



ESCWA

United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia

The Agricultural Sector of Lebanon

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Productive Sectors Section
Sustainable Development and Productivity Division

National Consultation on Microinsurance as a
Tool for Extending Social Protection

Beirut, Lebanon, 1 October 2013



Agriculture at a glance

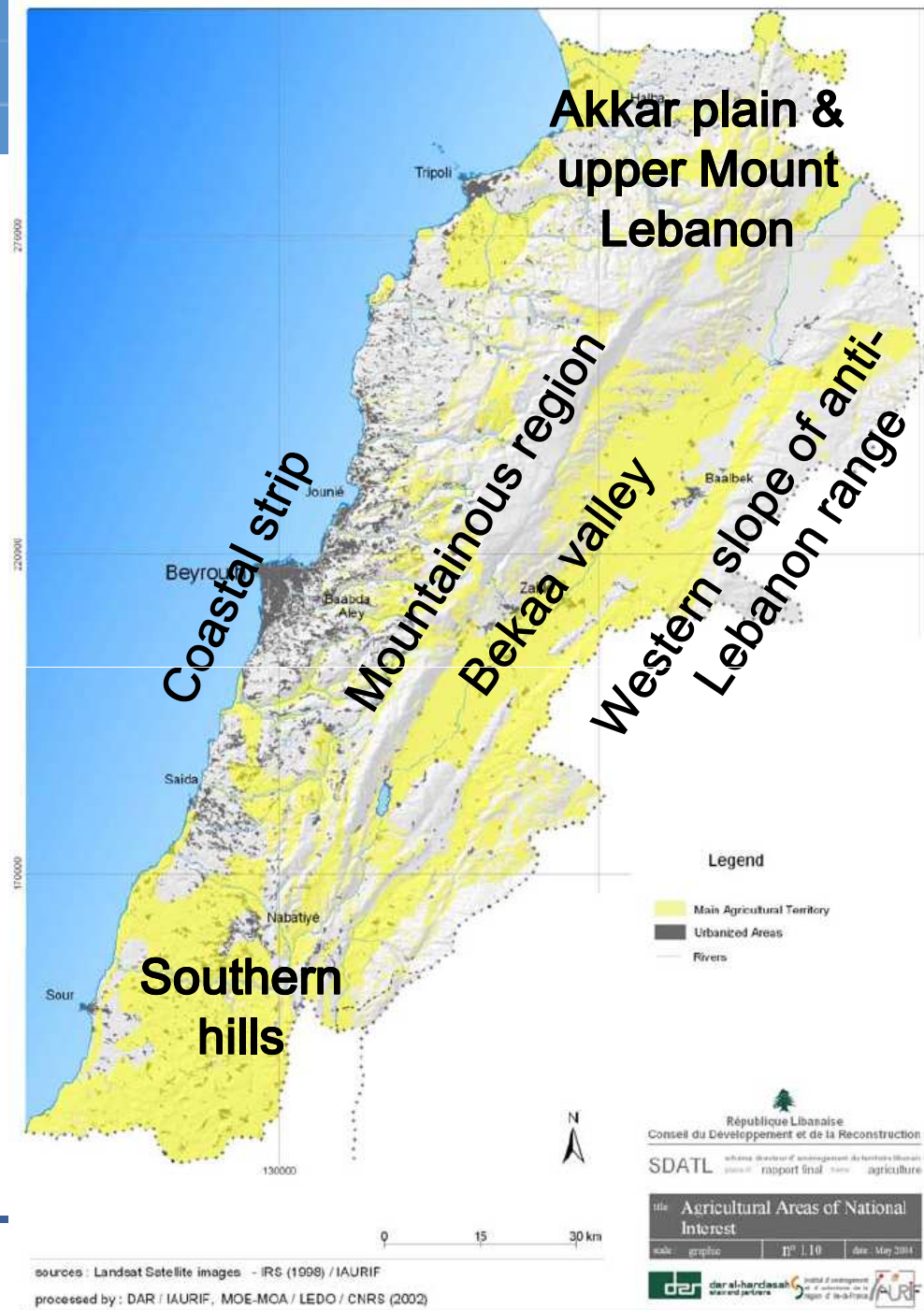


		Lebanon	ESCWA	Arab region
Agricultural area	% total land	39	19	24
Irrigated area	% agricultural area	29	6	3
Agricultural labor	% total labor	3	22	29
Population/agric labor	Pop/Ag labor	115	12	9
Agricultural population	% total population	2	24	30
Rural population	% total population	11	45	45
Fertilizer	Tons/ha	40	27	9
Machinery	1000/Ha	21	3	2
Agriculture production	% Growth (base 1999-2001)	(0.3)		
Food production	% Growth (base 1999-2001)	(0.3)		
Agriculture GDP	% GDP	7	6	8
Agriculture GDP	Per Agric Population (\$)	14,867	1,101	861
Wheat	Self-sufficiency ratios (%)	23	59	49

Source: FAOSTAT (2010)

Main agricultural areas

- **Coastal strip:** citrus, banana & horticulture & greenhouse production
- **Akkar plain with upper Mount Lebanon:** cereals, potatoes, grapes & vegetables
- **Bekaa valley:** potatoes, grains, fruits & vegetables
- **Mountainous region:** orchards & vegetables
- **Western slope of Anti-Lebanon range:** grapes, olives & cherries
- **Southern hills:** olives, tobacco, almonds & grains



Source: CDR (2005)

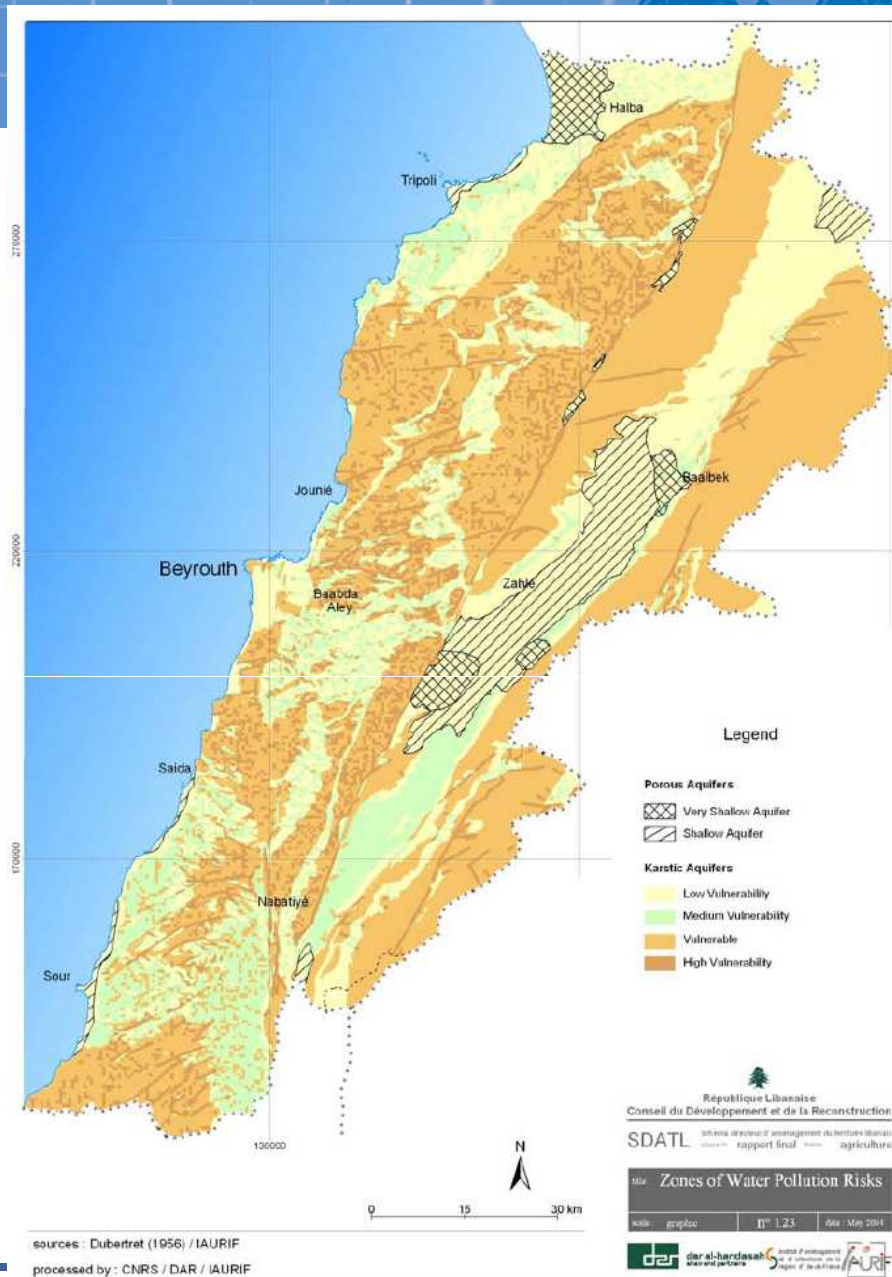


Water vulnerability

Year	Irrigated area (1000 ha)	Total water (Mm ³ /year)
2005	160	1,140
2010	190	1,280
2015	195	1,450
2020	195	1,450
2025	212	1,272
2030	235	1,410

Source: CDR (2005)

Increasing water scarcity and agriculture intensification should lead to more demand for irrigation

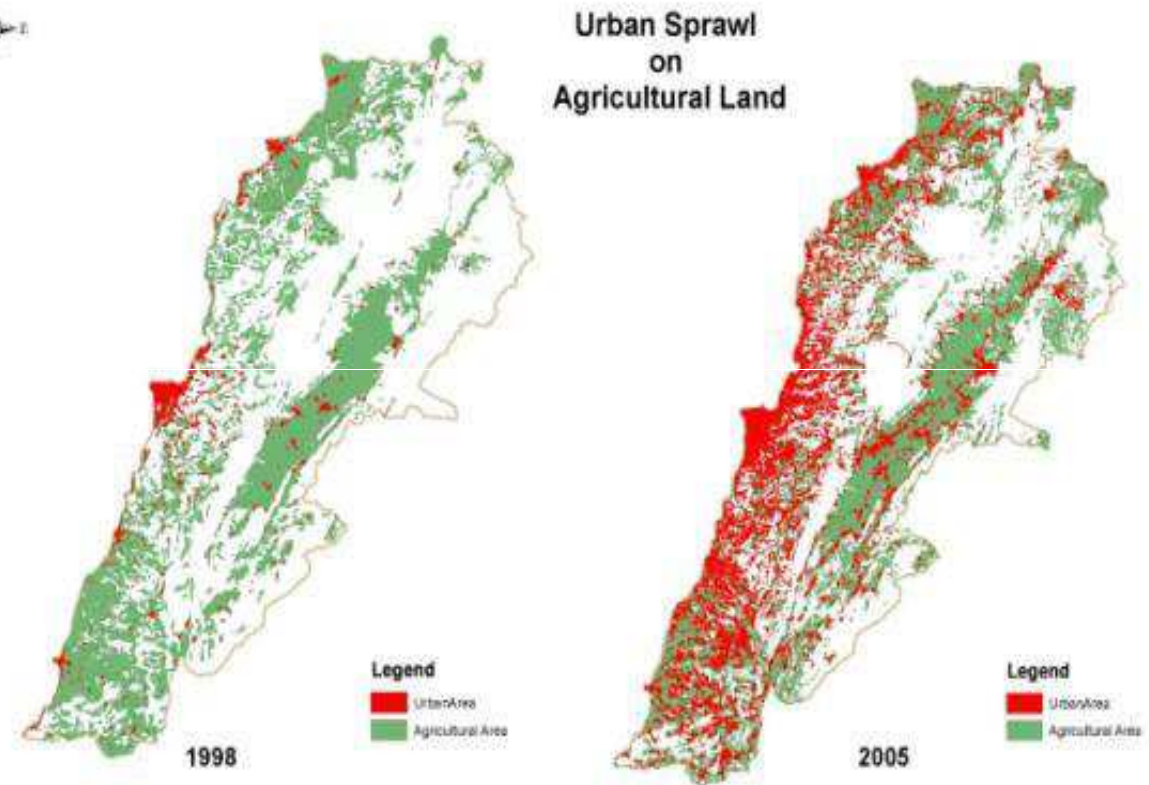


Source: CDR (2005)

Urbanization risk



- High pressure on cultivated land
- More intensification: more chemical use, increased water for irrigation, etc.
- Increasing water demand to meet water demand in the domestic and industrial sector. MoE estimate that by 2015 a little bit more than 30% of water will be used for other activities



Source: UNDP/MoE (2010)

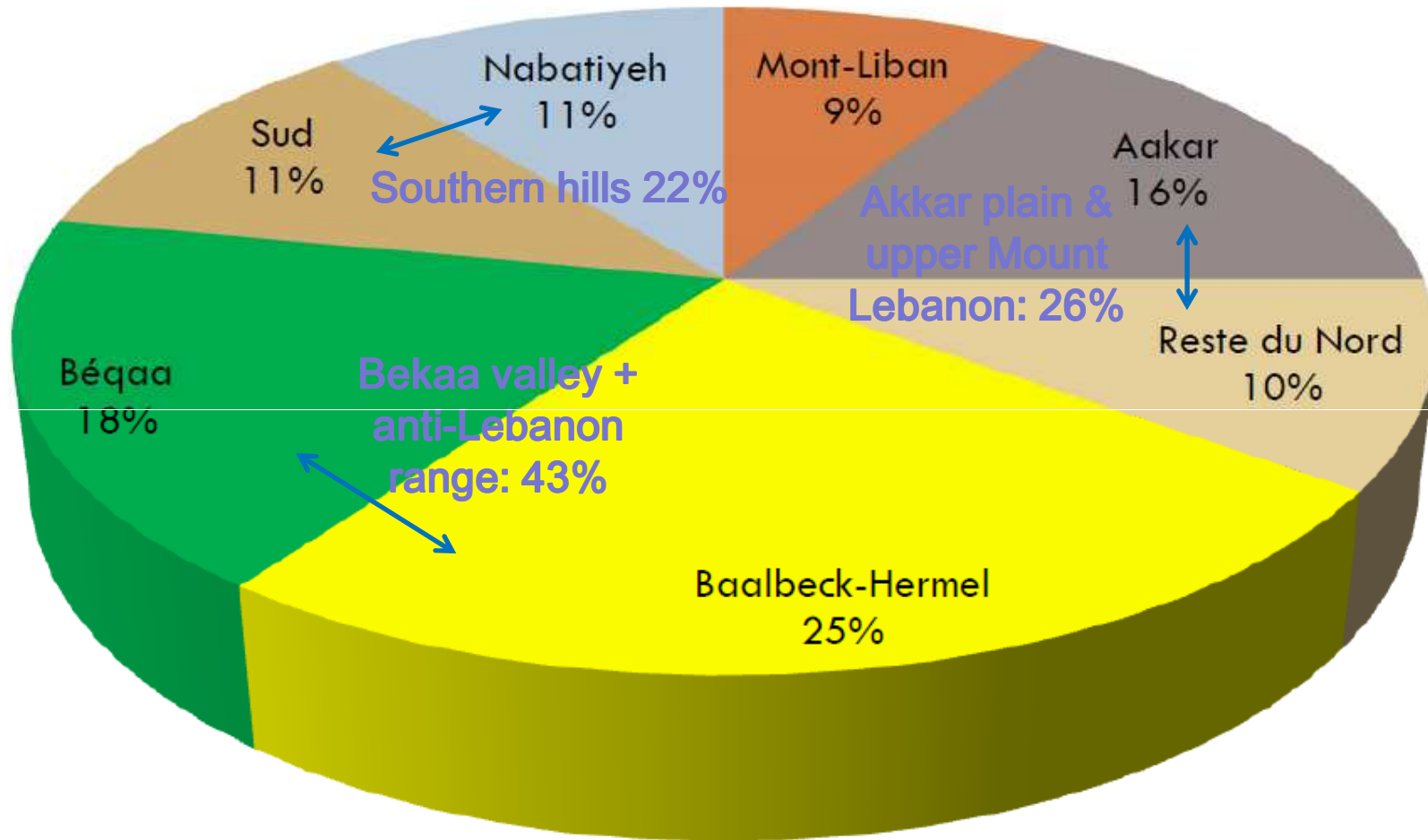
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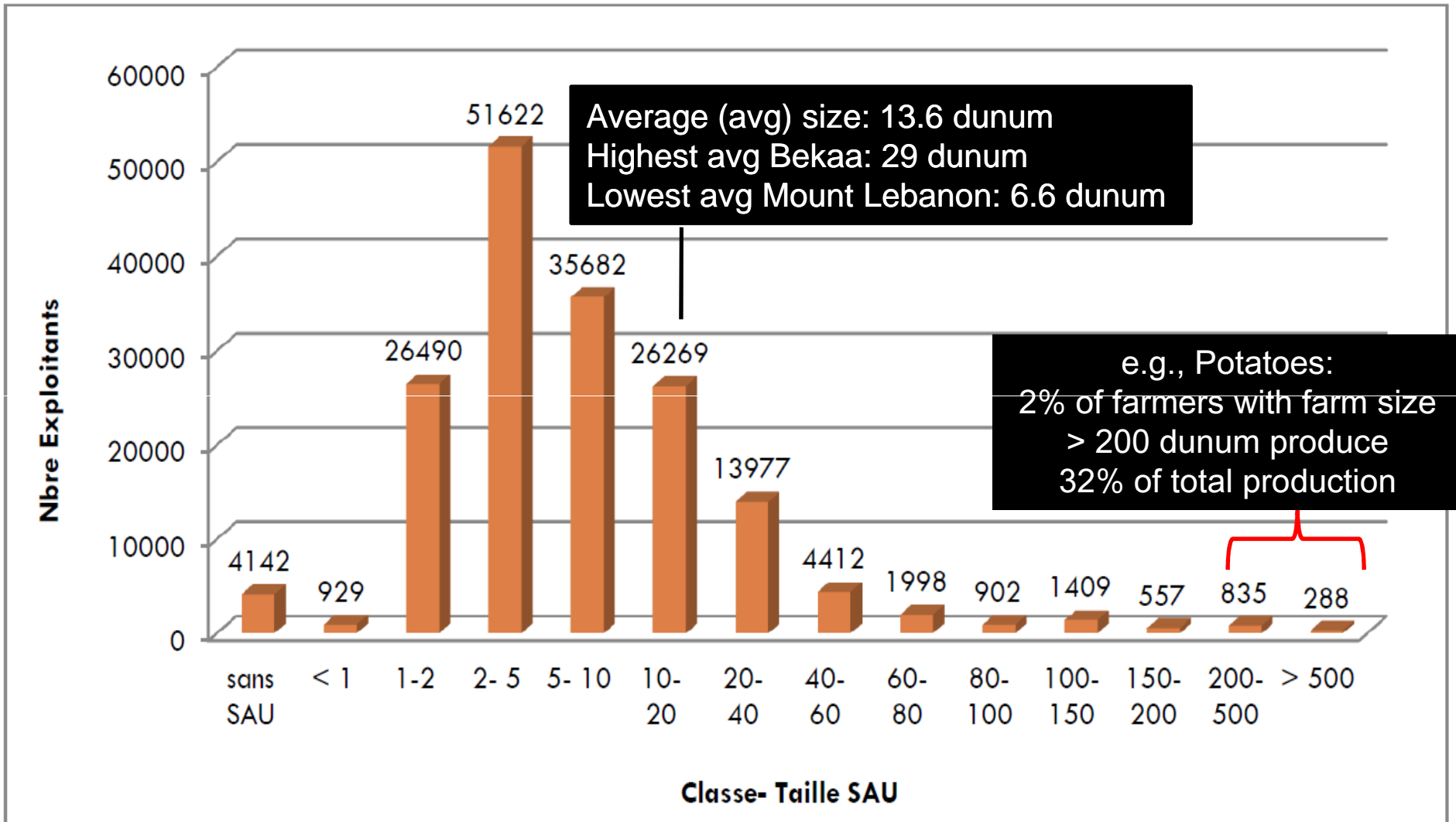
Source: FAOSTAT (2010)

Distribution of farms



Source: MoA et al (2012)

Farm sizes



Source: MoA et al (2012)

Other issues (risks)



- Age: < 35 years 11% & > 65 years: 23%
- Social security: 75% have no access
- Second income: None for about 50%
- Extension services: less than 11% receive it but 86% get it through input providers
- Cooperatives: 96% do not belong to one
- Credit: only 1% of farmers used it
- Irrigation: about 50% use some form of irrigation

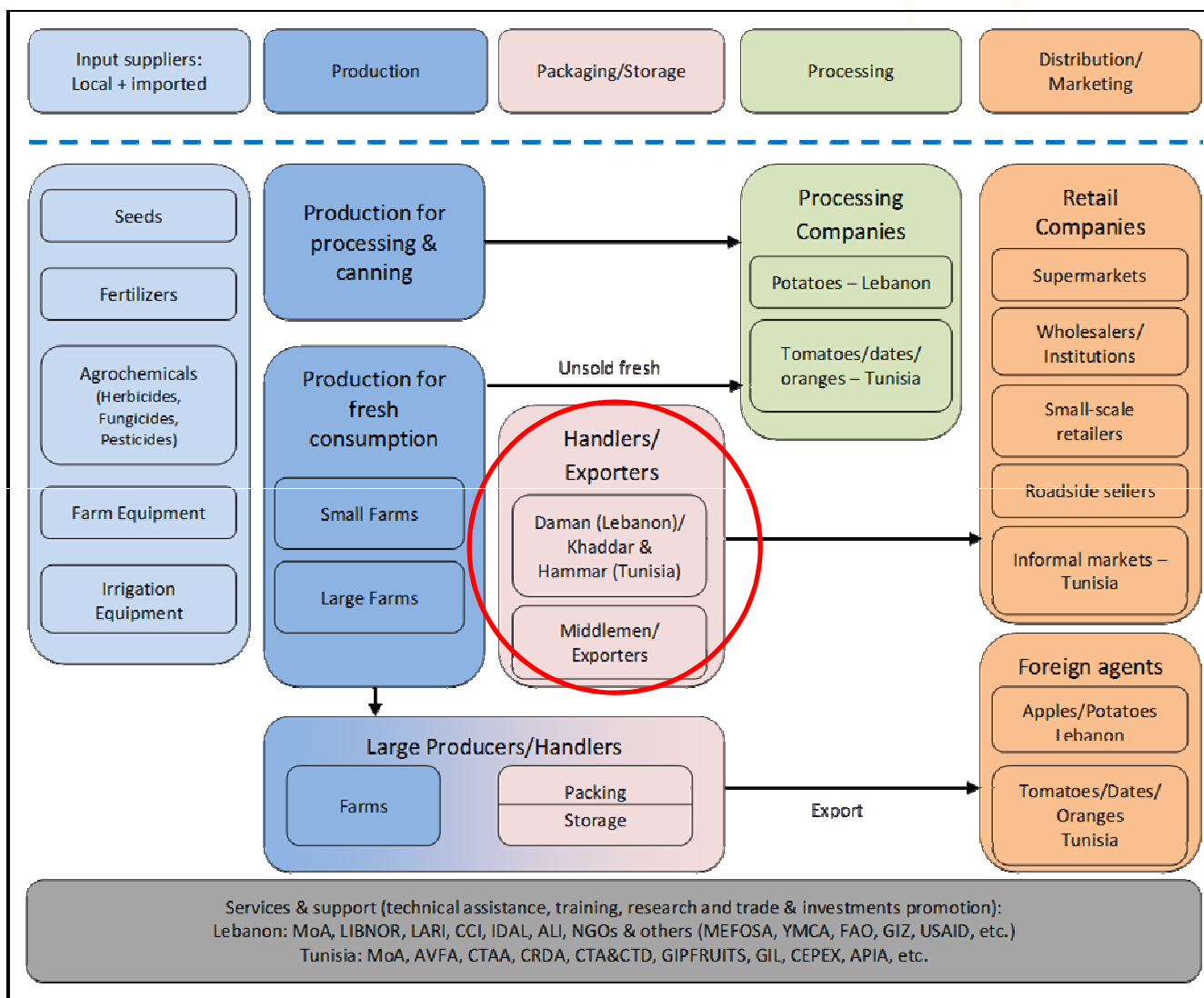
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Source: FAOSTAT (2010)

Agriculture value chain map



Source: ESCWA (Forthcoming)

Issues in value chains



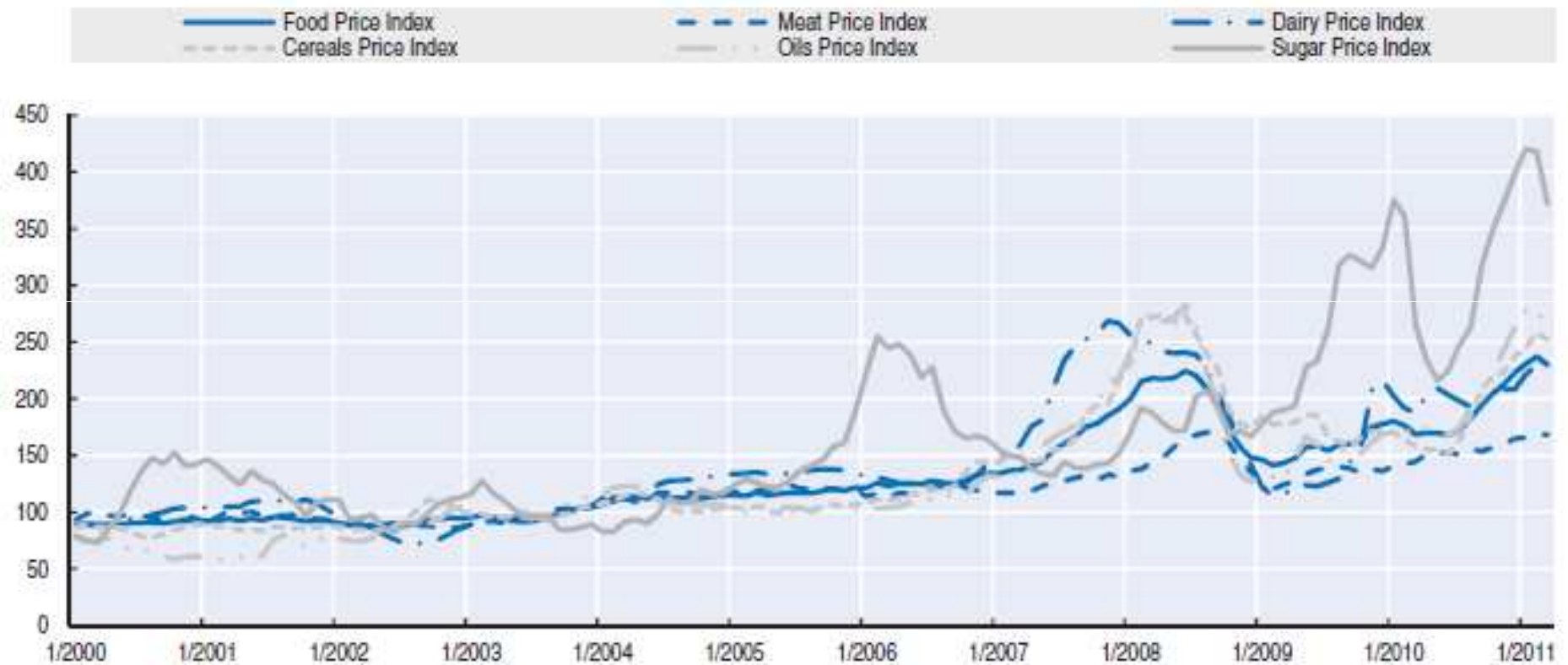
Daman (intermediary):

- Buys entire production well before harvest taking in charge all remaining activities until harvest
- Farmers (mostly small holders) get low prices but are guaranteed a fixed income and early in the season

ALTERNATIVE

- Potential of getting a higher price at the end of the season but at with risk/uncertainty

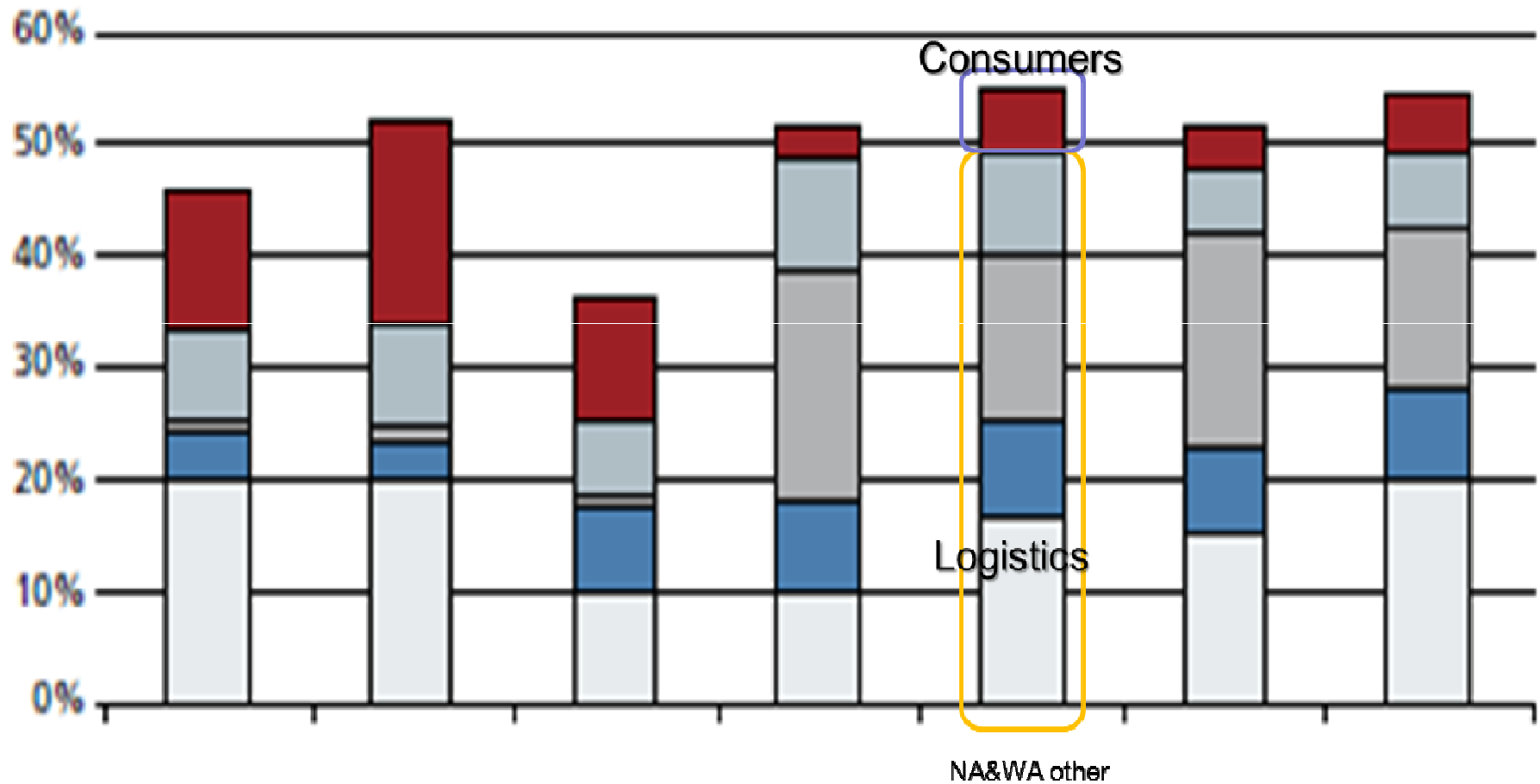
World agricultural prices



Source: OECD/FAO (2011)

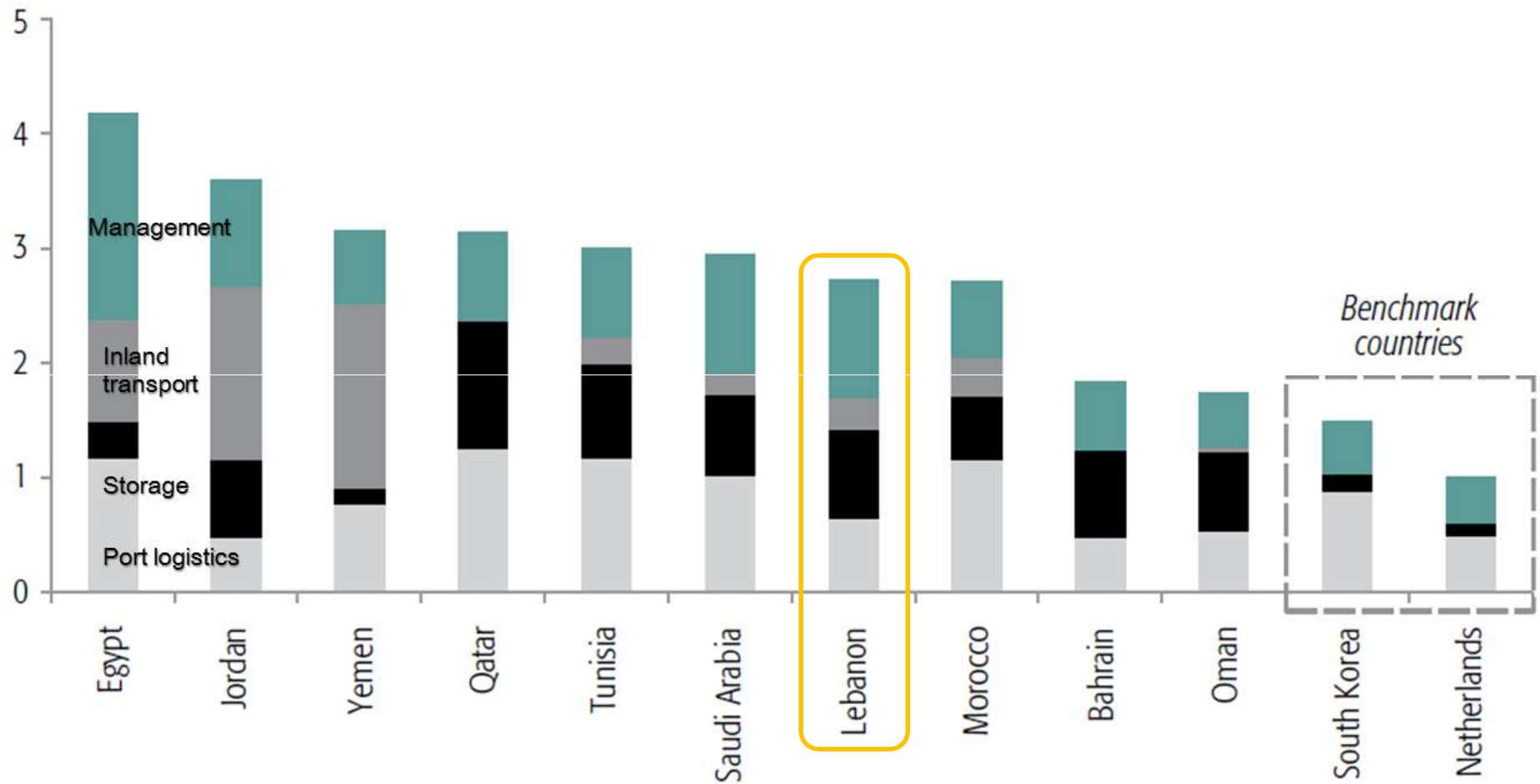
Losses & wastes

Fruits & vegetables



Source: Adapted from Gustavsson et al (2011)

Logistic costs



Source: Adapted from World Bank & FAO (2011)

Role of government



- Setting proper laws and an adequate environment for financing and innovation (innovative financial products)
- Supporting farmers esp. small holders (to access credit and other products)
- Ensuring a good flow of information (particularly towards small farmers)
- Developing & strengthening rural infrastructures

Concluding remarks



- Impact of climate change will greatly impact agriculture
- Investments (both from private and public sector) are still low given the numerous challenges
- Annual budget to agriculture: 1-3% of annual budget
- Smallness of plots makes agriculture unprofitable

Thank you!



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