

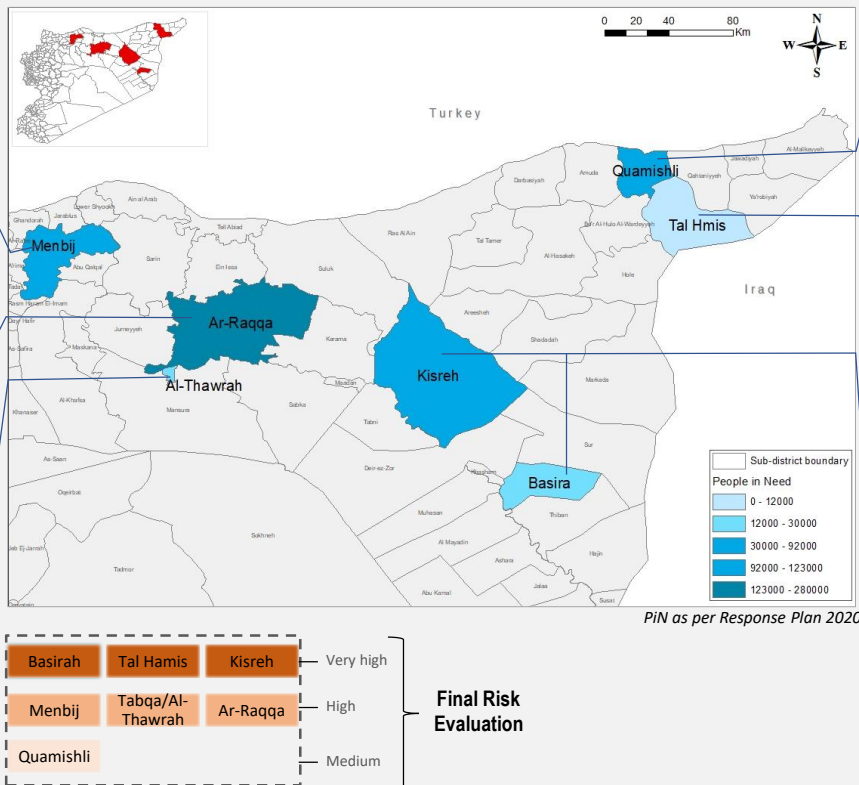
Key Highlights

- Limited livelihood opportunities reduce the ability to meet HH's minimum food needs. HH's resorting to meal rationing
- Availability of food and Agric. items is high due to area's strategic location; with access to Turkish & Iraq's products

- High food assistance and humanitarian presence
- Urban HH's highly vulnerable to food insecurity due to income volatility + very high currency depreciation

- IDP's & returnees highly vulnerable to food insecurity
- Over-reliance on humanitarian food assistance (covers 60% of the PIN)
- Large disruption in HFA could severely increase food insecurity for the population

Areas of Analysis - North East Syria



- Moderate - acceptable food security
- Local gov't jobs are the main income source.
- Gov't restrictions may hinder humanitarian aid.

- Food availability & market access are the main challenges.
- Marginal to no Livestock & agriculture market access – driven by large decrease in HH purchasing power

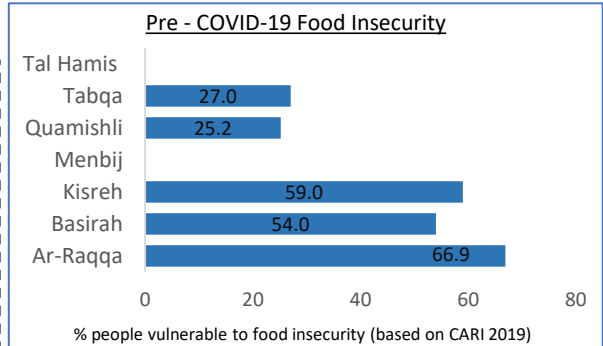
- Insecurity → large access constraints → significant gap in humanitarian assistance
- Insecurity & C19 measures hindering livelihood activities such as farming & wage work
- Coping strategies include borrowing or begging of food, sale of assets &/or aid items, child labor and dropping children from school

JMF Main Findings

COVID-19 and Shocks	Food Security Dimensions
Moderately low recorded cases; low detection rates (exact numbers unknown)	Increased prices for agric. inputs (due to currency depreciation)
Crops damaged by floods (Feb-Apr) and fires (May-Aug)	Very high currency depreciation & decreasing purchasing power
New C19 infections increasing (Raqqa reported the highest)	Slight increase in international shipping of agric. inputs & products
Economic Shocks - Loss of livelihoods, Low incomes and Increase in prices of food and agric. inputs	Insecurity and lockdown affecting market, trade & livelihood activities
C19 containment measures relaxed and/or poorly enforced.	30-40% price increase in local commodities; 60-70% for imported goods
In-migration – increased no. of returnees , additional burden on local communities & resources (job opportunities)	Remittances increasing in some areas (compared to previous year)
	Funding requirements almost met in Ar-Raqqa
	Significant lack of funding & limited UN presence in most areas analyzed
	Minor political tensions at the Menbij border (north OPS and south GoS)
	Pre-COVID-19 vulnerability to food insecurity > 50% in Basirah, Kisreh & Ar-Raqqa
	On-going tribal conflict and high insecurity in Basirah & Kisreh (+ active ISIS cells)
	Use of stress and crisis coping strategies observed in all areas e.g. meal rationing, sale of assets, child labour

N.E.Syria JMF Overview – Sept 2020

Data resources & Workshop Participation	
4 unique data sources	JMF webinar training
20+ factsheets & reports	14+ participants
7 analysis areas	7 organizations



Food Security Risk Evaluation

COVID-19	Additional shocks
Markets & Trade	Agro-Production
Humanitarian ass. & safety nets	Food Security Outcome Indicators
Social Tensions & Conflict	Coping Strategies

Recommendations

Increase coordination of the FS WG & the ER Sector to mobilize more assistance	Initiate linkage with Agriculture WG to expand Agric. support to Tabqa
Enhance data collection for FCS at HH level, market assessments & income sources & trends	To monitor ICSI & rCSI on quarterly basis
To analyze response versus needs and monitor the gap	Increase advocacy for humanitarian access with DEZ authorities