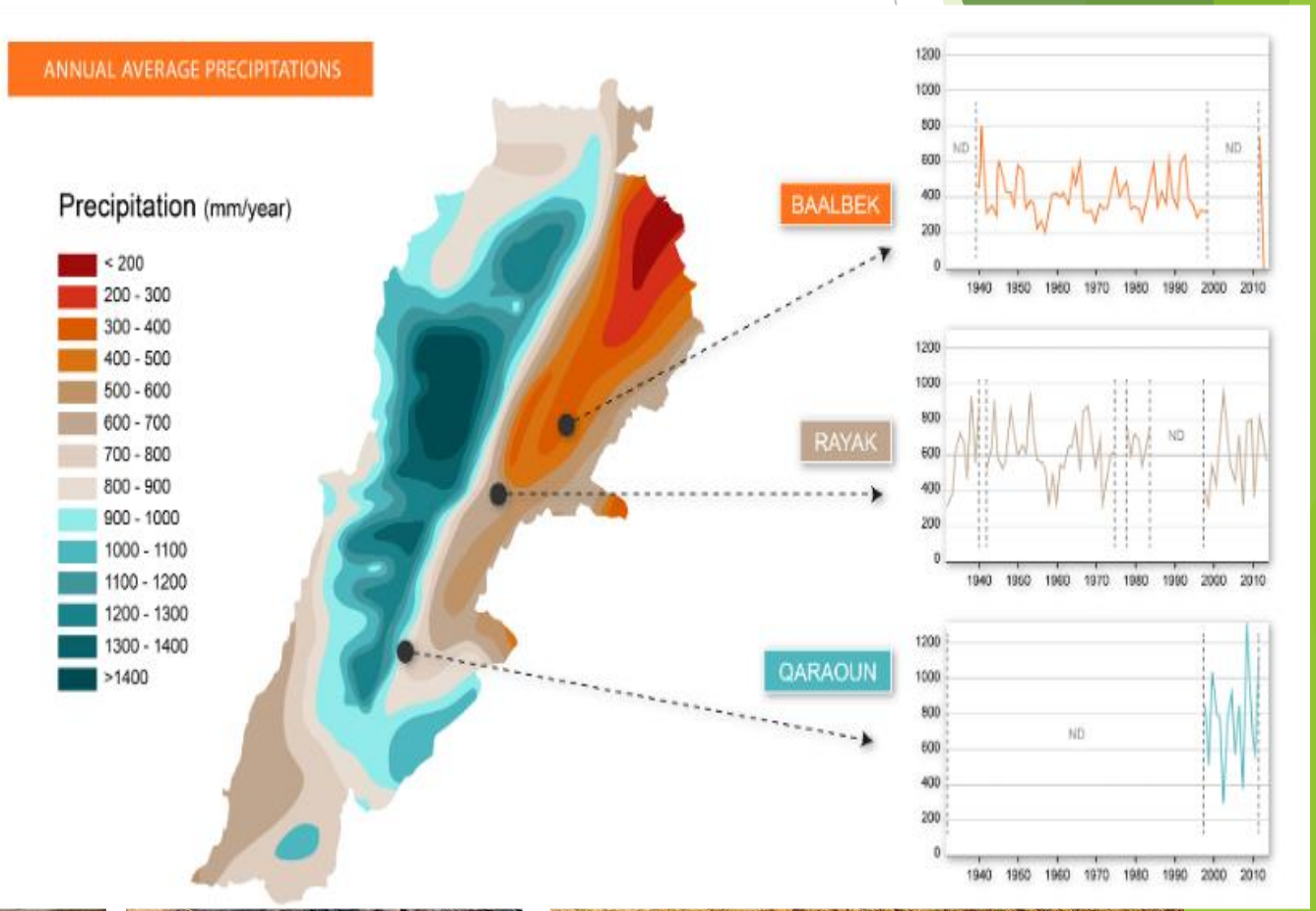

Roza Chenoune
(CIHEAM-IAMM)


Othman Elshikh
(Focal point Egypt)


Emad Ahmed
(Ingenieur Egypt)

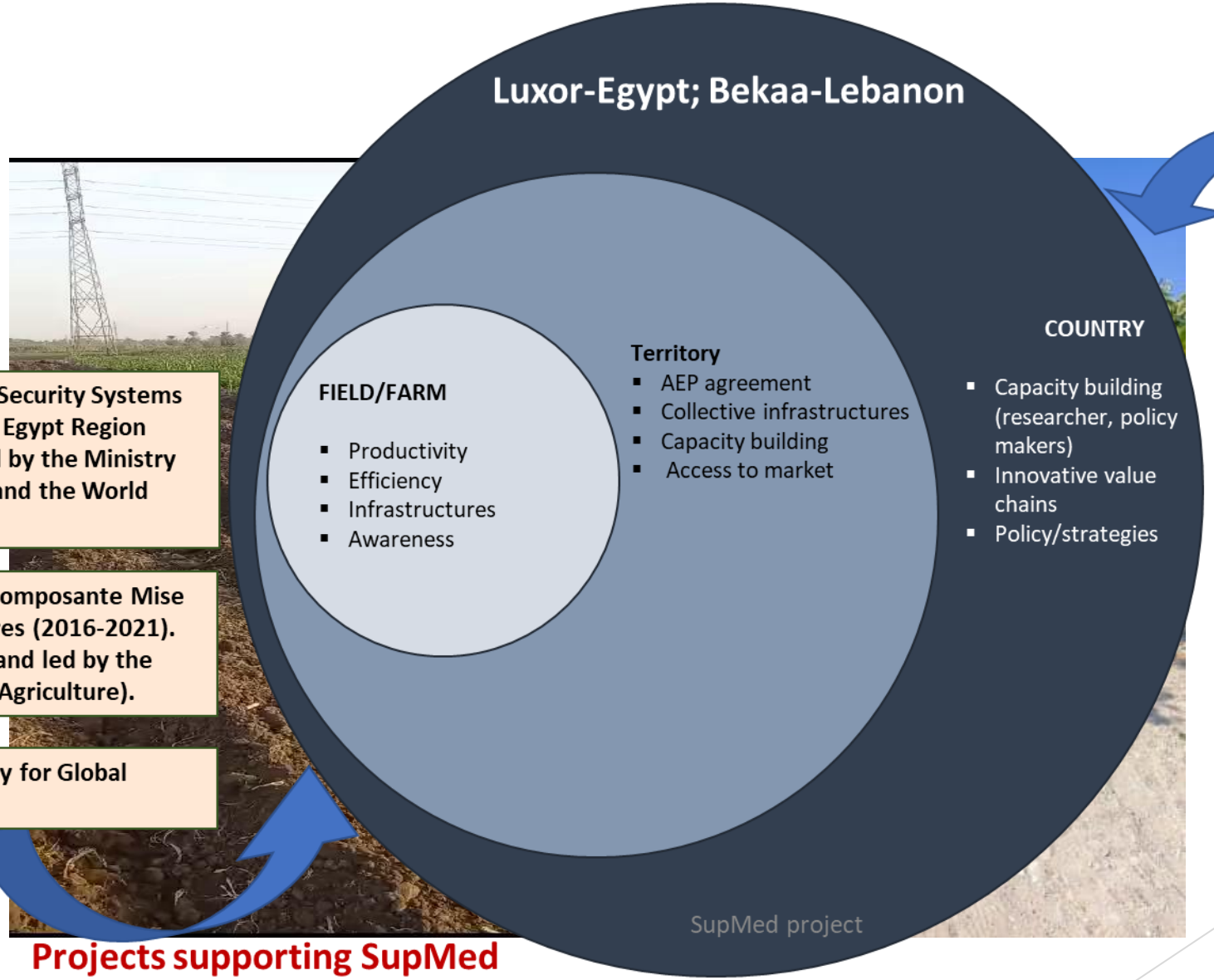
Agroecology…farm livelihood and natural resources…climate change and uncertain market





Source: LARI (2021)

Do it based on existing practices and initiatives



Projects supporting SupMed

Building Resilient Food Security Systems to Benefit the Southern Egypt Region (2013-2021). Project led by the Ministry of Agriculture (EACDP) and the World Food Programme.

Projet HASAD - Liban - Composante Mise en place de lacs collinaires (2016-2021). Project funded by IFAD and led by the Green Plan (Ministry of Agriculture).

FFEM: The French Facility for Global Environment

Projects that SupMed will capitalize on their results

ENPARD Project – Egypt (2012-2018). Programme of the DG Neighborhood of the European Union.

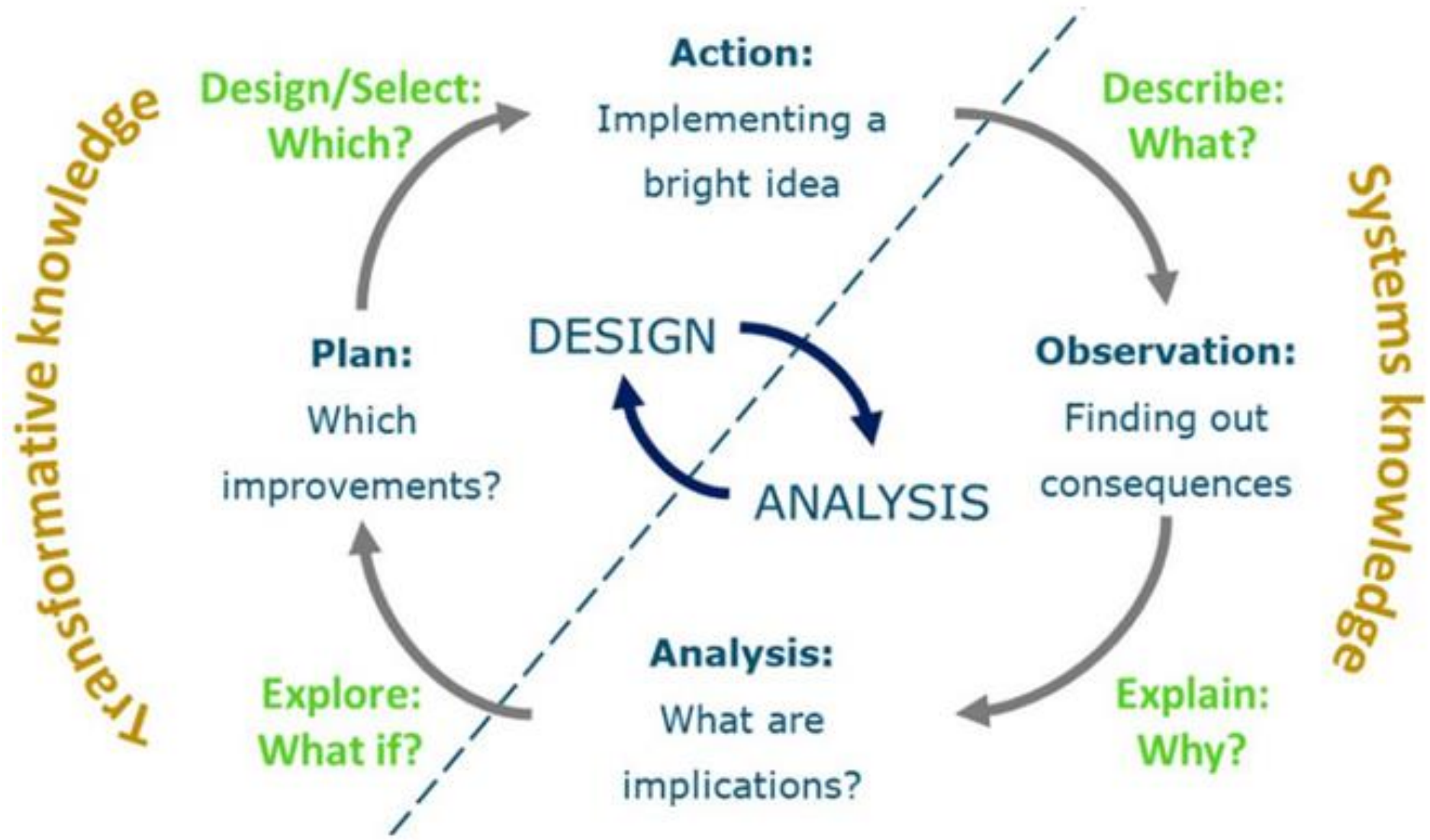
"Sustainable Agriculture Investments and Livelihoods Project" (2014-2022). Project founded by IFAD programme

HASAD Project – Lebanon - Support component for the establishment of private agricultural centers (2016-2019). Project funded by IFAD is led by CIHEAM-IAMM and Green Plan (Ministry of Agriculture).

Programme ENPARD – Lebanon (2012-2018). Programme of the DG Neighborhood of the European Union.

"Supporting private sector development In Lebanon" (2016-2019). European Union project, executed by Expertise France.

Do it collectively for a better acceptance of stakeholders and policymakers



Co-design combination of agroecological practices ….no universal innovation for all the diversities.

Test per model…select and implement…evaluate and share

Water use

Map

Pesticide use

OK

Spreadsheet

Nitrogen leaching

OK

Diagram

OK

Scenario 1

Choose scale

Choose variables

Choose variables

Choose area

Choose Diagram type

Farm income

Choose format

Bar diagram

Price of land

Scenario 2

Line diagram

Pie diagram

Spider diagram

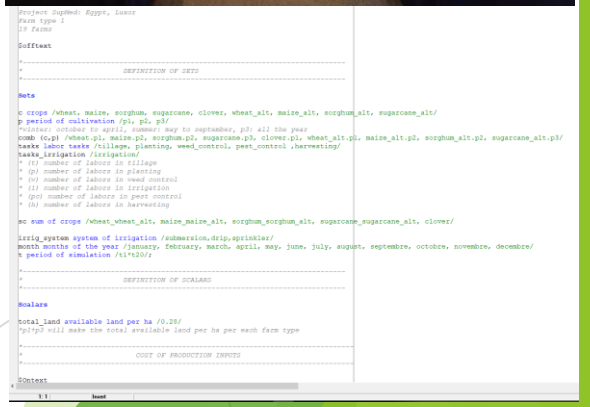
Change in tenant owner

Farm labour

Output example

Off-farm activities

Output example



Enhence the capacity of extensionists and associated scientist

Wheat

Wheat is a staple crop in Upper Egypt, widely cultivated under irrigated conditions. The growing season typically starts in November with harvesting in April or May. Wheat is a key crop for food security and has significant economic importance in the region.

Adaptation measures: Water management, Crop adaptation

Caractéristiques pédoclimatique et performance agronomique	
Soil Requirements	**Soil Type**: Wheat grows best in well-drained loamy soils with good fertility and moisture retention. **Soil pH**: Optimal soil pH for wheat ranges from 6.0 to 7.5, but it can also tolerate slightly alkaline soils.
Sowing and Planting	**Seed Rate**: 50–60 kg per feddan. **Sowing Method**: Drilling is recommended for uniform seed distribution and better germination. Broadcasting can also be done, but it requires higher seed rates. **Sowing Depth**: 3–5 cm deep. **Row Spacing**: 15–20 cm between rows, with plant spacing of around 7 cm within rows for optimal plant population.
Irrigation Practices	**Water Requirements**: Wheat requires approximately 2000–2500 cubic meters of water per feddan per season. **Irrigation Schedule**: **First irrigation**: 20–25 days after planting (Crown Root Initiation stage). **Second irrigation**: At tillering stage (40–45 days after sowing). **Third irrigation**: At booting stage (just before heading). **Fourth irrigation**: During grain filling, around 80–90 days after sowing.
Nutrient Management	**Nitrogen (N)**: 75–90 kg of nitrogen per feddan. Split applications are recommended: **First dose**: At planting or after emergence (about 30 kg/ feddan). **Second dose**: At tillering stage (30 kg/ feddan). **Third dose**: At booting stage (15–30 kg/ feddan, depending on soil fertility). **Phosphorus (P2O5)**: 20–25 kg of phosphorus per feddan applied before or during planting. Phosphorus is important for early root development. **Potassium (K2O)**: 20–30 kg of potassium per feddan applied before planting or at tillering, especially if soil potassium is deficient.
Pest and Disease Management	**Common Pests**: **Aphids**: Controlled with insecticides and by encouraging natural predators like ladybugs. **Wheat Stem Borer**: Use of biological control agents and pest-resistant varieties. **Common Diseases**: **Rust (Stem, Leaf, and Yellow)**: These fungal diseases are common in wheat. Control strategies include using resistant varieties and applying fungicides, especially at the onset of symptoms. **Fusarium Head Blight**: Prevented by rotating crops and applying fungicides as needed.
Harvesting	**Timing**: Wheat is harvested when the plants turn golden and the grain reaches around 15% moisture. Delayed harvesting can lead to losses from shattering or grain over-drying. **Harvesting Method**: Manual harvesting using sickles is common but labor-intensive. Mechanical harvesters, where available, improve efficiency and reduce post-harvest losses.

Engage farmer to be a part of the solution

تعهد تعاون للتنمية المستدامه
بين الاتحاد التعاوني الاقليمي في البقاع
وصغارالمزارعين بمحافظة بعلبك الهرمل

مقدمه:

تماشيا مع سياسة الدولة اللبنانية والاتجاه العام لوزارة الزراعة ضمن الاستراتيجية العامة للتعامل مع التغيرات المناخية وتحسين الوضع الاقتصادي والاجتماعي لصغار المزارعين، فقد تقرر بلورة هذا التعهد والذي يعد ثمره التعاون بين مشروع SUPMED[1] المنفذ من قبل المعهد الزراعي المتوسطي بمونبليه و الاتحاد التعاوني الاقليمي في البقاع[2] ومؤسسة وزاره الزراعة متمثلة في المشروع الاخضر.

يهدف هذا التعهد الى الاستخدام الرشيد للموارد الطبيعية المتاحة مع تعظيم الدخل لصغار المزارعين وتحقيق التنمية المستدامة.

وبناء على ما تقدم تم ابرام هذا التعهد بين كلاً من:

الاتحاد التعاوني الاقليمي في البقاع (طرف اول).

والمزارع .....جلال علي..... البلدة .....المجدل..... (طرف ثاني) اسم التعاونية.....مقترح للموارد البيولوجية

و هذا التعهد يعتبر دعوه طوعيه للالتزام بالممارسات الزراعية التي تحث على الاستخدام المستدام للموارد الطبيعية مثل:

- العمل بجد لترشيد مياه الري.
- التعاون مع المزارعين الجيران لضمان توزيع عادل لمياه الري.
- الترشيد في استخدام الأسمدة والمبيدات الكيمائية.

[1] SUPMED الاستراتيجيات الجماعية من اجل انتاج زراعي متجدد ومستدام في المناطق الريفية بدول المتوسط وهذا المشروع ممول من الصندوق الفرنسي للبيئة العالمي. (2021 – 2025)

[2] الاتحاد التعاوني الاقليمي في البقاع تأسس عام 2012، يهدف إلى تعزيز الوضع الاقتصادي في المجتمعات الريفية في محافظة بعلبك الهرمل وبناء آليات مستدامة للتغلب على الآثار السلبية للتغيرات المناخية

Reduce risk by supporting farmers …but do it for demonstration not as a hole












Promote long term investment to facilitate the transition

Support access to market for a better added value

https://www.afd.fr/fr

ARADINA

Outscale …when demonstration is done…

Pour plus d'agro-écologie au Liban…

2025-2029 (7M€)

Consortium ARADINA:
Institut Agronomique Méditerranéen de Montpellier (CIHEAM-IAMM), Fair Trade Lebanon (FTL), Action Contre la Faim (ACF)