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AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT			TRANSACTION CODE		PP				
PROJECT PAPER FACESHEET			A	A ADD C CHANGE D DELETE	3				
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3. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) 68 0311		6. BUREAU OFFICE A. SYMBOL: NE B. CODE: 03		7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters) Restoration of Min. Ag. Services					
8. ESTIMATED FY OF PROJECT COMPLETION FY 79			9. ESTIMATED DATE OF OBLIGATION A. INITIAL FY: 79 B. QUARTER: 1 C. FINAL FY: 1 (Enter 1, 2, 3, or 4)						
10. ESTIMATED COSTS \$000 OR EQUIVALENT \$1 -									
A. FUNDING SOURCE		FIRST FY			LIFE OF PROJECT				
		B. FA	C. - C	D. TOTAL	E. FY	F. L. C.			
AID APPROPRIATED TOTAL		768		768	768	768			
GRANT		768		768	768	768			
LOAN									
OTHER									
U.S.									
HOST COUNTRY			250	250		250			
OTHER DONORS									
TOTALS		768	250	1018	768	250			
11. PROPOSED BUDGET APPROPRIATED FUNDS \$000									
A. APPROPRIATION		B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE		C. 1ST FY: 78		D. 2ND FY: _____		E. 3RD FY: _____	
(1) SA		900		900					
(2)				768					
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(4)									
TOTALS				768					
A. APPROPRIATION		N. 4TH FY: _____		O. 5TH FY: _____		LIFE OF PROJECT		12. IN DEPTH EVALUATION SCHEDULED	
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13. DATA CHANGE INDICATOR WERE CHANGES MADE IN THE PID FACESHEET DATA BLOCKS 12, 13, 14, OR 15 OR IN PRP FACESHEET DATA BLOCK 12? IF YES, ATTACH CHANGED PID FACESHEET.									
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PROJECT PAPER

LEBANON

RESTORATION OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SERVICES

268-0311

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ABBREVIATIONS

AID	Agency For International Development
APO	Animal Production Office
ARI	Agricultural Research Institute
CDR	Council For Reconstruction and Development
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
GCL	Government of Lebanon
GP	Green Plan
MOA	Ministry of Agriculture
PP	Project Paper
SCF/CDF	Save the Children Federation/Community Development Foundation
UN	United Nations

PROJECT PAPER

LEBANON: RESTORATION OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SERVICES

I. Summary and Recommendations

- A. Grantee: The Government of Lebanon (GOL)
- B. Implementing Agency: Ministry of Agriculture GOL
- C. Amount: U.S. \$768,000
- D. Project Purpose: To assist the Government of Lebanon to acquire the vehicles, agricultural machinery and the audio-visual equipment required by the Ministry of Agriculture to restore its services in support of the private farm sector which were disrupted by the hostilities and related losses and damages.
- E. Project Description: The Grant will finance the foreign exchange costs of essential replacement commodities required by the Ministry of Agriculture.
- F. Grantee Contribution: The GOL will restore the offices, laboratories and facilities of the Ministry of Agriculture. It will provide local currency source items and personnel.
- G. Mission Views: The USAID Mission strongly supports this project and has recommended authorization of the proposed Grant.
- H. Statutory Requirements: All applicable statutory criteria have been satisfied. See Annex G for Statutory Checklist.
- I. Recommendation: Authorization of a Grant for U.S. \$768,000 for FY 1978 activities for the purpose stated herein on the terms and conditions set forth in the draft Grant Authorization.
- J. Project Committee:
NE/TECH/AD:LClark (Chr)
NE/PD:DMandel
NE/DP:GDonnelly
GC/NE:GBisson
NE/TECH:PBenedict
NE/L:WNance
CM/ROD:FMoulton

Part II. PROJECT BACKGROUND AND DETAILED DESCRIPTION

A. Background

1. General -

During the years 1975 through 1978 the Lebanese people ranging from the inner city of Beirut to the smallest rural villages and farms have been caught up in a destructive conflict. The result has been large numbers of people killed and wounded, physical facilities ranging from apartment houses to farm houses and from factories to fruit orchards severely damaged or destroyed as the result of shellfire, burning, looting and vandalism. Private property and public institutions have suffered damages estimated to be in the billions of dollars. Farm families and the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) have been hard hit along with other groups and public institutions. Following the cessation of the period of intense hostilities in 1976, USAID moved rapidly in FY 1977 to provide \$20.0 million of emergency grant assistance as part of a relief and rehabilitation effort to help the Lebanese take the first steps in its overall reconstruction effort. This effort was spearheaded by a five member multisector technical team which visited Lebanon in January, 1977. Pursuant to its continuing interest in supporting the rehabilitation/reconstruction of vital sectors of the Lebanese economy, USAID sent a second technical team to Lebanon in July, 1977 to review progress and problems relating to the rehabilitation/reconstruction effort and to identify other priority areas for possible USAID assistance in FY 1978. The team included four members one of whom was an agricultural specialist. The Team's work in Lebanon was coordinated by the Council For Reconstruction and Development (CDR) which identified, among other priority rehabilitation/reconstruction needs, several possible agricultural sector projects. The two highest priority agricultural projects proposed were: 1) THE RESTORATION OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SERVICES and 2) A RECONSTRUCTION CREDIT PROGRAM FOR THE OPERATORS OF SMALL FARMS. This Project Paper (PP) provides the background and rationale for the former project which will enable the GOL Ministry of Agriculture to acquire the commodities (vehicles, farm machinery and audio-visual equipment) required to reestablish minimum levels of extension, research, Animal Production Organization (APO), tree nursery and Green Plan (GP) services in support of the private farm sector.

2. Agricultural Sector Prior to and Post Hostilities -

Prior to the hostilities in 1975 Lebanese agriculture was well advanced by Middle Eastern standards even though the country had a limited agricultural land base with only 38 percent (390,000 ha.) of its land area considered potentially cultivable. Due to steep slopes, thin soil, and bedrock more than half of the so called cultivable land was unsuitable for farming without expensive terracing. Limited rainfall was another factor influencing agricultural

opportunities. Annual rainfall, most of which comes during the winter, ranges from 1,000 to 1,500 mm on the Western mountain slopes and from 500 to 1,000 mm in most of the important Bekaa valley. Near desert conditions exist in the El Kah-Hermel area of the northeast where as little as 250 mm of rain may fall. The best adapted farming areas of the country are in the Bekaa Valley, a narrow coastal strip, the Akkar and Koura-Eghorta plains and limited areas of the south and northeast. The country has a wide range of micro climates which enable the production of citrus along the coastal strip and apples in the highlands where freezing temperatures and snowfall occur during the winter.

With both limited and seasonal rainfall, irrigation is important in Lebanon with approximately one-fourth (54,000 ha.) of the cropped area having had access to regular irrigations prior to the hostilities. Another 26,000 ha. was estimated to be under irrigation during the spring months or in alternate years. Based on hydrological evidence it has been estimated that a total of 160,000 ha., an increase of 100 percent over total irrigated land, might be irrigable through the end of this century. Historically, large areas of potentially cultivable land (170,000 out of 390,000 ha.) were kept in a fallow state of which nearly half (75,000 ha.) were abandoned. Land which was not cropped was traditionally used for grazing sheep and goats. About two-thirds of the 220,000 ha. of cultivated land was utilized for annual crops and the balance was under perennial crops.

The gross value of agricultural production (excluding fishing) in 1972 was estimated to be 789 million Lebanese Pounds or approximately U.S. \$255 million (L.L. 3.09/ U.S. \$1.00). In terms of gross value, fruit which accounted for L.L. 330 million was the largest item followed by livestock and poultry (mostly poultry) L.L. 240/million, vegetables L.L. 112 million, industrial crops L.L. 74 million, cereals L.L. 23 million and leguminous crops L.L. 23 million. In spite of the fact that Lebanon has a limited agricultural land base and had been a net importer of agricultural products, agriculture played an important role in the Lebanese economy. In 1972 about 10 percent of the value of Gross Domestic Production (GDP) was derived from agricultural sources. During the period 1970-72 an average of approximately 26 percent of Lebanese merchandise exports were accounted for by agricultural products. Fruits and vegetables and poultry products were the major agricultural export items. Approximately one-fourth of the labor force was employed in the agricultural sector.

Although the agricultural sector growth rate had been slow prior to 1970 (about 2.5 percent per annum in real terms between 1964-70) it accelerated during the early 1970's prior to hostilities and was thought to have reached 7 percent in 1973 and 10 percent in 1974. Even so, it was assumed that it would be unlikely that domestic production could keep pace with future internal demand and that food import requirements would increase particularly with respect to cereals and meats (non-poultry) which were historically important food imports.

At the farm level there were an estimated 142,810 farm holders prior to the hostilities. Half of these were classified as full time farmers and the balance held second jobs. Small and fragmented farms were common. According to the 1970 census 63 percent of the holdings accounting for 9 percent of the farm land area were less than 2 ha. in size and 81 percent accounting for 22 percent of the farm area were less than 5 hectares. Seventeen percent of the farm area was accounted for by 20 to 50 ha. units. Fragmentation problems were evident as 13,500 farmers had from 10 to 24 land parcels, 37,000 had from 5 to 9 parcels and 90,000 had at least four parcels.

Lebanese agriculture was severely disrupted during the 1975-76 hostilities and to a lesser extent during 1977-78 when most fighting was confined to the southern area of the country. During the hostilities Lebanese farmers suffered in a variety of ways in addition to the physical dangers. Risk and uncertainty were great and these varied from farm to farm and region to region. Lack of irrigation water for field crops, vegetables and tree crops wiped out crops or prevented the planting of crops. It also resulted in the killing of trees which represented substantial capital investments and which will require several years to replace. Loss of dependable feed supplies wiped out poultry enterprises just as completely as did military activities. Equipment losses reduced the farmers' ability to operate their farms. Livestock losses were widespread and replacement of dairy and other animals will require substantial time and money.

A report prepared by Dr. Camille Kobeh, Director General of Cooperatives, entitled "MEMOIRE SUR LES DECAIS PAR LA GUERRE LES SECTEURS COOPERATIF ET AGRICOLE" dated January 21, 1977 contains an indication of the magnitude of the losses sustained by farmers. For the Lebanese poultry industry, which was one of the most advanced in the Middle East, the number of layers declined 90 percent from 3.0 million in 1974 to 300,000. Broiler production decreased 90 percent from 20 million to 2 million. Sheep and goats

suffered a 40 percent reduction from 500,000 to 300,000. The number of improved breed dairy cattle declined from 25,000 to 5,000, an 80 percent reduction while local breed numbers were halved from 60,000 to 30,000 head. Total livestock losses were estimated to be 458 million Lebanese Pounds or approximately \$148 million at LL 3.09/U.S. dollar.

During the period which has elapsed since the intense hostilities (with the possible exception of the south and other more limited areas where sporadic hostilities have continued) Lebanese agriculture has struggled to recover. The seasonal nature of the white potato crop made rapid recovery possible. Potato production which was estimated to have amounted to about 127,000 metric tons in 1974 dropped to about 35,000 tons in 1975. The 1977 potato crop appeared to have made a full recovery and may have equaled or exceeded the prewar production. Recovery was facilitated by the emergency importation of 1,800 metric tons of seed potatoes and 11,600 metric tons of fertilizer under FAO auspices. The recovery of wheat production was less dramatic with production estimated to have been 75,560 metric tons in 1974, declining to 15,000 metric tons in 1975 and recovering to an estimated 50,000 metric tons in 1977. Wheat import requirements are expected to amount to 330,000 metric tons per annum during the next few years.

It appears that from 30 to 40 percent of Lebanon's important fruit and nut trees were severely damaged or lost. These losses were attributed to the disruption of irrigation water supplies, physical destruction of trees and lack of care. A glaring example of this damage was seen in the village of El Kah where (according to local estimates) approximately 500 to 600 hectares of apricot trees died when irrigation water service was cut off for eighteen months thus depriving the villagers of their main source of livelihood. Tree replacement is likely to be severely retarded as all of the nurseries operated by the Ministry of Agriculture (Green Plan) were destroyed or lost their planting stocks. In addition to a lack of planting stock, there is a minimum five year time lag between the time fruit and nut trees are planted and they begin to produce profitable yields. Apple production in 1977 was estimated to be 106,000 metric tons, down 26 percent from 1974. Olive production in 1977 was estimated to have been a record low 25,000 metric tons.

The poultry industry, both layers and broilers is reported to be making a comeback. Although some poultrymen suffered damaged poultry houses, most had the physical facilities needed to get back into business on a limited scale provided that they had access to chicks and feed. The larger and

more affluent poultrymen were reported to have been making a better recovery start than were the smaller farmers with limited financial resources. Utilizing L.L. 10.0 million made available by the GOL (L.L. 8.0 million of which was made available to the Bekaa Fresh Egg Production and Marketing Cooperative) through the National Union of Credit Cooperatives (UNCC) and 1,000 metric tons of concentrates for poultry feeds made available under the auspices of FAO, broiler production at 11,000 metric tons and egg production at the 120 million level were estimated to be at about half of pre-hostility levels.

Dairy production, which was never well advanced is likely to face a period of slow recovery due to the loss of cattle which can only be replaced through importation and/or domestic breeding which require a period of years. Sheep and goats are expected to recover more rapidly.

The departure of large numbers of Syrian and Palestinian farm laborers placed severe stress on the more labor intensive agricultural enterprises such as fruit and vegetable production. There was a strong need to mechanize Lebanese agriculture prior to the hostilities and this has been exacerbated by the events. The pressure to mechanize is being felt at the farm level and on up through the Ministry of Agriculture.

In its report of recent economic developments in Lebanon the International Monetary Fund^{1/} indicated that damage to the agricultural sector was extensive. The report pointed out that "most animal production facilities and most agricultural machinery and equipment were almost completely destroyed while production of vegetables, fruits and grains was severely disrupted." The report also confirmed that by mid-1977 animal production and processing facilities were repaired and reported to be operating at 50 percent of capacity and that the crop harvest was between 50 and 60 percent of prewar levels.

1/ An internal International Monetary Fund report. SM/77/247

3. The Ministry of Agriculture Pre and Post Hostilities -

Prior to the hostilities the Ministry of Agriculture provided the umbrella for a large number of independent and semi-dependent agencies which functioned under the direct supervision of the Minister of Agriculture (Annex D). The combined budgets of these agencies exceeded that of the MOA. Coordination between and among the various agencies was less than adequate and duplication of services was not infrequent. Agricultural policy making was decentralized and there was an apparent need to improve administration and coordination.

Agricultural research facilities in Lebanon were considered to be adequate with the Agricultural Research Institute (ARI), an autonomous agency being charged with the responsibility for planning, organizing, coordinating and implementing agricultural research programs, soil surveys, soil testing and plant protection. ARI operated three main stations with 11 sections and three substations located in different agroclimatic areas. The National Council for Scientific Research allocated 25 percent of its budget to agricultural research most of which was carried out by ARI. In addition to the agricultural research activities of ARI, the American University of Beirut operated an Agricultural Research and Education Center near Baalbeck in the Bekaa Valley and the Litani River Authority ran three stations for irrigation research and pilot irrigation projects in its area. Cooperation between and among the various research centers was considered to be adequate but linkages with extension were considered to be less than optimal due in large measure to the inadequacy of the extension service.

Prior to the hostilities the Department of Education of the Ministry of Agriculture operated an agricultural extension service organized on a center basis. There were 19 centers of which there were five each in the Mount Lebanon, Northern Lebanon and Bekaa districts. There were four extension centers in the Southern Lebanon district. The extension staff was comprised of about 52 agents and four supervisors. Only seven members of the agent staff were reported to have had training at or above the BS degree level. The balance of the agents had vocational agriculture level training. Extension was relatively well equipped with adequate transportation equipment and audio visual aids including a recording studio for radio programming. Historically, civil service salary regulations were considered as having impeded the recruitment, training and career prospects of extension agents. The quality and coverage of the extension service was considered to be inadequate

immediately prior to the hostilities and this was reflected in the May 20, 1975 IBRD economic report.^{1/} The report alluded to extension service inadequacies but did not detail them. It was pointed out that one apparent reason for extension's inadequacy was that GOL paid little attention because the larger farmers had access to technological information provided by commercial suppliers. Some thought had been given to having extension functions provided on a project basis within limited geographical areas. For example, agricultural extension services might be provided by the Office National du Litani (ONL) in the South Bekaa Valley. The IBRD report did stress Lebanon's need for an efficient national agricultural extension service closely coordinated with the agricultural research centers. The present Extension staff is composed of 55 professional members of which eight are headquarters personnel, four are regional supervisors and 43 are Extension Agents stationed in the Centers (Annex E).

Prior to the hostilities the Bureau of Agricultural Education of the Ministry of Agriculture operated four national agricultural schools. These schools were as follows:

- 1) Fanar (near Beirut) - This school, with a capacity of 90 students, provided 3 year secondary level technical training in crop and livestock production;
- 2) These three practical schools (Ghazir, Mount Lebanon - Abde, North Lebanon - Nasrie, Bekaa Valley) provided crop and livestock production training of less than a year's duration for 90 would-be farmers and farm workers. These schools were equipped with both chemical and biological laboratories and each had its own experimental fields.

The Animal Production Office (APO) is the semi-autonomous agency having the responsibility for implementing MOA programs for expanding the production, improving the quality of and reducing the production costs of milk, meat, poultry and livestock products (Annex F). Prior to the war the APO had been reasonably successful in promoting and contributing to the buildup of the Lebanese dairy industry to about 25,000 head of improved breed cattle and 60,000 local breed cattle. These numbers had been reduced to 5,000 improved breed dairy cows and 30,000 local cows according to an estimate reported in a March 7, 1978 report of the U.S. Agricultural Attache. NOTE: These cattle numbers are not in agreement with those which appear in Annex F. The APO suffered heavy losses of its facilities and equipment during the hostilities. The laboratory at Baabdat was gutted by fire, the three milk collection stations located

1/ IBRD "Current Economic Position and Prospects of Lebanon" Report No. 670a - LE, May 20, 1975

in Abde, Hermel and Tyr were looted and destroyed, all agricultural machinery was stolen and only two out of thirty vehicles survived.

The Green Plan which was established in 1964 as a semi-autonomous agency of the Ministry of Agriculture played an important role in land reclamation and development and in afforestation. Through mid-1971 nearly 40,000 acres were developed or reclaimed for agricultural use, 50,000 acres were reforested and 300 kilometers of roads were built. The GP provided loans to its cooperating farmers to enable them to finance a portion of the costs of development. The war wrought severe damage to the Green Plan and its private contractors that provided the heavy earthmoving equipment needed to construct terraces, ponds, diversions and roads. Green Plan losses ranged from its vehicles to its fruit and forest tree nurseries which were also destroyed. Prior to the war the GP had 88 employees of which 58 were professionals (agriculturalists/engineers). Presently the GP reports having fifty university trained personnel on its staff who are providing assistance to 26,000 farmers.

Prewar the Ministry of Agriculture operated ten tree nurseries in the various areas of the country where in 1974-75 1.5 million fruit and forest trees were produced for distribution to farmers. These nurseries provided planting stock for Lebanon's important citrus, deciduous fruit and nut orchards as well as for forest trees and shrubs. The tree nursing staff is composed of six specialists (engineer level), twelve technicians and up to 400 workers and guards.

The war had a devastating impact on all of the foregoing services of the Ministry of Agriculture. In addition, the MOA office building in Beirut was completely pillaged. The building was stripped of all doors, windows, electrical and plumbing fixtures. All offices and laboratories were destroyed and looted to the point that nothing of use or value remained. The audio-visual center and the recording studio were also obliterated. The Ministry lost 119 vehicles of which 40 were four-wheel drive, 22 trucks and 57 cars and other vehicles. These vehicles were used for various agricultural operations in rural areas. The research stations, extension centers, Animal Production Office, Green Plan, the tree nurseries and research stations lost their farm machinery and laboratories as well as their vehicles. Tree planting stock died because of lack of care and irrigation and did research trials. Buildings and skeletons of buildings remained and personnel survived. The resumption of minimally acceptable agricultural research, extension, Animal Production Office, Green Plan and tree nursery services is contingent on the reequipping of these elements of the Ministry. The GOL has indicated that the reestablishment of the foregoing key MOA functions is a high priority goal of its agricultural sector rehabilitation effort. As evidence of this concern the GOL initiated

repairs to the central office of the MOA in July, 1977 and reoccupancy was anticipated during 1978. While GOL financed these repairs and will finance locally produced items from its own resources it has submitted to USAID a prioritized request list of United States source vehicles, agricultural machinery and audio-visual equipment (Annex B).

4. Work done by AID Teams in the Agricultural Sector -

During 1977 three visits were made to Lebanon by AID/Washington technical teams. The first team which did not include an agriculturalist, visited Lebanon during January, 1977.

Subsequently one FY 1977 agriculturally oriented project was approved. This was a grant in the amount of U.S. \$400,000 to the Save the Children Federation/Community Development Foundation (SCF/CDF), a private voluntary organization to enable it to intensify its agricultural rehabilitation activities in Lebanon and to promote an effective working relationship with the Ministry of Housing and Cooperatives which is responsible for the promotion and supervision of agricultural and multipurpose cooperatives. In FY 1978 a second grant was approved in the amount of \$800,000 to enable the SCF/CDF to continue its village level agricultural rehabilitation activities. Of this amount \$300,000 was reserved for South Lebanon.

Between July 8 and 15 a second technical team including an agriculturalist visited Lebanon. The purpose of the visit was to assess the current situation and to consider Lebanon's most urgent needs for rehabilitation/reconstruction assistance and to make preliminary recommendations as to projects which would be suitable for inclusion in a possible FY 1978 package of USAID financial assistance. The agriculturalist met with the Council for Reconstruction and Development, the Minister of Agriculture and Industry and other key officials.^{1/}

During the course of these discussions the GOL identified several project possibilities. Following the return of the technical team to Washington, the project proposals for the agricultural sector and other sectors were evaluated and reconciled. The reconciled list of projects was cabled to the Mission for subsequent discussion and review with the GOL. The mutually agreed tentative project list included proposals for \$4.5 million of grant assistance to the agricultural sector composed of \$3.5 million for a small farmer reconstruction credit project, \$300,000 for reconstruction oriented technical assistance for the Ministry of Agriculture and this project in the amount of \$700,000* for the partial restoration of Ministry of Agriculture services.

^{1/} For details refer to the final report of the technical team - "Lebanon's Relief, Rehabilitation and Reconstruction Requirements A.I.D. Technical Team Review July 8-15, 1977."

*The \$700,000 amount was subsequently increased to \$768,000 in order to permit the procurement of more of the commodities on GOL's prioritized list thus contributing to a greater MOA capacity to service its small farmer clientele.

Two members of the technical team, the Health Economist and the Agriculturalist returned to Lebanon in October, 1977 for the purpose of refining selected project proposals and obtaining information required for the various project papers.^{2/} During the period Sept. 26 - Oct. 6 discussions were held with the President of the Council for Reconstruction and Development, Ministry of Agriculture officials and other concerned individuals. During the course of the visit the Agriculturalist viewed the premises of the Ministry of Agriculture and observed the repairs under way. In addition the Ministry of Agriculture presented a preliminary list of commodities which it considered necessary for the restoration of selected services. Due to the pressure of events and in spite of a sustained USAID effort the CDR failed to come to agreement on a final prioritized commodity list until May, 1978 during a period of TDY service by an agriculturalist from AID/Jordan. In addition, the CDR continued to express strong GOL interest in the proposed \$3.5 million grant for small farmer reconstruction credit and \$300,000 reconstruction technical assistance projects. However, the GOL failed to expedite the organizational activities that were basic to project implementation. The credit project was to have been initiated in conjunction with a new National Bank for Agricultural Development which was chartered in 1977 but did not become operational. These projects were subsequently dropped and the funds reprogrammed for other use due to lack of progress on the two activities by the GOL.

5. Other Donor Involvement -

Although Lebanon has been the recipient of emergency and/or reconstruction relief and assistance from a long list of private, bilateral and multilateral donors, the bulk of agricultural sector assistance has been channeled through the FAO. Initially, the GOL sought assistance for this project from the FAO Freedom From Hunger Campaign. This assistance was not provided by FAO due to lack of funds according to its representative in Beirut. Specifically, FAO has been involved with the following agricultural sector relief/reconstruction efforts:

- a. The importation of 1,800 metric tons of seed potatoes.
- b. The importation of 11,800 metric tons of ammonium nitrate.
- c. The importation of 70 tons of essential pesticides.
- d. The importation of U.K. Pounds 50,000 (U.K. grant) laboratory equipment to reestablish the poultry vaccine laboratories at Fanar.

^{2/} For details refer to the report of the Agriculturalist - "MEMCONS COVERING CONTACTS BY LEWIS B. CLARK, NE/TECH/AD DURING TDY LEBANON SEPT 26-OCT. 6, 1977 RELATING TO PROPOSED FY 1978 AGRICULTURAL SECTOR USAID RECONSTRUCTION ASSISTANCE."

- e. The importation of \$52,000 worth of silkworm eggs for the production of silk.
- f. The FAO provided the services of a three member agricultural credit study team from the FAO Investment Center to conduct a situation study which was completed in 1977.

B. Detailed Description

The sector goal is the physical and economic reconstruction and rehabilitation of Lebanon. The purpose of this project is the restoration of specified Ministry of Agriculture services to agriculture through agricultural research, extension, the Green Plan, Animal Production Office and tree nurseries. These services in support of the private farm sector were brought to a halt during the war. Effective resumption of these services is precluded until the Ministry is able to replace the most critical items of vehicles, farm machines and audio-visual equipment decimated during the hostilities. The end of project status will be a Ministry of Agriculture with an operational agricultural extension service having outreach from 19 extension centers serving the key rural areas, the re-activation of two or possibly three Animal Production Office milk production stations, a functioning Green Plan, the reactivation of the ten tree (fruit and forest) nurseries to provide planting stock for farmers and the resumption of agricultural research by the Agricultural Research Institute at three main stations. This project is not a development project. It is a one-time project designed to meet GOL priority agricultural sector rehabilitation/reconstruction needs. It is not AID's intention to develop new services for the Ministry even though, as IBRD pointed out, the quantity and quality of prewar extension activity were inadequate. The emphasis is on rehabilitation/reconstruction of services which were operating prior to the war. Neither is it AID's intention to expand these services significantly beyond prewar levels.

The project financed commodities (vehicles, farm machinery and audio-visual equipment) will make it possible for the Ministry of Agriculture (the Agricultural Extension Service, the Agricultural Research Institute, the Animal Production Office, the Green Plan and the tree nurseries) to get back into business after being rendered inoperative during the war. Although the prewar extension programs had been considered to be weak, the GOL believes that there is an urgent need to get extension back into business in order to establish the basis for providing improved and expanded agricultural guidance for the approximately 143,000 farm holders. Vehicles and audio-visual equipment are essential if Extension is to have an outreach into rural areas, even in a country as small as Lebanon. The reactivation of the Animal Production Office milk production stations will promote the reestablishment of the dairy

industry which was virtually liquidated during the war. Prior to the war three milk production stations/collecting centers were in operation. About nine tons of milk were collected daily from these stations which were located at Abde, Hermel and Tyr. Each station operated a farm machinery service for its cooperating farmers to enable them to produce and harvest essential forage crops. Under this project it is anticipated that two or possibly three tractor and ancillary equipment sets will be provided depending on the availability of funds in accordance with the GOL prioritized list of items requested. Restoration of a minimum level of Green Plan capacity will enable it to provide reconstruction guidance and services to small farmers whose farm land and water control and irrigation facilities sustained war damage.

The main offices of the Ministry of Agriculture were looted and destroyed. Typically buildings were emptied of their contents and all that remained were skeletons of structures bare of windows, doors, electrical fixtures, plumbing fixtures, heating systems and anything which could be removed. Likewise, virtually all vehicles and farm machinery and equipment were looted or commandeered during the fighting. GOL using its own funds is in the process of repairing damaged structures including the Ministry of Agriculture. GOL budgeted L.L. 75.0 million in 1977 and L.L. 20.0 million in 1978 for the restoration and reequipping of GOL offices, buildings and properties including those of the Ministry of Agriculture. The reconstruction/rehabilitation budget was stated as a global figure and no detailed breakdown was available covering a specific allocation for the MOA.

THE MOA has indicated that it has the personnel needed to resume Agricultural Extension Service programs, Animal Production Office, tree nursery, Agricultural Research Institute and Green Plan services but needs the equipment requested from USAID.

Commodity specifications have been prepared and draft PIO/Cs completed for procurement of the required vehicles, farm machines and audio-visual equipment. Following approval of the grant and the execution of the Grant Agreement the PIO/Cs will be completed by AID/W. GSA procurement is anticipated. The commodities will be consigned to the U.S. Embassy in Beirut which will transfer title to the Ministry of Agriculture. Lebanon has sufficient technical expertise and financial resources to handle the assembly and/or installation of the various types of equipment. The Mission will initiate end use checks to ascertain that the equipment has been installed and is being utilized for the intended purposes. A final end use inspection will be made six months after the last equipment delivery. The Ministry of Agriculture will provide all funds required for the installation, operation and maintenance of the equipment provided under this grant.

Part III. PROJECT ANALYSES

A. Technical Analysis

This project poses no unusual technical problems. It provides for the replacement of a portion of the MOA (Agricultural Extension Service, Agricultural Research Institute, Animal Production Office, tree nursery and Green Plan) vehicles, farm machinery and audio-visual equipment destroyed during the war. The replacement of these items is essential if the MOA is to resume a minimum level of services to the private farm sector. These services were disrupted during the war and GOL recognizes the urgency of their resumption in order to facilitate agricultural sector recovery. Although essential personnel are available to carry out the activities of the Agricultural Extension Service, Agricultural Research Institute, Animal Production Office and the Green Plan, their effectiveness has been limited due, in part, to the lack of the commodities which are to be provided under the proposed grant. GOL has the technical capability to receive, use and maintain the requested commodities. Agreement has been reached with GOL/Ministry of Agriculture concerning the specifications of commodities to be procured and specifications have been completed for inclusion in the PIO/Cs.

Prior to the war the number of full time farmers was estimated to have declined to the point where approximately 25 percent of the Lebanese labor force was employed in the agricultural sector. The sector was becoming increasingly dependent on expatriate laborers and Palestinians particularly for seasonal work. These sources of labor virtually dried up during the war and labor shortages are expected to continue into the future due in part to alternative employment opportunities in the Middle East. Historically, inadequate farm management has been identified as one of the most serious problems faced by small farmers. Poor crop rotations and improper utilization of production inputs contributed to low yields and profits. An efficient Extension Service drawing on research conducted by the Agricultural Research Institute offers the potential for providing the needed technological and managerial guidance while the Animal Production Office and the Green Plan will provide specialized services needed by individual farmers.

B. Financial Analysis and Plan

The project will provide commodities needed to facilitate non-revenue producing activities of the MOA which are supported by the GOL source MOA budget. The 1978 MOA budget is L.L. 44.6 million (approximately U.S. \$14.4 million). The 1978 MOA budget provides L.L. 7.9 million for salaries and wages, L.L. 20.7 million for repairs and maintenance and L.L. 16.0 million for longterm development projects for Green Plan use in land reclamation, terracing and other agricultural development projects. The MOA budget is of sufficient magnitude to enable it to utilize the grant commodities for the intended purposes.

C. Social Soundness Analysis

NE/TECH has reviewed the project and finds a separate social soundness analysis inappropriate to the relief/rehabilitation timing of the grant. However, the bulk of the beneficiaries of this project are expected to be the operators of small farms and the members of their families who increase their production of farm products and derive increased incomes as the result of improved technical guidance from the Agricultural Extension Service based on research conducted by the Agricultural Research Institute and/or the provision of the specialized services of the Animal Production Office, tree nurseries and the Green Plan. This assumption is based on the 1970 census which indicated that 81 percent of the estimated 142,810 farm holdings were less than five hectares in size. Statistics from the Green Plan revealed a strong small farmer bias as 85 percent of the 12,703 cooperating farmers had properties smaller than three hectares according to an evaluation conducted by Middle East Economic Consultants covering the period through 1970.

D. Economic Analysis

The nature of this MOA services restoration project precludes the utilization of a detailed economic return (benefit-cost or internal rate of return) analysis. Since the project will provide the marginal funding for the commodities (vehicles, farm machinery and audio-visual equipment) which will enable the Ministry to reactivate the Agricultural Research Institute, to provide technological and managerial educational service through its Agricultural Extension Service and provide the specialized services of the Green Plan tree nurseries and the Animal Production Office, the payoff will be large in relation to the magnitude of the AID grant. Without these commodities small farmers will continue to receive little in the way of services that will enable them to contribute to the GOL's plan for increased agricultural production and reduced imports.

E. Environmental Considerations

An Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) is attached as Annex C. A Negative Determination was found for those activities described in the project paper.

F. Role of Women

In view of the relief/rehabilitation character of this grant project, it was not feasible to undertake an analysis of the role of women. It may be presumed that women are likely to share in the benefits which are expected to be derived by farm families as the consequence of increased incomes attributable to the resumption of MOA services facilitated by the project.

Part IV. IMPLEMENTATION

A. Implementation Plan

1. Timetable

<u>Date</u>	<u>Action Agents(s)</u>	<u>Action</u>
August 22, 1978	AID/W and Mission	Grant approval
Sept. 1, 1978	AID/W-Mission GOL	Grant documentation completed and signed
Sept. 15, 1978	GOL-Mission-AID/W	Equipment PIO/Cs completed
September 15, 1978	AID/W - GSA	Procurement initiated
March 31, 1979	Mission - GOL	Last items received and transferred to GOL
June 1, 1979	Mission - GOL	On-site inspection of equipment in use
September 30, 1979	Mission - GOL	On-site inspection and end of project evaluation

The timely completion of project documentation, approval of the grant, procurement processes and delivery of the various items of equipment are essential if the project specific functions of the Ministry of Agriculture are to be restored. This will require close cooperation and coordination between and among the action agents. Since several types of equipment are involved (e.g.: vehicles, farm machinery and audio-visual equipment) it is not expected that full functioning of the Agricultural Research Institute, Agricultural Extension Service, Animal Production Office tree nurseries and the Green Plan will occur at the same time. Although these Ministry of Agriculture functions are related in a broad sense, they are not significantly dependent on each other within a limited time frame.

B. Evaluation Plan

Since this project is viewed as a one-time reconstruction effort to restore specific services of the MOA it is desirable that AID minimize its long-term involvement. Efforts should be limited to the minimum level of monitoring and on-site inspections needed to provide assurance that the commodities will be received and utilized for the intended purposes. The Mission will conduct an on-site inspection within two months of the date that the last commodities are received by the MOA. Four months following this, another on-site inspection will be undertaken and an end of project evaluation completed. In conjunction with this evaluation, the MOA will submit a written report to AID which contains the following information:

- a. The current use of the grant source commodities.
- b. Any problems relating to the operation, maintenance and utilization of the commodities.

- c. A brief progress report concerning the operations of the Extension Service, Animal Production Office, tree nurseries, Agricultural Research Institute and the Green Plan attributable to the utilization of the commodities granted.

Based on the on-site inspections and the MOA report, the Mission shall prepare a brief evaluation report which focuses on the degree to which the grant is meeting the purposes for which it was intended with respect to the restoration of the specified services of the MOA. If the commodities are being inadequately or improperly utilized, the report should contain recommendations and a plan of action for the resolution of significant problems. The report should also include a discussion covering lessons learned from the project. The Mission may seek AID/W assistance in this respect.

C. Covenants and Negotiating Status

1. Covenants

The Government of Lebanon covenants that it will:

- a. Provide the personnel, facilities and operating funds needed to accelerate the resumption of the small farmer oriented services of the Ministry of Agriculture for which the grant assistance is being provided.
- b. Utilize the AID grant source commodities for the intended program purposes.
- c. Maintain the grant source commodities in workable condition throughout their normal life expectancies.
- d. Cooperate with AID in monitoring and evaluating the project.

2. Negotiating Status

The project has been developed in coordination with the Council For Reconstruction and Development and the concerned agencies of the Ministry of Agriculture. There are no unresolved issues. The MOA will be prepared to sign the Grant Agreement as soon as the project is approved and an agreement authorized.

PROJECT DESIGN SUMMARY
LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Life of Project: _____
From FY 78 to FY 79
Total U.S. Funding \$768,000
Date Prepared 7/11/78

Project Title & Number: Restoration of Ministry of Agriculture Services

NARRATIVE SUMMARY	OBJECTIVE VERIFIABLE INDICATORS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	IMPORTANT ASSUMPTIONS
<p>Program or Sector Goal: The broader objective to which this project contributes:</p> <p>The physical and economic reconstruction and rehabilitation of Lebanon.</p>	<p>Measures of Goal Achievement:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Increased economic activity. 2) Rehabilitation of physical structures. 3) Resumption of commerce, industry and tourism. 	<p>1) Trade account and national account statistics.</p> <p>2) Doper and GOL reports; bank loans.</p> <p>3) National statistics.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving goal targets:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The situation in the south is resolved. 2) Peace continues in the north. 3) Foreign tourists and business return to Lebanon.
<p>Project Purpose:</p> <p>Restoration of GOL Ministry of Agriculture capability to provide services to farmers at the field level.</p>	<p>Conditions that will indicate purpose has been achieved: End of project status.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Small farmers are being reached by the Extension Service. 2) The services of the Animal Production Office are being provided to milk producers. 3) Green Plan services are being provided to farmers and rural communities. 4) Tree nurseries are providing planting stock for small farmers. 5) The Agricultural Research Institute is conducting research at 10 stations. 	<p>On-site inspection by USAID.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving purpose:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Peace will prevail. 2) GOL will provide financial support and personnel.
<p>Output:</p> <p>The following Ministry of Agriculture Services will be operational:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Agricultural Research Institute research stations 2) Extension centers 3) Green Plan field stations 4) Animal Production Office milk production stations 5) Tree nurseries 6) Extension audio-visual service in support of Extension programs 	<p>1) Extension Service operational in 10 centers. 2) Two milk production stations operational. 3) Green Plan operational throughout Lebanon. 4) Extension audio-visual service operational. 5) Agricultural Research Institute is operating at least two of its three research stations. 6) Ten tree nurseries are producing planting stock.</p>	<p>On-site check by USAID.</p>	<p>Assumptions for achieving outputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Equipment delivered on a timely basis. 2) Extension staff available. 3) Animal Production Office staff available. 4) Green Plan staff available.
<p>Inputs:</p> <p>Difficult terrain motor vehicles Farm machinery and equipment Audio-visual equipment</p>	<p>Implementation Target (Type and Quantity)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Equipment specifications prepared by end of August, 1978. 2) Procurement action completed by end of October, 1978. 3) Equipment installed by end of March, 1979. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Satisfactory specifications. 2) Bills of lading. 3) End use check by USAID. 	<p>Assumptions for providing inputs:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Formal GOL request. 2) Satisfactory procurement procedures.

ANNEX A

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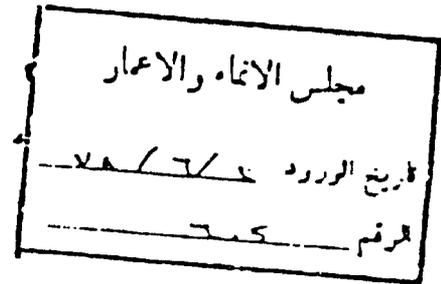


EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Beirut, Lebanon

May 24, 1978

Dr. Sabah el Hajj
Vice President
Council for Development and
Reconstruction
Baabda



Dear Dr. Hajj:

This letter is to formalize the results of our meeting of May 19, 1978 concerning proposed expenditure of a US \$700,000 grant for rehabilitation of agriculture in Lebanon. More specifically, the money will be used to provide equipment that will allow the Lebanese Ministry of Agriculture and its satellite agencies, the Green Plan and the Animal Production Office (APO), to again extend their services to the agricultural producers of the country.

Your decision was that the first priority to reach the above goal should be supplying a total of 60 heavy duty field vehicles for the three entities, (see attachment A for distribution). These vehicles are to be used to set up communications between officials and technicians and the farmers in areas that have suffered from the recent civil disturbance.

The second priority is for the purchase of agricultural machinery to be used in nurseries, experimental stations and extension services managed by the Ministry of Agriculture.

Third and fourth priorities are for two "sets" of equipment for the APO. Each set represents a tractor and accessories to be used in rehabilitation of services at milk production stations in rural areas by expanding forage production for dairy herds.

Fifth on the list is purchase of audio-visual equipment to assist the Ministry of Agriculture in preparing and presenting material for agricultural training and extension in the field, including work by Green Plan and APO.

If there are funds available after the above procurement has been made, we would like to consider purchase of another "set" of equipment for the APO to allow them to rehabilitate another field station in Tyre. This would have been given a higher priority except that

.../...

the APO is unable to predict, at this time, when the work could be started, due to security problems. If there are signs that work could be done on the third station, we would like to assist, even if it should mean cutting some of the audio-visual equipment.

Please let us know if this accurately represents the agreement of the Council for Development and Reconstruction for the expenditure of the grant funds. If there are no questions or changes, a signature of concurrence to this letter will represent agreement and constitute a request for the grant from FY 1978 grant funds.

Rest assured, your Excellency, of my utmost consideration at all times, I remain,

Sincerely yours,

Robert E. Eisenman
Program Officer

Concur : [Signature]
Non-Concur: _____

Date: June 2, 1978



ANNEX C

THRESHOLD DECISION BASED ON
INITIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EXAMINATION

Project Location: Lebanon

Project Title: Restoration of Ministry of Agriculture Services

Funding (Fiscal Year and Amount): FY 1978, \$700,000

Life of Project: One Year

IEE Prepared By: David H. Mandel NE/CD Date: 12/12/77

Environmental Action Recommended:
(Environmental Assessment, Negative Determination, etc.)

Negative Determination

Bureau for Near East Decision:
(Approval/Disapproval of Environmental Action Recommended in the IEE.)

APPROVED: Selig A. Taubenblatt

Selig A. Taubenblatt

DISAPPROVED: _____

DATE: 1/9/78

Clearances:

GC/NE:GBisson (Draft) Date 12/21/77

NE/TECH:LClark (Draft) Date 01/03/78

INITIAL ENVIRONMENT EXAMINATION
NARRATIVE DISCUSSION

1. Project Location: Lebanon
2. Project Title: Restoration of Ministry of Agriculture Services
3. Funding (Fiscal Year and Amount): FY 1978, \$700,000
4. Life of Project: One Year
5. IEE Prepared By: David H. Mandel Date: 12/12/77
6. Action Recommended: Negative Determination
7. Discussion of Major Environmental Relationships of Project Relevant to Attached Impact Identification and Evaluation Form:

This project will replace equipment stolen or damaged during the war. No construction is involved and no noxious effluents will be released into the air or water other than the minimal amounts generated by the small quantity of vehicles to be procured. Since these vehicles replace vehicles lost during the war there will be no net increase in vehicle caused pollution. No cultural changes are foreseen since the Ministry of Agriculture will be providing the same services it provided before the conflict.

No changes in employment are foreseen. Farmers will, of course, benefit from the restoration of services previously available to them.

The types of equipment to be procured include audio visual equipment, laboratory equipment, farm machinery and vehicles.

IMPACT IDENTIFICATION AND EVALUATION FORM

Impact Areas and Sub-areas

Impact
Identification,
and Evaluation^{1/}

A. LAND USE

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. Changing the character of the land through: | |
| a. Increasing the population | <u> N </u> |
| b. Extracting natural resources | <u> N </u> |
| c. Land clearing | <u> N </u> |
| d. Changing soil character | <u> N </u> |
| 2. Altering natural defenses | <u> N </u> |
| 3. Foreclosing important uses | <u> N </u> |
| 4. Jeopardizing man or his works | <u> N </u> |
| 5. Other factors | |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

B. WATER QUALITY

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Physical state of water | <u> N </u> |
| 2. Chemical and biological states | <u> N </u> |
| 3. Ecological balance | <u> N </u> |
| 4. Other factors | |
| _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ |

- ^{1/}N - No environmental impact
L - Little environmental impact
M - Moderate environmental impact
H - High environmental impact
U - Unknown environmental impact

C. ATMOSPHERIC

- 1. Air additives N

- 2. Air pollution N

- 3. Noise pollution N

- 4. Other factors

-
-

D. NATURAL RESOURCES

- 1. Diversion, altered use of water N

- 2. Irreversible, inefficient commitments N

- 3. Other factors

-
-

E. CULTURAL

- 1. Altering physical symbols N

- 2. Dilution of cultural traditions N

- 3. Other factors

-
-

F. SOCIOECONOMIC

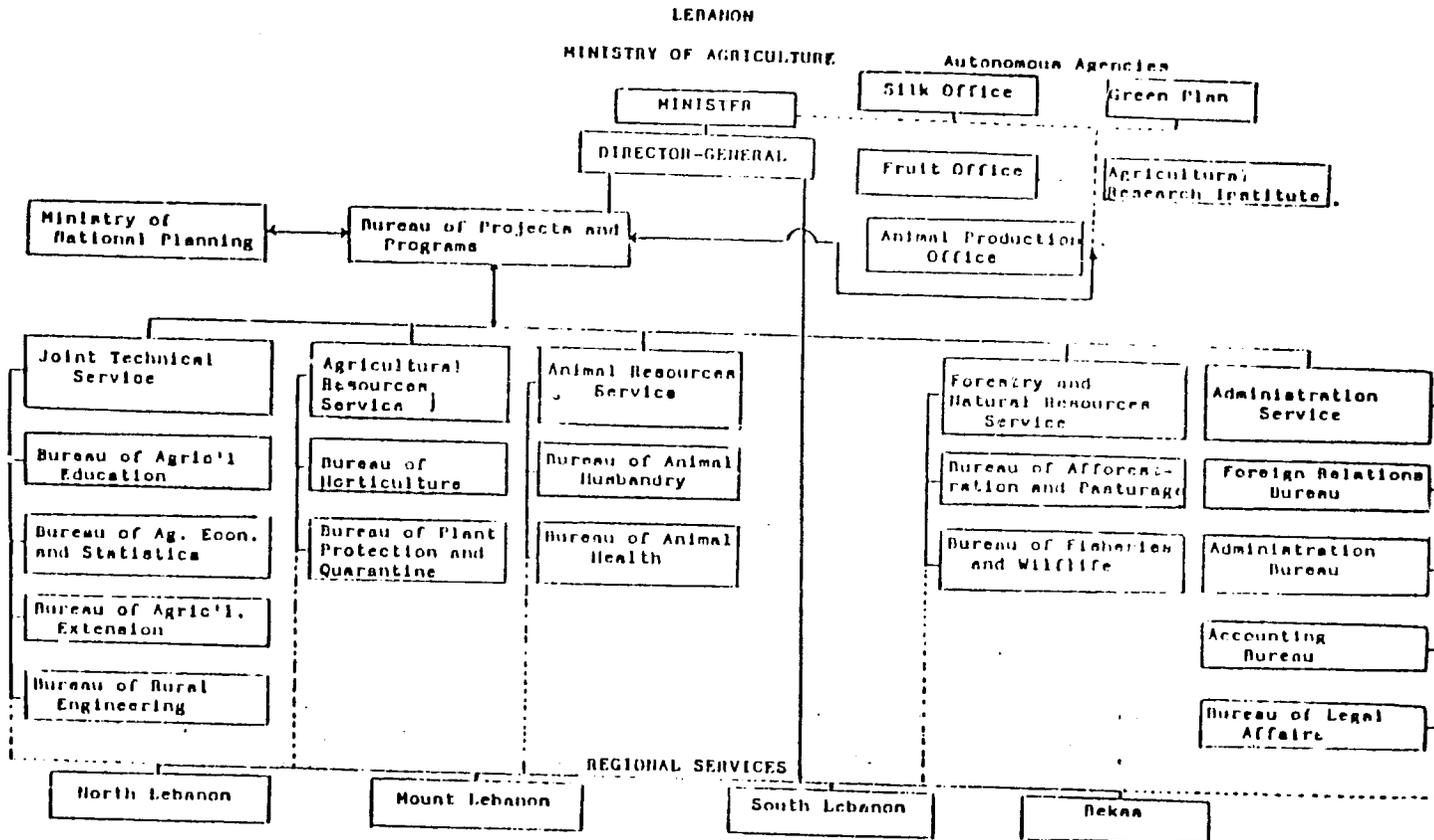
- 1. Changes in economic/employment patterns N

- 2. Changes in population N

- 3. Changes in cultural patterns N

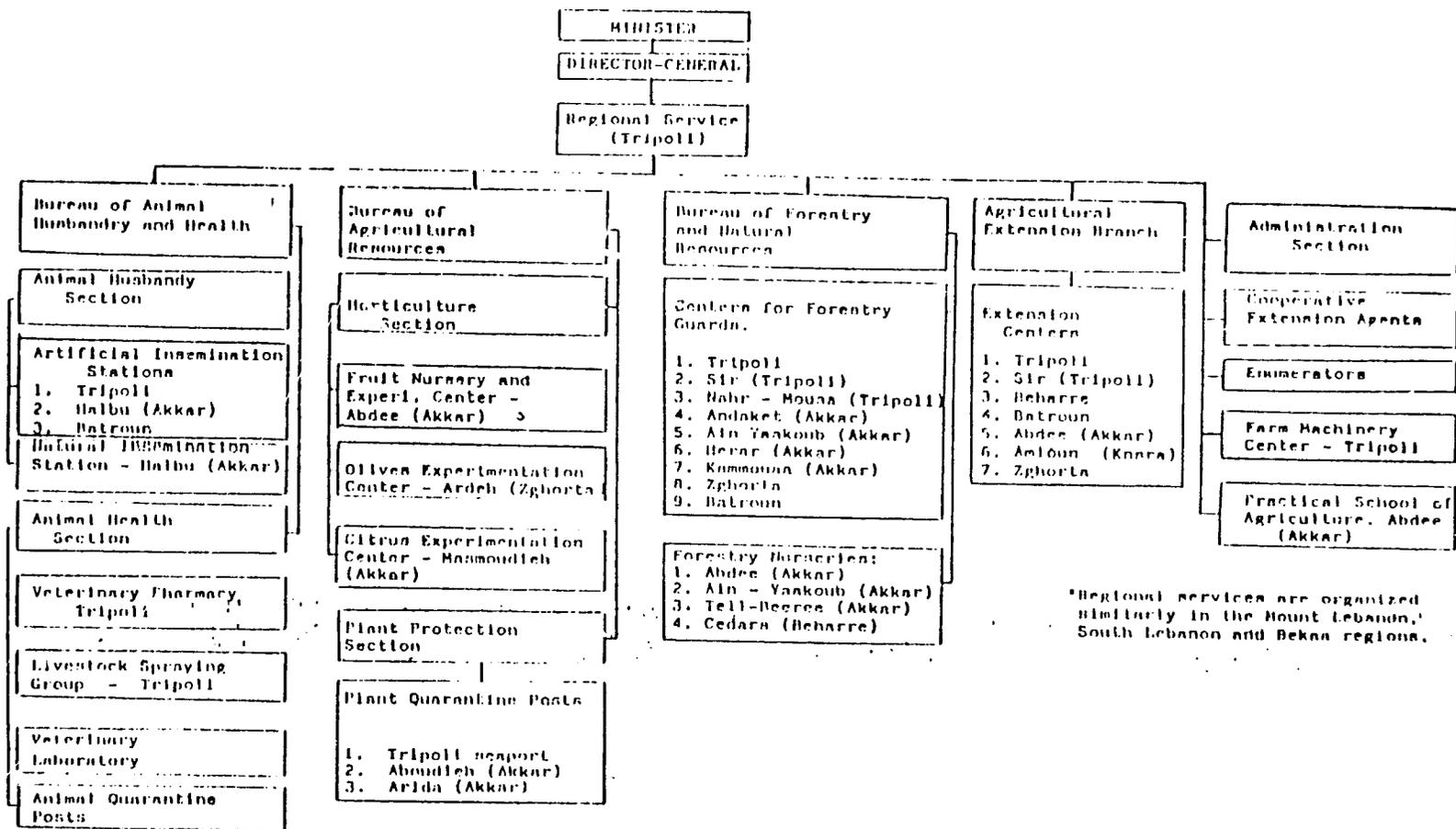
- 4. Other factors

-
-



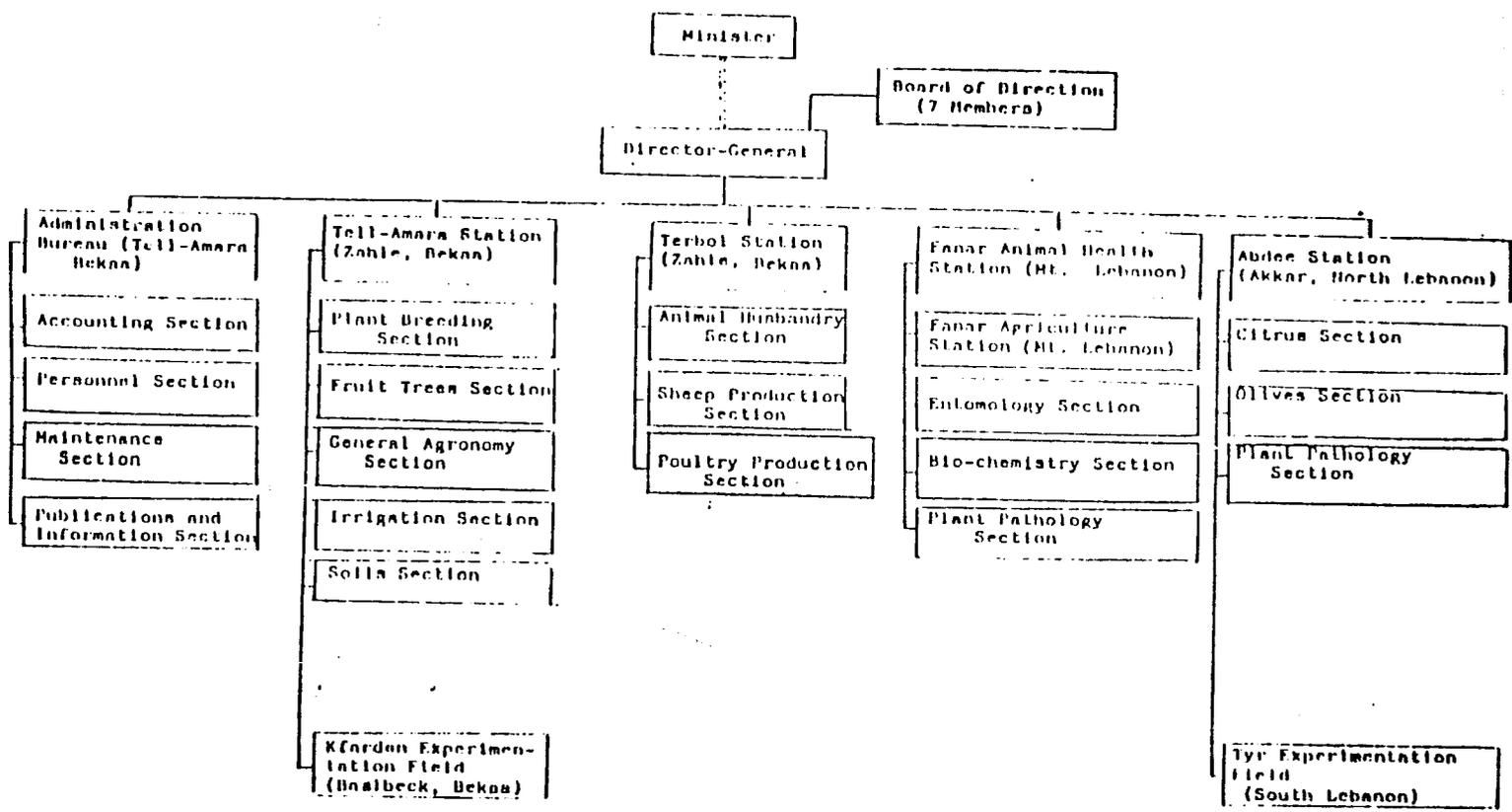
ANNEX D

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE
REGIONAL SERVICES - NORTH LEBANON*



*Regional services are organized similarly in the Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon and Bekaa regions.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE



ANNEX E

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION BACKGROUND

Lebanon, has established a national Agricultural Extension Department to provide the necessary training to farming communities in introducing new agricultural practices and skills.

Organizational setup

The A. Extension Bureau was established in the Ministry of Agriculture in 1953; it was reorganized into a Bureau in the Joint Technical Affairs Service (1961).

At the provincial level, Agricultural Extension is represented by a supervisor in each province. He is administratively responsible to the chief regional agricultural service; and to bureau of agricultural extension in technical matters and all aspects relative to programs and facilities.

Agriculturalists and veterinarians are expected to serve also as subject-matter specialists to extension agents in the province.

At the village level, extension agents work with farming communities on the basis of one agent to about 15 villages, or as an extension team (2-3 agents in 25 villages).

The ratio of extension supervisors to extension agents is considered too low to provide for effective performance of supervisory functions in Extension. The present ratio is 1:10 minimum and 1:12 maximum.

Extension Staff

The total professional and technical staff of the A.E. in Lebanon is 55 staff members. Eight are placed at the headquarters including:

Three professionals, the head of the bureau, the heads of programming and training section and the publication, visual aids and radio programs section; three technical assistants; and two visual aids technicians.

Four extension supervisors are placed in the four regional provinces, and 43 extension agents out of 45 authorized positions, almost equally distributed on the four provinces.

In principle, every extension agent covers 10 to 15 villages, or about 20% of the total villages in Lebanon.

It is estimated that 17,000 farm families are covered by the present extension staff, or about 10 to 15 percent of the total villages in the country. (Average ratio: 1 to 395 or 419 farm families.

2.

The farm population was estimated and it includes 208,518 farm families.

Source: GOJ Ministry of Agriculture.

ANNEX F

A BRIEF REPORT ABOUT THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE ANIMAL PRODUCTION OFFICE

The Animal Production Office was founded in 1967. It is a semiautonomous office related directly to the Ministre of Agriculture.

The aim of the Office is: to industrialize, preserve, market and distribute animal products; to work for the restriction of their importation; and to contribute in regulating and facilitating the exportation of local animal products when necessary. The Office shall be authorized to take measures and to exercise the following powers.

- 1) The Animal Production Office shall place its means at the disposal of the MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE for executing the work programs dealing with the improvement of the animal products, the development of the general productive capacity for milk, meats, poultry and others; and for reducing the production cost.
- 2) Advise the Ministry of Agriculture on: the price-fixing of the equipment, material and medicines used in the field of animal husbandry; the industries of animal products; and the price of the essential animal products. Such prices shall be determined by a resolution of the Minister of Agriculture.
- 3) Supervise the various private activities related to the industrialization preservation, marketing and distribution of the animal products. The Office therefore, could:
 - a) Set up establishments for animal breeders the aim of which shall be: to control animal pedigree records; to register animal production; and to issue official certificates accordingly.
 - b) Make recommendations and proposals aiming at: the improvement of brand; the raising of production; the facilitation of the means of marketing and import and export.
 - c) Set the technical specifications and norms to be observed in producing, industrializing, classifying, packing, preserving and distributing animal products and feed.

Source: This is a slightly edited version of a draft submitted by the GOL Ministry of Agriculture.

ANNEX G
FY 78 LEBANON
Restoration of Ministry of
Agriculture Services: Project 268-0311
6C(2) - PROJECT CHECKLIST

Listed below are, first, statutory criteria applicable generally to projects with FAA funds, and then project criteria applicable to individual fund sources: Development Assistance (with a sub-category for criteria applicable only to loans); and Security Supporting Assistance funds.

CROSS REFERENCES: IS COUNTRY CHECKLIST UP TO DATE? IDENTIFY. HAS STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST BEEN REVIEWED FOR THIS PROJECT?

A. GENERAL CRITERIA FOR PROJECT.

1. App. Unnumbered; FAA Sec. 653(b)

(a) Describe how Committees on Appropriations of Senate and House have been or will be notified concerning the project;
(b) is assistance within (Operational Year Budget) country or international organization allocation reported to Congress (or not more than \$1 million over that figure plus 10%)?

(a) An Advice of Program Change has been submitted to Congress for this project.

(b) Funding is within appropriation limits for Lebanon for FY 78.

2. FAA Sec. 611(a)(1). Prior to obligation in excess of \$100,000, will there be (a) engineering, financial, and other plans necessary to carry out the assistance and (b) a reasonably firm estimate of the cost to the U.S. of the assistance?

(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

3. FAA Sec. 611(a)(2). If further legislative action is required within recipient country, what is basis for reasonable expectation that such action will be completed in time to permit orderly accomplishment of purpose of the assistance?

No further legislative action is required other than regular appropriation of funds in the current budget for the Ministry of Agriculture.

4. FAA Sec. 611(b); App. Sec. 101. If for water or water-related land resource construction, has project met the standards and criteria as per Memorandum of the President dated Sept. 5, 1973 (replaces Memorandum of May 15, 1962; see Fed. Register, Vol 38, No. 174, Part III, Sept. 10, 1973)?

N.A.

5. FAA Sec. 611(e). If project is capital assistance (e.g., construction), and all U.S. assistance for it will exceed \$1 million, has Mission Director certified the country's capability effectively to maintain and utilize the project?

N.A.

PAGE NO. 50(2)-2	EFFECTIVE DATE November 10, 1976	TRANS. MEMO NO. 3:11	AID HANDBOOK 3, App. 5C
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A.

6. FAA Sec. 209, 512. Is project susceptible of execution as part of regional or multi-lateral project? If so why is project not so executed? Information and conclusion whether assistance will encourage regional development programs. If assistance is for newly independent country, is it furnished through multi-lateral organizations or plans to the maximum extent appropriate?

No.

7. FAA Sec. 601(a); (and Sec. 201(f) for development loans). Information and conclusions whether project will encourage efforts of the country to: (a) increase the flow of international trade; (b) foster private initiative and competition; (c) encourage development and use of cooperatives, credit unions, and savings and loan associations; (d) discourage monopolistic practices; (e) improve technical efficiency of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (f) strengthen free labor unions.

N.A.

8. FAA Sec. 601(b). Information and conclusion on how project will encourage U.S. private trade and investment abroad and encourage private U.S. participation in foreign assistance programs (including use of private trade channels and the services of U.S. private enterprise).

U.S. private industry will provide the goods and related services required for the project to the maximum extent possible.

9. FAA Sec. 612(b); Sec. 636(h). Describe steps taken to assure that, to the maximum extent possible, the country is contributing local currencies to meet the cost of contractual and other services, and foreign currencies owned by the U.S. are utilized to meet the cost of contractual and other services.

The Host Country contribution to the project will exceed 25% of the total project cost during the period of active AID involvement. U.S.-owned local currencies are not available for contract support use. (See 10 below).

10. FAA Sec. 612(d). Does the U.S. own excess foreign currency and, if so, what arrangements have been made for its release?

No.

B. FUNDING CRITERIA FOR PROJECT

1. Development Assistance Project Criteria

a. FAA Sec. 102(c); Sec. 111; Sec. 291a. Extent to which activity will (a) effectively involve the poor in development, by extending access to economy at local level, increasing labor-intensive production, spreading investment out from cities to small towns and rural areas; and (b) help develop cooperatives, especially by technical assistance, to assist rural and urban poor to help themselves toward better life, and otherwise encourage democratic private and local governmental institutions?

Since Project is funded under Security Assistance these criteria are not applicable.

21

b. FAA Sec. 103, 103A, 104, 105, 106, 107. If assistance being made available: include only applicable paragraph -- a, b, c, etc. -- which corresponds to source of funds used. If more than one fund source is used for project, include relevant paragraph for each fund source.]

N.A.

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(1) [103] for agriculture, rural development or nutrition; if so, extent to which activity is specifically designed to increase productivity and income of rural poor; [103A] if for agricultural research, is full account taken of needs of small farmers;

N.A.

(2) [104] for population planning or health; if so, extent to which activity extends low-cost, integrated delivery systems to provide health and family planning services, especially to rural areas and poor;

N.A.

(3) [105] for education, public administration, or human resources development; if so, extent to which activity strengthens nonformal education, makes formal education more relevant, especially for rural families and urban poor, or strengthens management capability of institutions enabling the poor to participate in development;

N.A.

(4) [106] for technical assistance, energy, research, reconstruction, and selected development problems; if so, extent activity is:

N.A.

(a) technical cooperation and development, especially with U.S. private and voluntary, or regional and international development, organizations;

N.A.

(b) to help alleviate energy problem;

N.A.

(c) research into, and evaluation of, economic development processes and techniques;

N.A.

(d) reconstruction after natural or manmade disaster;

N.A.

(e) for special development problem, and to enable proper utilization of earlier U.S. infrastructure, etc., assistance;

N.A.

(f) for programs of urban development, especially small labor-intensive enterprises, marketing systems, and financial or other institutions to help urban poor participate in economic and social development.

N.A.

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(3) [107] by grants for coordinated private effort to develop and disseminate intermediate technologies appropriate for developing countries. N.A.

c. FAA Sec. 110(a); Sec. 208(e). Is the recipient country willing to contribute funds to the project, and in what manner has or will it provide assurances that it will provide at least 25% of the costs of the program, project, or activity with respect to which the assistance is to be furnished (or has the latter cost-sharing requirement been waived for a "relatively less-developed" country)? N.A.

d. FAA Sec. 110(b). Will grant capital assistance be disbursed for project over more than 3 years? If so, has justification satisfactory to Congress been made, and efforts for other financing? N.A.

e. FAA Sec. 207; Sec. 113. Extent to which assistance reflects appropriate emphasis on; (1) encouraging development of democratic, economic, political, and social institutions; (2) self-help in meeting the country's food needs; (3) improving availability of trained worker-power in the country; (4) programs designed to meet the country's health needs; (5) other important areas of economic, political, and social development, including industry; free labor unions, cooperatives, and Voluntary Agencies; transportation and communication; planning and public administration; urban development, and modernization of existing laws; or (6) integrating women into the recipient country's national economy. N.A.

f. FAA Sec. 231(b). Describe extent to which program recognizes the particular needs, desires, and capacities of the people of the country; utilizes the country's intellectual resources to encourage institutional development; and supports civic education and training in skills required for effective participation in governmental and political processes essential to self-government. N.A.

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g. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2)-(4) and - (3); Sec. 201(e); Sec. 201(a)(3) and - (5). Does the activity give reasonable promise of contributing to the development of economic resources, or to the increase of productive capacities and self-sustaining economic growth; or of educational or other institutions directed toward social progress? Is it related to and consistent with other development activities, and will it contribute to realizable long-range objectives? And does project paper provide information and conclusion on an activity's economic and technical soundness?

N.A.

h. FAA Sec. 201(b)(6); Sec. 211(a)(5), (5). Information and conclusion on possible effects of the assistance on U.S. economy, with special reference to areas of substantial labor surplus, and extent to which U.S. commodities and assistance are furnished in a manner consistent with improving or safeguarding the U.S. balance-of-payments position.

N.A.

2. Development Assistance Project Criteria (Loans only)

a. FAA Sec. 201(b)(1). Information and conclusion on availability of financing from other free-world sources, including private sources within U.S.

N.A.

b. FAA Sec. 201(b)(2); 201(d). Information and conclusion on (1) capacity of the country to repay the loan, including reasonableness of repayment prospects, and (2) reasonableness and legality (under laws of country and U.S.) of lending and relending terms of the loan.

N.A.

c. FAA Sec. 201(e). If loan is not made pursuant to a multilateral plan, and the amount of the loan exceeds \$100,000, has country submitted to AID an application for such funds together with assurances to indicate that funds will be used in an economically and technically sound manner?

N.A.

d. FAA Sec. 201(f). Does project paper describe how project will promote the country's economic development taking into account the country's human and material resources requirements and relationship between ultimate objectives of the project and overall economic development?

N.A.

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- e. FAA Sec. 620(a). Total amount of money under loan which is going directly to private enterprise, is going to intermediate credit institutions or other borrowers for use by private enterprise, is being used to finance imports from private sources, or is otherwise being used to finance procurements from private sources? N.A.
- f. FAA Sec. 620(d). If assistance is for any productive enterprise which will compete in the U.S. with U.S. enterprise, is there an agreement by the recipient country to prevent export to the U.S. of more than 20% of the enterprise's annual production during the life of the loan? N.A.
3. Project Criteria Solely for Security Supporting Assistance
FAA Sec. 531. How will this assistance support promote economic or political stability? It will provide economic and political stability by restoration of vital agriculture services to small farmers.
4. Additional Criteria for Alliance for Progress
 [Note: Alliance for Progress projects should add the following two items to a project checklist.] N.A.
- a. FAA Sec. 251(b)(1), -(8). Does assistance take into account principles of the Act of Bogota and the Charter of Punta del Este; and to what extent will the activity contribute to the economic or political integration of Latin America? N.A.
- b. FAA Sec. 251(b)(8), 251(h). For loans, has there been taken into account the effort made by recipient nation to repatriate capital invested in other countries by their own citizens? Is loan consistent with the findings and recommendations of the Inter-American Committee for the Alliance for Progress (now "CEPCIES," the Permanent Executive Committee of the OAS) in its annual review of national development activities? N.A.

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6C(3) - STANDARD ITEM CHECKLIST

Listed below are statutory items which normally will be covered routinely in those provisions of an assistance agreement dealing with its implementation, or covered in the agreement by exclusion (as where certain uses of funds are permitted, but other uses not).

These items are arranged under the general headings of (A) Procurement, (B) Construction, and (C) Other Restrictions.

A. Procurement

1. FAA Sec. 602. Are there arrangements to permit U.S. small business to participate equitably in the furnishing of goods and services financed? **Yes. Small Businesses will be advised of the opportunities to participate, particularly in the furnishing of goods, in this project.**
2. FAA Sec. 604(a). Will all commodity procurement financed be from the U.S. except as otherwise determined by the President or under delegation from him? **Yes.**
3. FAA Sec. 604(d). If the cooperating country discriminates against U.S. marine insurance companies, will agreement require that marine insurance be placed in the U.S. on commodities financed? **Yes.**
4. FAA Sec. 604(e). If offshore procurement of agricultural commodity or product is to be financed, is there provision against such procurement when the domestic price of such commodity is less than parity? **N.A.**
5. FAA Sec. 608(a). Will U.S. Government excess personal property be utilized whenever practicable in lieu of the procurement of new items? **If suitable, U.S. owned excess property will be utilized.**
6. WMA Sec. 301(b). (a) Compliance with requirement that at least 50 per centum of the gross tonnage of commodities (computed separately for dry bulk carriers, dry cargo liners, and tankers) financed shall be transported on privately owned U.S.-flag commercial vessels to the extent that such vessels are available at fair and reasonable rates. **Grant Agreement will contain this requirement.**
7. FAA Sec. 601. If technical assistance is financed, will such assistance be furnished to the fullest extent practicable as goods and professional and other services from private enterprise on a contract basis? If the facilities of other Federal agencies will be utilized, **Yes.**
No use of facilities of other Agencies is contemplated.

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A7

are they particularly suitable, not competitive with private enterprise, and made available without undue interference with domestic programs?

8. International Air Transport. Fair Competitive Practices Act, 1974

N.A.

If air transportation of persons or property is financed on grant basis, will provision be made that U.S.-flag carriers will be utilized to the extent such service is available?

9. Construction

1. FAA Sec. 501(d). If a capital (e.g., construction) project, are engineering and professional services of U.S. firms and their affiliates to be used to the maximum extent consistent with the national interest?

N.A.

2. FAA Sec. 511(c). If contracts for construction are to be financed, will they be let on a competitive basis to maximum extent practicable?

N.A.

3. FAA Sec. 620(k). If for construction of productive enterprise, will aggregate value of assistance to be furnished by the U.S. not exceed \$100 million?

N.A.

C. Other Restrictions

1. FAA Sec. 201(d). If development loan, is interest rate at least 2% per annum during grace period and at least 3% per annum thereafter?

N.A.

2. FAA Sec. 301(d). If fund is established solely by U.S. contributions and administered by an international organization, does Comptroller General have audit rights?

N.A.

3. FAA Sec. 620(n). Do arrangements preclude promoting or assisting the foreign aid projects or activities of Communist-Bloc countries, contrary to the best interests of the U.S.?

N.A.

4. FAA Sec. 636(i). Is financing not permitted to be used, without waiver, for purchase, long-term lease, or exchange of motor vehicle manufactured outside the U.S. or guaranty of such transaction?

N.A.

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5. Will arrangements preclude use of financing:
- a. FAA Sec. 114. to pay for performance of abortions or to motivate or coerce persons to practice abortions? **Yes.**
 - b. FAA Sec. 620(a). to compensate owners for expropriated nationalized property? **Yes.**
 - c. FAA Sec. 660. to finance police training or other law enforcement assistance, except for narcotics programs? **Yes.**
 - d. FAA Sec. 662. for CIA activities? **Yes.**
 - e. App. Sec. 103. to pay pensions, etc., for military personnel? **Yes.**
 - f. App. Sec. 105. to pay U.N. assessments? **Yes.**
 - g. App. Sec. 107. to carry out provisions of FAA Sections 209(d) and 251(h)? (transfer to multilateral organization for lending). **Yes.**
 - h. App. Sec. 501. to be used for publicity or propaganda purposes within U.S. not authorized by Congress? **Yes.**

ITEM IDENTIFICATION	QUANTITY	SPECIFICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT
C	3	<p><u>Massey-Ferguson Seed Drill Type MF33</u> or equal 13 row seed drill with fertilizer attachment, Grain hopper capacity 0.25 m³; Fertilizer hopper Capacity 0.24m³. Manufacturer's recommended pneumatic rib implement tires. Category II - Three point hitch. Folding stand on draw bar. Grain feed mechanism with force - feed fluted wheels. Fertilizer feed mechanism. Contra-rotating star wheels - Staggered disc coulters.</p>
D	3	<p><u>Heavy Duty Rotavator</u> with tillage width of 50" for use with tractors of power range of 35-65 hp at P.T.O. Adjustable safety clutch between U/I and gear box. Heavy duty chain drive. Adjustable depth control wheel for up to 8 in. deep tillage. 540 r.p.m. P.T.O. Operated from speed gear box - Rotor for normal work and standard cultivation - P.T.O. drive matched to tractor power.</p>
E	3	<p><u>Rotary Cutter</u> for Category II, 3 point linkage mounting P.T.O. Drive - 6' cutting width, bar knife speed of approx. 1040 cycles/min at 540 P.T.O. r.p.m.</p>
F	3	<p><u>Hay Baler.</u> Pull type, for twine Pick-up width min. 48" Pick-up including gatherer, min. 55" wide Bale size: 14x18" Bale length variable between 24" and 60" Plunger stack 71 cm: Roller plunger with plunger speed of 80-90 cycles min. (534-608 P.T.O. r.p.m.)</p> <p>Feed Mechanism: Finger type, cross conveying, adjustable for rake and traverset. Twine knotter. Capacity 15 tons (net) per hour.</p>
G	3	<p><u>Forage Harvester</u> for 540 r.p.m. P.T.O. Three point Linkage attachment, with hand operated hydraulic system - minimum chopping distance 40 cm cylinder type cutter head with min 6 knives - cutting length, with 3-16 mm. built in blade grinder.</p>

ITEM
IDENTIFI-
CATION

QUANTITY

SPECIFICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

Travelling speed approx 5 m.p.h. - Single row machine -
Discharge blower with adjustable bend.
Manufacturer's recommended pneumatic tires.

H 3 Tractors Min. 14-18 HP 4-Wheel Type

Engine: 4 stroke Diesel preferred, gasoline acceptable
Power: 14-18 HP
Gearbox: Min. 4 gears forward and 2 reverse controlled by a single lever
Tires: Manufacturer's standard
P.T.O. n.l synchronized and with 2 independent speeds (570-900 r.p.m. or manufacturer's standard)
Power Lift: Hydraulic at two points
Steering: Mechanical
Brakes: Manufacturer's standard brakes and parking brakes
Differential: On both axles
Electrical installation: Voltage 12V., electric starter
Weight: Min 900 lbs

IMPLEMENTS FOR ITEM H (Above)

H-1 3 Rotary cultivator: Min 18-20 inches
H-2 3 Mounted spraying pump, 20 gal. cap., w/min 15' hose, hand gun, nozzle and fittings including any necessary accessories for operating on tractor.

I 1 Articulated tractor or Similar

Engine: 25 - 30 HP two cylinders
Diesel Engine
Water cooled or air cooled cooling system
4 wheel drive, articulated
Driving Wheels: 4 wheel drive, all wheels to be same size
Steering: Mechanical
Gearbox: 8 speeds forward and 2 reverse or manufacturer's standard
P.T.O. shaft and belt pulley
Differential lock, if available
Hydraulic 3 point linkage

<u>ITEM IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>SPECIFICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT</u>
		IMPLEMENTS FOR ITEM I (Above)
I-1	1	<u>Rotary cultivator:</u> 40 inches overall width
I-2	1	<u>Moldboard plow:</u> 2 furrows.

ITEM
IDENTIFI-
CATIONQUANTITY SPECIFICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT

J

4

Agricultural Wheel Tractors, Row crop type, diesel engine powered, minimum 50 PTO HP

General: This specification covers diesel-engine powered agricultural wheel tractors of conventional design, complete with all necessary operating accessories customarily furnished except as stated herein.

Conditions of Service: Tractors must be suitable for Lebanon climatic conditions.

Row Crop Wheel Tractor with all accessories customarily furnished meeting following requirements:

Diesel engine, minimum 4 cylinder, water cooled with radiator appropriate to above climatic conditions; to develop not less than 50 PTO HP at rated engine speed.

Single or dual dry-plate clutch; manufacturer's standard transmission. Differential lock. Manual steering preferred. Manufacturer's standard braking system, including parking brake. Hand and foot-operated throttle.

12 volt electric system; minimum 2 sealed beam headlights (white) and tail-lights with directional signal. Horn.

Adjustable cushioned operator's seat and convenient instrument panel including, at minimum, fuel gauge, ammeter and tachometer.

Accessories:

Cat. II 3-point hitch with appropriate hydraulic system, complete with all required hydraulic pumps, cylinders and lines.

Independent Power Take-Off for 540 r.p.m.

Belt pulley

Swinging drawbar

Vertical exhaust

<u>ITEM IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>	<u>SPECIFICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT</u>
		Front-end ballast
		Rear wheel-weights
		Lockable tool kit with hand tools for day-to-day operation (bidder to itemize tools)
		12-Volt Battery
		Tires with tubes. Agricultural tread required; front tires F-2 and rear R-1 or equivalent.

ITEM IDENTIFICATION	QUANTITY	SPECIFICATIONS FOR AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT
K	4	<p><u>Wheel Power Sprayers</u> 10 gallon per minute, pneumatic tires, designed for over-the-road travel, Hudson Model 47150 or equal.</p> <p>Sprayer to be complete with stainless steel 150 gallon tank and agitator, 100 ft. of 1/2" I.D. hose (Kem Oil "600" or equal) to handle up to 600 lb. pressure. Sprayers to be mounted on two 670 x 15 tires and tubes, to include automotive type axle springs, tail-lights; drawbar with ball hitch and safety chains. Hose reel mounted on rear with hose as above. With min 6 HP engine and V-belt drive.</p>
K-1	200'	<p><u>Extra 1/2" hose</u>, Kem-Oil "600" or equal for pressures up to 600 lbs.</p>
K-2	4	<p><u>Power Spray gun</u>, Hudson No. 41151 or equal, brass with plastic handle, Min 19" long, 3/4" hose thread, hardened steel stainless steel discs.</p>
L	3	<p><u>Power Sprayers</u>, 20-250 psi range, Hudson Matador Model 43530 or equal. 30 gallon epoxy lined steel tank. Two 24" wheels with 400 x 8 pneumatic tires with tubes. Ceramic cylinder sleeves, Nylon valves. With 25 feet of Kem-Oil "250" or equal hose, on reel.</p>
L-1	150'	<p><u>Extra hose</u>, Kem-Oil "250" or equal.</p>
(A-L)		<p><u>Spare Parts</u>: Each bid shall include an itemized list of spare parts recommended by the manufacturer for 3 years operation. Each part shall be individually priced, with prices stated FAS U.S. Port. Prices for spare parts shall be held firm for a period of 6 months following bid opening date. Applies to agricultural equipment items A-L.</p>

ITEM IDENTIFICATION	QUANTITY	SPECIFICATIONS FOR VEHICLES
M	6	<p><u>Pickup Trucks, 4x2.</u> These pickup trucks shall comply with Federal Standard No. 307D Item 42 IV/D and Federal Specification KKK-T-723K, both dated October 15, 1977, except as modified below:</p> <p>Transmission: Manual, 4 forward speeds</p> <p>Speedometer/odometer: Calibrated in metric units</p> <p>Differential: Special traction type, rear</p> <p>Color, exterior: Orange</p>
N	39	<p><u>Utility Type Vehicles, 4x4.</u> These vehicles shall comply with Federal Standard No. 292D Item 7 I/B and Federal Specification KKK-T-645H, both dated December 15, 1977, except as modified below:</p> <p>Color: Orange</p> <p>Steering: Power</p> <p>Speedometer/odometer: Calibrated in metric units</p> <p>Seating capacity: Minimum 4</p>
O	12	<p><u>Short Wheelbase Utility Vehicles, 4 x 4.</u> These vehicles shall comply with Federal Standard No. 292D Item 5 I/A and Federal Specification KKK-T-645H, both dated December 15, 1977, except as modified below:</p> <p>Transmission: Manual, 4 forward speeds</p> <p>Steering: Power</p> <p>Seating Capacity: Minimum 4</p> <p>Speedometer/odometer: Calibrated in metric units</p> <p>Color: Orange</p>

ITEM
IDENTIFI-
CATION

QUANTITY

SPECIFICATIONS FOR VEHICLES

P

Pickup Truck, 4x4. This vehicle shall comply with Federal Standard No. 292D Item 47 IVD and Federal Specification KKK-T-645H, both dated December 15, 1977, except as modified below:

Steering: Power

Speedometer/odometer: Calibrated in metric units

Color: Orange

Q

1

Station Wagon, Carryall-type Utility Vehicle, 4x4. This vehicle shall comply with Federal Standard 292D Item 28 II/E and Federal Specification KKK-T-645H, both dated December 15, 1977, except as modified below:

Speedometer/odometer: Calibrated in metric units

Color: Orange

R

1

Van, Panel Type, 4x2. This van shall comply with Federal Standard No. 307D Item 32 III/D and Federal Specification KKK-T-723K, both dated October 15, 1977, except as modified below:

Transmission: Standard manual

Engine: Minimum six cylinder

Speedometer/odometer: Calibrated in metric units

Differential: Special traction type, rear

Color: Orange

(M-R)

Spare Parts: Each bid shall include an itemized list of spare parts recommended by the manufacturer for 3 years operation. (Each part shall be individually priced, with prices stated FAS U.S. Port. Prices for spare parts shall be held firm for a period of 6 months following bid opening date.

ITEM
IDENTIFI-
CATION

QUANTITY

SPECIFICATIONS FOR AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT

S

4

16mm Projector with specifications as follows:

- Automatic Threading
- Magnetic sound recording and magnetic/optical Reproduction
- Separate three channel console accepting and mixing inputs from one or two microphones and also music or sound effects from discs or tapes.
- The microphone is a wide frequency range on an adjustable pedestal
- Monitoring while recording is by means of a lightweight Headset and an illuminated VU meter
- Lens is f/1.2, 2 inches
- Tungsten Halogen Lamp 24V 250W EMM
- Lamp Economy Switch to extend average lamp life from 50 hours to 125 hours
- Warning system that senses potentially harmful voltage rise
- Automatic Loop Reformer
- Still Picture Device
- Animation (Projection picture by picture)
- Projection Speeds: 18/24 frames per second
- Reverse projection
- 25W RMS Amplifier
- Bass and Treble Tone Controls
- Built in speaker
- Separate 8 ohms speaker
- Framing: Optical

ITEM
IDENTIFI-
CATION

QUANTITY

SPECIFICATIONS FOR
AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT (Continued)

- Tilt: Rack and Pinion
- Weight: Not more than 18 kilos
- Voltage range: 100/110/130/200/220/240/
250V 50/60 c or equal

T 3

Overhead Projector

- All Steel body with a die cast aluminium head arm and platen
- Sealed, dust free head
- Tungsten Halogen Lamp 650W
- 10" x 10" aperture
- Head tilt 25° up 5° down, body tilt 5° up
- Thermostatic cooling system
- Thermostatic cooling system
110/220V 50 cycles.

Or equal

U 3

Epidiascope Neo-Solex

- Opening 14 x 14 cms
- Projector slides on its base and show progressively objects 14 x 28 cms
- Projector can be removed from its base and be applied on large objects (Maps)
- Quartz Iodine 650W 220V (or 110V)
Halogen Lamp
- Anti-heat Filter
- Cooling Fan
- Lens F = 400 mm for projections up to 6/8 meters
- The change from opaque projection to slide projection is simple through one handle movement.

Or equal

ITEM
IDENTIFI-
CATION

QUANTITY

SPECIFICATIONS FOR
AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT (Continued)

V

8

Sound Slide Projector

- Self-Contained system with every facility needed not only to present a ready-made programme but also to record high-quality sound and add pulses to the tape
- Standard Rotary Tray Carousel Type holding 80 and 140 slides
- All slides in 5 x 5 cms mounts
- Internal Daylight Screen
- Can also be used for Front Projection
- Lamp DDM, 19V 80W with integral dichroic reflector
- Standard Compact Cassette all sizes up to c90
- Six Voltages from 100 to 280V 50/60 cycles

Or equal

W

3

Sound Filmstrip Projector

Daylight Presentation (Rear Projection) Unit for Single frame 35mm filmstrip with automatically synchronized sound - simultaneous loading of filmstrip and tape in combined cartridge pack - Fast forward and backward search - Built in loudspeaker - Voltage Range 110/220/240V 50/60 cycles

Or equal

X

6

Projection Screen:

Silver + steel tripod = lantecular -
Daylight - 70" x 70"

Y

20

Spare Lamps for Sound Slide Projector (Item V above)

<u>ITEM IDENTIFICATION</u>	<u>QUANTITY</u>
----------------------------	-----------------

Z	2
---	---

Z-1	1
-----	---

Z-2	1
-----	---

Z-3	1
-----	---

Z-4	2
-----	---

Z-5	2
-----	---

SPECIFICATIONS FOR
AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT (Continued)

Studer B 67 Recorders and Components
Listed Below (Z-1-Z-5)

Studer mixer

Loudspeaker

Philips GA 212 turntable

Sony TC 209 SD cassette recorders

AKG D 12 model microphones

Or equal

RESTORATION OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SERVICES
LEHABOR (268-0311)
COMMODITY LIST AND ESTIMATED COSTS
PIO/C 268-0311-2688015 (AMOUNT \$768,000)*

ANNEX 1 (Part 2)

ITEM IDENTIFICATION	QUANTITY	DESCRIPTION	ESTIMATED COSTS (C&F Inflat)	
			PER UNIT	TOTAL
A	3	Manney Ferguson Tractor, Type MF 265 diesel or equal	\$12,000	\$36,000
B	3	Manney Ferguson Corn Planter with fertilizer attach type MF-39 or equal	800	2,400
C	3	Manney Ferguson, Seed Drill Type MF 31 or equal	900	2,700
D	3	Heavy Duty Roll-over 50"	4,500	13,500
E	3	Rotary Cutter for Category II 1 point linkage mounting	800	2,400
F	3	Hay Baler, roll type, 30" minimum pickup width	4,000	12,000
G	3	Foreign Harvester for 500 RPM PTO	4,000	12,000
H	3	Tractor, minimum 14-18 HP 4 wheel type	2,500	7,500
H-1	3	Rotary Cultivator, minimum 18-30" (for tractor item H above)	300	900
H-2	3	Mounted Spraying Pump, 20 gal. (for tractor item H above)	300	900
I	1	Articulated Tractor, 25-30 HP	5,000	5,000
I-1	1	Rotary Cultivator, 40" overall width (for tractor item I above)	300	300
I-2	1	Roll-over plow, 2 furrows (for tractor item I above)	300	300
J	4	Agricultural wheel Tractors, row crop type, diesel 50 HP	10,000	40,000
K	4	Wheel Power Sprayers, 10 gal. per minute, 150 gal tank	1,500	6,000
K-1	1	500 Ft. 1/2" hose Kom-Oil "6000" or equal	100	100
K-2	4	Power Spray Gun, Hudson Co. 41151 or equal	50	200
L	3	Power sprayers, Hudson Malabar Model 4 P 10 or equal	500	1,500
L-1	1	150 Ft. extra hose, Kom-Oil "6000" or equal	100	100
Spares parts for Ap. Equip. not to exceed 10 percent of C&F of Items (A)-(L-1)				14,100
M	6	Pickup Trucks, 4x2	9,500	57,000
N	30	Utility Type Vehicle, 4x4	9,500	285,000
O	15	Short Wheelbase Utility Vehicle, 4x4	6,100	91,500
P	1	Pickup Truck, 4x4	10,000	10,000
Q	1	Station Wagon, Carryall Type Utility Vehicle	11,000	11,000
R	1	Van Panel, 4x2	9,000	9,000
Spares parts for Vehicles not to exceed 10 percent of C&F of Items (M)-(R)				56,700
S	4	16 mm. Projector	1,000	4,000
T	4	Overhead Projector	400	1,600
U	3	Epidiascope - Neo-Solex	400	1,200
V	6	Sound Slide Projector	400	2,400
W	3	Sound Climatrix Projector	150	450
X	5	Projection Screen, 70x70"	60	300
Y	20	Spare Lamp for Sound-Slide Projector (Item V above)	10	200
Z	2	Studer 107 Recorders or equal	3,500	7,000
Z-1	1	Studer Mixer or equal	3,500	3,500
Z-2	1	loudspeaker	100	100
Z-3	1	Phillips GA 212 Turntable or equal	200	200
Z-4	2	Sony TC 709 St Cassette Recorder or equal	500	1,000
Z-5	2	AKG D 12 Model Microphones or equal	150	300
ESTIMATED TOTAL COST				\$800,890

* Note: The estimated total cost of the commodities contained in this list amounts to \$800,890 and thus exceeds the \$768,000 available under the PIO/C. The cost estimates are crude because of the possibility of war risk freight surcharges, negotiated shipping charges and uncertain purchase costs related to the large numbers of items and small quantities, etc. Procurement is to be in accordance with the order of procurement priority indicated in the attached Part 3.

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ANNEX 1 (Part 3)

RESTORATION OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SERVICES
LEBANON (268-0311)
ALLOCATION OF GRANT SOURCE COMMODITIES
WITHIN THE MOA AND ITS AGENCIES*

PROCUREMENT PRIORITY CATEGORY*	I						II***					III							IV							V							VI								
COMMODITY IDENTIFICATION**	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z	AA	AB	AC	AD	AE	AF	AG	HA	HB	HC	HD	HE	HF	HG	
TOTAL QUANTITY	6	49	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	3	8	3	5	20	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
RECIPIENT AGENCY:																																									
Animal Prod. Office							ALL							ALL														ALL													
Green Plan																																									
Agricultural Extension																					ALL																				
Agricultural Research																																									
Tree Nurseries																																									

- * This priority ordered breakdown relates to the information contained in the attached May 24, 1978 letter from Zimmerman to El Hajj and the June 7, 1978 concurrence by El Hajj. (ANNEX B) The allocation of the commodities within the Ministry of Agriculture and its affiliated agencies is tentative and will be subject to adjustment at the time of delivery.
- ** Spare parts - Items H-K (Vehicles) and A-G (Agricultural Equipment) are to be accompanied by spare parts for three years operation. See Annex 1, Part 1 for the list of commodities and estimated costs (C & F Beirut).
- *** Procurement Priority Category II (Items H-K) are to be used jointly by the Agricultural Extension, Agricultural Research and Tree nurseries departments of the Ministry of Agriculture.

Z Note: This includes several items of sound studio equipment.

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Department of State

INCOMING
TELEGRAM

PAGE 01
ACTION AID-31

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FM AMEMBASSY BEIRUT
YO RUEHC/SECSTATE WASHDC 9267
AMEMBASSY DAMASCUS

UNCLAS BEIRUT 4760

AIDAC

DAMASCUS FOR USAID CONTROLLER

E. O. 11652: N/A

SUBJECT: RESTORATION OF MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE SERVICES
(PROJECT 268-0311)

REF: STATE 205254

1. CONCUR INCREASE PROJECT AMOUNT TO \$768,000.
2. AID/W AUTHORIZED ISSUE PIO/C 268-0311-2688015 AMOUNT \$768,000.
3. PD-6S DATED AUG 16. 1978 POUCHED TO WILLIAM NANCE, NE/JLS.
PARKER

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EMBASSY OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT
Beirut, Lebanon

August 16, 1978

Subject: Mode of Implementation - Restoration of Ministry of
Agriculture Services - Project No. 268-0311

References: A) AIDTO Circular A-564, Policy with Respect to
Contracting Mode for Project Assistance, dated
October 27, 1976

B) AID Handbook 1, Supplement B, Chapter 12, dated
June 17, 1977 and May 17, 1978

DISCUSSION:

A. The objective of Project 268-0311 is to replace (on a one-time basis) agricultural machinery, vehicles and other related equipments destroyed and/or lost during the 1975-76 conflict at the Ministry of Agriculture and its autonomous components: Animal Production Office and Green Plan Office.

B. A premium is placed on rapid delivery of equipment. The Ministry of Agriculture does not have personnel skilled in such specialized procurement nor does it have personnel qualified to write specifications for such "package" procurement. The one-time nature of this assistance and the urgency of its initiation and completion combine to limit opportunities for the Ministry to develop these skills.

C. A.I.D. technicians in Washington support offices have long and extensive experience in rapid response and turn around in preparing procurement documentation, contracting for services and commodities, scheduling deliveries and arranging shipments. This is particularly applicable where specifications for "package" procurement of machinery and related agricultural equipment have already been developed.

D. This Mission does not have contracting personnel assigned.

DETERMINATION: I therefore determine, in accordance with applicable A.I.D. regulations and policies, most recently set forth in the references cited above, that direct contracts will be the preferred mode of implementation under this project.



Thomas C. Irvin
AID Representative
Approved TC
Disapproved _____
Date 8/16/78

STATE - A.I.D. - USIA ROUTING SLIP				DATE		
				8 Aug 78		
TO:	Name or Title	Orgn. Symbol	Room No.	Bldg.	Initials	Date
1.	Mr L. Clark	PE/TECH	6921	NS		
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
<input type="checkbox"/> Approval	<input type="checkbox"/> For Your Information		<input type="checkbox"/> Note and Return			
<input type="checkbox"/> As Requested	<input type="checkbox"/> Initial for Clearance		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Conversation			
<input type="checkbox"/> Comment	<input type="checkbox"/> Investigate		<input type="checkbox"/> Prescribe Reply			
<input type="checkbox"/> File	<input type="checkbox"/> Justify		<input type="checkbox"/> See Me			
<input type="checkbox"/> For Correction	<input type="checkbox"/> Necessary Action		<input type="checkbox"/> Signature			
REMARKS OR ADDITIONAL ROUTING						
<p>Inclosed is list left by Chuck Jenkins. Most of the items are available from GSA Federal Supply Schedule. We are prepared to initiate procurement upon receipt of Mission PIC/C worksheet, or a cable from Mission instructing us to proceed, or a Memo from your office.</p> <p><i>Egg. G.J.-y</i></p>						
FROM: (Name and Org. Symbol)			ROOM NO. & BLDG.		PHONE NO.	
Tardas, COM/CPS/FS <i>CW</i>					58971	

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PROJECT AUTHORIZATION AND REQUEST FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS PART I		1. TRANSACTION CODE <input type="checkbox"/> A ADD <input type="checkbox"/> C CHANGE <input type="checkbox"/> D DELETE	PAF 2. DOCUMENT CODE 5
3. COUNTRY (ENTITY) Lebanon		4. DOCUMENT REVISION NUMBER <input type="checkbox"/>	
5. PROJECT NUMBER (7 digits) [68-0311]	6. BUREAU/OFFICE A SYMBOL B CODE NE [03]	7. PROJECT TITLE (Maximum 40 characters) [Restoration of Min. Ag. Services]	
8. PROJECT APPROVAL DECISION <input type="checkbox"/> A APPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> D DISAPPROVED <input type="checkbox"/> DL DEAUTHORIZED		9. EST. PERIOD OF IMPLEMENTATION YRS [01] QTRS [0]	

10. APPROVED BUDGET AID APPROPRIATED FUNDS (\$000)

A. APPROPRIATION	B. PRIMARY PURPOSE CODE	PRIMARY TECH. CODE		E. 1ST FY 78		K. 2ND FY		K. 3RD FY	
		C GRANT	D LOAN	F GRANT	G LOAN	I GRANT	J LOAN	L GRANT	M LOAN
(1)	930	900		768					
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS				768					

A. APPROPRIATION	N. 4TH FY		O. 5TH FY		LIFE OF PROJECT		11. PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED (ENTER APPROPRIATE CODE(S)) 1 - LIFE OF PROJECT 2 - INCREMENTAL LIFE OF PROJECT	A. GRANT	B. LOAN
	C. GRANT	P. LOAN	R. GRANT	S. LOAN	T. GRANT	U. LOAN			
(1)					768				
(2)									
(3)									
(4)									
TOTALS					768				C. PROJECT FUNDING AUTHORIZED THRU FY [78]

12. INITIAL PROJECT FUNDING ALLOTMENT REQUESTED (\$000)			13. FUNDS RESERVED FOR ALLOTMENT		
A. APPROPRIATION	B. ALLOTMENT REQUEST NO				
	C. GRANT	D. LOAN	TYPED NAME (Chw, SER, FM, FSD)		
(1)	768				
(2)					
(3)					
(4)					
TOTALS		768	SIGNATURE		

14. SOURCE/ORIGIN OF GOODS AND SERVICES
 000 941 LOCAL OTHER _____

15. FOR AMENDMENTS, NATURE OF CHANGE PROPOSED

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

FOR PPC/PIAS USE ONLY	16. AUTHORIZING OFFICE SYMBOL	17. ACTION DATE	18. ACTION REFERENCE (Optional)	ACTION REFERENCE DATE
		MM DD YY		MM DD YY

DRAFT
GC/NE:GBBisson:ew
8/10/78

PROJECT AUTHORIZATION
AND REQUEST FOR ALLOTMENT OF FUNDS

PART II

Name of Country: Lebanon

Name of Project: Restoration of Ministry
of Agriculture Services

Number of Project: Grant No. 268-0311

Pursuant to Part II, Chapter 4, Section 532 (Security Supporting Assistance Funds), of the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961, as amended, I hereby authorize a Grant to the Republic of Lebanon (the "Cooperating Country") of not to exceed Seven Hundred Sixty-Eight Thousand United States Dollars (\$768,000) to finance the foreign exchange costs of the project as described in the following paragraph.

The project will finance commodities and related services required to re-equip Agricultural Extension Services, the Agriculture Research Institute, the Animal Production Offices, the Green Plan and tree nurseries of Ministry of Agriculture in order to permit the resumption of agricultural services to small farmers by these organizations. The entire amount of A.I.D. financing herein authorized for the project will be obligated when the Project Agreement is executed.

I hereby authorize the initiation of negotiation and execution of the Project Agreement by the officer to whom such authority has been delegated in accordance with A.I.D. regulations and Delegations of Authority, subject to the following essential terms and covenants and major conditions as A.I.D. may deem appropriate:

a. Source and Origin of Goods and Services

Except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, goods and related services financed under the project shall have their source and origin in the United States.

b. Conditions Precedent to Initial Disbursement

Prior to any disbursement, or the issuance of any commitment documents under the Project Agreement, Grantee shall furnish in form and substance satisfactory to A.I.D.:

(1) a statement of the person or persons acting as Grantee's representative, plus a specimen signature of each such person; and such other information and documents as A.I.D. may reasonably request.

c. Other Conditions

Prior to any disbursement or the issuance of any commitment documents under the project to finance commodities and related services, Grantee shall, except as A.I.D. may otherwise agree in writing, furnish in form and substance satisfactory to A.I.D., a detailed listing of commodities to be purchased, together with adequate cost estimates for such purchases.

d. Covenants

The Grantee shall covenant:

(1) that it will provide sufficient funds for: maintenance, including spare parts and materials, for all commodities furnished under the Grant; and that

(2) that it will provide or cause to be provided for the Project all funds in addition to this Grant, and all other resources required to carry out the project effectively and in a timely manner.

Joseph C. Wheeler
Bureau for Near East

Date