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Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR)

Lebanon: Green Agri-food Transformation for Economic recovery (GATE) (P180334)

STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN (SEP)

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

ALI	Association of Lebanese Industrialists
BWE	Bekaa Water Establishment
COVID-19	Corona Virus Disease
CSO	Civil Society Organization
E&S	Environmental and Social
ESF	Environmental and Social Framework
ESFD	Economic and Social Fund for Development
GATE	Green Agri-food Transformation for Economic recovery Project
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GOL	Government of Lebanon
GM	Grievance Mechanism
IDAL	Investment Development Authority of Lebanon
LFP	Labor Force Participation
LARI	Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute
LRA	Litani River Authority
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture
MoE	Ministry of Environment
MoET	Ministry of Economy and Trade
Mol	Ministry of Industry
MoPH	Ministry of Public Health
MoEW	Ministry of Energy and Water
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NLWE	North Lebanon Water Establishment
PCU	Project Coordination Unit
PMU	Project Management Unit
SEP	Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SLWE	South Lebanon Water Establishment
SMEs	Small and Medium Enterprises
WB	World Bank
WFP	World Food Program

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1. Introduction and Project Description

Lebanon, a small country of 5.2 million people (July 2021, estimate), hosts the highest per capita concentration of refugees in the world, with 1.5 million displaced Syrians, excluding Palestinians and other nationalities.¹ In 2021, it was estimated that 81 percent of the Lebanese population live in multidimensional poverty.²

World Food Program (WFP) estimates that 46 percent of Lebanese households are food insecure, 88 percent of Syrian refugees are living in extreme poverty with food insecurity affecting half the refugee population in 2021.³ Food and beverage inflation on an annual basis surged further to 332 percent, water and fuel prices hiked to 594 percent, while the overall consumer price index rose to 210 percent in June 2022.⁴

Lebanon is three years into multiple unprecedented crises that have erased 15 years of economic growth. The crisis started with the acute economic and financial collapse, compounded by the COVID-19 pandemic, the Port of Beirut explosion, and the spillover effects of the war in Ukraine. The collapse of the local currency and shortages in foreign exchange have resulted in sharply increasing costs across sectors. By the end of 2021, Lebanon's real GDP index had contracted by 34.6 percent since 2018. In July 2022, the World Bank downgraded Lebanon's economic standing to a low-middle income country. The unemployment rate increased from 11.4 percent in 2018-2019 to 29.6 percent in January 2022 and the youth unemployment rate (15–24 years old) increased from 23.3 percent to 47.8 percent for the same period.⁵ The gender gap in labor force participation (LFP) stands at 44 percent, with female LFP at 22.2 percent versus a male LFP at 66.2 percent.

The crisis is disproportionately affecting lagging and under-served rural areas at various levels. The poorest areas, Baalbek-Hermel, Akkar and the South have witnessed disproportionate declines across a range of socioeconomic indicators. Unemployment rate has increased in all Governorates without exception, reaching in January 2022⁶ in Baalbeck-Hermel 40.7%, in Akkar 26.7%, and in the South 36.5%.

The sector with the highest share of informal employment amounting to 98.1 percent is Agriculture, Fishing and Forestry. The agri-food sector has demonstrated resilience during the crises and continues to generate livelihoods and income for a large share of the poor. However, the multiple challenges facing the sector are putting its resilience and sustainability at risk and posing threats to food security and rural livelihoods.

Despite being an income generating sector, the Agriculture sector in Lebanon is facing multiple challenges:

- Global rise in fertilizers, fuel prices and currency exchange, impacting local agricultural production.
- Lack of access to finance for farmers and agri-food Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), enabling them to invest in sustainable, climate smart and best practices in agricultural production.
- Weak value chain integration, lack of aggregation, poor food safety and post-harvest practices.
- Weak basic services affecting the agri-food sector, due to the poor economic and poverty situation.
- Deficiency of irrigation water coupled with pollution of water sources.
- Pressure created by Climate change affecting water and land resources.

¹LCRP, 2021. Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (2017- 2021) Lebanon Crisis Response Plan (2017- 2021)

<https://reliefweb.int/report/lebanon/lebanon-crisis-response-plan-2017-2021-2021-update#:~:text=As%20of%20November%202020%2C%20the,UNRWA%20eligible%20persons%20from%20Lebanon.>

² Multidimensional poverty assessment using a multidimensional poverty index (MPI)

³ https://docs.wfp.org/api/documents/WFP-0000144540/download/?_ga=2.106697415.537795962.1670156932-2035514437.1666030356

⁴ Central Administration of Statistics, June 2022

⁵Lebanon follow-up Labour Force Survey January 2022. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---arabstates/---ro-beirut/documents/publication/wcms_848353.pdf

⁶ ILO, Lebanon follow-up Labour Force Survey- January 2022

- Poor employment conditions for Lebanese and displaced populations in the agri-food sector.
- Limited strategies and initiatives undertaken by the Government as a result of the financial crisis.

Existing government plans and strategies acknowledge the role of agriculture in unlocking growth potential, creating jobs and improving livelihoods, particularly in rural areas. However, the interlinked consecutive crises have paralyzed the Government's ability to implement any action by impeding its operations.

The Green Agri-food transformation for Economic Recovery (GATE) is a World Bank Project aiming to support job creation and improve living conditions in lagging areas through the development of inclusive and climate smart agricultural value chains. The project aims at promoting agricultural activities and creating jobs in rural areas, by empowering smallholder farmers and agribusinesses through the provision of support services including building capacities and empowering skills. The project would include activities specifically aimed at promoting the inclusion of small farmers in agriculture-related entrepreneurial activities, and medium producers and enterprises/ SMEs with modern value-chains, including their capacity to produce and commercialize value-added products.

The project comprises the following components. For a more detailed description of the project components, refer to the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF) :

Component 1: Climate Smart Investments in Agri-food Value Chains (US\$ 74 million)

The objective of this component is to provide access to finance to strengthen the resilience and improve the competitiveness of agri-food value chains. The component would promote climate smart practices, creating higher value addition, improving links between farmers, agribusinesses and markets, and unlocking diversification opportunities through agri-tourism. The project would finance activities specifically designed to benefit women and will seek to contribute in reducing some of the gender gaps identified in terms of access to finance, inputs, markets, technical capacity building activities, improved confidence and negotiation skills as well as addressing social norms through carefully designed behaviorally-informed outreach campaign, also targeting men. This component is divided into 2 subcomponents: Subcomponent 1.1 Development of climate smart value chains through improved aggregations and Subcomponent 1.2 Support to Agrifood and Agritourism MSMEs. Sub-Component 1.1 will be implemented through MoA's technical leadership while CDR would delegate the implementation of sub-component 1.2 to Kafalat through a subsidiary agreement. Under subcomponent 1.2, the project will provide *reimbursable grants to MFIs*. The reimbursable grants will allow select MFIs to pilot new financing products focused on low-income farmers and micro businesses operating in agrifood value chain, based on market needs and demand. The funds will allow the deployment of around 6500 new microloans with an estimated average of US\$1700. It will also support small scale farmers to adopt climate smart practices to raise their production capacity and income. Moreover, the grants will help sustain the capacity of MFIs by helping them generate revenues during the project life. Through an ongoing WB funded project Building Beirut Businesses Back and Better (B5) Fund, three MFIs (Al Majmoua, Vitas, Ibdaa) were recently assessed by a specialized third party according to a methodology approved by the World Bank and were found to operate under good practice and were eligible to receive grants to cover part of their operational expenses over an 18 month period. The assessment focused on their institutional, financial, and social performance.

Component 2. Climate-Smart Infrastructure and Services for Agri-food Development (US\$ 100 million)

The objective of this component is to restore service delivery, build operational capacity and ensure the sustainability of public infrastructure underpinning the agri-food sector across necessary scales. It will be structured across two sub-components: Sub-component 2.1 Strengthening Rural Community Infrastructure; Sub-component, and 2.2 Restoring Access to Improved Services and Infrastructure Assets Underpinning Agriculture. Sub-Component 2.1 will be implemented by Green Plan while CDR will be responsible for the implementation of Sub-component 2.2.

The component would finance resilient investment in public rural infrastructure development and public services, deemed essential to enhancing competitiveness and sustainability of the agri-food sector. These would include the following types of investment: (i) rehabilitation and modernization of public irrigation infrastructure including small community-/farmer-led irrigation developments (FLID) as well as larger agency-managed public irrigation infrastructure; (ii) construction and rehabilitation of rural feeder roads; (iii) development of local agricultural markets; (iv) optimizing the operation of existing wastewater (WW) treatment systems (including sludge management and WW re-use for agriculture); (v) optimizing the operation of existing solid waste (SW) management systems, including composting and biogas production from manure to reduce soil and water pollution.

The component will generate large indirect benefits for host communities and displaced populations through several channels. Firstly, food production will likely increase, leading to greater availability and accessibility of food for host communities and displaced populations alike. Secondly, enhanced agricultural infrastructure will contribute to economic growth, leading to employment opportunities for both skilled and unskilled. Thirdly, restoring basic infrastructure will also ensure that host communities and displaced population have access to clean water, sanitation, and waste management services, critical for well-being and public health. Finally, investments in local infrastructure can help foster social cohesion between host communities and displaced population by working together on shared objectives and benefiting from improved infrastructure, reducing tensions and promoting social integration.

Component 3: Improving the Enabling Environment and Restoring Support Services for Agri-food Development (US\$ 30 million)

The objective of this component is to restore and strengthen the capacity of sector institutions to support the agri-food sector transformation. The sub-components would be implemented by CDR PCU under the technical leadership of with the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Industry (Sub-component 3.1 and 3.2) and the Ministry of Economy and Trade (Sub-component 3.3) who will provide the technical leadership for selected activities.

Component 4: Project and Knowledge Management (US\$ 8 million)

This component would support the coordination and management of the implementation of the project. It would finance the overall project management, including the following aspects: (i) project management and coordination among different actors and stakeholders; (ii) monitoring and evaluation, including periodic beneficiary satisfaction surveys, and establishing a baseline, mid-term, and final survey six months before project completion (including gender and nationality disaggregated data); (iii) project environmental and social standards; (iv) gender specialist (to ensure activities are gender sensitive in their design and implementation as well as monitor results related to gender); (v) project fiduciary administration, internal controls, and audits; (vi) communication and information activities, and (vii) the establishment and maintenance of a grievance mechanism (GM) and a citizen's engagement mechanism. This component will also finance timely communication of results (e.g., publishing and disseminating project results, best practices, and success stories). This component will also finance a third-party monitoring (TPM) mechanism. It will also enhance coordination and knowledge sharing among stakeholders across government, private sector, local communities, and civil society (including to develop an action plan to combat child labor and a roadmap to improve social protection for farmers). The project would also recruit a Service Provider (NGO) specialized in child labor prevention and response and who will be responsible for supporting the project in preventing, mitigating, monitoring, and responding to such risks during implementation.

Component 5: CERC

This component would have zero funding allocation at the onset and would only be triggered in emergency circumstances; the IPF would support the preparation of a procedure manual governing the CERC operations.

1.2 Expected results

- Additional quantities of high-value agricultural products
- Increased exports and farmers' income
- Improved access to farm technologies, services and markets
- Strong capacity building enabling farmers to use new knowledge in different areas
- Improved performance and coordination of MOA departments in implementing development programs
- Developed extension centers enabling them to cover a wider proportion of the farming communities
- Added value of the Bank's support enabling them to deploy a range of instruments, combining investment operations with advisory services
- Support the modernization of agri-food value chains through the project.

2. Brief Summary of Previous Stakeholder Engagement Activities

The CDR PCU organized, in close coordination with MOA and MOET, three consultation workshops in the Project's areas of Bekaa, Baalbeck Hermel, Akkar, South, and Nabatiyeh, on February 15, 16 and 17 respectively.

The CDR PCU invited to these workshops all the stakeholders of the Project that are categorized as direct affected and interested stakeholders. The purpose of these workshops was to present the project, identify potential environmental and social risks, define mitigation measures, disseminate the grievance mechanism, and to understand the needs and challenges facing the main stakeholders of the agri food sector.

Stakeholders were invited through official invite letters, addressed and signed by the Minister of Agriculture, that were disseminated by WhatsApp, and emails between the 6th and 10th of February 2023 (the first batch of invitations was sent on February 6, then further to the WB request to replace the ESFD logo by the Ministry of Economy logo, the invitations were re-sent in a second batch on the 7th of February. All invitations were received by stakeholders by February 10). Invitees were informed in the invite letters that transportation charges will be covered by the organizer, knowing that the actual socio economic hardships and the rise in the fuel cost would prevent the majority of the invitees from participating. Follow-up calls were undertaken in order to follow-up on the confirmation of participation and in order to respond to any related enquiry. Information related to the agenda, project summary and summary of the potential environmental and social impacts and risks were disseminated ahead of the meetings and were attached to the invitation letters (Annex 1).

The following information were disclosed during the workshops:

- Presentation of the main components of the project.
- Identified potential environmental and social positive impacts of the project.
- Identified potential environmental and social risks, with their related mitigation measures.
- An introduction of the grievance redress mechanism.
- Next steps related to the operationalization of the grievance mechanism, and official disclosure of information.

The materials presented in the workshops are attached in Annex 2, number of attendees amounting to 233 (out of them 73 women) and the names of their organizations are attached in Annex 3.

The workshops included open discussion sessions that permitted the stakeholders to address their questions, concerns, needs of the sector in addition to their recommendations. The minutes of these sessions are attached in Annex 4.

The main topics and concerns raised by the participants in the 3 workshops held in Akkar, Beqaa and the South, included among others the following (for more details on the outcome and feedback of the consultations, refer to Annex 4 of this SEP) :

- Encouraging and Inclusion of women and youth in the agricultural activities
- Providing support to women entrepreneurs all over the project' phases
- Boosting women' concepts for launching their individual projects
- Empowering the small farmers and cooperatives owned by women
- Empowering women producing homemade Mouneh (traditional Lebanese food) to improve their access to new markets and ensure quality control in cost-effective means.

		Total number of participants		
		Bekaa	Akkar	South
	National Stakeholders	5	2	4
	MoA Invitees	9	11	17
	Syndicates' Representatives	9	1	6
	Producers' and Agri Food Industries	1	7	3
	Agri Food Cooperatives	21	10	16
	Local Authorities	7	4	6
NGOs and CSOs	Environment	2	5	6
	Youth	8	9	0
	Social	3	6	9
	International Organisations	6	3	2
	Academic Institutes	3	1	1
NGOs/CBOs representing disadvantaged/vulnerable groups	Women	13	12	2
	Disabled	2	0	1
		89	71	73
		TOTAL		233

Vulnerable individuals, represented by women, youth and disabled persons have been invited and joined the consultation meetings, raising their concerns and interests (detailed in the Minutes of Meeting).

In parallel to these regional consultations, a preliminary consultation was launched through disseminating a simple survey on a google form that aimed at capturing the stakeholders' perspectives of the project's scope, impediments that can limit their participation in the project and consultation meetings, their needs in the sector, and their preferred means of communication. This survey was disseminated through whatsapp in parallel to the invite letters. Most of the recipients participated in the survey as follows: the number of participants in Beqaa- Baalbeck is 56 out of 89 invited (63%), in Akkar 49 out of 71 invited (69%) and in the South 55 out of 73 invited (75%). The percentage indicated above refer to the number of participants who have been engaged in the survey.

The survey addressed the following questions:

- *Do you expect that the project meets farmers and SMEs' needs?*
- *What are the potential restrictions and impediments for participating in the workshop?*
- *What are the potential restrictions and impediments for participating in the proposed project?*
- *What are your main needs (loans, agricultural practices, infrastructure, procedures and laws...)*
- *In your opinion, what groups are considered marginalized within your area?*
- *What are the best means of communication to get updates about the project (SMS, WhatsApp, email...)?*

The results of the survey are summarized in Annex 5.

Survey findings and agro-economic analysis

The frequency of key challenges revealed by respondents tends to be similar across the 3 target geographical areas. In Baalbeck and South Lebanon, the most frequent challenge is related to the difficulty to achieve competitive cost of production due to the high prices of agricultural inputs (i.e., pesticides, fertilizers, labor, etc.) and their fluctuations, followed by a challenge for the commercialization of their agri-food products. However, the latter constitutes the most serious challenge (27.25%) for respondents in Halba – Aakkar. With respect to water and energy challenges, all respondents faced, to some extent, the lack of water for irrigation, the use of clean or non-polluted sources of water, the need for rainwater harvest tools, as well as their need for financing the use of renewable energy tools such as solar panels, mainly to pump water for irrigation. The high cost of irrigation was also stressed. Most farmers rely on private wells as a source of water. Support for solar photovoltaic stations would be a solution. Moreover, all respondents expressed the weakness in public extension services and the need for enhancing their capacity building, mainly in more climate-resilient less energy-intensive forms of agricultural production, such as agroecology or organic farming. In some respects, the lack of post-harvest facilities, the poor agricultural infrastructure and services at the community level, the unavailability and unskilled labor, the pressure of climate change, and the absence of an adequate agricultural credit system (i.e., soft loans) were also expressed by all respondents but at a lesser frequency. This can be explained by the fact that most respondents may not possess sufficient skills in farm management, entrepreneurship and financial literacy.

Personal savings and cash payment in \$US seem to be the most frequent tool used by all respondents across the 3 geographical areas. This would have a greater impact/influence on the total cost of agri-food production, revenues and livelihoods of the concerned stakeholders. Moreover, the grants from international funds (i.e., NGO projects) seem to be less frequent (7.54% in Baalbeck; 2.63% in Halba - Aakkar and 6.06% in Ansarieh - South of Lebanon). Consequently, we strongly believe that the potential grants from the GATE project may lead to higher gross margins across the agri-food production cycle.

3. Stakeholders identification and analysis

For the purposes of effective and tailored engagement, stakeholders of the proposed project can be divided into the following 3 categories:

Affected Parties – persons, groups and other entities within the Project Area of Influence that are directly influenced (actually or potentially) by the project and/or have been identified as most susceptible to change associated with the project, and who need to be closely engaged in identifying impacts and their significance, as well as in decision-making on mitigation and management measures.

Interested Parties – individuals/groups/entities that may not experience direct impacts from the Project but who consider or perceive their interests as being affected by the project and/or who could affect the project and the process of its implementation in some way.

Vulnerable Groups – persons who may be disproportionately impacted or further disadvantaged by the project(s) as compared with any other groups due to their vulnerable status and that may require special engagement efforts to ensure their equal representation in the consultation and decision-making process associated with the project.

3.1 Affected parties

The key stakeholders identified by the Project who need to be informed and consulted about the project, are categorized into the following three main groups: Small farmers, producers associations, small and medium agri food enterprises, and communities located in the project area and potentially benefitting from the improved service delivery.

- 1- **Small-scale farmers** are farmers operating agricultural lands of up to 2 hectares. According to the National Agricultural Strategy⁷ 70% of farm operators cultivate less than 1 hectare and only 4% cultivate more than 6 hectares. Small farmers could be identified as individuals or groups represented by cooperatives or syndicates. In this regard, 80 cooperatives were identified to be operating in the Project area, that are categorized by the General Directorate of Cooperatives as “active” since they are active in production activities. Also, around 30 syndicates representing farmers in various sectors such as vine, potato, wheat, beet, poultry breeders, livestock breeders, fruit trees, green houses... Details about these stakeholders are included in Annex 4.
- 2- **Small and Medium agri food enterprises.** These are the businesses that are operating within the agriculture value chain, linking farmers and consumers. They are important for addressing food security, meeting consumer demand and reducing poverty. This group of stakeholders are represented by the Association of Lebanese Industrialists (ALI), regional associations such as Chambers of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry in Bekaa, South and North, Associations of food industries in Bekaa and South. These small and medium agri food enterprises need to overcome the hardships caused by the economic and financial and COVID 19 crisis, to restore their capacity and enable their growth (Please refer to Annex 4).
- 3- **Local Authorities**, representing communities that might directly or indirectly be affected by the improved municipal service delivery. In the Bekaa area there are 13 Unions of Municipalities and 120 municipalities (approx.); in Akkar 13 Union of Municipalities and 115 municipalities (approx.), in addition to 8 leagues of Mukhtars; as for the South and Nabatieh there are 7 Union of Municipalities and 275 municipalities (approx.). Please refer to Annex 4.

3.2 Other Interested parties

Other Interested parties are defined as stakeholders who may be interested in the project because:

- They are involved in the agri food sector, but they may not be directly affected by the project.
- They might have a role in the project preparation (for example, government permitting).
- They have in-depth knowledge about the environmental and social characteristics of the project area and the nearby populations, and can help play a role in identifying risks, potential impacts, and opportunities.

Under this category, the following stakeholders have been identified:

⁷ Lebanon National Agriculture Strategy (NAS) 2020-2025, Lebanese Republic, Ministry of Agriculture

- 1- **The Non-Governmental and Civil Society Organizations** (NGOs and CSOs) that are most active in the communities falling within the Project Area, who have previous experience in implementing similar projects, who have knowledge about the environmental and social characteristics of the project area, and can help play a role in identifying risks, potential impacts, and opportunities. The NGOs and CSOs are distributed in the sectors of environment, social, women and youth. The names of these NGOs and their distribution by sector are detailed in Annex 4.
- 2- **International Non-Government Organizations (INGOs)** that have implemented agricultural interventions in the project area and that can contribute to the identification of potential risks and impacts. Names of these INGOs are presented in Annex 4.
- 3- **Academic Institutes** as a main source of information and guidance for stakeholders working in rural areas and agricultural value chains, such as: Advancing Research Enabling Communities Center (AREC)-AUB, École Supérieure d'Ingénieurs d'Agronomie Méditerranéenne (ESIAM), Food Science and Technology- University of Balamand, School of food industry engineering- University Saint Joseph, Faculty of Agronomy and Agriculture at the Lebanese University ..., in addition to public technical schools providing technical certificates in food processing and food safety. Detailed list is presented in Annex 4.
- 4- **Agricultural Wholesale Markets:** Two markets have been identified in the South and Nabatieh, owned and operated respectively by Saida and Nabatieh Municipalities. In Akkar, the market is located in Qoubet Choumra, owned by the municipality and operated by Imkan (CSO). In Bekaa two big markets are identified. One is located in Qob Elias, owned and operated by the municipality, the other in Ferzol, and operated by the private sector.
- 5- **Government agencies, which will benefit from increased capacity to implement their mandates, such as the MoA, MoET, IDAL, Ministry of Industry (Mol), Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Environment**
 - a. **The MoA:** representing the core stakeholder for the proposed project, being in charge of defining the country's agricultural strategic framework, formulating policies and implementing programmes for the development of the sector through its various directorates and departments, such as the Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute (LARI) which is an autonomous public institution working under the supervision of the MoA, the Technical and Vocational Agricultural School, having seven centers across Lebanon, providing Baccalaureate certificates in Extension programs and Agricultural Education, the General Directorate of Cooperatives, in charge of regulating the Cooperative sector, the supervision and monitoring of cooperatives, and the provision of financial support to cooperatives and their unions.
 - b. **The Mol:** in charge of defining policies for the industrial sector's development, promoting the small and medium enterprises and industries... The Lebanese Standards Institution (LIBNOR) is a public institution attached to the Ministry of Industry, owning solely the right to prepare, publish and amend related national standards, as well as to award the Lebanese Conformity Mark NL.
 - c. **The MoET:** in charge of coordinating and implementing all activities related to trade, economy and supply.
 - d. **Ministry of Energy & Water (MoEW):** laying down guidelines and programmes for the development and regulation of the country's water resources. The MoEW handles water activities through Water Establishments in the Bekaa, Akkar and South Lebanon; their main duties include studying and assessing water needs. Water Establishments are also

responsible for developing strategic and master plans for allocating, distributing and maintaining water resources for drinking and irrigation, and managing wastewater. The Litani River Authority is in charge of studying, managing, planning and investing water resources (surface and groundwater resources) over its geographical mandates.

- e. **KAFALAT** is a Lebanese financial company with a public concern that assists SMEs to access commercial bank funding. Kafalat helps SMEs by providing loan guarantees based on business plans / feasibility studies that show the viability of the proposed business activity.
- f. **IDAL**, responsible for seeking and operating foreign and local investments to Lebanon through identifying sectors having a potential and readiness for growth. IDAL's Business Support Unit is primarily responsible for affording large projects, SMEs, and start-ups. Ministry of Tourism: in charge of rural tourism and guest houses being responsible for providing the needed licences and authorization for establishing relevant institutions. Ministry of Environment: as per the Law 690/2005, the MoE mandate covers all policy, oversight and guidance relating to environmental protection in Lebanon. To facilitate coordination between the different authorities in matters related directly or indirectly to the environment, and the proposition of in addition to extension of natural reserves and protection. The MOE is in charge of the EIA, management and operation of the solid waste treatment plants, treating solid waste and removal, in addition to sorting from the source.
- g. **Green Plan**, Green Plan was established in 1963 with Decree N13335 as an autonomous authority under the auspices of the Minister of Agriculture. It is mandated to study and execute land reclamation and development projects, including hill lakes and rural roads. Green Plan has no experience in implementing any projects under the ESF or the safeguards policies.

3.3 Disadvantaged/ vulnerable individuals and groups

It is important to understand project's impacts and whether they may disproportionately fall on disadvantaged or vulnerable individuals or groups, who often do not have a voice to express their concerns or understand the impacts of a project.

The stakeholder engagement plan has identified these individuals/groups, and tried to capture the limitations they might have in participating in project's consultation, having access to information, understanding project's information, and other factors that might lead to their exclusion from the project cycle. Based on this, the SEP identifies convenient means, measures and tools to support them and enable them to participate and express their needs and input into the project.

Such limitations could be the socio economic status that prevents individuals from having the means to have access to information or participate in meetings, educational limitations that can impede the ability to read and write, physical limitations that make some individuals or groups less advantaged than others, or social factors that lead to the discrimination against certain groups such as women, displaced populations...

Based on these identified limiting factors, vulnerable/disadvantaged groups at this stage are identified to be mainly:

- low-income population,
- poor Lebanese farmers including women farmers or business owners,
- people who do not know how to read or write,

- physically disadvantaged people..., and
- Individuals who are not organized in a representative body (informal groups), which makes it harder for them to advocate for their rights and to express their opinions in a clearly defined channel that could easily reach the decision making level.

As for the displaced populations, this group has not been invited to consultation meetings. But since they represent most of the active farming population in rural areas, the displaced population will benefit directly and indirectly from the potential projects. For instance, they will be targeted through the agricultural extension programs mainly under Component 1. The project shall follow a fair and non-discriminatory procedure to permit these individuals and groups to participate in the whole project cycle. In this regard, the project can tailor the outreach tools and the participatory mechanisms to respond to the limitations these groups might have. For example, the project might aim to build the capacities of the identified vulnerable groups, empower them to voice their concerns through the participatory approach at the community level, provide access to information, provide transportation to events, or organize meetings at the grass root level in order to increase the chance for their participation. Disadvantaged groups will be encouraged to participate in all stakeholder engagements, from the planning phase until the implementation end date, since the inclusion of these individuals/groups will guarantee the successful implementation and ownership of the project.

3.4 Summary of project stakeholder needs

Table #1. Stakeholders' needs: summary table

Summary of Stakeholders' needs					
Community	Stakeholder Group	Key Characteristics	Languages needs	Preferred notification (email, phone, radio, letter)	Specific needs
Targeted areas: North Akkar, Bekaa, Baalbeck Hermel, South and Nabatieh	Affected Parties Small Farmers	Agricultural landlords owning up to 2 hectares. Around 70% of working farmers cultivate less than 1 hectare.	Arabic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WhatsApp if accessible for users, for quick outreach and disclosure of information and prompt response. - Phone calls, for easier and instant reach of the stakeholders, especially those who are unable to read or write. - Disseminate information through the municipalities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct meetings at the level of community or cluster of communities. - Cover transportation charges in order to mitigate the limitations of participation. - Choose central locations for meetings (municipality, agricultural center...)
	Affected Parties Farmers' Syndicates	30 Syndicates for farmers, agricultural crops, agricultural activities.	Arabic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phone calls, for instant reach. - WhatsApp messaging is adopted only for those who are familiar with this tool, for quick response. - Disseminate information through the municipalities. 	Close coordination to prevent conflict of interest and political influence.

	Affected Parties Small and Medium Agri food Enterprises	Industries and SMEs will be targeted in the aim of improving their production, marketing and sustainability chances in the crises times.	Arabic and English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Phone calls to ensure the instant delivery of the message. - WhatsApp messaging. - Coordination through relevant municipalities 	Direct contact is preferable through site visits to these enterprises conducted by the PMU. Sectoral meetings at the regional level. For example, gathering the dairy SMEs at the chamber of commerce of the designated region, or at a central location such as a municipality of a Union of Municipality.
	Affected Parties Local Authorities	33 Union of Municipalities, 445 municipalities, large communities with Mukhtar, and Mukhtars leagues.	Arabic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WhatsApp, for fast disclosure of information and quick response. - Emails. - Letters, for formal communication and official messages to be delivered. 	Holding meetings is recommended during working hours. Paying fuel charges (for generators) when using municipal halls for meetings...
	Other Interested Parties NGOs & CSOs	212 Organizations intervene in the value chain activities of the agriculture sector. Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Agricultural (CCIA) Association of Lebanese Industrialists (ALI) are included.	Arabic and English	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - WhatsApp. - Email. - Letters. 	Meetings and field visits are mandatory during the project planning and implementation. WhatsApp messaging is recommended for quick response. Coordination platform is highly recommended to ensure synergy and avoid duplication of efforts and interventions.

	Other Interested Parties Government Agencies	Ministry of Agriculture Ministry of Industry Ministry of Economy and Trade Ministry of Energy and Water.	Arabic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Email. - official correspondence 	<p>Since government agencies are working 2 days out of 5 per week, it's necessary to schedule meetings based on their availability.</p> <p>Due to the devaluation of the Lebanese currency and hence salaries of the public sector, consideration for paying transportation charges, per diem should be also considered... .</p>
	Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups Disadvantaged/ vulnerable individuals and groups	Poor Lebanese farmers, low income population, women, youth, children, individuals with special needs,..	Arabic	<p>Phone calls. WhatsApp. Media channels such as TV, radio. Dissemination of information through local actors such as Municipalities or CBOs...</p>	<p>Meetings and field visits are mandatory during the project planning to assess the needs of this category and listen to their concerns. Disadvantaged individuals or groups will be met in their convenient locations to facilitate the process. .</p> <p>Participatory meetings will be held at the grass root level. Ensure transportation' means.</p>

4. Stakeholder Engagement Program

In order to meet best practice approaches, the project will apply the following principles for stakeholder engagement: (i) Openness and life-cycle approach, (ii) Informed participation and feedback and (iii) Inclusiveness and sensitivity.

4.1 Purpose and timing of stakeholder engagement program

The main goal of the Stakeholders consultations is to improve the design of the project by adding relevant propositions that help improve the expected outcomes. Pertinent propositions will be taken into consideration. In this regard the consultations will be made throughout the whole project's life cycle using participatory and representative dialogue structures/committees involving all relevant stakeholders in the design phase of the Project, identification of activities, implementation and monitoring such as agricultural committees, field visits, live or online focus groups, and Meta planning. Section 4.3 outlines the strategy of consultations at the various stages of the project's life, an indication of their periodicity, the types of activities/decisions on which people's feedback and inputs will be sought.

4.2 Proposed strategy for information disclosure

This section describes what information will be disclosed, in what formats and the types of methods that will be used to communicate this information to each of the stakeholder groups.

Project stage	List of information to be disclosed	Methods proposed	Timetable: Locations/ dates	Target stakeholders	responsibilities
Project Design	Project Description ESMF SEP LMP GM	Email WhatsApp for information disclosure Focus groups Consultation meetings: non-virtual	Prior to appraisal. Workshops on February 15, 16 and 17 respectively in Bekaa, Akkar and South Lebanon.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Affected parties including Farmers, Syndicates, Cooperatives, Agri food SMEs, Local Authorities - Other Interested Parties - Vulnerable Groups 	CDR PCU E&S Specialist, CDR PCU GM Officer, Kafalat E&S specialist, Green Plan E&S focal point

Project stage	List of information to be disclosed	Methods proposed	Timetable: Locations/ dates	Target stakeholders	responsibilities
Project Implementation Identification and Planning Phase for the subprojects under component 2	Details about the project objective, expected results, activities, outcomes. ESMPs/ESIAs	Field visits and meetings with stakeholders. Focused group discussions with affected parties, vulnerable groups, Meetings with local committees. Leaflets Social Media WhatsApp	When the project is launched in order to ensure a wide outreach to beneficiaries who have the right to know about the projects	Affected Parties Other interested parties Vulnerable groups including women, disabled persons...	CDR PCU E&S Specialist, Kafalat E&S specialist, Green Plan E&S focal point
Implementation Phase	Information about the activities under implementation. Projects names, contracts, budgets, expected impacts, duration	Steering committees' meetings. Workshops at the local level. Social media. Newsletters. Field visits and meetings with stakeholders. Participatory structures such as local committees. Leaflets Social Media WhatsApp	During the implementation of identified activities	Affected Parties Other Interested Parties Vulnerable groups	CDR PCU E&S Specialist, Kafalat E&S specialist, Green Plan E&S focal point
Post implementation	Information about impact, sustainability	Social Media Newsletters	After project's ending	Affected Parties Other Interested Parties Vulnerable groups	CDR PCU E&S Specialist, Kafalat E&S specialist, Green Plan E&S focal point

**All information will be disclosed on the CDR's website*

4.3 Proposed strategy for consultation

The PCU will use the following methods for future consultations:

Project stage	Topic of consultation	Method used	Timetable: Location and dates	Target stakeholders	Responsibilities
Project Design	Environmental and Social risks. Mitigation measures. Input on needs and challenges of the sector, and recommendations and the grievance mechanism	Face to face consultation meetings	February 15, 2023 Bekaa February 16, 2023 Akkar February 17, 2023 South	Affected Parties Other Interested Parties Vulnerable groups (Annex 6)	CDR PCU E&S Specialist, Kafalat E&S specialist, Green Plan E&S focal point
Planning and Identification Phase	Baseline data. Needs of the target groups. Challenges. Proposed interventions.	Local Committees. Focused groups. In depth interviews. Surveys.	First six months from Project's commencement	Affected Parties. Other Interested Parties. Vulnerable groups.	CDR PCU E&S Specialist, Kafalat E&S specialist, Green Plan E&S focal point
Implementation Phase	Presenting Progress. Getting Feedback.	Progress meetings with local committees. Regional events to disseminate information on the implementation progress. Reports to update the stakeholders about project's progress.. Steering Committee's meetings.	During project implementation	Affected Parties. Other Interested Parties. Vulnerable groups.	CDR PCU E&S Specialist, Kafalat E&S specialist, Green Plan E&S focal point

4.4 Proposed strategy to incorporate the view of vulnerable groups

The project foresees to carry out targeted stakeholder engagement with vulnerable groups to understand concerns/ needs in terms of accessing information and other challenges they are facing. As stated above, creating dialogue/participatory structures at the local level constitutes the primary vehicle to incorporate the views and input of the vulnerable groups throughout the project's cycle. Meetings and field visits are

mandatory during the project planning to assess the needs of this category and listen to their concerns. Disadvantaged individuals or groups will be met in their convenient locations to facilitate the process.

Participatory meetings will be held at the grass root level to involve them in the project planning and implementation, provided to ensure means and measures to ensure the participation such as transportation, convenient venues for the meetings.... The communication channels used will be selected according to the easy access these groups have on these tools, such as WhatsApp, phone calls, municipal gathering.....

4.5 Timelines

The timeline for the implementation of all phases of the project is 5 years. During the implementation, regular meetings will be held with stakeholders and vulnerable groups covering all activities associated with the project lifecycle.

The SEP will remain in the public domain for the entire period of project development and will be updated on a regular basis as the project progresses through its various phases. This would help in ensuring timely identification of any new stakeholders and interested parties, and their involvement in the process of collaboration with the project including any feedback received from them that support successful project implementation. The methods of engagement will also be revised periodically and as needed to maintain their effectiveness and relevance to the project's evolving environment.

4.6 Review of Comments

As explained in more details above, communication and feedback from stakeholders will be taken into consideration at each stage of this project. The stakeholders will be kept informed as the project develops, including reporting on project environmental and social performance and implementation of the stakeholder engagement plan and grievance mechanism.

4.7 Future Phases of Project

The CDR PCU will prepare quarterly and annual reports to update the beneficiaries and reveal the project achievements and all available data and will present these to stakeholders.

5. Resources and Responsibilities for implementing stakeholder engagement activities

The CDR PCU will be in charge of the stakeholders' engagement activities as outlined in this SEP in coordination and collaboration with the participating stakeholders. The CDR PCU and the E&S specialist to be hired will establish the process in due time. The Budget for all the above engagement activities is accounted for under the component 4 of the GATE project.

6. Grievance Mechanism

The CDR PCU will have the overall responsibility for handling and managing all project related grievances and for coordinating and compiling all grievances with the relevant implementing agencies including the Kafalat and Green Plan. Grievance mechanisms (GMs) refer to the formal institutions and channels that capture beneficiary complaints or grievances related to targeting, service delivery, or other program functions, and provide redress. GMs are not just developed for complaints since it also constitutes a channel for a two-way communication between the implementer and the different stakeholders to communicate, share feedback, inputs, recommendations or any concerns or questions. Effective GM facilitates Project progress by reducing

the risk that unaddressed complaints eventually lead to implementation delays, lengthy court procedures, or adverse public attention.

The GM will be accessible to all stakeholders who can use this mechanism to send their suggestions, concerns and complaints related to the Project.

The GM aims to provide individuals and communities who feel aggrieved by Project activities with accessible, timely, effective and culturally appropriate opportunities to raise their complaints, feedback, concerns and questions about the Project. It also aims to identify, propose and implement fair and appropriate solutions in response to the complaints and concerns raised.

Specifically, the objectives are to:

- Establish a system for receiving, recording and processing complaints and concerns in a timely manner with particular attention to vulnerable groups.
- Provide an effective, transparent, timely, fair and non-discriminatory system that would allow aggrieved persons to complain and avoid litigation.
- Ensure the sustainability of Project interventions and ownership by stakeholders.
- Minimize bad publicity and delays in Project implementation.
- Provide clarification in response to requests for information in a timely manner.
- Encourage the amicable settlement of complaints and avoid, whenever possible, recourse to the courts.

Principles of a Grievance Mechanism

The GM is guided by several key principles like:

- Protect the confidentiality and anonymity of complainants; practicing non-discrimination, centering their safety, and treating them with dignity and respect for their needs. The project staff must be trained on how to preserve the confidentiality and safety of complainants.
- Adopt risk-based approaches that aim to identify key risks of SEA/SH and to undertake measures to prevent or minimize harm.
- Engage community partners as resources for knowledge on local-level risks, effective protective factors and mechanisms for support throughout the project cycle.
- Adapt and adjust prevention and mitigation measures to respond to the unique drivers.
- Ensure operations integrate mechanisms for regular monitoring and feedback to track effectiveness and to build internal knowledge of what works to prevent, mitigate and respond to SEA/SH text in any given setting.
- Adopt accessible, collaborative, expeditious, and effective approaches in resolving concerns through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving

In general, GMs need to have multiple uptake channels, need to be accessible, collaborative, expeditious, and have timely responses and effective in resolving concerns through dialogue, joint fact-finding, negotiation, and problem solving.

Uptake Channels to Register Grievances

A grievance can be raised in the following ways:

- Phone call, SMS or email to the CDR PCU E&S Specialist and CDR PCU GM Officer. The uptake channels and overall project GM will be established and operationalized and maintained throughout the project implementation period as per the provisions of the ESCP. It will thereafter be widely and effectively disseminated to reach all project stakeholders including vulnerable groups as outlined in section 4 of this SEP. Once the uptake channels are finalized and the GM is operationalized, this SEP, which is a living document, will be updated and redisclosed.

- Grievance Registration

The CDR PCU will establish a centralized database (complaints log or data system), and will require that all grievances received be logged into that database. Centralized logging and tracking is important both for accountability and for enabling continuous learning. The CDR PCU GM Officer will ensure that the principles of the project GM are adequately implemented and documented. The CDR PCU GM officer will also follow up regularly and throughout the course of the project life cycle with all implementing partners including Kafalat and Green Plan and will ensure adequate documentation of the grievances in line with the provisions of the ESCP. The CDR PCU GM officer will also coordinate and update the CDR PCU E&S specialist on a continuous basis and will provide relevant trainings to all relevant personnel across the implementing agencies handling GM and in line with the ESCP.

The centralized database will include the following:

- A unique reference number of the complaint.
- The date and time of the complaint.
- Information about the complainant (name, gender, telephone number and preferred contact details, residence and address); complainant has the right also to raise the grievance anonymously.
- A brief description of the complaint to include details of the location, people involved so that a timeline of events can be created.
- The category of the complaint. A major incident requires reporting to World Bank within 48-hours.
- Time and date in which the complaint was closed/resolved.
- Note if the complainant chose to appeal.

- Nature of Complaints

Grievances related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH) are to be treated with confidentiality. The CDR PCU GM officer will be receiving those grievances first, and then will refer the complainant/survivor to the relevant GBV service providers as per the consent of the complainant. The World Bank team will be informed of any such incidents within 48 hours.

1. Grievance Mechanism Handling Process

a) Receive and register grievance

Aggrieved stakeholders (complainants) can communicate their grievances through a variety of channels detailed above (Uptake Channels). Multiple uptake channels should be available to gather and forward local people's concerns to ensure widespread accessibility.

The existence of the GM will be consistently publicized during all stakeholder engagement activities (meetings, focus group discussions, etc.) and through the GM leaflet which shall be used to provide a one-page summary of the function of the mechanism, details of the resolution and appeal process, and provide written contact details to raise a complaint.

The SEP will be updated to include all contact details as soon as they are available as per the requirements of the ESCP; all contact details to be developed and established during the project preparation and included in the disclosed SEP.

b) Acknowledge, Assess, Assign

This step determines whether a complaint is eligible for the grievance mechanism. There should be a system to categorize, assign priority, and route grievances to the appropriate entity for handling and resolution.

Acknowledging receipt: Once information that a grievance has been received, the CDR centralized database will be updated. The person/entity raising the grievance will be contacted by the CDR PCU GM Officer to request additional information, if needed, within 3 working days from receipt of the grievance. Complaints

could be acknowledged either in writing or through a phone call, depending on the complainant's preference. The acknowledgement of receipt shall contain information about the next steps in the procedure, target timeframe and the contact details of the person who has been assigned to investigate and manage the grievance. Clear timetables need to be made publicly available.

Assessing eligibility for the GM: The CDR PCU will ensure that the issue being raised is relevant to project. The CDR PCU GM officer, responsible for the initial response, follows clear guidelines on what kinds of issues are eligible to be handled through the GM, what issues should be referred to other mechanisms.

The types of complaints to be dealt with are as follows:

- Concerns related to the Project itself.
- Claims related to injuries or fatalities from major accidents.
- Claims related to socio-economic activities (labor-related grievances, etc.).
- Environmental impacts (air pollution, impacts on water availability, water pollution, etc.).
- Nuisance factor (noise, dust, vibrations).
- Claims related to restricted use of land (in or in the vicinity of landfills, waste facilities, etc.).
- Claims related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment (SEA/SH).

Major incidents need to be reported to the World Bank within 48 hours (injury-related grievances, SEA/SH-related grievances, labor and livelihood-related grievances).

The process for addressing complaints would typically be along the following lines:

- The CDR PCU GM Officer will keep SEA/SH allegation reports confidential and, unless the complaint was received through the GBV service provider or other identified reporting channels, refer the survivor immediately to the GBV service provider, depending on the consent of the complainant/survivor.
- The GBV service providers accompany survivors throughout the process and play a critical role by updating them on the grievance management progress and on safety planning, especially when sanctions are envisaged or will soon be implemented.
- As part of the established resolution mechanism SEA/SH allegations are considered and assessed, paying attention to due process for all involved, and in coordination with the accountability framework of the employer of the subject of the complaint. Agreement is reached on a plan for resolution as well as the appropriate disciplinary action for the perpetrator, all within the shortest timeframe possible to avoid further trauma to the survivor.

Assigning responsibility: The CDR PCU GM Officer is responsible to delegate the investigation to relevant personnel based on the type of grievance received. The grievance shall be investigated, and an Investigation Report shall be prepared and issued by the CDR PCU GM Officer after coordinating with relevant personnel, within 15 working days from registration of the grievance. The investigation shall involve an examination of the circumstances of the case and interviews with the parties involved. The report shall include details of the proposed steps to be taken to resolve the grievance based upon the facts. If resolution steps require disbursement of financial resources, the case shall be raised to the Project Manager for review and action.

c) Develop a proposed response and seek agreement on the response

The CDR PCU GM Officer will inform the person raising the grievance, within 10 working days from the date when the grievance was registered, of the outcome of the Investigation and of the proposed steps to be taken to resolve the grievance. This shall be conducted through a physical meeting/or remotely (if possible), with all persons who are able to be present.

When there is agreement between a complainant and the GM staff to move forward with the proposed action or stakeholder process, then the response should be implemented within the agreed timeframe, and the grievance will be closed.

If the person does not accept the resolution steps, CDR PCU GM Officer needs to make sure the complainant understands what other recourse may be available, whether through the judicial system or other

administrative channels, and to document the outcome of the discussions with the complainant in a way that makes clear what options were offered and why the complainant chose not to pursue them. The persons will be able to appeal (as detailed below).

2. Review the response if unsuccessful / Appeals procedures

As noted above, in some cases it may not be possible to reach agreement with the complainant on the proposed response. If the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, he/she has the right to appeal. The CDR PCU GM Officer could ask for an independent person (e.g. CDR Legal Advisor) to help mediate the case. At any time during the grievance resolution process, a complainant could seek an independent legal advice or involve a court of law. The Project Coordinator will assure adequate follow-up of the appeal process to ensure the case is closed as promptly as practicably possible; outcome should be documented.

d) Close out or refer the grievance

The final step is to close out the grievance. If the response has been successful, the CDR PCU GM Officer should document the satisfactory resolution, in consultation with the complainant and ensure the implementation of the settlement. In cases where there have been major risks, impacts and/or negative publicity, it may be appropriate to include written documentation from the complainant indicating satisfaction with the response. Continuous engagement and consultation with all key stakeholders and transparency during project life cycle is important. Where needed, the GM Officer will prepare a 'lessons learned' document that outlines the steps taken to avoid similar grievances from re-occurring in the future, and shared with the PMU team.

If the grievance has not been resolved, GM staff should document steps taken, communication with the complainant (and other stakeholders if applicable), and the decisions made by the CDR PCU and the complainant about referral or recourse to other alternatives, including legal alternatives (formal legal process of the national law).

GM documentation on particular cases should maintain confidentiality about details, while making public aggregate statistics on the number and type of complaints received, actions taken and outcomes reached. Accurate case documentation using an electronic database is essential for public accountability, organizational learning, and resource planning.

7. Monitoring and Reporting

7.1 Involvement of stakeholders in monitoring activities

The CDR PCU is planning to involve the directly affected stakeholders (small scale farmers, SMEs in agri-food...) in monitoring the implementation of activities through mainly forming local committees representing the affected parties. These committees will be empowered in the participatory approach whereby they will be engaged in the whole project's cycles, as outlined in section 4.3 engaging them in every step of the implementation process. This could be made through general meetings with farmers, involving them in the monitoring or supervision of the activities... This constitutes a core part of the participatory approach that has been applied by the CDR PCU in order to empower local communities and beneficiaries in the local development process. This approach has been proposed to the participants during the consultation meetings, and they got satisfied, insisting on a close monitoring and follow-up system for the implementation of activities. The participants requested applying adequate tools for measuring progress, having no trust (as mentioned obviously by some participants) in implemented governmental projects.

7.2 Reporting back to stakeholders

The results of stakeholder engagement activities will be reported back to all stakeholders who will be kept informed as the project develops whether involved or not in the implementation. Same communication mechanism will be applied for this purpose. Stakeholders will be regularly reminded of the accessibility to the grievance mechanism.

A Project Coordination Unit (PCU) would be established at CDR in coordination with the MoA. The PCU would be responsible for managing the day-to-day coordination and monitoring of the project.

List of Annexes

Annex 1: Sample of Invitation letter + Agenda + Project Summary

Annex 2: Power Point Presentation

Annex 3: List of Attendees

Annex 4: Minutes of Meetings

Annex 5: Results of the survey on google form.

Annex 6: Lists of Stakeholders in Beqaa, Akkar, South

Annex 1



بيروت في 2023/02/03

جانب مصلحة الابحاث العلمية الزراعية (LARI)

الدكتورة رولا العميل المحترمة

لما كان لبنان يعاني بشكل حاد من أزمات متلاحقة غير مسبوقة تتمثل بالتداعيات الاقتصادية لجائحة كورونا المت ارفقة مع الانهيار الاقتصادي وازدياد البطالة والهجرة، وفقدان أموال المودعين وبالتالي افتقار المواطن وال أرسمال الإنساني لأبسط الاحتياجات الأساسية كالطاقة والمياه والغذاء والطبابة وجميع مقومات العيش في حدودها الدنيا، أضف الى وجود أعلى نسبة نازحين قياسا للمساحة وعدد السكان،

ولما كان للتغير المناخي محليا وعالميا أثر بالغ في ت ارجع الاعتماد على الزراعة والإنتاج كذلك غياب الاستثمار في هذا القطاع لأسباب عديدة أهمها غياب السياسات الوطنية المستتدة إلى الموارد المحلية والهدر المفرط للموارد الطبيعية والمائية وزيادة التلوث والتغير الملحوظ لوجهة استخدام الأ ارضي، الأمر الذي جعل كل السكان يعانون من فقر متعدد الأبعاد خاصة في المناطق الريفية والمحرومة.

ولما كان من الممكن خفض آثار تلك التحديات وزيادة القدرة على الصمود والتكيف المناخي باعتماد سياسات وإج اراءات وإطار استثماري تلعب فيها الزراعة دور محوريا في التعافي الاقتصادي انسجاما مع الاست اراتيجية الوطنية 2020-2025 التي أعدتها وزارة الزراعة اللبنانية؛

ولما كانت مجموعة البنك الدولي بصدد تمويل مشروع "التحول الزراعي-الغذائي الأخضر نحو التعافي الاقتصادي في لبنان" (GATE) Green Agri-food Transformation for Economic Recovery، الذي يهدف إلى دعم خلق فرص العمل في المناطق الريفية في عكار والبقاع والجنوب من خلال تطوير أنشطة زارعية-بيئية ريادية ذات قيمة مضافة وملاتمة مناخيا، ويتضمن ثلاثة مكونات رئيسية:

- الاستثمار الزراعي الأمثل الملانم مناخيا والقادر على المنافسة.

- توفير البنى التحتية والخدمات الملائمة بيئيا لتطوير الإنتاج الغذائي الزراعي.
- تحسين البيئة الحاضنة وتوسيع نطاق الوصول الى خدمات الدعم لتنمية قطاع الأغذية الزراعية.

وحيث أن المبادئ والسياسات التشغيلية العائدة للبنك الدولي، كما والتشريعات اللبنانية، تتطلب المشاورة العامة للتعريف بالمشروع ومناقشة أطر الإدارة البيئية والاجتماعية، من خلال عقد اجتماع تشاوري مع الجهات المعنية من كافة مكونات المجتمع والفاعلة بشؤون الزراعة والبيئة والقضايا الاجتماعية، ذات الصلة بالمكونات الثلاثة المذكورة أعلاه.

بناءً على ما تقدم

تتشرّف وزارة الزراعة، بالتعاون مع وزارة الاقتصاد والتجارة وصندوق التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية بدعوتكم للمشاركة الفاعلة في الاجتماع التشاوري الذي سينظم وفق التالي:

يوم الأربعاء الواقع فيه ٢٠٢٣/٠٦/١٥ في تمام الساعة التاسعة والنصف صباحاً.
في قاعة الصوّفي - معلب

آملين مشاركتكم

وزير الزراعة
د. عباس الحاج حنين

ربطاً:

- وثيقة التعريف بالمشروع
- جدول أعمال الورشة

لتأكيد المشاركة قبل تاريخ رجاء ارسال رسالة على الواتساب (70 806179) أو بالبريد الإلكتروني أو

بالاتصال خلال الدوام الرسمي على الأرقام التالية : ٠١٩٨٦٢٠١٢٣

فاكس : ٠١٩٨٦٢٠٦



مشروع التحول الزراعي-الغذائي الأخضر نحو التعافي الاقتصادي في لبنان

مشروع الحكومة اللبنانية بتمويل من مجموعة البنك الدولي

يهدف هذا المشروع إلى دعم خلق فرص العمل في المناطق الريفية (عكار والبقاع والجنوب) من خلال تطوير سلسلة إنتاج زراعية ذات قيمة مضافة وملائمة مناخي ا .

المستفيدين: سوف يشمل المشروع مجموعة من الأنشطة المحددة الهادفة إلى تعزيز قدرات صغار المزارعين إضافة إلى أصحاب المؤسسات الصغيرة والمتوسطة العاملين في قطاع إنتاج الغذاء، بما في ذلك تعزيز قدراتهم على ترويج وتسويق المنتجات ذات القدرة التنافسية. سيتم تحقيق هدف المشروع من خلال ثلاثة مكونات منسقة ومتكاملة بشكل وثيق، كالتالي:

المكون الأول: الاستثمار الزراعي الأمثل للملائم مناخياً والقادر على المنافسة

المكون 1.1: دعم قدرات صغار المزارعين بالمهارات اللازمة بهدف تحسين الإنتاجية وجودة الإنتاج وتقديم الدعم المالي من خلال هبات لتمويل:

- رأس المال العامل (الطاقة)
- ورأس المال الثابت (معدات وتجهيزات وبنى تحتية)
- والمساعدة الفنية لاعتماد الممارسات الملائمة مناخياً، وغيرها من الاستثمارات لتحسين الجودة، والإنتاجية، وقدرات المعالجة الموفرة للطاقة، والخدمات اللوجستية الزراعية، والتسويق، والمبيعات.

المكون 2.1: دعم أصحاب المشاريع ذات النمو المرتفع والمؤسسات الصغيرة والمتوسطة الحجم الزراعية-التجارية بهدف تحسين القدرة التنافسية في مجال الإنتاج والتسويق من خلال:

- تطوير خطط الأعمال؛ و
- قروض ميسرة .

المكون الثاني: توفير البنى التحتية والخدمات الملائمة مناخياً لتطوير الإنتاج الغذائي الزراعي

تقديم الخدمات والبنى التحتية الأساسية والضرورية للإنتاج والاستدامة قطاع إنتاج الغذاء الزراعي المتكامل في مناخياً وذو الإنتاجية العالية والتنافسية وزيادة فرص العمل في المناطق المستهدفة بالمشروع، وذلك عبر:

- تحديد الأولويات في إطار تشاركي في المناطق التي لا تستطيع الوصول إلى الخدمات الأساسية المطلوبة.
- توفير الدعم المالي والفني للأولويات والاستثمارات الملائمة مناخياً وبيئياً .
- تقديم الدعم الفني للمزارعين العاملين في نظم الري الحديثة الملائمة مناخياً (مثل نظم الري بالتنقيط).

المك و ن الثالث: تحسين البيئة الحاضنة ونطاق الوصول إلى خدمات الدعم لتنمية قطاع الأغذية الزراعية الهدف من هذا المك ون هو إحياء وتحديث خدمات الدعم (بما في ذلك اعتماد الحلول الرقمية عند الاقتضاء) لتعزيز البيئة الداعمة/الحاضنة بهدف تطوير قطاع الأغذية الزراعية.

المك و ن 1.3: تحسين الوصول إلى ممارسات وبيانات ومعارف زراعية شاملة ومتكاملة عبر:

1. إنشاء منصة لتنسيق الأمن الغذائي
2. إنشاء منصة معلومات رقمية للمزارعين
3. مكنته الخدمات الزراعية وتحسين نوعية الخدمات الإرشادية

المك و ن 2.3: حوكمة قطاع الغذاء وتعزيز سلامة الأغذية وإمكانية تتبعها عبر:

1. تعزيز دور المؤسسات والعمليات لرصد ومراقبة الملوثات والمخلفات في المنتجات الغذائية
2. الارتقاء بإدارة نظم سلامة الغذاء وجودتها
3. إطلاق أنظمة التتبع الرقمي
4. تطوير القوانين والإجراءات المتعلقة بجودة الغذاء
5. تطوير القدرات المؤسسية والتشغيلية لوزاري الزراعة والاقتصاد والتجارة لإدارة سلامة الغذاء وأنظمة الجودة.

المك و ن 3.3: تحسين نظم ترويج وتسويق الصادرات الغذائية-الزراعية:

1. دعم التدخلات الازمية إلى تحسين آليات التصدير (مثل المشاركة في المعارض والبعثات التجارية الخارجية)؛
 2. تعزيز التعاون الدولي في مجال تصدير الأغذية الزراعية، وتيسير الوصول إلى معلومات السوق بشأن سلسلة القيمة الغذائية الزراعية العضوية والذكية مناخيا من خلال العلامات التجارية وتحليل السوق، وأنشطة بناء القدرات؛
 3. الاسهام برفد مكتبة *LEBTRADE بمعطيات وخب ارت جديدة متعلقة بسلسلة القيمة الغذائية الإضافية .
- LEBTRADE***: هي أول بوابة تجارية وطنية تزود المصددين في مختلف القطاعات الإنتاجية- بما في ذلك الزراعة والأغذية الزراعية- بجميع المعلومات اللازمة حول كيفية الوصول إلى الأسواق العالمية.

الآثار الاجتماعية الإيجابية المتوقعة للمشروع:

1. تأمين الوصول إلى التمويل والدعم للمزارعين والمنتجين والفئات المهمشة والضعيفة، خاصة النساء والشباب واللاجئين في المناطق المهملة
2. تقوية القدرات المؤسسية والمؤسسات الصغيرة والمتوسطة الحجم في سلسلة القيمة الغذائية الزراعية والسياحة الزراعية
3. تعزيز الأمن الغذائي وزيادة دخل العاملين في القطاع الزراعي والحد من الفقر.
4. تعزيز الاقتصاد الوطني وتحسين فرص تصدير الإنتاج الزراعي والغذائي والوصول لأسواق جديدة، وتطوير السياحة الزراعية.

5. خلق فرص العمل وتحفيز التنمية المحلية في المناطق المستفيدة من مشروع الدعم الزراعي، وتخفيف الن زوح من الأرياف.
6. تعزيز نوعية الإنتاج الزراعي (الاستخدام الرشيد للأسمدة والمبيدات والري) والتكيف مع التغير المناخي.
7. خلق قاعدة بيانات زراعية رقمية، وتعزيز استدامة وإنتاجية وسلامة الأغذية الزراعية .
8. حماية الصحة العامة والبيئة من التلوث وتحسين وترقيم الخدمات العامة لضمان سلامة الغذاء .
9. تخفيف كلفة الإنتاج والحد من تأثر المحاصيل بالتغي ارت المناخية.
10. خلق منصة مؤسساتية للتنسيق ومشاركة المعلومات بين الجهات المعنية العامة والخاصة والمحلية.

الأثار البيئية الإيجابية المتوقعة للمشروع:

1. تحسين استخدام الكيماويات الزراعية طبقا لمعايير السلامة والبيئة.
2. الاستخدام الكفوء للمياه نتيجة تأمين مصادر لمياه الر ي.
3. تأمين مصادر الطاقة النظيفة لتشغيل المضخات، وتخفيف إنتاج غازت الدفيئة.
4. تعزيز الزراعة الذكية مناخي ا .
5. حماية التربة والمياه والتنوع الحيوي من التلوث ج ارة استخدام المياه النظيفة للري واعتماد الزراعة العضوية واستخدام المبيدات البيولوجية.
6. تخفيف التلوث من خلال إعادة تأهيل وتفعيل محطات معالجة النفايات الصلبة والمياه المبتذلة.
7. تخفيف إنتاج النفايات الزراعية من خلال تحسين إدارة سلسلة القيمة.
8. إدخال مفهوم الاقتصاد الدائري والش ارة الصديق للبيئة.
9. تعزيز قدرت وازرتي الزراعة والاقتصاد والتجارة الرقابية وإدخال التعديلات اللازمة على القوانين والسياسات لتتماشى مع الإاج اراءت الدولية.

بعض الآثار البيئية السلبية المتوقعة (تُعرض وتناقش التدابير التخفيفية خلال الاجتماع)

انبعاثات هوائية مؤقتة ج ارة أعمال البناء وإعادة التأهيل، الضوضاء، تلوث التربة والموارد المائية، إلحاق الضرر بالتنوع البيولوجي، إنتاج النفايات، اكتشاف الآثار أثناء الحفر، انبعاثات هوائية وروائح كريهة من محطات معالجة النفايات والمياه المبتذلة وال وحول الناتجة عنها، انبعاثات هوائية من مؤسسات تصنيع الأغذية الزراعية.....

بعض الآثار السلبية الاجتماعية الاقتصادية المتوقعة (تُعرض وتناقش التدابير التخفيفية خلال الاجتماع)

الإزعاج ج ارة الأعمال، الاستملاكات المحتملة، الحوؤل دون الوصول إلى الأ ارضي والموارد الطبيعية خلال تنفيذ الأعمال، عمالة الأطفال، العنف الجنسي/ التحرش/ الاستغلال الجنسي ج ارة تدفق العمالة، السلامة العامة وسلامة العمال ج ارة أعمال التأهيل والبناء...

مشروع التحول الزراعي-الغذائي الأخضر لأجل التعافي الاقتصادي في لبنان

تنظيم صندوق التنمية الاقتصادية والاجتماعية ورشة

2023 شباط 15 عمل

المكان: قاعة اليحفوفي - بعلبك

التوقيت	الجلسات
10:00- 9:30	استقبال وتسجيل
10:15- 10:00	جلسة الافتتاح الرسمية والتعريف بأهداف الورشة
10:30 - 10:15	عرض لأهداف ومحاو مشروع التحول الزراعي الغذائي GATE
11:00 - 10:30	الجلسة الأولى: الإطار والآثار والمخاطر البيئية والاجتماعية للتدخلات المتوقعة، والإجراءات التخفيفية.
12:00 - 11:00	*أسئلة واجوبة ومقترحات عملانية (مجموعات عمل)
12:30-12:00	استراحة
12:45-12:30	الجلسة الثانية: الاستثمار الزراعي الأمثل الملائم مناخيا والقادر على المنافسة -بناء وتطوير المهارت والقدرات الإنتاجية والتنافسية -المنح المشروطة. -القروض الميسرة. المستفيدون: - المازرعون أصحاب الحيازات الصغيرة. - جمعيات المنتجين. - مؤسسات الأعمال الصغيرة والمتوسطة التجارية والسياحية الزراعية. *أسئلة واجوبة ومقترحات عملانية (مجموعات عمل)
13:30-12:45	
13:45 - 13:30	الجلسة الثالثة: توفير البنى التحتية والخدمات الملائمة بيئيا لتطوير الإنتاج الغذائي الزراعي: - الخدمات الأساسية المطلوبة (البنى التحتية). - توفير الدعم الفني للمجتمعات الزراعية. - الإطار التشاركي في تحديد الأولويات. المستفيدون: المجتمعات الريفية الزراعية. *أسئلة واجوبة ومقترحات عملانية (مجموعات عمل)
14:30-13:45	
14:30	غداء

Annex 2



Annex 3: List of Attendees

Beqaa and Baalbeck- Hermel

Lebanon: Green Agri-food transformation for economic recovery List of Stakeholders Bekaa and Baalbeck El Hermel Area			Event
Institution	Position	Phone	
1- Project Affected Parties			
1.1- National Stakeholders			
وزارة الزراعة	وزير الزراعة	(961) 1 848 443 (961) 1 821900 (961) 81 716 030	
وزارة الصناعة	وزير الصناعة	(961) 427 047 03 926 951	
وزارة الطاقة والمياه	وزير الطاقة والمياه	(961) 3 713 740	
وزارة الاقتصاد والتجارة	وزير الاقتصاد والتجارة	(961) 982360/1/2/3/4/5	
المديرية العامة للتعاونيات	مدير	03/733567	
مصلحة الابحاث العلمية الزراعية (LARI)	مدير	03/660416	0
	مدير	03/660416	
مسير أعمال مديرية التعاون العسكري المدني في الجيش اللبناني			1
المؤسسة العامة لتشجيع الإستثمارات في لبنان "إيدال"	مدير عام	(961) 1 983306- 03-741194	
مؤسسة المقاييس والمواصفات اللبنانية "LIBNOR"	مدير عام	(961) 3 746605	
	مدير قسم الخدمات	(961) 1 485927	
الهيئة العليا للاغاثة	رئيس	01/363052	
وحدة إدارة الكوارث في رئاسة مجلس الوزراء	مدير	(961) 1 980439; + (961) 1 980353;71636644	
الوكالة الوطنية للاعلام		03/871994	

محافظ بعلبك الهرمل		03-177696	
محافظ البقاع		03-811581	0
مجلس إدارة ومدير عام مؤسسة مياه البقاع بالتكليف		03-257099	
مدير عام المصلحة الوطنية لنهر الليطاني		03-814027	
كفالات	مدير عام	(961) 1 341 300/1/2	2
للمجلس الوطني للبحوث العلمية (CNRS)		03/494674	0

MoA Invitees

المديرية العامة للزراعة	رئيس مصلحة الاقليمية		1
	رئيس دائرة الثروة الزراعية		1
	رئيس دائرة الدراسات		1
	رئيس دائرة الثروة الحيوانية		1
	رئيس دائرة التنمية الريفية		1
المديرية العامة للتعاونيات	رئيسة دائرة زحلة	71/486607	1
	رئيسة دائرة بعلبك الهرمل	76/072860	1
المشروع الاخضر		البقاع الشمالي 03708257	1
		البقاع الجنوبي 03706872	1
مصلحة الابحاث العلمية الزراعية (LARI)	مندوب عن المصلحة		1
رئيس دائرة جبل لبنان		03/728067	1
مركز بعلبك الزراعي		76/927366	1

1.2 Farmers' Representatives

نقابة مزارعي القمح والحبوب في لبنان	رئيس	(961) 03 668637	1
اتحاد العام للنقابات الزراعية في لبنان		03/019468	
نقابة المزارعين في لبنان	رئيس	(961) 03 560555	1
نقابة مزارعي البطاطا في لبنان	Head of the syndicate	(961) 03 802889	1
نقابة مزارعي قصب السكر في لبنان	خالد شومان	(961) 03 328171	1
الاتحاد الوطني للفلاحين	رئيس	(961) 78 804133	1

نقابة مزارعي العنب في البقاع	رئيس	(961) 3 215074	1
الاتحاد العام لنقابات العمال الزراعيين	رئيس	(961) 3 359810	1
جمعية مربي الدواجن	رئيس	(961) 3801120	1
نقابة مربي المواشي	رئيس	(961) 3 812974	1
نقابة مزارعي البيوت البلاستيكية	رئيس	(961) 70 430221	1
نقابة مزارعي الاشجار المثمرة في البقاع	رئيس	(961) 3 332186	1
نقابة صيادي الاسماك في البقاع (القرعون)	رئيس	03/041773 - 81230844	1
نقابة صيادي الاسماك في البقاع (القرعون)		03/041773	0
اتحاد التعاون الاقليمي في البقاع اتحاد مزارعي الزيتون في بعلبك الهرمل	رئيس	(961) 03 468090	1
1.3 Producers' and Agri Food Industries			
نقابات الصناعات الغذائية في لبنان		(961) 3 815805- (961) 7 221852	0
نقابة منتجي الخمر والنبيذ والمشروبات الروحية في لبنان	رئيس	(961) 9 635111 - 635222	
نقابة أصحاب الصناعات الغذائية اللبنانية	رئيس	(961) 1 868182 – 868181	
غرفة التجارة والصناعة في زحلة والبقاع	نائب رئيس	(961) 03 652 745 (03.972 477) (961) 8 542372 Fax : 08/542434	
	مدير عام	(961) 3 802812	
تجمع الصناعيين في البقاع	رئيس	03/322550	1
جمعية مستوردي وتجار مستلزمات الإنتاج الزراعي في لبنان	رئيس الجمعية	(961) 05 453492	
ميفوسا		01 745 744	
QOOT Agri-Food Innovation Cluster تجمع للابتكار في الصناعات الغذائية الزراعية	مدير	(961) 4 533 040 ext. 1025	
جمعية الصناعيين اللبنانيين (ALI)	رئيس	(961) 01 350 280	

1.4 Agri Food Cooperatives			
جمعية التنمية والانماء	رئيس	70/913673	1
جمعية مواسم ضغبين		03/377040 - 78/902327	0
تعاونية الكرمة والزيتون	رئيس	03/625747	0
تعاونية الواحة الخضراء	رئيس	03/627057	1
جمعية الشباب الواعد	رئيس	03/688406	1
التعاونية الزراعة العامة	رئيس	03/712757	1
جمعية تنمية الموارد المحلية CREADEL	رئيس	03/871186	0
جمعية التدريب والارشاد والانماء البلدي والاختياري	رئيس	70/630630	1
الجمعية التعاونية الحرفية في خربة قنافار	رئيس	71 203821	0
الجمعية التعاونية النسائية- وادي التيم	رئيس	71 349410	0
الجمعية التعاونية الإنتاجية في الصوانية-فتاة الريف م.م.	رئيس	71 053033	1
الجمعية التعاونية الإنتاجية في تمنين-النور م.م.	رئيس	70 280538	1
التعاونية الانتاجية الحرفية نجمة الصبح-المحيطة	رئيس	03 437499	0
الجمعية التعاونية للتصنيع الغذائي في الكرك-زحلة-مونة أيام زمان "م.م."	رئيس	76 300412	1
الجمعية التعاونية الانتاجية في قصرنبا وجوارها "خيرات البقاع"	رئيس	70 609123	1
الجمعية التعاونية الإنتاجية في قصرنبا-الرضوان م.م.	رئيس	03 632396	1
تعاونية زادت الخيرات- بدنايل	رئيس	03 796248	1
الجمعية التعاونية لتصنيع الغذاء والحرف-المواسم- طاريا	رئيس	70 912164	1
الجمعية التعاونية للتصنيع الغذائي في السلطان يعقوب chefs 3	رئيس	03 146118 - 71- 476019	1
تعاونية عين اللوز- عين عطا- البقاع	رئيس	71 241650	0
الجمعية التعاونية لإنتاج المونة في مدينة بعلبك-المنى م.م.	رئيس	03 105447	1

الجمعية التعاونية لتصنيع الإنتاج الزراعي في دار الواسعة وجوارها (الأميرة)	رئيس	03 801130	1
الجمعية التعاونية المتحدة لتعاونيات مربّي النحل في البقاع م.م.		3845813	1
الجمعية التعاونية الانتاجية في الخيارة بقاعنا	رئيس	70 566456	1
الجمعية التعاونية لتربية وتسويق منتجات النحل في بعلبك	رئيس	03 449527	1
الجمعية التعاونية لتربية وتسويق منتجات النحل في تل الابيض	رئيس	03 502583	1
الجمعية التعاونية لاننتاج المواد الغذائية في مدينة بعلبك والجوار	رئيس	71 320378	1
جمعية الهرمل الانمائية		03/658409	1
الجمعية التعاونية الانتاجية في مدينة بعلبك-القلعة	رئيس	03 469139	1
أصدقاء الأرض و الإنسان	رئيس	71/132527	
رابطة مخاتير الهرمل	رئيس	03/725930	0
تجمع شباب الهرمل لحماية البيئة	رئيس	70/998669	1
منتدى التراث و الثقافة	رئيس	03/007694	1
الجمعية الإنمائية الاجتماعية الثقافية المستدامة	رئيس	71/730628	
الحركة الديمقراطية للثقافة والتنمية	رئيس	03/676411	1
منظمة لبنان الأخضر للدفاع عن حقوق الإنسان والطبيعة	رئيس	03/677326	0
جمعية سنا	رئيس	70968574	0
جمعية الهرمل الشبابية الانمائية	رئيس	71/900977	
جمعية الهرمل الإنمائية	رئيس	03/658409	1
بذور التنمية	رئيس	03/958094	1
جمعية الشجرة المثمرة لذوي الحاجات الخاصة	رئيس	81/267454	1
جمعية الفداء لرعاية المعوقين	رئيس	03/729158	1
الجمعية التعاونية لاننتاج الفطر وتسويق الانتاج الغذائي في بعلبك والجوار	رئيس	03/084364	

محل ديراني فودز للتجارة العامة	رئيس	78899556 -3658940	1
اطايب الريف	رئيس	(961) 1 491740- (961) 03 335854	0
1.5 Local Authorities			
اتحاد بلديات زحلة	رئيس اتحاد بلديات زحلة ورئيس بلدية تعلبيا	(961) 03 666 207	1
بلدية بعلبك		03/350368	
اتحاد بلديات غرب بعلبك	رئيس	(961) 03 899 325	1
	رئيس	(961) 03 270 171	1
اتحاد بلديات سهل البقاع	رئيس	(961) 03 716 281	1
اتحاد بلديات البحيرة (القرعون)	رئيس	(961) 71 150 462	1
اتحاد بلديات بعلبك	رئيس	(961) 71 166 449	1
اتحاد بلديات شرق زحلة	رئيس	(961) 03 881 099	1
اتحاد بلديات الشلال	رئيس	(961) 03 700 958- (961) 03 885642	1
اتحاد بلديات شرق بعلبك	رئيس	(961) 03 504 089	1
اتحاد بلديات الهرمل	رئيس	(961) 03 870671- (961) 08 200217	1
اتحاد بلديات دير الاحمر	رئيس	(961) 3 809566	1
رئيس بلدية زحلة - المعلقة - تعنايل	رئيس المجلس البلدي	(961) 03 700 777	1
2- Other Interested parties			
2.1 NGOs and CSOs			
Environment			
لجنة البيئة الاجتماعية	رئيس	(961)76354224	
جمعية صدى الغد	رئيس	(961) 71 441 696	1
Nature	مدير	(961) 9 220 884	
التجمع اللبناني للبيئة	رئيس	03/241451	1
Association For Forests Development And Conservation (AFDC) جمعية التنمية والثروة الحريرية	رئيس	961 1 898475/6	1
Live Love Recycle	رئيس	03-596597	

الحركة البيئية اللبنانية	رئيس	03/776597	2
جمعية التحريج في لبنان	رئيس	70/009303	1
Youth			
YMCA	مدير	(961) 1 490 640 - 490685 -490740	0
World Vision Lebanon	مدير العمليات	961-4-401980/1/3	
Social			
مؤسسة رينيه معوض	مدير	(961) 6 666093 03- 270137	
المجموعة		03/210596	0
كاريتاس لبنان	President	(961) 1 499 767	1
Municipal Action Association in the Bekaa جمعية العمل البلدي في البقاع	President of the Association	(961) 3 626657	1
Jihad Al Bena جهاد البناء	Coordinator	(961) 76 879768	1
Social, Humanitarian, Economical Intervention for Local Development Association (Sheild) جمعية شيلد	Program Manager	(961) 998 669	
Armenian Relief Cross الصليب الاحمر الارمني	Head	(961) 08/621946	
The Lebanese Organisation for Studies and Training (Lost) الجمعية اللبنانية للدراسات والتدريب	President	(961)3638215	
Sanabel Homeland Association جمعية سنابل الارض	President	(961) 70026887	
International Group for Humanitarian Assistance (Besme) جمعية بسمة	General Manager	(961) 3 925 116	0
Kounou Maana (كونو) معنا) for man services	Head	(961) 70 677487	1
جمعية التوجيه والتطوير الانمائية	President	(961) 71 290207	1
جمعية الهلال القطري	Head Program	(961) 71 565358	0

Amal Association مؤسسة أمل	Head	(961) 70 992996	
laat Development Committee لجنة ايعات الانمائية	Head	(961) 81/367675	
Save the Children		03/036574	
جمعية يوزارسييف في بعلبك		03/139843	1
النجدة الشعبية		03/676133	1
Amel Association / مؤسسة عامل		03/202270	
2.2 International Organisations			
RED CROSS LEBANON	DRR Director		
Fair Trade Organization - Lebanon	Director	(961) 5 952 153	1
7 Consult	Director	(961) 70 444250	0
John Paul Foundation II	Head of Rural Development Program	(961) 1 447114 (961) 71 741822	1
United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR)	Senior Principle Secretary	(961) 1 849 201	
United States Agency for International Development (USAID)	Chief of Party of the USAID funded Water Sanitation and Conservation (WSC) project	(961) 71 648911	
Order of Malta Lebanon	President	(961) 1 494 959	
WSC/DAI - LEBANON	Head of UN-Habitat Office in Lebanon	(961) 81.739 189	
UN-Habitat	Environmental and Water Resources Engineer Climate Change Project Coordinator	(961) 03 417481	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Project Coordinator	(961) 70 984 921	
UNICEF	Chief of Central and South Field Office, UNICEF Beirut	Partnerships Manager and Programme Specialist.	3

World Food Programme (WFP)	Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator		
Solidarite-Liban (AFD - Solidarites International France)	Country Director	(961) 03 968 139	0
International fund for agriculture development (IFAD)	Project Manager	(961) 3 894 679	
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Country Representative / Director	(961) 5 951447 (4 lines)	1
IRC		70/028056	
Mercy Corps	Country Director	(961) 1 425466 - 81/718444	
2.3- Academic Institutes			
École Supérieure d'Ingénieurs d'Agronomie Méditerranéenne (ESIAM) - University Saint Joseph	Directrice de l'ESIAM-ESIA/USJ	(961) 3 787502	
The Advancing Research Enabling Communities Center (AREC) - AUB الجامعة الاميركية في بيروت - مركز تطوير البحوث وتمكين المجتمعات	Director	(961) 3 334306	1
كلية الزراعة في الجامعة اللبنانية	العميدة	01 484 130	
رئيس دائرة التعليم المهني والتقني في بعلبك		03/791849	1
معهد بدنايل الفني / مديريةية التعليم المهني والتقني		03/839214	1
رئيس دائرة التعليم المهني والتقني في زحلة		03/439800	0
Technical Institute for food Industry المعهد الفني للصناعات الغذائية	Director	(961) 8 502017	NA
3- NGOs/CBOs representing disadvantaged/vulnerable groups			

Women			
Women committee in the Moronite Archbishopric لجنة المرأة في المطرانية المارونية المطرانية	Head	(961) 70 201049	1
Women committee in the Catholics Archbishopric لجنة المرأة في الكاثوليكية المطرانية	Head	(961) 76 735047	1
Women's committee for saffron cultivation اللجنة النسائية لزراعة الزعفران	Head	(961) 71/304365	1
المنبر الحوارى لمتقفي بعلبك / الهرمل		79/123125	1
التجمع النسائي الديمقراطي		70/091987	1
OAD		71/390074	1
جمعية اليمونة السياحية		71/221420	1
جمعية وتعاونية جدودنا		03/431237	1
مؤسسة الريان		03/875226	1
التجمع النسائي الديمقراطي اللبناني		03/187926	1
جمعية Safe Side		79/301986	1
الشبكة الشبابية اللبنانية		03/169878	1
Norwegian Refugee Council		76/896890	1
جمعية صحية		71/392074	1
Bekaa Women's Renaissance Association جمعية نهضة سيدات البقاع	President	(961) 3 579551	0
Mother and Child Association جمعية الأم والطفل	President	(961) 76 426848	1
Women's League	Head	(961)08660660	0
Abaad-Resource Centre for Gender Equality أباعد - مركز الموارد للمساواة بين الجنسين		961 70/ 999636 961 03/ 663052	1

Youth			
Alia son of Human for Rehabilitation and treatment of addiction	Director	(961) 8 808801	
Disabled			
Dar of Friendship (دار الصداقة) for orphaned children with social problems	Director	(961) 8 806060/03776811	0
Bright of Hope for special needs association (شعاع الامل)	Director	(961) 8 811327 (961) 3 713953	1
Rural Social Development Charity Association جمعية الإنماء الريفي الخيري	Head	(961) 08/280213	
Days of hope (ايام الرجاء) for special needs association	Director	(961) 8 506685 - 03/632143	1
Patriarch Sfeir Center for deaf children and school delays مركز البطريرك صفيير	Director	(961) 8 802123	
Lebanese Phisically Handicaped Union (LPHU) اتحاد المقعدين اللبنانيين		03/249737	1
Arcenciel	Chairperson	(961) 1 495 561	1
جمعية كونوا معنا لخدمة الإنسان	د. مي خليل مراد	96170/677487	1

Lebanon: Green Agri-food transformation for economic recovery List of Stakeholders- Akkar

Institution	Position	Participant
Project Affected Parties		
1.1- National Stakeholders		
وزارة الزراعة	وزير الزراعة	
المديرية العامة للتعاونيات	رئيس دائرة التعاون	1
المديرية العامة للزراعة	رئيس المصلحة الاقليمية	1
		1
		1
	رئيس دائرة الثروة الزراعية	1
		1
	رئيس دائرة الدراسات والتنسيق في مصلحة زراعة	1
		1
	رئيس دائرة الثروة الحيوانية	1
1		
رئيس دائرة التنمية الريفية	1	
مصلحة الابحاث العلمية الزراعية (LARI)	مندوب عن المصلحة	1
وزارة الصناعة	وزير الصناعة	
وزارة الطاقة والمياه	وزير الطاقة والمياه	
وزارة الاقتصاد والتجارة	وزير الاقتصاد والتجارة	
المؤسسة العامة لتشجيع الإستثمارات في لبنان "إيدال"	مدير عام	
مؤسسة المقاييس والمواصفات اللبنانية "LIBNOR"	مدير عام	
	مدير قسم الخدمات	
الهيئة العليا للاغاثة	رئيس	

وحدة إدارة الكوارث في رئاسة مجلس الوزراء	مدير	
الوكالة الوطنية للاعلام - مكتب عكار	مدير	
مجلس إدارة ومدير عام مؤسسة مياه لبنان الشمالي		
كفالات	مدير عام	2
المشروع الاخضر	رئيس منطقة	1

1.2 Farmers' Representatives

نقابة الصيادين في عكار	رئيس	1
اتحاد نقابة المزارعين	رئيس	
نقابة مزارعي القمح والحبوب في لبنان	رئيس نقابة	

1.3 Producers' and Agri Food Industries

نقابة الصناعة الغذائية في لبنان	عضو مجلس إدارة في اتحاد غرفة التجارة والصناعة والزراعة اللبنانية	
جمعية تجار عكار	رئيس	1
غرفة التجارة والصناعة والزراعة في طرابلس ولبنان الشمالي	رئيس	
جمعية الصناعيين اللبنانيين (ALI)	رئيس	1
جمعية مستوردي وتجار مستلزمات الإنتاج الزراعي في لبنان	رئيس	
QOOT Agri-Food Innovation Cluster تجمع للابتكار في الصناعات الغذائية الزراعية	مدير	
جمعية تنكامل سوا	رئيس	1
طبيب بيطري		1
باحث وخبير وأستاذ في كلية الزراعة في الجامعة اللبنانية	باحث وخبير وأستاذ في كلية الزراعة في الجامعة اللبنانية	1
مؤسسة للزراعات العلفية		1
مؤسسة خاصة لاستيراد وتوريد الزراعات العلفية		1
مستشار أعمال	Business Development officer	1

1.4 Agri Food Cooperatives

الجمعية التعاونية لتطوير وتصنيع المنتجات الزراعية في عكار والضنية	مهندس زراعي	1
الجمعية التعاونية لإنتاج وتصنيع الزيتون في أكروم ومحيطها	رئيس	1
الجمعية التعاونية الزراعية بالقبيبات	رئيس	1
التعاضدية الصحية الزراعية في عكار	رئيس	1
اتحاد تعاونيات النحالين في عكار		1
تعاونية النحالين في بزينا		1
ارضي مي مونة	مدير	1
الجمعية التعاونية لتربية النحل في عكار العتيقة و اتحاد الجمعيات التعاونية لادارة البراد الزراعي في الجومة	رئيس	1
The Cooperative Society for the Development of Livestock in Hokr Al-Dahri and its vicinity الجمعية التعاونية لتنمية الثروة الحيوانية في حكر الضاهري والجوار		1
الجمعية التعاونية لتصنيع الإنتاج الزراعي في فنيديق		1
The Productive Cooperative Society for New Al-Qaytaa Women		1
التعاونية الزراعية للتنمية والتجهيز في حلبا ومحيطها والجوار		1
التعاونية الزراعية الانتاجية للبطاطا والخضار في حلبا والجوار		1
لجنة انماء منطقة الشمال التابعة لرئاسة الحكومة	عضو	1
جمعية التدريب والارشاد والانماء البلدي والاختياري		1
1.5 Local Authorities		
اتحاد بلديات أكروم	رئيس	1
اتحاد بلديات الجومة ورئيس بلدية شطاحه	رئيس	1
اتحاد بلديات وادي خالد	رئيس	1
اتحاد بلديات الدريب الاوسط	رئيس	1
اتحاد بلديات الدريب الغربي	رئيس	1

اتحاد بلديات عكار الشمالي	رئيس	1
اتحاد بلديات وسط وساحل القيطع	رئيس اتحاد بلديات وسط وساحل القيطع ورئيس بلدية مارتوما	1
	نائب رئيس	1
اتحاد بلديات جرد القيطع	رئيس	1
اتحاد بلديات سهل عكار	رئيس اتحاد بلديات ساحل عكار ورئيس بلدية الهيسه عكار	1
اتحاد بلديات نهر الاسطوان	رئيس اتحاد بلديات نهر الاسطوان ورئيس بلدية الكويخات	1
اتحاد بلديات الشفت عكار	رئيس اتحاد بلديات الشفت ورئيس بلدية منايرة	1
اتحاد بلديات عرقة	رئيس	2
اتحاد بلديات الدريب الشمالي	رئيس	
رئيس رابطة مخاتير وسط وساحل القيطع	رئيس	1
رئيس رابطة مخاتير ساحل عكار	رئيس	1
رئيس اتحاد روابط المخاتير في عكار	رئيس	1

2- Other Interested parties

2.1 NGOs and CSOs

Environment

جمعية التحريج في لبنان		
جمعية درب عكار (بيئة ، تشجير ، مشتل ومختبر)		1
أكاديمية البيئة - الجامعة الأمريكية في بيروت		
Nature	مدير	
Association For Forests Development And Conservation (AFDC) جمعية التنمية والثروة الحرجية	رئيس	1
Live Love Recycle		
Lebanon Waste Management		
الحركة البيئية اللبنانية	المدير التنفيذي	1

	مستشار ايداري	1
مجلس البيئة في القبيات عكار		1
جمعية العمل البلدي في الشمال		1
لجنة البيئة في بلدية فنيق عكار	رئيس	1
Youth		
Young Men Christian Association - Lebanon YMCA جمعية الشبان المسيحية	رئيس	0
	مدير	0
جمعية نادي السلام حلبا	رئيس	1
World Vision Lebanon	مدير العمليات	1
Social		
RED CROSS LEBANON		2
	AFD project officer	0
	Soft WASH Field Officer	
	DMS Volunteer	
Fair Trade Organization - Lebanon	Projects Coordinator	1
7 Consult	Director	
مؤسسة رنيه معوض	مدير	
المجموعة		1
كاريتاس لبنان	رئيس	1
LebRelief		
Save the Children		
Social, Humanitarian, Economical Intervention for Local Development Association (Sheild) جمعية شيلد	مدير برنامج	

Qatar Fondation مؤسسة قطر للتربية والعلوم وتنمية المجتمع	مدير برنامج	
Issam Fares Agricultural Center مركز عصام فارس الزراعي	مدير	1
الجمعية اللبنانية للتنمية الريفية Lebanese Association for Rural Development	رئيس	2
جمعية الشيخ عياش الخيرية	رئيس	1
Charity ملتقى الخير والتنمية في عكار and Development Forum Association	رئيس	1
Zahrat Al-Ajyal Social Charity Association جمعية زهرة الاجيال الاجتماعية الخيرية	رئيس	1
الحركة الاجتماعية - عكار	مدير	1
International Group for Hunanitarian Assistance (Besme) جمعية بسمه	مدير عام	

2.2 International Organisations

John Paul Foundation II	Head of Rural Development Program	
United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR)	Senior Principle Secretary	
	Technical coordinator-shelter	
	Comprehensive Refugee Response Officer	
	Lebanon Mission Director	
	Program Management Specialist	
United States for International Development (USAID)	Chief of Party of the USAID funded Water Sanitation and Conservation (WSC) project	
	Program Development Specialist USAID	
	Deputy Chief of Party of the USAID funded Water Sanitation and Conservation (WSC) project	
WSC/DAI - LEBANON	Head of UN-Habitat Office in Lebanon	

	Programme Manager	
UN-Habitat	Environmental and Water Resources Engineer Climate Change Project Coordinator	
	WaSH & Environmental Engineer (Urban Planning and Design Unit) UN-Habitat Lebanon Country Programme	
	Head of the Urban Planning & Design unit	
	Head of Urban Development & Governance Unit UN-Habitat Lebanon Country Programme	
	Resident Representative	
	Environmental Advisor	
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Project Coordinator	
	Energy and Environment Program Manager	
	Country Representative	
	WASH Specialist	
UNICEF	Chief of Central and South Field Office, UNICEF Beirut	
	Programme Officer (WASH), Central and South Field Office, UNICEF Beirut	
	Programme Specialist (Local Governance), UNICEF Zahle Field Office	
	Chief Field Operation	
	Country Director	
	Consortium Coordinator	

World Food Programme (WFP)	Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator	
Solidarite-Liban (AFD - Solidarites International France)	Country Director	
	Country Representative / Director	
International fund for agriculture development (IFAD)	Project Manager	
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Country Representative / Director	
	(Beirut's office)	
Mercy Corps	Country Director	
	Programme manager of Basatine project	
	Manager	
National Director of SALAR Program	National Director	
IRC		1
		1
Order of Malta Lebanon	President	1
2.3- Academic Institutes		
دائرة التعليم المهني والتقني في وزارة التربية الوطنية والتعليم العالي في عكار	رئيس	1
École Supérieure d'Ingénieurs d'Agronomie Méditerranéenne (ESIAM) - University Saint Joseph	Directrice de l'ESIAM-ESIA/USJ	
The Advancing Research Enabling Communities Center (AREC) - AUB الجامعة الاميركية في بيروت - مركز تطوير البحوث وتمكين المجتمعات	Director	
كلية الزراعة في الجامعة اللبنانية	العميدة	
Technical Institute for food Industry المعهد الفني للصناعات الغذائية	Director	
3- NGOs/CBOs representing disadvantaged/vulnerable groups		

Women		
جمعية عكارنا Akkarouna	رئيسة	1
Social Cultural Association in Mashta الاجتماعية Hassar Akkar الثقافية في مشى حسن عكار	رئيسة	1
The اتحاد النساء العاملات في الشمال Women's Union Association for Workers in the North	رئيسة	1
Zouk جمعية ذوق الحبالصة النسائية الخيرية Al Habalsa Women's Charitable Association	رئيسة	1
جمعية نساء حرار	رئيسة	1
جمعية المرأة بنبوع العطاء	رئيسة	1
الجمعية الخيرية النسائية - بنين	رئيسة	1
رابطة نساء برقابل الخيرية	رئيسة	1
جمعية عين يعقوب النسائية الثقافية الاجتماعية	رئيسة	1
جمعية سيدات عين الذهب الخيرية الانمائية الاجتماعية	رئيسة	1
جمعية الاتحاد النسائي للقدرات الحرفية والعلمية في عكار	رئيسة	1
جمعية عكار بيتنا	رئيسة	
جمعية منتدى النساء الانمائية	رئيسة	1
Abaad-Resource Centre for Gender بين المساواة للموارد للمساواة بين الجنسين Equality	رئيسة	
جمعية صبايا الجبل	رئيسة	1
Youth		
جمعية النجدة الشعبية في عكار	رئيس	1
جمعية حركة الشبيبة الناشطة	رئيس	1
جمعية ضو الشباب	رئيس	1

جمعية اهدافنا الوان	رئيس	1
جمعية براعم المستقبل	رئيس	1
جمعية الحدائة	رئيس	1
جمعية التنمية في عكار	رئيس	
جمعية ابداع ونجاح	رئيس	1
جمعية الحدائة	رئيس	1
شبكة عكار للتنمية	رئيس	1
Disabled		
Arcenciel	Chairperson	
Lebanese Physically Handicaped اتحاد المقعدين اللبنانيين Union (LPHU)		
Norganic		1
		104

SOUTH- NABATIYEH

Lebanon: Green Agri-food transformation for economic recovery List of Stakeholders- South-Nabatieh			
Institution	Position	Event	Rest
1- Project Affected Parties			
1.1- National Stakeholders			
وزارة الزراعة	وزير الزراعة		
وزارة الصناعة	وزير الصناعة		
وزارة الطاقة والمياه	وزير الطاقة والمياه		
وزارة الاقتصاد والتجارة	وزير الاقتصاد والتجارة		
المديرية العامة للتعاونيات		1	1
مصلحة الابحاث العلمية الزراعية (LARI)	مدير		
المؤسسة العامة لتشجيع الإستثمارات في لبنان "إيدال"	مدير عام		
مؤسسة المقاييس والمواصفات اللبنانية "LIBNOR"	مدير عام		
	مدير قسم الخدمات		
مسير أعمال مديرية التعاون العسكري المدني في الجيش اللبناني		1	1
الهيئة العليا للإغاثة	رئيس		
وحدة إدارة الكوارث في رئاسة مجلس الوزراء	مدير		
دائرة التعليم المهني والتقني في النبطية	رئيسة	1	1
الوكالة الوطنية للاعلام	في النبطية	1	1
للمجلس الوطني للبحوث العلمية (CNRS)		1	1
كفالات	مدير عام	1	1
MoA invitees			

المديرية العامة للزراعة		1	1
رئيس المصلحة الاقليمية	رئيس مصلحة زراعة النبطية	1	1
		1	1
رئيس دائرة الثروة الزراعية		1	1
	رئيس دائرة	1	1
رئيس دائرة الدراسات		1	1
رئيس دائرة الثروة الحيوانية	رئيس دائرة	1	1
		1	1
رئيس دائرة التنمية الريفية والثروات الطبيعية	رئيسة	1	1
	رئيس دائرة	1	1
رئيس دائرة التعاون النبطية	رئيس دائرة	1	1
رئيس دائرة التعاون في الجنوب	رئيس دائرة	1	1
المشروع الاخضر	رئيس اللجنة الادارية	1	1
المشروع الاخضر		1	1
المشروع الاخضر		1	1
المشروع الاخضر		1	1
المشروع الاخضر		1	1
مدير حصاد في وزارة الزراعة		1	1
مصلحة الابحاث العلمية الزراعية (LARI)	رئيسة	1	1
رئيس دائرة الدراسات والتنسيق		1	1
	رئيس	1	1
المدرسة الفنية في النبطية		1	1
1.2- Farmers' Representatives			
نقابة مزارعي القمح والحبوب في لبنان	Head of the Syndicates	0	
نقابة المزارعين في لبنان	Head of the Farmers Syndicates	0	
نقابة مزارعي البطاطا في لبنان	Head of the syndicate	0	

الاتحاد الوطني للمزارعين	President of the National Peasants Union	0	
نقابة صيادي السمك في لبنان	President	0	
الاتحاد العام لنقابات العمال الزراعيين	President	1	1
نقابات مزارعي البيوت البلاستيكية في لبنان	Head of the branch	1	1
نقابات الحمضيات والموز والأشجار الاستوائية بالجنوب	President	0	
نقابات الصيادين في خيزران والساحل الجنوبي	President	1	1
رابطة مزارعي الجنوب	President		
نقابة النحالين في الجنوب	President	1	1
اتحاد الوطني للفلاحين في الجنوب		1	1
اتحاد مزارعي التبغ	President & Vice President of General Labor Union in Lebanon	1	1

1.3 Producers' and Agri Food Industries

نقابات الصناعات الغذائية في لبنان	Member of board at Federation of Lebanese Chamber of Commerce Industry & Agriculture		
QOOT Agri-Food Innovation Cluster			
تجمع للابتكار في الصناعات الغذائية الزراعية	QOOT Cluster Manager		
جمعية مستوردي وتجار مستلزمات الإنتاج الزراعي في لبنان	President of the Association		
نقابة الصناعيين اللبنانيين (ALI)	President of the Association		
	President		
غرفة التجارة والصناعة في صيدا والجنوب	Director of Operations of the Chamber and the Business Incubation Association		
جمعية التجار النبطية			
جمعية تجار صور			
جمعية حماية المستهلك			

رابطة الصناعيين في الجنوب	President		
جمعية الصناعيين في جبل عامل	President		
MEFOSA			
نقابة أصحاب الصناعات الغذائية في لبنان	President		
1.4 Agri Food Cooperatives			
الجمعية التعاونية للتصنيع الحرفي والزراعي في قانا- العائلة المقدسة	President	1	1
الجمعية التعاونية للتصنيع والانتاج الزراعي في ديرقانون رأس العين مواسم الضيعة	President	1	1
الجمعية التعاونية للانتاج الزراعي (ثمار الريف) كفرصير	President	1	1
الجمعية التعاونية لتربية النحل-الشفاء	President	1	1
الجمعية التعاونية للتصنيع الزراعي وتسويقه في قضاء النبطية (مدد)	President	0	0
الجمعية التعاونية لتصنيع المنتجات الزراعية القصبية	President	1	1
الجمعية التعاونية للتنمية الزراعية والثروة الحيوانية في كفر كلا		1	1
الجمعية التعاونية للانتاج والتصنيع الزراعي - ميس الجبل		1	1
الجمعية التعاونية للانماء الزراعي والحيواني - ميس الجبل		1	1
الجمعية التعاونية للتنمية الريفية والثروة الحيوانية في الدوير		1	1
الجمعية التعاونية لزراعة الزيتون وتنمية الثروة الحيوانية في عيناتا		1	1
الجمعية التعاونية الزراعية لتصنيع النباتات العطرية والطبية في زوطر الشرقية وجوارها زعت زوطر	President	1	1
مزارع الزيتون			
Apple Cooperative in Jezzine جمعية الخدمات الزراعية في جزين وضواحيها		1	1
J.GROV in Daher El Ramleh/ food marketing		1	1

Agricultural Cooperative in Azour التعاونية الزراعية في عازور		1	1
Agricultural Cooperative in Baba التعاونية الزراعية		0	0
General Agricultural التعاونية الزراعية العامة في صيدون Cooperative in Saydoun		1	1
Agricultural Cooperative in Rimat التعاونية الزراعية في ريمات		1	1
Agricultural Cooperative in Berty التعاونية الزراعية في برتي		1	1
Land Cooperative in Besri تعاونية الارض في بسري		1	1
تعاونية أطايب الريف	Chairperson	0	0
Fair Trade Organization - Lebanon	Director	1	1
7 Consult	Director	0	0
1.5 Local Authorities			
اتحاد بلديات الشقيف		1	1
	رئيس		
اتحاد بلديات صور	رئيس اتحاد البلديات ورئيس المجلس البلدي في صور		
اتحاد بلديات القلعة	رئيس		
اتحاد بلديات العرقوب	رئيس	1	1
اتحاد بلديات ساحل الزهراني	رئيس	1	1
اتحاد بلديات جبل عامل	رئيس	1	1
اتحاد بلديات صيدا الزهراني	Vice-President Mayor of Saida نائب رئيس	1	1
اتحاد بلديات جبل الشيخ	President of UoM & Rashaya Municipality رئيس اتحاد ورئيس المجلس البلدي في راشيا	1	1
اتحاد بلديات بنت جبيل	رئيس		
اتحاد بلديات جبل الريحان	رئيس	1	1
اتحاد بلديات جزين	رئيس		

2- Other Interested parties

2.1 NGOs and CSOs

Environment

Green Lebanon			
Arcenciel	Chairperson		
Nature	Director		
Social and Environmental activist	Resercher and Professor		
	Ex-member of Municipal council of Nabtiyeh		
Live Love Recycle			
VerdeTech/ Electric Waste Management			
Ecoserve/ promotion of good environmental practices للاستدامة البيئية	Office manager 03/664114		
Lebanon Waste Management			
Lebanon Echo Mouvement الحركة البيئية اللبنانية			
Lebanese Environment Forum التجمع اللبناني البيئي		2	2
Environment and Human Association جمعية البيئة والانسان			
جمعية التحريج في لبنان		1	1
هيئة حماية البيئة والحفاظ على التراث			
جمعية الحفاظ على البيئة		1	1
جمعية شعاع البيئة		1	1
جمعية امواج البيئة		1	1
Soils for Permaculture تراب للتربية البيئية			
جمعية العمل البلدي		1	1
جمعية العمل البلدي		1	1

مؤسسة جهاد البناء الإنمائية			
AFDC			
Youth			
Young Men Christian Association - Lebanon YMCA	رئيس		
جمعية الشبان المسيحية	ceo	1	1
Scouts of Imam Al-Mahdi Aj / Jabal Amel Second Commission			
Islamic Mission Scouts Association -			
World Vision Lebanon	Operations Director		
جمعية الشابات المسيحيات			
شبكة مجموعات شبابية		1	1
اجيالنا			
Social			
RED CROSS LEBANON	DRR Director		
	AFD project officer		
	Soft WASH Field Officer		
	DMS Volunteer		
Fair Trade Organization - Lebanon	Director		
7 Consult	Director		
جهاد البناء الانمائية	Coordinator/Engineer		
المجموعة		1	1
مؤسسة رينيه معوض	مدير		
العمل البلدي، نادي اليونيسكو_هيئة الخدمات		0	0
جمعية بيت الحرف		1	1
الحركة الاجتماعية		0	0
جهاد البناء الانمائية			
الصليب الاحمر اللبناني (وحدة الحد من الكوارث)		1	1

النجدة الشعبية		1	1
جمعية إنماء قدرات الريف			
مركز المطالعة والتنشيط الثقافي		0	0
جمعية تمكين باستقلالية		1	1
جمعية حماية الطفل		0	0
جمعية كاريتاس صور			
الحركة الثقافية في لبنان			
Caritas Lebanon	President	1	1
Amel Association	مسؤول مركز الخيام	1	1
		1	1
Social, Humanitarian, Economical Intervention for Local Development Association (Sheild) جمعية شيلد	Program Manager		
Cultural and Social Activist			
Solidarity Association For Social & Cultural Development (Tadamon)			
Green southereners		0	0
LebRelief			
2.2 International Organisations			
John Paul Foundation II	Head of Rural Development Program		
United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR)	Country Representative		
	Executive assistant		
	Senior Principle Secretary		
	Technical coordinator-shelter		
	Comprehensive Refugee Response Officer		

United States for International Development (USAID)	Lebanon Mission Director		
	Program Management Specialist		
	Chief of Party of the USAID funded Water Sanitation and Conservation (WSC) project		
	Program Development Specialist USAID		
WSC/DAI - LEBANON	Deputy Chief of Party of the USAID funded Water Sanitation and Conservation (WSC) project		
UN-Habitat	Head of UN-Habitat Office in Lebanon		
	Programme Manager		
	Environmental and Water Resources Engineer Climate Change Project Coordinator		
	WaSH & Environmental Engineer (Urban Planning and Design Unit) UN-Habitat Lebanon Country Programme		
	Head of the Urban Planning & Design unit		
	Head of Urban Development & Governance Unit UN-Habitat Lebanon Country Programme		
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Resident Representative		
	Environmental Advisor		

	Project Coordinator		
	Energy and Environment Program Manager		
UNICEF	Country Representative	1	1
	WASH Specialist		
	Chief of Central and South Field Office, UNICEF Beirut		
	Programme Officer (WASH), Central and South Field Office, UNICEF Beirut		
	Programme Specialist (Local Governance), UNICEF Zahle Field Office		
	Chief Field Operation		
World Food Programme (WFP)	Country Director		
Solidarite-Liban (AFD - Solidarites International France)	Consortium Coordinator		
	Disaster Risk Reduction Coordinator		
Institut Europeen de Cooperation et de Developpement (IECD)			
Qatar red Crescent	Head Program		
International Group for Humanitarian Assistance (Besme)	General Manager	1	1
Mercy Corps	Country Director		
	Programme manager of Basatine project		
	Manager		
Save the Children			
Order of Malta Lebanon	President	1	1

		1	1
GIZ			
International fund for agriculture development (IFAD)	Country Director		
Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	Country Representative / Director		
	(Beirut's office)		
2.3- Academic Institutes			
École Supérieure d'Ingénieurs d'Agronomie Méditerranéenne (ESIAM) - University Saint Joseph	Directrice de l'ESIAM-ESIA/USJ		
The Advancing Research Enabling Communities Center (AREC) - AUB الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت - مركز تطوير البحوث وتمكين المجتمعات	Director		
كلية الزراعة في الجامعة اللبنانية	العميدة		
رئيس دائرة التعليم المهني والتقني في صيدا		1	1
Technical Institute for food Industry المعهد الفني للصناعات الغذائية	Director		
3- NGOs/CBOs representing disadvantaged/vulnerable groups			
Women			
Abaad-Resource Centre for Gender Equality		1	1
جمعية كونو معنا لخدمة الانسان		1	1
Association of Women of South رابطة نساء الجنوب			
جمعية تقدم المرأة			
جمعية بيت المرأة الجنوبي		0	0
لجنة حقوق المرأة اللبنانية			

جمعية شؤون المرأة الجنوبية			
Al Sadr Association مؤسسة الصدر			
Association for women development in Nabatiyeh جمعية تنمية المرأة في النبطية			
Mothers' Committee			
Disabled			
Arcenciel	Chairperson		
Sesobel		1	1
Lebanese Phisically Handicaped Union (LPHU)			
المركز الثقافي المهني للمعوقين			
جمعية طلائع العطاء الخيرية			
		87	75

Annex 4: Minutes of Meetings

Minutes of Meeting

“Green Agri-food Transformation for Economic Recovery” project

Funded by World Bank

Consultation Meeting

Beqaa and Baalbek Hermel

15 February 2023

The main points, recommendations and concerns are summarized as follows:

Green Agri-food Transformation for Economic Recovery” project

Funded by World Bank

Consultation Meeting

Baalbeck

15 February 2023

Minutes of Meeting

The main points, recommendations and concerns are summarized as follows:

Topic of concern	Description of concerns raised by participants	Answer
Transparent measures	Adopt transparent measures and apply lessons learned from previous experiences	
Organic farming	Encouraging organic farming, planting the unexploited agricultural lands, reducing the use of fertilizers, supporting the marketing of crops (cherries and Zaatar for expatriates), supporting the agro industries, constructing hill lakes, and increasing awareness among the various stakeholders	Technical Assistance will be provided on climate-smart agriculture practices
Municipalities role	Municipalities are the main stakeholders in this project, especially for agriculture infrastructure	Projects will be identified and implemented on a participatory approach basis, including all relevant stakeholders
Solar-powered systems and agricultural refrigerators	Assist farmers in solar-powered systems and agricultural refrigerators (cold storages). Encourage the fishing (trout fish) sector in the Al Aassi river basin, promote forgotten crops (Figs, and pomegranates), chestnut and olive tree cultivations	
Poultry breeder sector	To support the poultry sector because it is suffering from high cost of fodders and energy	
Feasibility studies	Farmers need feasibility studies to lead them in planting new crops.	
Production of wheat and beet	The main crops that should be focused on are wheat and beet. A beet industry owned by the ministry of agriculture was closed in 2000 and can be reopened and operated, in addition to a waste of unused lands that can be planted	

Land reclamation	Land reclamation is an important activity that can increase the use of agricultural lands	
High cost of irrigation	Most farmers rely on private wells as the source of water resulting in additional financial burdens. Supporting solar photovoltaic stations is the solution	
Improving the cultivation of imported crops	Improving the cultivation of crops such as walnuts, raspberry and blackberry. Empowering Caper bush or Capparis spinose (in Latin) and saffron cultivation which are promising.	Iranian ministry of agriculture proposed assistance for Saffron cultivation for Lebanese farmers
Focus on the quality of produced crops	It is important to focus on the quality of crops produced. Create access to new local and international markets for the small producers. Establish a cold storage unit for fruits and vegetable. Support extension programs, inputs, marketing for small farmers / family farmers to keep them attached to their land. Control and monitor the quality of seeds (non-hybrid seeds) Encourage the local and authentic seeds	
Alternative crops	Support alternative crops, specifically the mushroom which can be used as a substitute for meat, being an easy cultivation process and convenient for the smallholder farmers. Empower the small farmers and cooperatives owned by women	
Protect the small farmers	Support and protect the small farmers from the monopolists, and facilitate provision of alternative energy	
Health protection	Absence of health protection for peasants, farmers, and workers in agriculture which make them the most vulnerable group in society	

Interventions should be tailored to the needs	Agricultural interventions should be tailored to the needs of each region. The targeted areas can be divided into harmonious climatic zones	
Fruit trees challenges	Fruit trees such as grapes, apples and other face permanent problems caused by country circumstances: road blocks, Beirut port explosion, and high production cost. It is recommended to support the transportation and establish cold storage for fruits, fruit drying centers, and agro-industries units to allow products to compete in the local and international markets. Focus on promising varieties of crops that resist diseases and dehydration	
Identifying the type of crops	Climate, soil, geographic location, seeds, and seedlings are the main determinants of identifying the type of crops. Supporting small farmers, and smallholders are important to empower them to identify suitable practices preventing the use of harmful inputs. Supporting the forest sector, livestock, natural pastures, and fodder crops	Environmentally friendly projects will be elaborated and well-studied before being approved
Wheat cultivation	Focusing on wheat cultivation is a strategic necessity for the country with the smart program for organic fertilizing	
Small producers	Empowering small producers with supplies to help them in food processing.	

Assist the organic agro-food producers	Assist the organic agro-food producers in transportation, cultivation and marketing. Increase tourist services such as Guest Houses (150 Guest Houses in Lebanon, more than 70 percent are located in rural areas). Grafting forest trees with new promising crops such as pistachio and chestnut is an opportunity and already tested by farmers	Climate-Smart Infrastructure and Services for Agri-food Development will be supported
Facilitate the testing of soil, products, and water	Facilitate the testing of soil, products, and water to support farmers in reducing production costs and the quality of food. Hydroponics farms, aquaponics farms, and the expansion of greenhouses also are promising sectors.	
Opportunities in agriculture	Opportunities are vast and promising	
Honey production	Honey production is a promising sector, beekeepers need support in honey testing, more promotion in the media, and more awareness among the public on the quality of honey. Cultivation of Almonds, Sumac, and Sesame are also promising crops	Ministry of Agriculture is preparing a national conference for beekeepers and honey production
Trout fish production	Trout production can increase from 2,000 tons to 10,000 tons. Increasing areas and encouraging new farmers is a challenge. Support fishermen in photovoltaic stations and marketing are needed. Finding new markets for olive oil and empowering this sector are important	
Empowering women who produce Mouneh	Empowering women producing traditional Lebanese food (Mouneh) in their houses in improving their access to modern marketing and quality control in smart ways	

Value chain of organic cultivation	All related studies and research about the incentive crops are available and accessible. The value chain of organic cultivation is a delicate process we need to be aware of all details	Capacity Building will be designed based on the farmers' needs
Find good markets for organic products	Finding good markets for organic products on a sustainable basis. The traditional crops are still important, and it is also important to focus on the cultivation of figs, pomegranate, white cherries, gnarch (جنارك), quince (اسفرجل) and Hawthorns (زعرور). New markets that connect the farmers with the consumers directly. Climate disasters are also constraints for Lebanese farmers. Farmers are suffering from the absence of Social and Health Security, and the Ministries of Agriculture and Health should take this issue into consideration	
Cooperatives culture concept	Focus on the cooperatives culture concept with the aim of facilitating work in the cooperative sector, investing in knowledge and establishment of cooperatives, and founding schools for farms management	
Support value chains for crops	Support value chains that enhance self-sufficiency, at the same time exporting is very crucial for farmers who need to have sufficient foreign funds to buy imported inputs and fertilizers, therefore balancing between these two components to fulfill the consumer needs and focusing on conforming specifications to foreign markets is a necessary task. In addition, competition with the outside markets require improving the labeling and packing phases	

Local employment and competition	<p>The problem of agricultural local employment and competition with foreign workforce.</p> <p>It is important to identify the role of municipalities during the execution of this project, to identify the farmers in lagging regions and preparing statistical data within the cadastral area of each municipality.</p> <p>In Zahle, supporting the solid Waste treatment facility (serving more than 15 villages) and the waste treatment plant with Solar photovoltaic is an added value in protecting the environment caused by water, soil, and air pollution which it may cause</p>	
Expansion of agricultural land	<p>It is crucial to expand agricultural lands for wheat cultivation to supply soft wheat for the local market, in order to protect the food security issue for Lebanon. Support the agricultural laboratory to assist farmers specifically the poultry growers with medications and food security.</p> <p>Increase agricultural guidance and good governance for farmers and co-operatives</p>	
Supporting the beekeeping sector	<p>Supporting the beekeeping sector specifically with medications and honey testing.</p>	
Implementing hill lakes	<p>Implementation of hill lakes should be done by the Green Plan project in the Ministry of agriculture. The project should consider establishing public markets in different areas to improve the direct marketing of small farmers' products. The role of municipalities is very important for the infrastructure component.</p>	

Green Agri-food Transformation for Economic Recovery” project

Funded by World Bank

Consultation Meeting

Akkar

16 February 2023

Minutes of Meeting

Summary of main concerns raised during the Q&A sessions

Topic of concern	Description of concerns raised by participants	Answer
Marketing of production	Marketing of the agricultural production is one of the major concerns for many participants	Production, Marketing and management is part of the conceived activities to be adopted in the project
Involvement of Youth in agriculture	One of the participants proposed encouraging youth to be involved in the agricultural sector, noting that Youth are not motivated towards this promising sector. Moreover, it is advisable to encourage them and relate the sector to modern technology being one of the tools applied in modern Agriculture	Youth are one of the main categories to be targeted by the project
Supporting women in all stages of the project	One participant raised this concern, clarifying that Women do work in Agriculture but do not consider it as work. We should give them incentives and provide them with support during the whole cycle of the project	Women are part of the beneficiaries to be targeted in the project

Topic of concern	Description of concerns raised by participants	Answer
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High cost for Onions	Participants inquired about the high cost of onions sold in the markets	Several reasons lie behind the high cost of onions, according to the Minister: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - High production cost - Low production - Exporting a voluminous amounts out of Lebanon. As for the proposed solution. The Minister referred to the mutual conventions in the agricultural sector. Accordingly, some agricultural productions such as onions, are among the products to be imported and soon available in the markets. In parallel, the ministry obliged exporters to issue a license to be approved by the ministry before exporting
Nahr El Estwane needs earthy berm (ساتر ترا ب) to avoid water	A well-studied earthy berm (ساتر ب ترا ب) is needed to avoid water expansion	The minister will follow up on this topic, via one of the ministry' officers
Promoting Beekeeping sector	Knowing the status of beekeeping, we need to promote the beekeepers and enhance this sector' production	As per the Minister, an invitation will be sent to hold a national conference for beekeepers who do not have a syndicate. The conference will be in collaboration with Arab Beekeepers Forum, connected with the League of Arab States. The Forum proposed the signature of a memorandum of understanding, but first we need to sign as a ministry a MOU with beekeepers. At the ministry we have a consultant in charge of this topic. Then we will sign a MOU to be able to export honey

Topic of concern	Description of concerns raised by participants	Answer
Sustainable Agri-food transition	One participant suggested replacing Green Agri-food transition by Sustainable	The point from using Green Agrifood transition is to mitigate the overconsumption of natural resources which aggravates the climate and ecological crisis.
Supporting agricultural crops	We have 7 to 8 crops (milk, potatoes, apples, citrus fruits, olives, bananas...). Farmers	This goes with the scope of the project

Topic of concern	Description of concerns raised by participants	Answer
	<p>cultivating these crops are financially losing or benefitting depending on seasons and climate.</p> <p>We should focus on essential agricultural crops, develop them and reduce production cost, instead of providing direct support or distributing fodder or cows</p>	
Need for practical/ concrete results	<p>Before 2019 Agriculture was not given full attention, even from farmers themselves. But the multiple crisis Lebanon is facing led most residents to work in agriculture. Even employees, military, public sector have all made a transition towards agriculture</p>	<p>Our consultative workshop aims to take into consideration all of the raised concerns to be included in the project planning, to achieve concrete results.</p>
Need for materials and capacities	<p>Available lands in Akkar are suitable for investment. Each region has its specific characteristics producing excellent products in case of affordable materials and capacities to the farmers</p>	<p>One of the project's components consists of providing technical support in this regard</p>
High production cost	<p>Production cost is increasing due to cost of seeds which is in USD, in addition to fertilizers, medications, workers expenses, watering through canals or wells and the cost of fuels. We should seek a better system to enhance capacities for a better production, for example through the installation of solar system to reduce costs.</p>	<p>The WB is aware of these concerns and remarks are noted</p>
<p>Ensure funds for irrigation</p> <p>Supporting materials</p> <p>Securing markets</p>	<p>Funds are needed to be allocated for irrigation canals. In addition to providing support for the purchase of fertilizers and medications. In parallel, we should secure markets to sell agricultural production</p>	<p>Within the project framework</p>

Weak milk production	We should focus on milk production, being a weak sector and livestock breeders lack for know-how, experience, and green farms for breeding cows	The project focus on agri-food production and the means for enhancing it
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Topic of concern	Description of concerns raised by participants	Answer
Focus on specific sectors to achieve better results	It is recommended to focus on specific sectors. People are draining their energies and resources, while agricultural production is decreasing. We should decrease production costs and promote better production. We have small holdings but we should pay attention to what is more convenient environmentally	Taken into account
Infrastructure for irrigation canals	We encourage making an integrated plan for irrigation canals and avoid mixing canals' water with stagnant water	Taken into consideration
Overlapping of production	In the time of potatoes harvesting, we find in the markets Egyptian potatoes	This is due to the lack of guidance to farmers, lack for agricultural calendar, and the mutual conventions made with other countries to exchange products
Support cooperatives with small and alternative cultivations such as roses		Noted
Need for know-how for better production	Need know-how and awareness campaigns to know how to make better production. We need to decrease production costs while upgrading the production	Within the project framework
Need for Solar energy or alternative energy	Due to the increase of fuels, farmers need to install affordable energy outputs such as Solar energy systems or alternative energy producer	Within the project framework
Infrastructure for services	With the lack of Lebanese workers in agricultural lands, we need Infrastructure for services, linked to human resources	Taken into account

Administrative procedures	Requested licenses from Lebanese official authorities is becoming tough. We need to mitigate the procedures in order to encourage Agriculture	Within the project framework
Lack for laboratory and bank for seeds	The main problem lies in production cost. No laboratory is available for soil testing, or long distances need to be travelled for this purpose, resulting in additional burdens on farmers. No bank for seeds is available.	Taken into account
Topic of concern	Description of concerns raised by participants	Answer
	We need to identify the available resources. Akkar can play a complete cycle in the agricultural and food production, example in animal production	
Seed rooting bank	We need seeds rooting bank بنك لتأصيل البذور	
Need for an agricultural plan for each area	We need integrated agricultural plan, appropriate for each area depending on its characteristics. A general plan for farmers will assist them in deciding what and how to cultivate, what seeds are promising, what do local and international markets need to be reachable	Within the project framework
Orientation for farmers		Within the project framework
Establish syndicates	Agriculture sector must be organized through the establishment of syndicates for farmers especially those working in the food industry. In Akkar, there is no industry for food processing such as tomato paste like in Beqaa	Within the project framework
Establish industries	Need to encourage business men and investors to build industries	Noted
Rain fed crops such as thyme, sumac, carob...	Need support for rain fed crops	Within the project framework
Composting and work on production chain	Need for guiding farmers on how to decrease production cost and improve quality	Within the project framework

Topic of concern	Description of concerns raised by participants	Answer
Preservation and packaging of production		
Absence of trust in governmental projects	No trust in implementing project with the government, due to previous experiences which was unsuccessful	
Monitoring and Supervision	Suggest cutting off 15% to 20% of the project' budget for monitoring and supervision	
Marketing productions	Need to market products	
Alternative cultivations	Alternative cultivations especially medical plants. Due to the costs of medicines in Lebanon many people tend to use medical plants/ herbs to recover	
Organic production	Encourage organic production	In some areas it is not feasible to promote organic cultivations due to small holdings interfering with other ones
	Is there any impact from communications' cables or towers affecting bees and honey production?	No studies have been made
Cutting off trees such as lizab	Cutting off trees especially lizab should be prohibited	Noted
Soil and water tests	Soil test and water test should be secured to ensure the sound production in order to reach foreign markets	Soil test is very important: more than 80% of our soil is alkaline and the acidity degree is above 7.5, creating a negative impact on produced cultivations. In Abdeh there was an advanced laboratory but equipment and materials were stolen (including generator, cables...) Nearest laboratory is far for the residents especially with the high cost for transportation. We should have bacterial water analysis.
Incorporate medical herbs	Incorporating medical herbs into agricultural products knowing that most people diverted to this cultivation	Taken into account

Cosmetics products	Providing support to the making of cosmetic products, since Women can make small scale production at home	
Aromatic plants	Recommended to be supported within the project activities	

Topic of concern	Description of concerns raised by participants	Answer
Alternative meats production	One participant is raising rabbits, stating that it is a very productive and easy project. Saying: we need alternative meats, knowing that cows need large farms to be raised and green spaces, water, lot of attention, medicines, supervision... while some alternatives are less expensive	
Milk sector	Milk production needs livestock, and high production cost due to expensive fodder. For milk production and red meat, we rely on importing fodder which becomes expensive. We should enable farmers to produce fodder. Grass are everywhere, so we can feed animals instead of burning it. We need animals while ensuring food safety, such as cow, sheep... every farmer is able to work and market his own production within his area. Milk sector is monopolised by wholesale traders	
Local production units	we need local production units with marketing centres to sell our production	
Cutting off Eucalyptus (كينا)	Cutting off this kind of trees which absorb stagnant water should be prohibited. Knowing that this tree grows quickly.	
Field management	Field management is essential to separate fields	Each farmer having a surface can manage and cultivate it if properly informed. We should not leave fields without plantation. Under olive trees we can cultivate legumes. In addition to vegetative fertilization

Why some products are cheaper in the markets	We produce rose water, blossom water, pomegranate molasses and other handmade products. But we found in the markets similar products cheaper than ours.	Regarding the pomegranate molasses it is date molasses, giving it the brown colour, and costing less than pomegranates.
Funding Green Project	Is there any support to the Green Plan to finance infrastructure projects	
Topic of concern	Description of concerns raised by participants	Answer
How to reach small farmers having small holdings		The Minister will elaborate an agricultural register to know the potential beneficiaries
Provision of supplies	Is it possible to request agricultural supplies within the project?	Yes but based on special criteria set for project selection
How to reach persons in charge		All necessary contacts will be disseminated to all participants
Fish breeding	We need agricultural ponds for fish	
Agricultural roads	We need to build agricultural roads in some areas to improve access to the cultivated lands. Relevant maps are available.	
Waste water	We don't have waste water system	This is not in the scope of the project.
High exportation cost	We worked on a production chain for potatoes and we exported items that have been accepted in the EU. But now it's expensive and the cost for exportation is very high. We don't have an atelier for packaging and refrigerating potatoes. And the transportation is expensive	
	We recommend re-opening Al Abdeh laboratory to allow employees resuming work, and reducing costs for farmers for testing soil and water.	

	Sometimes water is stolen by residents, making us deprived	Ownership by the beneficiaries will make them protect the project. In conclusion, your opinions will be taken into consideration. We will disseminate our phone numbers and all accessible means to stay in touch, in a way to express your concerns and receive appropriate replies.
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Minutes of Meeting

“Green Agri-food Transformation for Economic Recovery” project

Funded by World Bank

Consultation Meeting South and Nabatiyeh

17 February 2023

Summary of main concerns raised during the consultation

Topic of concern	Representative	Opinion / Suggestion	Answer / Clarifications
Targeted geographical areas.	Green Project – Ministry of Agriculture (Eng. George Chmali)	- Objection regarding the targeted areas that are limited to south, North, Bekaa and excluding Month Lebanon	Mr. Rouhana from World bank clarified that the project will target all the Lebanese territory and each area will have its appropriate intervention, targets and projects, depending on its needs, capacity and characteristics.

Engagement of public sector in the identification process / reduce import and increase export of agricultural products.	Jihad al Binaa – Eng. Salim Mrad	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Emphasizing the importance of engaging the public sector as Ministries and parliament committees in the identification of needs and solutions in order to link the projects' interventions with the required legislations. - Prioritize the production of raw materials in order to reduce import from other countries. 	
Enhancing Lebanese products and marketing productions	اتحاد مزارعي التبغ / Mr. Hassan fakih	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government should support the small-scale agriculture and industries. - The Lebanese embassies and the Lebanese diaspora could play a role in the marketing process of the Lebanese products. 	

Clarification about the project	العمل البلدي – المنطقة الاولى – Mr. Ali el Zein	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questioning the continuity of the project after the departure of the Syrian refugees? - Asking for a more elaborated plan for the project determining clearly the targeted area and beneficiaries. 	Confirmation that the project will target the Lebanese population regardless of the presence or departure of the Syrian refugees, knowing that they highly contribute in the agriculture.
Transparency in the methodology of work / water strategy	Agricultural Cooperative in Azour / Eng. Joseph Rouhana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To adopt transparency and avoid clientelism in the implementation of the project. - The importance of rationalizing water uses by implementing of dams and hill lakes... 	Mr. Rouhana clarified that the work will be transparent and clear criteria will be adopted.

Fisherman sector	نقابات الصيادين يف خ يران والساحل / Ali الجنوبيب Kawtharani	- The fisherman sector is the most deprived sector. - If this sector is supported it will create many jobs opportunities. - The importance of elaborating a national strategy to preserve this sector and to enforce the law to use legal fishing methods.	
Linkage between the crops to be supported and the channels of marketing	Representative of the Ministry of Agriculture	- To support crops that can be easily marketed.	
Women support and marketing ideas	Beit el Hiraf association – Jinan Bader el din	- Support women to work and to achieve self-sufficiency. - Suggestion to create a link between agri food cooperatives and the Lebanese	
		army so that the latter buys the products of the cooperatives.	
Capacity building	International Group for Humanitarian Assistance (BESME) / Mrs. Goulshan Saglam	- The importance of the capacity building sessions for farmers and women specifically.	Capacity building is Within the project framework
Importance to support the energy sector	رئيس دائرة الريوة الزراعية يف جبل / لبنان Khalil Abou Rjeili	- To emphasize the energy efficient measure in the project.	
Canals project 800	Head of Jabal Amel Union of Municipalities / Mr. Ali Taher Yassin	- A recommendation to continue the execution of the Litani irrigation project “Canals 800”.	

waste water treatment	Head of Sahel el Zahrani union of Municipalities / Eng. Ali Matar	- The importance to work on waste water treatment as preventing measure to preserve agriculture and to work on having production safe for consumption and suitable for exportation.	
Extension of the natural reserves	Association Amwaj al Biaa / Mr. Malek Ghandour	- To work on protecting and extending the reserves in the regions in order to preserve the nature and to extend the agriculture lands.	

Topic of concern	Representative	Opinion / Suggestion	Answer / Clarifications
Importance of the existing manpower and resources / factors influencing agriculture	International Group for Humanitarian Assistance (BESME) / Mrs. Goulshan Saglam	<p>- The manpower and the natural resources existing in Lebanon are the main resources that should be taken into consideration and supported to grow and to help in the economy growth and ensuring the self-sufficiency.</p> <p>- The main factors influencing the agriculture are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Syrian displacement working in agriculture. ○ The absence of a good and adequate water management system and plans causing the problem of Water insufficiency. 	

Water management and rationalization / climate change influence	Agricultural Cooperative in Azour / Eng. Joseph Rouhana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The climate change is influencing the rain fed crops mainly and the beekeeping. - The importance of focusing on the good and rationalized water management, to avoid water scarcity. - The importance to define “the small farmers” that can benefit from the project. 	
Agriculture academy animal / production marketing	Eng. Salim Mrad / جهاد البناء	<p><u>Suggestion for project:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To establish an agriculture academy and link the benefit from the project with having a graduation from this academy in order to have the best practices and to succeed the project. - Introducing new climatefriendly crops. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To work on ensuring animal feed. To help the farmer with the knowhow and the needed equipment and seeds that allow him to produce his needed quantity of animal feed. - One of the main problems facing the farmers in Lebanon is to sell their products, this is why the importance to work on ensuring markets and market strategy, in addition to the needed equipment for packaging and labeling... 	

Production Marketing	Representative Ministry of Agriculture in the south	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The importance to build on successful crops/projects as a model of intervention. Ex. Of REGIE and its management of the tobacco crops. - The success of any crop is linked to the marketing and selling of production. 	
Coordination and collaboration with Municipalities and local authorities / sectors of interventions	Mr. Kassem Hassan – جهاد البناء	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To implement the project in close coordination with the Municipalities for being the close to the farmers and their needs. - To intervene in a group of sectors: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The fish sector, since the Lebanese sea coast is wide and rich in resources ○ The livestock sector, such as goats and sheep, is easy to raise with limited risks. ○ The aromatic and medicinal plants. 	
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ecotourism. ○ Food industry, ameliorating the quality, the labeling and the marketing. ○ Establishing of testing labs for food safety, in each cluster. ○ Developing crops according to the characteristics of each region. 	

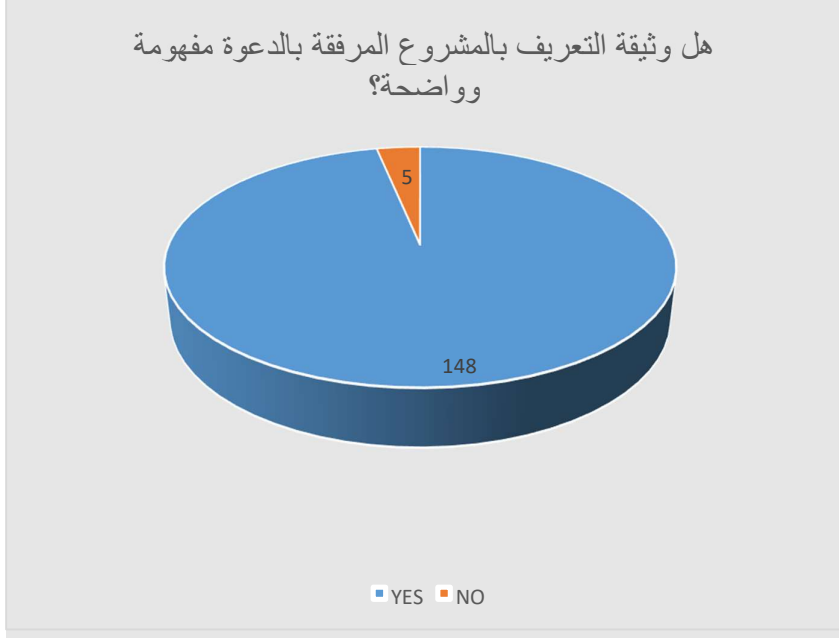
Needs of laboratories	الجمعية التعاونية للبيبة النحل-الشفاء / Mr. Mahdi Tarhini	- Establishing advanced laboratories in the regions.	محطة الابحاث العلمية : 12 labs exist in lebanon to test the agriculture products such as honey, but not all the product properties are tested.
Harmony between plant and animal farming		- Production must be harmonious between plant and animal farming in order to ensure animal feed and organic fertilizers.	
Adopt the agriculture strategy prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture.	رئيس جمعية البيبة النحلية / Mr. Ali Daoud	- The importance to adopt and update the agriculture strategy prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture.	
Green projects	العمل البلدي المنطقة الاولى / Mr. Ali el Zein	- The importance to implement green projects and to support solar power systems. - To work on projects that ensure food security and not only for exportation.	
Marine farms / animal feed	Head of Sahel el Zahrani Union of municipalities / Eng. Ali Matar	- To support the establishment of marine farms and monitor the fishing process in order to protect the marine resources. - To support crops that complement animal farming and provide fodder.	

Needs of laboratories / incubators for honey queens ...	مدير التنمية والبيئة – نقابة الغواص ي المحليف / Mrs. Amal Jaffal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Empowering of human resources. - To Support university youth innovative proposals - To ensure laboratory for the genetic fingerprint of honey - To ensure Incubator for honey queens. - To rationale the use of agricultural pesticides. 	
Needs for laboratories / crops development according characteristics of regions	الترفحالادح ي الوط ييفن الجنوب / Mr. Habib Yaghi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The importance to support the rain fed agriculture. - The importance to Develop crops according to the characteristics of each region. - To ensure laboratories for soil testing 	Dr. Farid KArAm: Lebanon is not facing scarcity in water and the quantity of yearly precipitation till date is as per the limits.
Support of agricultural extension centers	Head of Jabal Amel Union of Municipalities / Ali Taher Yassine	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To Support the agricultural extension centers in each region in order to offer the following services: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agriculture extension and support for famers in their lands. ○ Soil analysis and product testing. ○ Marketing, packaging of products - 	

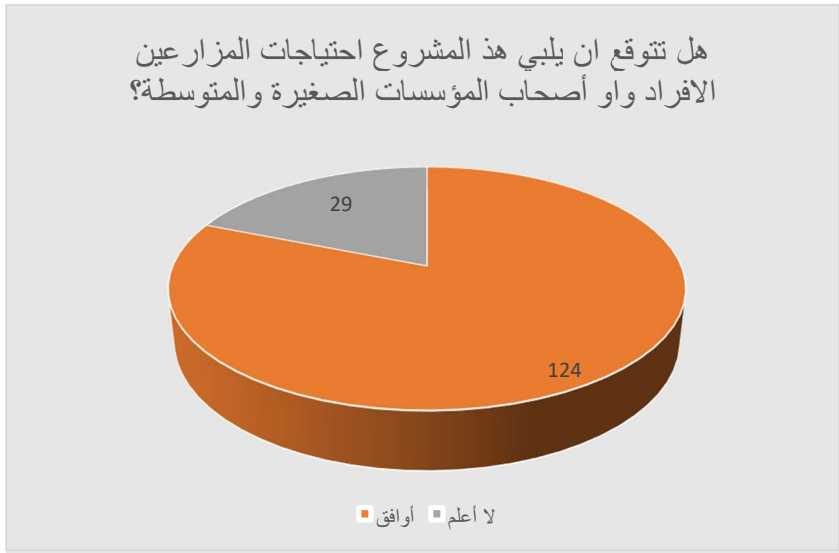
Projects proposals		<p><u>Suggestion for projects:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To Increase solar energy projects - To ensure sufficient water to extend the agriculture lands. - Continue the implementation of the litani project (canal 800). - To implement projects in partnership with the private sector for the operation and management. - To support the plantation of conifers, for all the benefits that offers. - To benefit from the study prepared by Khatib and Alami regarding the precipitation in Lebanon. 	
Importance of COOPs	<p>مدير عام مديرية العمل التعاوني / Mrs. Gloria ABou Zeid</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To implement hill lakes and agricultural ponds to collect water. - The importance to coordinate and support the active cooperatives and to encourage the creation of new active cooperative through a clear and efficient modality that ensure the continuity of the coop in an efficient way. - To work on generalizing the concept of collaborative work. 	

Annex 5:

Is the project identification annexed to the invitation clear enough?

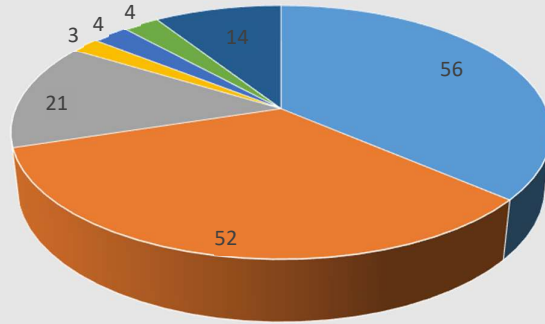


Do you expect that this project will meet individual farmers and SMEs needs?



In your opinion what are the potential restrictions and constraints to participate in the workshop?

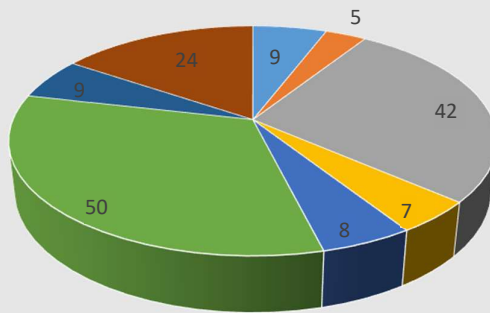
برأيكم ما هي القيود أو المعوقات المحتملة للمشاركة في ورشة العمل؟



- Transportations
- no Challenge
- Weather Conditions
- No Trust in these Projects
- Time and Location
- other reasons
- N/A

In your opinion what are the potential restrictions and constraints to participate in the proposed project?

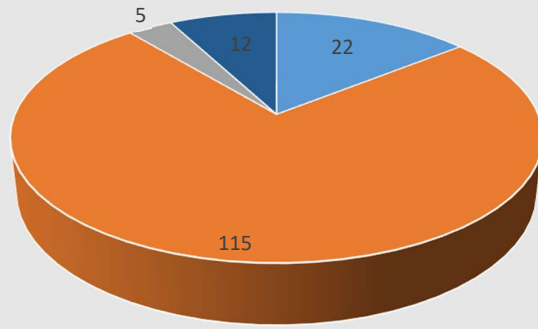
برأيكم ما هي القيود أو المعوقات المحتملة للمشاركة في المشروع المقترح؟



- Weather Conditions
- Trust Issue
- Transportations and Economical Conditions
- Time and Location
- Security Condition
- No Challenge
- other reasons
- N/A

What are your main concerns: loans/ grants, modern agricultural techniques, other...?

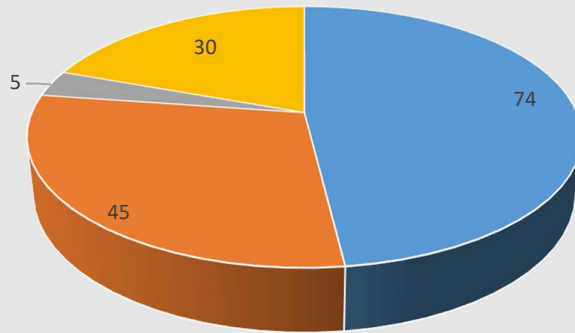
1. ما هي أوجه الاهتمام الرئيسية بالنسبة لكم: القروض/ الهبات الميسرة، تقنيات زراعية مبتكرة أو



Loans Grants and agriculture Practices N/A All of the Above

What are your main concerns: agricultural infrastructure (energy, water, roads...) or other?

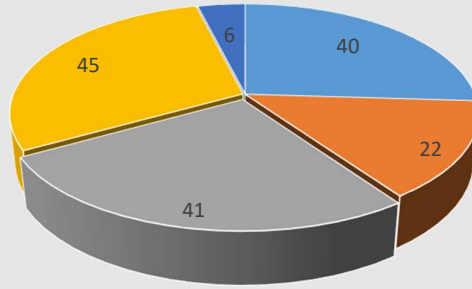
2_ ما هي أوجه الاهتمام الرئيسية بالنسبة لكم: البنى التحتية الزراعية (طاقة، مياه، طرق... الخ) أو غير ذلك



Energy and water Agriculture and Infrastructure Food Technology All of the above

What are your main concerns: legal facilities and services from governmental institutions (laws, procedures, facilities, MoA, Coops general directorate, MoE, MoET, MoEW, etc.) or other?

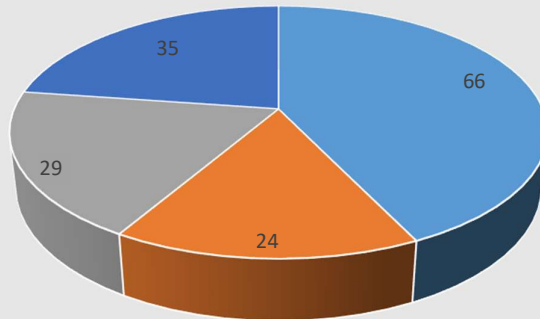
3_ ما هي أوجه الاهتمام الرئيسية بالنسبة لكم: خدمات وتسهيلات قانونية من المؤسسات الحكومية (قوانين، إجراءات، تسهيلات، وزارة الزراعة، المديرية العامة للتعاونيات، وزارات البيئة، الاقتصاد والتجارة، الطاقة والمياه) الخ.... أو غير ذلك حدد؟



خدمات و تسهيلات قانونية
 All of the above
 MOI legal facilitation
 MOA legal facilities
 N/A

What are the suggested groups considered as marginalized or most deprived in your environment?

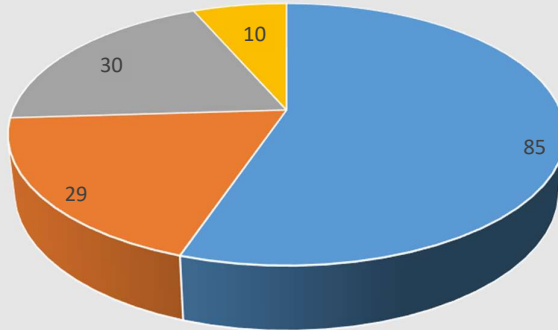
من هي لمجموعات التي نعبرون ها م همشة او أكثر حرمانا في نطاق عملكم او تواجدكم؟ أسماء وأرقام هواتف مقترحة!



Small and medium Farmers
 Coops
 Womens
 N/A

What are your suggestions to reach women entrepreneurs in an effective manner?

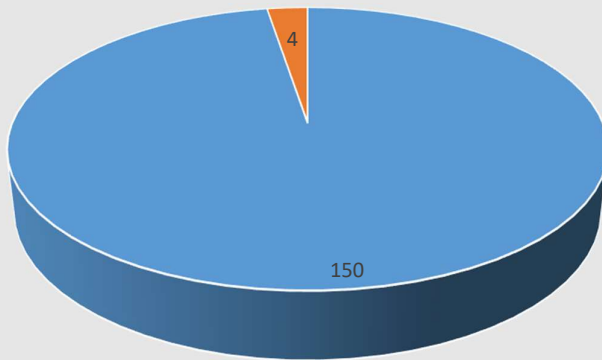
ما هي اقتراحاتكم للوصول الى رائدات الأعمال النسائية بطريقة فعالة؟



■ Capacity Building and Empowerment ■ Support Small Projects ■ Social Media ■ N/A

What are the best means to be informed about the project progress (SMS, WhatsApp, Email) or other?

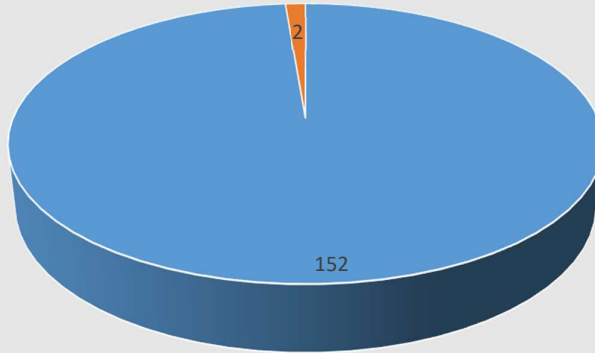
ما هي الوسيلة الامثل للاستعلام عن تطورات المشروع، (رسائل نصية، واتسأب، بريد الكتروني) أو غير ذلك؟ حدد بالضبط



■ WhatsApp and emails ■ N/A

What are the best means to follow-up with the project administration (WhatsApp, Email, SMS) or other?

ما هي الوسيلة الأمتل للمتابعة مع إدارة المشروع؟ واتس أب، بريد
الالكتروني، رسائل قصيرة، غير ذلك حدد



■ Whatsapp and emails ■ N/A

Annex 6: list of stakeholders in Beqaa, Akkar and South Lebanon

