



SYRIA HCT
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE
SECTOR

South Area
Presentation

22 November 2022

Beirut; Lebanon

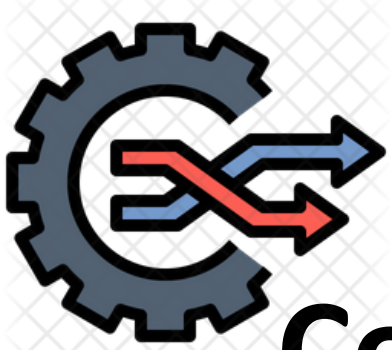
An
Increase of
7 percent
in PiN
between
2021- 2022

2,958,239

3,163,218

Summary

- Overall, the FSA managed to capture expected levels of vulnerability and food insecurity in the majority of subdistricts in southern Syria.
 - However, in locations with challenging access, severity indicators were not fully representative, mostly in **Dar'a** Governorate:
 - All Sub-districts, Agro-Climatic Score need to be aggregated at district level, given that Dar'a has five agroecological zones.
 - Jasim Sub-district, was semi military encircled with IED, VBIED, 22 hour curfew over 2 weeks, and limited displacement of 240 households during the time of data collection. However, PIN results show a decrease 51% in 2021 to 36% in 2022.
 - Mzeireb subdistrict has seen a limited military campaign but it was during the harvest season of the main crop in the area and farmers have reported big loses.
 - In DAB, two waves of displacement occurred over the last 12 months, but this was not reflected in the indicators.
 - Access in Ash-Shajarah was scored at 1 while neither UN nor it's cooperating partners have been able to directly access. And at times where access is possible no humanitarian visibility was allowed.
- Rural Damascus:**
- In Madaya and Serghaya, we noticed an anomaly in the results given the limited change in context for both.



Contextual Challenges in South Syria

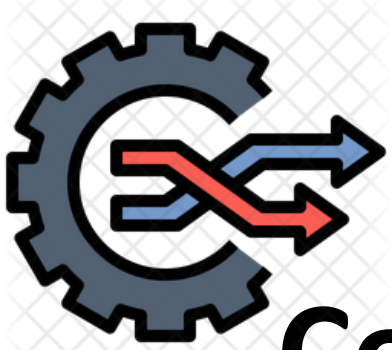
UXO and ERW contamination has been a large limiting factor in access to lands, cultivation and risks on farmers and daily workers to provide agriculture services during before and during harvest.

Instable access to farmlands due to intercommunal fighting or military campaigns, causing time sensitive crops to fail. (Tafas) SYP 1 billion losses as reported by farmers in Dar'a.

Reclamation of land in locations where mature trees were cut is a major, given the huge cost of the removal of the deep root systems of older trees.

In terms of sustainable agriculture, fruiting trees need a minimum of 5 years to economically productive. Currently no such support is provided

At a macro level the currency value fluctuation is also a limiting factor on access to agricultural inputs and outputs.



Contextual Challenges in South Syria

Transaction cost of produce, it highly affects the profit margins of farmers, leading them to abandon their form of livelihood.

Rain fed cultivation locations, are highly affected by climate change overall and drought. High prices and low-quality inputs are also a major challenge.

Irrigated crops are mainly affected by the lack of power supply (fuel and electricity), affecting irrigation and automated ploughing.

Low or negative economic growth limiting the purchasing power of the population.