



Together for a
BETTER AGRICULTURE

Since 1952

Agricultural Technologies to support grape production in Northeast Baalbek

- Since the inception of **Debbane Agri Holding sal** in **1952** as a member of **Debbane Saikali Group**, it has been regarded as one of the Leading Agricultural groups in Lebanon and the MENA region.
- With more than 150 agronomists across the operations, Debbane Agriculture Holding sal is renowned for its contribution to the agricultural sector, continuously **pioneering new techniques** and **specialty products**.
- The close relationships we build with growers allow us to craft solutions to their specific needs, and provide the right products for each market.
- We enrich the market with **quality innovations** from multinational companies by conducting **extensive local trials** and **large-scale demonstrations**, adapting them to local market conditions.



FOUR COMPANIES

1952 DEBBANE FRERES - LEBANON

1976 DEBBANE & CO - SYRIA

1999 DEBBANE FOR MODERN AGRICULTURE - IRAQ

2005 DEBBANE POUR L'AGRICULTURE - ALGERIA

2009 APOLLO SEEDS - USA

2009 GLOBAL CARE OPERATION (PEST CONTROL) - IRAQ

2009 DELTA PARS NAHADE - IRAN

FOUR PRESENCE



380+ EMPLOYEES



Out of which
150+ AGRONOMISTS



6+ COUNTRIES



LEBANON



IRAQ



ALGERIA



SYRIA



IRAN



USA



Agriculture in Lebanon

- ❑ GDP contribution: 3%
- ❑ 25% of total country area is green
- ❑ 12.6% of total country area is arable (132,000 ha out of 1,045,000 ha)

Ref: AQUASTAT, 2012

Demographics

- ❑ Youth: 11% of producers are **below** 34 years old
- ❑ 41% are above 55 years old
- ❑ 70% of holdings cultivate **less than** 1ha
- ❑ Only around 1.8% cultivate more than 10ha

Ref: ESCWA, 2019

- ❑ 60% of available water resources consumed by agriculture
- ❑ 25% use drip irrigation - **49%** adopt surface irrigation
- ❑ Deep wells are the main source of irrigation; illegal installations are exacerbating groundwater quality and quantity (UNDP, 2014)
- ❑ Lack of knowledge in irrigation systems is causing low water use efficiency (approx. 60%)

Ref: ESCWA, 2019

- ☐ Budget Constraints
- ☐ ICT availability awareness
- ☐ Farmer acceptance
- ☐ Relevance of information
- ☐ Operational ICT constraints (connectivity, electricity, etc...)
- ☐ Saturation of local market, need for export

Ref: FAO, 2012

- ☐ Hydroponics
- ☐ Grapes projects (Case study)
- ☐ Weather stations
- ☐ New Technologies department (drones, automated systems, IoT, A.I, etc...)

- ☐ Traditional grapes projects (planting dates, harvesting dates, overall status of produce and seasons in general)
- ☐ What are our projects trying to solve? What is their added value?
- ☐ Special Royalty varieties

Grapes Project Global situation

	MAY		JUNE		JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
MOROCCO																
																
EGYPT																
SPAIN																
TUNIS																
ITALY																
SOUTH AFRICA																
AUSTRALIA																

Grapes Project Current situation

Low Profitability

Productivity average:

20-30 T/ha

Min 7 T/ha

Max 55 T/ha

Selling prices:
From 0.5\$/kg to 2\$/kg

Average: 0.7\$/kg

Targets

Harvest windows

Early---Earlier between May-June

Mid---Higher Yield

Late---Higher Yield and later Production
between November & January

To meet international quality standards

To overcome climatic threats

Means

New developed cultural practices including training of vines, pruning, leafing, bunch thinning, berry thinning, bunch topping, cane topping, irrigation, fertigation, tilling, harvesting and maturity (Knowledge)

New varieties (seedless grapes-all colors and shapes)
Rootstocks
Plantation densities
Infrastructure
Plastic/net covering

Grapes Project New concept



BEFORE



AFTER



Grapes Project New Structure



Grapes Project New Structure



Grapes Project New Structure





THANK YOU

Since 1952