



“Emergency vaccination and targeted feeding of livestock grazing in areas along the Syria–Lebanon border”

Project code: OSRO/LEB/304/UK

Donor: United Kingdom

Contribution: USD 5 603 469

Implementation: 01/08/13 – 30/11/15

Target areas: Akkar, Bekaa, Baalbeck–Hermel, Mount Lebanon, Nabatiyeh, North and South.



Contact

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Objective:	To enhance food security conditions of the population affected by the ongoing crisis by protecting livestock assets and improving nutritional status, as well as to sustain the livelihoods of poor households including many hosting Syrian refugees.
Key partners:	Ministry of Agriculture (MoA), Lebanese Agricultural Research Institute, Statistics Lebanon Ltd., Jordan University of Science and Technology's Veterinary Virology Laboratory, and World Poultry Science Association.
Beneficiaries reached:	20 757 households (approximately 107 936 people).
Activities implemented:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procured 1 million doses of vaccines – 600 000 against foot-and-mouth disease (FMD) and 400 000 against <i>peste des petits ruminants</i> (PPR) –, which were supplemented by 426 622 doses left over from Phase I of the project or from the MoA's own stocks. • Vaccinated 797 019 cows, sheep and goats (99.6 percent of the national livestock herd), benefiting an estimated 19 257 livestock owning households. • Trained 110 Community Animal Resource Development Workers and 79 veterinarians and veterinary technicians on biosafety and biosecurity practices, and disease surveillance and reporting. • Formed 25 poultry farmer field schools (FFS) for 500 beneficiary households, and provided members with 50 hens, feed, feeders, drinkers, water troughs, laying boxes, egg trays and materials to construct chicken coops. Coops were constructed during the FFS. • Provided 1 000 households (“helpers” of FFS members during the construction of chicken coops) – with 15 laying hens, feed, drinkers and feeders. • Trained FFS members on poultry husbandry, egg production, construction of biosecure and biosafe coops, bookkeeping, marketing and saving mechanisms.
Results:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieved a protection level of 88 percent against FMD and PPR for both cattle and small ruminants in all regions. • By improving animal health, helped ensure the availability of milk and meat for beneficiaries, as well as the wider community through the sale of surplus production in local markets. • Ramped up local and regional capacity for early detection, prevention and response to transboundary animal disease emergencies through pre-vaccination disease surveillance and post-vaccination monitoring to determine protective immunity. • Enabled poultry beneficiaries to increase protein intake and generate income from the sale of surplus eggs: 95 percent are consuming eggs from their own production, covering 8 percent and 10 percent of daily protein intake for men and women, respectively; each household is producing 141 eggs/week, 71 percent of which are sold to generate an average income of USD 17.3/week.