



AGREEMENT

between

**the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Italian
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation**

and

the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

concerning

**Enhance the livelihood and food security of vulnerable Lebanese women
through improving their dairy production practices
and supporting their dairy processing activities**

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AGREEMENT

between

the Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation

and

the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations

The Directorate General for Development Cooperation of the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation (hereinafter referred to as “the Donor”) and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) (hereinafter referred to as “FAO”), jointly referred to as “the Parties”;

Whereas the FAO and the Donor have agreed to cooperate in the implementation of a project entitled “Enhance the food security through the improvement of the dairy production practices of vulnerable groups”;

Whereas the Donor wishes to make funds available to FAO, as provided in this Agreement, for the purpose of implementing the project document attached hereto;

Whereas the Director-General of FAO may, under Financial Regulation 6.7, accept voluntary contributions and establish trust funds to cover them, provided the purposes of such contributions are consistent with the policies, aims and activities of FAO;

Whereas it has been agreed between FAO and the Donor that FAO shall be responsible under the terms of this Agreement for the management of the funds contributed by the Donor to meet the costs of the project;

Now therefore the Donor and FAO agree as follows:

Article 1 – Objectives and Activities

1.1 The outcome of the Project is to provide assistance to 200 dairy producers and 200 women dairy processors engaged in the program to increase levels of income through improved milk quality and dairy products and improve the hygienic quality of milk produced by farmers engaged in the program by reducing bacteriological contamination by 50%. Emphasis is made on improving the quality and hygienic standards of milk and dairy products to safeguard the Lebanese consumer and improve the milk prices.

1.2 The activities aiming at achieving this outcome are described in the enclosed Project Document (Annex 1), which constitutes an integral part of this Agreement.

Article 2 – Responsibilities

2.1 The Donor is the funding partner of the Project and will contribute to FAO a maximum amount of EUR 370,000.00 (three hundred and seventy thousand Euro) – hereinafter referred to as “the Contribution”.

2.2 The value of the Contribution in United States Dollars shall be based on the prevailing UN exchange rate on the date the transfer is received by FAO. The total

project budget in United States Dollars shall be adjusted to reflect the actual proceeds of the Contribution, as received by FAO. The utilization of interests accrued by the project and any actions regarding the increase or shortage in project funds caused by exchange rate gains or losses will be decided in agreement with the Donor.

2.3 FAO will act as the executing agency of the Project and in accordance with the applicable FAO regulations, rules and directives. The detailed description of FAO commitments, functions and mandate is provided in the attached Annex 1.

2.4 FAO shall be responsible for the implementation of project activities. In particular, FAO shall be responsible for the recruitment, international travel, salaries and emoluments of the international and national staff mentioned in Annex 1, in accordance with the applicable FAO regulations, rules and directives.

2.5 FAO will procure the equipment and supplies indicated in Annex 1, in accordance with its procurement rules and regulations. The equipment will remain the property of FAO for the duration of the Project. Its ultimate destination, following the closure of project activities, shall be decided by FAO in agreement with the Donor.

2.6 FAO shall execute part of the Project by subcontracting to service providers. Subject to FAO's rules on procurement, the selection of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as potential implementing partners for the Project, shall, as appropriate, be made in consultation with the Donor.

2.7 FAO shall ensure proper visibility of the Italian contribution to the Project.

Article 3 – Budget

3.1 The Donor will contribute to FAO a maximum amount of € 370,000.00 (three hundred and seventy thousand Euro), which includes a 7% Project Support Cost, to implement the project activities as described in the enclosed Project Document (Annex 1). This amount will be transferred to FAO in accordance with Article 5 of this Agreement. All financial accounts and statements prepared by FAO shall be expressed in United States Dollars and shall be subject exclusively to the internal and external auditing procedures laid down in the Financial Regulations, Rules and directives of FAO and International Accounting Standard (IAS). Should the annual Audit Report of the External Auditors to FAO's Governing Bodies contain observations relevant to the Contribution, such information shall be made available to the Donor by FAO.

3.2 FAO shall not be required to commence or to continue any activity until it receives the respective payment referred to above. FAO shall not be required to assume any liability in excess of the funds paid by the Donor into the account referred to below.

Article 4 – Reporting

4.1 The Donor shall deposit its contribution to the Project in accordance with the banking arrangements agreed upon between the Donor and FAO.

4.2 FAO will submit to the Donor, through the Permanent Representation of the Republic of Italy to FAO, Project Progress Reports, prepared in accordance with

FAO accounting and reporting procedures, every three months upon the departure of the project.

4.3 The above-mentioned reports will also contain documented evidence of the use of the Contribution.

4.4 In accordance with FAO rules and procedures, FAO shall submit, not later than six months after the agreed project completion date, a Terminal Report of the Project and a financial statement, showing the total Contribution received from the Donor, the corresponding project expenditures, the activities carried out under the Project, as well as the results achieved.

Article 5 – Financial Arrangements

5.1 Upon signature of the present Agreement, the Donor will deposit the total contribution (EUR 370,000.00), unless the Parties agree otherwise in writing, to the following bank account:

Account Name:	FAO Trust Fund (EUR)
Bank Name:	HSBC Bank, Plc 8 Canada Square London, United Kingdom
Swift/BIC:	MIDLGB22
Account No.	67115083
IBAN:	GB04MIDL40051567115083

with specific reference to Project “Enhance the livelihood and food security of vulnerable Lebanese through supporting and improving their dairy production practices”.

The Parties agree that the payment will be made in advance of the activities to be undertaken under the Project, as detailed above

5.2 The obligations assumed by the Parties under this Agreement shall survive the termination of the Agreement in accordance with its terms to the extent necessary to permit the orderly conclusion of activities, the withdrawal of personnel, funds and property, the settlement of accounts between the Parties hereto and the settlement of contractual liabilities that are required in respect of any personnel, subcontractors, consultants or suppliers.

5.3 Notwithstanding the completion of the Project, FAO shall continue to hold unutilized funds from the Contribution until all commitments and liabilities incurred by FAO in implementation of the Project have been satisfied and project activities brought to an orderly conclusion.

5.4 In cases where the Project is completed in accordance with the Project Document any funds below USD 5 000 (five thousand United States Dollars) that remain unexpended after all commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be automatically reallocated by FAO. Any funds above USD 5 000 (five thousand United States Dollars) that remain unexpended after all commitments and liabilities have been satisfied shall be reallocated by FAO after consultation with the Donor or returned to Donor.

Article 6 - Prevention of Corruption and Fraud and Terrorism

6.1 Both the Donor and FAO are firmly committed to preventing and detecting fraudulent and corrupt practices. Consistent with the Standards of Conduct for the International Civil Service, the FAO Staff Rules and Regulations, and FAO Financial Rules and Regulations and Procurement Manual, FAO will use reasonable efforts to ensure that the utilization of the Contribution conforms to the highest standard of ethical conduct and that every part of the organization, as well as all individuals acting on behalf of FAO, observe the highest standard of ethics and integrity.

6.2 FAO, in accordance with its regulations, rules and directives, will ensure that any allegations of fraud and corruption in connection with the implementation of the Project are reported to the Office of the Inspector General (OIG) in a timely manner. Credible allegations will be investigated by OIG in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures. FAO will, in a timely manner and consistent with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures, provide details to the Donor of the outcome of substantiated allegations of fraud and corruption, along with details of action taken by FAO.

6.3 Following the conclusion of any investigation which identifies fraud or corruption involving any activities funded in whole or in part with the Contribution made under this Agreement, FAO will:

- a) Use reasonable efforts to recover any part of the Contribution, which OIG has established as being diverted through fraud or corruption.
- b) In connection with a) above, in consultation with the FAO Legal Office, give proper consideration to referring the matter to the appropriate authorities of the Member Countries.
- c) As required by the Donor, and following consultations between the Parties, reimburse to the Donor any part of the Contribution which FAO has recovered further to subsection a) above, or credit it to a mutually agreed activity and suspend and terminate any further funding.

6.4 Any information provided to the Donor in relation to any matters arising under this Article shall be treated by the Donor as strictly confidential.

6.5 Any action further to the above paragraphs shall be consistent with FAO regulations, rules and directives.

6.6 FAO also undertakes to use all reasonable efforts to ensure that the Contribution is not used directly or indirectly to support individuals or entities associated with terrorism.

Article 7 – Duration of the Agreement

7.1 This Agreement will come into effect upon its signature by FAO and the Donor, and shall be in force for a period of 12 months from the date of the payment, in accordance with the modalities set out in Article 5 of this Agreement. However, without prejudice to Article 5, FAO shall notify Donor when the Project has been completed which date shall be deemed to be the expiry date of this Agreement.

7.2 The extension of this Agreement, shall be authorized in writing by the Donor, as specified in Article 9.

Article 8 – Termination of the Agreement

8.1 Each Party has the right to terminate this Agreement upon written notice transmitted at least three months prior to the termination specifying the reason for such a measure.

8.2 The obligations assumed by the Parties under this Agreement shall survive the termination of the Agreement until all commitments and liabilities incurred by FAO in implementation of the Project have been satisfied and Project activities brought to an orderly conclusion.

Article 9 – Amendment of the Agreement

This Agreement may be amended through an exchange of letters between the Donor and FAO as appropriate. Such amendments shall become an integral part of the Agreement.

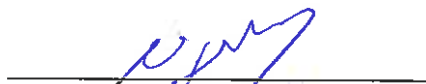
Article 10 – Settlement of Disputes

10.1 In the event of any dispute which may arise between the Parties as to the interpretation, application or performance of this Agreement including its validity or termination, or with regards to any further agreement which may result therefrom, the Parties will use their best efforts to promptly settle such dispute amicably, through direct negotiations.

10.2 This Agreement shall be subject to general principles of law to the exclusion of any national system of law.

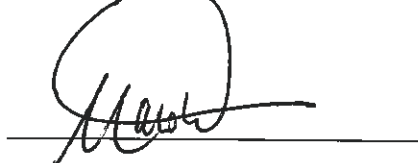
10.3 Nothing in or relating to any provision in this Agreement shall be deemed a waiver of the privileges and immunities of FAO.

**For the (FAO)
Food and Agriculture
Organization of the United Nations**



*Maurice Emile Saade
FAO Representative in Lebanon
FAO Representation in Lebanon*

For the Donor



*Massimo Marotti
Ambassador of Italy
Embassy of Italy in Beirut*

Signed in Beirut

04 NOV. 2015

Signed in Beirut



ANNEX 1

Project title: Enhance the livelihood and food security of vulnerable Lebanese women through improving their dairy production practices and supporting their dairy processing activities

Project symbol: GCP/LEB/.../ITA

Recipient Country/ies:

Resource Partner:

Lebanon

Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy

Government / other counterpart(s):

Lebanese Government

Expected EOD (Starting Date)

August 2015

Expected NTE (End Date)

August 2016

Contribution to FAO's Strategic Framework:

- Strategic Objective/Organizational Outcome
- Regional Result/ Priority Area
- Country Programming Framework Outcome

(Indicate as appropriate) ¹

Contributes to SO3, Outcome 1

Regional Initiative on Small Scale Agriculture in NENA

CPF Priority area B, Outcome 2.

Environmental Impact Assessment Category:

A B C

C - Minimum or no adverse impacts. No further environmental analysis to identify and/or social analysis or assessment required

FAO Budget (or contribution):

Total Budget:

NA

Euros 370,000

Executive Summary

The agricultural sector in Lebanon and particularly the milk and dairy segment represent one of the major sources of income for rural poor farming communities in Lebanon. Based on recent studies undertaken by FAO previous projects, small dairy farmers in Akkar, Baalbeck, Hermel, and other areas have the lowest levels of income in Lebanon. The dairy sector in Lebanon has been exposed to several deterring

¹ For projects operated by country offices, it is necessary to link projects in FPMIS at the Organizational Results level. For all other projects, linkage at the product/service level is necessary.

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impediments over the last three decades almost no support provided to assist farmers in improving agriculture production levels. This is considered by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) of utmost priority, as Lebanon suffers a serious deficit in dairy products and import levels are higher than 60 percent. According to a 2011 FAO survey of 2,000 farmers, over 70% of dairy farmers are categorized as poor or very poor. With limited alternative livelihood opportunities available in many rural regions, the dairy business, including both milk production and processing, represents the primary income source for a significant proportion of the populations in these areas.

The economic repercussions of the Syrian refugees crisis and the unstable security situation have particularly in the past four years impacted the agriculture economy and its food production capacities, especially in the most affected geographical areas of northern and eastern Lebanon and even more in the border areas of Hermel, Baalbek and Akkar where farmers can, to a great extent, not even access their agricultural land. Furthermore, farmers and pastoralists are increasingly abandoning their livestock as they are unable to cope with the rising feed prices and decreasing prices of their animals and animal products. With increasing job competition and unemployment in rural communities, it is essential to bolster the dairy sector to ensure it continues as a viable source of livelihoods and employment. Increasing the income-generating capacity of small dairy farmers is crucial for improving the quality of life for rural populations. Furthermore, the expansion potential of the dairy sector represents a key opportunity for encouraging young people to remain in rural areas, thereby stemming the rising migration to urban areas.

Household production of dairy products is most often done under unhygienic conditions that contribute to public health risks. An opportunity exists to provide improved household dairy production materials to improve hygiene and public health. Dairy production is a key source of income for poor farm households and milk hygiene is essential to safeguard the Lebanese consumer and improve producer prices based on higher quality milk. Due to poor milking hygiene practices and low quality plastic containers, dairy farmers are not only losing an important part of their potential revenue but also become a public health hazard. Milk is sold to the cooperative who will transport the milk in refrigerated trucks to the milk processing plant. The cooperative tests the milk and rejects low quality milk due to poor hygiene. The FAO intervention will support dairy farmers in ensuring milk quality at the production level to be accepted in the dairy value chain.

The proposed project will be supporting women processors to add value to the milk produced through the production of sanitary traditional home-processed dairy products (laben, labneh, varieties of white cheeses). This activity will empower women headed households and will give them the opportunity to increase their household revenues and ensure partially the food security of their families. The project will also provide the poor women headed households and dairy farmers living in about 40 villages located in the most vulnerable areas of Lebanon training in milk hygiene and good dairy processing practices.

This project will complement existing operations in the FAO dairy sector support program and the current FAO program for livestock vaccination.

The main objective of the proposed intervention is to provide assistance to 200 dairy producers and 200 women dairy processors engaged in the program to increase levels of income through improved milk quality and dairy products and improve the hygienic quality of milk produced by farmers engaged in the program by reducing bacteriological contamination by 50%. This main outcome will be achieved through three outputs 1) 200 small holder milk producers benefiting from increased income from milk sale, 2) % of improved milk quality and 3) 200 smallholder women-headed dairy households supported with mini-dairies and stainless steel milk cans.

The duration of the project is 12 months with a budget of Euros 370,000

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SECTION 1 – RELEVANCE

1.1 General country and sector vulnerability context

Lebanon is a major food importer, with local production satisfying only 20 percent of local consumption, whereas fruits and other tuber crops are the main agricultural products exported. In 2014, Lebanon's total agricultural and food imports amounted to USD 3.615 billion while agricultural and food exports were valued at USD 0.781 billion. The country is thus highly vulnerable to price volatility of food and other agricultural commodities, and the annual food import bill reached USD 2.8 billion for 2014.

The agricultural sector in Lebanon and particularly the milk and dairy segment represent one of the major sources of income for rural poor farming communities in Lebanon. Based on recent studies undertaken by FAO previous projects, small dairy farmers in Akkar, Baalbeck, Hermel, and other areas have the lowest levels of income in Lebanon. The dairy sector in Lebanon has been exposed to several deterring impediments over the last three decades almost no support provided to assist farmers in improving agriculture production levels. This is considered by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) of utmost priority, as Lebanon suffers a serious deficit in dairy products and import levels are higher than 60 percent. According to a 2011 FAO survey of 2,000 farmers, over 70% of dairy farmers are categorized as poor or very poor. With limited alternative livelihood opportunities available in many rural regions, the dairy business, including both milk production and processing, represents the primary income source for a significant proportion of the populations in these areas.

The combined effect of the Syrian refugee crisis and exceptionally low rainfall in 2014 has had a detrimental impact on the livelihoods of thousands of small dairy producers and processors. In such a complex and protracted crisis situation, increasing resilience by preserving and protecting crucial assets and opportunities for income generation is more critical than ever before. With increasing job competition and unemployment in rural communities, it is essential to bolster the dairy sector to ensure it continues as a viable source of livelihoods and employment. Increasing the income-generating capacity of small dairy farmers is crucial for improving the quality of life for rural populations. Furthermore, the expansion potential of the dairy sector represents a key opportunity for encouraging young people to remain in rural areas, thereby stemming the rising migration to urban areas.

The FAO's assistance to the dairy sector, thru previous project, has successfully taken the initial steps to kick-start sustainable milk production and improvement of the food safety standards of the dairy industry in Lebanon. The objective of this project is to scale up the assistance to cover other beneficiaries not supported previously due to budget constraints.

1.1.1 Rationale

Significant numbers of small-scale farmers and livestock keepers in affected areas of Lebanon have suffered significant losses in farm income because of forced abandonment of farmlands, limited/un-timely access to arable land.

Household production of dairy products is most often done under unhygienic conditions that contribute to public health risks. An opportunity exists to provide improved household dairy production materials to improve hygiene and public health. Dairy production is a key source of income for poor farm households and milk hygiene is essential to safeguard the Lebanese consumer and improve producer prices based on higher quality milk. Due to poor milking hygiene practices and low quality plastic containers, dairy farmers are not only losing an important part of their potential revenue but also become a public health hazard. Milk is sold to the cooperative who will transport the milk in refrigerated trucks to the milk processing plant. The cooperative tests the milk and rejects low quality milk due to poor hygiene. The FAO intervention will support dairy farmers in ensuring milk quality at the production level to be accepted in the dairy value chain.

Mostly, the project will be supporting women processors to add value to the milk produced thru the production of sanitary traditional home-processed dairy products (laben, labneh, varieties of white

cheeses). This activity will empower women headed households and will give them the opportunity to increase their household revenues and ensure partially the food security of their families.

Poor vulnerable farmers will also benefit from training in milk hygiene and good dairy processing practices.

To avoid losses due to poor hygienic milking practices, the project will support small-scale dairy farmers with hygiene milk kits including stainless steel containers, filters and disinfectant kits for the udder. This very simple hygiene kit has a direct effect on the quality of the milk sold and reduces the public health risk. FAO demonstrated in previous projects, that such intervention helped the farmers to increase the milk farm gate price by up to 25percent and avoid rejection from the cooperative.

Moreover, the agro-processing component will boost and maintain the food security level of the rural population targeted by the project.

1.1.2 FAO's comparative advantage

FAO is implementing projects in Lebanon since 1987. To achieve this, FAO is working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture and has a deep knowledge of the current situation of the most vulnerable farmers. More specifically, FAO has implemented substantive dairy projects during the previous 4 years and has established a comprehensive database of dairy farmers and dairy systems in Lebanon which will be very instrumental in the selection of beneficiaries.

In collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, FAO is supporting many partners (UN, INGO, NGO, etc.) to increase the resilience of rural livelihoods. FAO is also directly implementing different projects to improve the food security of the rural population such as national animal health vaccination campaign, establishment of poultry farmers' field schools, distribution of livestock, etc.

FAO has the comparative advantage of being a neutral broker amongst many development partners supporting the agricultural sector of Lebanon and is able to bring a wide range of stakeholders together and therefore influence both policy and practice. Within the Near East Region, FAO's normative and policy work is carried out by its Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (RNE) located in Cairo, Egypt.

Specialist expertise is available from FAO's Headquarters in Rome, Italy and RNE.FAO's unique expertise and global mandate can be summarised as follows:

- Transboundary animal and crop pests and diseases – through the Organization's global Emergency Prevention System for Transboundary Animal and Plant Pest and Diseases (EMPRES), FAO/OIE Global Framework for Transboundary Animal Diseases (GF-TADs), Emergency Centre for Transboundary Animal Diseases (ECTAD), International Plant Protection Convention, Wheat Rust Disease Global Programme and regional integrated pest management networks.
- Food safety and sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) measures – through the Organization's global leadership of the Codex Alimentarius Commission (CODEX), International Network of Food Data Systems and Food for the Cities Network.
- Food and nutrition security information systems – through the Organization's leadership of the Global Food Security Cluster (GFSC), Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) and Agenda for Action for Addressing Food Insecurity in Protracted Crises (CFS-A4A).
- Food and nutrition security and agriculture-based livelihoods programming in conflict and disaster-affected regions and countries of the world.
- Country programme and privilege partnerships with Ministries of Agriculture – for the development of agricultural policies and regulatory frameworks for all aspects related to crops, livestock, fisheries production and natural resources management.
- Knowledge exchange and information networks and global, regional and sub-regional technical support services in animal production and health, climate, rural energy and land tenure, fisheries and aquaculture, food nutrition, food safety, forestry, land and water management (e.g. conservation agriculture, agro-forestry and on-farm water management), participatory agricultural

extension (e.g. FFS), plant production and protection (e.g. integrated plant soil nutrient management and integrated pest and diseases management (IPDM), post-harvest management and agro-industry, and agricultural trade and markets.

FAO's experience in the livestock sector in Lebanon has been defined through previous projects implemented by the Organization, in particular: 1) a Technical Cooperation Project - TCP/LEB/0068 «Introduction of techniques for conservation and improvement of agro-industrial by-products for the feeding of ruminants in the Bekâa Valley»; 2) Assistance aux petits éleveurs laitiers du Liban Sud (zones de Nabatiyeh, Saida-Est et Marjaayoun-Hasbaya) (TCP/LEB/ 2905 (T)); 3) Lebanon Recovery Fund (LRF) - "Early recovery assistance to war-affected, resource-poor livestock keepers in south Lebanon", (LRF-4); 4) Lebanon Recovery Fund (LRF) – "Recovery and Rehabilitation of Dairy Sector in Beqaa Valley and Hermel-Akkar Uplands" PHASE ONE (LRF-21)"; 5) Lebanon Recovery Fund (LRF) – "Recovery and Rehabilitation of Dairy Sector in Beqaa Valley and Hermel-Akkar Uplands" PHASE TWO (LRF-26)"; and 6) Emergency Vaccination and Targeted Feeding of Livestock Grazing in Areas along the Syria-Lebanon Border (OSRO/LEB/304/UK).

1.1.3 Links to national development goals and FAO's strategic objectives

The proposed project will contribute into the SO3 - Reduction of rural poverty - by providing technical know-how and support to the small dairy producer, especially through targeting women lead households in the Lebanese rural areas. The project activities will tackle the dairy production at poor households level, transfer of technical knowledge will be achieved by training the producers on good hygienic production practices and shall be ensured as well by providing essential tools and equipments for improving the practices. This contribution shall be empowered by ensuring a healthy production and a relatively cost reduction and by preserving a healthy rural livelihood. With its focus on small scale dairy farmers, the project will also contribute to the Regional Initiative on "*Small Scale Agriculture for Inclusive development in the Near East and North Africa*". The project will also contribute to the CPF Priority Area B, Outcome 2: "*Agriculture value chains developed involving small-scale farmers (with a special focus on young and women farmers), using innovative approaches and best practices with technical assistance from FAO*". The strategy of the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture (2015-2019) strongly recommends providing support to small-scale farmers and producers, and encouraging youth and women to engage in agriculture-related investments. Therefore, this project meets the objectives of the Ministry of Agriculture as well in improving the value chains and increasing the added value for products of animal origin and in the provision of safe and quality food from domestic production.

1.1.4 Participants and other stakeholders

The target direct beneficiaries of the project will be poor women headed households and dairy farmers living in 40 villages located in the most vulnerable areas of Lebanon. This will include 400 households (equivalent to 2000 indirect beneficiaries) having at least 50 percent of women.

This project will complement existing operations in the FAO dairy sector support program and the current FAO program for livestock vaccination.

1.1.5 Lessons learned from past and related work, including evaluation

The FAO's assistance to the dairy sector, through the previous project on "Recovery and Rehabilitation of Dairy Sector in Beqaa Valley and Hermel-Akkar Uplands", has provided extensive experience and lessons learned in the most appropriate ways to support small dairy farmers and processors. The objective of this project is to scale up the assistance to cover other beneficiaries not supported previously

due to budget constraints. FAO demonstrated in previous projects, that such intervention helped the farmers to increase the milk farm gate price by up to 25 percent and avoid rejection from the cooperative.

1.2 EXPECTED RESULTS

Specific objective

The direct objective of the project is to provide assistance to 200 dairy producers and 200 women dairy processors engaged in the program to increase levels of income through improved milk quality and dairy products and improve the hygienic quality of milk produced by farmers engaged in the program by reducing bacteriological contamination by 50%. Emphasis is made on improving the quality and hygienic standards of milk and dairy products to safeguard the Lebanese consumer and improve the milk prices.

Results and activities

Result 1: 200 smallholder milk producers benefiting from increased income from milk sale

Activities:

1. Conduct community mapping and assessment exercise to quantitatively and qualitatively identify the livestock population at-risk, vulnerable livestock keepers and women dairy processors
2. Establish the link with the small-scale dairy producers into Village Dairy Producers Associations (VDPAs) previously established under the 2012-2014 FAO project
3. Maintain and boost the already existing intermediate village milk collecting and cooling centers and make the link with the project's beneficiaries.

Result 2: 25% improvement in the quality of the milk produced by the project beneficiaries.

Activities:

1. Provide improved household dairy production materials to vulnerable households to enhance hygiene and public health, and marketing support through cooperatives.

Result 3: 200 smallholder women-headed dairy households supported with mini-dairies and stainless steel milk cans

Activities:

1. Support to milk processing and milk hygiene by providing smallholder women-headed dairy households with mini-dairies and stainless steel milk cans.
2. Distribute one hundred eighty (180) mini dairies and twenty (20) medium dairy processing units (batch pasteurizers, labneh bag hanger, cheese moulds, working table, ...) along with their accessories to 200 women-headed households in support of production of sanitary traditional home-processed dairy products (laben, labneh, varieties of white cheeses)
3. Provide comprehensive training programme covering the whole interventions related to dairy production-processing-marketing to all project direct beneficiaries (400) and additional 200 farmers indirectly benefiting from the project through training sessions and production of extension materials (manuals, leaflets).

SECTION 2 - FEASIBILITY

2.1 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT

According to the Environmental Impact (EIA), and EIA process, environmental categories, the project lies under Category C: minimum or no adverse impacts. No further environmental analysis to identify and/or social analysis or assessment is required.

2.2 RISK MANAGEMENT

2.2.1 Risk management strategy

In view of the relatively short duration of the project and the unstable security situation in the country there is a risk in delay of the field work, particularly in the procurement of needed equipment, which may not allow showing the required impact in time before the project ends. Therefore, one of the priority actions to be initiated directly at project start is the identification and the procurement of needed inputs and the initiation of training material. In the event of security problems in some areas, the project team would postpone working in these areas until the security situation is back to normal and would modify the work plan to focus implementation in the secure areas first.

2.2.2 Significant risks facing the project

The main assumptions are:

- Communities and Governorate level authorities are strongly committed to improve food and nutrition security of households.
- The security conditions remain stable and access is granted to all areas served by the project.
- Items can be locally procured in a timely manner and within the technical specifications required.

The risks are:

- Conflicts could spread in the areas of intervention making the implementation of the activities difficult.
- Implementation is delayed due to inadequate collaboration of stakeholders and partners.
- Increases of prices due to inflation rates might affect implementation.
- Unfavourable climatic conditions

2.3 WORKPLAN

The work plan is included in Appendix II.

2.4 IMPLEMENTATION AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

2.4.1 Institutional framework, partnerships, information management and knowledge sharing and coordination

The activities will be implemented by FAO in close collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture. FAO and MoA are co-leading the Food Security Sector Working Group (FSSWG) which comprises all the main stakeholders working on food security and agriculture in Lebanon. Information about the project and its results will be disseminated through special sessions of the FSSWG. Progress of project implementation will be reported through the existing M&E system of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (LCRP) as well as through FAO's own M&E system for monitoring Strategic Objectives.

Strategy / methodology / work plan

The overall duration of the project's activities will be 12 months from disbursement of funds.

The project will use the existing baseline surveys such as the FAO Food security and Livelihood Assessments to determine the levels of food insecurity and means of livelihoods for the households living in the selected geographical areas. The target beneficiaries will include food insecure and/or households with limited access to land or not included in any social welfare programme.

A special emphasis will be put on gender while ensuring that more than equal participation of women demonstrating willingness and commitment to be engaged in one of the components of the project.

The activities to be undertaken will be participatory in nature and will involve the communities in the selection of beneficiaries and in designing the appropriate type of intervention. The project will benefit from the extensive surveying activities conducted, by the FAO previous dairy project, in individual villages and with individual farmers aiming at generating a better understanding of the general environment prevailing at the targeted areas that produced an authentic and realistic database.

The collected and analyzed information will be used to sort out project intervention priorities and to decide on the criteria of farmers selections. Municipalities and community leaders will be identified and engaged in project activities, small meeting at the local level will be also organized to explain the rationale of the project to the local communities and ensure their buy-in.

2.4.2 Budget and inputs of partners

Category	Amount USD	Amount €
Personnel Costs	67,072	61,572
Travel	2,000	1,836
Training	19,000	17,442
Expendable equipment	33,000	30,294
Non expendable equipment	234,500	215,271
General Operating expenses	11,110	10,199
Technical Support Services	10,000	9,180
Subtotal	376,682	345,794
Project Support Cost (7%)	26,368	24,206
Total	403,050	370,000

*Note: 1 USD = 0.918 EUR (based on UN operational rates of exchange as of first of June 2015 – subject to change on disbursement date)

- Personnel Costs (USD 67,072)

- One National Dairy expert (12 months)
- One National consultant animal production (2 months)
- One Administrative Clerk (8 months) and One driver (6 months)

- Travel (USD 2,000)

To cover the cost of in-country travel of project staff.

- Training (USD 19,000)

To cover the cost of trainers and training material for training beneficiaries on the use of provided inputs

- *Expendable Equipment (USD 33 000)*

This allocation will be used for the purchase of project inputs (stainless milk jars, milking hygiene kits and kits for laboratory analysis and testing).

- *Non Expendable Equipment (USD 234 500)*

This allocation will be used for the purchase of project equipment (PC & Printer and dairy processing units with accessories: medium and small).

- *General Operating Expenses (USD 11 110)*

This provision is made for office running costs and operating costs.

- *Technical Support Services TSS (USD 10 000)*

To cover the costs of reporting, evaluation, and supervisory technical backstopping by FAO Technical staff from HQ and RNE (Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa).

- *Direct Support Costs (USD 26 368)*

Administrative costs at 7 percent of the total implementation costs.

- **Government**

The Ministry of Agriculture (MoA) will be the main Government's counterpart. MoA will assist FAO by making available required office space if needed it as well as technical expertise and carrying out capacity building / trainings for the selected beneficiaries.

- **Resource partner(s)**

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy and International Cooperation represented by the Directorate General for Development Cooperation (DGC) is the funding partner of this proposed project and will contribute to FAO a maximum amount of Euros **370,000**.

2.4.3 Procurement

Procurement plan

A detailed procurement plan will be prepared shortly after project approval. Expendable and non-expendable equipment to be procured shall include small scale dairy processing units intended to be used and operated by women that have some experience in dairy production but lack the hygienic equipment and the skills that have to be provided to them through training and workshops. Two major kinds of these units will be delivered:

- 1) Medium size with a capacity of 250 Kgs / batch.
- 2) Mini size with a capacity of 60 – 70 kgs /batch.

It should be noted that these units are supplemented with *auxiliary articles* that improve the quality and productivity of the operation.

The medium size unit	The mini unit	The recommended auxiliary equipment
1. A batch pasteurizer, 2. A gas burner 3. A working table. 4. Optional extra equipment: 5. Labneh bag hangers and cheese presses.	1. A pot pasteurizer, 2. A gas burner, 3. A small working table, 4. A small labneh bag hanger, 5. A milk ladle.	1. Milk thermometers with a protective plastic casing. 2. Milk agitator made of stainless steel. 3. A perforated stainless steel flat ladle to collect curd. 4. Food grade plastic cheese moulds of small sizes that are mostly required. 5. Food grade plastic buckets of 10 – 15 liters capacity.

2.4.4 Technical and operational support

- **FAO's technical support arrangements**

The FAO technical units based at headquarters in Rome, the Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (RNE) located in Cairo will be responsible for the supervision and technical backstopping of the project.

- **FAO's operational and administrative support arrangements**

The FAO Representative in Lebanon is the budget holder and the overall responsible of the project.

Operational support will be provided by the Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa (RNE) located in Cairo.

2.5 MONITORING AND REPORTING

The Project Personnel will operate under the supervision of the FAO Representative in Lebanon and will be responsible for the overall project implementation, in consultation with FAO's relevant technical divisions, and in close collaboration with Government counterparts at national and regional level.

A monitoring and evaluation system will be implemented by FAO Lebanon. In particular, it will focus on the selection of beneficiaries, on the distribution of inputs, and on post-distribution impact evaluation. The monitoring of project progress will be carried out by FAO and will focus on upward accountability (i.e. towards Italian Cooperation/Government of Italy, Government agencies, Development Partners and the society at large) and downward accountability (i.e. towards project beneficiaries and primary Stakeholders). Monitoring will be against the indicators identified. The main monitoring / reporting tools at field level will include:

- Needs assessments reports and pre-distribution surveys, where possible;
- Post-distribution surveys, based on physical verification and on beneficiary interviews;
- Technical monitoring reports.

FAO will prepare a six-month report and final report indicating project activities/progress, achievements, results and recommendations. The document will be technically cleared by FAO following established procedures, before final submission to the donor.

2.6 COMMUNICATION

Communication and visibility

FAO will explicitly acknowledge the support provided by the Government of Italy and the Italian Cooperation at every opportunity and through a variety of methods. This will include the use of their logo in communication with implementing partners, as appropriate, or attribution of the contribution, on all documents (reports and tenders), publications issued through the project. Furthermore, it will be made clear to beneficiaries and collaborating organizations that the intervention is financed by the Italian Cooperation/Government of Italy.

Italian Cooperation/Government of Italy and FAO logos will be posted on distributed items, handouts, staff outfits; signboard and banners; and information items at coordination meetings.

2.7 PROVISION FOR EVALUATION

The project budget makes provision for project evaluation services as part of technical support services (TSS) provided by FAO. The project will be jointly evaluated by representatives of FAO and Government agencies prior to its completion. The terms of reference, exact timing will be decided in consultation among the concerned parties.

SECTION 3 - SUSTAINABILITY OF RESULTS

The stainless steel food grade containers have a very long lifespan improving the quality of milk transported for decades. The women household farmers are encouraged to engage in the farm house processing since they can add value to their raw milk and improve their income. And the small-scale dairy farmers were also encouraged to engage in the cooperative so the delivery of their raw milk through the milk collection and distribution network of centers is getting back to them with better price for chilled milk and improved quality.

LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Objectives	Measurable Indicators	Means of Verification	Important Assumptions
<p>Development Goal:</p> <p>Enhance the livelihood and food security of vulnerable Lebanese women through improving their dairy production practices and supporting their dairy processing activities.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved income levels of the for impoverished farmers/women in the localities of the project. - Improved quality and hygienic standards of milk and dairy products for the farmers engaged in the program ; - Increased food security in households thru more stable revenues for poor rural farmers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project reports - M&E reports - Gender Assessments 	<p>Security situation in the target villages improves or remains stable allowing project activities to be implemented as scheduled.</p>
<p>Immediate Objective:</p> <p>Provide assistance to 200 dairy producers and 200 women dairy processors engaged in the program to increase levels of income through improved milk quality and dairy products and improve the hygienic quality of milk produced by farmers engaged in the program by reducing bacteriological contamination by 50%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project is implemented efficiently and in accordance with the work plan and timing; - Animal production income generation activities improved in the localities of the project. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project progress reports; - Supervision reports; - M&E reports; - List of producers and women processors receiving assistance; - Training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stable security situation and accessibility of the project areas.
<p>Output 1:</p> <p>200 small holder milk producers benefiting from increased income from milk sale</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action Plan agreed upon by all stakeholders; - Improved household income; - the project Small holder milk producers beneficiaries are becoming members of the coops and linked to the milk collection centres 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Action plan report; - Project M&E reports; - Project technical reports; - List of members joining newly the VDPA's created - List of milk collections centres& quantity of milk collected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Stable security situation and accessibility of the project areas; - Key people in local committees actively support the project.
<p>Output 2</p> <p>25% improvement in the quality of the milk produced by the project beneficiaries.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Improved milk quality standards, based on bacterial counts at the milk collection centers. - Improved living conditions of women headed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Action plan report; - List of project beneficiaries - Data on milk production and quality recorded by 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Security situation in the country improves or remains stable allowing project activities to be implemented as scheduled. - Availability of input from potential suppliers (quantity, quality, timeliness and location) as

	households	milk collections centers - Project M&E reports; - Project technical reports; - List of women headed households	required for smooth implementation of project activities;
Output 3: 200 smallholder women-headed dairy households supported with mini-dairies and stainless steel milk cans.	- Total production (kg) and sales (LP) of processed dairy products Improved household income; - Better public health status as a result of improved access to high-quality dietary protein from good quality dairy products;	- - Project M&E reports; - Project technical reports.	- Stable security situation and accessibility of the project area; - Availability of input from potential suppliers (quantity, quality, timeliness and location) as required for smooth implementation of project activities; - Key people in local committees actively support the project.
Activities:	Inputs:	Means of verification:	Important Assumptions:
Activities related to output 1: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct community mapping and assessment exercise to quantitatively and qualitatively identify the livestock population at-risk, vulnerable livestock keepers and women dairy processors • Establish the link with the small-scale dairy producers into Village Dairy Producers Associations (VDPAs) previously established under the 2012-2014 FAO project • Maintain and boost the already existing intermediate village milk collecting and cooling centers and make the link with the project's beneficiaries 		Financial reports	Security situation in the country improves or remains stable allowing project activities to be implemented as scheduled.
Activities related to output 2: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide improved household dairy production materials to vulnerable households to enhance hygiene and public health, and marketing support through cooperatives 	Through the Government and beneficiaries: 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.		- Security situation in the country improves or remains stable allowing project activities to be implemented as scheduled. - Availability of equipment from potential suppliers (quantity, quality, timeliness and location) as required for smooth implementation of project activities;
Activities related to output 3: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to milk processing and milk hygiene by providing smallholder women-headed dairy households with mini-dairies and stainless steel milk cans. • One Hundred Eighty (180) mini dairies 			Security situation in the country improves or remains stable allowing project activities to be implemented as scheduled.

<p>and Twenty (20) medium dairy processing units along with their accessories will be distributed to 200 women-headed households for production of sanitary traditional home-processed dairy products (laben, labneh, varieties of white cheeses)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• All project direct beneficiaries (400) will be strengthened through comprehensive training programme covering the whole interventions related to dairy production-processing-marketing, also at least additional 200 farmers will benefit indirectly from the project through training sessions and production of extension materials (manuals, leaflets).			
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Workplan

Activity	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
Result 1: 200 smallholder milk producers benefiting from increased income from milk sale												
Conduct community mapping and assessment exercise to quantitatively and qualitatively identify the livestock population at-risk, vulnerable livestock keepers and women dairy processors												
Establish the link with the small-scale dairy producers into Village Dairy Producers Associations (VDPAs) previously established under the 2012-2014 FAO project												
Maintain and boost the already existing intermediate village milk collecting and cooling centers and make the link with the project's beneficiaries												
Result 2: 25% improvement in the quality of the milk produced by the project beneficiaries.												
Provide improved household dairy production materials to vulnerable households to enhance hygiene and public health, and marketing support through cooperatives												
Result 3: 200 smallholder women-headed dairy households supported with mini-dairies and stainless steel milk cans												
Support to milk processing and milk hygiene by providing smallholder women-headed dairy households with mini-dairies and stainless steel milk cans.												
Distribute one hundred eighty (180) mini dairies and twenty (20) medium dairy processing units (batch pasteurizers, labneh bag hanger, cheese moulds, working table, ...) along with their accessories to 200 women-headed households in support of production of sanitary traditional home-processed dairy products												

(laben, labneh, varieties of white cheeses)												
Provide comprehensive training programme covering the whole interventions related to dairy production-processing-marketing to all project direct beneficiaries (400) and additional 200 farmers indirectly benefiting from the project through training sessions and production of extension materials (manuals, leaflets).												
Monitoring milk and dairy processing hygiene and practices												

Risk Management Matrix

Risk Description	Category	Impact	Likelihood	Mitigating action(s)	Owner	Status ²
Unqualified and unmotivated project staff and project farmers/ Implementation is delayed due to inadequate collaboration of stakeholders and partners.		Severe	Low	Careful selection of staff, project beneficiaries and partners	MoA	
Increases of prices due to inflation rates might affect implementation.		Medium	Medium	close follow up of initial procurement	FAO-MoA	
Unfavourable climatic conditions		Low	Medium	good project activities implementation and follow up at field level		
Conflicts could spread in the areas of intervention making the implementation of the activities difficult.		Severe	Medium	Careful timing and follow up of the field activities	FAO-MoA	

² To be completed during project cycle implementation and monitoring phase

Annex I: Terms of Reference of national consultants



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS **Terms of Reference for Consultant/PSA**

Job Title: National Consultant in Smallholder Milk Handling, Hygiene and Technology	
Division/Department: FAO-Lebanon	
Programme/Project Number:	
Location: Beirut with extensive field missions in the country	
Expected Start Date of Assignment: ...	Duration: 12 months
Reports to: Name: Dr Maurice Saade	Title: FAO Representative in Lebanon
Dr Markos Tibbo	Livestock Officer (FAO-RNE)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVES TO BE ACHIEVED

The agricultural sector in Lebanon and particularly the milk and dairy segment represent one of the major sources of income for rural poor farming communities in Lebanon. Based on recent studies undertaken by FAO previous projects, small dairy farmers in Akkar, Baalbeck, Hermel, and other areas have the lowest levels of income in Lebanon. The dairy sector in Lebanon has been exposed to several deterring impediments over the last three decades almost no support provided to assist farmers in improving agriculture production levels. This is considered by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) of utmost priority, as Lebanon suffers a serious deficit in dairy products and import levels are higher than 60 percent. According to a 2011 FAO survey of 2,000 farmers, over 70% of dairy farmers are categorized as poor or very poor. With limited alternative livelihood opportunities available in many rural regions, the dairy business, including both milk production and processing, represents the primary income source for a significant proportion of the populations in these areas.

Household production of dairy products is most often done under unhygienic conditions that contribute to public health risks. An opportunity exists to provide improved household dairy production materials to improve hygiene and public health. Dairy production is a key source of income for poor farm households and milk hygiene is essential to safeguard the Lebanese consumer and improve producer prices based on higher quality milk. Due to poor milking hygiene practices and low quality plastic containers, dairy farmers are not only losing an important part of their potential revenue but also become a public health hazard. Milk is sold to the cooperative who will transport the milk in refrigerated trucks to the milk processing plant. The cooperative tests the milk and rejects low quality milk due to poor hygiene. The FAO intervention will support dairy farmers in ensuring milk quality at the production level to be accepted in the dairy value chain.

Under the overall supervision of the FAO Representative and the technical supervision of the Regional Livestock Officer, FAO-RNE and in close collaboration with other national consultants and in cooperation with government counterparts, the consultant shall undertake the following duties:

- Assist in the preparation of a field work plan of the project

- Conduct community mapping and assessment exercise to quantitatively and qualitatively identify the livestock population at-risk, vulnerable livestock keepers and women dairy processors
- Assist in the preparation of work plan for targeted vulnerable livestock keepers capacity building and support
- Conduct the selection of beneficiaries and distribution of stainless steel and hygiene kits to beneficiaries with the model already successfully implemented by the previous FAO's dairy projects.
- Follow up with the farmers that have already received the milk jars and hygiene kits in order to make sure they are being used properly and to attend to any problem that they may be facing. Main emphasis will be made about the sanitary and hygienic milking procedures and milk handling practices.
- Supervise the proper utilization of the medium size and small dairy processing units to insure safe and hygienic dairy products of cheese and yogurt and other dairy derivatives. Carry on the attendance to problem or drawbacks faced by small dairy producers at all the levels of processing, storage, and marketing.
- Establish the link with the small-scale dairy producers into Village Dairy Producers Associations (VDPAs) previously established under the 2012-2014 FAO project and conduct group and individual training sessions regarding the following:
 - a. Proper management of the milk cooling centres, as for milk reception, testing, and handling.
 - b. Proper washing and disinfection of the milk reception, and cooling tanks, pumps and premises.
 - c. The usage of the laboratory equipment.
 - d. The running of the electric generators and its maintenance.
 - e. Milk processing and cheese and yogurt making using the mini and medium size dairies (small milk processing equipment)
- Carry on milk sample collection and analysis to insure milk quality standard and maintain good milk hygiene.
- Produce extension materials related to training topics presented above
- Maintain and boost the already existing intermediate village milk collecting and cooling centers and make the link with the project's beneficiaries
- Contribute in the monitoring of the project's activities
- Carry out any other duties related to the project as requested by the supervisors.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs:	Required Completion Date:
The Consultant is required to prepare and submit monthly reports and project final report at least two weeks before the end of the project.	---

REQUIRED COMPETENCIES

Academic qualifications <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University degree in animal production, animal feeds and nutrition • Extensive field experience in livestock project implementation • Good experience in the implementation of field programmes and report writing skills 	
Technical competencies and experience requirements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proven skills in community participatory methods, rapid appraisal and report writing in English • Proven experience in community mobilisation in livestock production preferably in organising farmer/producer groups • Ability to work in a team • Working knowledge of Arabic is an asset • Knowledge of UN, FAO systems/ International Organizations 	



FOOD AND AGRICULTURE ORGANIZATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS
Terms of Reference for Consultant/PSA

Job Title: National Livestock Production Consultant
Division/Department: FAO-Lebanon
Programme/Project Number:
Location: Extensive field missions in the country
Expected Start Date of Assignment: ... Duration: 45 days on WAE basis
Reports to: Name: Dr Maurice Saade Title: FAO Representative in Lebanon
Dr Markos Tibbo Title: Livestock Officer (FAO-RNE)

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF TASK(S) AND OBJECTIVES TO BE ACHIEVED

The agricultural sector in Lebanon and particularly the milk and dairy segment represent one of the major sources of income for rural poor farming communities in Lebanon. Based on recent studies undertaken by FAO previous projects, small dairy farmers in Akkar, Baalbeck, Hermel, and other areas have the lowest levels of income in Lebanon. The dairy sector in Lebanon has been exposed to several deterring impediments over the last three decades almost no support provided to assist farmers in improving agriculture production levels. This is considered by the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) of utmost priority, as Lebanon suffers a serious deficit in dairy products and import levels are higher than 60 percent. According to a 2011 FAO survey of 2,000 farmers, over 70% of dairy farmers are categorized as poor or very poor. With limited alternative livelihood opportunities available in many rural regions, the dairy business, including both milk production and processing, represents the primary income source for a significant proportion of the populations in these areas.

Household production of dairy products is most often done under unhygienic conditions that contribute to public health risks. An opportunity exists to provide improved household dairy production materials to improve hygiene and public health. Dairy production is a key source of income for poor farm households and milk hygiene is essential to safeguard the Lebanese consumer and improve producer prices based on higher quality milk. Due to poor milking hygiene practices and low quality plastic containers, dairy farmers are not only losing an important part of their potential revenue but also become a public health hazard. Milk is sold to the cooperative who will transport the milk in refrigerated trucks to the milk processing plant. The cooperative tests the milk and rejects low quality milk due to poor hygiene. The FAO intervention will support dairy farmers in ensuring milk quality at the production level to be accepted in the dairy value chain.

Under the overall supervision of the FAO Representative and the technical supervision of the Regional Livestock Officer, FAO-RNE and in close collaboration with other national consultants and in cooperation with government counterparts, the consultant shall undertake the following duties:

- Assist in the preparation of a field work plan of the project
- Assist in the conduct of community mapping and assessment exercise to quantitatively and qualitatively identify the livestock population at-risk, vulnerable livestock keepers and women dairy processors
- Assist in the preparation of work plan for targeted vulnerable livestock keepers capacity building and support
- Conduct the selection of beneficiaries and distribution of stainless steel and hygiene kits to beneficiaries with the model already successfully implemented by the previous FAO's dairy projects.

- Collect milk samples (as appropriate) for laboratory analysis
- Establish the link with the small-scale dairy producers into Village Dairy Producers Associations (VDPAs) previously established under the 2012-2014 FAO project
- Maintain and boost the already existing intermediate village milk collecting and cooling centers and make the link with the project's beneficiaries
- Contribute in the monitoring of the project's activities.

KEY PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Expected Outputs:

Required Completion Date:

The Consultant is required to prepare and submit monthly reports and assignment completion report at least two weeks before the end of the project.

REQUIRED COMPETENIES

Academic qualifications

- University degree in animal production, animal feeds and nutrition
- Extensive field experience in livestock project implementation
- Good experience in the implementation of field programmes and report writing skills

Technical competencies and experience requirements

- Proven skills in community participatory methods, rapid appraisal and report writing in English
- Proven experience in community mobilisation in livestock production preferably in organising farmer/producer groups
- Ability to work in a team
- Working knowledge of Arabic is an asset
- Knowledge of UN, FAO systems/ International Organizations