

Recommendations for Response Packages for
Sector Objectives 2 & 3
Food Security Sector (FSS)
Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) 2023
June 2023

Beneficiary Categories

1. Farmers' Categories

#	Type of Beneficiary	Scale of Beneficiary	Beneficiaries' Ownership	Comments from hubs
1	A farmer	Small A1	2 – 10 dunum: 5 Vegetables, 10 Grains, 10 Trees	Note from NES: for winter crops (especially wheat & Barley): Irrigated land: Small = 2 to 4 hect. Medium = 5 up to less than 10 hect. Big = 10 hect and above. Rainfed land : Small = 2 hect up to 7 hect. Medium = more than 7 up 15 hect. Large = more than 15.
		Medium A2	11 – 50 dunum: 10 Vegetables, 20 Grains, 50 Trees	
		Large A3	>50 dunum	
2	Non Farming Beneficiaries	Rural B1	The land is available between 100 and 1000 m2.	Note from HCT: Small farmers: 2-10 dunum. Medium Farmers: 6-50
		Peri-urban B2	Small land plots are available between 50 and 500 m2.	
		Urban B3	No land available. Little or no knowledge of agriculture. Home garden available between 10 and 100 m2.	
3	C IDPs	In camp C1	Agricultural & livestock activities are not allowed. Need for rented land. Is water a limiting factor? A1, B1, B3	
		Hosted in communities C2	Competition with the host community. Working as laborers in agriculture. A1, A2, B1, B3	
4	DHtR/ Besieged	D	No land available or small plots. Uncertainty. Self-consumption. Water scarcity/competition with human consumption.	

2. Breeders' Categories

Small scale breeders	Medium scale breeders	Large scale breeders
Less than 20 sheep/goats	Between 21 to 50 sheep/goats	More than 50 sheep/goats
One or two cows	Three cows	Four cows or more
Less than 50 hens	Between 51 to 150 hens	More than 151 hen

Response packages (General Recommendations):

- When supporting wheat farming, organizations must consider the use of local, not foreign, soft and hard varieties to preserve the local genotype of Syrian wheat, which is suitable for soil and environmental factors. It is also important to use (treated -sterilized) "certified" seeds for planting wheat, barley, and other suggested seeds.
- Note on modalities: In determining the most effective method for humanitarian agriculture support, it is imperative that we consider all factors involved. This includes the specific needs and constraints of the beneficiary community, the nature and stability of the local market, quality control measures, existing infrastructure, and potential risks such as inflation or misappropriation. It is only with this comprehensive understanding that we can decide whether in-kind support (providing physical goods or services), vouchers (which can be exchanged for specific goods or services), or cash transfers (providing money directly) would be the most suitable approach. It's crucial to remember that there's no one-size-fits-all answer; the best choice depends on the particular circumstances and goals of the humanitarian intervention.

- For example, CASH modalities to distribute agriculture inputs is more convenient and gives the farmers a chance to select what they need and decrease the risk by selling the inputs, only when the intended goods are available in the local markets, security and protection risks are mitigated, impact on market is mitigated, and quality measures are in place to ensure participants are able to redeem cash for the intended quality of goods.
- The control of field rat must, and wheat Sunna (like some other pests) must be done in a systematic and sustainable manner, with an element of scalability across the targeted communities.. Actors should consider a broad strategy when designing this activity. Essential to identify the presence of pests and the correct ways to control them before starting the activities.
- Note on coordination: The successful implementation of humanitarian agriculture programs necessitates effective coordination with local authorities and other stakeholders. Local authorities, with their deep understanding of the community's socio-economic fabric and the prevailing local issues, are crucial partners. Their support can facilitate smoother program implementation and provide legitimacy, ensuring that

Response packages (General Recommendations):

interventions align with local policies and cultural norms. Similarly, coordination with other actors - such as NGOs, local farmer cooperatives, and international aid organizations - enables shared learning, avoids duplication of efforts, and maximizes the use of resources. Furthermore, such cooperation can lead to stronger advocacy for policy changes and garner more widespread support for these critical programs. Hence, fostering these relationships and partnerships is integral to creating a positive and lasting impact on the agricultural and overall economic resilience of communities.

- Note on health and safety: We strongly recommend all humanitarian actors to prioritize health and safety standards while carrying out their respective agricultural initiatives. This commitment should not only include the adoption of a culture of personal hygiene and safety within the team, but also its propagation within the communities they serve. Adherence to appropriate sanitary practices, vigilance about the physical spaces of operation, and a proactive approach to health education are all integral. The effectiveness of humanitarian efforts is not solely judged on their immediate outcomes, but also on the degree of safety and health consciousness they bring into play. Thus, setting a high benchmark in maintaining a safe and healthy environment is a testament to a humanitarian actor's commitment to the comprehensive well-being of the communities they serve.
- Note on access to water: We strongly advise agricultural organizations to meticulously evaluate all sources of water availability - including rainfall, irrigation systems, and groundwater - when considering the endorsement of certain types of crops or varieties in specific locations. It's important to factor in the nature and reliability of rain-fed agriculture as well as the efficiency of irrigation systems. This comprehensive approach ensures that the selection of crops aligns with the local water resources, possibly curtailing support for certain water-intensive crops in drier periods or regions with limited water access. By doing so, agricultural initiatives will not only become more environmentally sustainable, but also cater to the unique water availability context of each location. This strategy ultimately contributes to more successful, resilient, and sustainable agricultural practices.

- Note on climate smart agriculture: We strongly recommend that agricultural organizations foster a culture of Smart Climate Agriculture among their partners, underlining the importance of applying climate-resilient interventions and associated training. These initiatives aim to sustainably increase agricultural productivity, enhance farmers' resilience to climate variability, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and facilitate the transition towards low emissions agriculture. Training programs could encompass knowledge transfer about innovative farming techniques, crop diversification, use of climate-resilient seed varieties, and efficient water management practices. By doing so, organizations can empower farmers, enhance food security, promote environmental sustainability, and contribute to the broader agenda of climate change mitigation. Thus, promoting Smart Climate Agriculture is not just a strategic move, but a crucial step towards ensuring the sustainability and resilience of our agricultural systems in the face of climate change.
- Note on diseases: We strongly recommend that agricultural organizations maintain a vigilant eye on potential diseases that could affect both crops and livestock. This involves understanding the local disease prevalence, continuously monitoring for disease indicators, and preparing contingency plans to swiftly respond to potential outbreaks. Moreover, preventive measures such as vaccination programs for livestock, use of disease-resistant crop varieties, and implementation of appropriate biosecurity practices should be promoted. Training programs can be initiated to educate farmers on disease identification, management, and control. By doing so, organizations can help safeguard the health of crops and livestock, ensuring the stability of agricultural productivity and food security. Therefore, incorporating disease management into agricultural strategies is an essential step towards promoting robust, resilient agricultural systems.

Detailed information for activities indicated in HRP:

Activity 2.1.1: Distributing agricultural inputs (The inputs will include seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, equipment, and related training).

Detailed table for activity 2.1.1 based on interventions' type

1. Winter grains

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
A1 A2 A3	<p>For Wheat crop: The recommended target area is 1 hectare with seed rate for wheat ranges from 200-250 kg/ha for irrigated cultivation and 150-200kg/ha for rain-fed. Cultivation with take into consideration the varieties and/or the agroecological zones.</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. ¹</p> <p>NOTE: If farmers add compound fertilizer, DAP or NPK-15.15.15 there is no need to add urea before or with sowing, Urea can be added if we used Triple Superphosphate only</p>	<p>450-850 USD/ton NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also refer to the Agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins.</p>

Detailed table for activity 2.1.1 based on interventions' type

1. Winter grains

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
A1 A2 A3	<p>For Barley crop: The rate for barley in irrigated areas is 150 kg - 220kg)/ha. The recommended seed rate for barley is 150 – 200 kg/ha depending on amount of rainfall, soil type and fertility and the stability zone. Supporting small farmers who depend on surface wells with solar panel systems for pumping water for irrigation. Distributing sprinkler irrigation systems for barley and wheat.</p> <p>NOTE: Increasing the rate of seeding and fertilizer beyond the recommended rate results in delicate plants that is more susceptible to disease and pests.</p>	<p>Barley fertilizer: No fertilizer needed for barley except under irrigation or in high rainfall stability zones.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Phosphate 46% (P2O5) 150-200kg/ha or combine with N (for wheat). Phosphate must be administered immediately before planting. For irrigated barley 200 urea/ha should be added in three equal batches as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> at sowing, when plants elongations and at the beginning of the formation of Spikes. <p>However, only two urea batches should be added in case of the rain fed barley.</p> <p>Subsidizing tractor services through service cooperatives could be an additional intervention if a clear exit strategy is in place. Support to large/medium farmers should ONLY be considered if generating employment.</p>	<p>10-25 USD / dunum as service. NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also refer to the Agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins.</p> <p>NOTE: Please see annex 4 "Agricultural Agenda"</p>

¹ With the use of compound fertilizer - Dap or 15.15.15 - there is no need to add urea before or with sowing. It is advised to use DAP or 15.15.15. Urea can be added if we used superphosphate 46 only. The prevailing approach is to add urea in two batches with seeds in February, in order to reduce the costs of adding fertilizer. If you want to add a third batch, it is recommended to add nitrates for its rapid decomposition absorption. The same fertilizers types can be applied to Barley crops also.

Detailed table for activity 2.1.1 based on interventions' type

2. Winter cash crops

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
<p>A1 A2 A3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 – 16 kg broad bean/donum (local varieties are available) • 10 – 15 kg lentil/donum (local varieties are available) • 20 – 30 kg chickpeas/donum (local varieties available) chickpeas or 200-300 kg / ha (winter/ summer). • 2-3 kg Cumin/donum (cash crop) result in app. • 3 kg Anise/donum (cash crop) (local varieties available) • 1-2 kg Black Cumin/dunum • 1.5-2 kg Coriander/ dunum <p>NOTE: It is taken into account that the seeds are fully ripe and match the type and that it has not passed to be stored for more than two years and to be free of weeds and disease infections.</p>	<p>Broad beans are planted in autumn, while lentils and chickpeas are planted in winter.</p> <p>Fertilization of Cumin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 200-250 kg of superphosphate. • Azot fertilizer 200-300 kg/ha into two batches; the first one after 20-30 days after planting while the second one after 50-60 days of cultivation. • If case using potassium in fertilization: 120 kg of potassium sulfate is added in two batches, the first when planning the land and the second after about 50-60 days have passed, and we recommend reducing rates of fertilizer in half in red soil. <p>Fertilization of Black Cumin:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fertilizer is added during soil preparation as follows: • Triple superphosphate 30-35 kg /dunum. • Potassium sulfate 10-15 kg/dunum. • Ammonium sulfate 30 kg/dunum, added in two batches, the first after germination 20 - 25 days and the second when the flower buds start to appear and before they turn into flowers. <p>Fertilization of Coriander:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Triple superphosphate 15-20 kg /dunum. • Nitrogen 30-40 kg/dunum, is added in two batches, the first before planting and the second when the flower buds start to appear and before they turn into flowers. 	<p>100 – 200 USD per HH</p> <p>NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also, refer to the agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins.</p> <p>NOTE: Please see annex 4 "Agricultural Agenda"</p>

Detailed table for activity 2.1.1 based on interventions' type

3. Spring/summer crops

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
<p>A1 A2 A3</p>	<p>Potato: Potato seed tuber 100-150 kg/donum (for spring) and 250-350 kg/donum (for autumn). As for imported potato seed tuber, it depends on the size 250 – 300 kg/dunum</p> <p>The standard seed envelope for each type of following vegetables is enough to plant 0.5 to 1 donum: Tomato 15 g/Donum, bean 2.5 k.g/D, eggplant 50 g/D, cucumber 250 g/D, and zucchini 400 g/Dseeds. Note: these types are not exclusive, but are for example</p> <p>When applying kitchen garden please consider the following items/kit: Drip irrigation kits/or low plastic tunnels, including drip irrigation system, black mulch, plastic for vegetable nurseries, plastic seedling trays, and Fertilizer injector.</p> <p>NOTE: very important to use organic fertilizer</p>	<p>Fertilizing potatoes per dunum:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 2-3 m3 of fermented municipal fertilizer is added before planting. • 50 kg of Diammonium Phosphate (DAP) (18-46-0) fertilizer or 50 kg of NPK (15-15-15) added before planting. • 5-10 days after germination, 20-25 kg of urea is added. • At the start of tuber formation, the second batch of urea is added, 15-20 kg per dunum. • During the tuber formation stage, it is preferable to use soluble fertilizer 15-30-15 at a rate of 2-3 kg per dunum, and the process is repeated 2-3 times as needed, with a week difference between every two times. • After 10 days, 1 kg of organic fertilizer (humic and fulvic acids) is added, in addition to 2-3 kg of balanced soluble fertilizer 20-20-20 per dunum, and the process is repeated after 15 days as needed. <p>NOTE: certification should be provided.</p>	<p>500- 600 USD for potato. NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas.</p> <p>400 USD for other. NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas.</p> <p>Also refer to the to agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins</p> <p>NOTE: Please see annex 4 " Agricultural Agenda"</p>

Detailed table for activity 2.1.1 based on interventions' type

4. Training (all crops, all kits)

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
A1 A2 A3	<p>Vocational Training should match labor market characteristics, and 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), agricultural by-products recycling initiatives such as compost and firewood making, natural resources management, and waste management, greywater recycling and using in small-scale farms irrigation.</p> <p>Through applying Field Farmers Schools methodology and field days, encouraged to use Mine Risk education. Technical training should stress low/efficient use of inputs.</p>	<p>Rotations are strongly encouraged.</p> <p>Please note Integrated Pest Management (IPM) - an ecosystem-based strategy focusing on the longer-term prevention of pests and diseases through a combination of environmentally friendly techniques</p>	

Activity 2.1.1: Distributing agricultural inputs (The inputs will include seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, equipment, and related training).

Detailed table for activity 2.1.2 based on interventions' type:

1. Backyard gardening/family farming

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
A1 A2 A3 B1 B2 B3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Set of different seeds (5-6 vegetables) and (16 – 20) liter fertilizer. It is preferable to use powder fertilizer where available and/or use organic fertilizer with chemical ones. Micro-irrigation kit (Drip irrigation systems(plastic tunnels) and other efficient irrigation systems). For poultry production, to distribute 13 hens and 2 rosters with 150 kg of fodder, also distributing home egg incubator machine supported with a solar system and technical training. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Water is purchased only in emergency cases, i.e., unforeseeable drought. Depends on the water resources' distance and availability. Not including the fertilizers categories without the irrigation kits. 	<p>100-250 USD for other.</p> <p>NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also refer to the to agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins.</p> <p>NOTE: Please see annex 4 " Agricultural Agenda"</p> <p>And annex 1 "vaccination and fodder for poultry"</p>

Detailed table for activity 2.1.2 based on interventions' type:

2. Micro-gardening

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
B2 B3	<p>10-50 seedlings or 5 gr of 5 different types of vegetable seeds.</p> <p>50 kg of compost or organic fertilizers from the local market or fermented manure.</p>	<p>Recommended size: as little as a few square meters (sqm) is suitable, depending on conditions (5 to 50 sqm).</p> <p>It is recommended to be used in urban areas and camps if the other conditions are available and feasible.</p>	

3. Training

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
B1 B2 B3 C1 C2	<p>Organic production, composting, compost making, efficient use of water, post-harvest processing, and food preservation, including preparing salt and sugar soluble, nutrition, and seed conservation.</p> <p>Farmers should also be trained and assisted in preserving and preparing forage crops (derris and silage). in addition to hydroponic barley and vegetable production inside plastic tunnels.</p>		<p>140-250 USD for other. NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also refer to the to agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins</p>

Activity 2.1.3 Supporting asset building and asset protection – This will include provision of small livestock, animal feed distribution, including fodder and silage for dairy production support and training, targeting vulnerable small-scale breeders, including provision of related training.

Detailed table for activity 2.1.3 based on interventions' type

1. Asset building

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
All categories	<p>Animals distribution: 2-3 pregnant (desirable) and dewormed sheep + fodder for at least 4-6 months. The fodder should be (1-1.5 kg pellet fodder + 0.5 kg barley) per sheep per day. NOTE: this activity should target HHs who are already breeders and lost their animals.</p> <p>Fodder distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sheep breeders: support until 20 sheep with fodder (1-1.5 kg pellet fodder + 0.5 kg barley) per sheep per day for 4-6 months. • Cows breeders: support until 2 cows with 10 k of pellet fodder) per cow per day for 4-6 months. <p>Reproduction support:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Supporting small-scale and medium-scale cows breeders with artificial insemination and pellet fodder for three months. • Support small and medium-scale sheep breeders with hormone sponge activity. 	<p>NOTE for animal distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizations should determine if sufficient veterinary services and treatments are available before distributing livestock. • Organizations should only distribute the number of livestock that households can realistically manage. • Beneficiaries should have previous experience in animal husbandry. <p>NOTE for fodder distribution:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is recommended to make complementarity between agriculture and livestock by distributing the bran resulting from wheat milling. And the quantity should not exceed 2 kg of bran per cow per day and 0.5 kg per sheep per day. • Consider the drought. • Normal fodder distribution is between Oct to Feb. Consider emergency fodder distribution after the shock. • Fodder distribution should be during the wintertime due to the scarcity and high livestock feed and green pasture prices. 	<p>0.32 to 0.65 USD/Kg of fodder.</p> <p>5 USD/animal head for reproduction support</p> <p>NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also refer to the to agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins</p> <p>Please see Annex 2 ToR of Mobile Clinics & Reproduction support.</p>

Detailed table for activity 2.1.3 based on interventions' type

1. Asset building

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
All categories	<p>Local fodder production:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for local production of animal feed raw materials (Barley, Vetch, Corn, Alfalfa, Bean sprout, Clover). <p>NOTE: FSL cluster discourages Azolla and Sudan until getting confirmation from authorized tech bodies. Using them near open water sources (water bodies) is a real risk.</p> <p>Providing vulnerable families with fish fingerlings: to enhance the production of fish at home in appropriate environments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Distributing the fodder to the selected beneficiaries on a monthly basis to protect the distributed fodder from storing. Advise the beneficiaries to enter the distributed fodder gradually to prevent the digestive disease which happens after receiving new fodder. Vaccinate the benefited animals with the Enterotoxaemia vaccine before distributing the new fodder. <p>NOTE for fish farming: Support HHs with fish fingerlings, equipment and feed needed for local fish production.</p> <p>NOTE: actions should be along the dairy value chain. NOTE: organizations should follow the Livestock Emergency Guidelines and Standards (LEGS).</p>	

Note on fodder distribution:

For milking cows:

1. Distributing pellet fodder containing 18% protein and 2800 kcal/ kg for each cow 10 kg daily.
2. Distributing complementary fodder to cover the deficiency of minerals and vitamins.

For transition cows:

1. Distributing pellet fodder contains 15-16% protein and 2600 kcal/ kg for each cow 5 kg daily.
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 be distributed to the targeted cows.
4. Increasing the consumption of energy before calving for each cow to prevent fever and milk disease after calving.

Detailed table for activity 2.1.3 based on interventions' type

2. Training

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
All categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Animal husbandry, milk processing, feed/fodder production, para-vet training, and essential veterinary tools use and provision. Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point HACCP training. Train community animal health workers (village focal points), including women, on basic animal health skills to build their capacity and ability to participate in income-generating activities. 		<p>100-120 USD</p> <p>NB: To be verified based on market price assessment or monitoring in specific areas. Also refer to the to agriculture Inputs and Commodity Bulletins</p>

Note on milk processing materials:

- Metal pots (stainless steel) for boiling milk to packet each packet contains three pots of three different sizes (large 50 liter - medium 20 liter - small 10 liter).
- Stove gas diameter 35 cm with hose 4 m and a meter to control the Gas Jar.
- Wooden scoop/tablespoon to stir food.
- Salinity measuring device.
- Subsidizing milk analyzing devices (to avoid cheating milk through measuring acidity, fat milk 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.
- A thermometer is used to take the milk temperature.
- White cotton cloth for filtering milk.
- Plastic Milk Strainer.
- Fleece blanket to cover milk 1.5 meters long and one meter.
- Glass Jars for storage/ ready to sell.
- Empty pail Plastic (non- recycled plastic and suitable for food use) size 1 kg used for milk.
- Kitchen tools.
- Rock salt 50 kg or more.

Considering the scarcity of fuel availability and its high prices, it is proposed to seek to use renewable energy in this field (solar energy, biogas, etc.). Training on technical, marketing, entrepreneurship, and financial management issues.

Activity 2.1.3 Supporting asset building and asset protection – This will include provision of small livestock, animal feed distribution, including fodder and silage for dairy production support and training, targeting vulnerable small-scale breeders, including provision of related training.

Detailed table for activity 2.1.4 based on interventions' type

1. Emergency veterinary interventions

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
<p>Herders, Producers, associations, services providers, local councils, professionals' associations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Livestock campaigns against endo (lung-worm and gastrointestinal parasites) and ectoparasites (mange mites, ticks), with appropriate equipment for application of various control drugs/chemicals and ensuring quality control and cold chain. In addition, applying vaccination campaigns for livestock against common diseases. Mobile Veterinary Clinic. Training and Equipment for Para Vets, including surveillance and early detection of infectious diseases. Training for veterinary services (including community animal health work and vaccination campaigns) 	<p>NOTE: Vaccination Campaigns services should be for all breeders categories.</p> <p>NOTE: Mobile clinic services should be for small and medium scale breeders categories.</p> <p>Control of Endoparasites.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Herders with up to 80 goats/sheep or less than 5 heads of cattle derive their main source of income from livestock.</p> <p>Cold chain equipment, especially if vaccination campaigns are promoted.</p>	<p>FAO Guidelines for livestock vaccination campaigns.</p> <p>Please see Annex 2 ToR of Mobile Clinics & Reproduction support.</p>

Detailed table for activity 2.1.4 based on interventions' type

2. Emergency agriculture interventions

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
All farmers categories	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobile Agriculture agricultural extension. Control the seasonal agricultural diseases, for instance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Epidemiological diseases and pests affecting agricultural crops in Syria Whiteflies. Early and late blight of potatoes. Tuta absoluta insect that infects tomatoes Fusarium wilt disease on cumin. Control the summer fire in wheat and barley crops. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sunn pest that affects wheat and barley. Wheat rust disease. Microtus socialis. Fall armyworm. The Spiny Bollworm. 	NOTE: new annex will be realised soon

Activity 2.1.5: Support market driven income-generating activities (IGAs), including well-adapted vocational training.

Detailed table for activity 2.1.5 based on interventions' type

1. Support income generating activities

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
HHs, Associations, CBOs	Vocational training can include a wide range of activities, including (but not limited to) beekeeping, food/dairy processing, mushroom production, vegetable production (GH), and olive production support. This type of training can be used for start-up businesses.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	300 – 1000 USD per HH (The financial investment for IGA is justified by the fact that at the end of the project, the HH should have a sustainable source of income).

Detailed table for activity 2.1.5 based on interventions' type

1. Support income generating activities

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
<p>HHs, Associations, CBOs</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Business development training as a complement to technical vocational training including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Business plan preparation and business management, - Proposal and budget writing and voicing system • Business grants and micro-credit modalities for existing businesses as expansion. In addition, provide business development training before supporting the existing businesses. • Interventions that target levels of the value chain (e.g., more prominent businesses/traders) are directly linked to improving the food security of the most vulnerable. • CfW intervention to implement any types of intervention in agriculture, livestock, and agricultural community's services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Consider applying the graduation approach including So1 target groups. The Graduation approach is an evidence-based socio-economic inclusion approach to increase self-reliance and economic and social inclusion of poor IDPs& host communities. <p>NOTE: FSL cluster in coordination with ERL cluster will provide partners with new BGs guidness once finalizing the document.</p>	<p>NOTE: 20-30 % of BNFs to be supported with emergency support 300 USD</p>

Activity 3.1.1: Light rehabilitation of bakeries, flour mills, and silos and providing support to the community-based wheat seed system.

Activity 3.1.2: Support light rehabilitation of relevant economic/productive infrastructure through appropriate modalities, including irrigation canals, wells, water, and irrigation systems.

Detailed table for activity 3.1.1 based on interventions' type

Detailed table for activity 3.1.2 based on interventions' type

1. Light infrastructure rehabilitation

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
<p>Local community, local councils, CBOs, and all farmers categories</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitation of essential economic infrastructure and facilities, such as irrigation infrastructures, and provision of irrigation equipment including power source and pumps. Mills water wells rehabilitation, rain harvesting pools, bakeries, markets, storages' facilities, nurseries, etc. through appropriate modalities (Cash for Work, Work for Food, service providers etc.). Piloting of new technologies (e.g., solar irrigation systems, wastewater use, and technologies, Aquaponics, vertical farming, green fodder production, seed multiplication). It includes water pumps, generators, valves and water pipes. It also may include a revolving fund scheme for sustaining Water Users Associations. <p>NOTE: Support the solar panel system for the greenhouses, boreholes of wheat lands.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alongside infrastructure rehabilitation, quality controls should also be (e.g., water testing for irrigation rehab in coordination with WASH Cost efficiency is recommended). Rain harvesting pools for complementary irrigation, establishing and supporting irrigation infrastructure and equipment like electricity lines for irrigation pumps, and providing water pumps after considering water availability and environmental conditions. Compile the rehabilitation of irrigation canals rehabilitation with modern irrigation on the field level and establish WUAs. 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. 	

Activity 3.1.3: Establish/strengthen the capacity for the provision of essential services for local communities, including early warning and DRR systems.

1. Capacity building of local organizations

Targeted BNFs	Kit composition	Notes	Estimated USD value
Local community, local councils, CBOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishment of and training on Early warning for the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Plant and animal diseases, drought, natural disasters, - Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR), - Animal health, - Supporting Participatory and/or supplementary Irrigation, - Crop production and protection, - Pest control, - Awareness and information campaign as appropriate (diseases outbreaks, drought, grasshoppers, vole), - Support to extension services where existing (training, support to salary, IT material, mobile phones, tablets, etc.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated technicians from local organizations, as well as technicians from the local authorities, should receive the 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. 	