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USAID Program/Lebanon

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Progress Report

(October 1, 1997 – September 30, 1999)

(October 14, 1999)

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I SUMMARY

A Project Goal and Objectives

The YMCA Integrated Rural Development Program in Lebanon is a three-year project beginning October 1 1997 and ending September 30, 2000 The implementation plan is scheduled for execution on a yearly basis

The U S Agency for International Development (USAID) is making available to the YMCA, through a Cooperative Agreement dated September 30, 1997 and amended September 14, 1998, the sum of US$ 6,923,844 over a period of three years in support of this project The YMCA also expects to raise the sum of US$ 2,404,842 locally, in the form of community self-help donations, contributions from local governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations

The goal of the YMCA Integrated Rural Development Program in Lebanon is to promote stability and sustainable socio-economic development in targeted clusters of remote rural villages in Lebanon An integrated package of project activities designed to meet this goal is being implemented in 6 clusters located in the cazas of Akkar (2), Baalbeck (1), Bint Jbeil - Marjeyoun (1), Nabatyeh (1), and Rachaya - Hasbaya (1)

The Integrated Rural Development Program is addressing identified problems in rural Lebanon, including uneven post-civil war economic recovery, lack of economic opportunities, rural to urban migration environmental degradation, and disintegrated structures of civic participation in rural areas

Despite the cessation of armed civil conflict 8 years ago, Lebanon is still beset by significant social, political, and economic problems created by the legacy of some twenty years of intense fighting Foremost among the challenges now facing Lebanon is to address the continuing legacy of economic inequality which was one of the significant contributing factors to the outbreak of the civil war in 1975 In order to provide for the stable post-war reconstruction of Lebanon, the current urban-rural imbalances in the national economy and infrastructure must be addressed to mitigate the excessive urbanization and decimation of the rural economic sector of the country The YMCA is attempting to reverse this legacy of economic inequality and rural-urban disparities by supporting sustainable development activities in rural and remote areas of Lebanon

A holistic cluster approach has been designed to provide targeted assistance for expanded economic opportunities and improved community service structures in the 31 rural villages covered in the selected clusters In both its design and mode of implementation, the integrated set of project activities, to be implemented at the cluster level, are intended to (1) mitigate the negative social and political consequences of uneven economic recovery, (2) lessen the trend of rural to urban migration, (3) promote local self-reliance tolerance, and governance, and (4) improve community awareness and the practice of appropriate environmental management procedures

B Project Components

In response to a baseline survey conducted by the YMCA of community resources and needs in each of the targeted villages, the integrated package of activities includes community rehabilitation and development projects in the following areas agricultural infrastructure, public works infrastructure, health and education infrastructure, agricultural income-generation for women, community environmental management, and civic participation and community education The integrated set of project activities, designed to meet the objectives of rural development in Lebanon, are addressed in the program's 4 major sectoral components described below

Component # 1 – Rural Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation
The project's first and major component is subdivided into 3 major sectors

Sector A Agricultural infrastructure and skills training

Objective to achieve renewed and expanded economic opportunities in the agricultural sector through the construction and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, and agricultural skills training for local farmers

Project activities
construction and rehabilitation of agricultural roads, bridges, and retaining walls, as well as irrigation canals, dams, reservoirs, rain-fed pools, and river beds
skills training for local farmers to improve productivity via new irrigation techniques, high yielding crops, proper use of pesticides, and optimal use of natural resources

Expected total outputs for the 3 years of the project in 6 clusters

Activity	Outputs		Activity	Outputs
Agricultural roads	77 000 linear meters		Irrigation reservoirs	4
Agricultural bridges	6		Retaining walls	750 linear meters
Irrigation canals	47,900 linear meters		Clearing of river beds	5,000 linear meters
Rain-fed pools	3		Pilot fruit tree nursery	1
Irrigation dams	4			

Expected impact in the 6 clusters
irrigation / cultivation of an additional 11,055 hectares of land

Sector B Public works infrastructure and rehabilitation

Objective to improve public infrastructure, potable water supply, and piped sewage networks, as well as local managerial capabilities in the community committees

Project activities
construction and rehabilitation of potable water networks, reservoirs, rainwater drainage canals and sewage water networks
skills training for local leaders, committees, technical personnel, and local NGOs to build capacities, promote effective management, and work towards sustainability

Expected total outputs for the 3 years of the project in 6 clusters

Activity	Outputs		Activity	Outputs
Drainage canals	5,250 linear meters		potable water reservoirs	12
Potable water networks	37,000 linear meters		rehab of water reservoirs,	14
Waste water networks	500 linear meters		springs, and wells	

Expected impact in the 6 clusters
- improved public infrastructure for 5,175 families living in the 6 targeted clusters

Sector C Health and education infrastructure and rehabilitation

Objective to improve the quality and effectiveness of health and education services in the targeted clusters via the rehabilitation of physical structures, improved equipment, and skills training for community members and health and education workers

Project activities
rehabilitation, furnishing, and equipment provision for local health dispensaries/centers and free-of-charge schools
skills training for local community members and health workers in critical primary health care issues

Expected total outputs for the 3 years of the project in 6 clusters

Activity	Outputs/#		Activity	Outputs/#
Rehabilitation and equipment provision for health centers	18 centers		Rehabilitation and equipment for free-of-charge schools	24 schools

Expected impacts

- improved health and education services with increased accessibility for all community members
- decreased incentives for seeking health and education services in urban areas

Component # 2 – Agricultural Income Generation for Women

Objective to provide economic opportunities through skills training in income-generating activities for women in remote agricultural areas

Project activities

skills training for women participants in hygienic food processing, natural preservation techniques, entrepreneurial skills, and sales and marketing techniques

establishment of a self-sufficient, sustainable Marketing Unit to link the women's groups (production) with markets (sales) which are often found in cities

Expected total outputs for the 3 years of the project in 6 clusters

Activity	Outputs		Activity	Outputs
Skills training in cottage industry / micro-enterprise	300 training days with 25 women per training day		Development of marketing and sales unit	technical assistance in packaging, marketing, sales, business management

Expected impact

increased opportunities and skills for women in income-generating activities

Component # 3 – Community Environmental Management

Objective to implement adequate and environmentally sustainable management systems for solid and water waste, as well as to increase awareness of, and mobilization around, environmental issues

Project activities

community awareness and training sessions on environmental issues affecting the community

youth mobilization and community actions in reforestation activities

education and implementation of effective, low-cost management systems for proper solid waste collection and disposal beginning at the household level

pilot projects in low-cost, local level waste-water treatment and disposal systems (i e multi-compartment filtering septic tanks)

Activity	Outputs		Activity	Outputs
Reforestation projects Waste water management systems	20 hectares 6 pilot projects		Solid waste management systems	6 pilot projects

Expected impact

increased effectiveness of community environmental management systems which will decrease the adverse effects on the environment caused by inadequate systems of waste disposal and poor land management

Component # 4 – Civic Participation and Community Education

Objective to create awareness, promote dialogue, understanding of differences, and to change people's attitudes, and, to promote greater participation in local development to ensure long-term sustainability of the project's benefits

Project activities

conduct workshops, conferences, and seminars on such topics as civic rights and responsibilities, techniques in problem-solving, group formation, volunteerism, the legal system, policy formulation, and community leadership

Activity	Outputs
Development of training materials and resources	new training materials in Arabic
Workshops, conferences, seminars, and training of trainers seminars	90 events, 150 trained people
Follow-up meetings and evaluation sessions	Policy development, amendment and law creation

Expected impacts

higher level of social reintegration, community participation, and collective mobilization around common issues

long-term sustainability and self-sufficiency of the developmental initiatives undertaken during the 3 year program by building local capacities for team-work, planning, and management of projects

The overall impact of implementation of these project activities over a three year period will be (1) renewed and expanded opportunities for agricultural production (2) improved community viability and incentives for resettlement (3) increased opportunities and skills for women in income-generating activities (4) increased effectiveness of community environmental management systems and (5) increased citizen participation in civil life

B CURRENT PROJECT STATUS

The Integrated Rural Development Program is being implemented on a yearly basis, but monitoring and reporting of the program's status is being conducted every six months This document will report on the progress of implementation and the achievements of execution for the period beginning October 1, 1997 and ending September 30, 1999 (cumulative information for 24 months/2 years) In this document, the status of implementation and achievements are reported first according to cluster, and second according to project component

During the first two years of program implementation, execution and finalization of individual projects has proceeded, without any major delays, according to the planned time sequence In fact, many projects have been finalized earlier than proposed, largely due to the high degree of community interest and cooperation in the identification, design, and implementation of development initiatives For example, due to the acute need for infrastructure in virtually all of the targeted communities, 75% of the total infrastructural projects proposed have already been completed

The program implementation has been accelerated due to the combination of the high level of interest in infrastructure projects and the effectiveness of the YMCA's approach in mobilization and interaction with local villages This proven track-record in the implementation of the infrastructure projects combined with the broad dissemination of the integrated approach –as demonstrated through the linkages between program components—has meant that the program has now reached a higher level of execution, that is now seen by the fact that the YMCA activities have been influenced and affected by the process of civic participation and the interface between the components This new phase has positively influenced the process, whereby significant irrigation networks and catchment systems have been achieved, new innovative approaches in solid waste treatment and food processing have been introduced, alternative crops have been piloted, and civic participation has been encouraged The overall impact of these actions on the cluster level varies depending on the particular nature and context, however for the most part, this cumulative effect has now become visible and tangible for village residents Nevertheless, there have been a few exceptions whereby the local context of the municipalities and their nascent stage of development and familiarity with their function has served to alter the implementation of certain components and the YMCA has needed to adjust the program accordingly

Minor time delays or problems have been encountered on certain projects, but these have not hindered the program's overall implementation schedule Furthermore, these problems have been resolved or overcome during the year of implementation concerned During the second year of implementation, delays/problems were encountered in two locations

1 In communities located at very high altitudes and/or in mountainous regions (i e , Akkar El Attika cluster), severe weather conditions have delayed the implementation of certain activities during the winter months However, during the recent spring and summer season, implementation proceeded at full speed and was able to 'catch-up' on all of the activities that had been delayed
2 The solid waste management project in Jibrael encountered problems at the execution phase The facility was meant to operate on a cluster basis that is, it would be located in Jibrael, but would serve the other communities in the cluster However, the local population of Jibrael ultimately refused to house and treat the solid waste of the 3 other villages of the cluster (Rahbeh, Beit Mellat, and Tekrit) A viable alternative solution to this problem has been found the cluster of Kfarsyr requested this project be implemented in their region instead, and implementation is proceeding extremely successfully, with a very high degree of community cooperation

Despite these minor delays the Integrated Rural Development Program is being implemented at full speed and is achieving more than was originally proposed on a yearly basis

III STATUS REPORT BY CLUSTER

The YMCA's Integrated Rural Development Program employs a 'cluster approach' which is particularly suited to the need for post-war reconstruction, development, and reconciliation in Lebanon The cluster approach creates links between neighboring communities and brings people together towards a reconciliation of differences For example, most of the clusters targeted, and indeed many of the villages, are home to several communities of differing religious and political affiliations The Integrated Rural Development Program however, encourages and facilitates communities in the identification of similar problems, and in the identification of cooperative solutions to these problems on a cluster basis Furthermore, by fostering understanding and the identification of common interests and goals between neighboring communities, the cluster approach, it is hoped, will create unified political bodies to lobby for increased attention for neglected areas

The cluster approach, therefore, has been greatly assisted by the election of new municipal councils and, with it, the re-invigoration of municipal governance The YMCA has prioritized and achieved the collaboration of the newly elected municipalities (representing individual villages) to work together on a cluster basis This partnership has benefited municipalities by providing them with technical and other forms of assistance on sectors that fall under their jurisdiction Furthermore, the YMCA has initiated and facilitated working relationships between neighboring villages that will ultimately result in greater cost-efficiency for the municipalities concerned The partnership with municipalities, in turn, has benefited the YMCA because municipalities have both legal authority and representative legitimacy to make decisions and endorse projects, and have budgets with which they can engage in cost-sharing projects

The following summary documents the activities implemented during **the year under review**, it therefore documents what has been achieved since 1 October 1998 For a cumulative summary of achievements and activities since the beginning of program implementation (covering two years), please refer to **Table 1** which also follows

Cluster #1 (Akkar El Attika)
In the *agricultural* sector, an additional 15,150 meters of agricultural roads, retaining walls, and irrigation canals were constructed, two irrigation reservoirs were installed, and a prototype/demonstration farm was prepared and put into operation In the *public works* sector, 3 potable water reservoirs and 32,665 meters of networks were installed In the *health and education* sector, a dental hygiene campaign involved 846 community members In the *environmental* sector, 1000 trees were reforested In the *civic participation and community education* sector, 2 events were conducted for community leaders and the municipalities, and 2 training sessions were conducted for youth groups The *cottage industry training* sector was launched in this cluster to date, 2 sessions were completed, 73 women 'graduated', and 2 informal production groups were formed

Cluster #2 (Tekrit)
In the *agricultural* sector, an additional bridge and 15,250 meters of agricultural roads, retaining walls, and irrigation canals were constructed, and two artesian wells were rehabilitated In the *health and education* sector, one public school was constructed and a dental hygiene campaign involved 639 community members In the *environmental* sector, a solid waste management center is pending In the *civic participation and community education* sector, 2 events were conducted for community leaders and the municipalities, and 1 training session was conducted for youth groups In the *cottage industry training* sector, 2 sessions were completed, 76 women 'graduated', and a production cooperative was formed

Cluster #3 (El Ain)
In the *agricultural* sector, an additional 8,667 meters of irrigation canals were constructed, two water springs were rehabilitated, and a prototype/demonstration farm was prepared and put into operation, including agricultural skills training programs In the *public works* sector, 7,000 meters of potable water networks were rehabilitated, and 465 meters of road retaining walls constructed In the *health and education* sector, the construction of a public school was completed, extension works were executed for a youth club, a dental hygiene campaign involved 300 community members, and administrative training was conducted for dispensaries In the *civic participation and community education* sector, 3 training sessions and a volunteer work camp were conducted for youth In the *cottage industry training* sector, a 'solar drying center' was designed and put into operation, and 4 production groups and 2 cooperatives were formed amongst the 67 women graduates

Cluster #4 (Bint Jbeil)
In the *agricultural* sector, an additional 200 meters of agricultural roads were constructed, two rainfed pools were installed, and 1 water source was rehabilitated In the *public works* sector, 205 meters of road retaining walls and 336 meters of drainage canals were constructed In the *health and education* sector, rehabilitation works for 7 schools' facilities were conducted In the *environmental* sector, 1,350 trees were reforested Activities under the civic participation and community education and cottage industry training sectors, could not be implemented in this cluster As Bint Jbeil is located in the security zone, access and mobility is extremely limited, and any activity which entails a large gathering of people is prohibited

Cluster #5 (Kfarsyr)
In the *agricultural* sector, an additional 7 gangways and 11,500 meters of agricultural roads were constructed, an irrigation reservoir was installed, and 3 water springs were rehabilitated In the *public works* sector, 2,737 meters of drainage canals, 358 meters of road retaining walls, and 1500 meters of potable water networks were constructed, and a water source and reservoir were rehabilitated In the *health and education* sector, one youth club facility was constructed, 2 workshops on primary health care were conducted, and a dental hygiene campaign involved 1373 community members In the *environmental* sector, 1 solid waste management center was completed and 1 is in the planning phase, 1 spring and 1 public park were rehabilitated, and 1,800 trees were reforested In the *civic participation and community education* sector, 2 training sessions and one volunteer work camp were conducted for youth In the *cottage industry training* sector, 3 informal production groups were formed amongst the 79 women graduates

Cluster #6 (Tannoura)
In the *agricultural* sector, an additional 3 gangways and 4,300 meters of agricultural roads and retaining walls were constructed, and two rainfed pools were installed In the *public works* sector, 1,220 meters of drainage canals, and 320 meters of road retaining walls were constructed, and 2 water springs and a reservoir were rehabilitated In the *health and education* sector, a football and multi-purpose court was constructed, 2 health units were rehabilitated, administrative training was conducted for dispensaries/clinics, and a dental hygiene campaign involved 2068 community members In the *environmental* sector, a water source mapping and quality analysis procedure was conducted, 2 waste water systems are under planning, and 800 trees were reforested In the *civic participation and community education* sector, 2 events were conducted for community leaders and the municipalities, 3 training sessions and one volunteer work camp were conducted for youth In the *cottage industry training* sector, 3 sessions were completed, 130 women 'graduated', and 3 informal production groups were formed

As the above summary demonstrates, implementation of program activities is on-going and occurring according to schedule in all sectors and in all clusters, except for in Bint Jbeil where oppressive security conditions have delayed some activities and completely prevented the execution of others

Table 1 Activities Schedule by Cluster
October 1, 1997 - September 30, 1999

Cluster	Villages	Agriculture	Public Works	Health & Education	Environment	Civic Participation & Community Education	Cottage Industry Training
I	Akkar El Attika (Koss&Shakdouf) Aayat El Dawra	- 12 400 m of agricultural roads 1 bridge 4 gangways 390 m of retaining walls - 25 875 m of irrigation canals 2 irrigation reservoirs Prototype farm & agricultural skills training	4 potable water reservoirs and 32 665 m networks	Construction of secondary level public school Dental Hygiene campaign	2 waste water treatment systems Reforestation of 1000 trees	Various Training for municipalities & community leaders (5 events) Various training for youth groups (3 sessions)	2sessions completed 73 women graduates 2 informal production groups
II	Tekrit Dahr El Laysyneh Jibrael Beit Mellat Rahbeh	10 750 m of agricultural roads 2 bridges 9 gangways 530m of retaining walls 12 820 m of irrigation canals Rehab of 2 artesian wells Agricultural demo plot & skills training	--	- Construction of one public school Dental Hygiene campaign	Solid waste containers Environmental needs assessment Solid waste management center (Pending)	Various Training for municipalities & community leaders (4 events) Various training for youth groups (2 sessions)	- 2 sessions completed 76 women graduates Production cooperative
III	El Ain Fakiha & Zaytoun Jdaidet El Fakiha El Nabi Ousman	- 24 667 m of irrigation canals Rehab of 2 water springs - Prototype farm & agricultural skills training	Rehab of 7000m potable water networks 465 m of road retaining walls	Construction of one public school Extension works for a youth club Dental hygiene campaign Administrative training/ dispensaries		- Various Training for municipalities & community leaders (1 event) - Various training for youth groups (3 sessions) Volunteer work camp (1 event)	- 2 sessions completed 67 women graduates - Solar drying center 2 cooperatives & 4 production groups
IV	Bint Jbeil Aytaroun Maroun El Ras Blida Mays El Jabal Mhaybib Ainata Ain Ebel	48 600m of agricultural roads - 185m of retaining walls 3 rainfed pools Rehab of water source	- 727m of road retaining walls 336m of drainage canals	- Rehabilitation works for 7 school facilities Dental hygiene campaign	Reforestation of 1350 trees		–
V	Kfarsyr Adshit Brayka a Ksaybeh Sir El Gharbieh Jibsheet	28 900 m of agricultural roads 9 gangways Rehab of 3 water springs & one irrigation reservoir	1 elevated potable water reservoir 1 bridge 3437 m of drainage canals 398 m of road retaining walls 1500 m potable water networks Rehab water source & reservoir	2 primary health care workshops Construction of one youth club facility Dental hygiene campaign	2 solid waste management centers (1 under planning) Rehab of 1 spring &public park Workshop on solid waste management Reforestation of 1800 trees	Various Training for municipalities & community leaders (2 events) Various training for youth groups (3 sessions) Volunteer work camp (2 events)	2 sessions completed 79 women graduates 3 informal production groups
VI	Tannoura Beit Lahya Ain Harsha Ain Atta Kfeir El Khelwat Mymess Marj El Zouhour	33 000m of agricultural roads 1 bridge 6 gangways 210m of retaining walls 2 rainfed pools	1720 m of drainage canals 2 water pumps 320 m of road retaining walls Rehab of two water springs &reservoir	Rehab of 2 health units physical facilities Construction of a football & multipurpose court Dental hygiene campaign Administrative training/ dispensaries	Reforestation of 2485 trees 2 waste water systems Water source mapping & quality analysis	Various Training for municipalities & community leaders (3 events) Various training for youth groups (3 sessions) Volunteer work camp (1 event)	3 sessions completed 130 women graduates 3 informal production groups

Please refer to *Annex B* for a detailed account of activities in each cluster

IV STATUS REPORT BY COMPONENT

The Integrated Rural Development Program also employs an *integrated approach* to rural development "Integration" is achieved at several levels of the program First, the program addresses every major socio-economic sector of the targeted clusters to ensure that the process of rehabilitation and development is holistic and thorough For example, problems in the sectors of agriculture, public works, health, education, civic participation, and environment are addressed simultaneously Secondly, the YMCA believes that if the developmental process is to be sustainable, it must focus not only on the rehabilitation and development of physical infrastructure, but also on the equally important objective of human capacity building Therefore, training in community management, sustainable practices, and initiatives aimed at changing attitudes complement every infrastructural initiative implemented in the program's components Finally, the program seeks to involve all community members in the development of their village and their cluster As such, the program's different components target the following three groups community leaders (official and non-official leadership), women, children and youth

The Integrated Rural Development Program's four components are Rural Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation (including agricultural skills training, public works rehabilitation and construction, and health and education facilities rehabilitation and construction, skills training, and health promotion), Agricultural Income Generation for Women (including skills training, production, and marketing), Community Environmental Management (including infrastructural rehabilitation and construction, skills training, and environmental education), and Civic Participation and Community Education The following section reports on the objectives, goals, and achievements of each of the program's components

Component # 1 - Rural Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation

Objectives

to achieve renewed and expanded economic opportunities in the agricultural sector via the construction and rehabilitation of agricultural infrastructure, and agricultural skills training for local farmers

to improve public infrastructure, potable water supply, and piped sewage networks, as well as local managerial skills and capabilities in the local committees

to improve the quality, effectiveness of, and access to health and education services in the targeted clusters via the rehabilitation of physical structures, procurement of improved equipment, skills training for health and education personnel, and awareness-raising and health promotion amongst the community

Goal & Purpose

- to slow, and provide alternatives to, rural to urban migration
- to re-invigorate the primary income-generating sector in rural areas
- to increase households' income derived from agriculture
- to decrease incentives for seeking health and education services in urban areas
- to achieve healthier lives and communities in rural areas via construction and rehabilitation of public works infrastructure, particularly waste disposal and treatment systems
- to build local capacities for sustainable management of public works

Project Activities The activities of the rural infrastructure development and rehabilitation sector are divided into three 'sub-components' The activities of the first sub-component - agricultural infrastructure and skills training - include the construction of essential infrastructure (such as agricultural roads, irrigation canals, and retaining walls) and the training of farmers in new, but appropriate technology for increased agricultural productivity The second sub-component - public works infrastructure and rehabilitation - includes construction activities for drainage canals, potable and waste water networks, as well as complementary skills training to improve local capacities for management of public works The activities of the final sub-component - health and education infrastructure, rehabilitation, skills training, and awareness-raising/health promotion- focus on the rehabilitation of, and equipment provision for, local health dispensaries and free-of-charge schools, as well as complementary skills training for health and education personnel and awareness-raising campaigns for local community members

Status of implementation and achievements for the period ending September 30/99

During the past two years of project execution, a total of 135 major rural infrastructural projects were identified, appraised and developed into viable work plans, and their financing agreed to and secured from all parties involved Of these 135 actions, 102 projects (75%) have already been completed, and 33 infrastructural actions (25%) are still under execution Total USAID monetary commitment for the implementation of these projects amounted to U S $ 2,196,860 The Integrated Rural Development Program is indeed fully operative in the sub-components in all of the 34 villages encompassed within the geographical scope of the six YMCA cluster of communities

Unfortunately, the YMCA program staff has finally decided to withdraw indefinitely from Eelat village (located in the Tekrit cluster) Extensive time and effort has been invested by the YMCA Cluster Coordinator, as well as many other mediators, in the effort to negotiate and resolve the conflict between the two parties who are fighting for leadership of the village These efforts, in the end, were to no avail neither party would agree to any resolution In this high-tension context, development work proved to be an impossible task

Apart from the Eelat withdrawal, the Integrated Rural Development Program proceeded without any other major delays or constraints Consequently, execution and successful completion of many projects was achieved much earlier than expected, particularly in the infrastructural sector where communities had acute needs by virtue of their remoteness and consequent neglect

The following sub-sections details the total program achievements to date in the rural infrastructural sector

1) Agricultural Infrastructure and skills training

Since the Integrated Rural Development Program began, actions executed under the agricultural sub-component have accounted for the construction of more than 133 kilometers of roads and support structure such as bridges, gangways and retaining walls The completion of these actions has increased and secured access to a cultivated and/or cultivable area estimated at 4000 hectares Furthermore, approximately 296 new hectares have been reclaimed for cultivation due to the construction of access roads

Major infrastructural water management projectshave also been completed, such as the construction of approximately 63 kilometers of irrigation canals and networks, 5 rainfed pools and 3 irrigation reservoirs Two artesian wells and related irrigation structure were designed and water pumps installed, and rehabilitation works for six water sources were conducted These will ensure the optimal use of the limited natural water resources which are available in the concerned areas An additional 1500 hectares of fertile agricultural land will be provided with improved or new irrigation due to the construction of holding and channeling structures

Three prototype/demonstration farms have been established in three different clusters of rural communities to provide hands-on training for the local farmers on the most recent and appropriate techniques in farm management (for details refer to the section on "Agricultural Skills Training")

The local population of the targeted clusters have prioritized the development of their agricultural sector since agriculture is often the primary income-generating activity in rural and remote areas Agriculture also tends to yield immediate economic benefits Of the 135 actions identified in the rural infrastructure sector 85 (63%) were executed under the agricultural sub-component These 85 actions drew on USAID funds amounting to U S $1,336,733 (of the U S $2,196,860 committed to the overall Rural Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation component)

2) Public works infrastructure development and rehabilitation

Since the program began two years ago, the local communities involved have identified and finalized the execution of 25 public works projects An additional six projects are still under execution Upon completion of all of the 31 public works and infrastructural projects, the following would have been achieved

a 2 kilometers of support and retaining walls, 1 bridge, more than 5 kilometers of drainage canals (These will ensure safe access to and use of village roads for approximately 9000 families)

b construction of 7 potable water reservoirs, 41 kilometers of related piping networks, installation of 2 water pumps, and rehabilitating of 3 water sources (These will ensure access to an improved and safe water supply for more than 3000 families)

A total amount of U S $ 631,978 of USAID funds has been invested in the above works

3) Health & education infrastructure development, rehabilitation, skills training & awareness-raising

In the health and education sub-component of the Rural Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation component, a total of 19 major actions have been identified, designed, and implemented These projects, which were prioritized by the communities themselves, include the rehabilitation or building of 10 schools, 3 health dispensaries/ clinics, and 3 community centers, as well as the provision of a health training workshop and a dental hygiene awareness-raising/education campaign conducted in 6 clusters Nine of these projects have been completed, while 10 are still in the execution phase

Upon completion of the 19 actions, an additional 1725 families will be served by a rehabilitated clinic or dispensary, 9060 additional families will be served by a rehabilitated school, and 1625 families will be using new community centers A total amount of U S $228,149 of USAID funds has been committed to the actions of the health and education sub-component

Table 2 below summarizes the total achievements of the Rural Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation component by sub-sector

Table 2 Rural Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation
Summary of Achievements by Sector
October 1, 1997 – September 30, 1999

Sector	Total Output	# of Projects /US $ amount	Impact Indicator Planned (five years)	Impact Indicator Actual date
Agricultural Infrastructure and skills training (A)	_ 133,650 m long agricultural roads _ 28 gangways _ 4 bridges _ 1,315 m long retaining walls _ 63,362 m long irrigation canals _ 5 rainfed pools _ 3 agricultural demonst Plot / Prototype farms Rehab of six water springs & equipping of two artesian wells 3 irrigation reservoirs	68 projects completed 17 projects in execution phase 3 demonstration/training sites **U S $ 1,336,733**	• 2,197 ha accessed • 1,765 ha reclaimed • 827 5 ha brought under irrigation • 707 ha with improved irrigation	2,156 ha accessed 296 ha reclaimed 491 ha brought under irrigation 534 ha with improved irrigation
Public works infrastructure and rehabilitation (B)	1,910 m long of road retaining walls 5,493 m long of drainage canals 1 bridge 7 potable water reservoirs 2 water pumps Potable water networks (41,165 lm) Rehab of 3 water sources	25 projects completed 6 projects in execution phase **U S $ 631,978**	• 3,373 families with improved potable water • 8,881 families using protected access road	1,890 families with improved potable water 8,381 families using protected access road
Health and education infrastructure and rehabilitation (C)	Const of 3 public schools _ Rehab of 7 schools facilities Health workshop & training Dental hygiene campaign for 6 clusters Rehab of 3 health dispensaries Const 3 community centers	9 projects completed 10 projects in execution phase **U S $ 228,149**	• 1,725 families served by rehabilitated/clinic • 9,060 families served by rehabilitated schools • 1,625 families using new community centers	1,200 families served by rehabilitated / clinic 3,900 families served by rehabilitated schools

Please refer to Annex A & B for a detailed listing of projects by sector, amount committed, relevant status, and related impact indicator

The following section describes in detail the primary activities of the health and education sub-sector of the program

⇒ ***Survey and Rehabilitation of Educational Facilities***

The run-down physical state of many of the schools in the geographical area covered by the Integrated Rural Development Program is seriously hindering the provision of adequate educational services, and in several cases, even poses a risk to the health of students as well as to the environment in the area In a large number of the educational facilities available to the targeted communities, maintenance is carried out very infrequently, if at all, buildings are not weather-proofed and functional sanitary facilities (i e , toilets or water) do not exist thereby posing a serious health risk to the students, and the structures are too small for the number of students enrolled Many public schools have also stopped admitting new students for lack of space and facilities Accordingly, an increasing number of children and adolescents are unable to attend a school in their village, and for those who cannot travel to a neighboring village, they are unable to attend school at all

Under the Rural Infrastructure Development and Rehabilitation component, a primary objective is to improve the quality and effectiveness of educational services in the targeted clusters through the rehabilitation of physical structures procurement of improved equipment, and skills training for educational workers During the first six months of the year under review, the YMCA conducted an extensive and detailed survey of all of the educational facilities operational (or available for operation) in the 35 villages covered by the Integrated Rural Development Program An 'educational profile' has been developed for each cluster

The results of the survey were critical for the identification of priority works and meetings were subsequently held with the Council of the South and the Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) to coordinate work in this sector, and thus to avoid an overlap of efforts and resources The first phase of the YMCA's work in this sector have focused primarily on the construction and rehabilitation of physical facilities

Education is such an urgent priority for the communities themselves that, in many villages, the community has acquired land and built (or bought) a building which would serve as a school However, they then must wait for the Ministry of Education to provide the human resources (teachers, administration, maintenance staff) to make the school operational and sustainable

The following report documents the findings of the survey as well as the actions proposed, in execution, and completed execution under the Education sub-component

- **Cluster I – Akkar El Attika**

Akkar El Attika village

In the village of Akkar El Attika the number of children of school-going age is very high The public school, which currently serves 852 students, provide students with a high quality education, reflected in the excellent results accomplished by students in official, country-wide examinations However, there are some 350 children in the village who either cannot attend school, or must go to a neighboring village, for lack of places in Akkar El Attika School

In order to provide educational opportunities for all children/adolescents of the village, community members bought the property and with the help of the YMCA started to build an annex to the school and commenced construction The annex will provide 12-14 new classrooms, a laboratory, a library, and a special room for activities

This initiative is now in its final phase of work the construction of the building is completed, and is in process of painting and furnishing At the beginning of the next academic year and as a result of this new project, the school will be capable of enrolling an additional 400-500 students who otherwise couldn't have attended school in their own villages or in any other village
[Ref HE/I-53]

- **Cluster II – Tekrit**

Dahr El Laysyneh village

The only educational facility in this village is a small primary school For children of primary school age, openings are limited and irregular Last year, no new students were permitted to enroll for lack of space Even so, the school is heavily over-subscribed for the facilities available As a short-term solution, the administration has arranged to make use of two rooms below the village's church However, the day's classes must be terminated every time there is a funeral service or a religious celebration

In partnership with the YMCA Integrated Rural Development Program, the village took the initiative to design and construct an annex that will house 4 new classrooms and will allow for all the children of the village to attend primary education in proper facilities The annex will also grant autonomy to the school's administration as they will no longer have to plan teaching schedules around that of the church or any other institution whose premises they would have had to borrow

This initiative is now in its final phase of work the construction of the building is completed, painting and furnishing are going on
[Ref HE/II-87]

- **Cluster III – Al Ain**

Jdaidet village

The one government school in Jdaidet faces two serious problems First, due to limited space, the school can only offer 80 places for students, far too few for a village of 450 families with an average of 6 children each Secondly, the physical premises are shockingly inappropriate for housing a school Conditions are unhygienic and there are no appropriate sanitary facilities for students or teachers

The YMCA and the village community are jointly solving both problems through the building of a new and much larger facility The village secured the property for the new school, while the YMCA undertook the provision of raw materials for the construction of the building In the new building, the school will be able to offer 10 additional classrooms where, unlike the previous location, students will be sheltered from cold and damp conditions, and full sanitary facilities will be available An adjacent recreational area has also be acquired and rendered secure for the children during their free time

Construction of the new school has already been completed, and students have been using the new premises since April 1999
[Ref HE/III-31]

- **Cluster IV – Bint Jbeil**

The Bint Jbeil cluster is located in the security zone where the movement of people is heavily restricted and insecure, and work is precarious Despite these risks, the YMCA has persevered with its work in the cluster in order to reach those with the greatest need The local school is often the only establishment in which children feel safe and secure Accordingly, the rehabilitation of schools has been prioritized for the area by the local committee

Aytaroun village

Prior to this initiative, the only primary school in Aytaroun was in urgent need of rehabilitation of its sanitary facilities The dilapidated state of the sanitary facilities was posing both serious health and environmental risks Students and teachers could not drink the water available in the building, toilet seats were cracked or missing, and the toilets were leaking

An initiative was undertaken to rehabilitate the school's facilities to an accepted sanitary and functional state This project has already been completed, and the new facilities are already in operation
[Ref HE/IV-73]

Mays El Jabal village

Altarbia Al Hadissa is a private, though free, primary school which offers places to 200 students each year, 50% of which are under the age of four However, the school's toilets are located across an uncovered courtyard, more than 30 meters away from the students' classrooms In the winter, students risk getting wet, cold, and subsequently, sick from having crossed the uncovered courtyard

A project was proposed and designed to cover the courtyard and thus to offer students protection while using the sanitary facilities, and at the same time providing a covered space for other recreational activities within the courtyard This project has already been completed
[Ref HE/IV-120]

Bint Jbeil village

Three rehabilitation projects were undertaken in the village of Bint Jbeil

In the complementary level school for girls, only toilets without water were available for students' use throughout the day A reservoir was therefore designed and built to collect rainwater to be saved and used for plumbing The project has now been completed
[Ref HE/IV-11]

In the mixed government school, polluted water was leaking from the toilets and down the walls of the classrooms, posing a health risk to the students both in the classrooms and while using the toilets An initiative was proposed and executed, to provide 14 new toilets The project has now been completed
[Ref HE/IV-119]

In the government secondary school, the corridors between classrooms were fully exposed to the wind, rain and, in winter, sleat While on route to their classes, students often became wet and cold, risking becoming sick An initiative was proposed whereby the corridors would be covered The project is still in the execution phase, and will be completed before the coming winter
[Ref HE/IV-118]

Ain Ebel village

The children and adolescents of this village, located in the security zone, have such limited mobility and freedom that they are denied all activities, and even the right to gather However, educational buildings offer an exception to this strict regime Accordingly, an initiative was taken to design and build a recreational area within the Saint Joseph des Saints Coeurs school's premises In addition to the opportunity to participate in recreational activities, the recreational area provides one of the only spaces where young people can meet relax, and in a small way, they can get a sense of a 'normal' life This project is still in the execution phase
[Ref HE/IV-121]

In conclusion despite the many projects which have been proposed designed and completed during the year under review still much more urgently needs to be done The projects described above helped several schools with the most unsanitary unhealthy and environmentally damaging conditions to reach minimum standards However in virtually all of the communities, the number of children of school-going age far exceeds the number of individual school positions available The survey also identified other needs for example for skills training furnishings and equipment procurement These challenges will be addressed in the coming year of program implementation

⇒ ***Survey and Upgrading of the Health Services /Facilities***

Rural communities have limited access to medical services, particularly to specialized medical services It is in the cities that large hospitals, dispensaries and clinics are located, and where a much wider range of services can be found Members of rural communities still have the same medical needs as their urban counterparts, but they – in most cases – have reduced means to access the needed medical services This is particularly the case in agricultural communities where income is often uncertain and almost always insufficient Without an adequate client base, dispensaries and clinics tend to re-locate to urban centers

In the targeted clusters of the Integrated Rural Development Program, existing dispensaries can be described as modest, offering a limited range of basic services which often do not fully respond to the needs of the community At the same time, however, these dispensaries are responding to the needs of the community for first aid, distribution of medication and, in some cases, diagnosis and referral to specialists

The YMCA conducted a thorough survey of the dispensaries located in the targeted communities The results of this survey were critical to the development of a work strategy that would respond directly to the most urgent needs of the community

Work is being planned and executed in response to four primary objectives
1) To rehabilitate physical infrastructure in the medical sector
2) To build technical, administrative and referral capacities amongst dispensaries' personnel
3) To provide the necessary equipment and furnishings for dispensaries to increase the number of clients served, the types of services available and the quality of care
4) To establish a link between the dispensaries of the targeted communities and the YMCA's Medical Program in order to ensure the continued provision of medication to the chronically ill and the most needy

The result of the survey indicated clearly that one of the regions of greatest need is the West Bekaa This region is not only geographically remote but also isolated because it is very close to the border of the security zone Consequently, not even the most basic medical infrastructure exists The closest medical building is over an hour away by vehicle – a fatal time lag in medical emergencies Accordingly, the YMCA prioritized this area for immediate action under the Integrated Rural Development Program

To address this urgent need, the following actions were proposed and are under implementation 1) Construct a clinic/dispensary in Marj El Zouhour (the last village before the security zone frontier) where emergency care would be provided, as well as regular primary care consultations Free medication would also be available for the chronically ill who could not otherwise buy their needed medicines 2) Rehabilitate a medical center in Kfeir village where emergency care, consultations, and medication would be available These two actions, involving rehabilitation and construction of physical premises and procurement of equipment, constitute the first phase of implementation of this sub-sector

In the second phase – which is being implemented concurrently with the first phase – training is being provided to dispensary/clinic personnel (and volunteers), with special emphasis on quality care, administration, organization and efficacy A three day training course was designed and conducted for 35 participants from 8 villages in the area The following principal subjects were addressed communication, administration, how to use available resources effectively, how to prepare monthly, seasonal, and annual work programs, and, how to prepare an awareness-raising campaign in a village

In the third phase, the clinics/dispensaries will be linked with the YMCA's Medical Program for the free provision of medicines to the chronically ill patients

In summary, for the cluster of Tannoura, implementation of activities under this sub-sector are in the "follow-up" stage that is, the YMCA is currently monitoring the dispensaries that have participated in the program and which have therefore undergone rehabilitation and training

As for the remaining clusters of communities, a wide range of action and activities are being planned according to the actual state and prevailing need for medical services in each cluster as surveyed by the health team of the YMCA

⇒ ***Dental Health Care Dental care awareness campaigns for school children, teachers and parents***

The objective of the dental care awareness campaigns is to promote the practice of correct and improved measures for preventing dental decay and safeguarding dental health

Dental decay is one of the most common health problems amongst children in the targeted clusters, an ailment which can trigger various other minor health problems Dental decay, however, is easily preventable through regular and proper brushing of the teeth Recognizing that prevention is not only preferable to beneficiaries, but is also far less costly than curing ailments as they arise, the YMCA has incorporated dental health (specifically, the prevention of dental decay) under its overall program objective to improve the health status of rural and remote communities In partnership with the Faculty of Dental Medicine of the Lebanese University, the

YMCA planned and executed the first and second phase of a dental campaign in 1999 which addressed 15,930 individuals

The first phase of the campaign (February – March 1999) addressed 10,404 children between the ages of 6 and 12 from 67 schools (both public and private) across 6 clusters Each classroom of students participated in a 30-minute session, conducted by a team of dentists from Lebanese University, in which the importance of daily care and dental hygiene was promoted and correct brushing techniques were demonstrated Upon successful completion of the session, each student received a dental care kit including a tooth brush, a 25ml tube of toothpaste, a plastic case and educational material using simple language and drawings to specifically address children

The second phase of the dental care campaign addressed 5,525 individuals in 36 schools, across 5 clusters (Due to security reasons and limitations on movement, the Bint Jbeil cluster – in the security zone – could not be reached by the team of dentists, nor was it possible to bring parents together, under one roof, to attend the sessions) Although the second phase of the campaign involved fewer people, a more comprehensive program was executed, targeting school children (ages 12 and over), their parents and their teachers

As in the first phase of the campaign, the team of dentists raised students' awareness of the importance of dental health, and reviewed proper methods for maintaining dental hygiene An audio-visual presentation was created and presented to teachers in order to raise their awareness of the importance of dental health and to provide teachers with the information needed to promote dental hygiene and to monitor their students' dental health Similarly, a slide presentation was created and presented to parents Parents also had the opportunity, at the sessions, to speak directly with the team of dentists who were prepared to answer queries

Toothbrushes and toothpaste were also distributed to each participant in the second phase of the dental care campaign The Lebanese University provided technical expertise (team of dentists and design of the audio-visual presentations), while the YMCA procured and distributed the dental hygiene 'packages', and organized and secured authorization for the school-based sessions of the campaign

Agriculture Skills Training Sub-Sector

Activity goals and purpose

The objective of the agricultural skills training sub-sector is to increase the productivity of crops and the return per unit input of production through the use of new methods of production and advanced technologies The latest developments in farm management research will be used in the areas of fertilization, irrigation, mechanization, pest control, and higher yielding seeds

To achieve these objectives, the YMCA has developed three prototype farms in the clusters of Tekrit, Akkar al Attika, and Al Ain (in the Bekaa) These farms are used for training in and demonstration of improved and sustainable agricultural practices Here, farmers can learn through observation as well as through 'hands-on' experience

A significant proportion of the populations of the above clusters depend primarily on agriculture for their livelihoods Executing infrastructure rehabilitation and construction alone is not enough for achieving long-term sustainable development in rural, agricultural communities Technical assistance and training is vital for farmers to make optimal use of the climatic conditions and limited natural resources with which they must work

Status of implementation and achievements for the period ending September 1999

All of the three prototype farms are currently in operation and are the sites of on-going agricultural skills training The Jebrail Farm, located in the cluster of Tekrit, was initiated in 1998 In March 1999, two new pilot farms were brought into operation in Akkar al Attika and Nabi Osman In the two more recently initiated farms, new varieties of dwarf and semi-dwarf fruit trees have been introduced Since the two latter locations have quite different climatic and physical profiles, the introduction of new high-yielding fruit trees into each location will help determine the most suitable conditions needed for productivity Agricultural skills training has also been provided at these two locations, including training in and demonstration of the newest techniques in orchard management

1 - Jebrail Farm June 1998 - September 1999

Demonstration Plot

The demonstration plot in Jebrail was developed to assist farmers to increase productivity on their own farms (or on the plots that they rent and cultivate) On the Jebrail farm, the most recent, though appropriate, advances from agricultural research are being applied to demonstrate how productivity, and hence income, can be increased through the adoption of new and/or improved practices New varieties and new crops of vegetables are being cultivated in Jebrail, and advanced approaches in farm management and cultural practices, such as a new system of crop rotation, are being applied The purpose of introducing new *varieties* of crops that are already being cultivated in the area is to demonstrate and thus to assist farmers in understanding the principles of plant growth and subsequently in obtaining proper growth and more profitable yields by virtue of better quality produce Entirely new *crops* for the area have also been introduced to demonstrate that new high quality, high yielding, and highly marketable crops can be adopted to bring increased returns to local growers The new crops that have been introduced are celery, chicory, brussels sprouts and honeydew Markets for these crops have been identified where growers can expect to find attractive prices and an adequate level of demand Results so far show that the application of new agricultural practices, new irrigation techniques and new practices in farm management are able to secure higher incomes and thus improved welfare for the agricultural workers of the area

Training sessions

To ensure that new production technologies are adopted and employed successfully, training sessions were prepared and conducted for farmers — in their localities — to a) introduce farmers to the range and advantages of new technologies, and b) to provide 'hands-on' training for farmers in the correct use of new technologies to ensure that optimal results are derived Five training sessions have been conducted thus far on the topics of pest and disease control, irrigation and fertigation, fertilizer use, and the upgrading and improvement of apple production A total of 243 farmers from the clusters of Tekrit and Akkar al Attika participated in the training sessions The topics covered, their objectives, and the number of participants who attended are summarized in table 3 1 below

2 - Pilot fruit trees prototype farm February 1999 - September 1999

General assessment

The purpose of this initiative is to investigate the present conditions under which fruit tree produce is being cultivated and marketed, and to identify areas for assistance The results of a Participatory Rapid Rural Appraisal (PRRA) conducted by the YMCA in the clusters of Akkar al Attika and Al Ain demonstrated that two major transitions must occur if orchards in the two cluster areas are to compete in the future with produce on the world market First, growers must make the transition from a dependency on old varieties to one on modern varieties which are capable of competing in both local and export markets Secondly, modern orchard management practices must be adopted including transition to clonal and dwarfing rootstocks, high density planting, improved irrigation practices, elimination of deep plowing, and adoption of chemical weed control and chemical thinning to increase fruit size and reduce biennial bearing On the prototype farms, best practices are being demonstrated and growers are being trained to apply these practices and technologies to their own orchards The overall objective is to provide growers with necessary information and to assist them in adopting modern orchard practices

The two newly established farms in Akkar al Attika and Al Ain include suitable space to plant 100-150 fruit trees of different varieties and types The initial planting included 100 trees of differing varieties of apples peaches, pears, cherries, and almonds The second planting will take place in January 2000 and will include another 50 fruit trees of new varieties propagated on clonal rootstocks with good yield

Farm Status March 1999 - September 1999

Two demonstration plots in Akkar al Attika (Akkar cluster) and Nabi Osman (Al Ain cluster) have been prepared and are currently in operation The following steps have already been undertaken

Soil Preparation

1) Plowing and cultivation to prepare for planting of trees
2) Ridging (10cm above ground level) to keep irrigation water from collecting around the tree trunks (and thereby to prevent phytophtra)

Tree Planting

Trees were planted once the soil was prepared Tree holes were made large enough to spread the roots in all directions and to easily adjust the graft union to the proper level above the soil as the tree holes were being filled

Planting Material

Nursery trees of acceptable varieties and rootstock combinations were procured and planted on the two farms The varieties selected were those propagated on clonal rootstocks with variable dwarfing characteristics These varieties will produce mature and highly productive trees as well as higher quality and more marketable fruits Different varieties of pears, nectarines, cherries, nashi, apples, peaches, and almonds were grown, each variety having a unique characteristic and special growth condition

Training Sessions

Training sessions were provided to assist growers in solving their most serious orchard management problems The overall goal of the training was to transfer and utilize existing and appropriate technological solutions to overcome orchard problems and to increase the productivity of the agricultural sector in the area Attention was focused on improving agricultural practices and farm management techniques Specifically, training sessions addressed the topics of new irrigation methods, fertilization, weed control, pest and disease control fruit thinning, pruning and upgrading fruit trees, and new methods in packaging and handling of fruit

Four different training sessions have been conducted thus far A total of 94 farmers/growers from the Akkar cluster and 120 farmers/growers from the Al Ain cluster participated in the training sessions Table 3 2 below summarizes the topics covered, their objectives, and the number of participants who attended those sessions

Table 3 Agricultural Skills Training
October 1, 1997 – September 30, 1999

Table 3 1 Jebrail Demonstration Plot

Title	Date	Cluster	# of part	# of vill	Objectives
Pest and diseases control for apples pears pepper and eggplant	26/ 7/98	Tekrit	34	1	♦ To train participants in timing and quantity of chemical applications ♦ To introduce new developments concerning agricultural practices ♦ To stress prevention of certain problems as opposed to treatment ♦ To convey the importance of knowing the active ingredient
Irrigation and fertigation	8/8/98	Tekrit & Akkar al attika	49	6	♦ To inform participants on the rationale irrigation schedule ♦ To train participants in the quantity and method of water applications ♦ To convey the benefit of Drip Irrigation Systems ♦ To introduce the concept of chemigation
Fertilizer use And Application	24/8/98	Tekrit & Akkar al attika	54	4	♦ To introduce various fertilizers and methods of application ♦ To train participants in selection of fertilizers, quantity and timing of application for different crops
Pest control on almond and olives	17/9/98	Tekrit & Akkar al attika	21	2	♦ To introduce concepts and methods of pest control for olives and almonds ♦ To train participants in prevention of diseases that affect olives and almonds
Upgrading of Apple production in Lebanon	6/11/98	Tekrit & Akkar al attika	85	4	♦ To improve cultural practices ♦ pruning and training practices ♦ pest control and weed control ♦ pollination , fruit thinning and harvesting
TOTAL			***243***	***6***	

Table 3 2 Pilot fruit trees prototype farm.

Title	Date	Cluster	# of part	# of vill	Objectives
Pruning and training of fruit trees	5/3/99	Akkar	27	1	♦ proper pruning technique for newly planted trees ♦ effects of pruning on the structure and frame of trees ♦ basic pruning principles
Development of fruit trees production	9/6/99 2/7/99	Al ain Akkar	43 36	2 5	♦ to improve fruit trees production by adopting new methods in planting ♦ to introduce new developments concerning orchard practices ♦ to stress the benefit of rootstocks ♦ to convey the importance , characteristics and specification of new varieties and kinds of fruit trees

Irrigation and Fertilizers use	24/7/99	Al ain	17	2	♦ to inform participants on the rationale for, and timing of, irrigation ♦ to train participants in the quantity and method of water applications ♦ to convey the benefit of new methods in irrigation ♦ to introduce and explain various fertilizers and methods of application ♦ to train participants in selection of fertilizers, quantity and timing of application for different crops ♦ to introduce the concept of chemigation
Weed control	27/7/99 29/7/99	Alain Akkar	60 31	3 5	♦ to introduce new methods of controlling weeds ♦ Recommend suitable solutions and give recommendations concerning different types of weeds in several fruit trees ♦ To train participants to control weeds in their orchards
TOTAL		***Alain*** ***Akkar***	***120*** ***94***	***3*** ***5***	

Final Assessment
The agricultural sector is of great social and economic importance in Lebanon, and is of even greater importance in the targeted clusters of the Integrated Rural Development Program However, farming systems in rural areas range from the very diversified to the very basic In order to become competitive in both local and export markets, the agricultural sector must develop and improve monitoring practices (for taste, shape quality packaging and handling of produce), and must accelerate the adoption of new crops and cultivation practices which are appropriate to local climates, water, soil type, and socio-economic factors In this way, productivity can be both improved and sustained in the future

Component # 2 –Agricultural Income Generation for Women

Objectives
- to provide opportunities for sustainable income-generation for women in remote rural villages
- to make use of surplus (often wasted) agricultural produce and to increase its value-added through processing and marketing
- to develop and improve links between women graduates and potential markets in order to bypass "middlemen" to whom much of the value-added is lost

Goal & purpose
- to expand overall agricultural productivity
- to improve the well-being of poor women in rural and remote villages by providing them with sources of income, increasing their access to credit, and creating formal and informal groups of businesswomen graduates
- to promote healthy, safe, and chemical-free food production
- to assist households to preserve excess food from cultivation until seasons or years of deficit

Project Activities The primary activities of the Agricultural Income Generation for Women component are skills training in cottage industries and the establishment and operation of a marketing and sales unit for the products of the cottage industries Two-month training sessions involve four hour workshops, three times per week The sessions are divided into three components (1) theory and rationale behind the food processing techniques to be learned [two weeks], (2) application and practice of the learned techniques [five weeks], and (3) accounting, marketing, and pricing of products [one week] Women participants learn to process domestically grown fruits and vegetables through scientific, hygienic, and chemically-free techniques The

Marketing Unit has carried out the following activities feasibility studies, marketing and sales promotion, transport and distribution, standardization and quality control, storage and packaging design, provision of technical assistance, basic training in bookkeeping and management for women's groups, and is serving as an advisor to the groups

Status of implementation and achievements for the period ending September 30, 1999
Now, at the end of the second year of program implementation, the Agricultural Income Generation for Women component is prepared to enter the final business/professional phase It is the successful execution of this phase that will ensure the future self-sufficiency and sustainability of the initiative The following activities have been undertaken and achievements secured since the program's inception

- More than 400 women from all regions of the country have been trained in scientific and hygienic food processing techniques (refer to Table 4 which follows)
- Approximately 30 women's groups have been organized into production units Nine of these groups have already received legal recognition as cooperatives and the others are in the process of achieving similar status (refer to Annex E) The 'cooperative' structure, the YMCA believes, provides the necessary legal and business framework for these groups to enter and become players in the processed food market
- The Marketing Unit has tested important marketing variables such as market response, pricing policies, profit margins, and product appeal for/of consumer target groups The specific consumer groups which this component is targeting are consumers originally from rural areas (for whom products may have a sentimental value), health food consumers, caterers of first class hotels, shops and restaurants
- A brand name and logo for the products of the Agricultural Income Generation for Women component has been designed and finalized **Rural Delights)**, and the YMCA is in the process of registering it with the Lebanese Chamber of Commerce
- During the 1999 spring and summer season, more than 36,000 units of 41 different standardized products were produced (refer to annex D for a detailed list of consumer products and quantities produced) Large-scale production is critical to meet growing consumer demand for the products and thus for ensuring the project's business sustainability
- During the past 6 months of implementation, the project has designed, procured, equipped, and launched the first solar drying center in the country A detailed account of this important food processing and income generating project follows this section This specialized production center is the first of many that will be established in the various cluster villages Each center will specialize in one variety of consumer products to ensure competitiveness in the Lebanese market, yet to avoid competition between the production centers of different clusters Complementarity of product sets will be aimed for for example, smoked trout will be produced in Nabi Osman, apple vinegar in Akkar, and honey in Mymess, etc

A) Training achievements Throughout the first 2 years of program execution, the training unit of the Agricultural Income Generation for Women component has already conducted eleven training sessions, attended by 425 women -- now graduates The training sessions were conducted over 260 training days and involved women from 27 villages of the five clusters of communities (Bint Jbeil Cluster in the security zone cannot be reached by the training team under the present conditions) Summarized details of these training sessions can be found in Table 4

The initial resistance encountered by the training team to the sustained attendance of the women (of 4 hours workshop, 3 times per week, for 8 consecutive weeks) in certain conservative communities was overcome as the program gradually became recognized as a viable income generating activity in those agricultural communities

A new development in the training curriculum is the introduction to and training on the use of new large-scale, semi-automatic production machinery which will increase the women's productive capacities production will be accomplished in a shorter time, with less manual effort, and with greater standardization

This program component continues to attract media attention It is viewed as a viable solution to what were two major problems in rural area first, the surplus production from agriculture which could only be sold on the market at very low prices, if at all, and second, the lack of income generating opportunities for women in rural areas

B) Marketing achievements To date, more than 100 consumer products have been standardized, more than 344 women have been mobilized into 29 production groups located across Lebanon, and specialized production techniques for various high quality products have been put into operation As such, this component is fully prepared -- in its third year of execution -- to pursue marketing operations which will, in turn, ensure the initiative's sustainability and thus income for women in rural areas once the YMCA withdraws

The marketing unit has established a network of women's production groups in which experiences are shared, information is exchanged, and channels have been established for exchanging and selling each others' products As a result, cooperative business practices are being employed by the women graduates For example,

- during food exhibitions, some women's groups have exhibited and managed the sales of products generated by other women's groups This also ensured that a wide variety and an adequate quantity of consumer products were displayed
- raw materials necessary for the processing of certain products -- such as olive oil and vinegar -- were bought from another women's group which specialized in their production

Women are now adequately trained and prepared to use the newly developed (or in the process of being developed) production centers, i e the El Ain solar drying center Each center will be designed and equipped to process one specific variety of raw materials depending on the comparative advantage of each area in order to achieve competitiveness in the market (for example, according to the availability and quality of particular crops at cheap prices and the local women's expertise)

Table 4 Agricultural Income Generation for Women
October 1, 1997 – September 30, 1999

A) Training food preservation and marketing techniques

Code #	Cluster	Location	# of Trainees	# of Villages	Training Days	# of Trainers	Amount Allocated $	Local Contrib $ *	Total Cost ($)	Status
CI/V-1	V	Ksaybeh	38	2	28	17	11,443 50	1,000 00	12,443 50	Completed
CI/V-2	V	Kfarsyr	41	3	28	17	13,365 00	1,000 00	14,365 00	Completed
CI/III-3	III	El Ain	42	2	23	12	9,542 00	1,000 00	10,542 00	Completed
CI/III-4	III	Fakiha	25	2	23	14	7,740 50	1,000 00	8,740 50	Completed
CI/VI-5	VI	Ain Atta	42	4	21	15	8,951 50	1,000 00	9,951 50	Completed
CI/VI-6	VI	Ain Atta	57	4	21	15	7,256 50	1,000 00	8,256 50	Completed
CI/II-7	II	Tekrit	49	1	22	10	7,291 00	1,000 00	8,291 00	Completed
CI/II-8	II	Jibrael	27	3	22	10	5,441 00	1,000 00	6,441 00	Completed
CI/I-9	I	Akkar El Attika	43	1	23	10	8,125 00	1,000 00	9,125 00	Completed
CI/I-10	I	Koss Akkar	30	2	23	10	8,501 00	1,000 00	9,501 00	Completed
CI/VI-12	VI	Beit Lehya	31	3	26	9	13,700 00	1,000 00	14,700 00	Completed
Totals			425	27	260	--	101,357 00	11,000 00	112,357 00	--

* Includes the estimated cost of rent, water and electricity during the training period

B) Marketing promotional stands and exhibitions

Code #	Location	Activity	Amount Allocated ($)	Local Contrib ($)	Total Cost ($)	Status
CI/M1	Beirut 17-21 March	Promotional stand Beirut Hall Exhibition	5,374 00	--	5,374 00	Completed
CI/M2	Zouk 4-13 Sept	Marketing stand homemade products exhibition	4,001 00		4,001 00	Completed
CI/M3	Beirut 20-24 April	Promotional and Marketing stand Beirut Hall	4,519 00	--	4,519 00	Completed
CI/M4	Saida 1-9 May	Promotional & Marketing stand Al Rabih Exhibition	1,150 00	--	1,150 00	Completed
CI/M5	Beirut/AUB 24-26 May	Promotional stand AUB	70 00	--	70 00	Completed
CI/M6	Tyr 1-11 August	Promotional & Marketing stand Mouneh Exhibition	500 00	--	500 00	Completed
Totals			15,614 00	--	15,614 00	--

C) Income Generation & Food Processing Centers

	Amount Allocated ($)	*Local Contribution ($)*	*Total Cost ($)*	*Status*
El Ain Crop Drying Center solar dryer, furnishings, equipment, utensils	25,000 00	3,000 00	28,000 00	On-going
Totals	25,000 00	3,000 00	28,000 00	--

El Ain Crop Drying Center

Large-scale Solar Dryer – an example of appropriate technology

Problem Statement

The Beka'a plain is the largest stretch of flat land in Lebanon, a country dominated by two mountain ranges running parallel to each other Cultivable land, therefore, is the most important resource in the Beka'a area, and a large variety of fruits and vegetables are produced (apricots, mulberries, cherries, grapes, apples, etc) on it Due to excess production of the same type of crops, as well as market limitations and monopoly, and competition with similar but lower priced agricultural crops imported from neighboring countries, large quantities of fresh produce in the Beka'a plain are unmarketable and, consequently, spoil because farm-gate prices fall lower than even the cost of the labor required for harvesting

Advantages of Drying

The processing of excess production from agricultural crops provides a solution to the marketability problems of fresh produce outlined above It also solves a second problem -- the fact that fresh fruits and vegetables spoil and rot quickly if they are not sold almost immediately for consumption By being able to delay the sale of agricultural produce, producers can wait for better prices when supply decreases, or search for and access alternative markets Furthermore, the value-added to agricultural crops through processing brings greater profit margins to farmers and producers In the El Ain Cluster to date, 67 women have been trained in various food preservation techniques, entrepreneurial skills, hygiene measures, and related topics

Drying is one of the oldest food processing techniques used in the world, and specifically in rural areas It has the advantages of being low cost (there are no expenses for additives or refrigeration), healthy (drying preserves the highest level of vitamins in processed food), recommended for dieting (no sugar or salt is added) and easy to handle, package and transport (food loses around 70% - 80% in weight through drying) The Beka'a valley has several comparative advantages for the use of drying as a food processing technique For example, there is

1 an abundance and large variety of fruits and vegetables (and therefore, low transport cost / farm-gate prices),
2 a hot and dry climate characterized by sunny summers (6-8 months),
3 local availability of cheap labor

Traditional Drying v/s Solar drier

The traditional sun drying methods which have been practiced in the project area, and in Lebanon more generally, do not provide the product any protection against insects, dust and mold Furthermore, the scale of these operations are artisanal and geared solely towards domestic food security To obtain higher quality and marketable dried products, a large-scale dryer was recommended In particular, the tunnel solar dryer is being used because it uses technology appropriate to the area, is easy to handle, and operates on renewable, no-cost energy Solar dryers are capable of achieving best results in appearance, cleanliness and product quality Seasonal over-production from agriculture, as well as over- and under-sized produce, is processed into valuable goods

El Ain Crop Drying Center

The establishment of this center is the first of its kind not only in the project area, but in Lebanon as well It is a joint effort of the YMCA/USAID Rural Development Program, the El Ain Charitable and Cultural Association and a cooperative of women which was established under the YMCA's Cottage Industry Training The El Ain Association has contributed to the project's financing through the provision of a free-of-charge lease on the premises for five consecutive years The YMCA/USAID Cluster Program has furnished and equipped the center, and is providing for the training, management and operational costs for the first year until the women's cooperatives can secure adequate capital investment and are able to take-over management of the center The YMCA will remain committed to the marketing effort of the dried products through its Marketing Unit

Objective & Beneficiaries

The project's main objective is to provide a further income generating opportunity for women beneficiaries of the overall program through the process of drying and marketing excess local production of fruits and vegetables

Dried Crops Varieties

Crops which are suitable to both drying processes and marketing operations have been identified These are apricots, cherries, tomatoes, figs and plums Crops which will be dried, processed, and packaged during the remaining time of the 1999 summer season are apples, grapes, herbs, peppers, green beans, onions, garlic, squash, etc

Project Cost

YMCA/USAID	US$ 25,000 (Solar dryer, equipment, furnishings, utensils, etc)
Local Contribution	US$ 3,000 (Rent, water and electricity per annum)

Component # 3 – Community Environmental Management

Objectives

- to implement adequate and environmentally sustainable management systems for solid and water waste
- to increase awareness of, and mobilization around, environmental issues in remote and rural villages

Goal & purpose

- to decrease the adverse effects on the environment caused by inadequate systems of waste disposal and poor land management
- to increase community awareness, participation in, and application of environmentally sound practices
- to improve the quality of living conditions at the local level, including a reduction in health problems

Project Activities The activities of the community environmental management component comprise primarily of educational and awareness campaigns, reforestation, and infrastructural development Youth, in particular are receiving training in project development and management related to environmental issues Infrastructural development is primarily concerned with the construction of solid waste and waste-water management pilot projects in villages of the targeted clusters It also includes the construction and rehabilitation of damage control infrastructure, such as culverts and retaining walls (to prevent soil erosion)

Status of implementation and achievements for the period ending September 30/99

During the 2 years of program implementation, the Community Environmental Management component has witnessed important achievements in the environmental sector

Activities conducted during the first year (*October 1 1997 – September 30 1998*) focused primarily on environmental needs assessment and the scientific testing of local resources in order to design appropriate programs and prevention measures A major awareness-raising campaign on environmental issues was conducted and the first pilot project in wastewater treatment was executed

During the following six months (*October 1 1998 – March 31 1999*), the collaboration and partnership of the locally elected municipalities was secured, thereby ensuring the successful execution of several proposed major reforestation campaigns During this time, the program's financial resources were under increasing demand as communities requested the replication of the successful pilot wastewater treatment project Design of the first pilot solid waste treatment system was finalized and construction works were started

During the last six months of the period under review (*April 1 1999, September 30 1999*), activities were primarily concerned with the successful testing of the 'dynamic composting' technology used for the treatment of the organic portion of the solid waste stream in the Kfarsyr cluster Previous activities, such as the wastewater treatment facility and the reforestation of nursery trees, were continually monitored and evaluated

In summary, the Community Environmental Management component has undertaken and achieved the following to date (September 30, 1999)

⇒ reforestation campaigns covering 4 clusters of communities (Bint Jbeil, Kfarsyr, Akkar, Tannoura) in which approximately 6,700 trees were planted

⇒ four projects in wastewater treatment systems for 4 villages were identified Already, one has been completed, one is under execution, and the remaining two are still in the agreement phase

⇒ the first pilot solid-waste treatment center using the 'dynamic composting' technology was designed, constructed, and has now become operative in the cluster of Kfarsyr

⇒ the first phase of the "water mapping – quality analysis" was finalized in the cluster of Tannoura

⇒ other activities in the environment field, such as workshops, dissemination of solid waste containers finalization of training packages, and awareness campaigns, were executed

A summary of all the activities implemented under the Community Environmental Management component can be found in Table 5 below The corresponding full details are found in Annex A

Table 5 Community Environmental Management
October 1, 1997 – September 30, 1999

U S $ amount	Description	Environmental Activities
2,609	Training on reforestation- 18 sessions Workshop on SWM- 2 days	**Workshops and training**
27,252	6635 trees- related irrigation facilities	**Reforestation**
306,904	4 systems/ 1160 families	**Waste Water Treatment**
171,216	2 Solid Waste Treatment Centers 10 ton/day	**Solid Waste Management**
523	19 sources - 3 villages	**Water Source Mapping and Quality Assessment**
6,759	Solid waste containers- 200 barrels Rehabilitation of one source & public park	**Others**
515,263		**Total**

(Refer to Annex A for a detailed listing of projects by sector, amount committed and relevant status)

The following section describes in detail the primary activities of the Community Environmental Management component

Wastewater Treatment Systems

A wastewater pilot project was designed and is now in operation in Mrahat (Akkar El-Attika) The wastewater treatment system employed is a natural system, with low maintenance and low cost It was designed under the priority of using appropriate technology in the development of rural areas The piloted system has proven to be capable of handling the wastewater generated from 110 family units The system is still under monitoring routine BOD (Biological Oxygen Demand) testing is being conducted Results have shown a decrease in the BOD level The effluent from the treatment system will not be reused, rather, it is being discharged into the adjacent running river for further natural purification

It is important to note that the results compiled from different laboratories and sampled at different times were not in accordance with each other However, all results still suggest a reduction in the BOD level in the treated water Quality-testing of the effluent is still under constant monitoring To complement the development of environmental infrastructure, a training seminar was designed to introduce the community to the wastewater treatment system operating in their neighborhood

Other villages within and outside the targeted clusters have requested similar wastewater treatment systems During the needs assessment, communities identified wastewater treatment as a first priority and accordingly, are ready to share significant costs However, the high level of monetary involvement required has led some communities to lose the ability to actualize a treatment system A similar natural system is under construction in Kaws/Akkar ElAtika Two systems are in the agreement phase in the three villages of Kfeir, Khelwat and Ain Harcha

The execution of environmental infrastructure development projects has been hindered in some cases by national governmental authorities Apparently threatened by the work and success of NGOs in rural areas, government bureaucrats are sometimes withholding their technical approval, and at the same time claiming that such projects are the responsibility of, and will be executed by, the central government at a later date and once funds are secured

The Solid Waste Management Center/ Material Recovery Facility

Solving the problem of solid waste is a major priority in all of the targeted rural areas Successful solid-waste management operations select appropriate techniques for the handling of different types of waste Composting stabilizes the organic portion of waste, estimated to constitute 60% by weight of the waste stream Re-manufacturing accounts for the recyclable portion of waste, while the remaining portion is expected to be landfilled

Following this strategy, a treatment center was designed and the technique of 'dynamic composting' was selected as the most suitable means for composting organic solid waste This pilot project was initiated in the Tekrit cluster for the villages of Tekrit, Jebrayel, Dahr El Laysyneh, Rahbe and Beit Mellat The system has the capacity to manage 10 tons of solid waste per day

The land most suitable to host the center was selected in accordance with environmental standards, and with the assistance of environmental experts The site chosen was located in Jebrayel village A legal contract was agreed between the four municipalities However, several impediments threatened to prevent the project's execution The municipal council election battle, specifically in Jebrayel village, gave rise to a group of people who seek to challenge the institutional legitimacy of the present municipal council As a result of the increased

pressure, the Jebrayel municipality decided to withdraw from the agreement Consequently, the contract was broken

In the meantime, the municipality of Kfarsyr proposed to initiate testing of the solid-waste management project in Kfarsyr village An appropriate site in the village was selected and the facility was equipped with a rotary drum composter, material handling conveyor belts, a trommel screen, a recyclables storage site, and all of the required material to manage 5 tons of municipal solid waste each day The composting operation lasts for three days, and once the product is compost, it is a very rich soil conditioner

The facility has already been in operation for 3 months The center is still under continuous development A suitable process for separating, storing, and selling recyclables is being designed The compost is also being tested for quality assurance The remaining portion of waste, expected to be no more than 20% by weight of the waste stream, is currently being stored, waiting for an appropriate means of handling to be designed and put into operation

Several conclusions can be drawn from this pilot project thus far, and will be important for its replication in the future

- The dynamic composting technology is capable of stabilizing the organic waste into a humus-like material called compost in three days
- The compost produced has been found to be pathogen-free according to frequently run lab tests The increase in temperature which occurs during the composting operation causes pathogen destruction
- The remaining portion of waste is primarily plastic material which cannot be re-manufactured as well as textile, rubber, and a high volume of products composed of wood or metal These wastes are usually landfilled The possibility of landfilling in the area is still under study

Water source mapping and quality assessment

The environmental needs assessment executed during the first phase of the program identified Tannoura cluster to be in most urgent need of increased water availability The cluster is located in a dry area with minimal natural water resources for irrigation or household use Most of the families accumulate rainwater and buy transported water in cisterns to satisfy their household needs for water usage To make matters worse, the few natural springs which are available in the cluster are being contaminated as a result of sewage intrusion from open networks and cesspools

The provision of safe drinking water is critical to the improvement of the community's health by preventing the spread of waterborne disease The community's supply of drinking water must be sufficient in quantity and safe In order to ensure secure access to the highest possible quality of drinking water, existing water sources are being located, their distribution mapped, and a sanitary inspection conducted Subsequently, a quantitative diagnostic summary will evaluate the quality, quantity, coverage and continuity of the existing water sources Water resource mapping and a quality assessment survey has been initiated in Tannoura cluster For practical reasons, only three villages from the cluster (Kfeir, Khelwat, and Mymess) were chosen for the initial pilot project

Brief Description

- All of the water sources in the area were identified and field visits conducted
- All of the potential sources for contamination of each water source were identified and documented
- Water samples were taken from all of the sources and tested for bacteriological quality

The following observations were made

- Many sources are not well protected
- Sewage intrusion is the primary source of water contamination, and thus fecal contamination is the principal risk to human health in the area [Note It is prudent to regard all water that contains bacteria indicating fecal pollution as unsafe because of the risk that enteric pathogens may be present]
- Water is not being treated Only one village chlorinates its water before distributing it into the village network Furthermore, the chlorination procedure is being carried out randomly

Follow-up activities to be conducted

- Meetings with the municipality to design a water management plan
- Awareness-raising amongst the community on water safety
- Implementation of protection measures for all water sources
- Design and construction of wastewater networks and treatment systems to remove the major source of pollution
- Design and operation of efficient treatment and distribution

Conclusion
The solving of environmental problems in Lebanon is still in the experimental phase Thus, extensive research and observation has been conducted during the first 2 years of implementation, and technical assistance has been procured from experts of various relevant fields Appropriate technology proved to be applicable on a small-scale in rural areas of Lebanon The municipalities and their respective communities have certainly become aware of the importance of solving priority environmental problems in their communities They are also ready to share costs as well as responsibility for the day-to-day operation and long term sustainability of the projects undertaken Successful pilot projects will be replicated in other areas as soon as further funding is secured

Component # 4 - Civic Participation and Community Education

Objectives

- to enhance awareness among citizens a) of their communities' developmental problems and b) of the capacities of communities to solve these problems,
- to train local committees and volunteer lay leaders in needs assessment, planning, proposal writing and execution, and evaluation of projects,
- to promote and improve skills in deliberation, dialogue, negotiation, and conflict resolution,
- to organize and mobilize youth for voluntary work at the community level,
- to promote civic education, democratic practices, self-reliance, tolerance, and local governance

Goal & Purpose

* To promote social reintegration, community participation, and collective mobilization around common issues
* To ensure long-term sustainability and self-sufficiency of the developmental initiatives undertaken during the 3 year program by building local capacities for team-work, planning, and management of projects

Project Activities
The activities of the civic education and community participation component are designed to address the needs of the component's three target groups local committee members, recently elected municipal governments, and youth In response to a participatory needs assessment, the following major foci for assistance, training, and awareness-raising have been identified (1) Local committee members will receive skills training in identification of common issues, problems and solutions, as well as group work, project management, and methods to overcome obstacles to achieving meaningful participation (2) Municipal governments will receive pre- and post-election education on their roles, rights, and responsibilities vis-a-vis their constituencies, and training in democratic practices, project management, and the logistics of municipal governance, a pre-election awareness campaign will be directed to the local community addressing the definition and role of municipalities, as well as presenting a rationale for citizens to participate in elections (3) Youth will receive education on democratic practices, volunteerism and development, and training in teamwork, leadership project initiation, execution, and management

Status of implementation and achievements for the period ending Sept.30/99
During the past two years of execution, 16 major training events, which involved a total of 77 training days and attracted more than 700 participants from all regions of the country, were conducted within the scope of the "civic participation" component of the rural development program A complete listing of activities and related objectives is found in Table 6 which follows

Table 6 Civic Participation & Community Education
October 1, 1997 – September 30, 1999

Code	Cluster (and location)	Date	# of Participants	Activity Title	Format	Objective
CP1	Akkar El Attika Tekrit Tannoura Kfarsyr	11/5/98 15/5/98 23/5/98 26/5/98	100 50 40 35	Role and Responsibilities of the Municipal Council	Conferences	To raise awareness of and discuss the role and responsibilities of municipal councils
CP2	Akkar El Attika	19&21/6/98	27 local leaders	Empowering Local Committees for Development Works	Workshop	To activate the role of local committees as participants in and leaders of local development
CP3	Akkar El Attika & Tekrit (Tripoli)	29-30/7/98	38 northern NGOs & schools' reps	Children's Rights Protection	Workshop	Skills training for the prevention of and intervention in minor delinquency
CP4	Kfarsyr (Beirut)	13-20/7/98	28 youths	Mobilizing Local Youth for Active Participation	Training Camp	To introduce and train youth in participation, communication, democracy, group work, needs identification, project management, and environmental issues
CP5	Akkar El Attika &Tekrit (Beirut)	22-29/7/98	58 youths from the 2 clusters	Mobilizing Local Youth for Active Participation	Training Camp	(as above)
CP7	Kfarsyr, Akkar El Atika (Adchit)	22-24/9/98	50 youth from 3 clusters	Rehabilitation of Public School	Voluntary Work-Camp	To integrate youth from different religious communities and regions of the country to work together on a project for communal benefit
CP9	Tekrit (Rahbeh)	18/12/98 6&12/2/99	26	Municipal Governance	Work-shop Training	To enhance municipal work
CP11	Akkar El Atika (Akkar / Ayat)	27/1/99 & 19&26/2/99	21	Municipal Governance	Work-shop Training	To enhance municipal work
CP12	Tannoura (Ain Ata / Mimess)	15/3/99 on going	21	Municipal Governance	Work – shop Training	To enhance municipal work
CP13	Tannoura (Ain Ata) (Mimess)	20/3/99 & 29/3/99	31	Education for development/ youth empowerment	Work-shop Training	To increase youth participation & involvement in community work
CP14	El Ain (El Assi)	21/3/99	35	Education for development/ youth empowerment	Work-shop Training	To increase youth participation & involvement in community work
CP15	All clusters (Broumana)	5,6,7,8/4/99	15	Training of trainers	Training Seminar	To train youth leaders for active mobilization & implementation of development /volunteer work
CP16	El Ain Kfarsyr Tannoura (Ras El Metn)	16-21/7/1999	19	Volunteer Work Camp Director	Training Camp	To train and prepare youth leaders from cluster villages, to conduct summer volunteer work camp in their clusters

Code	Cluster (and location)	Date	# of Parti-cipants	Activity Title	Format	Objective
CP17	Kfarsyr (El Ksaybeh)	6-15/8 1999	35	Construction of youth club	Voluntary Work Camp	Implementation work and training on a project related to youth activities, in order to enhance their mobilization around a common project and issue
CP18	Tannoura (El Kfeir)	12-21 8/1999	57	Construction of a football and multi-purpose court	Voluntary Work Camp	Implementation work on a project related to youth activities in order to enhance their mobilization around a common project and issue
CP19	El Ain (Nabi Ousman)	18-27 8/1999	25	Extension works for a youth club	Voluntary Work Camp	Implementation work on a project related to youth activities in order to enhance their mobilization around a common project and issue
Total		**77 days**	**711 Partic**		**16 events**	

Education for Development / Youth Empowerment

Empowering youth to participate in civic life and development involves more than just providing knowledge — it is a learning process We have conceived of this learning process in three stages The first is an *exploratory* phase which involves bringing youth together to, through discussion, share their values and visions for change, diagnose developmental problems in their communities, and identify constraints to and opportunities for change

The exploratory phase has been operationalized in the form of eight days training camps and/or 1 day workshop followed by volunteer work camp 5 such sessions have occurred thus far, involving 136 participants from all regions of the country In the summer of 1998, youth from the clusters of Akkar, Tekrit, and Kfarsyr participated in activities related to the exploratory phase, and in the winter of 1999, youth from the clusters of Al Ain and Tannoura were invited to participate

The subsequent *responding* phase involves identifying, planning and securing financial and legal support for development plans and actions Many of the youth who have recently participated in the youth training camps and workshops are currently at this stage in their respective communities

The final *action* phase involves the execution of the proposed actions Several groups are already at this stage, and their contributions to their communities' development are described below

During the activities conducted as part of the exploratory phase, many local youth leaders and facilitators emerged Drawing from the successful model and experiences of the "Training Workshop for Trainers" (CP15), a training session/camp was subsequently conducted (CP16) to train and prepare a specialized youth team to manage voluntary work camps during the summer of 1999 A partnership approach was employed whereby young directors from the YMCA Summer Camps Program were teamed with the new local youth leaders and facilitators from the cluster communities to jointly direct the voluntary summer camps of the Integrated Rural Development Program

The objectives of the training camp were to

1 Build the capacities of the managing teams for team-work and coordination to ensure the success of the voluntary work camps
2 Enhance the managerial skills of the camp directors
3 Provide theoretical knowledge, technical skills, and experience in animation
4 Emphasize and detail more clearly the objectives and ultimate goals of the work camps
5 Provide practical information concerning the environmental conditions and prevailing problems in the targeted rural areas
6 Discuss the concept of human development

The topics covered during training were

1 Information regarding the project area (i e , geographic, social, economic, cultural)
2 General orientation to rural youth life, their needs and resources
3 Exercises in group work, provision of conflict resolution and dialogue management skills, and discussion of citizenship, prejudices, and personal differences
4 Camp management skills

The training session was a crucial preparatory step towards planning the execution of the "summer voluntary camps 1999" Investigations led to the development and endorsement of three project proposals that were of interest to both youth leaders and the local cluster communities

1 Ksaybeh Construction of youth club facilities
2 Kfeir Construction of a football and multi-purpose court
3 Nabi Ousman Finishing works for a youth club facility

These projects were successfully executed throughout August 1999 (CP17, CP18, and CP19)

However, the physical activities detailed above were, more importantly, the tools used to create a cooperative spirit amongst the young people, both male and female, who participated

The objectives of these voluntary work camps were to

⇒ Incorporate youth in the development process
⇒ Facilitate the formation of a local youth nucleus that will be concerned with working towards their area's development in collaboration with the local community
⇒ Highlight and empower the role of youth in the development of their own communities
⇒ Spread the spirit of volunteerism among youth groups and develop interest in public life
⇒ Provide participants with an experience of collective life in which the rights and freedom of others are respected
⇒ Provide education on democracy
⇒ Enhance participants' communication skills in order to foster within youth a respect for differences and the rights of others

The morning sessions were devoted to the actual physical implementation of the works proposed while the afternoon periods were used to train and familiarize youth participants with various skills and issues such as conflict resolution, communication, environmental protection, dialogue, respect of difference, rights and responsibilities, the local development process, and mobilization of available resources (i e , human and physical) During the evening sessions, entertainment programmes promoted the value of communal life

More than 120 youth leaders and workers participated in the three events The camps' duration averaged ten days each Local community leaders and municipal governments endorsed the events and, furthermore provided logistic and financial assistance to ensure that the projects could be implemented without any major delays or constraints

Building partnerships for local development through the enhancement of capacities of municipalities

In 1998, elections for local councils took place in more than 600 of the 702 Lebanese municipalities The application of more than one million individuals for the elections cards demonstrated the high level of interest amongst the Lebanese population in what was the first local-level elections in 35 years In Lebanon, as elsewhere, the experiences of inflexibility and inefficiency of a centralized state governance structure has drawn increased attention to the need for decentralization, and has highlighted the important role of municipalities in the local development process

The YMCA, through the Integrated Rural Development Program, encouraged wide participation in the election process through a series of conferences which highlighted the importance, role, and responsibilities of municipal councils in local development

Although the peaceful conduction of elections was an achievement in itself, the elected Lebanese municipalities are currently facing a number of challenges These stem from

1 certain gaps which exist in the current municipal law,
2 a lack of democratic culture due to a number of undemocratic practices inherited from the war years,
3 a lack of modern managerial and technical capacities,
4 a lack of financial resources

Consequently, Lebanese municipalities tend to have such limited financial resources, operational capacities, and legal and political autonomy that they are unable to participate effectively and efficiently in the development process

To enhance the capacities of municipalities in rural areas, the YMCA has designed and is implementing a special training program with the objectives of *building* a democratic culture and *enhancing* democratic practices These goals are being achieved through the promotion of transparent, credible and accountable performance on the part of the newly elected municipal council members, as well as through encouraging citizens to fulfil their responsibilities in holding the municipal council members accountable In addition, training is being provided to enhance municipalities' capacities for synergies and partnerships with NGOs and private sector firms in order to accelerate the local development process and to make its achievements more sustainable

To complement the above training activities, technical assistance (by way of consultancies) is being provided to municipalities in such tasks as budget preparation, income-generation, project design, and tenders preparations, to name a few

During the past year of implementation, the State University of New York (SUNY) has also been implementing a 'capacity building' program for municipalities which includes the provision of office equipment and training in computer skills to facilitate the computerization of their municipal, administrative, and financial work As such, a productive partnership and coordinated workplan has developed between the YMCA and SUNY In this way, the impact of the training activities is sustained through, amongst other things, the provision of office equipment (computer, fax, photocopier) to the municipalities involved in the program

The first phase of the joint capacity building program was completed on September 2nd, 1999 During the first phase, 60 staff and elected members belonging to 17 municipalities completed their training on Words, Windows and Excel programs (for more details see schedule below)

Municipality's name	Number of Participants	Date and location of training
Aayat	3	April 18 – May 6,1999 Halba Red Cross Center
Akkar El Atika	2	
Beit Mellat	2	
Jibrayel	3	
Rahbe	2	
Tekrit	4	
Tannoura	1	May 17 – june 3, 1999 Ain Ata Municipality's center
Ain Aata	10	
Ain Harsha	4	
Kfeir	3	
Mymess	3	
Marj El Zouhour	1	
El Fakiha	4	August 16– September2, 1999 Al Labweh Municipality's center
Nabi Osman	2	
El Ain	4	
Kfarcyr	3	August 16– September2, 1999 Kfarcyr Municipality's center
Syr El Gharbiyeh	3	
Jibsheet	3	
Ksaybeh	3	
Total	**60**	**4 sessions**

The YMCA also finalized during this period the procurement of the proposed equipment Each municipality will receive a programmed computer, fax machine, and photocopier

Certain delays have occurred The Ministry of the Interior has prevented and/or delayed the implementation of the complete training package in certain municipalities These conflicts and misunderstandings are in the process of being resolved and it is expected that any incomplete training will shortly be resumed

E PROGRAM IMPACT INDICATORS

In agreement with USAID's "Lebanon Country Development Strategy" the YMCA have been using a set of critical indicators corresponding to the planned outputs of each project segment implemented under the Integrated Rural Development Project Recently, and complying with multiple requests, the USAID mission in Lebanon have agreed to reduce the number of indicators and to simplify the reporting procedures With the assistance of an environmental consultant, and in joint partnership with the five NGO's, agreement was reached on a new set of indicators which will reflect the impact of the activities and overall progress on each component The new set of indicators (& old ones remaining) will contribute to USAID mission "Strategic Objective (SO1)" for "Reconstruction and expansion of economic opportunities" and specifically to the

Intermediate Result 1 1 of "Selected Rural Communities Revitalized" and they will also contribute to the country Special Objective (SPO5) of "Improved Environmental practices"
Annex B provides the planned/estimated level of the intermediate result indicator of the program various components as coded down below It also specifies on a project by project basis, relative cost, level of contribution, and actual todate impact achieved

Strategic Objective 1
Reconstruction and Expanded Economic Opportunities

Intermediate Result 1 1 Selected Rural Communities Revitalized
Rural Infrastructure Development

Sector (a) Agriculture 1 1 1 Hectares cultivated/irrigated /improved or accessed (hectares)
1 1 1a New hectares brought under irrigation
1 1 1b New hectares accessed
1 1 1c New hectares reclaimed or terraced
1 1 1d New hectares with improved irrigation

Sector (b) &(c) Social 1 1 2 families accessing new/ improved social infrastructure (Families)
1 1 2 a Families with improved potable water
1 1 2 b Families accessing rehabilitated / new sewer system
1 1 2 c Families served by rehabilitated / clinics (families)
1 1 2 d Families served by rehabilitated/expanded schools (families/students)
1 1 2 e Families using new/rehabilitated community centers
1 1 2 f Families using new/protected access roads (families/meters)

Income Generating Activities/Cottage Industry
1 1 3 Clients accessing expanded economic opportunities (clients)

Special Objective 5
Improved Environmental Practices

Community Environmental Management
1 1 4 Villages implementing environmental management plans (villages)
1 1 4 a Restoration of green cover
1 1 4 b Environmental protection practices
1 1 4 c Waste water treatment
1 1 4 d Solid waste treatment
1 1 4 e Potable water treatment
1 1 4 f Awareness campaigns/workshops

Table 7 which follows is a summary schedule of total project achievements by sector, relative cost, level of contribution, end of project and actual todate agreed upon impact indicators as assessed and measured by the project staff as of September 30, 1999

VI- LEVEL OF LOCAL CONTRIBUTIONS / COST-SHARING

Participation is a primary goal and key element of the YMCA's rural development program, and is being successfully operationalized at all stages of program development and execution Local populations take part in the decision-making process involved in prioritizing and selecting projects Local populations are also integrally involved in the implementation and management of activities

Community involvement in project financing is an important indicator of local commitment to, and therefore the long-term sustainability of, a particular development initiative If a community is both willing and able to make an investment in the project (through direct financing and/or in-kind contributions), then the community will have, in turn, a much greater stake in ensuring the project's continuation once the implementing agency has withdrawn from the project area

As **Table 8** demonstrates, cost-sharing with the local community occurs on virtually all projects Local contributions take several forms Some communities choose to participate through direct financing while others donate the land on which construction will occur, or donate materials, or provide volunteer or paid labour

While local contributions constitute on average 40% of total project financing, this figure rises to as much as 75% on selected projects The level of local contribution varies according to the type of project being implemented and the socio-economic profile of the concerned community Some communities and clusters, for example, are better able to mobilize the resources needed for greater cost-sharing in projects

During the first 24 months of the program's operation, the following actions have been identified and approved for funding and execution under the Integrated Rural Development Program

- 135 actions/projects in the rural infrastructural sector
- 15 actions/projects in the environmental sector
- 3 pilot demonstration farms for agricultural skills training

The total direct cost of the 153 above actions is currently estimated at US$ 4,488,172 (100%) An amount of US$ 2,712,123(60%) was provided through USAID funds to supplement local contributions valued at US$ 1,776,049 (40%), of which US$ 639,850 (14%) is the estimated value of donated land and US$ 1,136,199 (26%) is the combined value of labour (volunteer and paid) and cash donations

A summary of cost-sharing is found below in **Table 8**

Table 8 Infrastructure & Environmental Project Cost Contribution
October 1, 1997-September 30, 1999

	U S $ Amount	Percentage
USAID Funds	2,712,123	60%
Local Contributions	639,850 (value of land) 1,136,199 (labor & cash)	14% 26%
Total Project Cost	4,488,172	100%

Breakdown of cost sharing on a project by project basis is found in Annex C enclosed with this report

As for the cost contribution in the other sectors of the program such as "Agricultural skills training for women" & "Civic participation" component, the local contribution of the community consisted mainly of providing free of charge, centrally located facilities to house the training workshop activity

VII CONCLUSION

Implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Program is on-going under each of the four primary components, and in all of the targeted communities (except in Eelat, from which the YMCA withdrew, and in Bint Jbeil where program execution is restricted though continuing) As this report will have demonstrated, activities from all four components are being executed everywhere, yet at differing paces and scales according to local needs and priorities and capacities for participation by way of financing, planning, and assuming management of development initiatives

Undoubtedly the greatest achievement of the program thus far is the degree of community interest and participation In its first year of implementation, the YMCA successfully introduced, and indeed 'marketed' the program's goals and the cluster concept to the communities involved As a result, communities immediately elected to participate in the evaluation and prioritization of their needs, and in the search for viable means to address those needs Communities finance on average 30-35% of project costs For every $1 invested by the implementing agency (YMCA/USAID), the communities invest another $0 33 Apart from the obvious additional monetary resources joint financing lends to development initiatives, it is also provides a greater incentive (this time, for the community) for the project to be implemented transparently, efficiently, and in a way that is directly responsive to the most important needs of the community Once this investment is made, the community also has a greater incentive to see the benefits of the initiative sustained when the implementing agency withdraws

The operating context of the program is highly complex and challenging and long-term by nature Significant further investment and collaboration on the part of the YMCA is, therefore, crucial if the successes that are starting to be seen now are to be sustained and secured The cluster approach is starting to show results of the creation of a sense of 'belonging' and 'community' across the individual villages which make up a cluster, and with this, a sense of responsibility to the cluster's well-being There is also evidence to suggest that local practices of governing, entrenched during the war years, are starting to change towards a more participative model in which all parties are involved in decision-making processes, and leaders and governing committees are more responsible to whom they represent

It is perhaps these shifting notions of 'community' and 'responsibility' that are the most significant indicators of the progress made towards the program's overall goals of mitigating the negative social and political consequences of uneven economic recovery, lessening the trend of rural to urban migration, and promoting local self-reliance, tolerance and governance

YMCA Integrated Rural Development Program
Rural & Environmental Infrastructure Development
Listing of Projects
October 1, 1997 - September 30 , 1999

Code No	Cluster	Village	Project Sector	Project Output	Amount $ Committed	Status
RI - A / I - 1	I	Akkar El Attika	Agriculture	3150m of agricultural roads, 1gangway 1 bridge	24 874	Completed
RI - A/ I - 2	I	Akkar El Attika	Agriculture	1820 m long of irrigation canals &263 m long of retain wall	22 220	Completed
RI - A / I - 3	I	Koss Akkar	Agriculture	2 500m long of irrigation canals	32,406	Completed
RI- A / VI -4	VI	Kfeir	Agriculture	3 150m long of agricultural roads, 1 gangway	10 297	Completed
RI- A/ III - 5	III	El Ain	Agriculture	2 550m long of irrigation canals	17 210	Completed
RI- A /III - 6	III	El Nabi Ousman	Agriculture	1 200m long of irrigation canals	13 260	Completed
RI- A/ IV - 7	IV	Maroun El Ras	Agriculture	2 600m long of agricultural roads	3 120	Completed
RI- A/ IV - 8	IV	Bint Jbeil	Agriculture	5 400m long of agricultural roads	11 940	Completed
RI-PW/ IV-9	IV	Aytaroun	Public works	336 m long of drainage canals	5 136	Completed
RI-PW/IV-10	IV	Bint Jbeil	Public works	187m long of road retaining walls	9 654	Completed
RI-HE/IV -11	IV	Bint Jbeil	Health & Educ	Construction of school rainwater reservoir / 150m3 volume	6 942	Completed
RI-A / IV - 12	IV	Aytaroun	Agriculture	12 500m long of agricultural road & 185m of retaining walls	33 092	Completed
RI-PW / I -13	I	Koss Akkar	Public works	Potable water reservoir & 2665 lm networks	14 348	Execution
RI - A / I - 14	I	Koss Akkar	Agriculture	2 500m long of agricultural roads	4,000	Completed
RI - A / I - 15	I	Shakdouf Akkar	Agriculture	1500m long of agricultural roads	8 945	Completed
RI-PW/ VI -16	VI	Tannoura	Public works	Rehabilitation of water source / pump & accessories	11 160	Completed
RI - A / VI - 17	VI	Tannoura	Agriculture	4050m long of agricultural roads	21 295	Completed
RI - A / III - 18	III	Fakiha	Agriculture	400m long of irrigation canals	7 653	Completed
RI - A / III - 19	III	Zaytoun	Agriculture	2 950m long of irrigation canals	41 972	Completed
RI - A / III - 20	III	Jdaidet El Fakiha	Agriculture	3 500m long of irrigation canals	41 559	Completed
RI - A / II - 21	II	Jibrael	Agriculture	700m long of irrigation canals	5 382	Completed
RI- A / VI 22	VI	Mymess	Agriculture	5 800m long of agriculturaL roads	4 800	Completed
RI -A / V - 23	V	Sir El Gharbieh	Agriculture	6 400m long of agricultural roads 1gangway	19 459	Completed
RI - A / V - 24	V	Ksaybeh	Agriculture	2 500m long of agricultural roads	3 800	Completed
RI-PW / V -25	V	Ksaybeh	Public works	1100 m long of drainage canals	23 780	Completed

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Code No	Cluster	Village	Project Sector	Project Output	Amount $ Committed	Status
RI - A / I - 26	I	Aayat	Agriculture	400m long of irrigation canals	4 730	Completed
RI - A / V - 27	V	Adshit	Agriculture	2 000m long of agricultural roads 1gangway	3 568	Completed
RI - A / VI -28	VI	Ain Atta	Agriculture	7 500m long of agricultural roads	13 420	Completed
RI - A / VI -29	VI	El Khelwat	Agriculture	3 000m long of agricultural roads	10 800	Completed
RI-PW /VI-30	VI	Mymess	Public works	340m long of drainage canals	4,615	Completed
RI-HE/ II I-31	III	Jdaidet El Fakiha	Health & Educ	Construction of one public school	27 002	Completed
RI - A / II - 32	II	Tekrit	Agriculture	4 000m long of agr roads &2gangways 1 bridge 250m retain walls	18 320	Completed
RI - A / I - 33	I	Aayat	Agriculture	1750mlong of agricultural roads 3 gangways 15m retain walls	3 946	Completed
RI - A / II - 34	II	Jibrael	Agriculture	2 600m long of agr roads 7gangways 200m retain walls	9,704	Completed
RI - A / II - 35	II	Beit Mellat	Agriculture	1 620 m long of irrigation canals & 30 m long retain wall	15 395	Completed
RI - A / I - 36	I	Shakdouf Akkar	Agriculture	2 400m long of irrigation canals	24 836	Completed
RI-PW/ IV-37	IV	Ainata	Public works	215m long of road retaining walls	14 335	Completed
RI-PW/IV -38	IV	Bint Jbeil	Public works	Retaining walls /village sport facilities	13 800	Completed
RI - A /IV - 39	IV	Blida	Agriculture	4 700m long of agricultural roads	2 820	Completed
RI- A / IV - 40	IV	Mays El Jabal	Agriculture	10 400m long of agricultural roads	6,120	Completed
RI - A / III -41	III	El Nabi Ousman	Agriculture	2 100m long of irrigation canals	28 987	Completed
RI - A / III -42	III	El Ain	Agriculture	1 600m long of irrigation canals	13,674	Completed
RI-PW /V-43	V	Adshit	Public works	Elevated water reservoir 300m3 capacity	24 929	Completed
RI - A / I - 44	I	Akkar El Attika	Agriculture	600 m long of irrigation canals &216 m long retain wall	10 581	Completed
RI - A / I - 45	I	Akkar El Attika	Agriculture	900m long of irrigation canals	11 565	Completed
RI - A / I - 46	I	Koss Akkar	Agriculture	450m long of irrigation canals	5,178	Completed
RI - A / I - 47	I	Koss Akkar	Agriculture	700m long of irrigation canals	9 270	Completed
RI - A / I - 48	I	Aayat	Agriculture	1 000m long of irrigation canals	8 855	Completed
RI-HE /V -49	V	Kfarsyr	Health & Educ	Health plan assessment workshop	1 444	Completed
RI -A / VI -50	VI	Beit Lehya	Agriculture	2100m long of agricultural road	3,600	Completed
RI- A / I - 51	I	Eldawra	Agriculture	1700 m long of irrigation canal	17,778	Completed
RI - A / I - 52	I	Eldawra	Agriculture	500m long of Irrigation canal	4 400	Completed
RI-HE/ I - 53	I	Akkar El Attika	Health & Educ	Construction of one secondary level public school	46 741	Execution
RI-PW/III- 54	III	Jdaidet El Fakiha	Public works	Rehabilitation of village potable water networks / 7000 lm	32 874	Completed
RI - A / IV -55	IV	Bint Jbeil	Agriculture	Rehabilitation of one rainfed pool	28 775	Completed
RI - A / III -56	III	El Ain	Agriculture	950m longof irrigation canal	11 826	Completed
RI - A / III- 57	III	El Nabi Ousman	Agriculture	750m long of irrigation canals	11 547	Completed
RI-PW /V -58	V	Kfarsyr	Public works	860 m long of drainage canals	21 780	Completed
RI - A /IV - 59	IV	Aytaroun	Agriculture	1500m long of agricultural road	4 200	Completed
RI-PW/V - 60	V	Ksaybeh	Public works	Construction of one small bridge	1 450	Completed

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Code No	Cluster	Village	Project Sector	Project Output	Amount $ Committed	Status
RI-PW/V - 61	V	Sir El Gharbieh	Public works	40m long of retaining walls	1 587	Completed
RI - A /IV - 62	IV	Blida	Agriculture	6500m long of agricultural roads	6 500	Completed
RI-PW/VI- 63	VI	Kfeir	Public works	160m long of drainage canals	3 039	Completed
RI - A / I - 64	I	Koss Akkar	Agriculture	350m long of irrigation canals	5 557	Completed
RI-PW/VI -65	VI	Kfeir	Public works	Equipping of artesian well /submersible pump	3 250	Completed
RI - A / V - 66	V	Kfarsyr	Agriculture	7000m long of agricultural roads	23 420	Completed
RI - A / VI -67	VI	Ain Harsha	Agriculture	3300m long of agricultural roads 10m retain walls 2gangway	5 003	Completed
RI - A / VI- 68	VI	Ain Atta	Agriculture	Construction of one rainfed pool	25 250	Execution
RI - A / III -69	III	El Nabi Ousman	Agriculture	817 m long of irrigations canals	10 885	Completed
RI - A / VI -70	VI	El Khelwat	Agriculture	2000 m long of agricultural roads 3 gangways	7 650	Completed
RI- A / VI - 71	VI	Ain Harsha	Agriculture	500 m long of agricultural roads 1 bridge	8 674	Completed
RI - A / IV- 72	IV	Aytaroun	Agriculture	5000 m long of agricultural roads	14 800	Completed
RI-HE / IV-73	IV	Aytaroun	Health & Educ	rehabilitation of school sanitary facilities	672	Completed
RI-PW /IV- 74	IV	Mays El Jabal	Public works	45 m long of road retaining walls	2 088	Completed
RI -HE / V -75	V	Kfarsyr	Health & Educ	primary health care workshop	1 905	Completed
RI - A / I - 76	I	Akkar El Attika	Agriculture	1000 m long of agricultural roads	9 850	Completed
RI - A / II - 77	II	Jibrael	Agriculture	1350 m long of agricultural roads & 60 m long of retain walls	5 698	Completed
RI - A / II - 78	II	Beit Mellat	Agriculture	1200 m long of irrigations canals / HDPE lining	17,133	Completed
RI - A / III - 79	III	El Ain	Agriculture	1700 m long of irrigations canals	15,893	Execution
RI - A / III - 80	III	EL Nabi Ousman	Agriculture	1800 m long of irrigations canals / HDPE lining	19 260	Completed
RI-A / VI -81	VI	Tannoura	Agriculture	Construction of one rainfed pool	5 250	Execution
RI -A / V - 82	V	Braykaa'a	Agriculture	400 m long agricultural roads	8 037	Completed
RI -A /IV - 83	IV	Mhaybib	Agriculture	Construction of one rainfed pool	26,000	Execution
RI - A / III -84	III	EL Nabi Ousman	Agriculture	1800 m long of irrigations canals	36,962	Completed
RI- A / III -85	III	El Ain	Agriculture	1000 m long of irrigations canals	12 085	Completed
RI -A / II - 86	II	Tekrit	Agriculture	Rehabilitation of artesian well 3000 lm irrigations networks	64 000	Execution
RI- HE/ II -87	II	Dahr el Laysyneh	Health & Educ	Construction of one public school	14 176	Execution
RI-PW / III-88	III	El Ain	Public works	200 m long of road retaining walls	14 347	Completed
RI-PW /V -89	V	Sir El Gharbieh	Public works	40 m long of road retaining walls	760	Completed
RI-PW / V - 90	V	Jibsheet	Public works	1100 m long of drainage canals	27 140	Execution
RI- PW / V- 91	V	Kfarsyr	Public works	130 m long of road retaining walls	9 610	Completed
RI - PW / V-92	V	Jibsheet	Public works	188m long of road retaining walls	18 836	Completed
RI- HE / IV-93	IV	Bint Jbeil	Health & Educ	Construction of rain water reservoir / health facility	3 626	Completed
RI PW / IV-94	IV	Ain Ebel	Public works	160 m long of road retaining walls	27 106	Completed
RI - A / VI 95	VI	Beit Lehya	Agriculture	1600 m long of agricultural roads &200 m retain walls	7 694	Execution

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Code No	Cluster	Village	Project Sector	Project Output	Amount $ Committed	Status
RI -PW /VI- 96	VI	Mymess	Public works	520 m long of drainage canals	13 960	Completed
RI -PW / III-97	III	El Nabi Ousman	Public works	265 m long of retaining walls	9 938	Completed
RI - A / III -98	III	El Nabi Ousman	Agriculture	1750 m long of irrigation canals	22 824	Completed
RI - A / III -99	III	El Ain	Agriculture	rehabilitation of two water springs	1 368	Completed
RI- HE / 100'		6 clusters	Health & Educ	Dental hygiene campaign	15,895	Completed
RI-PW/VI-101	VI	Ain Harsha	Public works	Rehab of 1spring &const of water reservoir 30 m^3 volume	2 887	Completed
RI-A/I-102	I	Akkar El Attika	Agriculture	2500m long of agricultural roads & 4 gangways	6 500	Completed
RI-A/I-103	I	Akkar El Attika	Agriculture	2,100m long of irrigation canals	33 543	Completed
RI-A/I-104	I	Shakdouf Akkar	Agriculture	1,500m long of irrigation canals	12,986	Completed
RI-A/I-105	I	Ayat	Agriculture	Rehab of one irrigation reservoir &1500m long of canals	15 303	Execution
RI-A/I-106	I	Akkar El Attika	Agriculture	water reservoir&1300m long of irrigation canals	20 289	Execution
RI-A/I-107	I	Akkar El Attika	Agriculture	2000m long of irrigation canals	15 490	Execution
RI-A/I-108	I	Akkar El Attika	Agriculture	1200m long of irrigation canals	8 020	Completed
RI-PW/V-109	V	Sir El Gharbieh	Public works	377m long of drainage canals	10 004	Execution
RI-A/V-110	V	Sir El Gharbieh	Agriculture	2500m long of agricultural roads &4 gangways	19,310	Execution
RI-A/V-111	V	Jibsheet	Agriculture	4000 m long of agricultural roads& 4 gangways	7 867	Execution
RI-PW/V-112	V	Ksaybeh	Public works	Rehab water source& water reservoir	8,860	Execution
RI-A/II-113	II	Rahbeh	Agriculture	1 300m long of irrigation canals	9 650	Completed
RI-A/I-114	I	Koss Akkar	Agriculture	1 200m long of irrigation canals	12 596	Completed
RI-A/II-115	I	El Dawra	Agriculture	1 575m long of irrigation canals	18 097	Execution
RI-A/II-116	II	Rahbeh	Agriculture	2 800m long of agricultural roads & one bridge	14,920	Execution
RI-PW/VI-117	VI	Marj El zouhour	Public works	700m long of drainage canals	7,710	Completed
RI-HE/IV-118	IV	Bint Jbeil	Health & Educ	Rehabilitation of school facilities	13 800	Execution
RI-HE/IV-119	IV	Bint Jbeil	Health & Educ	Rehabilitation of public school /sanitary facility	6 178	Completed
RI-HE/IV-120	IV	Mays El Jabal	Health & Educ	Roofing of school playground facility	6,232	Completed
RI-HE/VI-121	IV	Ain Ebel	Health & Educ	rehabilitation of school sport facility	14,975	Execution
RI-A/VI-122	II	Beit Mellat	Agriculture	Rehabilitation of artesian well & irrigation networks	54 000	Execution
RI-HE/VI-123	VI	Marj El zouhour	Health & Educ	Rehabilitation of health unit physical facilities	3,147	Execution
RI-A/IV -124	IV	Ain Ebel	Agriculture	Rehabilitation of water source & irrigation pool	14,500	Execution
RI-HE/VI-125	VI	Kfeir	Health & Educ	Rehabilitation of health unit physical facilities	7 572	Execution
RI-HE/ V-126	V	Ksaybeh	Health & Educ	Construction of a youth club facility	30 880	Execution
RI-PW/ I-127	I	Akkar cluster	Public works	three water reservoirs &30 km of networks	273 000	Execution
RI-PW/VI-128	VI	Mymess	Public works	320 m long of retaining walls	14 995	Execution
RI-PW/ V-129	V	Kfarsyr	Public works	installation of 1500 m long of potable water networks	5 000	Execution
RI-HE/VI -130	V	Kfeir	Health & Educ	Construction of a football & multipurpose court	10 601	Completed

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Code No	Cluster	Village	Project Sector	Project Output	Amount $ Committed	Status
RI-HE/ III -131	III	El Nabi ousman	Health & Educ	Extension works for a youth club	14 000	Execution
RI HE/III &VI 132	III&VI	Bekaa	Health & Educ	training /administrative skills for managing health facilities	2 361	Completed
RI-A/V-133	V	Kfarsyr	Agriculture	rehabilitationof 3500 m long of agricultural roads	16 406	Execution
RI-A/V-134	V	Jibsheet	Agriculture	rehabilitation of three water springs&Irrigation reservoir	13,244	Execution
RI-A/V-135	V	Kfarsyr	Agriculture	rehabilitation of 1500 m long of agricultural roads	15 000	Execution
	II	Jibrael	Agriculture	Agriculture demonstration plot / skills training	25 675	On going
	I	Akkar El Attika	Agriculture	Prototype farm / dwarf fruit trees &agricultural skills training	15 944	On going
	III	EL Ain	Agriculture	Prototype farm / dwarf fruit trees &agricultural skills training	16 421	On going
	Total Rural Infrastructure			***U S $***	***2,196,860***	
EM / I - 1	I	Akkar El Attika	Environment	One waste water management system	53 904	Completed
EM / VI - 2	VI	Tannoura Cluster	Environment	Reforestation of 2485 trees - related irrigation facilities	12 813	Execution
EM / V - 3	V	Sir El Gharbieh	Environment	Workshop on solid waste management	2 609	Completed
EM / II - 4	II	Tekrit	Environment	Solid waste containers	2,000	Completed
EM / I - 5	I	Koss Akkar	Environment	One waste water management system	75 000	Execution
EM / II - 6	V	Jibsheet	Environment	solid waste treatment center	80,000	Planning
EM / V - 7	V	Kfarsyr Cluster	Environment	Reforestation of 1800 trees -related irrigation facilities	5 725	Completed
EM / I - 8	I	Akkar Cluster	Environment	Reforestation of 1000 trees	3 206	Completed
EM / VI - 9	VI	Kfeir	Environment	One waste water management system	118 000	Agreement
EM / VI -10	VI	Ain Harsha	Environment	One waste water management system	60 000	Agreement
EM / II - 11	II	Jibrael	Environment	solid waste treatment center	4,216	Pending
EM / IV -12	IV	Bint Jbeil	Environment	Reforestation of 1350 trees	5,508	Completed
EM /V -13	V	Kfarsyr	Environment	Rehabiltation of one spring & public park	4 759	Execution
EM/VI-14	VI	Tannoura Cluster	Environment	water source mapping-quality analysis	523	Execution
EM / V -15	V	Kfarsyr Cluster	Environment	solid waste treatment center	87,000	Execution
	Total Environmental activities			***U S $***	***515,263***	
	TOTAL Rural & Environmental Infrastructure			***U S $***	***2,712,123***	

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Summary Table Infrastructure - Agricultural Sector

Activity Progress Report - Impact Indicator

October 1,1997 - September 30 , 1999

Cluster	Indicator	Project Output	Amount US $	Contribution US$	Planned	Actual to date
I-Akkar El Attika	1 1 1 b	12 400 m long of agricultural roads, 4 gangways	367,759	225,351	453	453
	1 1 1 c	1 bridge, 390 m long retaining walls prototype farm			156	20
	1 1 1 a	25,875m long of irrigation canals 2 irrigation reservoirs			309	89
	1 1 1 d				389	307
II- Tekrit	1 1 1 b	10 750m long of agricultural roads, demonstration plot	239,877	183,613	59	38
	1 1 1 c	9 gangways, 2 bridges, 530 long retaining walls			85	33
	1 1 1 a	12 820 m long of irrigation canals, rehabilitation of 2 artesian			104	10
	1 1 1 d	wells			52	50
III- El Ain	1 1 1 a	24,667 m long of irrigation canals , prototype farm	323,386	125,888	168	132
	1 1 1 d	rehabilitation of 2 water sources			203	177
IV- Bint Jbeil	1 1 1 b	48,600 m long of agricultural roads, 185 m long of	151,867	147,800	990	990
	1 1 1 c	retaining walls			1175	144
	1 1 1 a	3 rainfed pools, rehabilitation of one water source			215	250
	1 1 1 d				60	-
V- Kfarsyr	1 1 1 b	28,900m long of agricultural roads 9 gangways	130,111	145,620	331	311
	1 1 1 c				191	48 4
	1 1 1 a	Rehab of three watersprings &irrigation reservoir			1 5	-
	1 1 1 d				3	-
VI- Tannoura	1 1 1 b	33,000 m long of agricultural roads, 6 gangways	123,733	231,550	364	364
	1 1 1 c	1 bridge, 210 m long retaining walls			158	50 7
	1 1 1 a	Two rainfed pools			30	10
Total	**1 1 1 b**	***133,650 m long of agricultural roads, 28 gangways**	**1,336,733**	**1,059,822**	**2197**	**2156**
	1 1 1 c	***4 bridges, *1,315m retain walls * 3 prototype farms**			**1765**	**296**
	1 1 1 a	***63,362 m long of irrigation canals, 3 irrigation reservoirs**			**827 5**	**491**
	1 1 1 d	**6 water sources,5 rainfed pools,rehab of 2 artesian wells**			**707**	**534**

Please refer to the following pages of annex B for a listing -Agriculture Impact Indicator - on a project by project basis

YMCA Integrated Rural Development
Rural Infrastructure Development - Activity Progress Report
Agriculture Sector And Relative Indicators
October 1,1997 - September 30,1999

Cluster I Akkar El Attika [Akkar El Attika (Koss Akkar , Shakdouf Akkar),Eldawra , Aayat]

Village	Indicator	Project Output	Amount US$	Contrib US$	Status	Planned	Actual to Date
Akkar El Attika	1 1 1 b&c	3150m of agricultural roads 1gangway 1 bridge	24 874	37 600	Completed	110/30 hect	110/10
Akkar El Attika	1 1 1 a&d	2 400m long of irrigation canals	22 220	6 200	Completed	6/40 hect	2 /40
Akkar El Attika	1 1 1 a&d	600m long of irrigation canals &216 m long of retain walls	10 581	5 000	Completed	8/15 hect	8/ 15
Akkar El Attika	1 1 1 a&d	900m long of irrigation canals	11 565	4 000	Completed	25/35 hect	17/ 35
Akkar El Attika	1 1 1 b	1000m long of agricultural roads	9 850	2 667	Completed	31 hect	31
Akkar El Attika	1 1 1 b&c	2500m long of agricultural roads	6 500	10 000	Completed	300/100 hect	300/-
Akkar El Attika	1 1 1 a&d	2100 m long of irrigation canals &160 m long of retain walls	33 543	13 500	Completed	100/100 hect	-/100
Akkar El Attika	1 1 1 a&d	irrigation reservoir & 1300 m long of irrigation canals	20 289	7 000	Execution	13/39hect	
Akkar El Attika	1 1 1 a&d	2000m long of irrigation canals	15 490	8 000	Execution	10/20 hect	
Akkar El Attika	1 1 1 a&d	800m long of irrigation canals	8 020	3 200	Completed	5/10 hect	- /10
Akkar El Attika		Prototype farm / dwarf fruit trees&agricultural skills training	15 944	5 000	On going		
Koss Akkar	1 1 1 c	2 500m of agricultural roads	4 000	5 000	Completed	15 hect	2
Koss Akkar	1 1 1 a	2 500m long of irrigation canals	32 406	16 334	Completed	25 hect	25
Koss Akkar	1 1 1 a&d	450m long of irrigation canals	5 178	2 000	Completed	5/7 hect	4/ 7
Koss Akkar	1 1 1 a&d	700m long of irrigation canals	9 270	3 200	Completed	5/10 hect	5/10
Koss Akkar	1 1 1 a	350m long of irrigation canals	5 557	1 850	Completed	35 hect	13
Koss Akkar	1 1 1 a&d	1200 m long of irrigation canals	12 596	6 000	Completed	10/31 hect	/31
Shakdouf Akkar	1 1 1 b&c	1500m long of agricultural roads	8 945	24 600	Completed	2/3 hect	2/ 1
Shakdouf Akkar	1 1 1 a&d	2 400m long of irrigation canals	24 836	11 000	Completed	9/19 hect	9/ 19
Shakdouf Akkar	1 1 1 a&d	1500 m long of irrigation canals	12 986	5 000	Completed	8/23 hect	-/ 23
Eldawra	1 1 1 a&d	1700m long of irrigation canals	17 778	6 000	Completed	4/6 hect	1/'6
Eldawra	1 1 1 a	500m long of irrigation canals	4 400	1 200	Completed	15 hect	5
Eldawra	1 1 1 a&d	1575 m long of irrigation canals	18 097	7 000	Execution	13/16 hect	
Aayat	1 1 1 a&d	400m long of irrigation canals	4 730	1 600	Completed	2/8 hect	-0 / 8
Aayat	1 1 1 b&c	1750m long of agricultural roads 3 gangways 15m retain walls	3 946	22 000	Completed	10/8 hect	10/ 7
Aayat	1 1 1 d	1 000m long of irrigation canals	8 855	2 900	Completed	3 hect	3
Aayat	1 1 1 a&d	rehab of one irrigation reservoir&1500m long of irrigation canals	15 303	7 500	Execution	11/7 hect	
Total	**1 1 1 b&c**	**12,400 m long agricultural roads , 4 gangways , 1 bridge, 390 m long retaining walls ,*Prototype farm & agr skills trainning**	**367,759**	**225,351**		**453/156**	**453/20**
	1 1 1 a&d	**25,875 m long of irrigation canals , 2 irrigation reservoirs**				**309/389**	**89/307**

Cluster II Tekrit [Tekrit, Eelat , Dahr El Laysyneh , Jibrael , Beit Mellat , Rahbeh]

Village	Indicator	Project Output	Amount US$	Contrib US$	Status	Planned	Actual to Date
Tekrit	1 1 1 b&c	4 000m long of agr roads & 2gangways 1 bridge 250m retain walls	18 320	58 500	Completed	27/18 hect	27/18
Tekrit	1 1 1 a	rehabilitation of one artesian well 3000 m long of irrigation networks	64 000	16 550	Execution	48 hect	-
Jibrael	1 1 1 a&d	700m long of irrigation canals	5 382	2 530	Completed	2/4 hect	2/4
Jibrael	1 1 1 b&c	2 600m long of agr roads 7gangways 200m retaining walls	9 704	47 933	Completed	7/12 hect	7/ 10
Jibrael	1 1 1 b&c	1350 m long of agr roads 50 m retaining walls	5 698	9 850	Completed	4/15 hect	4/'5
Jibrael	-	agricultural demonstration plot & training session	25 675		On going	-	-
Beit Mellat	1 1 1 a	1 620 m long of irrigation canals & 30 m long retain walls	15 395	5 000	Completed	8 hect	8
Beit Mellat	1 1 1 d	1200m long of irrigation canals / HDPE lining	17 133	3 000	Completed	20 hect	20
Beit Mellat	1 1 1 a&d	rehabilitation of one artesian well 5000 m long of irrigation networks	54 000	16 000	Execution	38/2 hect	-
Rahbeh	1 1 1 a&d	1300m long of irrigation canals	9 650	4 000	Completed	8/26 hect	0 /26
Rahbeh	1 1 1 b&c	2800 m long of agricultural roads & one bridge	14 920	20 250	Execution	21/40 hect	
Total	**1 1 1 b&c**	**10,750 m long of agricultural roads, 9 gangways, 2 bridges 530 m long retain walls , Demonstration plot & agr trainning**	**239,877**	**183,613**		**59/85**	**38/33**
	1 1 1 a&d	**12,820 m long of irrigation canals,*rehab of 2 artesian wells**				**104/52**	**10/'50**

Cluster III ElAin [ElAin, ELNabi Ousman , Jdaidet El Fakiha , Fakiha & Zaytoun]

Village	Indicator	Project Output	Amount US$	Contrib US$	Status	Planned	Actual to Date
Fakiha	1 1 1 a	400m long of irrigation canals	7 653	2 000	Completed	5 hect	5
Jdaidet El Fakiha	1 1 1 a	3 500m long of irrigation canals	41 559	12 250	Completed	32 hect	22
Zaytoun	1 1 1 a	2 950m long of irrigation canals	41 972	20 650	Completed	25hect	19
El Ain	1 1 1 a&d	1600m long of irrigation canals	13 674	3 040	Completed	6/4 hect	6/ 4
El Ain	1 1 1 a	2 550m long of irrigation canals	17 210	16 450	Completed	53 hect	53
El Ain	1 1 1 a&d	950 m long of irrigation canals	11 826	3 800	Completed	2/4 hect	2/4
El Ain	1 1 1 a	1000m long of irrigation canals	12 085	5 133	Completed	7 hect	7
El Ain	1 1 1 a&d	1700 m long of irrigation canals	15 893	5 000	Execution	15/26 hect	
El Ain	1 1 1 a&d	rehabilitation of two water sources	1 368	300	Completed	5/40 hect	/'40
El Nabi Ousman	1 1 1 a	2 100m long of irrigation canals	28 987	7 000	Completed	15 hect	15
El Nabi Ousman	1 1 1 a	1 200m long of irrigation canals	13 260	12 800	Completed	3 hect	3
El Nabi Ousman	1 1 1 d	750 m long of irrigation canals	11 547	4 970	Completed	4 hect	4
El Nabi Ousman	1 1 1 d	817 m long of irrigation canals	10 885	6 822	Completed	17 hect	17

Village	Indicator	Project Output	Amount US$	Contrib US$	Status	Planned	Actual to Date
El Nabi Ousman	1 1 1 d	1800 m long of irrigation canals	36 962	12 000	Completed	33 hect	33
El Nabi Ousman	1 1 1 d	1600 m long of irrigation canals/ HDPE Lining	19 260	2 000	completed	20 hect	20
El Nabi Ousman	1 1 1 d	1750 m long of irrigation canals	22 824	6 673	Completed	55 hect	55
El Nabi Ousman		Prototype farm / dawrf fruit trees & agricultural skills training	16 421	5 000	On going	-	
Total	**1 1 1 a&d**	**24,667 m long of irrigation canals ,rehab 2 water sources Prototype farm&agricultural skills training**	**323,386**	**125,888**		**168/203**	**132/177**

Cluster IV Bint Jbeil [Bint Jbeil, Aytaroun , Maroun El Ras, Blida ,Mays El Jabal, Mhaybib, Ainata , Ain Ebel]

Village	Indicator	Project Output	Amount US$	Contrib US$	Status	Planned	Actual to Date
Bint Jbeil	1 1 1 b&c	5 400m long of agricultural roads	11 940	13 600	Completed	42/55 hect	42/14
Bint Jbeil	1 1 1 a	Rehabilitation of rainfed pool	28 775	14 500	Completed	200 hect	250
Aytaroun	1 1 1 b&c	12 500m of agricultural road & 185m of retaining walls	33 092	22 000	Completed	600/900 hect	600/83
Aytaroun	1 1 1 b&c	1 500m long of agricultural roads	4 200	6 000	Completed	15/35 hect	15/ -
Aytaroun	1 1 1 b&c	5000 m long of agricultural roads	14 800	20 000	Completed	105/45 hect	105/-
Maroun El Ras	1 1 1 b&c	2 600m long of agricultural roads	3 120	6 400	Completed	30/23 hect	30/12
Blida	1 1 1 b&c	4 700m long of agricultural roads	2 820	18 800	Completed	39/20 hect	39/20
Blida	1 1 1 b&c	6 500m long of agricultural roads	6 500	13 000	Completed	29/17 hect	29/'-
Mays El Jabal	1 1 1 b&c	10 400m long of agricultural roads	6 120	21 000	Completed	130/80 hect	130/15
Mhaybib	1 1 1 a & d	Construction of one rainfed pool	26 000	9 000	Execution	5/40 hect	
Ain Ebel	1 1 1 a & d	Rehabilitation of one source & pool	14 500	3 500	Execution	10/20 hect	
Total	**1 1 1 a&d**	***Three rainfed pools , *rehab of one water source**	**151,867**	**147,800**		**215/60**	**250/-**
	1 1 1 b&c	**48,600m long of agricultural roads,185m long retain walls**				**990/1175**	**990/144**

Cluster V Kfarsyr [Kfarsyr, Adshıt, Braykaa'a,Ksaybeh,Sır El Gharbıeh , Jıbsheet]

Vıllage	Indıcator	Project Output	Amount US$	Contrıb US$	Status	Planned	Actual to Date
Adshıt	1 1 1 b&c	2 000m long of agrıcultural roads 1gangway	3 568	6 100	Completed	35/7 hect	35/1 4
Braykeh	1 1 1 b&c	400 m long of agrıcultural roads	8 037	2 500	Completed	50/12 hect	50/0
Kfarsyr	1 1 1 b&c	7 000m long of agrıcultural roads	23 420	7 920	Completed	22/55 hect	22/30
Kfarsyr	1 1 1 b	rehabılıtatıon of 3500m long of agrıcultural roads	16 406	13 000	Executıon	20/20 hect	20/ -
Kfarsyr	1 1 1 b	rehabılıtatıon of 1500m long of agrıcultural roads	15 000	8 000	Completed	10/ 5 hect	10 /-
Ksaybeh	1 1 1 b&c	2 500m long of agrıcultural roads	3 800	32 000	Completed	77/10 hect	77/10
Sır El Gharbıeh	1 1 1 b&c	6 400m long of agrıcultural roads 1gangway	19 459	65 000	Completed	97/25 hect	97/7
Sır El Gharbıeh	1 1 1 b&c	2 500m long of agrıcultural roads 5gangways	19 310	1 400	Executıon	5/20 hect	
Jıbsheet	1 1 1 b&c	4000 m long of agrıcultural roads 2gangways	7 867	3 400	Executıon	15/37 hect	-
Jıbsheet	1 1 1 a&d	rehabılıtatıon of three water sprıngs&ırrıgatıon reservoır	13 244	6 300	Executıon	1 5/3 hect	-
Total	**1 1 1 b&c**	**28,900 m long of agrıcultural roads, 9 gangways**	**130,111**	**145,620**		**331/191**	**311/48 4**
	1 1 1 a&d	**rehabılıtatıon of three water sprıngs&ırrıgatıon reservoır**				**1 5/3**	**-**

Cluster VI Tannoura [Tannoura, Beıt Lehya, Aın Harsha , Aın Atta , Kfeır , El Khelwat , Mymess , Marj El Zouhour]

Vıllage	Indıcator	Project Output	Amount US$	Contrıb US$	Status	Planned	Actual to Date
Tannoura	1 1 1 b&c	4 050m long of agrıcultural roads	21 295	32 400	Completed	43/10 hect	43/0 3
Tannoura	1 1 1 a	Constructıon of one raınfed pool	5 250	1 000	Executıon	20 hect	-
Mymess	1 1 1 b&c	5 800m long of agrıculturaL roads	4 800	61 200	Completed	62/27hect	62/10 4
Kfeır	1 1 1 b&c	3 150m of agrıcultural roads 1 gangway	10 297	15 500	Completed	110/20 hect	110/18
El Khelwat	1 1 1 b&c	3 000m long of agrıcultural roads	10 800	44 000	Completed	15/10 hect	15/3
El Khelwat	1 1 1 b&c	2 000m long of agrıcultural roads 3 gangways	7 650	8 600	Completed	6/5hect	6/-
Beıt Lehya	1 1 1 b&c	2 100m long of agrıcultural roads	3 600	9 600	Completed	13/5 hect	13/5
Beıt Lehya	1 1 1 b&c	1 600m long of agrıcultural roads & 200 m of retaın walls	7 694	3 000	Executıon	5/20 hect	5/-
Aın Harcha	1 1 1 b&c	3 300m long of agrıcultural roads 2 gangways 10 m retaın walls	5 003	9 250	Completed	30/10 hect	30/-
Aın Harcha	1 1 1 b	500 m long of agrıcultural roads one brıdge	8 674	3 500	Completed	5 hect	5
Aın Atta	1 1 1 b&c	7 500m long of agrıcultural roads	13 420	36 000	Completed	75/51hect	75/14
Aın Atta	1 1 1 a	Constructıon of one raınfed pool	25 250	7 500	Executıon	10 hect	10
Total	**1 1 1 b&c**	*** 33,000 m long of agrıcultural roads,1brıdge, 6gangways 210 m long retaınıng walls**	**123,733**	**231,550**		**364/158**	**364/50 7**
	1 1 1 a	*** two raınfed pools**				**30**	**10**

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YMCA Integrated Rural Development Program

Social Infrastructure Sector And Relative Indicators

October 1 ,1997 -September 30 ,1999

Annex B

Cluster	Village	Indicator	Project Output	Amount US$	Contrib US$	Status	Planned	Actual to Date
I	Akkar	1 1 2 a	30km long of potable water networks & three reservoirs	273 000	150 000	execution	1000 families	-
I	Koss Akkar	1 1 2 a	Potable water tank &2665 m networks	14 348	8 300	execution	53 families*	0
III	El Ain	1 1 2 f	200 m long of road retaining walls	14 347	2 667	completed	1000 families	1000
III	El Nabi Ousman	1 1 2 f	265 m long of road retaining walls	9 938	6 000	completed	500 families	500
III	Jdaidet El Fakiha	1 1 2 a	Rehabilitation of village potable water networks/ 7000 m	32 874	14 100	completed	865 families	865
IV	Ain Ebel	1 1 2 f	160m long of road retaining walls	27 106	9 000	completed	200 families *	200*
IV	Ainata	1 1 2 f	215 m long of road retaining walls	14 335	7 000	completed	200 families	200
IV	Aytaroun	1 1 2 f	336 m long of drainage canals	5 136	3 500	completed	700 families	700
IV	Bint Jbeil	1 1 2 f	187m long of road retaining walls	9 654	6 029	completed	1200 families	1 200
IV	Bint Jbeil	1 1 2 f	120 m long retaining walls / village sports facilities	13 800	61 000	completed	200 families *	200*
IV	Mays el Jabal	1 1 2 f	45 m long of road retaining walls	2 088	950	completed	200 families *	200*
V	Adshit	1 1 2 a	Elevated water tank 300m3 capacity	24 929	35 850	completed	350 families	350
V	Jibsheet	1 1 2 f	1100m long of drainage canals	27 140	11 000	execution	1000 families*	1000*
V	Jibsheet	1 1 2 f	188m long of road retaining walls	18 836	9 500	completed	1000 families	1000
V	Kfarsyr	1 1 2 f	860 m long of drainage canals	21 780	14 900	completed	600 families	600
V	Kfarsyr	1 1 2 f	130m long of road retaining walls	9 610	5 000	completed	200 families*	200*
V	Kfarsyr	1 1 2 a	1500 m long of potable water netwoks	5 000	4 000	execution	30 families*	-
V	Ksaybeh	1 1 2 f	1100 m long of drainage canals	23 780	12 000	completed	93 families*	93*
V	Ksaybeh	1 1 2 f	Construction of one small bridge	1 450	700	completed	150 families*	150*
V	Ksaybeh	1 1 2 a	Rehab of water source & reservoir	8 860	3 900	execution	400 families *	-
V	Sir el Gharbieh	1 1 2 f	40m long of road retaining walls	1 587	700	completed	50 families*	50
V	Sir el Gharbieh	1 1 2 f	40m long of road retaining walls	760	700	completed	300 families*	300
V	Sir El Gharbieh	1 1 2 f	377m long of drainage canals	10 004	6 000	execution	500 families	-
VI	Ain Harsha	1 1 2 a	Rehabilitation of one spring & construction of water reservoir	2 887	800	completed	200 families	200
VI	Kfeir	1 1 2 f	160m long of drainage canals	3 039	1 820	completed	50 families*	50*
VI	Kfeir	1 1 2 a	Equipping of one artesian well /submersible pump	3 250	1 410	completed	325 families	325
VI	Marj El zohour	1 1 2 f	700m long of drainage canals	7 710	4 000	completed	200 families	200
VI	Mymess	1 1 2 f	340m long of drainage canals	4 615	2 355	completed	38 families*	38*
VI	Mymess	1 1 2 f	520 m long of drainage canals	13 960	7 500	completed	300 families	300
VI	Mymess	1 1 2 f	320 m long of retaining walls	14 995	5 000	completed	200 families*	200*
VI	Tannoura	1 1 2 a	rehabilitation of water source / pump accessories	11 160	2 300	completed	150 families	150
Total		**1 1 2 a**	***7 potable water reservoirs , 2 pumps , rehab of 3 water sources *41,165 m long of potable water networks**	**631,978**	**397,981**		**3373 families**	**1890 families**
		1 1 2 f	***5493m drainages canals,1910m road retain walls,1 bridge**				**3881 families**	**8381 families**

*** # double counted**

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YMCA Integrated Rural Infrastructure Development Program

Rural Infrastructure -Activity Progress Report

Annex B

Social Infrastructure Sector and Relative Indicators

October 1, 1997 - September 30,1999

Cluster	Village	Indicator	Project Output	Status	Amount US$	Contrib US$	Planned	Actual to Date
I	Akkar el Attika	1 1 2 d	Construction of secondary level public school	Execution	46 741	13 500	2000 fam* /500students	-
II	Dahr el Laysyneh	1 1 2 d	Construction of one public school	Execution	14 176	5 000	60 fam/ 60 students	-
III	Jdaidet El Fakiha	1 1 2 d	Construction of one public school	Completed	27 002	8 500	700 fam* / 120students	700 fam* / 120students
III	El Nabi Ousman	1 1 2 e	Extension works for a youth club	Execution	14 000	5 000	500 families*	
IV	Bint Jbeil	1 1 2 d	Construction of school rainwater reservoir/ 150m3 volume	Completed	6 942	4 050	1200 fam*/180 students	1200 fam* /180students
IV	Bint Jbeil	1 1 2 c	Construction of rainwater reservoir - health facilities	Completed	3 626	1 800	1200 families*	1200 families*
IV	Bint Jbeil	1 1 2 d	Rehabilitation of public school/ sanitary facilities	Execution	6 178	3 350	1200 fam*/350 students	-
IV	Bint Jbeil	1 1 2 d	Rehabilitation of school facilities	Execution	13 800	5 000	1200 fam*/335 students	
IV	Aytaroun	1 1 2 d	Construction of school sanitary facilities	Completed	672	175	1000 fam*/ 98 students	1000 fam*/ 98 students
IV	Mays El Jabal	1 1 2 d	Roofing of school playground facility	Completed	6 232	1 400	1000 fam/200students	1000 fam/200 students
IV	Ain Ebel	1 1 2 d	Rehabilitation of school sport facility	Execution	14 975	6 000	700 fam /120students	-
V	Ksaybeh	1 1 2 e	Construction of one youth club	Execution	30 880	10 000	800 families	
V	Kfarsyr	-	health plan assesment workshop	Completed	1 444	150	-	-
V	Kfarsyr		primary health workshop	Completed	1 905	150	-	-
VI	Kfeir	1 1 2 c	Rehabilitation of one dispensary - first phase	Execution	7 572	2 900	325 families*	-
VI	Kfeir	1 1 2 e	Construction of a football & multi purpose court	Execution	10 601	4 000	325 families*	
VI	Marj el zouhour	1 1 2 c	Rehabilitation of one dispensary first phase	Execution	3 147	1 200	200 families*	-
III&VI		-	trainning / administrative skills for managing health facility	Completed	2 361		-	-
All Clusters		-	Dental hygien campaign	Completed	15 895		-	-
Total		**1 1 2 c**	*** two dispensaries , one health facility**		**228,149**	**72,175**	**1725 families**	**1200 families**
		1 1 2 d	*** construction of 3 public school & 6 school facilities**				**9060 fam /1963 stud**	**3900 fam /598 stud**
		1 1 2 e	*** three community centers**				**1625 families**	**-**

*** # double counted**

YMCA Integrated Rural Development Program

Agricultural Income Generation for Women & Relative Indicator

October 1 1997 - September 30,1999

1 1 3 Clients accessing expanded economic opportunities

Cluster	Village	Project Output	Amount US$	Contrib US$	Status	Nb of trainees
I	Akkar El Attika	Training /food preservation and marketing techniques	8 125	1 000	Completed	43
I	Koss Akkar	Training /food preservation and marketing techniques	8 501	1 000	Completed	30
II	Tekrit	Training /food preservation and marketing techniques	7 291	1 000	Completed	49
II	Jibrael	Training /food preservation and marketing techniques	5 441	1 000	Completed	27
III	El Ain	Training /food preservation and marketing techniques	9 542	1 000	Completed	42
III	Fakiha	Training /food preservation and marketing techniques	7 740	1 000	Completed	25
V	Ksaybeh	Training /food preservation and marketing techniques	11 444	1 000	Completed	38
V	Kfarsyr	Training /food preservation and marketing techniques	13 365	1 000	Completed	41
VI	Ain Atta	Training /food preservation and marketing techniques	8 952	1 000	Completed	42
VI	Ain Atta	Training /food preservation and marketing techniques	7 257	1 000	Completed	57
VI	Beit Lehya	Training /food preservation and marketing techniques	13 700	1 000	Completed	31
Total		**11sessions of training on food preservation &marketing techniques**	**101,357**	**11 000**		**425**

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YMCA Integrated Rural Development Program

Environmental Infrastructure

Activity Progress Report And Relative Indicators

And Relative Indicator

October 1 ,1997 - September 30 ,1999

Village	Indicator	Nb of Villages	Project Output	Amount US $	Contribution US$	Status	Planned	Actual to date
Akkar el Attika	1 1 4 c&f	1	One waste water treatment system	53 904	18 000	Completed	1 (c&f)	1 (c)
Koss Akkar	1 1 4 c&f	1	One waste water treatment system	75 000	15 000	Execution	1 (c&f)	
Akkar Cluster	1 1 4 a&f	1	Reforestation of 1000 trees	3 206	1 000	Completed	1 (a&f)	1 (a&f)
Tekrit	1 1 4 b	1	Solid waste containers	2 000		Completed	1 (b)	1 (b)
Jibrael	1 1 4 d&f	5	Solid waste treatment center	4 216	10 000	Pending	5 (d&f)	5 (f)
Bint Jbeil Cluster	1 1 4 a	7	Reforestation of 1350 trees	5 508	1 175	Completed	7 (a)	7 (a)
Sir El Gharbieh	1 1 4 f	5	Workshop on solid waste management	2 609	300	Completed	5 (f)	5 (f)
Kfarsyr Cluster	1 1 4 a&f	3	Reforestation of 1800 trees	5 725	2 266	Completed	3 (a&f)	3 (a&f)
Kfarsyr	1 1 4 b	1	Rehabilitation of one spring & public park	4 759	3 000	Completed	1 (b)	1 (b)
Kfarsyr	1 1 4 d&f	1	Solid waste treatment center	87 000	10 000	Execution	1 (d&f)	1 (d&f)
Jibsheet	1 1 4 d&f	1	Solid waste treatment center	80 000	10 000	Agreement	1 (d&f)	
Tannoura Cluster	1 1 4 a&f	4	Reforestation of 2485 trees	12 813	2 330	Completed	4 (a&f)	4 (a&f)
Tannoura Cluster	1 1 4 e&f	3	water source mapping and quality analysis	523	-	Execution	3 (e&f)	3 (e)
Kfeir	1 1 4 c&f	2	One waste water treatment system	118 000	150 000	Agreement	2 (c&f)	
Ain Harsha	1 1 4 c&f	1	One waste water treatment system	60 000	23 000	Agreement	1 (c&f)	
Total	**1 1 4 a**	**25**	**reforestation of 6635 trees**	**515 263**	**246 071**		**15**	**15**
	1 1 4 b		**rehab of 1 spring/public park, solid waste containers**				**2**	**2**
	1 1 4 c		**4 waste water treatment systems**				**5**	**1**
	1 1 4 d		**2 solid waste treatment centers**				**7**	**1**
	1 1 4 e		**water source mapping and quality analysis**				**3**	**3**
	1 1 4 f		**awareness campaign/ workshop**				**28**	**19**

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YMCA Integrated Rural Development

Civic Participation and Community Education

October 1, 1997 - September 30, 1999

Cluster	Project Output	Amount US$
I Akkar El Attika	Empowering local committeees for development works	4 527
I Akkar El Attika	Municipal governance	2,662
I&II Akkar El Attika & Tekrit	Children's right protection	1 860
I&II Akkar El Attika & Tekrit	Mobilizing local youth for active participation	14 278
II Tekrit	Municipal governance	3,095
III El Ain	Education for development youth training	2 060
III El Ain	Extension works for youth club	6,451
V Kfarsyr	Mobilizing local youth for active participation	11 005
V Kfarsyr	Voluntary work camp / rehabilitation of public school	6,300
V Kfarsyr	Construction of a youth club	6,361
VI Tannoura	Municipal governance	400
VI Tannoura	Education for development youth training	1,947
VI Tannoura	Construction of a football & multipurpose court	10 048
III&V &VI	Volunteer work camp director training	7,908
I&II&V&VI	Volunteer work camp director training	923
All Clusters	Training of trainers / education for development	4,911
Total of 16 events		***84,737***

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YMCA Integrated Rural Development Program

Rural & Environmental Infrastructure Development

Projects Cost Sharing

October 1, 1997 - September 30, 1999

Code No	Village	Project type	AID US$	Local Contribution			Total Cost US $
			Funds	Land	Labor &Cash	Total $	
RI-A/I-1	Akkar El Attika	Agricultural roads	24 874	31 000	6 600	37 600	62,474
RI-A/I-2	Akkar El Attika	Irrigation canals	22 220		6 200	6 200	34,620
RI-A/I-3	Koss Akkar	Irrigation canals	32,406		16,334	16 334	48 740
RI-A/VI-4	Kfeir	Agricultural roads	10 297	15 000	500	15,500	25 797
RI-A/III-5	El Ain	Irrigation canals	17,210		16 450	16 450	33 660
RI-A/III-6	El Nabi Ousman	Irrigation canals	13 260		12 800	12 800	26,060
RI-A/IV-7	Maroun El Ras	Agricultural roads	3 120	6 400		6 400	9 520
RI-A/IV-8	Bint Jbeil	Agricultural roads	11 940	13 600		13 600	25,540
RI-PW/IV-9	Aytaroun	Drainage canals	5 136		3,500	3 500	8 636
RI-PW/IV-10	Bint Jbeil	Retaining walls	9 654		6 029	6 029	15 683
RI-HE/IV-11	Bint Jbeil	Water tank	6 942		4 050	4 050	10 992
RI-A/IV-12	Aytaroun	Agricultural roads	33,092	16,800	5 200	22,000	55 092
RI-PW/I-13	Koss Akkar	Potable water	14 348		8 300	8 300	22,648
RI-A/I-14	Koss Akkar	Agricultural roads	4 000	5 000		5 000	9,000
RI-A/I-15	Shakdouf Akkar	Agricultural roads	8 945	23 600	1,000	24 600	33 545
RI-PW/VI-16	Tannoura	Potable water	11,160		2,300	2,300	13 460
RI-A/VI-17	Tannoura	Agricultural roads	21 295	32,400		32,400	53 695
RI-A/III-18	Fakiha	Irrigation canals	7 653		2,000	2 000	9 653
RI-A/III-19	Zaytoun	Irrigation canals	41 972		20,650	20 650	62 622
RI-A/III-20	Jdaidet El Fakiha	Irrigation canals	41 559		12 250	12 250	53 809
RI-A/II-21	Jibrael	Irrigation canals	5 382		2 530	2 530	7 912
RI-A/VI-22	Mymess	Agricultural roads	4 800	61 200		61 200	66 000
RI-A/V-23	Sir El Gharbieh	Agricultural roads	19 459	64 000	1 000	65,000	84 459
RI-A/V-24	Ksaybeh	Agricultural roads	3 800	32 000		32,000	35 800
RI-PW/V-25	Ksaybeh	Drainage canals	23 780		12 000	12 000	35 780
RI-A/I-26	Aayat	Irrigation canals	4 730		1 600	1 600	6 330
RI-A/V-27	Adshit	Agricultural roads	3 568	5 600	500	6 100	9 668

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Code No	Village	Project type	AID US$	Local Contribution			Total Cost
			Funds	Land	Labor &Cash	Total $	US $
RI-A/VI-28	Ain Atta	Agricultural roads	13,420	36 000		36 000	49 420
RI-A/VI-29	El Khelwat	Agricultural roads	10,800	44 000		44,000	54 800
RI-PW/VI-30	Mymess	Drainage canals	4 615		2 355	2 355	6 970
RI-HE/III-31	Jdaidet El Fakiha	public school	27 002		8,500	8 500	35 502
RI-A/II-32	Tekrit	Agricultural roads	18,320	48 000	10,500	58 500	76 820
RI-A/I-33	Aayat	Agricultural roads	3 946	21 000	1 000	22 000	25 946
RI-A/II-34	Jibrael	Agricultural roads	9 704	45,600	2 333	47 933	57 637
RI-A/II-35	Beit Mellat	Irrigation canals	15 395		5,000	5 000	20 395
RI-A/I-36	Shakdouf Akkar	Irrigation canals	24 836		11 000	11 000	35 836
RI-PW/IV-37	Ainata	Retaining walls	14,335		7 000	7 000	21,335
RI-PW/IV-38	Bint Jbeil	Retaining walls	13,800		61 000	61,000	74 800
RI-A/IV-39	Blida	Agricultural roads	2 820	18,800		18 800	21 620
RI-A/IV-40	Mays El Jabal	Agricultural roads	6 120	21,000		21,000	27 120
RI-A/III-41	El Nabi Ousman	Irrigation canals	28 987		7,000	7 000	35 987
RI-A/III-42	El Ain	Irrigation canals	13 674		3 040	3 040	16 714
RI-PW /V-43	Adshit	Potable water	24,929	750	35,100	35 850	60,779
RI-A/I-44	Akkar El Attika	Irrigation canals	10 581		5 000	5 000	15 581
RI-A/I-45	Akkar El Attika	Irrigation canals	11,565		4 000	4,000	15 565
RI-A/I-46	Koss Akkar	Irrigation canals	5 178		2 000	2,000	7 178
RI-A/I-47	Koss Akkar	Irrigation canals	9 270		3 200	3 200	12 470
RI-A/I-48	Aayat	Irrigation canals	8 855		2 900	2 900	11 755
RI-HE/I-49	Kfarsyr	workshop	1,444		150	150	1,594
RI-A/VI-50	Beit Lehya	Agricultural roads	3,600	9 600		9,600	13 200
RI-A/I-51	ElDawra	Irrigation canals	17 778		6 000	6,000	23 778
RI-A/I-52	ElDawra	Irrigation canals	4 400		1 200	1 200	5 600
RI-HE/I-53	Akkar El Attika	Health & Educ	46 741		13 500	13,500	60 241
RI-PW/III-54	Jdaidet El Fakiha	Potable water	32 874		14 100	14,100	46 974
RI-A/IV-55	Bint Jbeil	Rainfed pool	28 775		14 500	14 500	43 275
RI-A/IV-56	El Ain	Irrigation canals	11 826		3 800	3 800	15 626
RI-A/III-57	El Nabi Ousman	Irrigation canals	11 547		4 970	4 970	16 517
RI-PW/IV-58	Kfarsyr	Drainage canals	21 780		14 900	14 900	36 680
RI-A/IV-59	Aytaroun	Agricultural roads	4 200	6 000		6 000	10 200
RI-PW/V-60	Ksaybeh	Bridge	1 450		700	700	2 150

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Code No	Village	Project type	AID US$	Local Contribution			Total Cost
			Funds	Land	Labor &Cash	Total $	US $
RI-PW/V-61	Sir El Gharbieh	Retaining walls	1 587		700	700	2 287
RI-A/IV-62	Blida	Agricultural roads	6 500	13 000		13 000	19 500
RI-PW/VI-63	Kfeir	Drainage canals	3 039		1,820	1 820	4 859
RI-A/I-64	Koss Akkar	Irrigation canals	5 557		1 850	1 850	7 407
RI-PW/VI-65	Kfeir	Submersible pump	3,250		1 410	1 410	4,660
RI-A/V-66	Kfarsyr	Agricultural roads	23 420		7 920	7 920	31,340
RI-A/VI-67	Ain Harsha	Agricultural roads	5 003	6 600	2 650	9 250	14 253
RI-AVI-68	Ain Atta	Rainfed Pool	25,250		7 500	7 500	32 750
RI-A/III-69	EL Nabi Ousman	Irrigation canals	10,885		6,822	6 822	17,707
RI-A/VI-70	El Khelwat	Agricultural roads	7 650	8,000	600	8 600	16 250
RI-A/VI-71	Ain Harsha	Agricultural roads	8 674		3 500	3 500	12,174
RI-A/IV-72	Aytaroun	Agricultural roads	14 800	20 000		20,000	34 800
RI-A/IV-73	Aytaroun	Health & Educ	672		175	175	847
RI-PW/IV-74	Mays El Jabal	Retaining walls	2 088		950	950	3 038
RI-HE / V-75	Kfarsyr	workshop	1,905		150	150	2,055
RI-A / I-76	Akkar El Attika	Agricultural roads	9 850		2 667	2 667	12 517
RI -A / II-77	Jibrael	Agricultural roads	5 698	8 100	1 750	9,850	15,548
RI -A / II-78	Beit mellat	Irrigation canals	17 133		3 000	3 000	20 133
RI-A/ III-79	EL Ain	Irrigation canals	15 893		5,000	5,000	20 893
RI-A / III-80	El Nabi Ousman	Irrigation canals	19,260		2,000	2 000	21 260
RI-A/ VI-81	Tannoura	Rainfed Pool	5,250		1,000	1 000	6,250
RI-A /V-82	Braykaa'a	Agricultural roads	8 037		2 500	2 500	10,537
RI-A/IV-83	Mhaybib	Rainfed pool	26 000		9 000	9 000	35 000
RI-A / III-84	EL Nabi Ousman	Irrigation canals	36,962		12 000	12 000	48 962
RI-A/ III-85	EL Ain	Irrigation canals	12,085		5,133	5 133	17,218
RI-A/II-86	Tekrit	Irrigation networks	64 000		16 550	16,550	80 550
RI-HE / II-87	Dahr el laysyneh	public school	14 176		5 000	5,000	19 176
RI-PW /III-88	EL Ain	Retaining walls	14,347		2,667	2 667	17,014
RI-PW /V-89	Sir el Gharbieh	Retaining walls	760		700	700	1 460
RI-PW /V-90	Jibsheet	Drainage canals	27 140		11 000	11 000	38 140
RI-PW /V-91	Kfarsyr	Retaining walls	9,610		5 000	5 000	14 610
RI-PW /V-92	Jibsheet	Retaining walls	18 836		9 500	9 500	28 336
RI-HE/IV-93	Bint Jbeil	Health & Educ	3 626		1 800	1 800	5 426

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Code No	Village	Project type	AID US$	Local Contribution			Total Cost
			Funds	Land	Labor &Cash	Total $	US $
RI-PW /V-94	Ain ebel	Retaining walls	27 106		9 000	9 000	36 106
RI - A /VI -95	Beit Lehya	Agricultural roads	7 694		3,000	3 000	10 694
RI -PW/VI-96	Mymess	Drainage canals	13 960		7,500	7 500	21 460
RI -PW/III-97	EL Nabi Ousman	Retaining walls	9 938		6 000	6 000	15 938
RI -A /III - 98	EL Nabi Ousman	Irrigation canals	22 824		6 673	6 673	29 497
RI - A /III -99	El Ain	water spring	1,368		300	300	1 668
RI-HE/ 100	All clusters	Health & Educ	15 895		-	-	15 895
RI-PW/VI-101	Ain Harsha	spring &reservoir	2 887		800	800	3 687
RI-A/I-102	Akkar El Attika	Agricultural roads	6,500	10,000		10 000	16,500
RI-A/I-103	Akkar El Attika	Irrigation canals	33 543		13 500	13,500	47 043
RI-A/I-104	Shakdouf Akkar	Irrigation canals	12 986		5,000	5 000	17 986
RI-A/I-105	Aayat	Irrigation canals	15 303		7,500	7 500	22 803
RI-A/I-106	Akkar El Attika	Irrigation canals	20 289		7 000	7 000	27 289
RI-A/I-107	Akkar El Attika	Irrigation canals	15 490		8 000	8 000	23 490
RI-A/I-108	Akkar El Attika	Irrigation canals	8,020		3 200	3 200	11,220
RI-PW/V-109	Sir el Gharbieh	Drainage canals	10,004		6 000	6,000	16 004
RI-A/V-110	Sir el Gharbieh	Agricultural roads	19,310		1 400	1 400	20,710
RI-A/V-111	Jibsheet	Agricultural roads	7 867		3 400	3,400	11 267
RI-PW/V-112	Ksaybeh	spring & reservoir	8 860		3,900	3 900	12 760
RI-A/II-113	Rahbeh	Irrigation canals	9 650		4 000	4 000	13 650
RI-A/I-114	Koss Akkar	Irrigation canals	12 596		6 000	6 000	18,596
RI-A/II-115	El Dawra	Irrigation canals	18 097		7 000	7,000	25,097
RI-A/II-116	Rahbeh	Agricultural roads	14 920	16 800	3,450	20,250	35 170
RI-PW /VI-117	Marj El zouhour	Drainage canals	7 710		4 000	4 000	11 710
RI-HE /IV-118	Bint Jbeil	Health & Educ	13 800		5 000	5 000	18,800
RI-A/VI-119	Bint Jbeil	Health & Educ	6,178		3 350	3 350	9 528
RI-A/VI-120	Mays El Jabal	Health & Educ	6 232		1,400	1 400	7 632
RI-HE/ VI-121	Ain Ebel	Health & Educ	14 975		6 000	6 000	20,975
RI-A/VI-122	Beit Mellat	Irrigation networks	54 000		16 000	16 000	70,000
RI-A/VI-123	Marj El zouhour	Dispensary	3 147		1 200	1 200	4 347
RI-A/IV-124	Ain Ebel	spring &pool	14 500		3 500	3 500	18 000
RI-A/VI-125	Kfeir	Dispensary	7 572		2 900	2 900	10 472
RI-HE/V-126	Ksaybeh	Youth club	30 880		10 000	10 000	40 880

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Code No	Village	Project type	AID US$	Local Contribution			Total Cost
			Funds	Land	Labor &Cash	Total $	US $
RI-PW/I-127	Akkar Cluster	Potable water	273 000		150,000	150 000	423 000
RI-PW/VI-128	Mymess	Retaining walls	14 995		5 000	5 000	19 995
RI-PW/V-129	Kfarsyr	potable water	5 000		4 000	4 000	9 000
RI-HE/VI-130	Kfeir	Youth club	10 601		4 000	4 000	14 601
RI-HE/ III-131	EL Nabi Ousman	Youth club	14 000		5 000	5 000	19 000
RI-HE/ III&VI-132		Health & Educ	2 361				2 361
RI-A/V-133	Kfarsyr	Agricultural roads	16 406		13 000	13 000	29 406
RI-A/V-134	Jibsheet	water spring	13 244		6 300	6 300	19 544
RI-A/V-135	Kfarsyr	Agricultural roads	15,000		8 000	8,000	23,000
	Jibrael	Demonstration plot	25 675		-		25 675
	Akkar	Prototype Farm	15 944		5,000	5 000	20 944
	EL Nabi Ousman	Prototype Farm	16 421		5 000	5,000	21 421
Total Rural Infrastructure		***U S $***	**2,196,860**	**639,850**	**890,128**	**1,529,978**	**3,726,838**
EM/I-1	Akkar El Attika	Waste water	53 904		18 000	18 000	71 904
EM/VI-2	Tannoura Cluster	Reforestation	12 813		2 330	2,330	15 143
EM/V-3	Sir El Gharbieh	workshop	2 609		300	300	2 909
EM/II 4	Tekrit	Solid waste	2 000		--		2 000
EM/I-5	Koss Akkar	Waste water	75 000		15 000	15 000	90 000
EM/V-6	Jibsheet	Solid waste	80 000		10 000	10 000	90 000
EM/V-7	Kfarsyr Cluster	Reforestation	5 725		2 266	2 266	7 991
EM/I-8	Akkar El Attika	Reforestation	3,206		1 000	1,000	4,206
EM/VI-9	Kfeir	Waste water	118 000		150,000	150,000	268 000
EM/VI-10	Ain Harsha	Waste water	60 000		23,000	23 000	83 000
EM / II-11	Tekrit Cluster	Solid waste	4,216		10 000	10 000	14,216
EM / IV-12	Bint Jbeil Cluster	Reforestation	5,508		1 175	1 175	6 683
EM/V-13	Kfarsyr	Rehab one spring	4,759		3,000	3 000	7 759
EM/V-14	Tannoura Cluster	Water analysis	523				523
EM/V-15	Kfarsyr	Solid waste	87,000		10 000	10 000	97,000
Total Environmental activities		***U S $***	**515,263**		**246,071**	**246,071**	**761,334**
TOTAL Rural & Environmental Infrastructure U S $			**2,712,123**	**639,850**	**1,136,199**	**1,776,049**	**4,488,172**

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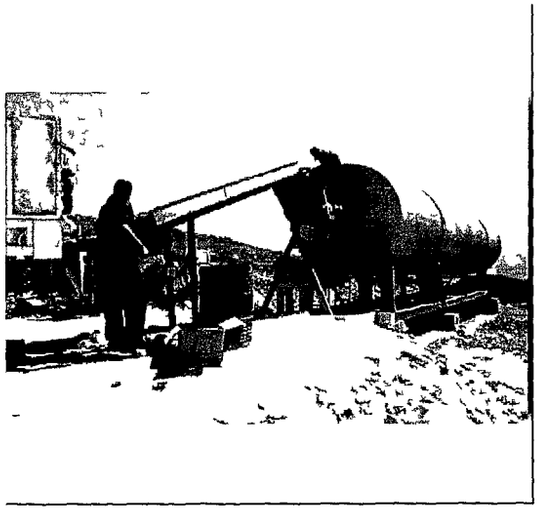
Solid waste treatment center in Kfarsyr



Rotating Drum

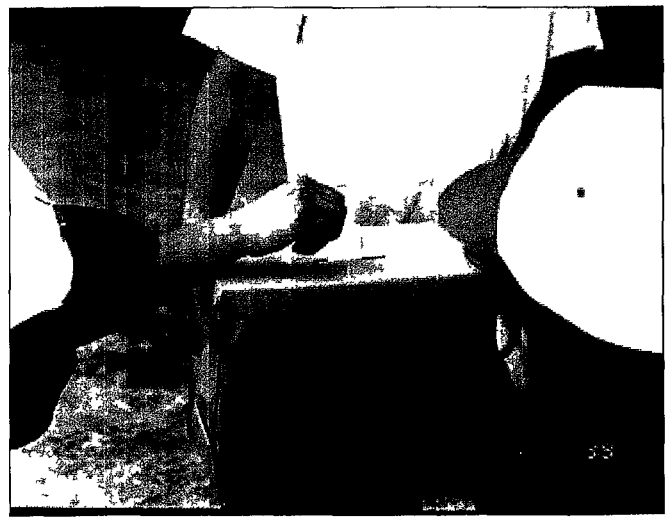
Compost Resulting

Loading Garbage

Youth volunteer work camp
Construction of a football and multipurpose field in Kfeir village

Youth volunteer training camp

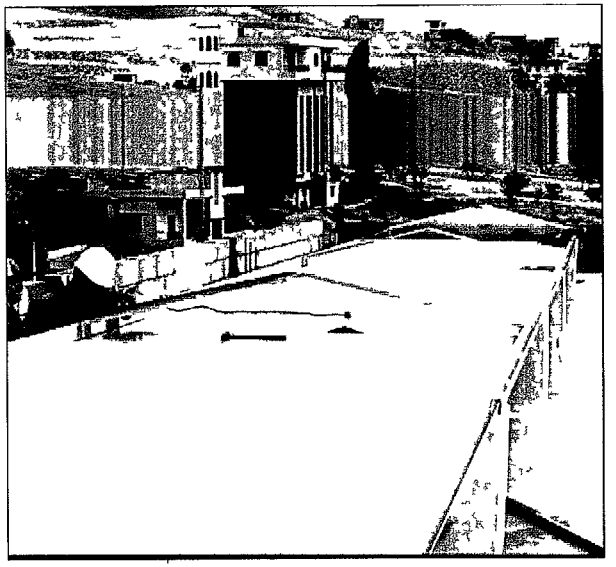
Conflict resolution session

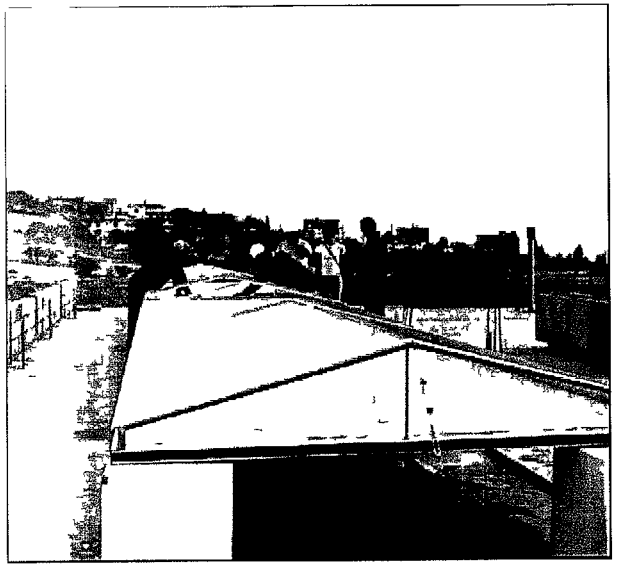


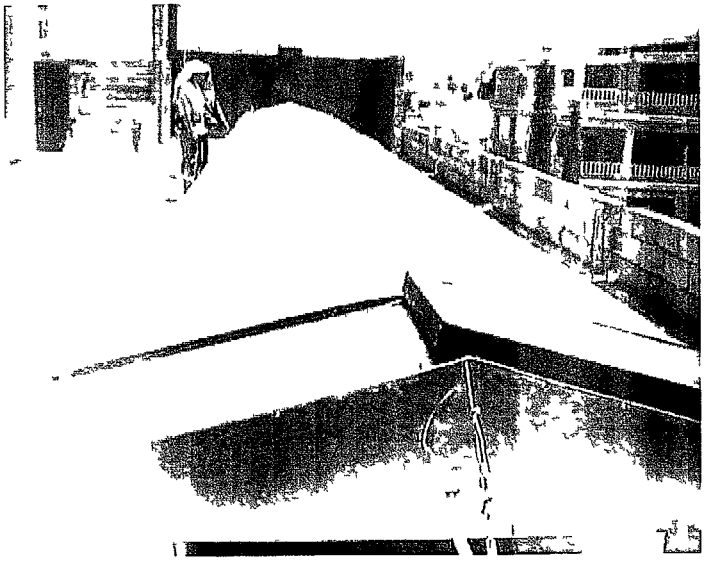
Voting exercise

Group work

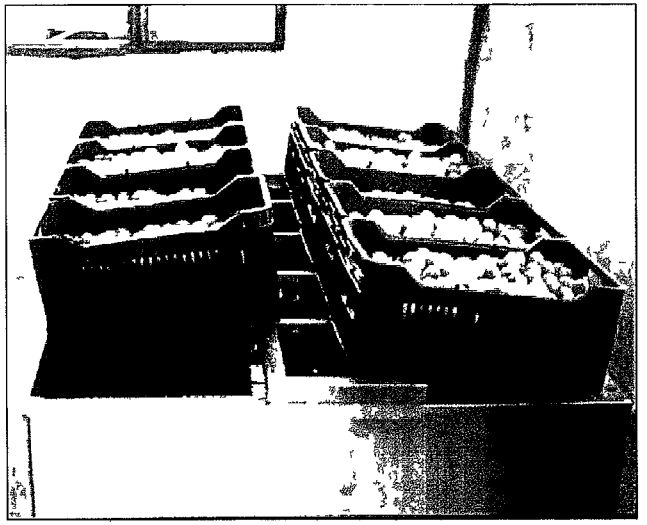
El Ain Drying Center : Large scale solar dryer under construction

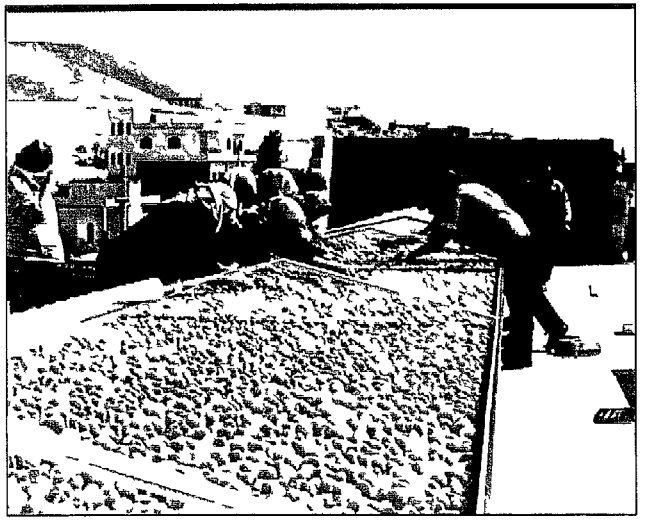


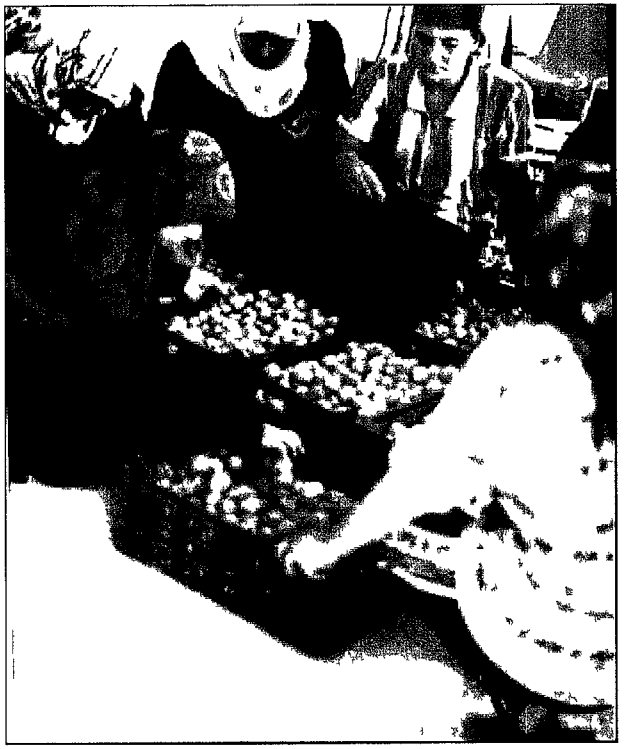




El Ain Drying Center : Apricot processing and drying

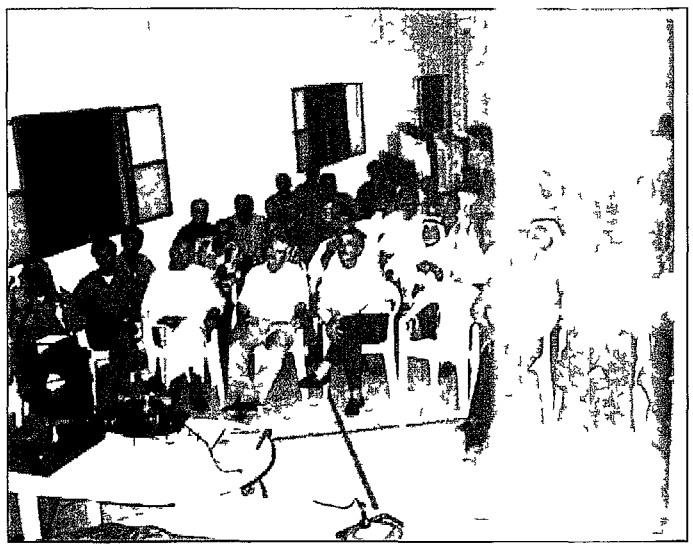






Agricultural income generation for women
Cottage industry products - Marketing and sales booth

Agricultural skills training

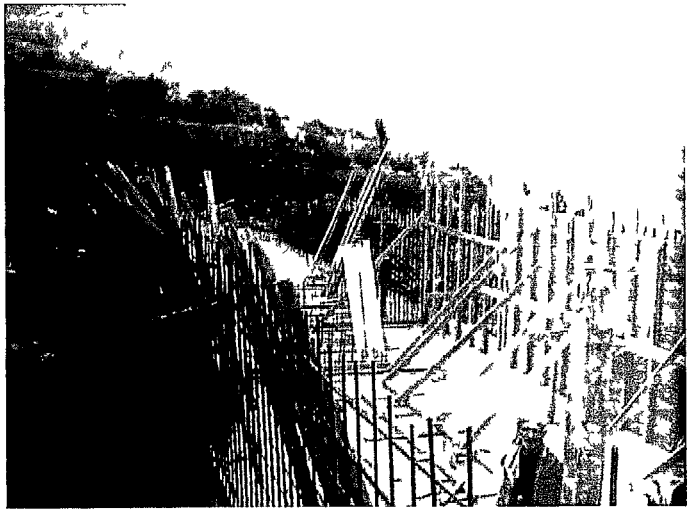


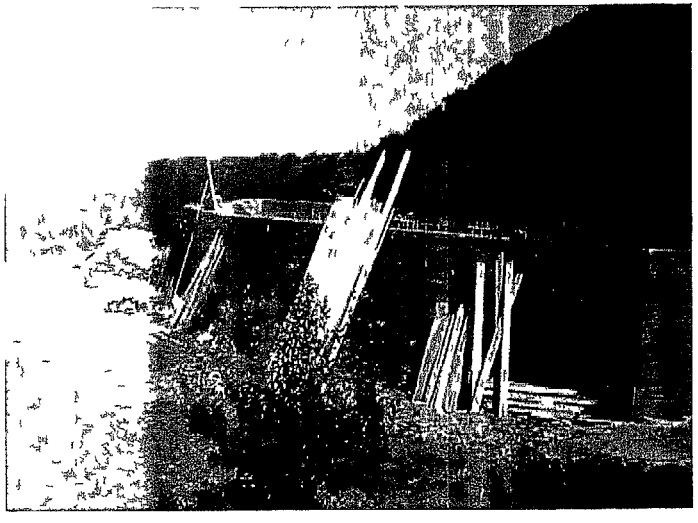
Theoretical training

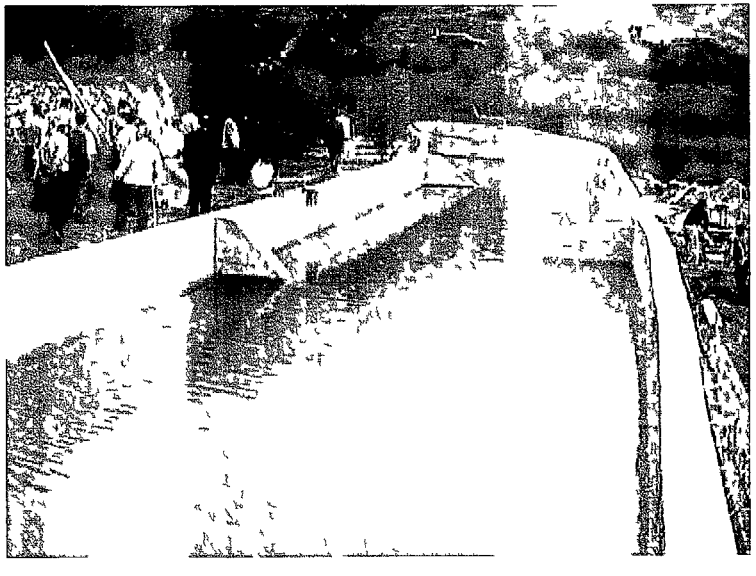
Practical training on pruning techniques

Jibrael pilot demonstration farm

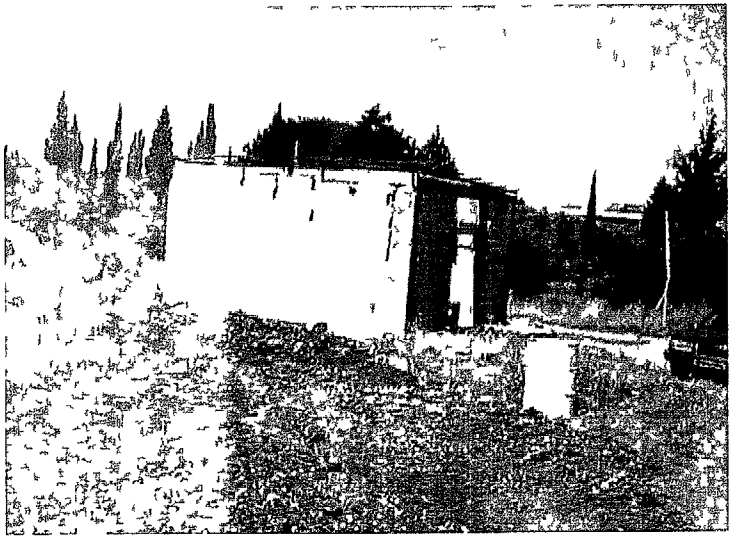
Akkar el Attika Construction works for a containment pool -reservoir



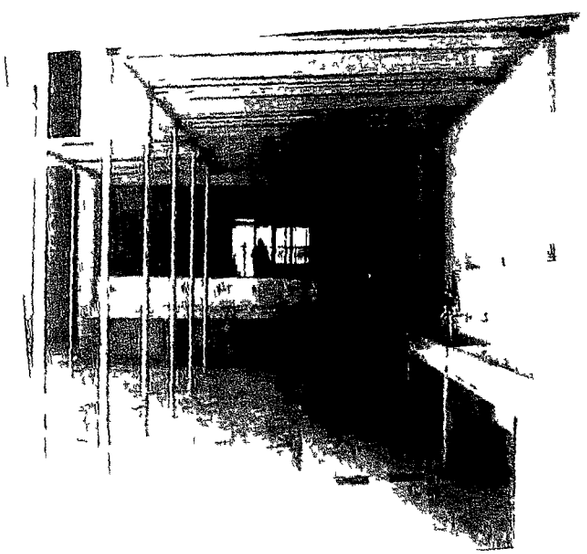
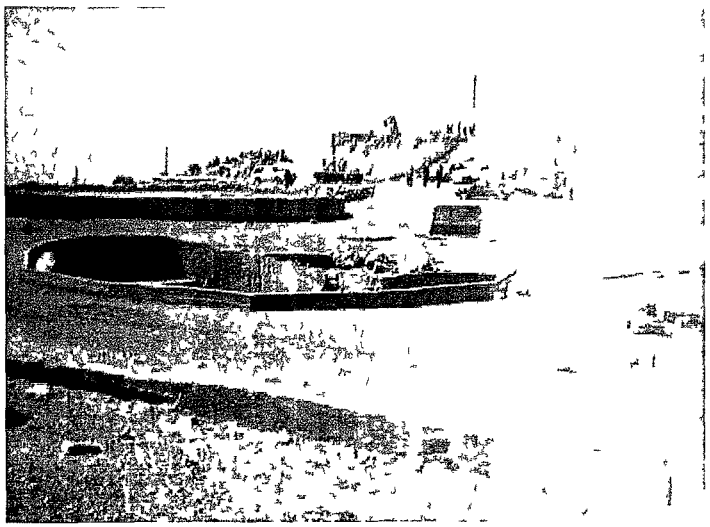
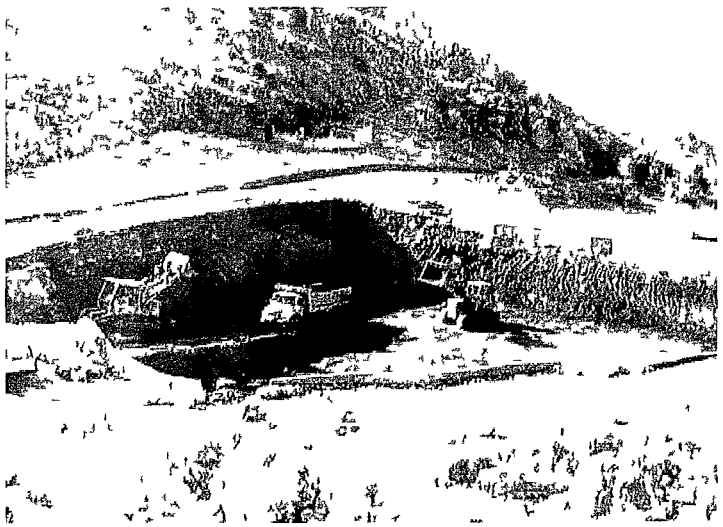




Tekrit : Rehabilitation, equipping of an artesian well and installment of related irrigation networks



Bint Jbeil : Rehabilitation of school sanitary facilities



Ain Atta : Construction of one rainfed pool