



[Name of Fund or Joint Programme]

ANNUAL PROGRAMME¹ NARRATIVE PROGRESS REPORT

REPORTING PERIOD: 1 JANUARY – 31 DECEMBER 2010

Programme Title & Number
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Programme Title: Socio-Economic Rehabilitation Programme in the Framework of ART GOLD Lebanon</i> • <i>Programme Number (if applicable): LRF 19</i> • <i>MDTF Office Atlas Number: 00070663</i>

Country, Locality(s), Thematic Area(s)²
<i>South Lebanon, North Lebanon, Bekaa and Beirut Southern Suburbs</i>

Participating Organization(s)
<i>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</i>

Implementing Partners
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National counterparts (government, private, NGOs & others): The Council for Development and Reconstruction • and other International Organizations:

Programme/Project Cost (US\$)	
MDTF Fund Contribution:	USD 2,391,450
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	
Agency Contribution	
• <i>by Agency (if applicable)</i>	
Government Contribution <i>(if applicable)</i>	
Other Contribution (donor) <i>(if applicable)</i>	
TOTAL:	USD 2,391,450

Programme Duration (months)	
Overall Duration	22 Months
Start Date ³ :	April 2009
End Date:	August 2010
Revised End Date:	February 2011
Date: <i>(if applicable)</i>	
Operational Closure Date ⁴	
Expected Financial	

¹ The term “programme” is used for programmes, joint programmes and projects.

² Priority Area for the Peacebuilding Fund; Sector for the UNDG ITF.

³ The start date is the date of the first transfer of the funds from the MDTF Office as Administrative Agent. Transfer date is available on the [MDTF Office GATEWAY](http://mdtf.undp.org) (<http://mdtf.undp.org>).

⁴ All activities for which a Participating Organization is responsible under an approved MDTF programme have been completed. Agencies to advise the MDTF Office.

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Closure Date

Programme Assessments/Mid-Term Evaluation
Assessment Completed - if applicable <i>please attach</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: _____
Mid-Evaluation Report – <i>if applicable please attach</i>
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No Date: _____

Submitted By
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NARRATIVE REPORT FORMAT

I. Purpose

- Provide the main outputs and outcomes/objectives of the programme.

The specific objective is to improve the local population's living conditions through increased access to employment, income, education, health, social integration and the environment, with a special focus on the most vulnerable population. This is done through improving the functioning of local public administration, enhancing basic social services, and promoting a wide participation of local communities in development processes.

Outputs are carried out at the local, national and international levels:

At the local level:

- Governance:
 - Improved skills and capacities of local authorities and administration to plan manage and promote human development.
 - Improved partnerships between the local authorities and local actors such as civil society stakeholders.
 - Lebanese institutions capacitated to take advantage of international partnerships such as decentralized cooperation networks.
 - Members of public institutions and civil associations better prepared to operate jointly in local development processes.
- Local Economic Development:
 - LEDAs established in the four regions of intervention.
 - Local economic development promoted in a balanced and integrated way, hence reducing poverty and increasing access of the deprived sectors of the population to jobs and businesses.
 - Endogenous resources and regional competitiveness maximized.
 - Number of small productive enterprises increased.
 - Increased income for the disadvantaged sectors of the population.
 - Productive activities use local resources in a more sustainable way.
- Social Wellbeing:
 - Improved coverage of public services and utilities in AGL's priority sectors of education, health and the environment.
 - Improved functioning of public services in the aforementioned social sectors.
 - Access for excluded and marginalized areas and persons to basic social services increased.
 - Innovations aimed at improving the quality and efficiency of services introduced.
 - Social cohesion and dialogue promoted through ART GOLD's participatory approaches and methodologies.
 - Increased initiatives promoting social cohesion, such as the community maps of risks and resources.

- Explain how the Programme relates to the Strategic (UN) Planning Framework guiding the operations of the Fund/JP.

The programme is in line with the Government’s goals to support basic social services and primary health care, enhance social integration and support to the youth, enhance the preservation of the environment (waste, water, energy and forestry) and Increase income generation and job opportunities.

II. Resources

Financial Resources:

- Provide information on other funding resources available to the project, if applicable.

ART GOLD is a multi-donor cooperation framework programme, where besides Italy, whose funding first helped the establishment of ART GOLD Lebanon, other donors have also contributed significant financial donations to AGL, in cash and kind. These include the government of Belgium, the Principality of Monaco and Spain, in addition to contributions from different Decentralized Cooperation (DC) partners. The below tables illustrates financial contributions to AGL (excluding DCs):

Donor Country	Total As of December 2010
Spain	USD 1,300,757
Belgium	USD 2,155,926
Italy	USD 6,283,455
Monaco	USD 303,935

- Provide details on any budget revisions approved by the appropriate decision-making body, if applicable.

N/A

- Provide information on good practices and constraints in the mechanics of the financial process, times to get transfers, identification of potential bottlenecks, need for better coordination, etc.

One of the most serious constraint faced during the implementation of the programme, is the different timing between project implementation and receipt of funds from the different donors. This fact had hindered the ability to implement many initiatives on time.

Human Resources:

The programme comprises a total of 25 staff distributed amongst national and international staff as follows:

- National Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme).
 - Area Managers (4)
 - National Programme Officer (1)
 - Administrative and Finance Assistant (5)
 - LEDA Experts (4)
 - Social Officer (1)

- Business Development Specialists (4)
 - Reports and Information Officer(1)
 - UNV Communication Assistant (1)
 - Drivers (2)
- International Staff: Provide details on the number and type (operation/programme)
 - Chief Technical Advisor (1)
 - International LED Expert (1)

III. Implementation and Monitoring Arrangements

- Summarize the implementation mechanisms primarily utilized and how they are adapted to achieve maximum impact given the operating context.

UNDP AGL adopts a multi-scale Development approach, which relies on three main components:

1. **Participatory Approach and Working Groups Component:** which aims at improving skills and capacities of local authorities and administrations to plan, manage, execute, monitor and evaluate human development interventions in a wide ranging partnership with the private and civil society sector through the establishment of Local, Regional and Thematic Working Groups which are participative and consultative structures, used to build or reinforce the relational and social capital in the target territories. Through the existing working groups, the problems of the local community is analyzed and prioritized and then formulated into project interventions targeting the most disadvantaged.
2. **Local Economic Development Component** which aims at promoting balanced and inclusive local economic development through the establishment of Local Economic Development Agencies (LEDAs) promoting sustainable socio-economic development, reinforcing local competitive systems, and creating inclusive markets for the disadvantaged people.
3. **Decentralized Cooperation Component** which aims to establish long-term partnerships between Local authorities in Europe (Italy, Spain, Belgium, etc.) and their counterparts in Lebanon, and allows access to technical assistance and financial resources from a wide-range of international partners.

The programme adopts the strategic planning approach to build an agreement on shared goals among territorial stakeholders towards the achievement of a balanced and sustainable development.

- Provide details on the procurement procedures utilized and explain variances in standard procedures. Procurement procedures comply with UNDP rules and regulations.

Procurement procedures comply with UNDP rules and regulations.

- Provide details on the monitoring system(s) that are being used and how you identify and incorporate lessons learned into the ongoing project.

The programme's monitoring system complies and adheres to the UNDP rules and regulations. Monitoring includes the formal actions, as well as a lot of informal communications – in personal, by phone, e-mail. The following tools enable the implementation of monitoring activities:

- Yearly work plans: outputs, targets and indicators
- Monthly and quarterly reports in addition to an overall yearly report
- Regular field monitoring Visits: meeting with local stakeholders, and beneficiaries
- In addition to regular meetings conducted by multi-level monitoring entities such as: National Committee, TPR, board meetings and technical staff.

This helps applying systematic analysis of project implementation and progress against the planned outcomes, outputs and activities in order to take remedial actions, when necessary.

- Report on any assessments, evaluations or studies undertaken.

N/A

IV. Results

- Provide a summary of Programme progress in relation to planned outcomes and outputs; explain any variance in achieved versus planned outputs during the reporting period.

All implemented projects for 2010 were coherent with AGL strategic objectives, outcomes and outputs. Moreover, projects were implemented in partnership with the working groups, line ministries, relevant municipalities, local stakeholders and DC partners.

At national level, the programme in collaboration with the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), coordinated with relevant ministries such as the Ministry of Public Health, the Ministry of Education, and the Ministry of Interior and Municipalities to implement several initiatives targeting different social sectors and economic initiatives.

Through year 2010, ART GOLD programme continued to attract several foreign donors like Decentralized Cooperation Partners and other European donors.

It is important to mention that the project has registered comprehensive progress throughout 2010; and overcame major challenges like municipal elections that hindered the work with the municipalities in the four areas of Lebanon (South, Bekaa, BSS and North) for almost three months, and this reason has lead the programme to request extension for the duration till end of February 2011 to be capable to meet its target as planned.

- Report on the key outputs achieved in the reporting period including # and nature of the activities (inputs), % of completion and beneficiaries.

The Primary Health Care sector

- A primary Health care established in Al-Qaser, Bekaa. The beneficiaries from this initiative reached 15,000 inhabitants in Al Qaser the nearby villages as well.
- Three Primary health care centers rehabilitated in Abboudieh, Bahkoun and in Tebbeneh, North Lebanon.
- 75 Female health workers trained to better address community's health issues
- Equipment provided to the primary health care centers in Haret Hreik, Ghobeiry and Burj Al Barajneh, Beirut Southern Suburbs
- Quality and quantity of the services improved at relevant/targeted PHCCs in Bekaa, North Lebanon and Beirut Southern Suburbs.

The health care centers in the three areas Bekaa region, North Lebanon and Beirut Southern Suburbs (BSS) were in need for one of two criterion or even both: modern medical equipment and/or capacity development for PHCC staff. UNDP through its presence in these mentioned areas tried to target the health care centers and meet their needs after doing surveys and needs analysis.

Some of the equipments provided to those PHCCs varied from one place to another by which the need for updated modern equipment was common in all of them. For example in North Lebanon, the following equipments and machines were provided:

- Gynecological examination table.
- Gynecological examination set

- Paravant 3 pcs
- Height/Weight scale
- Tension – meter and steto-scope
- Seringue lave Oreille
- Echography
- Printer for echography
- UPS for echography
- Medical sterilizer
- Mercury sphygmomanometer
- Medical equipment table
- Mobile led examination lamp

In addition to quipping them with technological equipment like desktop PCs, printers, external backup hard disks in order to ensure proper filling and maintaining different types of databases including patients and medicines lists, schedules ...etc needed for proper monitoring and functioning of these centers.

With respect to BSS, equipping was focused on procurement of clinics furniture; however, capacity development was the major intervention at those PHCCs.

PHCC medical and paramedical personnel skills improved through

- training on chronic diseases protocols
- training informatic medical record
- training on planning and implementing health prevention programme
- Study tour to Italy

PHCC management system enhanced

- Health Informatic System improved
- Epidemiological data collected from the 3 PHCCs
- training on financial management of the PHCCs

Female health workers trained to better address community’s health issues. More than 100 girls obtained skills in general health issues to support families and communities through health awareness campaigns. Questionnaires were distributed to identify the needs and the types of topics to be addressed.

The Local Economic Development Component

- Four local economic Development Offices are established in the four areas of operations (Bekaa, South, North and Beirut Southern Suburbs). These LEDA offices are officially registered by the MOIM.
- A soil and water testing facility established in Abdeh, North Lebanon.
- 15 kiosks constructed in Baalbeck, Bekaa
- Around 30 youth trained as trainers on skills related to IT enhancing their employability
- A network of women cooperatives established. More than 10 women cooperatives were established in the North and South Lebanon. These women cooperatives shared in several forums for resource mobilization in addition they participated in many trainings to strengthen their capacities and skills for production.
- A quality control center is equipped at LARI/Tyre availing a testing facility for food products quality assurance.
- A regional Mediterranean forum hosted with the Ministry of agriculture discussing and recommending solutions for enhancing beekeeping sector in Lebanon.

On the national level, intensive coordination efforts were exerted with the Ministry of Agriculture enforcing the collaboration on many levels and leading to amelioration of beekeeping sector whether strategically or operationally.

On the level of organization of beekeeping sector, AGL supported through international expertise, the issuing of national legislation – draft law- to organize the beekeeping sector in Lebanon. It also assisted the Lebanese Ministry of agriculture to develop software for managing the information collected by the government on the beekeeping sector in synergy to national strategy for performing a national census on beekeepers, bee hives and bee diseases.

Several trainings on disease control have been conducted for approximately 200 beekeepers in addition to analysis of honey quality and disease prevalence to prepare them for the market. An Italian expert has presented results of first analysis at March's 2010 meeting.

Three beekeepers from North and South Lebanon and the Bekaa region attended a 10-day workshop in Perugia –Italy.

Over 130 [local and international] participants attended the fourth Mediterranean beekeeping forum conducted for two days which AGL organized with the MoA in collaboration with the Association of Umbrian Beekeepers (APAU), FELCOS Umbria, Foligno Municipality and ART Initiative.

The Forum which helped exchange ideas, information, and experiences, constituted a venue for elaboration of better solutions to the problems facing the beekeeping sector. A letter comprising main recommendations for improving the beekeeping sector in Lebanon was the outcome which was raised to the Minister's attention for follow up.

The youth sector:

- Two offices for youth development established at Al Hadath and Furn El Chebbak municipalities, Beirut Southern Suburbs.
- Two Cultural Centers established in Halba and Azaki, North Lebanon.
- Four IT centers established in Akkar, Minnieh Dinnieh and Tripoli in North Lebanon;
- Two public parks for children established in Fneidek and Halba, North Lebanon. Number of beneficiaries reached 100 children from both villages. The intervention strengthened the social relationships among the youth and provided them a safe place to enjoy their leisure times and practice outdoor activities.
- A municipal playground built in Kfarchalan, North Lebanon. This project benefited Kfarchalan youth in addition to the ones in the nearby villages. The project also allowed the youth to organize sports tournaments among the villages and thus created a social environment for youth to meet from different areas and share ideas and exchange thoughts. Total numbers of beneficiaries is estimated to be around 250 youths.

The Environment Sector

- A water irrigation canal of 500 ML constructed in Nahle, Baalbeck
- 7000 trees (for honey bees) planted to increase honey production in West bekaa and Rachaya
- Two water maintenance centers established in Tyre and Marjeyoun; South Lebanon.

The local governance Sector

- Working groups re-established on the regional level following the municipal elections and activated to ensure proper prioritization of community needs and implementation of

relevant projects.

- Around 10 DC partnerships facilitated between local authorities in Lebanon and in Europe enhancing networking opportunities and skills development
 - Local authorities engage in sustainable social, health and LED initiatives (social municipal offices, municipal primary health care centers led by municipalities and LEDAs).
- Explain, if relevant, delays in programme implementation, the nature of the constraints, actions taken to mitigate future delays and lessons learned in the process.

Constraints:

Two hindering factors have delayed the timely delivery of projects including:

1. The municipal elections which took place in June 2010 led to a practical freeze of partnering local authorities roles for a lengthy duration of four months -preparatory work before elections and formulation of municipal councils after the elections. This caused an enormous disruption to the rhythm of ART work, further exacerbated by the changes in partner municipalities' composition, hence working groups' membership. This prolonged the completion of project implementation given the timeframe required to acquaint the new municipal members with the ART work and their roles and responsibilities.
Projects were implemented during the last quarter of 2010 also direct procurement process was followed by UNDP especially with newly elected municipalities that don't have the capacity to do so and transfer of assets was done at the end of the process.
2. Weak structure and capacities of government bodies namely ministries interrupted work rhythm in some instances, which was overcome by exerting more efforts in coordination and back-up covering of partners' role.

Lessons Learned

Identified under each of the programme's three main components:

1) Participatory approach and working groups, 2) Decentralized Cooperation and 3) Local economic Development

1) Participatory Approach and Working groups:

- Moving from numerous local working group (WG) towards regional working group (RWG). This process, allows having a lower number of working groups. By which the working groups are now presented by working groups at the regional level to present needs at the national level that entails a wider scope of intervention and coverage of geographical target areas.
- Local ownership more obvious whenever a bottom-up approach is used

2) Decentralized partnerships:

- The DC Partnerships are sometimes more fruitful if the partners experience similar challenges and contexts
- Working groups' efficient and effective cooperation with decentralised cooperation partners has contributed to sustainable local development
- DC is a learning opportunity for a country such as Lebanon with a strong centralized administration, moving towards administrative decentralization

3) Local Economic Development:

- Innovative solutions: LEDOs instead of LEDAs.

Local economic development offices will be operating in four regions of Lebanon (South, North, Bekaa and Beirut Southern Suburbs).

- List the key partnerships and collaborations, and explain how such relationships impact on the achievement of results.

UNDP AGL adopts a multi-donor strategic framework with the aim to help boost accountability and strengthen resource effectiveness through uniting and pooling donor contributions. Besides Italy, whose funding first helped establish ART GOLD Lebanon, other donors to AGL are Spain, Belgium, and the Principality of Monaco.

In cooperation with the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR), AGL coordinates closely with line ministries and ensures all projects comply with the national policies on health, water, agriculture and youth. This close liaison between the programme and relevant ministries helps improve the exchange of information, and strengthen cooperation and coordination. The strong linkage with line ministries ensures the ownership of ART GOLD interventions and the coherence between the local development strategies and the national priorities following a multi-scale approach.

Moreover, the programme works in partnership with municipalities and/or unions of municipalities ensuring by that to build their capacities. Through local partnership, local authorities contribute and facilitate the implementation of many projects and ensure their sustainability through taking ownership of the established efforts.

In line with the above mentioned, AGL also developed partnerships with the DC helping namely Lebanese, European, and international communities to share experiences, best practices and know-how. This led to exchange of expertise and networking further enhancing long term relationships amongst European and Lebanese local authorities.

- Other highlights and cross-cutting issues pertinent to the results being reported on.
N/A
- Provide an assessment of the programme/ project based on performance indicators as per approved project document using the template in Section VIII, if applicable.

No specific assessment was done for the programme.

V. Future Work Plan (if applicable)

- Summarize the projected activities and expenditures for the following reporting period (1 January-31 December 2011), using the lessons learned during the previous reporting period.

For 2011 work plan, ART GOLD plans to convene its different project activities falling under the main programme strategic objectives. Based on lessons learned, the programme is focused now on capacity building on local governance for municipalities, working mainly with regional working groups and continuing its coordination with national entities mainly ministries to align project implementation with national priorities.

- Indicate any major adjustments in strategies, targets or key outcomes and outputs planned.

More emphasis will be placed in 2011 on the capacity building and strengthening of local authorities and focus will be on producing regional development strategic plans that set the strategies for future development in the areas of ART GOLD operations. Also, ensuring sustainability of established LEDAs will be the key focus of ART GOLD work in second half of 2011, where the programme will be directing its interventions to support the local ownership of established development process.

VIII. INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

	Performance Indicators	Indicator Baselines	Planned Indicator Targets	Achieved Indicator Targets	Reasons for Variance (if any)	Source of Verification
Outcome 1: Capacities of local municipalities enhanced to serve the strategic orientation in their localities.						
Output 1.1 Improved skills and capacities of local authorities and administrations to plan manage and promote local human development	Indicator 1.1.1 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - # of regional working groups established - # of meetings and workshops held with WGs - # of DC partnerships established with local authorities - # of municipalities trained on good local governance - # of partnerships developed between local authorities and civil society actors - # of social (health, youth, LED) initiatives engaging local authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Weak capacity of public authorities - Absence of local entities to coordinate development needs in the areas - Lack of expertise of newly elected local authorities - Municipalities role is restricted to basic service delivery without tapping into social, economic problems of the region 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24 regional working groups established in four areas of operation following municipal elections - Regular meetings and trainings held with working groups to discuss the regional problems and come up with solutions - Around 10 DC partnerships facilitated between local authorities in Lebanon and in Europe - Local authorities engage in social, health and LED initiatives (social municipal offices, municipal primary health care centers). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 24 regional working groups established in four areas of operation following municipal elections - Regular meetings and trainings held with working groups - Around 10 DC partnerships facilitated between local authorities in Lebanon and in Europe - Local authorities engage in social, health and LED initiatives (social municipal offices, municipal primary health care centers), while 		

				some municipalities are taking rigorous steps to incorporate these established entities within their organigram		
Outcome 2 Social status of marginalized groups enhanced and their access to quality social services (health and social activities) increased in Bekaa, North Lebanon, BSS						
Output 2.1 Improved coverage and quality of health services and utilities in AGLs priority areas	Indicator 2.1.1 Number of PHCCs rehabilitated/established - Number of PHCCs applying health informatics system (HIS) introduced by the government - number of patients accessing PHCCs - Number of women trained as health workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate health services - Absence of necessary medical equipment to provide PHC - Lack of awareness on basic health issues within the community 	3 primary health care centers rehabilitated in Tripoli, Minnieh-dinnieh and Akkar Cazas in North Lebanon One PHCC established in Al Qasr, Bekaa Equipment and training provided to four targeted PHCCs in Beirut Southern Suburbs PHCCs applying health information system (HIS) introduced by the government Reported increase in the number of patients accessing PHCCs Conduct health awareness campaign within the community	four primary health care centers established, one in Bekaa and three in North Lebanon Equipment and training provided to the four PHCCs of Haret Hreik, Borj Al Barajneh and Ghobeiry in Beirut Southern Suburbs HIS introduced and installed within most of the PHCCs supported by AGL Initial surveys conducted shows increase in the # of patients requesting the services of PHCCs The PHCCs are more recognized with some of them		

			to promote health issues.	obtaining accreditation and on the right track for being sustainable 75 female workers trained to better address community's health issues		
Output 2.2 Improved functioning of public services in the aforementioned social sectors.	<p>Number of offices for youth development established in targeted areas of Beirut Southern Suburbs</p> <p>Number of cultural centers established in North Lebanon</p> <p>Number of IT centers established in North Lebanon</p> <p>Number of public parks established in North Lebanon</p> <p>Number of municipal play ground built in North Lebanon</p>	<p>Lack of youth cultural services in the North</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Absence of information centers in towns and villages - Weakness of the skills of young people in the IT - Youth lacking skills required in the labor market - Lack of youth sport place in the Al-Dennieh Region - Lack of children recreational facilities in the Akkar region 	<p>Two offices for youth development established in BSS</p> <p>Two cultural centers established in North Lebanon</p> <p>Three IT centers established in North Lebanon</p> <p>A vocational training center established in Tripoli to provide vocational training opportunities for youth</p> <p>Two public parks for children established in north Lebanon</p> <p>One municipal playground established in North Lebanon</p>	<p>Two offices for youth development established at Al hadatha and Furn El Chebbak in BSS</p> <p>Two cultural centers established in halba and Azki in North Lebanon</p> <p>Three IT centers established in Akkar, Minnieh Dinnieh and Tripoli Cazas in North Lebanon</p> <p>A vocational training center established in Tripoli to provide vocational training opportunities for youth</p> <p>Two public parks for children established in Akkar Caza in North Lebanon</p>		

				One municipal playground established in Minnieh –Dinnieh Caza in North Lebanon		
Outcome 3: Economic status of vulnerable groups and their access to sustainable business and income generating opportunities in key productive economic sectors improved						
Output 3.1 Production in key economic sectors enhanced and income increased for the disadvantaged population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of farmers benefiting from soil and water testing facility - network of women cooperatives established and a quality control facility availed to them - number of entrepreneurs benefiting from economic opportunities - Number of new kiosks established 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Farmers in homogeneous zones 20, 21, 22, 23 (MoA, FAO) which constitute Akkar and Minieh, the major agricultural area in North Lebanon, lack the access to a laboratory for soil testing and analysis which provide them with needed information about properties of the soil in their fields. - Farmers use excessive amount of fertilizers which results in the increase of the crop production cost and the pollution of the soil and underground water. - The commercial activities surrounding Baalbeck’s touristic areas lack order. - No network for women coops in the South 	<p>One Laboratory established and providing water and soil tests and analysis.</p> <p>A network of women cooperatives established and a quality control facility is availed to these women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 kiosks constructed per year in Baalbeck city - Around 30 youth trained as trainers on skills related to IT enhancing their employability and income generation capacity 	<p>A soil and water testing facility established in Abdeh, North Lebanon allowing A network of women cooperatives established and a quality control facility is equipped at LARI/Tyre availing these women to test their food products for quality assurance</p> <p>15 kiosks constructed in Baalbeck, Bekaa</p> <p>Around 30 youth trained as trainers on skills related to IT enhancing their employability and income generation capacity</p>		
Output 3.2. Local economic development promoted in a	- Four local economic development agencies established in Lebanon (two supported by	- Lack of available structures that coordinate economic interventions on areas level	Four local economic development agencies established in Lebanon	Four local economic development offices established while the legal framework was	The offices are temporary solutions until the legal framework is	

balanced and integrated way, hence reducing poverty and increasing access to jobs and business opportunities	another donor) - activities to support the organization of honey value chain -Regional Mediterranean beekeeping forum jointly with the ministry of Agriculture	- Weak organization of honey sector in Lebanon - low income entrepreneurs have low access to credit facilities due to guarantee constraints	Mediterranean beekeeping forum hosted jointly with the ministry of Agriculture Credit scheme established and instituted	being resolved Mediterranean beekeeping forum hosted jointly with the MoA resulting in recommendations for improvement of sector Credit scheme established, bank agreement signed and basics for managing the guarantee fund is set up	resolved, where by the agencies will be registered as NGOs. BSS obtained the official registration in Dec 2010, while the remaining offices are under approval. Credit scheme established, bank agreement signed and basics for managing the guarantee fund is set up	
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Outcome 4: Management of natural resources improved and preservation of the environment facilitated

Output 4.1.	Number of trees planted to help increase honey production A water irrigation canal constructed in Nahle, baalbeck Number of maintenance centers established in Tyre and Marjeyoun	- low green coverage in the Beqaa region - Management practices of water resources in Beqaa region needs improvement - limited number of natural water catchments Beqaa region - Critical water supply situation in most villages of south Lebanon - Serious water leaks in the public water network in the south	7000 trees (for honey bees) planted A 500 ML water irrigation canal constructed in Nahle , Baalbeck Two maintenance centers established in Tyre and Marjeyoun that would enhance preservation and management of water resource in the region	7000 trees (for honey bees) planted in west Beqaa and Rachaya A 500 ML water irrigation canal constructed in Nahle , Baalbeck Two maintenance centers established in Tyre and Marjeyoun		
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