



National Programme for Food Security in the Syrian Arab Republic

(A Summary Note)

Damascus, August 2010

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Acknowledgment

The formulation of the National Programme for Food Security in Syria (NPFS) was carried out by a National Team under the coordination of the National Agricultural Policy Center (NAPC) and was funded by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO).

The formulation team consisted of the following: Steering Committee, Programme Coordinator, Formulation Committee, Translation Team, National Multidisciplinary Team, and individual consultants. The Steering Committee (SC) is chaired by H.E Dr. Nabi Rasheed Mohamad, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, and is composed of 14 representatives from related Ministries and Directorates. The coordinator of the programme is Mr. Atieh El Hindi, Director, NAPC. The Formulation Committee members consists of Mr. Haitham Al Ashkar, Deputy Director-Studies, NAPC and Mr. Usama Al Saadi, Info-Com Division Chief, NAPC. The Translation Team members consist of Mrs. Nawal Nehme, Mr. Hassan Al Mojahed, Mr. Mahmoud Babili, and Mrs Jihan Hodaifa, NAPC.

The National Multidisciplinary Team was composed of six working groups for the NPFS implementation. The Groups include:

- (i) Safety Nets, headed by Dr. Akram Al-Khoury;
- (ii) Water Management, headed by Mr. Hussein Makhlof;
- (iii) Household Food Security, Livelihood and Nutrition, headed by Mr. Mohamed Zain Al-Din and Dr. Majd Ayoub;
- (iv) Rural and Agricultural Institutions, headed by Mr. Mohamed Khazma;
- (v) Crops and Agricultural Production of Small Farmers, headed by Mr. Hassan Katana; and
- (vi) Livestock Production of Small Farmers, headed by Dr. Mohamed Rabie Murstani.

Individual consultants also participated in the preparation of the programme including Dr. Riad Al Laham, forest consultant, Miss. Misaa Maidani and Mr. Samaer Al Hamati safety nets consultants.

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I. Background

A comprehensive and coherent National Programme for Food Security (NPFS) was prepared by a national team, and funded by the FAO. The formulation process was coordinated by the National Agricultural Policy Center (NAPC) of the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR), Syria.

The current summary note is prepared by the national team to abreast Partners in Development about the key elements of the programme and to be a base for further discussion concerning their possible contribution to support the Government in its implementation. The NPFS has the concurrence of the Government and will be implemented and monitored through the State Planning Commission (SPC). It is decided also to include the NPFS in the 11th Five Year National Plan (2011-2015).

The programme formulation structure included a Steering Committee, a National Coordinator, Formulation Committee, Translation Team, National Multidisciplinary Team, and individual consultants. The Steering Committee (SC) is chaired by H.E Dr. Nabi Rasheed Mohamad, Deputy Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, and is composed of 14 representatives from related Ministries and Directorates. The Coordinator of the programme is Mr. Atieh El Hindi the NAPC Director. The Formulation Committee members are Mr. Haitham Al Ashkar, NAPC Deputy Director-Studies, and Mr. Usama Al Saadi, Info-Com Division Chief. A technical support was provided by Dr. Dyaa Abdou, FAO Consultant in collaboration with Mr. A. Q. Kobakiwal, Chief, Integrated Food Security Support Service (TCSF), and Mr. Fathi Hadhri, Food Security Officer, TCSF, FAO.

In the preparation phase of the NPFS, a participatory approach was adopted at all stages. The experience of international organizations, mainly FAO, in ensuring effective contribution from all stakeholders was instrumental.

Exploiting the intense experiences of earlier national and international projects that have been contributing to achieving food security, was taken into consideration, especially the projects that adopted the participatory approach and been implemented by the support of our Partners in Development. Lessons learned from the design and implementation of these projects was useful in formulating the current NPFS.

The programme introduces a new orientation by focusing on sustainable management of natural resources combined with using modern production techniques that increase the income through achieving efficiencies by increasing production, reducing cost or both.

The formulation of the NPFS was based on systematic process to identify the neediest geographical areas and targeted poor and vulnerable groups. In addition to reviewing all recent and ongoing efforts related to the multi-dimensions of food security in Syria, an assessment was made for the available survey data and information from the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) and the State Planning Commission (SPC) on poverty and vulnerable groups. After identifying the governorates and the areas within governorates that need special attention, brain storming sessions were planned and held in each governorate. These sessions were attended by stakeholders in each governorate including, farmers, herders, traders, government officials, representatives from the civil society including private investors and NGOs. Lively discussions and exchange of information took place during the sessions to assess demographic, social, economic and environmental characteristics of the selected villages and identify the other villages in the governorate or other governorates that have similar characteristics. Based on the results of these sessions, multidisciplinary teams were constructed and visited the selected villages where an in-depth assessment of the constraints and needs were carried out. After the identification of the overall objectives and dimensions of the envisaged coherent programme, prioritization criterion were identified and applied to consider projects for achieving the goals of the NPFS. Targeting the project to the neediest area and having the possibility of replication in several sites and governorates were among the prioritization criterion.

The following UN/FAO World Food Summit (Rome 1996) definition of food security and its associated dimensions is generally accepted in Syria and adopted for the purpose of preparing the NPFS: *all people,*

at all times, have physical, social, and economic access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and food preferences for an active and healthy life. The main elements of food security as adopted in this report are: Food Availability; Access to Food (physical and economical); Stability; and Utilization (nutritional and food safety). The GoS is attempting to simultaneously achieving food security at the individual, household, and national levels.

II. Agriculture in the National Economy

Agriculture is a Leading Sector in the Syrian National Economy

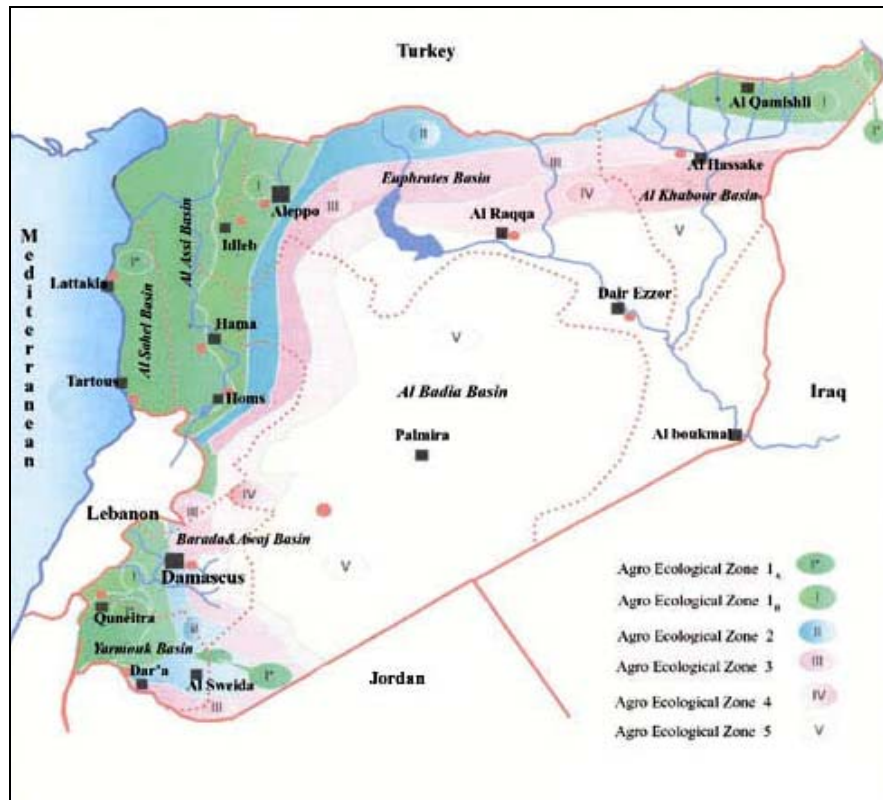
The agricultural and rural sector has a vital role in the national economy of Syria. Agriculture contributes about 20-25 percent of GDP and is the main source of employment and income for 47 percent of the population. The sector generates about 16-20% of non-oil exports and is a major source of raw materials for the processing industries. Recently with the occurrence of frequent droughts, agriculture's contribution to the GDP, proportion of trade, and absorption of the workforce have been declining.

Sustainable Water Resources Management is a major Challenge to Sustainable Agricultural Development and Food Security

Water resources management is a serious challenge to sustainable agricultural development and food security in Syria. In general, Syria is considered as a dry and semi-arid country, where the annual rainfall rate is less than 350 mm in more than 90% of the overall area. The rainfall increases in coastal and mountainous areas due to the existence of a range of mountains parallel to the coast, and it declines towards the East. With an annual average of all water resources capacity reaching 15.5 billion m³, Syria has been experiencing an increasing shortage in most water basins, because of the growing demand and the frequent droughts affecting most of the country. In recent years, the average water deficit has amounted to about 3.5 billion m³. Consequently, this situation led to reducing groundwater tables, declining the capacity of some rivers, drying springs, and hence negatively affecting the agricultural production. The Government policies are oriented towards enhancing the efficiency of water utilization. While several policies are adopted to improve the demand management of water resources, investment has been also accelerating and more than 161 dams were built until 2008 with a total storage capacity of about 19 billion m³. Currently, more than 10 additional dams and many other governmental irrigation projects are under construction.

Arable land in Syria represents 32% of the total area, non-arable land 20%, meadows and pastures 45%, and forests 3%. The total actual cultivated land is about 4.7 million hectares, 70% of which is rainfed and 30% irrigated. With an annual average population growth estimated at 2.45%, the total population reached 22 million in 2009, 51% of whom are males, and about 62% of the total population is under the age of 24. The percentages of urban and of rural population are 53% and 47%, respectively.

Figure 1: Agro-ecological Zones



III. The State of Food Security

A fluctuating Trend in Food Availability

In general and till 2006, Syria attained self-sufficiency for most commodities such as wheat, legumes, vegetables and fruits. After the recent global financial and food crises and with frequent droughts since 2007, food production has not been able to catch with the increasing demand of the more affluent Syrian population specially for wheat, sugar, fish and vegetable oils.

The economic growth in Syria has been positively reflected on the nutritional level. While the average expenditure on food was relatively high (42% in 2006-2007), the average per capita calorie intake increased to more than 3200 kcal /day in recent years, compared to 3054 kcal /day in 2000. This level of per capita daily calorie intake in Syria is well above the UN minimum daily requirements defined according to average nutritional food standards. However, most of the increase in Syria's average calorie intake is obtained from vegetal sources, and there is a decreasing trend for the calorie intake from animal sources during the same period. During the same period, the per capita daily protein consumption increased from 74.8 to 86.7 grams/day with a significant increase of vegetal protein share from 53.4 to 63.8 grams /day versus a very slight increase of animal protein share. The individual dependency rate on protein from plant sources was 73.6% and from animal sources 26.4%. Meanwhile, the per capita daily fat consumption has declined from 104.5 grams/day in 2000 to 96 grams/day in 2004, and the proportion of fat from plant sources reached 76% against 24% from animal sources. These findings clarify the increasing difficulty of access to specific high value food products.

Need to Update Information on Poverty

The number of poor, vulnerable and food insecure segment of the society reached about 2.02 million corresponding to 11.4% of total population in 2003-2004¹. Despite the progress achieved in food production and stability and the improvement of individual income. The distribution of poor significantly differs between the southern, northern, central and coastal areas and between rural and urban areas. The Northeastern region (Idleb, Aleppo, Al Raqqa, Deir Ezzor and Hassakeh governorates) is the poorest area in Syria. Using the lower poverty line (less than \$1/day), poverty incidence is highest in the Northeastern rural region (17.9 per cent), followed by the Northeastern urban region (11.2 per cent). The incidence of poverty is less in the Southern urban region (Damascus, Rural Damascus, Daraa, El Sweida and Al Quainter governorates) with 5.8 per cent.

Economic Reform is Accelerating since 2000

The Government of Syria (GoS) has embarked since 1987 on gradual market-oriented agricultural reforms which was accelerated by 2000 as clearly outlined in the 10th Five Year National Plan (2006-2010). The government's commitment to the reforms is further re-iterated in the coming 11th Five Year National Plan (2011-2015).

Food Security is a Government Priority

The GoS is aiming at achieving sustainable agricultural development, food security and alleviate poverty. Several plans, programmes and projects have been formulated and implemented to achieve these goals. The 10th Five Year National Plan FYNP (2006-2010) sets the major objectives and future orientation of the agriculture sector. Also, a draft of a strategic framework for sustainable agricultural development in Syria has been developed (MAAR, 2000). In addition, the draft 11th FYNP (2011-2015) includes directives about agricultural development till 2015. In all these efforts, the GoS has focused on achieving the national food security at the household, regional and national levels, while improving the livelihood of the Syria citizens through a sustainable utilization of the scarce natural resources. Meanwhile, the Syrian Arab Republic is committed to fulfill the World Food Summit's decisions to half the number of starving and undernourished people in the world by 2015 and achieving the Millennium Goals (MDG) adopted in 2000 to make the world more peaceful, prosperous, and equitable to free people from extreme poverty and hunger. Accordingly, the agricultural policies continue to pay the utmost attention for food security placing it at the top of national priorities.

Separate Policies and Programmes for the Multifaceted Food Security

The agricultural policies are aiming at eliminating trade and production market distortions taking into account social security and equity, enhance production and productivity of agricultural products based on comparative advantage, enhance food security including availability, stability, access and safety and utilization. Availability of wheat as the most strategic crop in Syria is a major concern to the GoS and increasing production to attain the increasing national demand is among the Government objectives. The Government also aims at increasing farmers income and improve food quality and distribution efficiency along the whole value chain for agricultural and food products. Targeting social support and subsidies to attain their intended objectives to bring equity and to raise the living standards of the poor, vulnerable and food insecure segment of the society is among the Government highest priorities.

In doing so, the GoS has collaborated with partners in development to initiate and implement effective investment and developmental programmes and projects to achieve the goals of food security.

Most of these policies, reform measures, programmes and projects were planned and implemented separately and provided piece-meal solutions to the integrated and multifaceted challenge of sustainable

¹ UNDP, "Poverty in Syria: 1996-2004 – Diagnosis and Pro-Poor Policy Considerations", by Heba El Laithy and Khalid Abu-Ismael, Damascus, June 2005.

food security. In spite of all of the previous and ongoing efforts there seem to be yet a great need for a coherent, time and cost bounded programme for food security in Syria.

IV. The National Programme for Food Security (NPFS)

The Need for a Coherent, Cost and Time Bounded National Programme for Food Security

The GoS has decided to formulate a comprehensive National Programme for Food Security (NPFS) to address all elements and dimensions of food security and to contribute to sustainable agricultural and rural development and alleviating poverty.

There are major areas with respect to food security interventions that can be identified as gaps requiring specific attention in the NPFS. These key areas that are relevant to food security and have received only limited investments or attention so far include:

- a. The development of a coherent strategic framework for sustainable agricultural and rural development taking into consideration natural resources and water aspects that could constitute the policy environment needed for the implementation of the NPFS.
- b. The wider adoption of modern irrigation system to contribute to sustainable development in agriculture.
- c. The development of food safety including standards and prevention of transboundary diseases.
- d. The development of market oriented risk management measures to contribute to food stability.
- e. The development and enhancement of women empowerment.
- f. The development of technological packages appropriate to smallholder to enhance productivity and diversify on and off-farm income.
- g. The limited statistics on poverty and food insecurity.
- h. The promotion of appropriate policies and research initiatives to tackle the long term effects of climate change that seems to affect food availability and stability.
- i. The enhancement of technical and institutional capacities that have become even more pressing under the current decentralized and social market economy framework.

The envisaged NPFS need to capture all the above elements and build on the existing efforts by national institutes to provide a comprehensive package for tackling the multi-dimensions of food security in Syria.

The added value of the NPFS is that the previous National Plans and Strategic Framework did not address priority food security issues and dimensions within a coordinated and actionable investment framework. The NPFS is intended to provide a strategic programme framework with a set of prioritized actions, implementation modalities and indicative investment costs that will be funded by the government, private sector and donors/International Financial Institutions (IFIs).

Consequently, efforts from different parties need to be concerted, combined under one umbrella and linked to one body whose ultimate objective is achieving food security. A comprehensive programme has been formulated in order to concert efforts and place them under one authority that would monitor the implementation and make adjustment when necessary, and tackles obstacles that face the programme by communicating with leadership in the country.

The NPFS in Syria is a comprehensive programme targeting the entire food insecure population. It proposes actions oriented towards developing a broader based approach to food security, targeting directly poor people, small farmers, the most vulnerable groups and the food insecure. It puts in place activities to enhance productivity, diversify livelihoods and build the capacities of food insecure people to achieve sustainable food security, while simultaneously assisting those in immediate need, through safety net programmes.

NPFS linked to other National and International Food Security related Initiatives

Close considerations were given to related initiatives in Syria while formulating the NPFS. All attempts were made to link the NPFS to the on-going initiatives to ensure complementarity. The NPFS has been linked to the global MDGs and the WFS goals. Reducing poverty and food insecurity constitute the overall envisaged impact of the programme and reducing the number of poor and insecure population is among the principle performance indicator for monitoring the implementation of the programme. The on-going efforts with the World Bank, FAO and other partners in development concerning the assessment of the climate change at the national and regional levels were closely considered in formulating the projects aiming at improving the sustainable management of the scarce natural resources as well as in proposing the safety net and support projects to enhance the livelihood of the poor and the vulnerable groups including those affected by climate change. Also, the NPFS benefited from the existing efforts of the one UN system and the UNDAF. Several projects are proposed to scale-up the successful experiences gained from projects implemented earlier at a pilot phase by UN partners and other agencies. The NPFS also benefited from on-going experiences related to supporting the vulnerable groups with special reference to children and women. Several projects were identified improving the livelihood and nutritional status for these vulnerable groups and for women empowerment.

Finally, the strategic orientation of the GoS in adopting the principles of the social market economy and gradual reform was among the guiding principles governing the formulation of the NPFS. The priority given by the GoS for improving the management of natural resources with special consideration to water, land, forests and environment was also closely considered. Above all, the attention given by the political leadership of the country to agricultural development and supporting the small farmers and poor segment of the society necessitated linking the NPFS to the improving the ongoing social and economic array of social safety nets provided to poor and vulnerable groups in rural and urban areas. Accordingly, the NPFS is consistent with the guidance provided by the directives of the 10th FYNP (2006-2010) and the 11th FYNP (2011-2015).

The Objectives and Framework of the NPFS

The NPFS in Syria is contributing to the overall impact of “*achieving sustainable agricultural and rural development and reducing poverty*”. The overall expected outcome of the NPFS is “*to achieve and enhance food security in Syria*”. This outcome will be achieved through realizing the following specific objectives.

The specific objectives of the programme are:

1. Improve the sustainable management of natural resources;
2. Enhance agricultural production and productivity;
3. Promote agricultural policies, institutional capacities and supporting services;
4. Enhance food stability and risk management capabilities; and
5. Improve food access, quality and safety.

Accordingly, the coherent NPFS includes 5 major outputs/components/pillars to achieve the objectives stated above (figure 2). The five outputs will be achieved/implemented through 54 specific, well defined and complementary priority projects that were selected based on specific criterion. The NPFS major outputs/components/pillars and projects are:

1. Sustainable management of natural resources and environment:
 - 1.1. Water Management (8 projects –table 2)
 - 1.2. Environment (2 projects – table 3)
 - 1.3. Forestry Development. (3 projects, table 4))

2. Agricultural production and productivity
 - 2.1. Plant Production (7 projects, table 5)
 - 2.2. Livestock Production (13 projects, table 6)
3. Policies, Institutions and Supporting Services. (4 projects, table 7)
4. Food Stability and Risk management
 - 4.1. Drought Management (3 projects, table 8)
 - 4.2. Household Food Security and Livelihood (5 projects, table 9)
5. Food Access, Quality and Safety (9 projects, table 10)

Prioritization Criteria used

The projects constituting the programme elements were selected among a wider set of projects and actions. The selected projects to achieve the objectives of the NPFS represent priority investment and technical proposals. The following criteria were used in selecting the priority projects of the NPFS:

1. Multiple Effect on Identified Objectives and Expected Outputs
2. Clarity of Institutional Responsibility
3. Human Absorption Capacities
4. Sequencing Pre-requisites for other projects (satisfying pre-conditions for other projects)
5. Continuation of on-going programmes/projects
6. Availability of Funds.

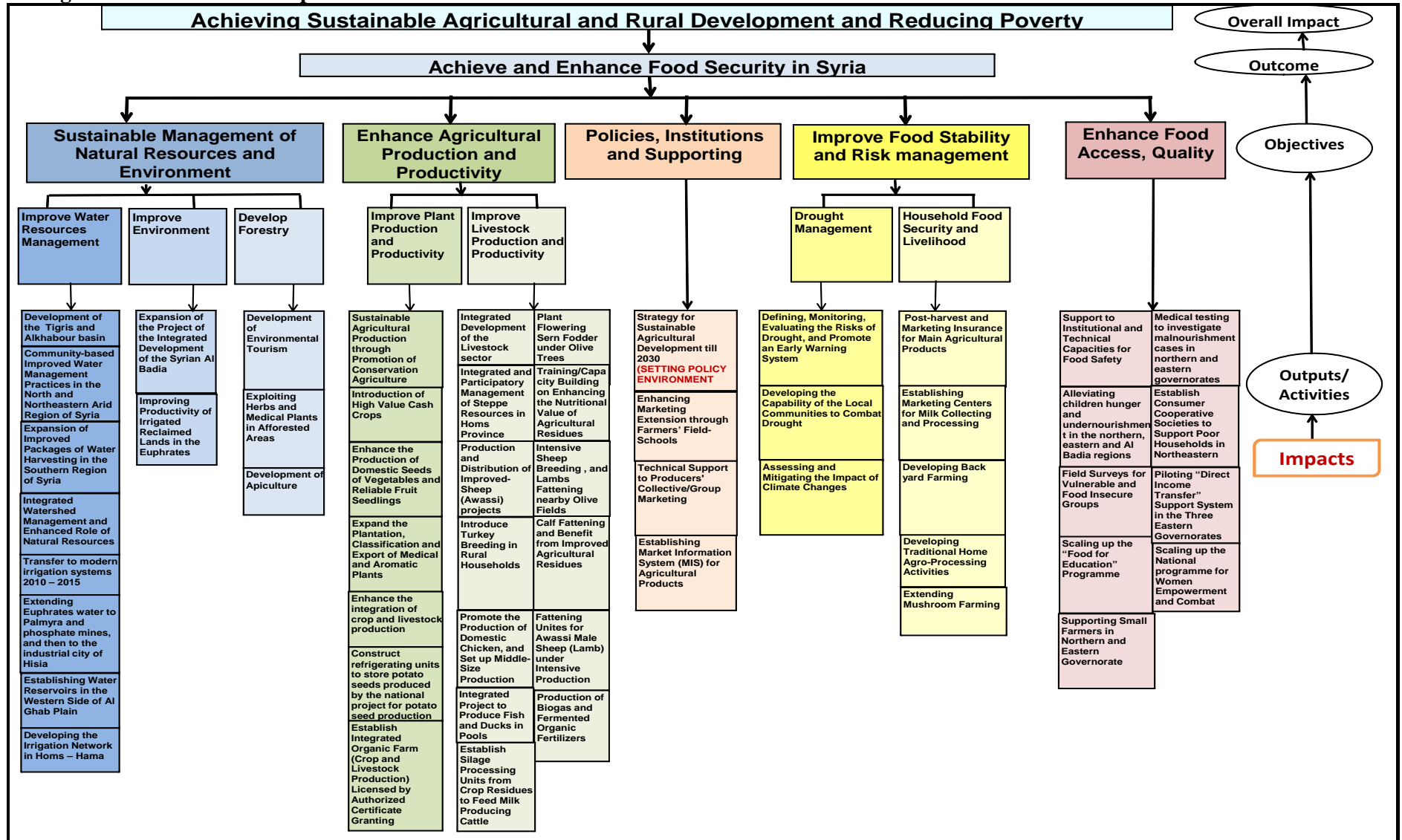
About 2.24 million households will directly benefit from the NPFS

The NPFS targets the food insecure population in Syria with special emphasis on the poor people, small farmers and other most vulnerable groups. The total number of beneficiaries for the NPFS reaches about 2.24 million households.

NPFS Costs US 4.07 billion...But Expected Contribution from Partners in Development is less than 7%

The approximate cost of the NPFS is about US\$ 4.07 billion, table 5-1. The coherent programme will cover most of geographical areas of Syria, and takes into account the sustainable management of natural and economic resources. The management unit and the involved organizations will set a definite applicable timetable for programme implementation. The allocated budget for monitoring and evaluation for the programme represented about 2% of total cost for the components and reached about US\$ 80 million. The established unit within the State Planning Commission (SPC) to manage the implementation of the NPFS may provide in kind contribution to cover the bulk of the needed funds for the M&E.

Figure 2: Structure and Impacts for NPFS



The GoS is collaborating with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) and the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD) and Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development (KFAED) to fund the rehabilitation and development of the Tigris and Alkhabour basin area (project 6.1.1.1) which may cost about US\$ 2.173 billion. The project has a clear developmental and food security implication and will serve small holders, contribute to conserving the environment, and to food security. In addition, the funds of US\$1.086 billion needed for the transformation from the traditional irrigation practices to modern irrigation systems during the period 2010-2015 (project 6.1.1.5) are allocated through the Modern Irrigation Transfer Fund (MITF). Accordingly, nearly US\$ 3.26 billion or about 80% of the NPFS estimated budget is committed by the Government. The foreign currency component needed to implement the NPFS represents only 6% while the local currency component represents about 94% of the total estimated budget of the programme. About 58% of the total cost of the NPFS will be disbursed during the 11th FYNP (2011-2015), while 42% will be spent during the 12th FYNP (2016-2020). The GoS has agreed to include the NPFS within the 11th FYNP. This is an indication of the Government commitment to support the implementation of the NPFS and to seek the needed funding. Given the above mentioned government commitment to the suggested water related projects, the remaining required funds reaches about US\$ 369 million for the whole programme consisting of US\$ 291 million for the period 2011-2015, and about US\$ 78 million is needed during the 2016-2020. The suggested contribution of the GoS in the implementation of all projects averaged about 25% of total cost. Accordingly, the required funding by partners in development to implement the coherent NPFS reaches about US\$ 277 million consisting of US\$ 218 million during the period 2011-2015 and about US\$ 59 million during the period 2016-2020. The support needed from partners in development represents less than 7% from the total cost of the programme. The Government seeks the support of FAO and other partners in development to identify potential funding for the remaining elements of the coherent NPFS.

Based on the above estimates for the potential number of beneficiaries, the average cost/investment within the NPFS is about US\$ 1815 per household.

The State Planning Commission will Manage the NPFS

The NPFS will be executed through a specialized administrative unit under the State Planning Commission (SPC). The Unit will shoulder the responsibility of preparing the annual plans for the programme, and following up their implementation. The SPC was selected to lead the implementation of the NPFS due to its mandate as the major actor in preparing the Five Year National Plans as well as annual plans, which allows it to follow up the implementation, in coordination with other concerned sectors.

Results Based Monitoring and Evaluation is an Integral Part on NPFS's Formulation

A Monitoring and Evaluation Activity was an integrated part of the Programme's design and formulation. The proposed Unit within SPC overlooking the implementation of the NPFS would operate a 'Results-Based Monitoring and Evaluation System'. This system will greatly enhance the capacity to measure progress towards achieving the aims listed above. Monitoring and evaluation results will be published on an annual basis (in conformity with Government/SPC rules) and provided to all stakeholders. This will provide necessary feedback at the decision making level, to direct program executors (ministries and agencies) and to the public at large (the final beneficiary group).

Risks facing the Implementation of the NPFS are moderate

Risk analysis for factors that may hinder the proper and sequenced implementation of the identified programmes and projects was also an integral part of the formulation of the NPFS in Syria and of the envisaged results-based management of the NPFS. The major risk factors were identified through systematic brainstorming sessions with the multidisciplinary formulation teams and stakeholders in the regions. Activities to mitigate the impact of the identified risk factors were proposed as activities within the programme elements. Some of the risk factors outside the control of the MAAR and the management unit of the SPC were identified as assumptions needed to be followed closely during M& E process. It is assumed that Syria is ready in committing to sustain a continuous effort to provide and enhance the

needed domestic capacity to monitor all aspects of the NPFS and to study rapidly changing developments. The SPC in charge of coordinating the implementation of the NPFS has demonstrated its commitment to the task at hand. The limited institutional and technical capacities in some ministries, the possible delays in funding and lack of commitment from partners in development were among the highest risk factors facing the implementation of the NPFS.

V. Next Steps

A high level meeting was held on 30/6/2010 to discuss the developments in the preparation of the NPFS. The meeting was chaired by the Deputy Prime Minister for Economic Affairs and attended by the Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, Deputy Chairman of State Planning Commission, General Director of Water Recourses, Chairperson of Commission of Family Affairs, Director of Decision Support Directorate, and Director of National Agricultural Policy Center,. The following decisions were reached:

1. Approving the NPFS and transmit it to the State Planning Commission (SPC) for inclusion in the 11th Five Year Development Plan (FYNP).
2. Appointing the SPC to establish an Administrative Unit to oversight and manage the NPFS in close coordination with other related Agencies.
3. Stressing the role of civil society and private sector in contributing to the implementation of the NPFS.
4. Agreement to hold a national workshop in collaboration with FAO. The aim of the workshop is to present and discuss the NPFS, and to be attended by food security related national and international agencies and donors.

Accordingly, the State Planning Commission (SPC) and the Ministry of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform (MAAR) will initiate the dialogue with Partners in Development for the implementation of the NPFS through holding a national workshop to present and discuss the elements of the NPFS. The national workshop will be an opportunities to provide details on the overall programme elements and start a fruitful deliberation. The workshop will be followed by frequent discussions between the SPC and MAAR and Partners in Development to discuss special interest of specific Partners based on their mandate and programme. It is envisaged that Partners in Development will consider the NPFS as a guide in formulating their future programmes in Syria.

Table 1: Distribution of Total Cost of the NPFS and Number of Beneficiaries

| Component | Cost US\$ 000 | | | | | Beneficiaries (Households) |
|---|------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Total Cost | Foreign Component US\$ 1000 | Local Component 1000 S.P. | 11th FYNP (2011-2015) | 12th FYNP (2016-2020) | |
| 1. Improving Sustainable Management of Natural Resources and Environment | 3,716,830 | 20,831 | 170,015,917 | 2,161,327 | 1,555,503 | 823,026.00 |
| 1.1 Water Management | 3,703,578 | 7,579 | 170,015,917 | 2,148,075.24 | 1,555,503 | 717981 |
| 1.2 Environment | 13,000 | 13,000 | 0 | 13,000 | 0 | 105,000 |
| 1.3 Forestry Development | 252 | 252 | 0 | 252 | 0 | 135 |
| 2. Enhancing Agricultural Production and Productivity | 121,926 | 75,444 | 2,138,180 | 70,717 | 51,209 | 516,680 |
| 2.1 Crop Production | 11,996 | 5,583 | 295,000 | 6,958 | 5,038 | 131,950 |
| 2.2 Livestock Production | 109,930 | 69,861 | 1,843,180 | 63,759 | 46,171 | 384,730 |
| 3. Promoting Policies, Institutional and Supporting Services | 1,154 | 300 | 39,300 | 1,154 | 0 | 6,500 |
| 4. Food Stability and Risk Management | 63,582 | 63,473 | 5,000 | 63,582 | 0 | 366,567 |
| 4.1 Drought Management | 17,000 | 17,000 | 0 | 17,000 | 0 | 204,317 |
| 4.2 Household Food Security and Livelihood | 46,582 | 46,473 | 5,000 | 46,582 | 0 | 162,250 |
| 5. Food Access, Quality and Safety | 86,376 | 85,883 | 22,672 | 86,376 | 0 | 526,250 |
| Total Cost of Components | 3,989,868 | 245,931 | 172,221,069 | 2,383,156 | 1,606,712 | |
| Monitoring and Evaluation Cost (2%) | 79,797 | 4,919 | 3,444,421 | 47,663 | 32,134 | |
| Total Cost of NPFS | 4,069,665 | 250,850 | 175,665,490 | 2,430,820 | 1,638,846 | 2,239,113 |
| % of Cost Disbursement between FYNPs | 100 | | | 58% | 42% | |

Table (2): Water Resources Management

| Project Title | Cost | | | Financing Sources (%) | | | Implementation Period (year) | Potential Source of Funding |
|--|------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|--|
| | Foreign Component 000 USD | Local Component1 000 SP | Total Cost in 000 US\$ | Government | Foreign | Private | | |
| 1.1.1. Development of the Tigris and Alkhabour Basin Areas | | 100,000,000 | 2,173,913 | 25% | 75% | | 10 | Kuwait Fund for Arabic Economic Development and other donors |
| 1.1.2. Community-based Improved Water Management Practices in the North and Northeastern Arid Region | 2,375 | | 2,375 | 25% | 75% | | 4 | To be identified with the support of FAO |
| 1.1.3. Expansion of Improved Packages of Water Harvesting in the Southern Region | 1,403 | | 1,403 | 25% | 75% | | 3 | To be identified with the support of FAO |
| 1.1.4. Integrated Watershed Management and Enhanced Role of Natural Resources in Food Security in Coastal Area | 3,039 | | 3,039 | 23% | 77% | | 3 | To be identified with the support of FAO |
| 1.1.5. Transfer to Modern Irrigation Systems 2010 – 2015 | | 50,000,000 | 1,086,957 | 25% | 75% | | 6 | Local finance |
| 1.1.6. Extending Euphrates Water to Palmyra, and Phosphate Mines, and then to the Industrial City of Hisia | | 20,000,000 | 434,783 | 25% | 75% | | 6 | Arab Fund For Economic And Social Development and other donors |
| 1.1.7. Establishing Water Reservoirs in the Western Side of ALGhab Plain | 515 | | 515 | 25% | 75% | | 1 | To be identified with the support of FAO |
| 1.1.8. Developing the Irrigation Network in Homs – Hama | 247 | 15,917 | 593 | 25% | 75% | | 1 | to be identified with the support of FAO |
| All Water Projects | 7,579 | 170,015,917 | 3,703,578 | | | | | |

Table (3): Environment

| Project Title | Cost | | | Financing Sources (%) | | | Implementation Period (year) | Potential Source of Funding |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|--|
| | Foreign Component \$1000 | Local Component SP 1000 | Total Cost in 000US\$ | Government | Foreign | Private | | |
| 1.2.1. Expansion of the Project of the Integrated Development of the Syrian Al Badia | 10000 | | 10000 | 25% | 65% | 10% | 5 | To be identified with the support of FAO |
| 1.2.2. Improving Productivity of Irrigated Reclaimed Lands in Euphrates Basin | 3000 | | 3000 | 25% | 75% | | 5 | To be identified with the support of FAO |
| Total Environment Projects | 13,000 | 0 | 13,000 | | | | | |

Table (4): Forestry Development

| Project Title | Costs | | | Financing Sources (%) | | | Implementation Period (year) | Potential Source of Funding |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---|
| | Foreign Component \$1000 | Local Component S.P. 1000 | Total Cost in 000 US\$ | Gov. | Foreign | Private | | |
| 1.3.1. Development of Environmental Tourism | 140 | | 140 | 25% | 65% | 10% | 1 | AOAD, Arabic and Regional Funding Agencies; IFAD and others |
| 1.3.2. Exploiting Herbs and Medical Plants in Afforested Areas | 100 | | 100 | 25% | 60% | 15% | 1 | AOAD, Arabic and Regional Funding Agencies; IFAD and others |
| 1.3.3. Development of Apiculture | 12 | | 12 | 10% | 10% | 80% | 1 | AOAD, Arabic and Regional Funding Agencies; IFAD and others |
| Total Forestry Projects | 252 | 0 | 252 | | | | | |

Table (5): Crop Production

| Project Title | Cost | | | Financing Sources (%) | | | Implementation Period (year) | Potential Source of Funding |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------------|--|
| | Foreign Component US\$ 1000 | Local Component SP 1000 | Total cost In 000 US\$ | Gov. | Foreign | Private sector | | |
| 2.1.1. Sustainable Agricultural Production through Promotion of Conservation Agriculture | 350 | | 350 | | 100% | | 2 | Possible FAO TCP Project |
| 2.1.2. Introduction of High Value Cash Crops | 383 | | 383 | | 100% | | 2 | Possible FAO TCP Project |
| 2.1.3. Enhance Production of Domestic Seeds of Vegetables and Reliable Fruit Seedlings | | 295,000 | 6,413 | 70% | 30% | | 20 | To be identified with the support of FAO |
| 2.1.4. Expand the Plantation, Classification and Export of Medical and Aromatic Plants | 2,000 | | 2,000 | 50% | 50% | | 3 | To be identified with the support of FAO |
| 2.1.5. Enhance the Integration Crop and Livestock Production | 150 | | 150 | 20% | 80% | | 2 | To be identified with the support of FAO |
| 2.1.6. Construct Refrigerating Units to Store Potato Seeds Produced by the National Project for Potato Seed Production | 2,500 | | 2,500 | 100% | | | 2 | To be identified with the support of FAO |
| 2.1.7. Establish Integrated Organic Farm (Crop And Livestock Production) Licensed By Authorized Certificate Granting Organization | 200 | | 200 | 20% | 70% | 10% | 5 | To be identified with the support of FAO |
| Total Crop Production Projects | 5,583 | 295,000 | 11,996 | | | | | |

Table (6): Livestock Production

| Project Title | Cost | | | Financing Sources (%) | | | Implementation period (Year) | Potential Source of Funding |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Foreign Component US\$ 1000 | Local Component SP 1000 | Total cost in 000 US\$ | Gove. | Foreign | Private | | |
| 2.2.1. Integrated Development of the Livestock Sector | 65,000 | | 65,000 | 25% | 75% | | 8 | IFAD |
| 2.2.2. Integrated and Participatory Management of Steppe Resources in Homs Province | 4,213 | | 4,213 | 30% | 70% | | 4 | Local finance and Int. donors |
| 2.2.3. Production and Distribution of Improved-Sheep (Awassi) | | 40,000 | 870 | 50% | 50% | | 4 | Local finance and Int. donors |
| 2.2.4. Introduce Turkey Breeding in Rural Households | | 18,800 | 409 | 10% | | 90% | 1 | Local finance |
| 2.2.5. Promote the Production of Domestic Chicken, and Set up middle-Size Production Units | | 86,480 | 1,880 | 10% | | 90% | 2 | Local finance |
| 2.2.6. Integrated Project to Produce Fish and Ducks in Pools | | 715,500 | 15,554 | 10% | | 90% | 1 r | Local finance |
| 2.2.7. Establish Silage Processing Units from crop residue to Feed Milking Cattle | | 310,000 | 6,739 | 70% | | 30% | 1 | Local finance, |
| 2.2.8. Plant Flowering Sern Fodder under Olive Trees | | 24,000 | 522 | | | 100% | 1 | Local finance, |
| 2.2.9. Training/Capacity Building on Enhancing the Nutritional Value of Agricultural Residues | | 2,550 | 55 | 30% | 60% | 10% | 1 | Local finance, and Int. donors |
| 2.2.10. Intensive Sheep Breeding , and lambs' fattening Nearby Olive Fields | | 281,550 | 6,121 | 30% | | 70% | 2 | Local finance |
| 2.2.11. Calf Fattening and benefit from Improved Agricultural Residues | | 289,300 | 6,289 | 30% | | 70% | 2 | Local finance |
| 2.2.12. Fattening Units for Awassi male sheep (lamb) under Intensive System | | 75,000 | 1,630 | | | 100% | 2 | Local finance |
| 2.2.13. Production of biogas and fermented organic fertilizers (compost) | 648 | | 648 | 20% | | 80% | 2 | Local finance |
| Total Animal Production Projects | 69,861 | 1,843,180 | 109,930 | | | | | |

Table (7): Promoting Policies, Institutional and Supporting Services

| Project Title | Costs | | | Financing Sources (%) | | | Implementation Period (year) | Potential Source of Finance |
|---|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------|----------------|------------------------------|---|
| | Foreign Currency Component \$1000 | Local Currency Component S.P. 1000 | Total Cost in 000 US\$ | Gov. | Foreign | Private sector | | |
| 3.1. Strategy for Sustainable Agricultural Development till 2030 | 300 | 2,000 | 343 | 15% | 85% | | 1 | To be identified through support from FAO |
| 3.2. Enhancing Marketing Extension through Farmers' Field-Schools. | | 9,000 | 195.7 | 50% | 50% | | 2 | To be identified through support from FAO |
| 3.3. Technical Support to Producers Collective/ Group Marketing | | 15,300 | 332.7 | 50% | 50% | | 2 | To be identified through support from FAO |
| 3.4. Establishing market Information System (MIS) for Agricultural Products | | 13,000 | 282.7 | 50% | 50% | | 2 | To be identified through support from FAO |
| Total Policies-Institutions-Supporting Services Projects | 300 | 39,300 | 1,154.1 | | | | | |

Table (8): Drought Management

| Project Title | Costs | | | Financing Sources (%) | | | Implementation Period (year) | Potential Source of Funding |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---|
| | Foreign Component \$1000 | Local Component S.P. 1000 | Total Cost in 000 US\$ | Gov. | Foreign | Private | | |
| 4.1.1. Defining, Monitoring, Evaluating the Risks of Drought, and Promote an Early Warning System | 7000 | | 7000 | 25% | 75% | | 5 | To be Identified through support from FAO |
| 4.1.2. Developing the Capability of the Local Communities to Combat Drought | 3000 | | 3000 | 25% | 65% | 10% | 5 | To be Identified through support from FAO |
| 4.1.3. Assessing and Mitigating the Impact of Climate Changes | 7000 | | 7000 | 65% | 25% | 10% | 5 | Possibly WB, FAO and other Int. Partners |
| Total Drought Projects | 17,000 | 0 | 17,000 | | | | | |

Table (9): Household Food Security and Livelihood

| Project Title | Costs | | | Financing Sources (%) | | | Implementation Period (year) | Potential Source of Funding |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|--|
| | Foreign Component \$1000 | Local Component S.P. 1000 | Total Cost in 000 US\$ | Gov. | Foreign | Private | | |
| 4.2.1. Post-Harvest and Marketing Insurance for Main Agricultural Products | 300 | 5,000 | 409 | 50% | 50% | | 2 | To be identified through support from FAO |
| 4.2.2. Establishing marketing centers for milk collecting and processing project | 6,292 | | 6,292 | 10% | 40% | 50% | 5 | AOAD, Arabic and Regional Financing Agencies, IFAD and others |
| 4.2.3. Developing back yard farming | 34,691 | | 34,691 | 10% | 40% | 50% | 5 | WHO, UNICIF, AOAD, Arabic, and Regional Financing Agencies IFAD and others |
| 4.2.4. Developing Traditional Home Agro-Processing Activities | 4,690 | | 4,690 | 10% | 40% | 50% | 5 | AOAD, Arabic, and Regional Financing Agencies IFAD and others |
| 4.2.5. Extending Mushroom Farming | 500 | | 500 | 30% | 20% | 50% | 1 | FAO, AOAD, , Arabic, and Regional Financing Agencies; IFAD and others |
| Total Household Food Security Projects | 46,473 | 5,000 | 46,582 | | | | | |

Table (10): Food Access, Quality and Safety

| Project Title | Cost | | | Financing Source (%) | | | Implementation Period (year) | Potential Source of Funding |
|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|---------|---------|------------------------------|---|
| | Foreign Component \$1000 | Local Component S.P. 1000 | Total Cost in 000 US\$ | Gov. | Foreign | Private | | |
| 5.1. Support to Institutional and Technical Capacities for Food Safety | 2,088 | 10,672 | 2,320 | 10% | 90% | | 3 | To be identified through support from FAO |
| 5.2. Alleviating Children Hunger and Undernourishment In The Northern ,Eastern and AlBadia Regions Program | 5,523 | 0 | 5,523 | | 100% | | | UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, WHO |
| 5.3. Field Surveys for Vulnerable and Food Insecure Groups | | 12,000 | 261 | | | | | To be identified through support from FAO |
| 5.4. Scaling up the “Food for Education” Programme | 4,318 | | 4,318 | 20% | 80% | | 3 | WFP |
| 5.5. Assisting Small Farmers in Northern and Eastern Governorates | 2,470 | | 2,470 | 20% | 80% | | 4 | WFP; assisting of FAO |
| 5.6. Medical Testing to Investigate Malnourishment Cases in Northern and Eastern Governorates | 31,655 | | 31,655 | 40% | 60% | | 1.5 | WHO |
| 5.7. Establish Consumer Cooperative Societies to Supporting Poor Households in Northeastern Governorates | 28,712 | | 28,712 | 40% | 60% | | 3 | To be identified through support from FAO |
| 5.8. Piloting “Direct Income Transfer” Support System in the Three Eastern Governorates | 6,117 | | 6,117 | 40% | 60% | | 2 | UNDP, EU |
| 5.9. Scaling up the National Programme for Women Empowerment and Combat Poverty | 5,000 | | 5,000 | 30% | 65% | 0.1 | 5 | To be identified through support from FAO |
| Total | 85,883 | 22,672 | 86,376 | | | | | |