

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION OFFICE (IACO)

Ministry of Infrastructure Agriculture and Water Resource (MIAWR)



International Agricultural Cooperation Office (IACO)
Agriculture and Food Security
المكتب الدولي للتعاون الزراعي



Syrian Interim Government

27° Forum di Medicina delle Piante” 10/12/2015

**“Testimonianza da un contesto di conflitti dove
l'emergenza è anche fitosanitaria”**

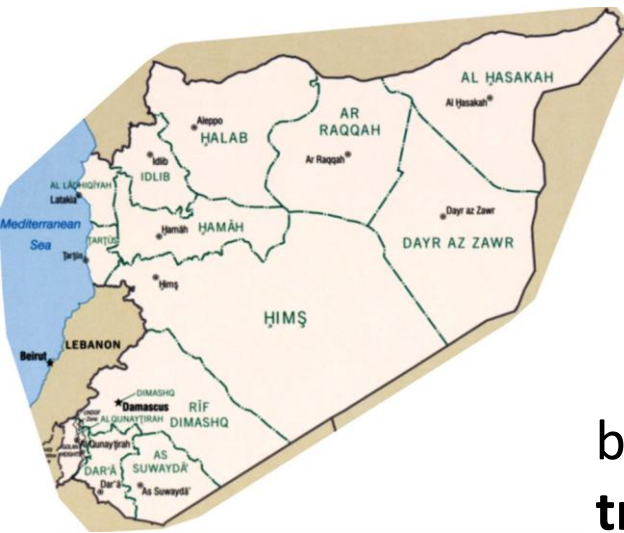
Dr. ABDULSALAMHAJ HAMED

Phytosanitary Problems

Before the war:

a) Low level of phytosanitary extension services

- a. lack of updating of technicians
- b. lack of organization of technical assistance
 - extension service with low efficiency
- c. low connections between technicians and farmers
- d. Lack of phytosanitary control in the fields



b) Lack of use of adequate machineries for crops treatments

- a. Great part of the equipments were old
- b. Often inadequate use of the equipments by farmers
- c. Insufficient number of equipments for the crops necessities





- a) From “Low” to “Lack” of **phytosanitary extension services** for farmers
 - (also for lack of technicians – emigrated in others Countries)
- b) **Consistent decreasing of the use of adequate equipments** for crops treatments
 - a. Many equipments were destroyed by the conflicts
 - b. Lack of possibilities to find out spare parts (Difficulties to import spare parts from neighbor countries - Lack of financial resources - Lack of workshops /many of them destroyed by war)
- c) **Lack of availability of chemical products for treatments**
 - a. The borders are often close
 - b. Lack of markets for chemical treatments
 - c. Often low quality of the chemical products
- d) **Lack of markets for crops and decreasing of farmers income**
 - a. Impossibility to export olive oil
 - b. Lack of financial resources and decreasing of expenditures for crops treatments

Consequence for farmers – Olive sector



Increasing of Diseases and Insects: *Pseudomonas savastanoi* , Olive moth, Fruit Fly, *Zeuzera pyrina* , Verticillium

Decreasing of yield

Explantation of olive trees

N.B. : many farmers are also explanting Olive trees to use the wood for fire in the house



Exportation of Syrian Olive Oil:

2010/11 = 23.000 tons

2014/15 = “Zero” tons

Data : International Olive Council

Consequence for farmers – Cereal sector

**Yellow rust on wheat
(Spring 2014 / Aleppo)**



**Loosing of grains in the
deposits:**

- lack of rational deposits
- Lack of possibilities to
make treatments



Sunn pest often affect the Cereals

- a) Decreasing of yield
- b) Decreasing of wheat quality
- c) In the cases of endemic disease it is impossible to make intervention on large scale

Consequence for Wheat Syrian sector

Characteristics of Syrian Durum wheat before the war

Variety	Protein %	Gluten %	Dry matter %	kg/Hl	Class UNI
Cham 1	16.5	15,00 d.	1.69	82.15	First Class
Douma 1	15.4	13,10 b.	1.8	81.95	First Class
Bouhoth 5	15	12,70 s.	1.52	85.75	First Class
Bouhoth 11	14.9	12,30 b.	1.5	82.15	First Class
Cham 7	13.9	12,40 b.	1.57	85.55	Second Class
Bouhoth 7	13.9	11,40 d.	1.67	84.4	Second Class
Bouhoth 9	13.7	11,20 b.	1.4	83.95	Second Class
Cham 5	13.6	12,30 b.	1.76	85.75	Second Class
Acsad 65	12.6	11,30 b.	1.85	82.4	Third Class

Consequence of the International emergency interventions:

- Introduction of exotic varieties
- Introduction of wheat grains for flour that could be used as seeds

Consequence of the war:

- Loosing of all the Gene Banks (Aleppo and Damascus)
- Lack of seeds certification
- No borders phytosanitary controls
- The farmers are often using their own seeds

RISKS:

Loosing of Syrian wheat bio diversity

Phytosanitary consequence for Wheat Syrian sector

Consequence of the war:

- Lack of Phytosanitary control of the seeds
- Lack of seeds certification
- No borders phytosanitary controls

Consequence of the introduction of exotic seeds:

- Lack of Phytosanitary control in the borders
- Possibility to introduce exotic diseases and insects

Consequence of for the local Communities:

- Difficulties to identified new insects and diseases
- Lack of possibilities to make efficient treatments

RISKS for the local Communities:

High risk to introduce diseases and insects in their fields
Unavailability to fight against insects and diseases mainly if they are exotic

Summary of disease / Insects presence in the Syrian Cereals

Crops / Diseases, Insects	Disease / Insect situation before the war	Current Disease / Insect situation	Main Constrains / Problems
Yellow rust and Septoria	Rare (only one large infestation on 2010)	Frequent About 15% of fields are affected	Lack of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical assistance • Equipments for treatments • Chemical products • Quality seeds • Adequate Varieties
Sunn pest	Rare	Frequent About 25% of fields are affected	
Aphids	Rare	Frequent About 15% of fields are affected	

Urgent needs:

Sector	Activities	Expected results
Reconstruct of Extension services	Capacity Buildings for technicians and farmers	Increasing of the number of qualified Syrian technicians
	Early warning Disease System	Regular advising services for farmers
	Extension services	Regular assistance to farmers
Service for Crops treatments	Services made by Local Councils Administrations / Agriculture Ministry of Syrian Interim Government	Possibility to make interventions in case of endemic diseases
	Increasing availability of equipments for farmers	The farmers can increase their efficiency for crops treatments
Improving local markets for chemical products	Distributions of chemical products to farmers /local traders in revolving funds	Increasing availability of quality products

what we are doing:

Implementation / Collaboration in International funded Projects for crops:

- Agriculture and Livestock Support for Syrian People, funded by Italian Cooperation (1.8 million Euros) + UK DFID (0.7 millions Euros) and implemented by CIHEAM Bari
- Potato seed project funded by GIZ (1.7 million \$).
- Hybrid vegetable seeds project funded by GIZ (1.0 million \$).
- Seed multiplication of wheat project funded by GIZ (300 thousand \$).

INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL COOPERATION OFFICE (IACO)

what we are doing:

Institutes of Agricultural Technology (IAT) In Syria



IAT – DARAA



IAT – ALEPPO

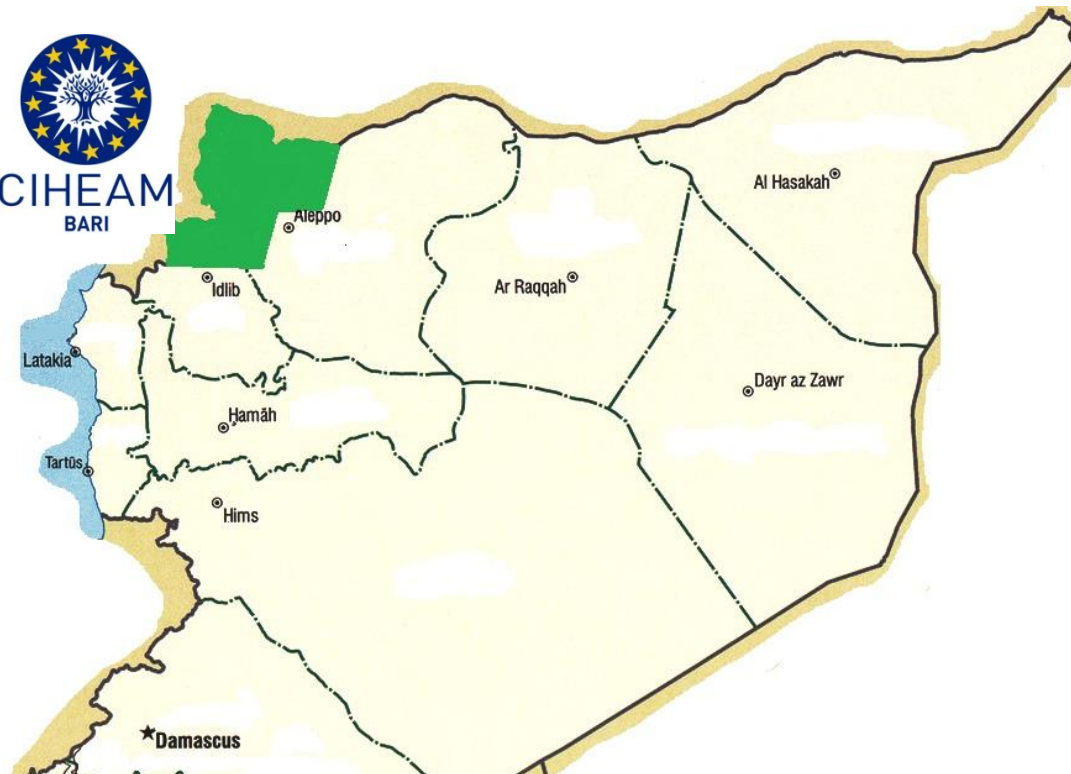


IAT – HOMS



IAT – IDLIB





.... But it is not enough !
It is necessary the help of
everybody for Syria!

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Ministry of Agricultur, general Director

International agricultural cooperation Office (IACO)

Thank you



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