



Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations

# SUBREGIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

**2016–2017**

Resilient Livelihoods for Agriculture, Food Security  
and Nutrition in Countries Affected by the Syria Crisis







**Food and Agriculture Organization  
of the United Nations**

**FAO Regional Office for the Near East and North Africa**

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## INTRODUCTION

As the conflict in Syria approaches its sixth year, the humanitarian situation continues to deteriorate. Some 6.5 million people are estimated to be internally displaced, while, as of the end of December 2015, a further 4.4 million Syrians have taken refuge in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and North Africa.

With the intensification of the crisis, food insecurity and poverty have drastically increased across all of Syria. It is reported that 8.7 million people are food insecure whilst three in four Syrians are considered to live in poverty. The agriculture sector, which used to be one of the major pillars of the productive economy and a main source of employment in Syria, has been particularly impacted by the conflict. Already, Syria has lost close to half of its livestock. Crop production has plummeted. The violence has destroyed agricultural infrastructure, displaced farmers and disrupted regional food and agricultural input trade.

At the same time, the crisis continues to affect the national economic and social balance in countries neighbouring Syria. The massive influx of refugees is exerting unprecedented pressure on host countries and communities, which are struggling to provide sufficient supplies and services to refugees, of whom the vast majority live outside of camps.

The economic repercussions, including trade and market disruptions, have adversely affected the agricultural economy and food production capacities in neighbouring countries. The increased population density is stretching the already fragile natural resource base.

Despite the fact that the humanitarian appeals for the Syria crisis-affected countries continue to rise (from USD 1.2 billion in 2012 to USD 7.73 billion in 2016), the funding gap, besides unmet needs in the short term, has also translated into diminished resilience capacity that compromises the development of people and communities in the long term. In this context, the resilience approach provides a framework for addressing, in a sustainable manner, multiform impacts of the Syria crisis, by combining emergency and development efforts.

This document, “Resilient Livelihoods for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition in Countries Affected by the Syria Crisis”, of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is a two-year Subregional Strategy and Action Plan, budgeted at USD 301.2 million. With the aim to protect, restore and strengthen food security and livelihoods of vulnerable rural and peri-urban households and communities and the agro-ecosystems on which their livelihoods depend, this Strategy tailors short- and medium-term actions to address specific needs of the main groups affected by the crisis, including Syrian internally displaced persons (IDPs) and affected populations, refugees, returnees, host communities and national and local authorities.

Activities within the Strategy concentrate on four focus areas, which can be broadly categorized as: (i) improved food security and nutrition through support to small crop and livestock production; (ii) promotion of sustainable livelihoods and employment opportunities; (iii) enhancement of sustainable use of natural resources; and (iv) capacity-building efforts and food security and agriculture sector needs analysis and coordination.

The Strategy is aligned with national government priorities and existing regional frameworks for addressing the Syria crisis, and calls for close partnerships with affected communities, national institutions, humanitarian and development partners, non-state actors and private-sector organizations.

Affected populations in the subregion need effective responses to the challenges threatening their food security and agriculture-based livelihoods. A resilience-based approach delivers this, while better preserving the integrity of lives, livelihoods, natural resources and critical development gains achieved over the past decades. Such an approach is crucial, not only to sustain agricultural productivity, but also to stabilize the national economies, create employment and income-generating opportunities and mitigate some drivers of distress migration.

*Without a surge in support to agricultural activities, more farmers will have no choice but to abandon their land to seek livelihood opportunities elsewhere or migrate to other countries.*

## IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE, FOOD SECURITY AND LIVELIHOODS

### Syria

By every measure, the food security situation in Syria is critical and growing worse. There is limited food available and people are increasingly less able to access and afford it, with close to half of Syria's population now depending on humanitarian food aid. Livelihood loss, deepening poverty and inflation have eroded the capacity of families to meet basic needs and cope with the crisis. The crisis has severely limited food production, marketing and imports, reducing the availability of food and pushing prices up to an all-time high (above 300 percent in some instances).

The conflict is having a devastating impact on the country's socio-economic situation. Productive sectors, trade and employment have been severely affected. Prior to the crisis, the agriculture sector was one of the major pillars of the productive economy, accounting for some 18 percent of the gross domestic product (GDP) and providing employment and livelihood opportunities to roughly half of the population in Syria. The cumulative impacts of almost six years of conflict in the aftermath of a prolonged wave of droughts from 2006 to 2009 have resulted in the erosion of the agriculture sector's productive capacity with dire consequences on the rural and peri-urban populations engaged in agriculture-based activities.

The effects of the conflict on agriculture and rural livelihoods of people in Syria, who continue to face severe constraints across the value chain, from production to market, are multiform. They include:

- **Sharp decrease in crop production:** Despite an improvement in 2015 due to favourable rainfalls, food production is still 40 percent below pre-crisis levels. No significant improvement in food security at household level is expected.
- **Significant reduction in livestock numbers:** Up to one-quarter of the country's cattle and over one-third of its sheep have been lost, while poultry production has decreased by over 50 percent. Reduced access to animal feed sources, high feed costs and limited veterinary supplies and services threaten to further diminish herd sizes, animal production and the availability of related food products.
- **Damage and, sometimes, irreversible destruction of physical assets,** such as irrigation structures, farm machinery and storage and processing facilities.
- **Reduced availability and increased cost of farming inputs** (e.g. equipment, seeds, fertilizer and labour).

Violence, widespread insecurity and the destruction of infrastructure (roads and electricity networks) have brought the previously flourishing trade of agriculture products inside the country and within the region to a standstill.

Displacements and migration of rural populations are progressively depriving the rural sector of its human capital and much-needed skills, contributing to a vicious circle where the lack of protection, erosion of the livelihoods base and loss of economic opportunities become intricately linked.

However, despite the conflict-related depredation of the last five years, there are still significant areas where agriculture and animal husbandry are practiced. The sector still sustains 50 percent of food supply in the country and provides a critical economic safety net for poor households in rural and peri-urban areas. Overall, the agriculture sector, though weakened, continues to remain the backbone of rural livelihoods in the country. The sector is key to safeguarding livelihoods and ensuring food security inside Syria — where services have been weakened, assets depleted and the national production capacity significantly reduced. Also, it provides a platform on which to build recovery and resilience, and to mitigate some drivers of distress migration.

Failure to provide adequate support to the sector would exacerbate the food insecurity situation and irreversibly affect agriculture-based livelihoods: if productive farming areas are neglected at this critical juncture, Syria will be in danger of emerging from conflict as a country of subsistence farmers with most of its commercial agricultural base eroded.

*Though severely weakened, the agriculture sector still sustains 50 percent of food supply in Syria and provides a critical economic safety net for poor households in rural and peri-urban areas.*



## Neighbouring countries

The massive influx of refugees continues to threaten the economic, institutional and political stability of the host countries and the overall regional peace and security. Livelihoods have been adversely affected due to unsustainable competition for scarce resources and jobs and social crowding. The surplus of Syrian labour in neighbouring countries is reducing local employment opportunities and wages, and creating social tensions. Agriculture-based livelihoods have been particularly affected, as Syrian refugees have resettled mostly in rural areas. Veterinary and phytosanitary control systems have been strained due to uncontrolled movement of agricultural and food items and unvaccinated livestock across the subregion.



Source: UNHCR, December 2015

Before the crisis, Syria used to be a major trading partner with all its neighbouring countries. However, the crisis has disrupted agriculture and food trade flows in the region, with negative consequences on producers and other stakeholders along the agriculture and food commodity chains. In all countries affected by the crisis, farmers have lost cross-border trading opportunities, and now face rising production costs. Also, the lack of agricultural exports from Syria has had a negative impact on the food balance of neighbouring importing countries.

The influx of refugees into the host countries has also accelerated the degradation of natural resources, such as water and pastures.

**Iraq** now faces overlapping internal displacement and refugee crises, with 3.2 million Iraqis displaced by internal armed conflict in 2015, and some 225 000 Syrians taking refuge in Iraq. An estimated 2.4 million people across Iraq are food insecure, 1.5 million of whom require immediate food assistance. A large part of Iraq's cereal production belt and irrigation systems are now directly under the control of armed groups. It is estimated that more than 30 percent of Iraq's total population is now considered poor, with a relatively high unemployment rate of nearly 17 percent (increasing from 11 percent in 2011).

In **Jordan**, a country with very limited natural resources and high dependence on international markets for its food security, the influx of the Syrian refugee population poses multiple problems in terms of food security, economic opportunities and sustainable management of natural resources. The increased demand for water and food has led to increased pressure and competition for ecosystem services (land and water) exacerbating the existing structural limitations in the natural resource base, particularly water. The Syria crisis has also amplified the risks of transboundary animal and plant pests and diseases in Jordan.

**Lebanon**, the country that has historically the closest ties with Syria, has been the most affected. In addition to hosting 1.2 million refugees, the equivalent of one-quarter of its population, the conflict has reduced trade and investment flows, resulting in decreased GDP growth. The agriculture and rural populations have been particularly affected. Farmers who have traditionally relied on agricultural inputs and services at subsidised prices from Syria have faced an increase in input costs and are struggling to keep up production. Most of the communities hosting refugees are in the rural, urban and peri-urban areas bordering Syria which are amongst the poorest and most under-served. These communities are feeling the increased pressure of this rapid surge on the population and its impacts on the local services as well as on natural resources, including forests, water and grazing land. With the weakened veterinary services in Syria and many Syrian herders crossing into Lebanon with unvaccinated and untreated livestock, the risk of transboundary animal diseases remains a threat to animal and human health both in Lebanon and in the subregion.

*The crisis has disrupted agriculture and food trade flows in the region, with negative consequences on producers and other stakeholders along the agriculture and food commodity chains.*

## HARNESSING OPPORTUNITIES

The intensification of the conflict and the sustained migration flows have exacerbated some of the pre-existing structural vulnerabilities in the countries neighbouring Syria. At the same time, thanks to past investments, already established systems, tools, analyses and expertise, coupled with political momentum, opportunities for innovative solutions have emerged for addressing long-term issues, including those relating to labour governance, economic policy, strengthening of local markets and supply chains, and management of scarce natural resources, in particular water.

Focus on enhanced livelihoods offers an opportunity for creating a win-win situation for Syrian refugees, neighbouring countries and host communities. Sectors identified for boosting, and where investments could flow, are agriculture and construction, where a greater labour market and new job opportunities can be created and refugees' capacities used.

In **Iraq**, cash-based interventions aimed at improving agriculture-related infrastructure and communal productive assets (such as cleaning/desilting of water irrigation canals and rehabilitation of orchards) offer an opportunity to generate employment for IDPs, host communities and returnees through scaling-up of cash-for-work opportunities for vulnerable Iraqis.

In **Jordan**, pressure on already scarce resources such as water is being exacerbated by increased numbers of people, and surplus labour is creating social tensions. Innovative solutions aimed at increasing the availability of water for both agricultural and domestic uses whilst at the same time creating employment opportunities within the host communities should be promoted.

In **Lebanon**, investments in rural and farm infrastructure can create short-term employment opportunities for displaced Syrian construction and farm workers and for unskilled Lebanese workers in host communities. Likewise, support to dairy value-chain activities offers an opportunity to increase both the quantity and quality of milk and dairy products and to boost the incomes of poor farmers.

Across the region, the need of host countries to address the long-term impacts of the crisis creates momentum for enhanced dialogue with and technical support to national institutions and local counterparts.





## RESILIENCE – A CORPORATE PRIORITY

FAO places resilience at the forefront of its agenda, and has a dedicated corporate Strategic Objective to *“Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises”*. FAO’s resilience approach encompasses and strongly connects emergency and development interventions aiming to ensure a continuum of short-term and longer-term actions in support of the most vulnerable groups around the world.

For FAO, “resilience to shocks” is the ability to prevent and mitigate disasters and crises, as well as to anticipate, absorb, accommodate or recover and adapt from them in a timely, efficient and sustainable manner. This includes protecting, restoring and improving livelihood systems in the face of threats that impact agriculture, food and nutrition (and related public health).

In the complex context of the Syria crisis, with expected long-lasting impacts on both Syria and its neighbouring countries, FAO places resilience at the heart of its interventions, addressing both the short-term humanitarian needs and the longer-term underlying causes of vulnerability.

Resilience interventions proposed under FAO’s Subregional Strategy and Action Plan for the Syria crisis-affected countries integrate a multi-hazard, vulnerability and risk-based approach which seeks to understand the country-specific contexts, dynamics of the protracted crisis and its short- and long-term consequences on the subregion. They reflect an integrated and flexible approach in addressing both the humanitarian and developmental needs of conflict-affected households and communities in Syria and the neighbouring countries and include a mix of actions comprising emergency life-saving agricultural response, livelihood protection and recovery, including support to value chains, risk-sensitive agriculture and natural resource management and capacity building interventions.

The Subregional Strategy and Action Plan has a two-year timeframe (2016–2017) and is aligned with existing national government priorities and United Nations country and regional strategic frameworks and response plans.



# SUBREGIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

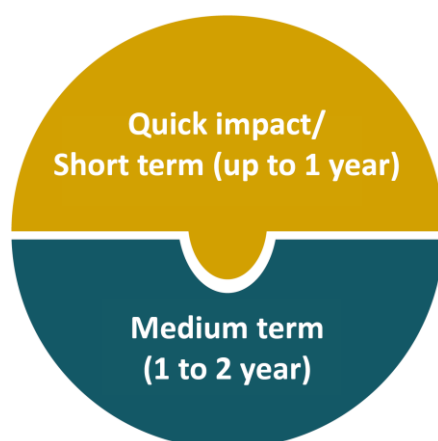
## Resilient Livelihoods for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition in Countries Affected by the Syria Crisis

### OVERALL GOAL

The overall goal of FAO's Subregional Strategy and Action Plan is to strengthen the resilience of livelihood systems in affected countries (including individuals, households, communities and agro-ecosystems) to absorb, recover and adapt in a sustainable way from the impacts of the Syria crisis; reduce risks; and anticipate and mitigate future shocks affecting the food security and nutrition and the renewable natural resource base.

### Two timetracks

Spread across two interlocking timeframes, the Subregional Strategy and Action Plan interventions are articulated around four focus areas, detailed below.



### FOUR FOCUS AREAS

1. **Support to local smallholder crop and livestock production for improved household food security and nutrition.** This includes support to cereal crop and backyard food production, protection of livestock assets through restocking, provision of animal healthcare and feed and repair and maintenance of critical rural infrastructure, including through cash-based interventions.
2. **Promotion of sustainable livelihood and employment opportunities for households and communities.** This includes support to integrated homestead/family farming, promotion of income-generation activities and improvement of agriculture value chains (post-harvest management, food processing and preservation and marketing).
3. **Enhancement of sustainable use of natural resources (food security-water-energy nexus).** This includes supporting households and communities through introduction of more efficient water management and energy-saving technologies and innovative practices (such as climate change adaptation, agricultural intensification and diversification and environmental protection).
4. **Strengthening capacity of targeted institutions, civil society organizations and other stakeholders** to develop, implement and monitor policies, strategies and resilience programmes. This includes enhanced food security sector coordination, data collection, analysis and information sharing; development of disaster risk management strategies; animal disease surveillance and control; drought early warning; and emergency preparedness and response.

## BENEFICIARIES

- **Food-insecure and resource-poor rural and peri-urban farming and pastoral communities in Syria** directly or indirectly affected by the crisis, including IDPs and their host communities.
- **Impoverished Syrian refugees and Lebanese, Kurdish and other returnees from Syria** with no significant alternative income-earning opportunities seeking temporary agriculture-related livelihoods in peri-urban and rural settings.
- **Vulnerable rural communities** comprising food-insecure and/or poor smallholder farming families hosting refugees and returnees in host countries.
- **Resource-poor herders** whose pastures are steadily degrading with reduced access to winter pastures in Syria.
- **Government, non-government and private sector agricultural support service providers** responsible for addressing the impact of the Syria crisis in rural and peri-urban areas and for managing multi-hazard risks.

## BUDGET

The total cost of FAO's "Subregional Strategy and Action Plan: Resilient Livelihoods for Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition in Countries Affected by the Syria Crisis" is estimated at **USD 301.2 million** and is detailed below.

Action Plan: Cost Estimate – Country		Action Plan: Cost Estimate – Track	
Country	USD (million)	Track	USD (million)
Syria	152.4	Quick impact/Short term (up to 1 year)	100.9
Iraq	65.3	Medium term (1 to 2 years)	200.3
Jordan	45.5	<b>Total</b>	<b>301.2</b>
Lebanon	28.5		
Turkey	6.0		
Regional	3.5		
<b>Total</b>	<b>301.2</b>		





# PLAN OF ACTION FRAMEWORK: SYRIA AND NEIGHBOURING COUNTRIES

## SYRIA

Programme	USD
<b>Output 1: Improved crop and livestock production capacity of vulnerable households and communities</b>	<b>72 000 000</b>
<b>Activity 1.1:</b> Emergency provision of agricultural inputs (e.g. quality seeds, fertilizers and farm tools) and support to “cash-for-work” activities (e.g. repair of irrigation infrastructure) for vulnerable food-insecure farmers ( <i>quick impact/short term – hard to reach areas</i> )	34 000 000
<b>Activity 1.2:</b> Support to local seed supply systems (community-based seed multiplication) ( <i>2 years – secure and accessible areas</i> )	10 000 000
<b>Activity 1.3:</b> Provide emergency support (e.g. animal feed, healthcare and vaccination campaigns) to food insecure and vulnerable smallholder pastoralists and agropastoralists in order to protect their livestock assets ( <i>quick impact/short term – hard to reach areas</i> )	15 000 000
<b>Activity 1.4:</b> Provide effective support to veterinary services for the reduction of risk and the control of TADs ( <i>2 years – Whole of Syria</i> )	10 000 000
<b>Activity 1.5:</b> Improve performance of local Awassi sheep breeds leading to increased milk and meat production ( <i>2 years – secure and accessible areas</i> )	3 000 000
<b>Output 2: Increased income and employment opportunities for crisis-affected households through support to integrated homestead farming, agroprocessing and produce marketing</b>	<b>42 760 000</b>
<b>Activity 2.1:</b> Provide horticultural inputs (e.g. vegetable seeds, fertilizers and hand tools) and small livestock (e.g. chicken) to vulnerable food insecure and undernourished farm families in Syria to ensure that target populations improve food consumption and nutritional status and increase income through the sale of surplus production ( <i>quick impact/short term – hard to reach areas</i> )	21 460 000
<b>Activity 2.2:</b> Provide support to rural and peri-urban households through the promotion of integrated homestead farming (i.e. microgardens, micro-irrigation systems and poultry inputs), household and community-based agroprocessing (e.g. produce cleaning and grading and food processing, packaging, storage and marketing), increasing awareness of the need for dietary diversity and food consumption and nutrition ( <i>1-2 years – moderately accessible areas</i> )	15 000 000
<b>Activity 2.3:</b> Enhance the capacity of government and non-governmental agricultural support service providers and rural and peri-urban producer organizations to develop supply and value chains and increase income-generation opportunities for smallholder producers ( <i>2 years – secure and accessible areas</i> )	6 300 000
<b>Output 3: Increased agricultural productivity and local food production through support to climate-smart agriculture, natural resource management, drought management and improvement of research and extension services</b>	<b>29 000 000</b>
<b>Activity 3.1:</b> Promote new and improved climate-smart agriculture, natural resource management and drought management technologies and practices ( <i>2 years – secure and accessible areas</i> )	13 000 000
<b>Activity 3.2:</b> Improve access of vulnerable rural and peri-urban populations to biogas as a clean source of energy and organic fertilizer ( <i>2 years – moderately accessible and secure and accessible areas</i> )	6 000 000
<b>Activity 3.3:</b> Introduce more efficient water management systems through the rehabilitation of farmer-managed irrigation systems and capacity development of water users’ associations for a sustainable increase in irrigated areas ( <i>2 years – secure and accessible area</i> )	10 000 000
<b>Output 4: Strengthened food and agriculture information systems, cluster/sector coordination and drought early warning systems</b>	<b>8 620 000</b>
<b>Activity 4.1:</b> Enhance national capacity for food security and agriculture livelihoods data collection and analysis, information management and sharing ( <i>2 years – Whole of Syria, including under siege areas</i> )	3 500 000
<b>Activity 4.2:</b> Support development of disaster risk management strategies, animal disease surveillance, drought early warning and emergency preparedness and response ( <i>2 years – moderately accessible and secure and accessible areas</i> )	3 000 000
<b>Activity 4.3:</b> Enhance international and national capacity for efficient and effective “Whole of Syria” food security and agriculture sector coordination ( <i>2 years – Whole of Syria, including under siege areas</i> )	2 120 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>152 380 000</b>

## IRAQ

Programme	USD
<b>Output 1: Enhanced agriculture and food security information management and programming</b>	<b>2 970 000</b>
<b>Activity 1.1:</b> Support to food security monitoring and early warning systems of food security coordination mechanisms aimed at ensuring greater resilience to future shocks with a focus on risks, such as potential new conflicts, climate change and variability, and on recovery and stabilization <i>(2 years – covering all conflict-affected areas of northern Iraq)</i>	<i>2 970 000</i>
<b>Output 2: Enhanced integrated homestead farming, food nutrition and income-generation opportunities</b>	<b>22 753 000</b>
<b>Activity 2.1:</b> Provision of essential agricultural inputs (quality vegetable seeds, fertilizer and hand tools) to improve food security and nutrition of crisis-affected communities (including IDPs and returnees) in liberated and crisis-affected areas <i>(1 year – moderately accessible areas)</i>	<i>8 008 000</i>
<b>Activity 2.2:</b> Promote job creation and income-generation opportunities through support to integrated homestead/family farming (i.e. horticulture, poultry and small ruminant production and promotion of micro-irrigation), household and community-based agroprocessing and produce marketing (i.e. cottage and micro-industries) and increased awareness in diversified diets and food consumption and nutrition <i>(2 years – moderately accessible areas)</i>	<i>14 745 000</i>
<b>Output 3: Enhanced recovery and rehabilitation of livestock-based livelihoods</b>	<b>3 904 000</b>
<b>Activity 3.1:</b> Provision of input support to smallholder pastoralists and agropastoralists in hard to reach areas, returnees and host communities through activities aimed at safeguarding animal survival, health and production <i>(quick impact/short term – hard to reach areas)</i>	<i>3 904 000</i>
<b>Output 4: Strengthened veterinary/animal health services and transboundary animal diseases (TADs) control</b>	<b>4 927 000</b>
<b>Activity 4.1:</b> Support to implementation of an effective TAD surveillance and control system and support to improved animal health services in northern Iraq – building on lessons learned from the recently completed Kingdom of Saudi Arabia-funded project, “Support to conflict-affected rural households by safeguarding animal survival, health and production” <i>(18 months – covering all accessible parts of conflict-affected areas)</i>	<i>4 927 000</i>
<b>Output 5: Increased smallholder crop production and strengthening of extension services</b>	<b>30 703 000</b>
<b>Activity 5.1:</b> Provision of agricultural inputs (e.g. quality seeds, fertilizer and farm tools) and replacement of damaged or looted equipment (e.g. machinery) in support of the national Public Distribution System in order to enhance wheat production of Iraqi smallholder and marginal farmers, agricultural wage earners and IDPs, host communities and returnees in crisis-affected areas <i>(2 years – moderately accessible areas)</i>	<i>18 203 000</i>
<b>Activity 5.2:</b> Repair and rehabilitation of agriculture-related infrastructure (e.g. damaged irrigation systems, grain storage and food-processing facilities) in newly liberated areas to facilitate the return of the most vulnerable by engaging vulnerable workers (i.e. Iraqi IDPs, host communities and returnees) through “cash-for-work” activities to provide income for life-saving necessities <i>(12 months – moderately accessible areas)</i>	<i>12 500 000</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65 257 000</b>



## JORDAN

Programme	USD
<b>Output 1: Enhanced disaster risk reduction at household, community and national levels</b>	<b>9 000 000</b>
<b>Activity 1.1:</b> Strengthen national capacity for the surveillance and control of transboundary animal diseases with improved public, private and community-based animal health services <i>(2 years)</i>	<i>6 800 000</i>
<b>Activity 1.2:</b> Improve the control, reporting and early warning systems for transboundary plant pests and diseases through strengthened government and private sector plant protection services <i>(2 years)</i>	<i>2 200 000</i>
<b>Output 2: Enhanced support to climate-smart agriculture and community-based natural resource management</b>	<b>16 200 000</b>
<b>Activity 2.1:</b> Strengthen the capacity of government and non-governmental agricultural support service providers in research and extension and for groups of smallholder farmers to adopt new and improved climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices <i>(2 years)</i>	<i>10 200 000</i>
<b>Activity 2.2:</b> Strengthen the capacity of government and non-governmental agricultural support service providers in research and extension and for groups of smallholder pastoralists and agropastoralists to adopt new and improved community-based natural resource management technologies and practices <i>(2 years)</i>	<i>2 300 000</i>
<b>Activity 2.3:</b> Promote the effective use of treated biosolids and compost for the generation of renewable energy and soil fertility buildup – i.e. through (i) research and development: 12 months; and (ii) replication and upscaling <i>(2 years)</i>	<i>3 700 000</i>
<b>Output 3: Enhanced rural and peri-urban livelihoods through income-generation and access to safe and nutritious food</b>	<b>17 200 000</b>
<b>Activity 3.1:</b> Strengthen the national capacities for rural and peri-urban food, nutrition and livelihood analysis and information systems and agricultural policy development – under the umbrella of FAO-implemented “Regional Food Security Analysis Network (RFSAN)” <i>(2 years)</i>	<i>3 000 000</i>
<b>Activity 3.2:</b> Promotion of new and improved integrated homestead farming and post-harvest management technologies and practices to support the agriculture-based livelihoods of host communities of Syrian refugees, in poor rural and peri-urban areas <i>(2 years)</i>	<i>14 200 000</i>
<b>Output 4: Improved production, post-harvest management, marketing and export of quality and safe Jordanian agricultural products</b>	<b>3 100 000</b>
<b>Activity 4.1:</b> Strengthen the capacity of government and non-governmental agricultural support service providers and producer organizations to develop supply and value chains in the northern Badia rangelands <i>(2 years)</i>	<i>3 100 000</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>45 500 000</b>

## LEBANON

Programme	USD
<b>Output 1: Enhanced food availability through sustainable food value chains</b>	<b>13 500 000</b>
<b>Activity 1.1:</b> Promotion of sustainable crop and livestock production, irrigation management, water-use efficiency, conservation agriculture and energy-saving farming practices to enhance Lebanese small-scale and family farming productivity and promote the adoption of climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices <i>(2 years)</i>	8 500 000
<b>Activity 1.2:</b> Promotion of food processing and preservation, creation and reinforcement of linkages between small-scale producers and local markets (e.g. community kitchens and World Food Programme shops) and distribution of unsold/unmarketable quality food from producer/retail to local markets to improve marketing of small-scale and family farming production <i>(2 years)</i>	2 000 000
<b>Activity 1.3:</b> Improve post-harvest management and promote valorisation of organic waste and least valued products (e.g. composting and biogas) to reduce food wastage and losses <i>(2 years)</i>	1 500 000
<b>Activity 1.4:</b> Provide support to monitoring and early warning systems for transboundary plant and animal pests and diseases and intervening to control their spread during emergencies <i>(2 years)</i>	1 500 000
<b>Output 2: Enhanced food accessibility through support to agricultural livelihoods</b>	<b>10 500 000</b>
<b>Activity 2.1:</b> Strengthen the capacity of agricultural institutions to improve agricultural livelihood targeting (i.e. farmers and livestock associations, cooperatives, producer marketing groups and government and non-governmental agricultural support service providers) <i>(2 years)</i>	2 000 000
<b>Activity 2.2:</b> Provision of financial and technical support to private sector investment in the agriculture sector (e.g. access and utilization of unproductive land, irrigation-water management and food processing) and promotion of innovative credit/loan schemes for Lebanese and/or provision of agricultural inputs such as seeds, livestock and equipment when more adequate <i>(2 years)</i>	3 500 000
<b>Activity 2.3:</b> Strengthening of the agriculture labour market (while complying with Lebanese laws and regulations) by supporting the most vulnerable individuals in accessing agricultural seasonal labour and casual labour to rehabilitate agricultural infrastructure (e.g. irrigation canals and rural roads), reforestation and forest clean-ups through improved education programmes and appropriate training schemes, as well as support to Lebanese small agribusiness <i>(2 years)</i>	5 000 000
<b>Output 3: Enhanced food utilization through diversified and quality food and improved food safety and nutrition practices</b>	<b>1 950 000</b>
<b>Activity 3.1:</b> Improve nutrition-related behaviour and practices and food diversity by vulnerable rural and peri-urban households through the promotion of integrated homestead farming, rooftop and vertical microgardens, school gardens and household-level food processing and preservation technologies <i>(2 years)</i>	1 200 000
<b>Activity 3.2:</b> Enhance food safety measures and policies through strengthening of government agencies concerned with food inspection, control and safety; promotion of good agriculture practices; integrated pest and disease management; and food standards and facilitating public-private-community partnerships for effective and safe food value chains <i>(2 years)</i>	750 000
<b>Output 4: Enhanced food stabilization through enhanced information on food security, coordination of agricultural recovery and rehabilitation activities and support to national institutions</b>	<b>1 550 000</b>
<b>Activity 4.1:</b> Upgrade systems for the collection and analysis of data on food security and dissemination of information to monitor and report on the food security and nutrition situation in Lebanon for preparedness and achievement of stabilization in the longer term <i>(2 years)</i>	750 000
<b>Activity 4.2:</b> Strengthen the capacity of national institutions involved in food security and agricultural livelihoods on safety nets and humanitarian, recovery and rehabilitation response and related monitoring, evaluation and information management <i>(2 years)</i>	800 000
<b>Output 5: Enhanced Policy Support for Improving Social Protection Systems to Foster Sustainable Rural Development</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>
<b>Activity 5.1:</b> Develop initiatives in support of national policy dialogue on social protection and food security and nutrition <i>(2 years)</i>	700 000
<b>Activity 5.2:</b> Addressing child protection violations in rural and peri-urban settings through increased response capacity of concerned government and civil society actors <i>(2 years)</i>	150 000
<b>Activity 5.3:</b> Strengthen national child protection systems through the development of guidance and evidence to inform rural development programming and related social protection advocacy <i>(2 years)</i>	150 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28 500 000</b>

## TURKEY

Programme	USD
<b>Output 1: Food and nutrition conditions of Syrian refugees improved through integrated microgardening and nutrition education</b>	<b>1 000 000</b>
<b>Activity 1.1:</b> Establish demonstration and training sites on microgardening technologies and other good agriculture practices (GAP); develop and conduct training modules on microgardening and GAP with the participatory approach; distribute microgarden production units for skills development, home consumption or income generation; prepare and conduct training modules on nutrition, healthy diet, food preparation, processing and safety <i>(quick impact/short-term)</i>	1 000 000
<b>Output 2: Recovery and rehabilitation of smallholder agricultural production and marketing in the Syria border areas of Turkey</b>	<b>6 000 000</b>
<b>Activity 2.1:</b> Conduct rapid needs assessments in rural settings with a view to identifying possible interventions for enhanced employment opportunities, and identify beneficiaries in partnership with local stakeholders <i>(quick impact/short-term)</i>	300 000
<b>Activity 2.2:</b> Support employability/vocational skills of male and female refugees to better respond to the needs of the labour market demand through implementation of farmer field schools on good agricultural practices, new crop and livestock production and post-harvest technologies and practices <i>(quick impact/short-term)</i>	1 500 000
<b>Activity 2.3:</b> Provide technical assistance and supervise the provision of various grants to affected smallholder farming families – through vouchers for the procurement of livelihood recovery packages, such as animal fodder and vaccines, wheat and lentil seeds, fertilizers, irrigation equipment, organic farming equipment <i>(quick impact/short-term)</i>	4 200 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>7 000 000</b>

## REGIONAL

Programme	USD
<b>Output 1: Quality and timely information generated in the subregion supporting food security and livelihoods programming</b>	<b>3 500 000</b>
<b>Activity 1.1:</b> Support evidence base for programming through primary and secondary data collection, technical support, networking, analysis, dissemination and structured information management; facilitation of harmonized data collection instruments, tools and indicators in the region; and capacity development to partners – under the umbrella of the FAO/iMMAP-implemented “Regional Food Security Analysis Network (RFSAN)” <i>(2 years)</i>	3 500 000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 500 000</b>





## CONTACT

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