



**LEBANON RECOVERY FUND  
PROJECT DOCUMENT COVER SHEET**

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| <b>Participating UN Organisation:</b><br>Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations  | <b>Sector:</b><br>Livelihoods - Agriculture   |
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| <b>Programme/Project Title:</b><br>Early recovery assistance to war-affected, resource-poor livestock keepers in south Lebanon<br><br><b>Programme/Project Number:</b><br>OSRO/LEB/702/UNJ  | <b>Programme/Project Location:</b><br>Southern Lebanon  |
| <b>Programme/Project Description:</b><br>A twelve-month project that aims to enable early recovery to the livelihoods of vulnerable livestock keepers in the south of Lebanon who were severely affected by the 2006 hostilities.   | <b>Total Programme/Project Cost:</b><br>US\$ 1 900 000<br><b>LRF:</b> US\$ 1 900 000<br><b>Government Input:</b><br><b>Other:</b><br><b>Total:</b> US\$ 1 900 000<br><b>Programme/Project Duration:</b> 12 months |
| <b>Development Goal and Key Immediate Objectives:</b><br>The development goal of the project is to improve the food security, nutritional and economic status of low-income rural families by initiating comprehensive recovery measures to support the war-affected livestock smallholders, mainly by restocking and distribution of animals (cattle, goats, draft animal power and beehives). The immediate objectives are the improvement of the lives and livelihoods of 715 war-affected livestock owners with special emphasis on women-headed households, through restocking of animals. |   |
| <b>Outputs and Key Activities:</b> The main outputs of this 12-month project will be: (i) war-affected livestock smallholders supported by restocking and distribution of animals (cattle, goats, draft animal power and beehives); (ii) animal production improved through provision of supplementary livestock feeds and improved healthcare;   |   |
| Sector Review Date: _____<br>Sector Working Group Review Date: _____<br>Steering Committee Approval Date: _____   |   |

On behalf of:

FAO

Chair, LRF SC

Name/Title

T. Teclé, Assistant Director General

## 2. LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

| Objectives  | Measurable indicators   | Means of verification  | Important assumptions   |
|---|---|--|---|
| <p><b>Development Objective:</b><br/>Improve the food security, nutritional and economic status of low-income rural families through supporting the war-affected livestock smallholders, mainly by restocking and distribution of animals</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Restored agricultural activities.</li> <li>- Increased food security in households</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government statistics</li> <li>- Mid-term review report</li> <li>- PMU reports</li> <li>- M&amp;E reports</li> <li>- Gender Assessments</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The security situation in the country improves or remains stable allowing project activities to be implemented as scheduled</li> </ul>   |
| <p><b>Immediate Objectives:</b><br/>Improve the lives and livelihoods of 715 war-affected livestock owners (5 600 persons with an average of 7 members per household) with special emphasis on women headed households, through restocking of animals, veterinary drugs, feed, semen and small equipment for Honey bee.</p> | <p>Project is implemented efficiently and in accordance with the plan and timing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cows and goats income generation-related activities restored.</li> <li>- Honey-bee income generation-related activities restored.</li> <li>- Proper animal healthcare measures implemented.</li> </ul>                   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project progress reports</li> <li>- Supervision reports</li> <li>- M&amp;E reports</li> <li>- List of farmers receiving livestock</li> <li>- Training reports</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stable security situation and accessibility of the project area.</li> </ul>  |
| <p><b>Output 1:</b><br/>War-affected livestock smallholders supported by restocking and distribution of animals (cattle, goats, draft animal power, and beehives);</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Action-plan agreed upon by all stakeholders</li> <li>- Improved household income.</li> <li>- Farmers receiving animals and beehives restocking and resuming livestock activities.</li> <li>- Women headed-households receiving animals.</li> <li>- Draft animal power and small equipment supplied.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Action-plan report</li> <li>- Government statistics on household income.</li> <li>- Project M&amp;E reports</li> <li>- Project technical reports</li> <li>- List of farmers receiving livestock and farm inputs.</li> <li>- List of women headed-households receiving livestock and farm inputs.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stable security situation and accessibility of the project area.</li> <li>- Availability of input from potential suppliers (quantity, quality, timeliness and location) as required for smooth implementation of project activities.</li> <li>- Key-people in the local committees actively support the project</li> </ul> |

|   |  |   |   |
|---|--|---|---|
| <p><b>Output 2:</b><br/>Animal production improved through provision of supplementary livestock feeds and improved healthcare:</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Improved household income.</li> <li>- Better public health status as a result of improved access to high-quality dietary protein from good-quality pasteurized milk</li> <li>- Improved livestock health and veterinary services.</li> <li>- Improved dairy breeding stock (both in terms of quality and availability) as a result of an artificial breeding programme</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Government statistics on household income.</li> <li>- Government reports of public healthcare and nutrition status.</li> <li>- Project M&amp;E reports.</li> <li>- Project technical reports.</li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Stable security situation and accessibility of the project area.</li> <li>- Availability of input from potential suppliers (quantity, quality, timeliness and location) as required for smooth implementation of project activities.</li> <li>- Key-people in the local committees actively support the project</li> </ul> |
| <p><b>Output 3:</b><br/>Capacity of project beneficiaries (including rural youth and women, as well as extension staff from MoA, NGOs and other related entities) built and improved.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Appropriate technologies and practices in animal production implemented.</li> <li>- Poultry, honeybee, large- and small-ruminant management improved.</li> <li>- Animal extension services improved.</li> <li>- MOA animal health care services improved.</li> </ul>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Project technical reports.</li> <li>- Certification of attendance of beneficiaries to capacity building sessions/workshops.</li> </ul>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beneficiaries take full advantage of the capacity-building/technology inputs</li> <li>- Easy movement of trainees to the training locations inside and outside the country.</li> </ul>   |

| Activities   | Inputs   | Means of verification    | Important assumptions  |
|--|--|--------------------------|--|
| <p><u>Activities related to output 1:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Conduct a preliminary assessment to identify project beneficiaries.</li> <li>2. Prepare an inception report in conjunction with partners to provide a detailed project work plan including project monitoring tools.</li> <li>3. Elaborate detailed strategy guidelines for implementing each planned activity.</li> <li>4. 390 resource-poor families, including 120 women-headed households, will receive partial restocking of cows and goats (340 dairy pregnant heifers, 2 000 goats and 50 draft animal power).</li> <li>5. 275 families, including 100 rural young people and 150 women-headed families will receive 1 100 partial beehives restocking.</li> <li>6. 50 farmers who will be supplied with draft animal power and small equipment;</li> </ol> <p><u>Activities related to output 2:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. 210 tonnes of feed will be distributed to a total of 390 farmers restocked with heifers and goats.</li> <li>2. Reinforce artificial insemination services by purchasing 5 000 doses and importing of 200 "Chami" males for improving local "Baladi" breed.</li> <li>3. Provision of drugs and vaccinations</li> <li>4. 5 kg feed concentrate per day will be distributed to 200 poor households as supplementary feeding for each received pregnant heifer during three months.</li> <li>5. 400 tonnes of roughage (barley/oat vetch and corn silage) will be distributed to beneficiaries.</li> </ol> <p><u>Activities related to output 3:</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Ten country training workshops to be implemented in the following subjects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Honey bee management;</li> <li>b) Large and small ruminant management;</li> <li>c) Animal health care, relating to prevention and control of diseases for MoA staff and farmers.</li> <li>d) Forage development</li> </ol> </li> </ol> | <p>Through the <u>UNDG</u>:</p> <p><b>Item</b></p> <p><b>USD</b></p> <p><b>1. Personnel: 195 000</b></p> <p><b>2. Contracts: 160 000</b></p> <p><b>3. Training 120 000</b></p> <p><b>4. Transport 63 000</b></p> <p><b>5. Supplies &amp; Commodities 40 000</b></p> <p><b>6. Equipment 1 122 500</b></p> <p><b>7. Travel 34 200</b></p> <p><b>8. Miscellaneous 41 000</b></p> <p>Project sub-total <b>1 775 700</b></p> <p>Agency support cost, 7% <b>124 300</b></p> <p>Project Budget Total <u>UNDG-ITF</u> <b>1 900 000</b></p> <p>Through the <u>Government and beneficiaries</u>:</p> <p>The government will facilitate access by the project personnel to official documents and meetings with government officials, the private sector and academia, as required. Duty-free procurement will be facilitated in a timely manner.</p> | <p>Financial reports</p> | <p>The security situation in the country improves or remains stable allowing project activities to be implemented as scheduled</p> |

### 3. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

#### 3.1 Background

Lebanon has a heavy deficit in its major staple food products, such as wheat, beef and milk. To meet the national consumption needs, the country imports almost 80 percent of beef and 60 percent of dairy products; the imported value of these animal products reached almost US\$500 million during the year 2005. According to recent government statistics, there are 80 000 cattle head, 350 000 sheep, 450 000 goats and a few million poultry in Lebanon. Livestock is a mainstay of the rural economy and has a significant impact on rural well-being and poverty alleviation, particularly in marginal areas, such as in the south of Lebanon, which present the highest poverty indicators in the country. The small stockbreeders in the main affected areas represent at least half of the farmers; the livestock sub-sector is their major economic activity, generating significant household cash income through the sale of live animals or livestock products. Almost two-thirds of the farmers in the southern Litani River area are of low socio-economic status, living mostly from goat rearing and processing popular milk products like 'laban' (yoghurt) and 'labneh' for sale.

The livestock sector in Lebanon, mainly in the south, has been continuously affected by several conflicts over the last three decades, more specifically due to the 2006 hostilities. The recent conflict has weakened the productive capacity of animals through death of stock and decrease in production – due to the forced rural exodus and related abandonment of animals, and lack of feed and healthcare during and after the hostilities. This will have a serious negative impact on the country supply of animal products and will therefore tremendously increase the imports of beef and dairy products, worsening the balance of payment of the country which is already heavily indebted. The outbreak of the war and its aftermath slowed down livestock rearing and processing activities, resulting in the immobility of workers and loss of employment opportunities.

The sale of livestock and its products in the affected areas of south Lebanon is one of the major income sources of resource-poor rural households, providing cash to the families to buy food. Therefore, a loss of livestock or a decrease in their market value has a devastating impact on these resource-poor rural households' food security. Furthermore, the traditional dairy products, particularly the *laban* and *labneh* from goats and cows are the most popular protein sources in Lebanese culinary habit. They accompany daily food, providing high-quality dietary protein for the people, mainly children and women. The prices of animal products have almost doubled during and after the war, becoming unaffordable to the most resource-poor families.

All categories of livestock production were heavily affected by the hostilities. With respect to dairy cattle, the nature of the damage ranges from the loss of animals, buildings, feed resources, equipment and machinery to lost revenue income. The impact of the hostilities hit most of the livestock farmers throughout Lebanon, but at various damage degrees. The most direct physical damage and losses are witnessed in southern Litani River, in border villages hit by the heaviest battles throughout the whole period of the conflict. The main causes of physical damage and losses are by degree of importance: (i) death of starvation and thirst after rural exodus; (ii) death by shelling and bombs; and (iii) death due to shortage of feed, water and lack of healthcare. The table below demonstrates the geographical focus of the hostilities in south Lebanon, that suffered 1 500 of the total 3 050 dead animals.

| War-affected areas             | Number of dairy herd prior to the conflict | Percentage of direct physical loss | Number of dead animals |
|--------------------------------|--|------------------------------------|------------------------|
| North of Lebanon               | 4 000                                      | 2.5                                | 100                    |
| Western & central Bekaa Valley | 20 000                                     | 2                                  | 400                    |
| Eastern Bekaa Valley           | 5 000                                      | 6                                  | 300                    |
| Northern Litani River          | 5 000                                      | 15                                 | 750                    |
| Southern Litani River          | 3 000                                      | 50                                 | 1 500                  |
| <b>Total</b>                   | <b>37 000</b>                              |                                    | <b>3 050</b>           |

Beyond the direct physical losses, there is also a significant impact on employment and revenue-generation capacity, as the indirect shocks on dairy herds will resonate for months to come and

thereby affect also on the farmers' financial situation. The war stress on animals, the shortage of feeding and watering and the rupture of veterinary interventions has resulted in: (i) loss and/or reduced milk production; (ii) loss of body weight; (iii) deterioration of animal health; and (iv) reduced reproduction capacity.

In addition to the above, an estimated number of 60 smallholders, around Bint Jbail, Khiam, Tyre, Nabatiyeh and Beirut suburbs lost some 500 beef cattle.

Among small ruminant breeders, goat stockbreeders were heavily affected by the conflict. The most direct physical damage and losses were witnessed in southern Litani River, in border villages. Goats are one of the main users of natural resources, mainly in the south where there is a wide range of sylvo-pastoral pastures for grazing. The main causes of physical damage and losses of goat and sheep were: (i) death due to shelling and bombs, particularly with respect to animals that fled to the mountainous areas with high incidences of forest fires; (ii) death of starvation and thirst due to the rural exodus; and (iii) death due to shortage of feed, water and lack of healthcare. Furthermore the indirect shocks on goats will resonate for months to come: (a) lost milk earnings during the war; (b) low milk production estimated at 30 percent less than during the usual lactating season; (c) loss of body weight; and (d) deterioration of animal health.

With regard to beehives, the total number that were completely destroyed by the war is estimated at 18 000, of which 14 450 hives were located in south Lebanon. Moreover, it is estimated that 10 000 beehives were indirectly damaged through interruption of feeding and watering during the dry season at war-time.

### **3.2 Project rationale**

The overall early recovery strategy is designed to support vulnerable livestock farmers in the south of Lebanon who were directly affected by the hostilities, either through physical damage or by financial losses. Priority will be given to the resource-poor and vulnerable livestock owners in the severely affected areas.

The major interventions should have quick and high impact in order to restore some form of normalcy to the lives of affected low-income households. Most of the smallholders have partially or totally lost their main livestock production assets. Thus, the most important interventions will be carried out on restocking and distribution of animals (cattle, goats and horses) and beehives. Emphasis will also be placed on accompanying measures that have the greatest potential to contribute to rapid improvements of livestock productivity in affected areas: provision of veterinary drugs to cope with potential diseases, provision of feed for three months (winter time), provision of semen for reinforcing artificial insemination services as well as "Chami" goat males for improving local breed and provision of small equipment for honey bee.

### **3.3 Reasons for FAO Technical Assistance**

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is the specialized UN agency with extensive knowledge and experience in livestock support projects in the region, including institutional strengthening, capacity building and training.

Upon the request of the Government, in October 2006 FAO fielded a technical mission to carry out a detailed and definitive assessment of the damages to crop and animal production, fisheries and forestry, and to elaborate an early recovery programme for the immediate needs of the most vulnerable farming and fishing communities in the affected areas. The mission's assessment of the damage and losses to the agriculture, fisheries and forestry sub-sectors stands at around US\$280 million.

### 3.4 Project approach, activities and linkages

The aim of this project is to enable early recovery and assistance to the livelihoods of 715 vulnerable livestock keepers (one third women-headed families) in the south of Lebanon, who were severely hit by the 2006 hostilities. An additional 1 000 farmers will draw indirect benefits from the project through veterinary services. The proposed project is therefore aiming to provide the bases for livestock keepers and farmers to resume production and income-generation activities after the war.

The project falls among the set of priority interventions recommended following the “Damage and Early Recovery Needs Assessment of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry” conducted by FAO in close collaboration with the MoA and reflects the priorities of the MoA for the early recovery of the sector.

The overall early recovery strategy is designed to bring assistance to vulnerable livestock farmers in the south of Lebanon who were directly affected by the hostilities, either through physical damage or by financial losses. Most of the smallholders have partially or totally lost their main livestock production assets. Thus, the most important interventions will be carried out on restocking and distribution of animals (cattle, goats, , horses) and beehives. At inception, priorities will be established regarding which sub-sectors need to be restocked on the basis of their importance in food security, income-generation and local rural economy. Emphasis will also be placed on accompanying measures that have the greatest potential to contribute to rapid improvements of livestock productivity in affected areas: provision of veterinary drugs to cope with potential diseases, provision of feed for three months (winter time) and provision of small equipment for honey bee.

In terms of project linkages, the livestock project has defined linkages to previous projects implemented by FAO. The Field Manual prepared by FAO on latest livestock processes covering the areas of hygiene, nutrition and management techniques would be of assistance to all beneficiaries in terms of enhancing productivity. The farmer survey during 2005 covered the areas of Nabatiyeh, East-Saida, Marjaayoun, Hasbaya, Bint Jbeli and Chebaa. The said survey would be one of the basic tools to be utilized by FAO to determine project beneficiaries and determine the effect of the war on farmers.

#### **Support to the recovery of the dairy cattle sub-sector**

Most of dairy farmers in the south of Lebanon are smallholders, keeping a small-size herd between 1 and 10 cows, generating their income revenue through milk and the traditional *laban* and *labneh*. The project will implement the actions described below.

- **Dairy cattle redistribution/restocking**

The project will provide smallholders with technical assistance in the fields of milk hygiene and milk processing, general farm management, forage production and animal nutrition. Proper milking, filtering, agitating and quick cooling of fresh milk to preserve quality will be emphasized. Through the project, 340 pregnant heifers (5–6 month pregnancy for partial restocking of lost dairy cows) will be purchased from the international market. It is proposed that 220 affected families will receive at least 1 heifer. The remaining 126 heifers will be distributed to the poorest families and to those having lost 100% of their animals, after field assessment at project inception.

- **Semen for artificial insemination**

The project will reinforce artificial insemination (AI) service in south Lebanon, initiated by the FAO-TCP/LEB/2905 project (2003–2005) under which 12 young farmers from south Lebanon were trained on the AI technique and equipped with complete AI sets. The project will purchase 5 000 semen doses for artificial insemination (Friesian-Holstein).

- **Provision of feed concentrate and forage**

The dairy feeding system in south Lebanon is based mainly on feed concentrate that small

holders acquire from milk selling. Considering that their milk capacity was seriously weakened by the war, appropriate quantities of dairy feeds will be procured locally and distributed to beneficiary families receiving dairy cows. Around 200 targeted poor households will receive 5 kg feed concentrate per day as supplementary feeding for each received pregnant heifer during three months. Moreover, 400 tonnes of roughage (barley/oat vetch and corn silage) will be distributed.

#### **Early recovery support to the goat sub-sector**

A total of 2000 goats for partial restocking will be distributed to 170 resource-poor families from the southern mountainous affected areas, including 120 women-headed households. Each family will receive at least 10 goats and the remaining 300 animals will be distributed to the poorest families and to those endured the biggest losses in their flocks after field assessment at project inception

Unexploded cluster munitions in pastoral areas threaten goats and goat-herds by reducing grazing areas, resulting in shortage of feed balance. Therefore, appropriate quantities of goat feed will be procured locally and distributed to beneficiary families receiving animals, calculated at 300g feed supplement per day to each received goat during three months (for the winter cool and snowy season).

#### **Early recovery support to honey-beekeepers**

The bee production sub-sector is a substantial source of supplementary income for poor farmers in south Lebanon, the region that was severely hit by the conflict (bombardment, poisoning, fires and absence of feeding and watering care). The project will carry out distribution of 1 100 beehives that are entirely populated by honeybee strains to 275 families, including 100 rural young people who left education and 150 women-headed families. Each family will receive four beehives, that would serve as extending nurseries, since honeybees multiply very fast and therefore farmers will restore honey production rapidly in year one. Farmers will be supplied also with small tools, such as manual centrifuge, to extract the honey, gloves and masks. The centrifuges will be placed with leading farmers and used by the village community.

#### **Early recovery support for treatment/control of animal diseases**

Interruption of milking cows, ewes and absence of animal healthcare as a result of the war (rural exodus, shortage of manpower and discarded milk) enabled the outbreak of several diseases such as mastitis, which affected approximately 20 percent of the milking animals. Also, most of the national stocks, weakened by starvation and stress, are predisposed to prevalent parasites and diseases. The project will provide the Livestock and Animal Health Division of MoA with appropriate veterinary drugs and supplies to set up a national campaign of vaccination, treatment and control of the major diseases such as mastitis, pneumonia, endo- and ecto-parasitism, foot and mouth disease, brucella, enterotoxemia, rinderpest, newcastle disease and infectious bronchitis.

#### **Early recovery support to draft animals**

About 50 resource-poor farmers, mainly from southern Litani River, have lost their draft animals (horses, mules, donkeys and cows of 'Baldi' breed) which are considered their main tools for ploughing small acreage, often inaccessible to tractors. The project will provide these farmers with draft animals as well as with an equivalent number of metal ploughs and metal harrows.

#### **Training of livestock keepers**

Ten country training workshops are to be implemented in the following subjects: a) Honey bee management; b) Large and small ruminant management; c) Animal health care, relating to prevention and control of diseases for MoA staff and farmers; and d) forage development.

### **3.5 Targeted beneficiaries and project sites**

The project area covers the south of Lebanon where the most vulnerable livestock keepers are located, including a total of 715 households (715 direct beneficiaries) from 30 villages in southern Litani River



(municipalities of Tyre, Bint Jbail, Marjayoun and Hasbaya) and in the northern Litani River areas (municipalities of Nabatiyeh, Iklim At Teffah, Jezzine and Saida). The project will give particular attention to the southern Litani River's villages that sustained heavy losses during the war and represent the most vulnerable households in these areas with highest levels of deprivation. Therefore, some 500 families along the Israel-Lebanese border zones will be part of the project beneficiaries (mainly from Khiam, Bint Jbail, Aytaroun, Aita Chaab, Ayta, Taiba, Addyssa, Rob Thlethine, Gandouria, Seddikine, Zebkine, Kleila, Marwahine, Majdel Selm, Tebnine, Ainata, Kfar Kila, Kfar Chouba, Froun, Maroun Erras, Dardghaya, Al Abassia, Hanawia, Srifa, Kana, Ermadia, Ouedi El Hjir, Aytit, El Bazouria and Ain Bâal villages).

The main project beneficiaries are those identified with direct physical damage and losses related to war-conflict among cattle, small ruminants and bees. –who are dependent on livestock production and remained in their farms. Therefore, in order to cover a maximum number of affected farmers, the project is not intending to go for full replacement of physical damage (livestock), only a partial early recovery strategy will be applied to allow generating the minimum conditions for livelihoods to gradually return to normalcy.

The following direct beneficiaries are targeted:

- 220 families, including 50 women-headed households, who will receive partial dairy cattle restocking;
- 170 families, including 50 women-headed households, who will receive partial goat restocking;
- 50 farmers who will be supplied with draft animal power ;
- 275 farmers, including 150 women headed-families, who will receive partial beehives restocking;
- all project beneficiaries, estimated at 715 farmers, including one-third of women headed-households, who will benefit from the veterinary interventions through the receipt of drugs and vaccinations; and about 500 livestock producers who will indirectly benefit from the improved veterinary services.

| <b>Inputs</b>        | <b>Mechanism</b>   | <b>Criteria</b>  |
|----------------------|--|--|
| <b>Heifers</b>       | <b>Number of families affected is 220.<br/>Each family will receive 1 pregnant heifers<br/>Remainder number of heifers (120) will be distributed according to the criteria</b> | <b>- Woman headed household<br/>- All year residence in area<br/>- Dependency of household income<br/>-Family size<br/>- % of loss<br/>- Size of herd at restocking time</b> |
| <b>Goats</b>         | <b>Number of families affected is 170.<br/>Each family will receive 10 goats<br/>Remainder number of goats (300) will be distributed according to the criteria</b>             | <b>- Woman headed household<br/>- All year residence in area<br/>- Dependency of household income<br/>-Family size<br/>- % of loss<br/>- Size of herd at restocking time</b> |
| <b>Beehives</b>      | <b>Number of families affected is 275.<br/>Each family will receive 4 beehives as 1100 beehives will be distributed.</b>   | <b>Beneficiaries already identified:<br/>- 100 rural young people who left education<br/>- 150 woman –headed families<br/>25 honey beekeepers</b>                            |
| <b>Draft Animals</b> | <b>Number of affected farmers is 50.<br/>Each affected farmer will receive replacement draft animal power and equipment.</b>   | <b>Beneficiaries already identified.</b>   |

Criteria developed to select beneficiaries and to supervise the distribution of inputs – with the involvement of NGOs as cooperating partners. However, the mechanism for the selection of the beneficiaries will include clear-cut basis; i.e. small and vulnerable livestock keepers (directly affected due to the conflict), all-year-round residence in the targeted villages, dependency of household

income on agriculture, family dependence more than 5 and women headed households (mainly as a consequence to the hostilities).

As per the findings of the Damage and Early Recovery Needs Assessment conducted by FAO and the MoA, the targeted beneficiaries of this project are estimated to be around 25 % of the total resource poor and vulnerable livestock keepers who were severely hit by the July/August 2006 hostilities.

### **3.6 Expected outcomes**

The project is designed to provide assistance to assist in the early recovery of vulnerable livestock keepers in Lebanon who have sustained significant losses related to war-conflict. Special attention will be given to women-headed households where one-third of the projects beneficiaries will be women-headed families.

### **3.7 Contribution towards the attainment of the MDGs**

The project will have a direct contribution to the attainment of the Millennium Development Goals, and in particular to goal 1 "*Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger*" and to goal 3 "*Promote gender equality and empower women*". This will be achieved through its activities as it assists in the early recovery of the livelihoods of vulnerable livestock keepers in the south of Lebanon and by paying special emphasis on women-headed households. Indirectly, the project will make a contribution to goal 4 "*Reduce child mortality*", goal 5 "*Improve maternal health*" and goal 7 "*Ensure environmental sustainability*".

### **3.8 Timeline of the activities**

The project implementation period is of 12 months. An indicative work plan for the project is attached in Annex 1, detailing when activities will be implemented on a trimester basis. A more detailed work plan will be produced in the first month of project implementation.

## 4. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

### 4.1 Implementation modalities

The project activities will be implemented under the supervision of a Project Management Unit (PMU) that will oversee the overall implementation of the proposed project interventions. This will be headed by an FAO International Coordinator/Consultant. MoA will nominate a National Coordinator who will be the counterpart of the International Coordinator, on a full-time basis.

The project will have a Project Management Unit (PMU) to oversee the overall implementation of proposed project interventions, headed by an FAO International Livestock Consultant with experience in Lebanon, particularly in war-affected project areas. The MoA will nominate a National Coordinator as the counterpart of the International Coordinator. The PMU shall be based in south Lebanon, so that it will effectively serve the project implementation in the war-affected zones. The PMU will coordinate and establish linkages, through the Division of Livestock and Animal Health of MOA, with other service providers, at the regional or municipal levels, such as agricultural colleges, local government units and NGOs. Under the Project Coordinator, will be two supporting services.

Upon project start-up, the international consultant will liaise with the MoA officers to review developments in the livestock sector since the time of the assessment and produce a detailed work plan to reflect the new situation and, the required actions and activities.

The Project Management Unit will carefully supervise on-site distribution to all beneficiaries. Municipalities with good leadership, commitment to development, good transparency and progressive community organization will be extensively involved. Only war-affected farmers residing at farm sites, who live exclusively from agriculture, will be considered. The Project Management Unit will check delivery on farm sites.

The technical national services staffed by:

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|--|
| Artificial Insemination Services and Dairy Cattle/Goat Management (12 person months) |
| Animal Health Specialist (6 person months)   |
| Honeybee Specialist (3 person months)  |

Plus four international experts:

|   |
|---|
| Animal Health Specialist (1 person month)   |
| Gender/Honeybee Specialist (1 person month) |

The administrative services will be providing financial management and procurement functions, with recruitment of one secretary, one accountant and one driver.

The contribution of the MoA to the project will be in-kind. The Ministry of Agriculture will be the government counterpart agency responsible for the project and will assist all consultants and experts in the performance of their assigned tasks. The government will provide office accommodation and will facilitate access by the project personnel to official documents and meetings with government officials, the private sector and academia, as required. Duty-free procurement will be facilitated in a timely manner.

The nature of the designed project activities will ensure sustainability after the lifespan of the project and will not generate any financial liability on the MoA. The 12 months time frame will put in place all the proper measures required for a comprehensive implementation of the activities and will ensure that farmers are up on their feet and with proper income enabling them

to manage their livestock without additional assistance. Such measures include provisions of feed, forage and veterinary services.

The activities are designed in a manner not to incur any current nor future financial liability to the MoA budget even after the lifespan of the project. On the contrary, the project will bring some financial benefits to the MoA where the ownership of all the non-expendable equipment utilized for operating the project's activities will be transferred to the MoA at the end of the programme.

Considering the urgency of the situation faced by small farmers in Lebanon, the project will be implemented over a 12-month period covering: project coordination, procurement of inputs, distribution, technical assistance, monitoring, and implementation of training programmes, impact assessment and reporting.

#### **4.2 Procurement arrangements and distribution to beneficiaries**

The procurement arrangements of live animals and related inputs will be based on FAO's Rules and Regulations. Procurement of civil works amounting to a total of US\$100 000 will be carried out via National Competitive Bidding (NCB); such contracts will be awarded for building/rehabilitation of 25 goat/dairy cattle housings for the most vulnerable farmers severely hit by the war with destruction of their assets. Contracts for the purchase of inputs will be awarded either under National Competitive Bidding when available on the local market (such as feeds) or under International Competitive Bidding for imported goods, such as veterinary drugs, pregnant heifer, goat "Chami" breed. Lebanese suppliers are sufficiently qualified and experienced to ensure import of large numbers of animals in a short time as they are used to importing yearly between 250 000 and 300 000 live animals (mainly beef cattle). Therefore, the most critical issue is to facilitate the procedure for procurement at FAO level while considering priority actions.

Considering that in the present set-up the local government institutions are not in a position to provide for fair and efficient delivery mechanisms of input assistance, in order to avoid impediments to the success of the proposed programme and to ensure that farmers are legitimately and correctly identified to receive project inputs, criteria will be discussed in consultation with all partners involved, and village committees will be established to select beneficiaries and assist – together with cooperating NGOs – in the distribution of inputs.

The PMU will carefully supervise on-site distribution to all beneficiaries. NGOs and municipalities with good leadership, commitment to development, good transparency, and progressive community organizations will be extensively involved. In order to reduce distribution costs, the project will consider where the input market is locally well established, the indirect distribution mechanism using the "coupon and trade fair" such as for feeds. The PMU will always check delivery on farm sites.

#### **4.3 Monitoring and evaluation**

Close monitoring and evaluation of project activities, including implementation progress and expenditure, are essential, given the nature of the project. In conjunction with the National Coordinator and the national and international consultants, the FAO International Livestock Consultant, who also functions as senior livestock consultant, will be responsible for monitoring and follow-up of project activities. Given the nature of the project, close and frequent supervision, especially during the initial stages of implementation, will be required. The monitoring and evaluation will be coordinated by the Project Management Unit and undertaken on a regular and continuous basis. Relevant information on the project's activities and achievements will be collected, processed and disseminated to all key stakeholders of the project.

## **5. ANALYSIS OF RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS**

A deterioration in the political and security situation in the country would negatively on the project implementation.

Apart from the political and security situation, no other critical factors are foreseen to negatively impact the project since the project was developed in close consultation with the authorities and development partners. Furthermore, representatives of beneficiaries will be involved in all decision-making processes at each stage of the implementation. These measures will minimize project risk and help to enhance ownership, trust, and sustainability.

## **6. PRIOR OBLIGATIONS AND PRE-REQUISITE**

The government will facilitate access by the project personnel to official documents and meetings with government officials, the private sector and academia, as required. Duty-free procurement will be facilitated in a timely manner.

## **7. LEGAL CONTEXT**

The proposed project will be implemented in line with the standard arrangements between FAO and the Government of Lebanon.

## 8. PROJECT BUDGET

The budget follows the Standard Format agreed by UNDG Financial Policies Working Group, and summarizes in the tables below the budget per category of expenditure and per output

**Table 1: Project budget per category of expenditure**

| CATEGORY                             | ITEM  | UNIT COST | NUMBER OF UNITS | TOTAL USD | TOTAL COST USD   |
|--------------------------------------|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------|------------------|
| 1. Personnel                         | - International Staff                       |           |                 | 57 500    | 195 000          |
|                                      | - Consultants: National                     |           |                 | 54 000    |                  |
|                                      | - Consultants: International                |           |                 | 30 000    |                  |
|                                      | - Consultant: National Project Coordinator  |           |                 | 23 500    |                  |
|                                      | - Headquarters Technical Officer (3 months) |           |                 | 30 000    |                  |
| 2. Contracts                         | - Contracts                                 |           |                 | 100 000   | 160 000          |
|                                      | - Locally Recruited Labour                  |           |                 | 60 000    |                  |
| 3. Training                          |   |           |                 |           | 120 000          |
| 4. Transport                         | - Duty travel others                        |           |                 |           | 63 000           |
|                                      | - Consultants: International                |           |                 |           |                  |
|                                      | - Consultants: National                     |           |                 |           |                  |
|                                      | - Travel: Training                          |           |                 |           |                  |
|                                      | - Travel ATS                                |           |                 |           |                  |
| 5. Supplies + commodities            | Two 4-WD pickups                            | 20 000    | 2               | 40 000    | 40 000           |
| 6. Equipment                         | - Pregnant heifers                          |           |                 | 425 290   | 1 122 500        |
|                                      | - Goats                                     |           |                 | 336 000   |                  |
|                                      | - Honey beehives                            |           |                 | 176 000   |                  |
|                                      | - Draft animals                             |           |                 | 29 000    |                  |
|                                      | - Feeds                                     |           |                 | 42 310    |                  |
|                                      | - Semen for AI                              |           |                 | 23 700    |                  |
|                                      | - Veterinary drugs and vaccines             |           |                 | 56 200    |                  |
|                                      | - Small equipment for honeybee              |           |                 | 34 000    |                  |
| 7. Travel                            | - Backstopping missions                     |           |                 | 9 300     | 34 200           |
|                                      | - Evaluation                                |           |                 | 15 000    |                  |
|                                      | - Report costs                              |           |                 | 5 000     |                  |
|                                      | - Standard supervisory technical services   |           |                 | 4 900     |                  |
| 8. Miscellaneous                     | General Operating Expenses                  |           |                 |           | 41 000           |
| <b>Project sub-total</b>             |   |           |                 |           | <b>1 775 700</b> |
| <b>Agency Support Cost (7%)</b>      |   |           |                 |           | <b>124 300</b>   |
| <b>Project Budget Total UNDG-ITF</b> |   |           |                 |           | <b>1 900 000</b> |

- The rate will be within the UNDG agreed range of 5% to 9%, with overall expected average of 7%, of the total of categories 1-8. To the maximum extent possible such costs should be integrated into categories 1-7 if appropriately determined as "direct costs attributable to the programme/project" thereby reducing the overall indirect cost rates.

**Table 2: Project budget per output**

| No   | DESCRIPTION OF OUTPUT   | USD              |
|--|---|------------------|
| 1  | War-affected livestock smallholders supported by restocking and distribution of animals (cattle, goats, , draft animal power, and beehives).                  | 1 252 390        |
| 2  | Animal production improved through provision of supplementary livestock feeds and improved healthcare.  | 274 310          |
| 3  | Capacity of project beneficiaries (including rural youth and women, as well as extension staff from MoA, NGOs and other related entities) built and improved. | 249 000          |
| Project budget excluding administrative support cost |   | <b>1 775 700</b> |
| Administrative support cost, 7%                      |   | <b>124 300</b>   |
| <b>Project Total Cost</b>                            |   | <b>1 900 000</b> |

**Annex 1: Project indicative work plan**

|     | Output/Activity  | Year 1 |   |   |   |
|-----|--|--------|---|---|---|
|     |  | 1      | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|     | <b>Output 1:</b> War-affected livestock smallholders supported by restocking and distribution of animals (cattle, goats, sheep, draft animal power, chicks and beehives).                |        |   |   |   |
| 1.1 | Conduct a preliminary assessment to identify project beneficiaries.  |        |   |   |   |
| 1.2 | Prepare inception report in conjunction with partners to provide detailed project work plan including project monitoring tools   |        |   |   |   |
| 1.3 | Elaborate detailed strategy guidelines for implementing each planned activity.   |        |   |   |   |
| 1.4 | 390 resource-poor families, including 120 women-headed households, will receive partial restocking of cows and goats (346 dairy pregnant heifers, 2 000 goats and 50 draft animal power) |        |   |   |   |
| 1.5 | 275 families, including 100 rural young people and 150 women-headed families will receive 1 100 partial beehives restocking.   |        |   |   |   |
| 1.6 | 50 farmers who will be supplied with draft animal power and small equipment.   |        |   |   |   |
|     | <b>Output 2:</b> Animal production improved through provision of supplementary livestock feeds and improved healthcare.  |        |   |   |   |
| 2.1 | 210 tonnes of feed will be distributed to a total of 435 farmers restocked with heifers, goats   |        |   |   |   |
| 2.2 | Reinforce artificial insemination services by purchasing 5 000 doses and importing of 200 "Chami" males for improving local "Baladi" breed.  |        |   |   |   |
| 2.3 | Provision of drugs and vaccinations.   |        |   |   |   |
| 2.4 | 5 kg feed concentrate per day will be distributed to 200 poor households as supplementary feeding for each received pregnant heifer during three months.                                 |        |   |   |   |
| 2.5 | 400 tonnes of roughage (barley/oat vetch and corn silage) will be distributed to beneficiaries.  |        |   |   |   |
|     | <b>Output 3:</b> Capacity of project beneficiaries (including rural youth and women, as well as extension staff from MoA, NGOs and other related entities) built and improved.           |        |   |   |   |
| 3.1 | Training sessions on honey bee management  |        |   |   |   |
| 3.2 | Training sessions on large and small ruminant management   |        |   |   |   |
| 3.3 | Training sessions on animal health care relating to prevention and control of diseases for MoA staff and farmers   |        |   |   |   |
| 3.4 | Training sessions on forage development  |        |   |   |   |