

Sustainable Livelihoods for Food Security in NW Syria Workshop Report

20th - 21st October 2021
Hatay, Turkey



Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster – Syria Cross-border HLG (NWS)
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Acronyms

FSL	Food Security and Livelihoods
NWS	Northwest Syria
IDPs	Internal Displaced Persons
VC	Value Chain
CFW	Cash For Work
3LR	Three Lines Response
VT	Vocational Training
LCs	Local Councils
AFAD	Interior Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
LH	Livelihoods
BNFs	Beneficiaries
IGAs	Income Generating Activities
PwDs	People with Disabilities
TOT	Training of Trainers
HLP	Housing, Land and Property
HCs	Host Communities
UXOs	Unexploded Ordnances
SMEs	Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises
CB	Community-Based
Vet	Veterinary
ESA	Education Sector Analysis
LV	Livestock
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
Agr	Agriculture

Introduction

The Food Security and Livelihoods (FSL) Cluster has organized a workshop on “Sustainable Livelihoods for Food Security in northwest Syria (NWS)” from 20th to 21st October in Antakya (Turkey). FSL cluster partners and stakeholders have been invited, with participation granted either in person or online. FSL Cluster tries to emphasize the importance of livelihoods activities concentrating on both IDPs and host communities and how to link that with the food assistance from one side then to apply the three lines response that let the beneficiaries at the final stage to depend on themselves without supporting of food assistance.

Objectives of the Workshop

- Take stock of lessons learned from FSL partners on livelihoods interventions (agriculture, livestock, irrigation, income-generating activities, infrastructure, and services rehabilitation).
- Identify opportunities for partners to implement livelihoods programmes.
- Engage partners and donors to set the ground for scaling up livelihoods programmes in NW Syria.
- Get the key elements to develop a roadmap on the way forward for livelihoods programmes in NW Syria.

Expected Outcomes of the Workshop

- Identify lessons learned and constraints
- Identify opportunities to develop and scale up livelihoods programmes
- Gather key elements from the working groups on livelihoods activities
- Start engaging donors on the roadmap on livelihoods programs in NW Syria.

Workshop Methodology and Workflow

The workshop took place on 20th and 21st October in Antakya, in English. After introduction, there were presentation from the cluster team to show the importance of the workshop and highlight the most important points that need to be discussed. The FSL team set three working groups to discuss the recommended livelihoods activities for IDPs in the camps, out of the camps and for host communities; and that was through the course of the first day. On the second day of the workshop, a session held with donors to share the main findings of the working groups on livelihoods programmes and to get an initial reaction from the donor and stakeholders community as to whether they would prioritize livelihoods in their funding strategies. FSL Cluster aims to simplify the discussion with donors and show the importance of considering the livelihoods in

their programmes especially that FSL Cluster finalized the guidance of Targeting criteria that explained the three-lines response (3LR).

Workshop First Day

1. Opening and Introduction Session

Displaced families make up more than half of the population of NWS, with 2.7 million internally displaced persons (IDPs) who rely on food assistance to survive as conflict persists, the economy is in crisis, and agricultural production – the only income-generating sector left – is being further hampered by drought and displacement.

Food insecurity in NWS has become even more critical in the last two years, due to the large-scale displacement in 2020 of about 1 million people who left villages affected by the conflict. 3.6 million are acutely food insecure in the region and in need of food assistance on a regular basis. On average, about 2 million people receive food assistance from FSL partners through food baskets, cash and voucher assistance. Local economies are in a downturn as food prices skyrocket, while the purchasing power of the most vulnerable households has been sharply eroded. The increased number of people in need in NWS is compounded by the reduced number of border crossings for humanitarian assistance, which have been reduced to a single-entry point in Idlib Governorate.

The FSL Cluster urges partners to scale up livelihoods support programmes for IDPs, farmers and local communities, through agriculture, livestock, irrigation and income-generating programmes.

The FSL Cluster has called for workshop to discuss with partners and stakeholders how to prepare and implement a gradual shift from food assistance to livelihoods and self-reliance activities, to set the ground for medium- to long-term food security activities. The workshop was an opportunity to get feedback from partners on lessons learned from the implementation of livelihoods programmes, and to pave the way for a new phase of scaling up activities across NWS to provide suitable support to IDPs, local communities and farmers.

The Participants: Number of attendees physically is 34 FSL cluster partners from both international and national NGOs. Number of attendees online is about 35 of the FSL cluster partners from both international and national NGOs and donors.

2. FSL Cluster presentations

- FSL Cluster priorities 2021 ([link](#)).
- Cluster Targeting Criteria ([link](#)).
- Factsheet on Livelihoods ([link](#)).

- Winter Crops Survey ([link](#)).

3. FSL Cluster partners' presentations

- Compost and Food Processing – SHAFAK ([link](#)).
- Wheat and vegetables value chain - Qatar Charity ([link](#)).
- Olive and Livestock Value chain – WATAN ([link](#)).
- Dairy Value Chain - IYD ([link](#)).

4. Working Groups

Participants were divided into three groups; to discuss and suggest the the livelihoods activities for:

- IDPs in the camps,
- IDPs out of the camps,
- Host communities

Considering some key questions, related to agriculture, irrigation, livestock, income generation activities, and locations etc.

Each group considered specific key questions as in this [link](#).

Main Findings of Day 1:

The working groups briefed the key points based on the discussion of the livelihoods for IDPs inside and outside the camps and for the host community.

FSL Cluster team prepared a template for each working group to help in organizing the discussion result on the second day of the workshop.

Workshop Second Day

FSL Cluster team presented the template for the working group and received the feedback from the participants and updated the form accordingly.

1. FSL Cluster presentation

- Climate-Smart Agriculture ([link](#)).

2. iMMAP Presentations

- The fodder value chain mapping ([link](#)).

- Bakery mapping ([link](#)).

3. Presentations by the three Working Groups

Active participation and a fruitful discussion among each group teams resulted in answering the set questions for each group, trying to harmonize lessons learned, best practices from the previous and ongoing livelihoods programs, in and out of camps.

There were three presentations reflecting the findings about recommended livelihood activities for IDPs in camps, out of the camps and host communities. And that was by answering following questions [here](#) for the following three groups:

a. Livelihoods for IDPs in camps

Lessons Learned from previous interventions:

Value Chain (VC) support is one of the feasible support interventions in regard to livelihoods for food security support for IDPs in camps. Olive trees value chain, Vegetables CFW for harvesting trees and vegetables also Olive trees and pruning, food processing (Olive pickling and Jam production), besides dairy products. Livestock VC support is also still a feasible intervention to support livelihoods for food security for IDPs in the camps.

Agriculture: Agriculture kitchen garden, the challenges were in land access and irrigation water access and selling the kits, also HLP issues, and final one is the need for additional capacity building for farmers to clarify the goal for this intervention, and difference between food distribution and livelihoods activities.

No blanket distribution for targeting beneficiaries for livelihoods activities, clear selection criteria and means of verification for beneficiaries.

Livestock: Livestock breeders camps should be separated in the camps to avoid creating harm because of the existence of livestock in-between people's camps and the bad smells.

Food Processing: Food processing is also vital intervention for supporting livelihoods for food security to IDPs in the camps, already implemented and should be maximized since this type of livelihoods support intervention is possible to be implemented anytime during year, also the different options of food processing, such as dairy products, vegetables (drying, tomato and pepper paste) and olive processing and by-products, with focus on the enough capacity building to the targeted population to ensure high quality of products also equipping them with enough tool and items to ensure the sustainability of the projects.

Enhance the linkage between producers and markets, also women association for price determination.

Income Generating Activities (IGAs): Cash for work, vocational training (VT) and Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises (SMEs) for small shops of food marketing, slaughtering, and small grants for food processing, already implemented as a type of income generation activities for supporting IDPs in the camps livelihoods for food security, also need to be maximized and continued with being more selective in terms of type of beneficiaries within the camps, also the camps itself and the areas either in Idleb or Aleppo governorates based on clear market labor analysis.

Livelihoods for IDPs in Camps

	Value Chain	Agriculture	Livestock	Food Processing	Income Generating Activities (IGAs)
Proposed New Activities on Livelihoods	Poultry production and dairy VC support.	Hydroponic (barley for fodder) and greenhouses.	Vaccination campaigns, Provision of inputs, tools equipment, capacity building with focus on the monitoring and follow up activities with Beneficiaries to ensure sustainability and continuation of the impact of the project. Veterinarian kit for the technicians, mobile clinic for veterinarians.	Marketing for the processed food, and fundraising activities through exhibitions, food cooking with provision of cooking tools and start up kit.	Vocational Training (VT) and business grants to the undergraduate or early graduate with business grants to establish their livelihoods. Also, Cash for Work (CFW) targets the same groups.
The main local partners and stakeholders	Suppliers, traders (wholesalers and trailers), AFAD, local authorities (in Syria and hosting community), Local councils (LCs), Camp managers, producers.	AFAD and agriculture offices, extension units, Farmers, agro-pharmacies, agronomists, local authorities, camps managements, consumers.	AFAD and extension units, Livestock breeders, farmers (Fodder producers), traders, local authorities, camps managements, consumers, business owners.	AFAD, Farmers, livestock breeders, business owners, traders, local authorities, camps management, transportation companies.	AFAD, Workers, business owners, markets, farmers, livestock breeders, local authorities, camps management, markets.
Target People	Skilled and unskilled, youth, pre graduated and early graduated, women headed households.	Skilled and unskilled, Women and men, with previous experience in agriculture activities, access to land.	Livestock breeders, veterinarian, fresh and pre-graduated persons.	Women, having the minimum previous experience, enough space for food processing facilities and temporary storage.	Agro-pharmacies owners, farmers, business owners, trainees and trainers.
Inputs, Equipment and Tools	Capacity building on value chain support and markets rehabilitation.	Inputs: seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation network. Equipment: cash for renting, capacity buildings and /or extension services.	Fodder, veterinarian services, veterinarian start up kit, beneficiary's veterinarian kits including supplementary feed, and tools.	Startup kits for businesses such as dairy products and vegetables processing, olive processing and by-products, such as Soap for hygiene related activities from olive products and food basket fried oil residuals.	CFW tools for workers.
Knowledge Capacity, Required Skills	Principles of VC, definition and analysis, for selecting best intervention, and stakeholders' mapping/analysis.	Extension services on integrated pest management, crops cultivation, and greenhouses management. Marketing.	Extension services, herd management, and animals feeding.	VT on daily production, and vegetables processing, such as paste production, pickling and Jam production.	Safety training for the CFW workers, PSEA and GBV.

Identified locations	Possible in all camps locations in NW Syria and Northern Aleppo.	For olive: in Idleb, Afrin and Azaz camps For vegetables: possible in all camps.	All camps locations where possible to separate people with Livestock from other IDPs camps population to avoid doing harm to another population in the Camps.	Possible in all IDPs camps, type of food differs from one location to another.	Possible in all camps all areas based on market functionality.
Timeline and Duration	Seasonal.	Seasonal based on the season (Winter, spring, and fall).	All the time, with specific focus on livestock vaccination calendar time and frequency.	All the time, with focus on the seasonality for vegetables processing (winter and summer).	All the time.
Criteria for Sustainability	Selective targeting, complementarity activities between food aid and livelihoods activities Advocacy, and TOT.	Access to land, Previous experience, access to irrigation, HLP consideration, sustainability, willing to commitment, shared crops, complementarity approach between wash and agriculture, and water treatment stations.	Previous experience, access to livestock, linkage with market, women clubs/associations sustainable supply chain of fodder and vaccines, linking with markets, disease forecasting and vaccination campaign, disease diagnoses.	Market factuality, linkage with markets, enough capacity building, a sense of ownership.	Advocacy for funding availability, demand and need for CFW activities.

b. Livelihoods for IDPs outside the camps:

Lessons Learned from previous interventions:

Value Chain:

- Livestock Value chain.
- Agriculture VCs (Cereals, Legumes, Olive and Vegetable).

Agriculture:

- Targeting a percentage of Host Communities with the IDPs.
- CFW within olive and vegetable Value Chain is absorbing IDPs and women.
- Forming Community Review Committees for verifying the land ownership.
- Ensure that IDPs are in the community at least from three months.

Livestock:

- Awareness session and detailed orientation are needed for IDPs prior livestock support
- Livestock is so suitable for IDPs
- Livestock is suitable for Women and PwDs inclusion.

Food Processing:

- Suitable for women and IDPs.
- Linking the IDPs to the markets is required.
- Forming pure IDPs associations might cause conflict.

Income Generating Activities (IGAs):

- Suitable for IDPs, Women and PwDs.
- Require market linking and training.
- Providing light movable productive assets.
- SMEs suitable for IDPs since the knowledge is transferable.

Livelihoods for IDPs Outside the Camps

	Value Chain	Agriculture	Livestock	Food Processing	Income Generating Activities (IGAs)
Proposed New Activities on Livelihoods	<p>Forage Crops</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maize, • Barley, • Soybeans, • Sodani grass, • Azola <p>Livestock Value Chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cows • Sheep • Goats • Poultry <p>Agriculture Value Chains</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cereals • Legumes • Olive – Vegetables 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wheat and barley Value chains (Inputs, cash for services, harvesting, processing, purchasing, Rehabilitation, marketing). • Chickpeas and lentil Value chains (Inputs, cash for services, harvesting, processing, purchasing, Rehab, marketing). • Forage Value chains (Inputs, cash for services, harvesting, processing, purchasing, Rehabilitation, marketing). • Vegetables Value chain (Inputs, cash for services, harvesting, processing, purchasing, Rehabilitation, marketing). • Irrigation support, Solar system, Drip irrigation, Fuel and cash for irrigation, Rehab of canals and irrigation system). • Capacity building (Extension services, technicians training, long term capacity building Programs). • Forming associations and cooperatives. 	<p>Livestock Value Chain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fodder • Forage crops • Millers • Vaccination • Increase of animal birth rate through artificial dissemination and sponge hormone approach • Mobile clinics • Treatment • Health care and rehabilitation of related infrastructure • Forming associations and cooperatives <p>Capacity Building</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Training, Para vets and long-term CB programs 	<p>Individual food processing (Paste, Pickles, Dairy products, Jam, canned food, olive, and olive oil).</p> <p>Community based initiatives (small workshops, factories and cooperatives ensuring job opportunity and food security).</p>	<p>Individual SMEs (Agriculture, livestock, processing, packaging and marketing and dairy product small projects)</p> <p>Community based SMEs projects related to Agriculture and Livestock sectors.</p>

The main local partners and stakeholders	ESAs: AFAD, Governorate, LCs and related offices, Directorates. Idleb: Local authorities, LCs, related offices, Directorates. Private sector and suppliers. CSOs and Humanitarian actors in the area.	ESAs: AFAD, Governorate, LCs and related offices, Directorates. Idleb: Local authorities, LCs, related offices, Directorates. Private sector and suppliers. CSOs and Humanitarian actors in the area.	ESAs: AFAD, Governorate, LCs and related offices, Directorates. Idleb: Local authorities, LCs, related offices, Directorates. Private sector and suppliers. CSOs and Humanitarian actors in the area.	ESAs: AFAD, Governorate, LCs and related offices, Directorates. Idleb: Local authorities, LCs, related offices, Directorates. Private sector and suppliers. CSOs and Humanitarian actors in the area.	ESAs: AFAD, Governorate, LCs and related offices, Directorates. Idleb: Local authorities, LCs, related offices, Directorates. Private sector and suppliers. CSOs and Humanitarian actors in the area.
Target People	Communities, CSOs, Farmers, Livestock keepers, Ag and LVS technicians, facilities owners, Ag suppliers, Men, Women, PWDs. All more than 18 years old, Mainly IDPs and some HCs.	Communities, CSOs, Farmers, Ag technicians, facilities owners, Ag suppliers, Men, Women, PWDs. All more than 18 years old, Mainly IDPs and some HCs.	Communities, CSOs, Livestock keepers, LVS technicians, facilities owners, LVS suppliers, Men, Women, PWDs. All more than 18 years old, Mainly IDPs and some HCs.	Communities, CSOs, Men, Women, PWDs. All more than 18 years old, Mainly IDPs and some HCs.	Communities, CSOs, Men, Women, PWDs. All more than 18 years old, Mainly IDPs and some HCs.
Inputs, Equipment and Tools	VC capacity development. VCs assessment tools. VCs-related facilities and market rehabilitation.	Forage Crops and Agriculture VCs (Seed, fertilizers, Pesticides, cash for services and harvest, machinery, sprayers, fuel, cash for irrigation, bags, capacity building materials).	Livestock Value chain (Fodder, forage manufacturing tools, rehab spare parts, vaccines, medicines, mobile clinic, artificial insemination, health care machines, shelter, sponge hormone tools).	Fresh Vegetables, Inputs, and raw materials (Milk, Meat, eggs, olive, olive oil), manufacturing machines and equipment, packaging materials, cash grants, kitchen sets, oven, training materials, incentive for food and transportation.	Raw materials (Fresh Vegetables, Milk, Meat, eggs, olive, olive oil), manufacturing machines and equipment, packaging materials, cash grants, kitchen sets, oven, training materials, incentive for food and transportation. CFW materials and safety tools.
Knowledge Capacity, Required Skills	VC approach and activities, VC assessments tools and key findings. Complementarity, cost recovery, continuity for long phases. Cooperatives and association approach, exit and sustainability strategy and plans.	Min. previous technical experience including crop management and control.	Min. previous technical experience including animals keeping and control.	Min knowledge about writing business plans, marketing, project financial management and training. Supply and demand.	Min knowledge about writing business plans, marketing, project financial management and training. Supply and demand.
Identified locations	Livestock: NW Syria including Tell Abiad Cereals and legumes: NW Syria including Tell Abiad.	Cereals and legumes: NW Syria including Tell Abiad. Vegetables VC: Only in areas where irrigation water is accessible.	Livestock: NW Syria including Tell Abiad.	NW Syria including Tell Abiad.	NW Syria including Tell Abiad.

	Vegetables VC: Only in areas where irrigation water is accessible. Olive VC: NW Syria except areas with no planting olives.	Olive VC: NW Syria except areas with no planting olives.			
Timeline and Duration	Livestock: vaccination any time based on the seasonality of each vaccine's type. For forage crops any time based on the seasonality. Cereals and legumes, Vegetables and olive: all the year according to the season calendar.	All the year according to the season calendar.	Vaccination any time based on the seasonality of each vaccine's type. For forage crops any time based on the seasonality.	All the year according to the season calendar, harvesting season, supply and demand.	All the year according to the season calendar, harvesting season, supply and demand.
Criteria for Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To cover the whole activities and actors within the VC according to the need assessment recommendation. Ensure an integrated approach and complementarity. Clear exit strategy and handover in place. Support cooperatives and unions. Recovery cost and conditional assistance. ToT and long-term Capacity building programs. Long term funding. Advocacy for renewing the cross border and for the alternative solutions. Using alternative energy (Solar, wind, water, biogas). Mitigation measure for climate changes effects (Drought, flood, high temperature, decreasing the Ag and livestock productivities). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> IDPs farmers should have sustained access to the land. Irrigation as water crisis solution. Enhance forage crops production. Advocacy to prevent camps to consume the arable lands and irrigation water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Providing fodder at the hunger gap to prevent selling the productive assets. Vaccination in blanket approach. Shelter for animals for IDPs. Mobile clinic and treatment. Forecasting, disease monitoring and outbreak. Sustainable fodder production (Fodder crops). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building the activities and projects according to accurate market and prices assessment and analysis. Market linkages and networking. Job center and fairs. Certification and quality control. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building the activities and projects according to accurate market and prices assessment and analysis. Market linkages and networking. Job center and fairs. Certification and quality control. Exportation, Supply and demand information sharing (platforms).

c. Livelihoods for Host Communities

Lessons Learned from previous interventions:

Value Chain:

- Short term projects.
- Asset tracking is a critical risk mitigation for all livelihood projects linked with rehabilitation work.
- Markets are the key factor to improve any livelihood activity.

Agriculture:

- UXOs clearance (demining)
- Neglect of biodiversity.
- Focusing on local varieties.
- One season support.
- Participation of local technical authorities (especially research directorate).
- Markets.

Livestock:

- Support local fodder manufacturing.
- Vaccination campaigns should target all animals.
- Support raw materials.

Food Processing:

- Small scale projects should be focused more on medium and large-scale projects.
- Correlating food processing projects with local markets.
- Private sector should be targeted.

Income Generating Activities (IGAs):

- Cost sharing.
- Grants to be distributed on phases.
- Asset tracking.

Common lesson learned:

- Markets.
- Refreshment of local technical knowledge (CD measures).

- Females and PWDs should be more involved to assure full inclusion.
- Involvement of community leaders and relevant people in designing and implementation.
- Assure percentage of the local community and the IDPs to avoid conflict and high acceptance from both targeted groups.

Livelihoods for Host Communities

	Value Chain	Agriculture	Livestock	Food Processing	Income Generating Activities (IGAs)
Proposed New Activities on Livelihoods	Assure Olive, Wheat, Vegetables and Livestock.	Organic agriculture activities to mitigate climate change reflections, support drought resistance. Quality control infrastructure (soil lab, IPM lab, olive oil lab, silos, sanitary seeds lab, tissue culture lab etc). Demonstration agriculture and livestock trails & fields.	Artificial Insemination. Veterinary Lab.	Inputs Manufacturing (Raw Materials). Banding and Labelling. Quality Control.	Vocational Training. Private Sectors involvement, supporting mid-scale factories, encouraging public markets.
The main local partners and stakeholders	Local Authorities. Private Sector. Labourers.	Farmer Associations – Cooperatives-Union etc. Local Technical directorate. Suppliers. Farmers. Turkish formal authorities	Breeders. Suppliers. Veterinary Technicians.	Private Sector. Experienced Persons. Factories (Raw Materials, Tools, Equipment etc.).	Private Sector. Labourers.
Target People	Wheat value chain; Access to land 10-50, maximum 20 donum to be supported, age 18-50, agriculture and background, gender both. Irrigation source, rotation. Olive value chain; Access to olive land, age 18-50, gender both. Vegetable value chain; Access to land 1-20, age 18-50, agriculture background, gender both. Irrigation source, rotation. Livestock value chain; Access to animals, age 18-50.	Wheat; Access to land 10-50, maximum 20 donum to be supported, age 18-50, agriculture and background, gender both. Irrigation source, rotation. Olive; Access to olive land, age 18-50, gender both. Vegetable; Access to land 1-20, age 18-50, agriculture background, gender both. Irrigation source, rotation.	Access to animal, age 18-50, livestock background, gender both. "For the vaccination campaign and vet services blankets.	Age 25-45, gender both "know writing and reading basic math ". preferable to be with a food processing background".	Age 18-45, gender both based on activities type and hardness.

Inputs, Equipment and Tools	<p>Wheat value chain; Infrastructure rehabilitations (mills, bakeries, irrigation schemes and pump stations, silos, Agri extensions units), wheat purchasing, agricultural inputs.</p> <p>Olive value chain; Support marketing, and inputs, quality control.</p> <p>Vegetable value chain; Agriculture inputs, cooling chain.</p> <p>Livestock value chain; Support marketing, cooling chain and inputs, quality control.</p>	<p>Wheat and vegetables; seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, harvest cost, irrigation cost, infrastructures, and technical support, solar for irrigation, tilling cost.</p> <p>Olive; Harvest cost, pesticides, fertilizers, pruning, olive extraction cost.</p>	<p>Vaccines, vet services and fodder.</p>	<p>Vocational training and equipment, grant, raw materials.</p>	<p>Tools, training, safety and security tools.</p>
Knowledge Capacity, Required Skills	<p>Wheat value chain; Marketing, infrastructure operating and maintenance, technical extensions.</p> <p>Olive value chain; Marketing, best guidelines for agricultural operations and methods.</p> <p>Vegetable value chain; Marketing, technical extensions, best guidelines for agricultural operations and methods.</p> <p>Livestock value chain; Para vet (technical training for vets), extension services for livestock holders, fodder production locally, fodder cultivation.</p>	<p>Wheat; Farmer field school, best guidelines on new techniques of agricultural methods, efficient irrigation practices.</p> <p>Olive; best guidelines for agricultural operations and methods.</p> <p>Vegetable; Farmer field school, best guidelines on new techniques of agricultural methods.</p>	<p>Para vet (technical training for vets), extension services for livestock holders, fodder production locally, fodder cultivation.</p>	<p>Dairy production, preserved vegetables and fruit, marketing, branding.</p>	<p>Safety and security training, basic knowledge of the work.</p>
Identified locations	<p>All locations are eligible for value chain activities.</p> <p>NWS: Wheat, olive, vegetables and livestock</p>	<p>All locations.</p>	<p>All locations focus more on northern Aleppo and marginal areas (Jindires, Mountain areas, Harem).</p>	<p>All communities.</p>	<p>All locations.</p>

	Northern Aleppo: Wheat. Olive, vegetables and livestock Olive value chain can't be considered for Tell Abiad.				
Timeline and Duration	At least 2 years.	Seasonal Projects 6-12 months except research and breeding projects need more than 3 years.	Seasonal Projects 6-12 months except breeding projects 3-5 years.	Small projects 9-12 months, considerable big factories and plants 2-3 years.	At least 1 year.
Criteria for Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term duration. • CD activities. • Operational cost for the start stage. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Permanent availability of inputs, equipment and tools. • Access to market. • Well prepared and governed agricultural infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same as agriculture, especially fodder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Long term duration. • Well organized Infrastructure. • Involving the private sector. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Well, provided CD activities. • Proper fund to open a job. • Cost sharing.

Further Recommendations:

- Support the local authorities to enable them to provide the extensional support.
- Support strategic crops (wheat, olive, potato).
- Support vaccines and fodder manufacturing.
- Forage crops production to enhance livestock value chain, dairy and poultry production
- Complete value chain to be implemented in one community (initiative to close the value chain).
- Support vocational training.
- Support main infrastructures rehabilitation and establishment.
- Support agricultural research programs to achieve sufficient food security.

4. Setting out strategic priorities on Livelihoods

Briefing and recap about the main findings to the donors, stakeholders and attendances online; the main findings:

- **Agriculture:**
 - Support all phases (Production, Processing, Marketing, and Rehabilitation) of the value chains for the main crops and trees (wheat, barley, legume, vegetables, olive and pistachio) with technical training.
 - Cost sharing to provide sustainability for the interventions.
 - Engagement of the IDPs in/out the camps in livelihoods program.
- **Livestock:**
 - Support fodder, vaccinations campaign and health care.
 - Support dairy and poultry value chain with technical training.
 - Cost sharing to provide sustainability for the interventions.
 - Engagement of the IDPs in/out the camps in livelihoods program.
- **Irrigation:**
 - Support rehabilitation of the irrigation canals and water pumps .
 - Support participatory irrigation for the main crops.
 - Support the solar system and new irrigation system.
 - Support water user association.
 - Engagement of the IDPs in/out the camps in livelihoods program.
- **Income Generation Activities:**
 - Support food processing on two levels targeting mainly women headed household.
 - Individual: to produce local food.
 - Community: support small and medium food processing workshops.
 - Support small grants intervention with vocational training.

- Cash for work for rehabilitation and harvesting.
- Engagement of the IDPs in/out the camps in livelihoods program.

Annexes

Workshop First Day Presentations - 20.10.2021 ([link](#)).

Workshop Second Day Presentations - 21.10.2021 ([link](#)).

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