



Activity Number as per HRP 2021 log frame	Description	Target beneficiaries	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD Value
		1	Winter grains		
2.1	Distributing of agricultural inputs – The inputs will include seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and equipment; coupled with related training.	A2 A3	<p>The recommended seed rate for wheat ranges from 200-250 kg / ha for irrigated cultivation and 175 kg / ha for rain-fed cultivation, The recommended seed rate for barley is 150 – 200 kg/ha depending on amount of rainfall, soil type and fertility and the stability zone. A rotation of the above cereals with lentils is advised at a seed rate of 120-200kg/ha.</p> <p>200 kg NPK (slow release) 20:20:20 (1 ha) No fertilizer needed for barley accept under irrigation or in high rainfall stability zones. Phosphate (P2O5) 150-200kg/ha or combine with N (for wheat) Phosphate must be administered immediately before planting. Urea fertilizer should be added in three equal batches for the irrigated barley (at sowing, when plants elongations and at the beginning of the formation of Spikes.) and two batches for rain fed. In some cases, farmers can add nitrate instead of urea in the third batch. Urea application rate is 200-250 kg/ha.</p>	<p>The seed rate kg/ha can be further increased or decreased according to the soil fertility, stability zone and availability of irrigation.</p> <p>Wheat fertilizers application</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First, during sowing 150-200 kg/ha (NPK 10:10:10) or (15:15:15) or (20:20:20) slow release; and / or (phosphate fertilizers depending on the availability) • Second, at tillering stage 150-200 kg/ha; Urea fertilizer. • Third: after 15 days at 100 kg/ha Urea. <p>Fertilizer application rate may also vary depending on soil type, rainfall and availability of irrigation.</p> <p>Subsidizing tractor services through service cooperatives could be an additional intervention, if a clear exit strategy is in place. NB: Support to large/medium farmers should ONLY be considered if generating employment.</p>	<p>150 - 250 USD</p> <p>NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas.</p> <p>Also refer to the Agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins.</p>
		2	Winter other crops		
2.1	Distributing of agricultural inputs – The inputs will include seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and equipment; coupled with related training.	A1 A2 A3	<p>12 – 16 kg broad bean/donum (local varieties are available) 12 – 20 kg lentil/donum (local varieties are available) 20 – 30 kg chickpeas/donum (local varieties available) 6 kg Cumin/donum (cash crop) result in app. 200kg production (local varieties available) 3 kg Anis/donum (cash crop) (local varieties available) 100 kg/ha DAP (Not super P) phosphate.</p>	<p>Broad beans are planted in autumn, while lentils and chickpeas are planted in winter.</p> <p>For Vegetables, 5 different packages (i.e. set of different vegetables) can be included but adapting the quantities. This will promote the production of a diversity of winter vegetables, contributing to nutrition outcomes.</p>	<p>100 – 200 USD</p> <p>NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas.</p> <p>Also refer to the Agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins.</p>

		3	Spring/summer crops		
2.1	Distributing of agricultural inputs – The inputs will include seeds, fertilizer, pesticides and equipment; coupled with related training.	A1 A2 A3	Potato seed tuber 100 kg/donum (for spring) and 350 kg/donum (for autumn) 150 kg NPK compound fertilizer 15:15:15 Tomato, bean, eggplant, cucumber and zucchini seeds enough to plant 0.25 donum Kitchen garden - Drip irrigation kits/or low plastic tunnels for 1ha including drip irrigation system, black mulch, plastic for vegetables nurseries, seedling plastic trays and Fertilizer injector.	The seeding rate for potatoes tubers is on average (100-350 kg/donum), depending on seasonality (i.e. spring or fall).	200-250 USD 400 USD NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also refer to the Agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins.
		4	Training (all crops, all kits)		
2.1		A1 A2 A3	Topics should cover correct timing of operations, Integrated pest management (IPM), disease management, fertilizer application, harvest and post-harvest management Water efficient irrigation, OPVs use versus hybrids, weed control, climate smart agriculture (CSA), compost making, natural resources management, and waste management. Encouraged to use Mine Risk education. We can add. Technical trainings should stress low/efficient use of inputs.	Rotations are strongly encouraged. Please note Integrated Pest management (IPM) - an ecosystem-based strategy focusing on longer term prevention of pests and diseases through a combination of environmentally friendly techniques.	
		5	Backyard gardening/family farming		
2.2	Support to small-scale food production (horticulture, poultry egg laying hens, market gardens, micro-gardens).	A1 A2 A3 B3	Set of different seeds (5-6 vegetables); (16 – 20) liter fertilizer. It is preferable to use powder fertilizer where available and / or using organic fertilizer with chemical ones. Micro-irrigation kit (Drip irrigation systems and other efficient irrigation systems).	Water purchase only in emergency cases, i.e., unforeseeable drought.	100 – 180 USD NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also refer to the Agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins.
		6	Micro-gardening		
2.2	Support to small-scale food production (horticulture, poultry egg laying hens, market gardens, micro-gardens).	B2 B3	10-50 seedlings or 5gr of 5 different types of vegetable seeds 50kg of compost	Recommended size: as little as few square meters (sqm), is suitable depending on conditions (5 to 50 sqm) It is recommended to be used in the urban areas and camps if the other conditions are available and feasible	10 – 50 USD NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also refer to the Agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins.
		7	Training		

2.2	Supporting small-scale food production (horticulture, poultry-egg laying hens, market gardens).	B1 B2 B3 C1 C2	All topics as above with emphasis on: Organic production, composting, efficient use of water, post-harvest processing and food preservation including preparing salt and sugar solutions , nutrition, seed conservation. Training: Should also include on compost making.		140 – 180 USD NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also refer to the Agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins.
		8	Asset building		
2.3	Supporting asset building and asset protection – This will include provision of small livestock, animal feed distribution, including fodder production support and training, targeting vulnerable small-scale breeders, including provision of related training.	All categories	2-3 pregnant (desirable) and dewormed sheep + fodder for at least 3-4 months 400-500 kg of fodder (barley, wheat bran, straw) or readymade feed (pellet) for 2 ewes. Support for local production of animal feed raw materials (barley, vetch, corn, alfalfa, bean sprout or clover). Veterinary products (ecto and endoparasiticides, plus vaccines if a vaccination campaign is organized) Simple tools for home-made dairy products Actions along the dairy value chain	Feed during the wintertime, due to the scarcity and high livestock feed and green pasture prices. Asset building: Food Insecure or at-risk families with monthly income less than 100 USD ; experienced in animal breeding; have shed (space); have access to grazing areas. Asset protection herders with < 10 goats/sheep and whose livelihoods entirely depends on livestock. Organizations should follow the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS). Organizations should determine if sufficient veterinary services and treatments are available prior to distributing livestock. Organizations should only distribute the number of livestock that a household can realistically support on their own, except for providing fodder during the time of year it is most expensive, based on a seasonal calendar. Beneficiaries should have previous experience in animal husbandry.	400 USD NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also refer to the Agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins.
		9	Training		
2.3	Supporting asset building and asset protection – This will include provision of small livestock, animal feed distribution, including fodder production support and training, targeting	All categories	Animal husbandry, milk processing, feed/fodder production, para vet training and basic veterinary tools use and provision.		100-120 USD NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also refer to the Agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins.

	vulnerable small-scale breeders, including provision of related training.				
		10	Emergency veterinary interventions		
2.4	Provide emergency livestock treatment and training for veterinary services, including community animal health worker.	Herders, producers' associations, services providers, local councils, professionals associations	Livestock campaigns against endo (lung worm and gastro-intestinal parasites) and ecto-parasites (mange mites, ticks), with appropriate equipment for application of various control drugs/chemicals and ensuring quality control and cold chain.	Control of Endo- parasites Control of Ecto-parasiticide: Pyrethroid insecticide (to be used to spray animal shelters and decrease the risk of transmitting scabies, leishmaniasis and insect-borne diseases) Herders with with up to 80 goats/sheep or less than 5 heads of cattle who derive their main source of income from livestock. Cold chain equipment, especially if vaccination campaigns are promoted	
	Mobile Agriculture and Veterinary Clinic				
	Training and Equipment for Para Vets including on surveillance and early detection of infectious diseases.				
	Training for veterinary services (including community animal health worker an Artificial insemination)				
		11	Support Income generating activities		
2.5	Support market driven income-generating activities (IGAs), including well-adapted vocational training.	HHs, Associations, CBOs	A wide range of activities can be included, including (but not limited to), beekeeping, food/dairy processing, mushroom production, vegetable production, olive production support. Grants and micro-credit modalities.	Training on technical, marketing, financial, or management issues. Enabling people to re-start or expand businesses or livelihoods that they already have experience in is often more sustainable than encouraging new livelihoods. Organizations should complete a market assessment and train beneficiaries to conduct market analysis, in order to determine businesses / livelihoods that are viable and based on market demand. People experienced in business should be given priority.	500 – 900 per HH (the financial investment for IGA is justified by the fact that at the end of the project the HH should be able to have a sustainable source of income)
	Interventions that target levels of the value chain (e.g. larger businesses/traders) having a direct link to improve food security of the most vulnerable.				
	Training on business plan preparation and business management as complement to technical training				
		12	Capacity building of local organizations		

3.3	Establish/strengthen the capacity for the provision of essential services for local communities including early warning and DRR systems.	Local communities, local councils, CBOs	Establishment of and training on Early warning (plant and animal diseases, drought, natural disasters), Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) Animal health Participatory and / or supplementary Irrigation. Crop production and protection, pest control Awareness and information campaign as appropriate (diseases outbreaks, drought, grasshoppers, vole), Training on administration, Support to extension services, where existing (training, support to salary, IT material, mobile phones, tablets etc)	Associated technicians from local organizations as well as technicians from the local authorities should receive appropriate training in methodology for monitoring indicators of (drought, natural disasters and pests...etc.), and technologies needed for the early warning system. And the use of mobile applications or WhatsApp groups to deliver informational and guiding messages to targeted farmers and producers,	
		13	Light Infrastructure Rehabilitation		
3.1 and 3.2	Support light rehabilitation of relevant economic/productive infrastructure through appropriate modalities, including irrigation canals, wells, water and irrigation systems.	Local communities, local councils, CBOs	Rehabilitation of essential economic infrastructure and facilities, such as irrigation canals, provision of irrigation equipment ¹² mills water wells rehabilitation, rain harvesting pools, bakeries, markets, storages facilities, nurseries, etc. through appropriate modality (Cash for Work, Work for Food, etc). Piloting of new technologies (e.g. solar irrigation systems, waste water use and technologies, Aquaponics, vertical farming, green fodder production, seed multiplication).	Alongside rehabilitation of infrastructure there should also be quality controls (e.g. water testing for irrigation rehab in coordination with WASH Cost efficiency is recommended. Rain harvesting pools for complementary irrigation, in addition to domestic and field water harvesting. Water consumption in spring/summer is very high, up to 500 liters per sqm. Evapotranspiration in spring/summer may reach up to 12 mm/day.	

A FARMERS			B NON FARMING HHs			C IDPs		D HtR/Besieged
Small A1	Medium A2	Large A3	Rural B1	Peri urban B2	Urban B3	In camp C1	Hosted in communities. C2	D
5 – 10 dunum 5 vegetable	10 – 50 Veg = 10 Grain = 20	>50	Land is available. 100 m2 – 1000 m2	Small land plots available 50m2 – 500 m2	No land available. Little or no knowledge agriculture.	Agricultural/livestock activities not allowed. Need for rented land. Is water a limiting factor? A1, B1, B3	Competition with host community. Working as laborers in agriculture. A1, A2, B1, B3	No land available or small plots. Uncertainty. Self-consumption. Water scarcity/competition with human consumption. Distribution challenges

¹ It includes water pumps, generators, valves and water pipes.

² It may include a revolving fund scheme for sustaining Water Users Associations.

s, 10 grains	Trees = 50				10 m2 – 100 m2			
Trees= 10 dun								

Notice:

- 1 - Important to focus on wheat to ensure the production of bread
- 2 - Coordination and share information with local authorities and local partners
- 3 - Emphasize physical distancing and take all the measures recommended by the World Health Organization to prevent infection with Covid-19 during the implementation of the aforementioned activities

DAIRY COWS & MILK PRODUCTION

Activity # as per HRP 2021 Log-frame	Description	Target beneficiaries	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
			Dairy cows & milk production (Milk processing)		
2 . 5	Support market driven income-generating activities (IGAs), including well-adapted vocational training.	All categories, focus on women	Stainless steel pots with a capacity of 30 liters to boil milk. Stove gas diameter 35 cm with hose 4 m and a meter to control the gas blow 2 KG Plastic Buckets made of non-recycled plastic and suitable for food use Gaz bottle 24 Kg Cash to Replacement two gas jars Wooden scoop Kitchen tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training on technical, marketing, entrepreneurship and financial management issues Subsidizing milk analyzing device (to avoid cheating milk through measuring of acidity, milk fat percentage, Non-fat Milk Solids, and total Milk Solids) through service cooperatives could be an additional intervention, if a clear exit strategy is in place. Technical specifications available. 	400- 500 per HH (IGAs financial investment justified by having a sustainable source of income, at the end of the project)

			Supporting with cow milk for a month (20) kg per day		
			Training on methods of preparing of dairy products		
Activity # as per HRP 2021 Log-frame	Description	Target beneficiaries	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
			Dairy cows & milk production (Asset building)		
2:3	Supporting asset building and asset protection – This will include provision of small livestock, animal feed distribution, including fodder production support and training, targeting vulnerable small-scale breeders, including provision of related training.	A1 A2 A3 B1 B2 B3	Veterinary care Essential Vaccinations Artificial insemination Technical Trainings on the proper nutrition and healthcare of cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizations should follow the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS). Organizations should determine if sufficient veterinary services and treatments are available prior to distributing livestock. Beneficiaries should have previous experience in cattle husbandry. Technical specifications available. 	
			Dairy cows & milk production (Asset protection)		

2.3	Supporting asset building and asset protection – This will include provision of small livestock, animal feed distribution, including fodder production support and training, targeting vulnerable small-scale breeders, including provision of related training.	A1 A2 A3 B1 B2 B4	1000-1200 kg Compound fodder (pellet) 500-600 kg straw Veterinary care Essential Vaccinations Artificial insemination Technical Trainings on the proper nutrition and healthcare of cattle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Asset protection: Breeders have ≤ 2 dairy cows Organizations should follow the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS). Technical specifications available. 	500- 600 USD
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LIVESTOCK DISTRIBUTION (RESTOCKING)

Activity # as per HRP 2021 Log-frame	Description	Target beneficiaries	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
			Sheep & Goats		
2.3	Replacing lost livestock assets (sheep & goats)	HHs (host community and IDPs) who <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lost all livestock assets. - have experience in keeping sheep & goats - have a sheep shed and access to grazing - relied on livestock as a livelihood 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15 pregnant or lactating sheep and/or goats (= viable productive flock) - Enough feed for one lactation period of about 5 months (33kg/month/animal) - animals dewormed - animals vaccinated against Enterotoxaemia, Sheep & Goat Pox, FMD - animals free of Brucellosis (blood test) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to avoid any transmission of FMD to beneficiary communities' animals have to be kept in quarantine for minimum 14 days before the distribution (quarantine means: no contact with other ruminant livestock, daily veterinary inspection) Quarantine is not practicable → only local redistribution within one village or neighborhood is possible (are enough productive healthy animals locally available?)- confirm availability of herding labor high cost of transport if animals and/or feed are supplied from a certain distance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 15x150 = 2,250 USD for the animals - 5x15x11 = 825 USD feed for 5 months - 15x5.5 = 82.5 for veterinary & vaccination <p>TOTAL per HH = 3157.50 USD</p> <p>The costs listed are only the value of the package provided and do not include transport costs. NB: The cost per HH is quite</p>

					high.
	<p>Livestock Provision - Adding livestock assets (sheep & goats)</p>	<p>- Smallholder farmer HHs without livestock who rely primarily on non-livestock sources for food & income</p> <p>- sheep & goats can provide additional food & income</p>	<p>- 5 pregnant or lactating sheep and/or goats</p> <p>- Enough feed for one lactation period of about 5 months (33kg/month/animal)</p> <p>- animals free of mange</p> <p>- animals dewormed</p> <p>- Animals vaccinated against Enterotoxaemia, Sheep & Goat Pox, FMD, PPR (+ Pasteurella)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as above: transport by truck is expensive and quarantine is not practicable → only redistribution within one village or neighborhood is possible. • confirm availability of pasture & herding labor • adding livestock assets may require basic training 	<p>- 5x150 = 750 for the animals</p> <p>- 5x5x11 = 275 feed for 5 months</p> <p>- 5x5.5 = 27.5 for veterinary & vaccination</p> <p>TOTAL per HH = 1,052.50 USD</p> <p>Costs per household are high</p>
<p>Activity # as per HRP 2021 Log-frame</p>	Description	Target beneficiaries	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated usd value
			Dairy Cows		
<p>Activity # as per HRP 2021 Log-frame</p>	Description	Target beneficiaries	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
			Village Chicken		

2.3	Livestock Provision - Adding livestock assets (poultry)	HHs (especially IDPs and poor women headed HHs in host community) who - lost all productive assets - do not own land - are experienced in keeping chickens	10 – 15 chickens plus 2 breeding roosters, floor raised - Dual purpose chickens, hardy, adapted to extensive backyard production, improved village chicken (improved “Baladi”)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> at present it is not possible to obtain a credible vaccination certificate from chicken suppliers in Syria, the only safe sources for correctly vaccinated chickens are in Turkey, Success of the distribution depends on good transport logistics, If possible, chickens should be distributed immediately upon arrival from the supplier (truck → pickup → farm), It is best to avoid any in-between “storage” of chickens, which increases costs (!), stress and disease risk, To ensure that the sector promotes poultry breeds adapted to local conditions and are resistant to diseases, local breeds are preferred. Households should have sufficient feed available to maintain the size of their flock, Feed requirements and average consumption during laying period: 115-118 g/day. The sector recommends providing targeted communities (i.e. village) with one chicken egg incubator. 	15 birds @ USD85 200kg feed @ USD107 Total USD 180-200 Max. 200 USD per HH Transport is not a major cost factor. Costs per household are low Viability of these chicken flocks has been confirmed 18 months post distribution.
	Livestock Provision - Rebuilding livestock assets (poultry)	HHs (especially IDPs and poor women headed HHs in host community) who - still have between one and 20 – 30 chickens - do not own land - are experienced in keeping chickens	- about 16 weeks old, before they start laying - Average feed consumption during laying period maximum 120g/chicken/day - chickens vaccinated as per standard schedule* - treated against coccidia before delivery - 200kg of feed (layers mash), minimum 16% crude protein, supplemented with Vitamins ADE (see Annex 1)		

See Annex 1

Activity # as per HRP 2021 Log-frame	Description	Target beneficiaries	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
			Sheep		
2.3	Replacing lost livestock assets	Who lost all their animals during the crisis (IDPs and HH), and they fully rely on the livestock as a livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 10-15 pregnant or lactating sheep or/and goat. - Enough fodder for 3months at least (concentrated feed, straw ...etc.). 33 kg for each head of animal per month. - Providing veterinary services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local livelihood analysis is important for designing and implementing the herd replacement activity. • Training support to assist people to care for their animals may not be required. • The cost per household may be high because a sufficient number of sheep is needed to attain the minimum size for a viable productive the herd. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -125-150 USD per head of animal. -11 USD fodder per head of animal per month. - 5 USD per head of animal for veterinary services. -0.5 USD for vaccination per head of animal.
		Replacing the livestock assets for smallholder farmers and other income generation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 5-10 pregnant or lactating sheep or/and goat. - Enough fodder for 3months at least (concentrated feed, straw ...etc.). 33 kg for each head of animal per month. - Providing veterinary services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some people rearing a relatively a small number of animals as a useful form of livelihood support. They keep a view number of animals, may they rely primarily on non-livestock food and income. • Training support to assist people to care for their animals may not be required. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -125-150 USD for head of animals. -11 USD fodder for each head per month. - 5 USD per head of animal for veterinary services. -0.5 USD for vaccination per head of animal.
		Rebuilding the livestock assets	Who have less than 10 heads of sheep/ goat and they fully rely on the livestock as a livelihood.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 5 pregnant or lactating sheep or/and goat. - Enough fodder for 3months at least (concentrated feed, straw ...etc.). 33 kg for each head of animal per month. - Providing veterinary services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increase the resilience of the people and improving their livelihood situation.

	Protect the livestock assets	All herders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enough fodder for 3 months at least (concentrated feed, straw ...etc.). 33 kg for each head of animal per month. - Providing veterinary services. - Agricultural extension and awareness about the animal health care and nutrition. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veterinary services, vaccination and agricultural extension for all herders regardless of the ownership of the sheep/goats. • -Fodder distribution, criteria to be developed according to the situation, ownership of sheep/goats in coordination with the local community. • It is strongly recommended to also consider herders who have between 50-100 head of sheep/goat and depend entirely on these animals for their livelihood. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -11 USD fodder for each head per month. - 5 USD per head of animal for veterinary services. -0.5 USD for vaccination per head of animal
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VACCINATION AND VETERINARY RESPONSE

Activity # as per HRP 2021 Log-frame	Description	Target beneficiaries	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
			Emergency veterinary interventions		
2 . 4	Provide emergency livestock treatment and training for veterinary services, including community animal health worker.	<p>All livestock keepers in the community for the vaccination campaign and mobile clinic services.</p> <p>Herders, producers associations, services providers, local councils, professionals' associations</p> <p>Note: the main beneficiaries are the animals so all livestock keeper are accepted</p>	<p>Livestock campaigns against disease (Enterotoxaemia, FMD foot and mouth disease, pasteurellosis, sheep POX, lumpy skin for cows and treatment parasites) and ecto-parasites (mange mites, ticks), with appropriate equipment for application of various control drugs/chemicals and ensuring quality control and cold chain.</p> <p>Mobile Veterinary Clinic services conduct by vet team.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Please see the annex SOP for vaccination campaign. • For vaccinations campaign, the main beneficiaries are the animals so the campaign should cover more than 80% of animals in the locations to get the benefit from the vaccine and to immunize the animals from disease. • For mobile clinic, the high benefit will be if targeted all community and focus to treat one or two diseases. • All vaccinations campaign should be by vet team and don't distribute the vaccinations to livestock keepers. • Dose for vaccines per animals different according to 	<p>Enterotoxaemia (250 ml) 12.5 – 20 USD According to company.</p> <p>FMD (100 & 200 ml) 10 – 24 USD *Free from Ministry of Agriculture but not distributed for NW Syria.</p>

			<p>Training and Equipment for Para Vets including on surveillance and early detection of infectious diseases.</p>	<p>the company who made the vaccine but in general the dose for Enterotoxaemia is 2 ml for big sheep & goats and 1 ml for small sheep, the dose for the FMD is 1 ml for sheep & goats and 2 ml for cows, dose for sheep pox 1 ml for sheep & goats pasteurellosis: 2 ml for sheep.</p>	<p>Sheep POX (100 & 200 dose) 6 – 12 USD.</p>
			<p>Training for veterinary services (including community animal health worker)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Control of parasites by Ivermectin dose for sheep is 2 ml for big sheep & goats. • Control of Endo- parasites. • Control of Ecto-parasiticide: Pyrethroid insecticide (to be used to spray animal shelters and decrease the risk of transmitting scabies, leishmaniasis and insect-borne diseases) • Cold chain equipment, especially if vaccination campaigns are promoted 	<p>Ivermectin (100 ml) 1.25 - 3.25 USD</p>

Activity # as per HRP 2021 Log-frame	Description	Target beneficiaries	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
2.3	Animal (ruminant) fodder distribution	<p>Cows' breeders who are still rearing the cows and depending on the cows' production as an income. There are many groups classified in cows like as: Heifer, steer, Transition cows, Milking cows.</p> <p>The priority for the breeders who own no more than 3 cows, and also the priority for transition cows, milking cows, and which are suffering from reproductive diseases as a result of deficiency of consuming fodder.</p>	<p>For milking cows: 1- Distributing pellet fodder contain 18% protein and 2800 kcal/ kg for each cow 10 kg on a daily basis. 2- Distributing complementary fodder to cover the deficiency of minerals, vitamins.</p> <p>For transition cows: 1- Distributing pellet fodder contains 15-16% protein and 2600 kcal/ kg for each cow 5 kg on a daily basis. 2- Distributing complementary fodder to cover the deficiency of minerals, vitamins, and energy compositions at two weeks' pre-parturition and for two weeks post-parturition. 3- Ensuring to add (3 kg premix + 3 kg anti mycotoxin + 10 kg calcium carbonate) / 1 ton pellet fodder which will distributed to the targeted cows. 4- Increasing the consuming energy before calving for each cow to prevent the fever milk disease after calving.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fodder interventions are recommended in the winter where there are no pastures for livestock consumption. Fodder distribution is also recommended at the beginning of spring when Wheat and Barley fields are about to be harvested. Issuing a team from implementing partner to control and following the fodder manufacturing. Distributing the fodder to the selected beneficiaries on a monthly basis to protect the distributed fodder from storing. Advice the beneficiaries to enter the distributed fodder gradually to prevent the digestive disease which happening after receiving a new fodder. Vaccinate the benefited animals with Entrotoxima vaccine before distributing the new fodder. <p>NB: Interventions that contribute to the production of green fodder are highly encouraged.</p>	<p>For milking cows: 1- 100 USD pellet fodder for each cow monthly. 2- 20 USD complementary fodder for each cow monthly</p> <p>For transition cows: 1- 50 USD pellet fodder for each cow monthly. 2- 30 USD complementary fodder for each cow monthly</p>

Activity # as per HRP 2021 Log-frame	Description	Target beneficiaries	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
2.3	Animal (ruminant) fodder distribution	<p>Sheep’ breeders who are still rearing the sheep and depending on the sheep’ production as an income. The priority for the breeders who own no more than 30 sheep, and also the priority for the milking sheep, pregnant sheep, sheep in breeding period, and which are suffering from reproductive diseases as a result of deficiency of consuming fodder.</p>	<p>For milking sheep: Distributing pellet fodder for each sheep 1.5 kg on a daily basis for two months.</p> <p>For pregnant sheep: Distributing pellet fodder for each sheep 1 kg on a daily basis for five months.</p> <p>For sheep at breeding period: Distributing pellet fodder for each sheep 1.5 kg on a daily basis for two months.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Issuing a team from implementing partner to control and following the fodder manufacturing. • Distributing the fodder to the selected beneficiaries on a monthly basis to protect the distributed fodder from storing. • Advice the beneficiaries to enter the distributed fodder gradually to prevent the digestive disease which happening after receiving a new fodder. 	15 USD pellet fodder for each sheep monthly.

FODDER DISTRIBUTION

Annex 1

***Standard chicken vaccination schedule (confirmed by Veterinary Certificate):**

Day1	Marek + Newcastle Disease ND (applied in the incubator)
Day10	Gumboro
Day16	ma5 + clone30 live vaccine (ND & Infectious Bronchitis)
Day21	Gumboro
Day45	ND Lasota live vaccine
Day70	ma5 + clone30 live vaccine (ND and Infectious Bronchitis)
Week12	Fowl Pox
Week16	ND + Infectious Bursal Disease + Egg Drop Syndrome

Chicken Feed Composition (layers mash)
Crude Protein 16% (min)
Crude Fats & Oils 5% (max)
Crude Fibres 7% (max)
Crude Ash 13%
Calcium 3.6% (min) – 4.5% (max)
Phosphorus 0.4% (min) – 0.8% (max)
Salt (NaCl), maximum 0.6%
Lysine 0.7%
Methionine 0.35%
Vitamin A 7000 – 12000 mg/kg
Vitamin D3 2000 – 3500 mg/kg
Vitamin E 150–240 mg/kg

Annex 2

Standard Operation Procedures

Vaccination Campaign

BACKGROUND & EXECUTIVE SUMMARY:

Due to the humanitarian situation in Syria and the existence of some diseases previously and increase their prevalence due to poor conditions and lack of fodder and the lack of some types of vaccines and the existence of some organizations that are based on plans for intervention for immunizations in Syria was a table of the most important diseases prevalent in the areas of Syria and times of immunization.

VACCINATION CAMPAIGN OBJECTIVES:

Vaccination campaigns aim at assisting IDPs and host community members affected by conflict through timely and appropriate provision of health services, food security assistance to help families cope with the situation in Syria. Many governorates in Syria are presenting acute food insecurity status driven by decline in purchasing power and spiraling inputs and food prices. Due to the intensity of conflict, infrastructure is damaged leading to difficulties in market access and also challenges to humanitarian aid access.

The vaccination campaigns target both IDPs and host communities to improve their food security and livelihoods.

BENEFICIARIES SELECTION CRITERIA:

For vaccinations campaign, the main beneficiaries are the animals so the campaign should cover 80 - 100% of animals in the locations to get the benefit from the vaccine and to

immunize the animals from disease. So, we recommend designing according to that and vaccine for all people and don't put criteria to select one of them without another.

SUPPLIER SELECTION AND ACTIVITY DESCRIPTION:

Supplier Selection Method & Purchase of Vaccine:

The program department provide the Logistic department with the list of commodities and the purchase request order, then the Logistic department will conduct the tender announcement and announce for the willing to Receive of the bides for the materials required.

Procurement of NGOs announce a call for quotations to select a supplier to provide NGOs with the needed vaccines in all locations, then sign with the vendor with the best quotation.

After open the bids we evaluate the suppliers about the:

- Cooling chain and mechanism of vaccine conservation
- Numbers that can be insured
- The numbers currently available
- What are the sources of the vaccine?
- Verify the Certificate of Origin and the date of validity.
- Whether they are capable of dealing with the Payment term system, and not being responsible for the vaccine that is not matching and that is surplus to our needs.
- The final suppliers are evaluated and selected by the grantor and NGOs (technical, procurement) and contracted with them under the policy of each NGOs.

IMPLEMENTATION METHOD:

During the preparation of the campaign, NGOs have the following to ensure the maximum benefit to the campaign's beneficiaries:

- NGOs should inform the local councils about the dates of the campaign.
- NGOs field team receive the required materials (vaccine) before one day of starting the campaign in order to maintain the cooling chain of the vaccine.
- The camping team divides into small teams in all locations each team contains.
- Training should also be provided to staff of veterinary councils in each area to improve the service delivery to the community.
- Two veterinarians to vaccinate the sheep, goats, and cows.
- One MEAL staff to collect all relevant information through a Kobo form and to monitor the activity.
- One from the program to fill the required information (# of animals has received the vaccine, kind, locations ...)

AWARENESS SECTIONS:

Beneficiaries are given a brochure (Livestock Support Book) on the importance of animals and how to make the best use of them. brochures are given to beneficiaries about the timing of vaccines and the importance of animals in the development of living life.

MEAL ACTIVITIES:

MEAL frameworks will take into consideration all the indicators including the output, outcome and accountability indicators. The output indicators that relate to the effectiveness of projects include;

- Number of livestock heads benefiting from the project intervention in the vaccine.
- Number of people benefiting from the project interventions in livestock
- Number of veterinary interventions (Households visits).
- Number/ percentage of animals in all locations to share it with all to design the new projects.
- Number of Households who received the service.

Annex 3

Table of vaccine according to the months inside Syria:

#	Month	Name of the Disease
1	Jan	
2	Feb	Enterotoxaemia
3	Mar	Enterotoxaemia
4	Apr	FMD
5	May	***
6	Jun	Enterotoxaemia + Pasteurellosis
7	Jul	Enterotoxaemia + Pasteurellosis
8	Aug	***
9	Sep	POX
10	Oct	FMD
11	Nov	Enterotoxaemia
12	Dec	Enterotoxaemia

RECOMMENDATIONS AND SUSTAINABILITY:

- This table is adjustable according to the opinion of doctors in Syria and the owners of expertise has been adopted according to the program of the Syrian Ministry of Agriculture with some adjustments in line with the current situation.
- The table must be updated periodically
- It is preferable to update the table according to each region single and according to the habits of breeding and breeding cycles
- It is recommended to re-vaccinate certain diseases (Enterotoxaemia) after 21 days as a supportive dose, especially when vaccinated for the first time.
- Enterotoxaemia: always vaccine before moving out pasture.
- Anthrax vaccine only when the infection is completely confirmed, and vaccination is only in the field of infection

- Pasteurellosis preferably considerate
 - Stress of the immune system
 - The disease is definitely related to weather conditions
 - Multiple strains and type of germs.
- Foot and mouth disease (FMD) are preferred to give it mainly by the tenth month before entering the wet season and gathering.
- Brucellosis: eye drop -kind vaccine is available for all ages not tested in Syria yet, but according to the manufacturer, it has very good results in accordance with the standard method.
- Some of the vaccines (PPR) have been ignored and removed from the table because they are not certain in Syria to avoid introducing new types into the region.
- It is preferable to verify the sources of the vaccines and the methods of storage and verify the Certificate of Origin and the date of validity.