



**Livelihoods Recovery Project**  
*(Livestock Distribution)*

***Bam, Iran***

**Final Report**  
**August 2004**



## **BASIC DATA SHEET**

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**NAME OF PROJECT:** Livestock distribution for the restoration of livelihoods and long-term food-security of the earthquake-affected farmers and agricultural labourers in Bam, south-east Iran.

**DURATION OF PROJECT:** 6 months (start-date 16 February 2004, completion date 15 August 2004)

**PROJECT COST:** £ 251,000 (100% sought from DFID)

**PROJECT HEADER:** 1200 vulnerable farming / labouring families will be able to regain access to a source of income in the short and longer-term through the provision of 2 goats and fodder per family.

**STATUS OF REPORT:** Final

**FLAGGED ISSUES:** None

## NARRATIVE REPORT

OBJECTIVES	MEASURABLE INDICATORS	RATING OF PROGRESS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	COMMENT
<b>GOAL:</b> <i>To restore the food security of earthquake targeted farmers in Bam, south-east Iran</i>	Income sources are regained amongst the targeted population	-	See ANNEX 1 'Background of the project' (including official country data) See ANNEX 1 'Impact of the project/PDM'  + Evaluation Report (October)	- Livestock only secondary source of income compared to dates but more disturbed by earthquake - Important psychological effect noted among monitored families: increased motivation for returning to normal activities
<b>PURPOSE:</b> <i>To ensure livestock as livelihood coping strategy for targeted 1200 farming families in rural area of Bam District.</i>	At the end of the project, small scale targeted families start to produce an income through animal husbandry	-	See ANNEX 1 'Impact of the project/PDM'  + Evaluation report (October)	- Families begin satisfying family needs for milk before selling it : contribute to their income by avoiding spending – Direct income benefit may begin in a few months
<b>OUTPUTS:</b> <i>1200 targeted families have recovered animal husbandry activities</i>	At the end of the project, at least 95% of the targeted families are producing an income from their livestock farming.	-	See ANNEX 1 'Impact of the project/PDM'  + Evaluation report (October)	- Milking has begun for 15% of families monitored - Too early for selling babies (pregnant goats could not be distributed) but 38% goats monitored mated to a buck
	Each targeted family is properly managing 2 goats.	97%	See ANNEX 1 'Selection of beneficiaries' See ANNEX 1 'Impact of the project/PDM'	- Criteria for selection of beneficiaries: experience in animal raising - Out of 70 goats monitored 1 sold, 1 stolen. No case of mistreatment /underfeeding noted
<b>ACTIVITIES</b> <i>Distribution of 2 sheep and 180kg fodder per sheep to each of targeted 1200 vulnerable farming and labouring families</i>	Fair selection of vulnerable beneficiaries	100%	See ANNEX 1 'Selection of beneficiaries' See 'Map of Bam'	- Particularly complex in Bam - In collaboration with local councillors
	Purchase of livestock	100%	See ANNEX 1 'purchase modalities' See ANNEX 3 'Contract Purchaser' See ANNEX 4 'MOU Veterinary network'	- Through the intermediary of a local professional purchaser. Bought in Kerman district as an help to the local market
	Purchase of fodder	100%	See ANNEX 1 'purchase modalities' See ANNEX 5 'Contract Fodder'	- Barley chosen as fodder. - Beneficiaries highly satisfied with this choice

Distribution of animals and fodder	100%	See ANNEX 1 'distribution modalities' See ANNEX 6 'instructions to counsellors' See 'photos'	- No problem during the distribution itself: unexpected!
Post Distribution Monitoring	100%	See ANNEX 1 'Impact of the project/PDM'	- 70 families monitoring from the week following the distribution
Final Evaluation	October		- Contract signed with external evaluator

## **SITUATION RE-ASSESSMENT AND LESSONS LEARNT**

### **A summary of principal benefits and achievements of the project, indicating the populations that have benefited**

- 2 goats + 300 kgs of barley distributed to each of 1200 vulnerable families in 17 earthquake affected villages around Bam.
- Selection of beneficiaries in collaboration with the local councilors of the villages according to the following criteria:
  1. Farmers with experience in sheeps/goats raising
  2. Farmers who had less than 50 goats/sheeps or 5 cows before the earthquake
  3. Farmers who lost more than 20% of their sheeps/goats/cows
  4. Farmers with less than 50 palm trees
  5. Farmers with familial or economic difficulties (death of partner, lost of job, house completely destroyed...)
  6. Farmers who will be able to provide long term food/shelter for the animals
  7. Farmers who will not be compelled to consume/sell them within the months following the distribution (because of drugs problems in particular)
  8. Priority for female-headed households with experience in animal raising
- Contract with a professional purchaser referred by the Iranian Veterinary Network (governmental organization) for the purchase of animal
- MOU with the Iranian Veterinary Network for the vaccination and health follow-up of the animals
- Post-Distribution Monitoring of 70 families – Results enclosed hereafter.

### **Any significant changes in the project's operating environment including key issues, problems and openings**

- During the course of the project, request to DFID for a change from a distribution of sheeps to a distribution of goats (Granted)
- Technical impossibility of a distribution of pregnant animal (see explanations hereafter in ANNEX 1)
- Good collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture although their listings of beneficiaries could not be used (see explanations hereafter in ANNEX 1). Approval of the Ministry for conducting the project in stronger collaboration with another governmental organization, the Iranian Veterinary Network for the health follow up of the animals
- Good collaboration with local councilors for the selection of beneficiaries and the distribution itself (distribution of coupons, presence of distribution day)

### **How the humanitarian situation has changed since the last report**

- 'Crisis situation' estimated over by local authorities (Task Force on Bam reconstruction) beginning of April.
- End of food distribution in May
- Progressive withdrawal of the Provinces and hand-over to the Ministries from June
- Population settled in temporary houses in camps or, mostly, on their plots, since the end of June
- No epidemics or major health threat noted during the summer
- Harvest of dates in September, source of livelihood for over 60% of Bam population, estimated close to 'normal' according to the Ministry of Agriculture
- According to those evolutions, very good timing of the livestock distribution in July-August (when people have gone over the emergency needs and the situation is stabilised - after the housing situation is settled – Before the harvest rush)

## **Effectiveness of inter-agency co-ordination arrangements and the role played by the agency itself**

- The weekly coordination meetings on agriculture gathering governmental representatives and around 15 non governmental organizations were headed by ACH from April to July. Several synthesis documents on the different fields of intervention of NGOs in agriculture were developed.
- Information has been provided to all the organisations who have been interested in animal distribution (ADF, Oxfam, MEDAIR) although no concrete programs have been developed so far regarding livestock.
- ACH food security assessment (inclusive of information on livestock) was diffused to all interested organisations.
- After the earthquake, MOJA and the FAO have concentrated their activities on surviving animals (providing shelter, water and food but also gathering the animals from the dead farmers and taking care of them).
- For sanitary reasons, the Veterinary Services<sup>1</sup> has also followed up the burying of the dead animals (when they were informed of it) and assisted some farmers who could not bury them themselves. Surviving animals were also vaccinated against certain diseases for free.

### **Lessons learnt:**

#### **(a) Positive results which may be replicable**

- The close collaboration with local councilors for the selection of beneficiaries (see ANNEX 1 'Selection of beneficiaries')
- The organization of the distribution in the storage (see ANNEX 1 'Distribution process') which was highly appreciated by beneficiaries (see ANNEX 1 'Impact of the distribution')

#### **(b) Negative aspects to be avoided in future**

- Possible but highly difficult to establish accurate beneficiaries listings in the Bam context (see ANNEX 1-'Selection of Beneficiaries') – To be considered if other highly targeted distribution were to be planned in Bam.
- Beware of corruption of authorities at governmental and local levels. Strong pressures on some of our staff (better to choose non-local staff for distribution) for the inclusion of family members / powerful relationships of officials. The listings have been as much as possible screened for such cases although 100% fiability cannot be guaranteed. Local councilors, if corrupted, will be at least held responsible by their electors (which is not the case of ministry officials).
- Some persons among the Bam population particularly aggressive and/or manipulative. Beware of this point on distribution day (useful installation of double gate in our case) and when gathering information.

#### **(c) Other general reflections for future humanitarian aid policy and practice**

- A strong evolution of the collaboration Iranian authorities-International organizations since the earthquake. Very positive. Unfortunately yet, the development of corruption too, also due to the lack of vigilance of NGOs.
- The capacity of the country to recover from a crisis quickly (Iran being quite a developed country) and the dimension of the damage (huge damage in Bam but covering only around 25 kms) explain the rapidity of the changes in the context for intervention and may request a greater flexibility from donors.

#### **(d) How the project's experience will be disseminated for usage by others**

- The project experience has already been disseminated to other NGOs present in Bam through weekly coordination meetings and through individual discussions each time precise information was demanded.
- ACH experience in Bam will be internally capitalized (centralization of all documents, including this one) and diffuse to other ACH missions in other countries when needed for the development of similar programs.

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<sup>1</sup> Member of the Iranian Veterinary Network, a governmental organization, different, more specialized but complementary with the Ministry of Agriculture.

# **ANNEXES**

- **ANNEX 1 'Background Information'**
- **ANNEX 2 'Example of listing'**
- **ANNEX 3 'Contract Purchaser'**
- **ANNEX 4 'MOU Veterinary network'**
- **ANNEX 5 ' Contract Fodder'**
- **ANNEX 6 'Instructions to counsellors'**
- **ANNEX 7 'Contact List'**

**+ cf. photos and Bam map on PDF document**

## **ANNEX 1: BACKGROUND INFORMATION**

### **THE IMPORTANCE OF LIVESTOCK FOR BAM LIVELIHOODS**

On December 26<sup>th</sup> at 5:28 am, a 6.4 degree (Richter scale) earthquake hit the region of Bam in Kerman province, southern Iran. In 15 seconds, more than 70% of the buildings of the city and large parts of some of the surrounding villages collapsed, killing more than 40 000 people out of a population of 130,000 people before the events.

According to MOJA estimates, 7,000 cows and calves and 29,300 sheep and goats were located in Bam and the surrounding villages before the earthquake. 2,200 cows and calves (31%) and 7,800 sheep and goats (26%) died. Most animals were living in small mud brick sheds near the main house. Built with less attention than human dwellings, they frequently collapsed, killing the animals that, at the time of the earthquake and at this time of the year (winter) were still sleeping inside. In the panic following the earthquake, a lot of livestock ran away through the holes in the fences/walls. A lot of stealing was also reported while people were in hospitals or busy with more urgent matters. Animals were also sold to answer urgent need of cash.

Hardly anybody in Bam raised livestock as its sole source of income, as opposed to what happens with the nomads of the nearby mountains, not affected by the earthquake. In Bam and the surrounding villages, most families only kept a maximum of 3-4 cows and/or 10-20 sheep and goats, as an additional income to other activities (farming ownership or labour, administrative or small trading jobs). But female animals were also milked and male animals killed to answer the household food needs. Thus, animal raising not only represented a source of income but allowed Bam farmers to live with limited expenses. In the villages around Bam, this is a whole way of life, based on household self-production, which got damaged with the earthquake. And, as farmers usually didn't have any savings in cash, they have little means to recover from the losses by themselves.

More than seven months after the earthquake, it can be considered that most of the emergency needs in Bam have been covered, even if it will certainly take years for the population to go back to the way of life they had before the earthquake and to recover from the death of more than one third of their relatives, friends, colleagues or neighbours.

With the first post-earthquake harvest, this September, whose production is, according to the Ministry of Agriculture, close to normal, the pre-earthquake disparities will also re-appear: the farmers who had large plots with big number of trees will get more income than the ones with little plots or no plots at all. Because of its agricultural basis, continuity should prevail in the socio-economic structuration of Bam, inequalities included.

Yet, contrary to what will happen with palm trees, some economic losses will never be recovered. This is the case with livestock: the farmers who lost their animals lost them for good. Unfortunately, animal raising was particularly important for the poorer among the farmers, with small plots or no plot at all, justifying the need for a livestock distribution to targeted vulnerable families.

## THE SELECTION OF BENEFICIARIES

The selection of beneficiaries has been, for the rare organisations planning targeted distributions in Bam, a real head-twisting experience.

There are many reasons for this:

- ❖ Many listings were lost in the earthquake and had to be re-established in emergency.
- ❖ This was often done through the declaration of losses of people in the ministries, with little cross-checking of those declarations: some among the most vulnerable persons may not have been able to make those declarations.

We were first given a listing of families in need of animal restocking by the Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture (MOJA). Unfortunately, field visits showed that much of this listing, established from unchecked declarations of losses, was inaccurate. Besides, the addresses mentioned were imprecise and it would have been impossible for us to inform the potential beneficiaries of a distribution. And last, the number of families mentioned on those listings was over 1200 and, in the absence of any indication on the socio-economic situation of the families (# of animals before the earthquake in particular), we couldn't make a selection among them.

The MOJA was informed of those difficulties and we decided to establish new listings with the collaboration of the local councils. The villages around Bam, with less than 1000 habitants are represented by 3 elected local councillors, one of them designated as "head of the local councils". Those local councillors usually know the other members of the village well enough to identify beneficiaries according to precise criteria and could be eventually asked to justify their choices in case of contestation.

Unfortunately, there is only one such local council for the whole of Bam city, which means that those Bam local councillors don't know the people well enough to select beneficiaries among them. We had no way to get accurate beneficiaries listings in Bam city itself. Less important but also to be considered are the facts that:

- ❖ It is more difficult to keep animals in Bam city after the earthquake, among the rubbles.
- ❖ For sanitary reasons, the MOJA is not willing to see animals again in town.

Through field visits, we also decided not to distribute animals in the villages of zone 2 (Nartig, Kork, Mohammad Abad) as the loss of animals was limited compared to the other villages. On the contrary, in the 6 villages of zone 1<sup>2</sup>, just north of Bam, the level of destruction was near 100% and most of the animals got killed. The villages of zone 12, east of Bam, were less destroyed but livestock raising was relatively more important for farmers than dates because of an inferior quality of soils and quantity of water. Dates are much more important in zone 13 than livestock as the city of Baravat is even the most famous production place of this fruit in Iran so we decided to distribute animals only in the poorest part of the city (the south) and to extremely vulnerable families (mainly widows).

We went to see each of the 8 head local councillors of Zone 1. In the zones 12 and 13, two persons of high confidence helped us as intermediaries but we gathered the local councillors for a final check-up of the listings. Each time, we brought the list of our criteria for discussion as well as the table to be filled up. The targeted persons had to be among the most vulnerable (if not, they wouldn't gain much from 2 goats anyway) but be able to provide long term care for the animals and not be tempted to sell or eat them.

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<sup>2</sup> After the earthquake, the earthquake affected area (Bam and surrounding villages) was divided into 13 zones, each of them assigned to an Iranian province, to facilitate the interventions.

The criteria were:

1. Farmers with experience in sheeps/goats raising
2. Farmers who had less than 50 goats/sheeps or 5 cows before the earthquake
3. Farmers who lost more than 20% of their sheeps/goats/cows
4. Farmers with less than 50 palm trees
5. Farmers with familial or economic difficulties (death of partner, lost of job, house completely destroyed...)
6. Farmers who will be able to provide long term food/shelter for the animals
7. Farmers who will not be compelled to consume/sell them within the months following the distribution (because of drugs problems in particular)
8. Priority for female-headed households with experience in animal raising

The information to be indicated in the table of selected beneficiaries was:

1. Name
2. Father's name
3. Precise address
4. # of sheeps/goats/cows before the earthquake
5. # of sheeps/goats/cows after the earthquake
6. # of palm trees
7. Present occupation/source of income apart from animal farming, if any
8. Specific source of vulnerability (difficult familial situation, health problems...)

The listings provided were then discussed case by case. Although we cannot be certain some councillors didn't include some non-needing relatives or powerful relationships in the listings, they can be asked by the population of their villages to answer for their choices, which wouldn't have been the case with governmental authorities or with individuals from outside of the community.

The final listing per village is:

	# Beneficiaries	# families in the village		# Beneficiaries	# families in the village
<b>Zone 12</b>	<b>457</b>	<b>1543</b>	<b>Zone 1</b>	<b>575</b>	<b>1995</b>
Gazdar	28	68	Tamic	26	60
Old Bidaran	37	86	Deh Shator	114	300
New Bidaran	40	108	Chehel Tokhm	32	120
Khajeh Nezam	31	63	Poshtrood	248	750
Islam Abad + Hararan	27	86	Espikan	124	700
Khajeh Askar	92	424	Zeidabad	31	65
Amir Abad	35	107			
Sarjangle	21	56	<b>Zone 13</b>	<b>168</b>	<b>c. 1500</b>
Darb Bagh	35	80	South Baravat	168	c. 1500
Packam	52	159			
Bagh Chamack	59	306	<b>Total</b>	<b>1200</b>	<b>5038</b>

## PURCHASE MODALITIES

### Animals

#### The choice of a distribution of goats

The respective advantages of sheep and goats were difficult to compare as they are considered quite the same kind of animal by Bam people, mixed in herds, aggregated in statistics and even in the Bam vocabulary (The term "gusfand" means "sheep" in the rest of Iran but "sheep + goat" in Bam). Because of our previous experience in sheep distribution, we had first opted for a sheep distribution. We had yet to ask DFID for a change to goat. Indeed, after a few discussions with farmers (confused by the Bam lexical specificity), we realised that goats are:

- ❖ Less difficult to feed than sheeps and can eat almost 40 different herbs in the desert.
- ❖ more autonomous animals, not needing to be so carefully kept / fenced as is the case with sheep
- ❖ And that they have more offspring than sheep (2-3 for ordinary goats, 3-4 for the Pakistani breed of goats instead of 1-2 for sheep).

This would not necessarily be decisive points in a normal time (sheep also have advantages: the price of their meat is higher on the market, they can be sacrificed, they cause less damage to palm trees) but in the present situation, when people still lack cash to buy fodder, when destroyed fences have not been adequately repaired and when the main objective of the project is quick re-stocking, they become important points.

#### The choice of breed

We decided to choose two local breeds:

- ❖ Rachti – mixed breed between local goat (Mahali) and Pakistani (world famous, high quality Iranian breed). Can give three/four kids per year, 2,5 to 3 litres of milk per day, raised for meat and milk, good weight gain and food conversion
- ❖ And Mahali, local breed, can give two/three kids per year, 1,5 to 2 litres of milk per day, raised for meat and wool

On of the reasons we didn't chose Pakistani is that it has almost the same performances as Rachti, but is almost two times more expensive then Rachti (at that time price of 2 to 3 years old, non-pregnant female goats was between 110 and 120 €).

We decided to distribute one Rachti and one Mahali per family. We checked this decision with beneficiaries and they confirmed our choice as good.

#### The 'pregnancy issue'

The initial plan was also to distribute pregnant goats to quicken the restocking process and dissuade the beneficiaries of eating the animals by increasing the value. This point could not be implemented yet and this for several reasons:

- ❖ We had no means of certifying 100% that all goats would be pregnant at the time of the distribution. This may create legitimate problems with the beneficiaries of non-pregnant goats.
- ❖ The transportation may cause some of the goats to lose their babies.
- ❖ As we're purchasing 2400 goats of different ages, from different places, organising the insemination would have been an extremely complex task, not worth the benefits.
- ❖ Indeed, Bam is not in the situation of other regions were ACH previously distributed pregnant animals: not all the animals died and a few male goats can still be found in the villages. No doubt villagers will manage to mate their goats quickly and the livestock restocking would hardly be delayed compared to the distribution of pregnant goats.
- ❖ And the value of the Rachti goats we're distributing, able to breed up to 3 kids per year, should be already an incentive strong enough for the beneficiaries to keep them. Conscious of this economic value, Bam people don't usually eat female animals.

## The quotation process

To escape possible disturbances on livestock market, such as fluctuations of price, we hired an intermediary. For this purposes we signed Memorandum of Understanding with local counterpart (Iranian Veterinary Network, Bam District Branch) and hired one of their workers as intermediary (Mr. Essmaeel Safa Bakhsh) to locate possible sellers of goats, also number of goats we need for distribution, and instructed him not to mention distribution and our organisation at all. We also instructed him to try to find as much animals as it is possible in Bam District. This way we wanted to help revive of the local economy.

## Barley

Original idea was to distribute 150 kg of dried grass called Alfalfa (lat. Medicago Sativa, also known as "Father of the herbs", originally from this part of the world) per animal, but we chose barley instead.

### Justification

#### Composition advantages

- ❖ Barley is richer source of Carbo Hydrates, Niacin, Vitamin B, Iron, Phosphorus, Zinc, Potassium, Sodium, organic acids, Digestible proteins, Metabolic NRG,
- ❖ Very important for microbial protein synthesis in ruminants
- ❖ Responsible for improvement of milk composition (increases % of milk fat)
- ❖ High digestibility

#### Other advantages

- ❖ Extremely easy for transportation, storage and distribution
- ❖ Highly respected among farmers and difficult to find in Bam
- ❖ Can be kept for more than 6 months without significant loss of nutritional value
- ❖ First choice fodder for goats

## DISTRIBUTION MODALITIES

### Storage

Choice of storage was one of the crucial parts of this project. We wanted to satisfy some of the most important requirements like:

- ❖ Security – well fenced, easy to guard
- ❖ Size - Compound big enough to receive more than 300 tons of barley and 20 tons of dried alfalfa hay, at the same time. With enough space outside of the storage to organize flow of animals, food and beneficiaries during the distribution process
- ❖ Recognizable – easy to find
- ❖ Connection – close to the road

Best option was Montazeri Storage in the middle of Bam Industrial Township. Previously used for packing dates, well known among people in entire Bam District. With some construction works (construction of external shades for goats) this storage satisfied all criteria we set. We fenced the storage with 2.5 m high chicken wire fence, reinforced with barbwire on top. We organized three gates – Main Entrance Gate, with doubled gate doors, Exit 1, for exit of pick-ups loaded with animals and barley and Emergency Exit Gate at the backside of storage. Storage consists of three parts – External Shade Part, Internal Shade Part and Internal Part 1 and 2. External Shade Part was planned for animals ready to be vaccinated and treated against external and internal parasites. On this part we constructed two gates – one as entrance for loading animals and the other one as exit for treated animals. Internal Shaded Part was separated from the previous one with metal doors. Inside this part we constructed part for treated animals ready to

be distributed. Average time of keeping animals in storage was three days so we respected the 48-hours period between two movements of goats from one location to another. To be sure that we are not going to depend on public source of water we installed 10.000 litres bladder tank and also prevented possible power cut with two 300 Amper Power Generators.

### **Vaccination and treatment against internal (external parasites)**

To be sure that we will distribute healthy animals we made an agreement with IVN to vaccinate them against Enterotoxaemia and to treat them against external and internal parasites. This will ensure better weight gain, milk production and prevent susceptibility of animals to other diseases.

Therefore we organized storage in two parts:

1. Part for untreated animals (where treatment is about to be provided)
2. And part for animals ready to be distributed.

### **Coupons**

Next step was information of beneficiaries about the process of distribution – date, time and the procedure. Experience showed that the best way to do that is to make coupons with precise and substantial information. Visibility (information about donors and executive organisation) was also one of the most important things to implement into the coupons. The final solution of coupon design was tested with 20 beneficiaries and 5 counsellors so we proved that written information was easy to understand and easy to follow. Coupons were distributed by local counsellors and that was the final ID check before the distribution. We gathered serial numbers of Iranian Red Crescent Ration Booklets to use them as almost 100% accurate way to prove ID of beneficiaries. These Booklets are not transferable to another person and almost entire remaining population of Bam have them. Those who don't have them have certificate issued by local authorities to confirm their ID.

Information on coupons was supported with written instructions about the procedure of distribution process itself.

## **IMPACT OF THE PROJECT (PDM RESULTS)**

The impact of the project was monitored the week after the end of the distribution by two Iranian monitoring officers, who had followed the project in its other phases. 70 families were visited, chosen randomly from the listings of beneficiaries: 30 in zone 1, 30 in zone 12 and 10 in zone 13.

The following points were checked out:

### **THE GOOD RECEPTION OF THE ITEMS DISTRIBUTION AND GENERAL SATISFACTION OF THE BENEFICIARIES:**

Out of 70 families monitored, 68 received 2 **goats** (2 didn't answer) and 65 received 6 bags of **barley** (5 didn't answer).

The **breed of goat chosen** was estimated:

- Good by 41 of the beneficiaries
- Very good by 17 of them
- Mediocre by 8 of them
- Very bad by one of them
- Excellent by one of them
- And 2 of them didn't answer

The **health condition of the goats** was estimated:

- Good by 10 of the beneficiaries
- Very good by 29 of them
- Mediocre by 16 of them
- Very bad by 5 of them
- Excellent by one of them
- And 9 of them didn't answer

All animals who died during the two weeks (8 cases) following the distribution were replaced by our contracted purchaser.

The **choice of barley distribution as fodder** was estimated:

- Excellent by 28 of the beneficiaries
- Good by 34 of the beneficiaries
- Very good by 8 of them
- Mediocre by 0 of them
- Very bad by 0 of them
- And 0 of them didn't answer

The **quality of barley distributed** was estimated:

- Excellent by 30 of the beneficiaries
- Good by 24 of the beneficiaries
- Very good by 15 of them
- Mediocre by 0 of them
- Very bad by 0 of them
- And 1 of them didn't answer

The **modalities of goats distribution** were estimated:

- Excellent by 25 of the beneficiaries
- Good by 29 of the beneficiaries
- Very good by 7 of them
- Mediocre by 0 of them
- Very bad by 1 of them
- And 8 of them didn't answer

The **modalities of barley distribution** were estimated:

- Excellent by 30 of the beneficiaries
- Good by 35 of the beneficiaries
- Very good by 5 of them
- Mediocre by 0 of them
- Very bad by 0 of them
- And 0 of them didn't answer

If we consider two categories 'positive' (excellent, very good and good) and 'negative' (mediocre, very bad), the results are quite satisfactory (especially when considering that Bam people have generally been very critical of other distributions):

The breed of goats chosen was indeed estimated positively by 84% of the beneficiaries (negatively by 13% of them). The choice of barley as a fodder was estimated 100% positive and its quality 99% positive. The modalities of goats distribution were estimated 87% positive and 1,4% negative (inexplicable high percentage of no answer). The modalities of barley distribution were estimated 100% positive.

The only mitigated result concerns the health condition of the animals: 57% positive, 30% negative. Further investigation will probably be conducted on this point during the external evaluation.

## THE POST-DISTRIBUTION SITUATION OF THE ITEMS DISTRIBUTED

- Our monitoring officers were able to **observe the goats** in the houses of 62 of the beneficiaries out of the 70 (1 no answer).

The goats were kept:

- Cloture near the house: 30 beneficiaries
- Under a tree beside the house/ tent/connex:: 24
- In the son/daughter/bro in law house: 6 (non observable)
- In the yard:4
- In an old room without roof: 1
- In the stable with cows:1

The reasons given for the goats not to be observable were:

- Lack of space & walls so lack of security: 5 (1 reported stolen, another sold for those reasons)
- I hadn't appropriate place so I sent them to my father's/brother in law house: 2
- They gave them to their relative to make them pregnant: 1

➤ Our monitoring officers were able to **observe the total quantity of barley** in 52 families out of the 70 (5 no answer).

According to our monitors observations, the bags of barley were kept:

- Good condition, in the house (16x)
- Because of house destruction they haven't any specific/appropriate place for it(7x)
- Lack of place so under sunlight(6x)
- Beside the animals
- In the garden, although it's not a good place
- Good, in the tent(5x)
- Open air, under blanket/plastic(4x)
- Under sunlight, they've been told to put blanket/plastic(2x)
- In the yard, in the shadow (5x)
- Beside the living tent(2x)
- Beside the cloture under blanket(2x)

The reasons given for the bags of barley not to be observable were:

- Lack of place, they give it to their relatives to keep it for them so no observation(10x)
- No barley observed, possibly it's sold
- According to him he sold the barley so no observation
- We just visited 2 sacks, they give the rest to their relatives to keep it for them
- According to him it's in his daughter's house

## THE IMPACT OF THE DISTRIBUTION

- 9 of the beneficiaries already **milk** one of the goats, 2 milk the two of them and 59 of them don't milk any of them (0 no answer).
- 27 of the beneficiaries have already **mated the goats to a buck** (0 no answer).

To the open question *"What did the distribution of those goats and fodder brought to your family?"*, the beneficiaries answered:

- It was a help for me (8)
- Very helpful (8)
- Very good economic help(14)
- They will reproduce and produce milk(7)
- Aside from the economical effects, they make the children happy
- Very helpful: reproduction +milk +entertainment for the kids + wool(6)
- Entertainment +economic effects(4)
- We're used to animals, we lost them so these 2 entertain us(4)
- Personally I like livestock keeping + economic effects for the family

- Entertainment especially for the kids
- It made us happy, in a better mood I increased my activities
- It's good for life, they made me busy
- I lost mine so it's a very good help for me(2)
- I lost 25 in the EQ, so it's a good help
- It was a help, I had 2 & I lost 10 animals of good breed in the EQ
- I lost 2 cows & 10 'gusfands' so if these goats were healthy, it could be nice
- Good help, I lost 10 'gusfands' of good breed in the EQ & 20 died after the EQ
- I have also 3, I wanted to sell them but it motivated me to keep them

## ANNEX 2 'Example of listing'

### Zeidabad (zone 1)

Name & Family	Father's Name	# gusfand	# cows	# died gusfand	# died cows	# palm trees	comments
Mohammad Tabasi Nejad	Ali	15	0	15	0	40	CIK
Khanoum jon Chehel Tokhmi	Abbass	10	1	10	1	30	Widow
Zeinab Chehel Tokhmi	Abbass	0	0	0	0	20	Widow
Ahmad Eghbali	Gholam Hossein	25	0	0	0	10	Worker/8 people
Ramezan Tabasi	Ali	0	5	0	3	0	Worker
Heidar Tabasi Nejad	Ali	16	2	13	0	40	
Mohammad Yousef zadeh	Ramezan	0	2	0	Sold	60	
Hadi Yousef zadeh	Ramezan	0	0	0	0	0	Worker
Hamid Reza Yousef zadeh	Ramezan	20	0	15 Sold	0	50	
Ali Darijani		5	0	0	0	0	Worker
Esmat Tabasi	Mohammad	0	2	0	0	0	Widow
Akbar Bahreini		0	2	0	0	20	
Hajar Chehel Tokhmi	Panj Ali	0	0	0	0	0	Widow/70 years old/CIK
Hajar Soufi Abadi	Ghanbar	0	0	0	0	30	Widow/70 years old
Mohammad Afghani	Hossein	5	2	2	0	20	Son of no.14
Mansour Ranjbar	Aziz	0	0	0	0	0	Worker
Hossein Babae		0	0	0	0	0	Worker
Kobra Babae		0	0	0	0	0	Widow/70 years old/mother of no.18
Reza Mohammadi		0	0	0	0	20	Worker/8 daughters
Reza Ranjbar	Mohammad	5	2	0	3	0	
Javad Nad Alipour	Gholam Hossein	10	0	0	0	0	Worker
Mohsen Tavakkoli		70	0	0	0	0	10 peoples+his daughter in law who is widow/CIK
Jafar Tabasi Nejad	Heidar	10	1	7	0	40	Without date
Asghar Pour Mahani	Abbass	13	0	0	0	60	CIK
Darvish Pour Mahani	Najaf	3	2	3	0	100	
Akbar Pour Mahani	Abbass	5	2	0	0	100	CIK
Easa Pour Esmaeel	Hossein	23	2	0	0	50	20 palm trees with date
Ali Pour Esmaeel	Ahmad	0	1	0	0	40	Without date/tractor driver
Abbass Hafezi	Gholam Hossein	5	2	0	0	40	
Fatemeh Rostam Abadi	Hossein	3	1	0	0	0	Widow/CIK/mother of no. 30
Amir Eghbali	Ahmad	0	1	0	0	0	Worker/Young/Recently married
Javad Zehgoshae		0	0	0	0	0	Jobless (ex-worker in flower shop)

## **ANNEX 3 'Contract Purchaser'**

### **Service Contract**

This Contract is between **Accion Contra El Hambre**, represented by **Mr. Jordi Casafont**, on one side,

And

**Mr. Esmael Safa Bakhsh**, as Contractor, on the other.

#### **A) Identification**

Date and place of agreement: *01/08/2007, Bam District, Kerman Province*

#### **B) Description of Activities to be undertaken by Esmael Safa Bakhsh**

1. To provide approximately 2400 (two thousand four hundred) of (2 to 3 years old) Rachti and Mahali breed, nonpregnant, highest quality female goats in Kerman Province and transport them to the Central Storage. Price of these goats will be 540.000 Iranian Rials (Mahali) and 700.000 Iranian Rials (Rachti), with transportation included.
2. To inform ACH about his activities on daily bases and often if there is a need

#### **C) Conditions for the Execution of Work**

Start Date: 14.July.2004

Completion Date: 14.August.2004

The present contract may be shortened, if required by ACH, or extended with the consent of both parties.

The present Contract can become null and void if the Contractor fails to comply with the clauses stated herein.

The Contractor will ensure a high quality of work. He will provide exact breed of goats with understated price (both specified in this Service Contract), ready for distribution, and deliver them on time (immediately after purchasing) to Storage in Industrial Township in Bam.

He will ensure that he will provide healthy animals in good condition, with reproductive ability, without skin or mucosal damages. This is to be confirmed by Bam District Iranian Veterinary Network authorized person.

The Contractor bears full responsibility for implementing all safety procedures in compliance with all applicable Safety and Labour laws, and bears full responsibility for any accidents arising from the normal execution of the work.

#### **D) Conditions of Payment**

Included in price of goats

**ESMAEEL SAFA BAKHSH**

**JORDI CASAFONT**

Work to be undertaken by

ACH representative

# ANNEX 4 'MOU Veterinary network'

## Livelihoods Recovery, Animal and Fodder Distribution Bam, Kerman Province, I.R. Iran

### Memorandum of Understanding

This Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) is intended to facilitate the working relationship between the *Iranian Veterinary Network, Bam District* and *Accion Contra el Hambre, Spain*.

This MoU specifically describes the terms of the collaboration between *Iranian Veterinary Network, Bam District* and *Accion Contra el Hambre, Spain* for the Distribution of 2400 goats and 320 tons of barley to the families chosen by certain criteria, in the framework of the relief programme to Bam earthquake affected populations.

#### Introduction

1. Whereas both parties to the MoU seek to provide Relief for the Bam earthquake affected households.
2. Whereas ACH is a non-political, non-religious and non-profit humanitarian Non-Governmental Organisation which endeavours to bring assistance throughout the world to people adversely affected by either natural or man-made disaster whenever general living condition is not optimum e.g. food, water & sanitation or medical care.
3. Whereas ACH aims at saving lives by combating hunger, extreme physiological weakness and other situation of distress that threaten to kill helpless men, women and children and endeavours to provide life sustaining humanitarian assistance in accordance with the principles of humanity, universality, impartiality and neutrality.
4. Whereas the Iranian Veterinary Network, Bam District is mandated to provide Relief to the Bam Earthquake affected population with focusing on Bam surrounding villages.

This is Memorandum of Understanding between the following parties:

#### **Iranian Veterinary Network, Bam District (hereafter IVN)**

**And**

#### **Accion Contra El Hambre, Spain (hereafter ACH)**

Following the devastating effects of earthquake, that struck Bam on December 26<sup>th</sup> 2003, in addition to other kinds of humanitarian help, ACH undertakes the task of distribution of 2400 goats and approximately 150kg of food per animal.

5. ACH will ensure:
  - ❖ Purchase of 2400 goats in Kerman Province
  - ❖ Purchase of 30 tons of high quality dried alfalfa
  - ❖ Purchase of 320 tons of high quality barley
  - ❖ Accommodation of animals and food
  - ❖ Coupon distribution and information of beneficiaries
  - ❖ Supervision and monitoring of entire process
  - ❖ The payment for services (vaccination, treatment against external and internal parasites) provided by IVN (3.600.000 Iranian Rials)

6. IVN will:

- ❖ Vaccinate animals against Enterotoxaemia in Central Storage
- ❖ Ensure disinsection of animals
- ❖ Ensure application of wormers
- ❖ Provide for purchase 30 tons of high quality dried alfalfa
- ❖ 20kg of food supplements (minerals and vitamins) per family,
- ❖ On-Call member of IVN who will be in charge of medical treatment of animals.
- ❖ One person as a contractor for purchasing animals. That person will provide 2400 (2 to 3 years old) Rachti breed; nonpregnant, highest quality female goats transport them to Central Storage.
- ❖ Supervision and Monitoring of entire process

7. In the event of hostilities, or other grave public emergency, ACH reserves the right to terminate performance of its obligations under this agreement, and any or all related agreements forthwith without prior notice.

8. The present MoU can be extend if required, with the consent of both parties

9. In the event that a disagreement arises in the interpretation or implementation of the terms of this MOU, the persons in charge from ACF and IVN will meet with the Ministry of Agriculture to determine a resolution.

We, the undersigned below, in mutual understanding, have agreed to use this MoU as the basis for collaboration for the project of Distribution of 2400 goats to the families (registered by ACH, Iranian Veterinary Network and Local Authorities of Bam surrounding villages), in the framework of the relief programme to Bam earthquake affected populations”

This agreement comes to force effective from its date of signature, and the affixed below signatures authenticate this agreement.

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 15.7.2004

\_\_\_\_\_  
Dr. Ali Issar  
Head of Bam District IVN

Signed \_\_\_\_\_

Date: 15.7.2004

\_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ivan P. Jankovic  
Food Security Officer, ACH

## **ANNEX 5 ' Contract Fodder'**

### CONTRACT

*This Contract is between Accion Contra El Hambre (hereinafter Employer), represented by Mr. Michael Shone Gillham, with address, New Arg, 18 St. Soheil, 1<sup>st</sup> Sahand St, Bam, Kerman Province, from one side*

*And*

*Mehr Zara'at Novin Company (hereinafter, Contractor), represented by Mr. Seyed Hassan Mousavi, Director of the company, with address #189 Fatemi St. Tehran, on the other side.*

#### **Article 1: Contract Subject**

*To provide and deliver 320 tons of barley to the following address – Hajji Montazeri Warehouse, Bam Industrial Township, Kerman Province*

#### **Article 2: Technical Specification**

*Bulk barely, with Max. 2% of soil. The loading process will be supervised by Mr. Parham Seyed Ataran (Phone number 0912 11 44 382), ACH authorized person.*

#### **Article 3: Contract period**

*Execution period of the Contract is two (2) weeks from signing this Contract and exchanging copies by both sides. Date of advance payment will be the starting date of the Contract.*

*3.1 – The Contractor has to perform the Contract in the appointed period and if the execution of the Contract is disturbed anyhow, the Contract period, may be shortened or extended by Employer.*

#### **Article 4: Amount of the Contract**

*The Total Amount of the Contract is 492.800.000 Iranian Rials and this amount will be paid according to **Article 5** of this Contract.*

#### **Article 5: Payment Conditions**

*First Installment – Amount of 147.840.000 Iranian Rials should be paid in advance, after the signing of Contract*

*Second Installment – The total amount (344.960.000 Iranian Rials) should be paid after delivery of Contract Subject*

***Article 6** – The Contractor is responsible for payment of taxes, charges and other expenses of all kinds related to this Contract.*

#### **Article 7 - Contractor Commitment**

*The Contractor has to ensure the following cases:*

*❖ To deliver Contract Subject to above mentioned address, in appointed time, mentioned in **Article 3** – and Contractor should deliver at least 40 tons of barley until 12.7.2004.*

**Article 8** – Employer Commitment as follows

To execute **Article 5**

**Article 9** – Delay of the Contract execution

The Contractor is bound to execute the Contract according to the agreements mentioned in this Contract. In the case of delay in delivering barley, Employer will reduce total amount by 1% for each week of delay as compensation.

**Article 10** – Contract nullifying conditions

If the Employer anyhow likes to nullify the Contract before its expiration date, all dues of the Contractor should be paid after evaluation of the work. If the Contractor likes to nullify the Contract he should compensate all losses of the Employer

**Article 11** – Remove of the dispute

In the case of arising any dispute between contracting sides they will try to resolve it with negotiation, otherwise, the dispute will be referred to competent authorities.

**Article 12** – Unexpected Situations

During the occurrence of unexpected accidents such as: earthquake, flood, etc. that will disable both sides to perform their duties it will act according to the **Article 10** of this Contract

**Article 13** – This Contract is regulated in two identical copies and signed by both sides.

Employer

Contractor

Representative of Accion Contra El Hambre  
Mr. Michael Shone Gillham

Representative of

Mehr Zara'at Novin Company  
Mr. Seyed Hassan Mousavi

Mr. Ali Ladani

## **ANNEX 6 'Instructions to counsellors'**

(Document given to each counsellor before distribution in their village)

### ***Instruction for the distribution of livestock/fodder***

1. *Strictly respect date & time for the distribution for each village (written on each bag with coupons) – anybody coming out of this time, will be rejected.*
2. *Only the persons whose names are written on coupons should come for animals/fodder. Beneficiaries who give their coupons to relatives, friends, neighbors etc... will not receive animals/fodder. Special cases like children without parents, disabled person, old person, ... who are not capable to do the delivery by themselves, can coordinate with the councilor of their own village to be helped.*
3. *The identity of each beneficiary has to be confirmed by their ID card & IRCS ration book & signature/finger print. For the families who do not have such identification documents, a written certification of their identity has to be provided by their village council.*
4. *One pick-up should be hired for goats (with high fences, if possible)& another one for fodder – 5 families per pick-up (not more than 5 families per pick-up)*
5. *It is strictly forbidden for anybody to stay in the storage after being given the goats/fodder*
6. *All remarks on the distribution process should be addressed to the councilors, in written form, with personal data.*

## ANNEX 7 'Contact List'

### Ministry of Jihad and Agriculture (MOJA)

- M. Ehsani, Head, Bam (0913 343 6976)
- M. Bahrami, Assistant, in charge of the coordination with the NGOs (0913 144 1022)
- M. Zangi, Representative MOJA for Zone 1 (0913 344 2491)

### Iranian Veterinary Network

- M. Issar, Head, Bam (0913 344 1370)
- M. Esmail Safa Bakhsh, livestock purchaser (0913 344 1760)

### Mehr Zara'at Novin Company (Barley provider)

- M. Seyed Hassan Mousavi (021 898 5684 / 0913 344 1760)

### Task Force for Bam Reconstruction

- M. Alavi, Head (0913 140 1202)
- M. Sediri, Assistant Head (0913 144 4138)

### Bam Local Councils

- Mr. Kamalodini, Khajeh Asgar, (0346-3340111)
- Mrs. Rajabi Zadeh, Baravat (0346-3222574 / 0913 144 4056)
- Mrs. Iran Zare, Tamik (0913-3441060)
- Mr. Mehdi Pour Golestani, Chehel Tokhm (0913-1444085)
- Mr. Jafar Tabassi, Zaid Abad (0913-3420193)
- Mr. Abbass Ghofrani, Poshtrood (0913-1440205)
- Mr. Hossien Zainali, Espikan (0344-2222224)
- Mr. Ahmad Sanati, Dehshotor (0913-3443354)
- Mr. Davoud Khani Molki, Baghchamak (0346-3340330)
- Mr. Yadollah Khaleghi, Sar Jangal (0913-1441510)

### Other NGOs involved in agriculture

- UNDP, Safiz Gharavi, Program Coordinator (0912 130 2453)
- Medair, Hylton Cannon, Country Director (0344 2311 1474)
- Worldvision, Sina Saemian, Irrigation Specialist (0344 2311 483)