

# SUBREGIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

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

**SUMMARY**



## INTRODUCTION

The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) is closely monitoring the impact of the Syria crisis on food security, nutrition, agriculture and livelihoods in Syria and neighbouring Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey, Iraq and Egypt. Assessments carried out across the affected subregion indicate that threats to food security and livelihoods are severe and growing steadily.

In addition to rendering over half of Syrians poor and nearly a third food insecure, the crisis is eroding the very foundations of food and livelihood security in what was once a middle-income country, with a relatively high employment rate (92 percent) and growing agriculture sector. Syria's food chain is disintegrating – from production to markets – and entire livelihood systems are collapsing. The conflict also is severely affecting economic, social and human development in neighbouring countries. With most of Syria's 2.6 million refugees living outside of camps, host communities face intense competition for resources such as land, water and income opportunities, while costs for housing, food and other commodities soar.

The humanitarian appeals for Syria and neighbouring countries are the largest in history: USD 4.4 billion in 2013 and USD 6.5 billion in 2014. As the crisis shows no sign of abating, a resilience-based approach is proving ever more crucial to meet immediate needs while helping affected populations – and the systems which support them – better absorb, adapt and recover from current and future shocks emanating from the crisis.

Such an approach, combining emergency and development efforts, is indispensable in the context of food and livelihood security. Behind each family pushed into poverty and hunger, systems are collapsing which need to be protected, restored and strengthened. A holistic approach is needed not only to deliver crisis-affected populations from aid dependency, but also to prevent hunger and poverty from increasing and becoming endemic.

FAO's "Resilient Livelihoods for Agriculture and Food and Nutrition Security in Areas Affected by the Syria Crisis" is a five-year Subregional Strategy and Action Plan, budgeted at USD 280 million – just over a tenth of the value of agricultural losses suffered in Syria by 2012.

The Strategy is a dynamic document developed over the course of agricultural programming missions to the subregion in late 2013 and early 2014, which build on rapid agricultural livelihood and food security impact assessments and initial response plans prepared during the first quarter of 2013.

With the aim to protect, restore and strengthen livelihoods and the agro-ecosystems on which livelihoods depend, the Strategy tailors short-, medium- and longer-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 focus on seven priority areas, which can be broadly categorized as: (i) control of transboundary animal diseases (TADs); (ii) control of plant pests and diseases; (iii) food security and natural resource information systems, disaster risk management and policy development; (iv) rural and peri-urban income generation and employment; (v) agricultural production; (vi) natural resource management; and (vii) food safety and nutrition.

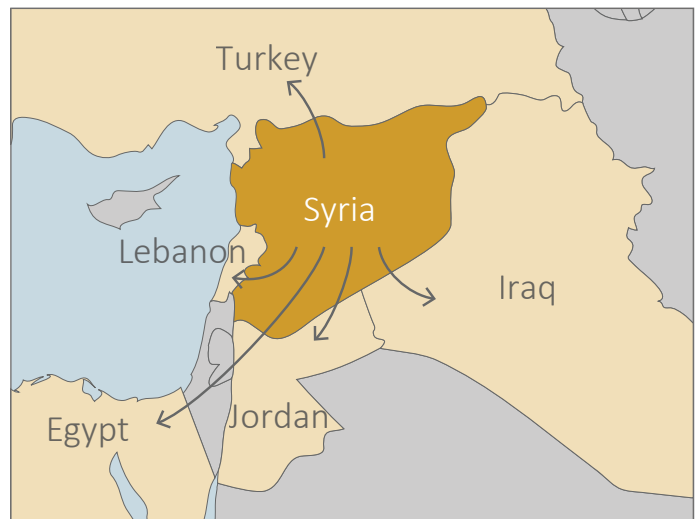
The Strategy aligns with national government priorities and existing regional frameworks for addressing the Syria crisis and calls for close partnership with affected communities, national institutions, United Nations (UN) agencies, non-state actors and private-sector organizations.

Agriculture cannot be an afterthought. Affected populations in the subregion need effective responses to the challenges threatening their food security and 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.

**OBJECTIVE:** *Strengthen the resilience of livelihood systems (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 food and nutrition security and the renewable resource base.*

## HUMANITARIAN OVERVIEW

- The conflict in Syria has resulted in the most severe humanitarian crisis in the world today.
- Since March 2011, violence has uprooted nearly half a nation of 23 million people.
- Some 6.5 million Syrians are internally displaced and a further 2.6 million are registered refugees in Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.
- More than one out of every two Syrians – 12 million people within and outside the country – need humanitarian assistance according to UN estimates in December 2013.
- Host countries and communities are increasingly fragile safe havens, straining to offer sufficient supplies, services and opportunities in the face of a protracted crisis with no end in sight.



## 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. Fields and farming assets have been left idle or destroyed due to violence, displacement, increased production costs and lack of basic farming supplies. The 2013 wheat harvest – projected at 2.4 million tonnes – falls 40 percent short of an average year. A reduced harvest, combined with limited import capacity, leaves the country unable to meet its consumption demands.

Livestock is also in jeopardy: up to one-quarter of the country's cattle and over one-third of its sheep are lost, while poultry production has decreased by over 50 percent. Reduced access to animal feed sources, high feed costs and diminished veterinary supplies and services threaten to further diminish herd sizes, animal production and the availability of related food products. Uncontrolled livestock movement is increasing the risk of livestock diseases and zoonoses spreading, thereby threatening animal and human health regionally. Soaring fuel prices and damaged rural infrastructure impede already limited food supplies from reaching markets.

At the end of this fragmented supply chain, families face severely reduced purchasing power and rising food prices, including a twofold increase in the real price of wheat flour between 2011 and mid-2013. Poverty now affects 60 percent of people in Syria – twice the rate of 2010 – with one-third experiencing extreme poverty. Unemployment is six times more prevalent, rising from an average of 8 percent (2005-2012) to 49 percent in mid-2013. This translates into 2.3 million jobs lost since the start of the crisis, mainly in the agriculture and transportation sectors.

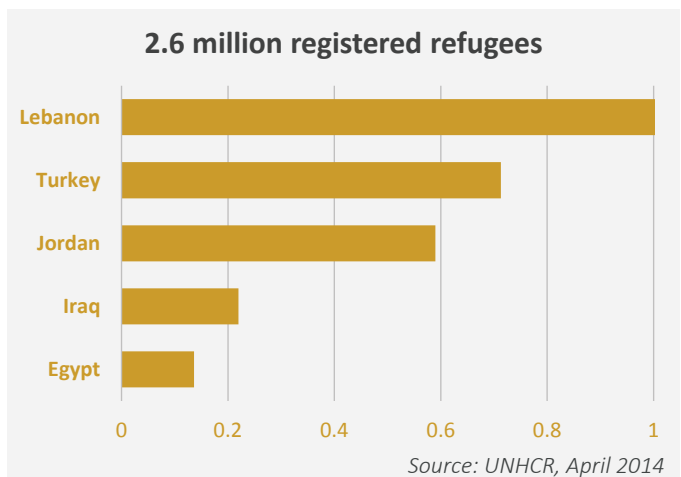
Vulnerable households are spending most of their available income on food. At the same time, their food intake has declined both in terms of quantity and quality. Private consumption is believed to have diminished by almost 50 percent during the second quarter of 2013, relative to the same period of the previous year. FAO and the World Food Programme (WFP) estimate that 6.3 million people inside Syria are in critical need of food and agriculture assistance – an increase of more than 50 percent since June 2013 – because of severe food insecurity and malnutrition.

***“6.3 million people inside Syria are in critical need of food and agriculture assistance – an increase of more than 50 percent since June 2013”***

## Neighbouring countries

The conflict in Syria and the resulting refugee crisis deeply threaten food security in the subregion, particularly in eastern and northern Lebanon, northern Jordan, southern Turkey, northern Iraq and urban Egypt.

Before the crisis, Syria's neighbouring countries were relatively food secure in terms of "food availability". However, the significant drop in food production in Syria is negatively affecting food availability in the rest of the subregion, raising the need for food imports and thus increasing exposure to shocks in world and regional food supplies and prices.



Between 2011 and 2012, food prices increased annually in neighbouring countries by 5 to 10 percent. For nutritious meats, dairy products, eggs and sugar, the increase was between 15 and 30 percent. Higher food prices, coupled with the removal of food subsidies, resulted in lowering the purchasing power of poor families, forcing a change in dietary consumption and increasing levels of malnutrition in host communities. Furthermore, recent studies indicate that over 60 percent of Syrian refugees living in host communities lack adequate access to food, mainly due to a lack of cash and high food prices.

Nearly two-thirds of refugees live outside of camps among local communities, including 100 percent in Egypt and Lebanon. Those communities with the highest concentration of refugees are among the poorest and most underserved. They now face rising food and housing costs, overstretched public services and high competition for jobs which is driving wages down. In refugee camps and impoverished host communities, food and water supplies of questionable quality leave vulnerable populations highly exposed to outbreaks of food- and water-borne diseases.

Around 60 percent of refugees are located in small rural towns and villages where agriculture is the primary source of livelihood. Marginal and small-scale farmers and livestock breeders have suffered significant losses in farm income in affected areas of Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey. Hostilities in border areas have forced farmers to abandon their fields or limited their ability to tend their crops. Smallholders also face reduced availability of irrigation water, up to fivefold increases in the cost of agricultural inputs, loss of informal cross-border trading opportunities ("smuggling") in previously subsidized Syrian agricultural inputs, reduced marketing opportunities for traditional export crops and a corresponding 20 to 40 percent net decrease in farm-gate prices. Farm wages have decreased by 25 to 30 percent with the increasing availability of Syrian labour.

TADs and transboundary crop diseases and pests present a severe, growing threat to animal and human health. The collapse of Syria's veterinary, sanitary, phytosanitary and plant protection services has increased the uncontrolled movement of unvaccinated and untreated livestock, seeds and planting materials into Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon, which have weak veterinary, sanitary and phytosanitary inspection services related to surveillance and control. Localized outbreaks of some significant livestock diseases and zoonoses have been reported in all countries.

The massive influx of refugees and increased livestock movement are exerting dangerous pressures on the subregion's natural resource base. The breakdown of nomadic and transhumant grazing systems on the Badia rangelands and greater movement of Syrian livestock into Iraq, Jordan and Lebanon have resulted in overgrazing and increased the threat of land degradation and water resource depletion. The greater demand for firewood and water for domestic and irrigation use is further accelerating the degradation of water and forest resources, particularly affecting rural communities of northern Lebanon and irrigated farms in Mafraq, Jordan, the Bekaa Valley in Lebanon and the Kurdistan region of Iraq.

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## RESILIENCE – A CORPORATE PRIORITY

FAO’s corporate Strategic Objective 5 – *Increase the resilience of livelihoods to threats and crises* –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 situations such as the protracted crisis in Syria.

In the complex context of the Syria crisis, with expected long-lasting impacts on both Syria and 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.

With the final aim to protect, restore and strengthen livelihoods and the agro-ecosystems on which livelihoods depend, short-, medium- and longer-term actions are tailored to address the specific needs of the main groups affected by the crisis. This entails interrelated and mutually supporting actions at all levels – i.e. households, communities, institutions and agro-ecosystems at the national and regional levels.

In this context, FAO’s Subregional Strategy and Action Plan (detailed below) identifies key emergency response, agricultural restoration, livelihood recovery, risk-sensitive agricultural development and related policy and capacity development interventions aimed at: humanitarian relief for IDPs, refugees and returnees; recovery and stabilization of national agriculture sectors; and strengthening the resilience of Egyptian, Iraqi, Jordanian, Lebanese and Turkish host communities to help them withstand the impact of the Syria crisis.



*A Syrian child refugee – living in the Informal Tent Settlement in Dalhamayyeh (Central Bekaa) in Lebanon – receives milk from a nearby milk collection centre, equipped and functioning with FAO support.*

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# SUBREGIONAL STRATEGY AND ACTION PLAN

## “Resilient Livelihoods for Agriculture and Food and Nutrition Security in Areas Affected by the Syria Crisis”

### OVERALL GOAL

Strengthen the resilience of livelihood systems (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 and nutrition security and the renewable resource base.

### FOUR MAIN PILLARS

1. <i>“Prepare and respond”</i>	Support vulnerable and affected people coping with the impact of the crisis and protect their livelihood asset base for future self-reliance
2. <i>“Apply risk and vulnerability reduction measures”</i>	Promote prevention and impact mitigation measures
3. <i>“Watch to safeguard”</i>	Support information, monitoring and analysis networks on food and nutrition security
4. <i>“Govern risk and crisis”</i>	Institution strengthening for building regional, national and local capacities, as well as related policy frameworks to scale up and sustain risk management and crisis recovery efforts

### SEVEN PRIORITY AREAS

1. **Control of transboundary animal diseases.** Strengthening regional and national capacities for the control of TADs and improved animal health services.
2. **Control of transboundary plant diseases and pests.** Strengthening regional and national capacities for the control of transboundary plant diseases and pests and improved phytosanitary services.
3. **Capacity development – information management and policy development.** Capacity development of Ministries of Agriculture, Departments of Statistics and other agriculture sector stakeholders in food security and natural resource information systems, disaster risk management and policy development.
4. **Income generation and employment.** Improved rural and peri-urban income generation and employment through smallholder crop and livestock production and integrated homestead farming, agro-processing and produce marketing (i.e. value chain development) in communities hosting Syrian refugees.
5. **Climate-smart agricultural intensification and diversification.** Crop and livestock diversification and intensification and promotion of climate-smart agriculture technologies and practices in affected areas of Syria and communities hosting IDPs, Syrian refugees and Lebanese and Iraqi returnees through community-based adaptive research and participatory extension approaches.
6. **Community-based natural resource management.** Strengthening national capacities for community-based natural resource management.
7. **Food nutrition and safety.** Improved food nutrition and food safety for refugees, returnees and vulnerable host communities.

## THREE INTERLOCKING TIME TRACKS

SHORT TERM (0-12 months)	MEDIUM TERM (1-3 years)	LONG TERM (2-5 years)
<p><b>Food and agriculture emergency relief and stakeholder agricultural policy development</b></p> <p><i>Food and nutrition security and agriculture-based livelihood subprogrammes and projects having an immediate impact on families and communities directly affected by the crisis</i></p>	<p><b>Recovery of agricultural livelihoods and agro-ecosystems</b></p> <p><i>Medium-sized subprogrammes and projects requiring longer preparation and implementation, as well as short-term track interventions further scaled up in crisis-affected areas</i></p>	<p><b>Risk-sensitive development of the agriculture and rural sectors</b></p> <p><i>Subprogrammes and projects mitigating the impact of the crisis at governorate/provincial and national levels, strengthening livelihood resilience and institutional capacities nested in national government development strategies</i></p>

## BENEFICIARIES

- **Impoverished Syrian IDPs and refugees and Lebanese, Kurdish and other returnees** with no significant alternative income-earning opportunities seeking temporary agriculture-related employment in peri-urban and rural settings.
- **Vulnerable rural communities** comprising food-insecure and/or poor smallholder farming families hosting refugees and returnees.
- **Resource-poor Bedouin herders** whose pastures in the Badia rangelands 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 areas and for managing multihazard risks.

## SUBREGIONAL ACTION PLAN – BUDGET

The total cost of FAO’s “Subregional Action Plan: Resilient Livelihoods and Food and Agriculture Security in Areas Affected by the Syria Crisis” is estimated at **USD 279.83 million** over a period of five years. More details on country and regional action plans follow.

Action Plan: Cost Estimate – Intervention		Action Plan: Cost Estimate – Country		Action Plan: Cost Estimate – Track	
Programme intervention area	USD (million)	Country	USD (million)	Track	USD (million)
Control of TADs	40.11	Syria	100.58	Short term	85.88
Capacity development	20.96	Jordan	51.13	Medium term	123.02
Income generation and Employment	101.33	Lebanon	50.41	Long term	70.93
Natural resource management	10.26	Iraq	23.74	<b>Total</b>	<b>279.83</b>
Control of plant diseases and pests	5.43	Egypt	22.26		
Diversification and intensification	99.35	Turkey	13.01		
Food nutrition and food safety	2.39	Regional	18.72		
<b>Total</b>	<b>279.83</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>279.83</b>		

## SYRIA

Programme:	USD
Short term ( <i>humanitarian relief and policy development</i> )	
Medium term ( <i>agricultural livelihoods recovery</i> )	
Long term ( <i>agricultural and rural development</i> )	
<b>S.1 Capacity development of the Ministry of Agriculture and other stakeholders of the agriculture sector in food and nutrition security information systems</b>	<b>2 676 000</b>
S.1.1 Leadership and coordination of the food and agriculture sector ( <i>12 months</i> )	676 000
S.1.2 Support to the surveillance and monitoring of national food and nutrition security ( <i>30 months</i> )	2 000 000
<b>S.2 Support to agriculture-based livelihoods through the rehabilitation of damaged small-scale irrigation schemes</b>	<b>20 400 000</b>
S.2.1 Emergency support of agriculture-based livelihoods through the implementation of “cash-for-work” for the rehabilitation of damaged critical on farm irrigation canals ( <i>12 months</i> )	5 400 000
S.2.2 Recovery of agricultural livelihoods through the rehabilitation of small-scale irrigation schemes and improved water management ( <i>36 months</i> )	15 000 000
<b>S.3 Enhanced resilience of smallholder farmers through improved crop production</b>	<b>40 000 000</b>
S.3.1 Emergency support to crop production for impoverished farming communities affected by the crisis in Syria ( <i>12 months</i> )	20 000 000
S.3.2 Recovery of agriculture-based livelihoods for vulnerable rural farming communities affected by the Syria crisis through the rehabilitation of sustainable input supply systems and promotion of climate-smart production technologies and practices ( <i>36 months</i> )	20 000 000
<b>S.4 Enhanced resilience of small-scale livestock herders through improved livestock production</b>	<b>30 000 000</b>
S.4.1 Emergency assistance to support small-scale livestock herders affected by the crisis in Syria ( <i>12 months</i> )	10 000 000
S.4.2 Recovery of agriculture-based livelihoods for small-scale livestock herders affected by the Syria crisis through improved animal health and production systems ( <i>36 months</i> )	20 000 000
<b>S.5 Enhanced resilience of rural and peri-urban households through integrated homestead gardening</b>	<b>7 500 000</b>
S.5.1 Emergency response to restore/sustain the livelihoods of vulnerable landless and marginal farmers affected by the crisis in Syria through improved integrated horticulture and poultry production and enhanced food nutrition ( <i>12 months</i> )	7 500 000
S.5.2 Smallholder value chain development in provinces most severely affected by the Syria crisis*	–
<b>Total</b>	<b>100 576 000</b>

\* Given the present situation in Syria, it is difficult to assess the final impact of the crisis on value chains of agricultural commodities, and formulate and budget an appropriate long-term development subprogramme.



## JORDAN

Programme:	USD
Short term ( <i>humanitarian relief and policy development</i> )	
Medium term ( <i>agricultural livelihoods recovery</i> )	
Long term ( <i>agricultural and rural development</i> )	
<b>J.1 Strengthening the national capacity for TADs control and improved animal health services</b>	<b>9 553 600</b>
J.1.1 Emergency control of TADs ( <i>18 months</i> )	2 602 600
J.1.2 National control of TADs and zoonoses ( <i>36 months</i> )	6 951 000
<b>J.2 Capacity development of the Ministry of Agriculture and other stakeholders of the agriculture sector in food and nutrition security and natural resource information systems and policy development</b>	<b>752 500</b>
J.2.1 Agricultural livelihoods, natural resources and vulnerability analysis of host communities ( <i>15 months</i> )	752 500
J.2.2 Technical support to agricultural policy development in Jordan ( <i>24 months</i> )	
<b>J.3 Improved rural income generation and employment through integrated homestead farming, agroprocessing and marketing in communities hosting Syrian refugees</b>	<b>22 110 400</b>
J.3.1 Livelihood resilience for vulnerable farm families hosting Syrian refugees in Irbid and Mafraq Governorates ( <i>12 months</i> )	2 100 000
J.3.2 Enhanced income generation of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees in Jordan ( <i>42 months</i> )	9 600 000
J.3.3 Smallholder value chain development in Northern Jordan ( <i>jointly with International Labour Organization [ILO], 36 months</i> )	10 410 400
<b>J.4. Intensification and diversification of smallholder agriculture and food production in northern Jordan</b>	<b>8 949 400</b>
J.4.1 Enhanced rural household energy in rural communities hosting Syrian refugees ( <i>18 months</i> )	1 500 000
J.4.2 Climate-smart smallholder agricultural production through participatory extension approaches in northern Jordan ( <i>54 months</i> )	7 449 400
<b>J.5 Phytosanitary control in Syrian border areas of Jordan</b>	<b>2 715 700</b>
J.5.1 Strengthening the control, reporting and early warning systems for transboundary plant diseases and pests and improved plant protection services ( <i>30 months</i> )	2 715 700
<b>J.6 Strengthening the national capacity for community-based natural resource management in the Badia rangelands of Jordan</b>	<b>6 179 800</b>
J.6.1 Community-based water harvesting and range management in the northeast Badia ( <i>24 months</i> )	916 300
J.6.2 Forest policy development ( <i>18 months</i> )	
J.6.3 Restoring pastoral livelihoods and reducing land degradation through community-based range management in the Badia ( <i>in support of WFP and United Nations Compensation Council-funded projects, 54 months</i> )	5 263 500
<b>J.7 Food nutrition for Syrian refugees in Jordan</b>	<b>870 000</b>
J.7.1 Improved food nutrition and food safety for Syrian refugees in host communities ( <i>12 months</i> )	870 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 131 400</b>

## LEBANON

Programme:	USD
Short term ( <i>humanitarian relief and policy development</i> )	
Medium term ( <i>agricultural livelihoods recovery</i> )	
Long term ( <i>agricultural and rural development</i> )	
<b>L.1 Strengthening resilience through improved livestock productivity</b>	<b>9 119 400</b>
L.1.1 Emergency vaccination and targeted feeding of livestock grazing in areas along the Syria-Lebanon border ( <i>20 months</i> )	3 000 000
J.1.2 National control of TADs and zoonoses ( <i>36 months</i> )	6 119 400
<b>L.2 Capacity development of the Ministry of Agriculture and other stakeholders of the agriculture sector in disaster management and related regulatory frameworks</b>	<b>9 531 800</b>
L.2.1 Coordination and monitoring for food security and agricultural livelihoods emergency and recovery in rural areas affected by the Syria crisis ( <i>24 months</i> )	1 165 400
L.2.2 Strengthening disaster and crisis management capacity of agriculture sector stakeholders ( <i>36 months</i> )	1 866 400
L.2.3 Upgrading input supply regulatory systems for agriculture emergency and recovery ( <i>36 months</i> )	3 900 000
L.2.4 Policy and strategy development for improved domestic and export marketing of key commodities from areas affected by the Syria crisis ( <i>36 months</i> )	2 600 000
<b>L.3 Reinforcing the resilience of resource-poor Lebanese farming communities to the Syria crisis</b>	<b>23 436 500</b>
L.3.1 Relieving the suffering of Lebanese returnees and host communities through the recovery of smallholder agricultural production ( <i>12 months</i> )	6 900 000
L.3.2 Rehabilitation of the dairy subsector to improve food security and nutrition of Syrian refugees and Lebanese host communities ( <i>12 months</i> )	
L.3.3 Strengthening the resilience of resource-poor farm families and returnees through improved crop production, agroprocessing and marketing ( <i>36 months</i> )	4 036 500
L.3.4 Reinforcing the resilience of Lebanese farming communities affected by the Syria crisis through value chain development ( <i>jointly with ILO, 48 months</i> )	12 500 000
<b>L.4 Food safety and phytosanitary control in Syrian border areas of Lebanon</b>	<b>2 715 700</b>
L.4.1 Improved food quality control services along the Syria border in Lebanon ( <i>30 months</i> )	2 715 700
<b>L.5 Natural resource management in areas seriously affected by the impact of the Syria crisis</b>	<b>4 081 800</b>
L.5.1 Protection and recovery of vital natural resources seriously affected by the Syria crisis in Akkar, North Lebanon, Baalbeck-Hermel and Bekaa Governorates ( <i>36 months</i> )	4 081 800
<b>L.6 Enhanced food nutrition for vulnerable rural families affected by the Syria crisis</b>	<b>1 519 300</b>
L.6.1 Improving food security and nutritional value at community and household levels for resource-poor rural families of eastern and northern Lebanon affected by the Syria crisis ( <i>18 months</i> )	1 519 300
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 131 400</b>

## IRAQ

Programme:	USD
Short term ( <i>humanitarian relief and policy development</i> )	
Medium term ( <i>agricultural livelihoods recovery</i> )	
Long term ( <i>agricultural and rural development</i> )	
<b>I.1 Strengthening the national capacity for TADs and improved animal health services</b>	<b>7 221 000</b>
I.1.1 Emergency control of TADs in Ninawa Governorate ( <i>18 months</i> )	1 365 000
I.1.2 National control of TADs and zoonoses in northern Iraq ( <i>30 months</i> )	5 856 000
<b>I.2 Improved rural income generation and employment through integrated homestead farming, agroprocessing and marketing in communities hosting Syrian refugees in northern Iraq</b>	<b>16 514 000</b>
I.2.1 Livelihood resilience for vulnerable farm families hosting Syrian refugees ( <i>12 months</i> )	4 800 000
I.2.2 Enhanced income generation of rural communities hosting Syrian refugees in Kurdistan region ( <i>42 months</i> )	5 620 000
I.2.3 Smallholder value chain development in Kurdistan region ( <i>36 months</i> )	6 094 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 131 400</b>

## EGYPT

Programme:	USD
Short term ( <i>humanitarian relief and policy development</i> )	
Medium term ( <i>agricultural livelihoods recovery</i> )	
Long term ( <i>agricultural and rural development</i> )	
<b>E.1 Enhance food security information, knowledge sharing and agriculture resilience programming</b>	<b>3 500 000</b>
E.1.1 National agricultural livelihoods, food and nutrition security and natural resources information network ( <i>36 months</i> )	3 500 000
<b>E.2 Reinforcing the resilience of resource-poor communities hosting Syrian refugees in Egypt</b>	<b>18 755 600</b>
E.2.1 Urban farming in host communities of Syrian refugees in Egypt ( <i>12 months</i> )	
E.2.2 Enhanced food nutrition and income generation in host communities of Syrian refugees in Egypt ( <i>12 months</i> )	1 804 000
E.2.3 Reinforcing the resilience of resource-poor communities hosting Syrian refugees in Egypt ( <i>36 months</i> )	6 451 600
E.2.4 Support to value chain development for small-scale food producers and processors from peri-urban areas of Egypt ( <i>48 months</i> )	10 500 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 131 400</b>

## TURKEY

Programme:	USD
<b>T.1</b> (Short term) Food nutrition and income generation for Syrian refugees through support to “micro-gardening” initiatives in selected refugee camps ( <i>12 months</i> )	1 012 000
<b>T.2</b> (Short term) Recovery of smallholder agricultural production and marketing in the impoverished Syria border areas of Turkey ( <i>2 x 12 months, i.e. annual subsidies for the duration of the crisis</i> )	12 000 000
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 131 400</b>

## REGIONAL

Programme:	USD
<b>R.1</b> (Long term) Strengthening regional capacity for the control of TADs in the Near East region ( <i>42 months</i> )	14 218 000
<b>R.2</b> (Long term) Subregional agricultural livelihoods, food and nutrition security and natural resources information network ( <i>48 months</i> )	4 496 800
<b>Total</b>	<b>51 131 400</b>

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