



FOOD SECURITY CLUSTER

Strengthening Humanitarian Response

WoS HNO 2023 Severity Scoring

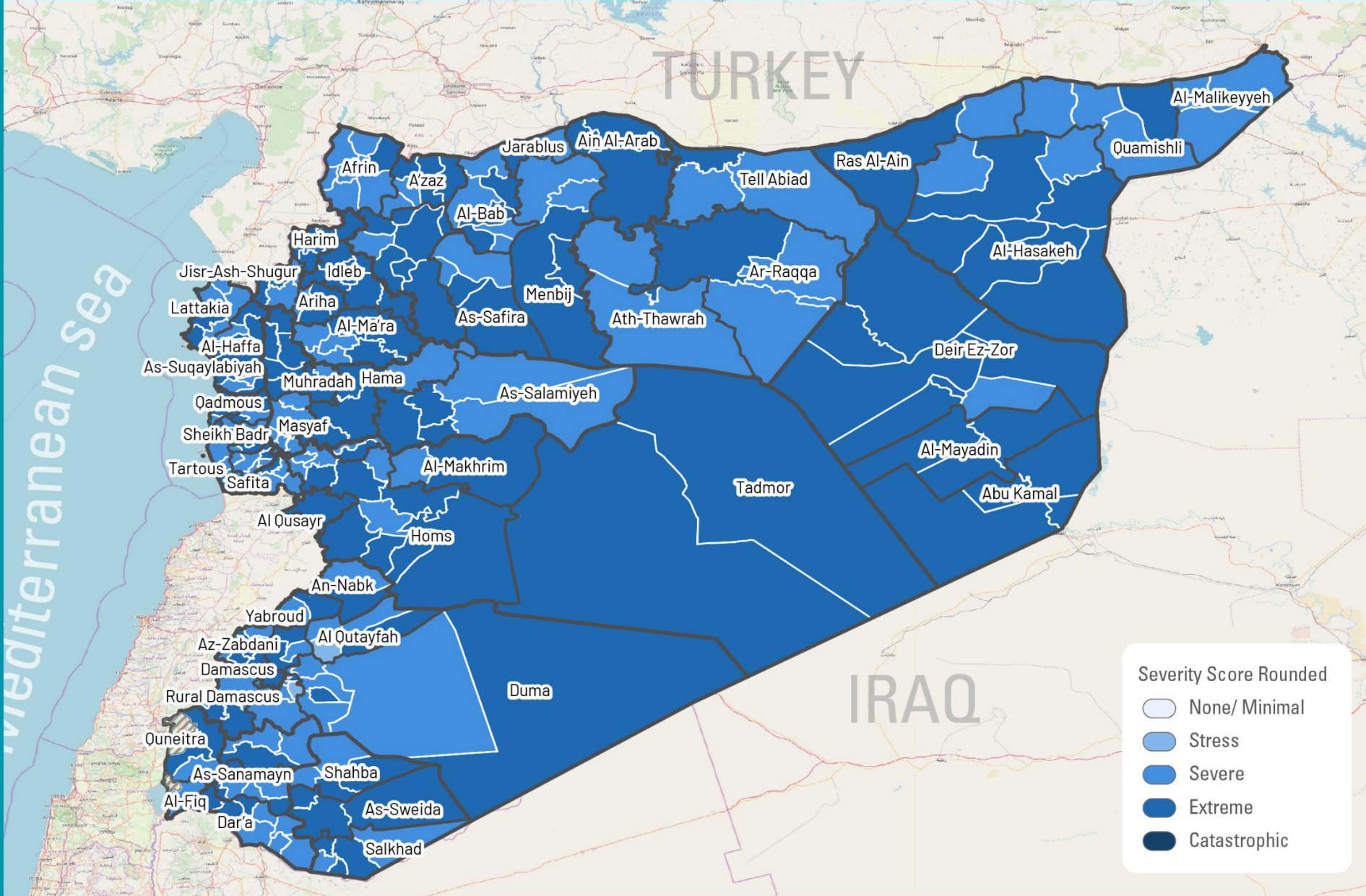
Severity Scoring Methodology Overview

- OCHA's review on vulnerability levels across Syria – 5 levels;
- Covers 9 indicators (CARI, IDP/Returnee #, Access, Intensity of Hostility, Food Prices, Agro-Climatic conditions, Agriculture Production, Agriculture Inputs/Shocks, and Essential Expenditures (Economic Vulnerability) indicator);
- Each holds a weight equal to its score apart from CARI which holds its own weight 4 times and Agriculture production holds its own weight 2 times;

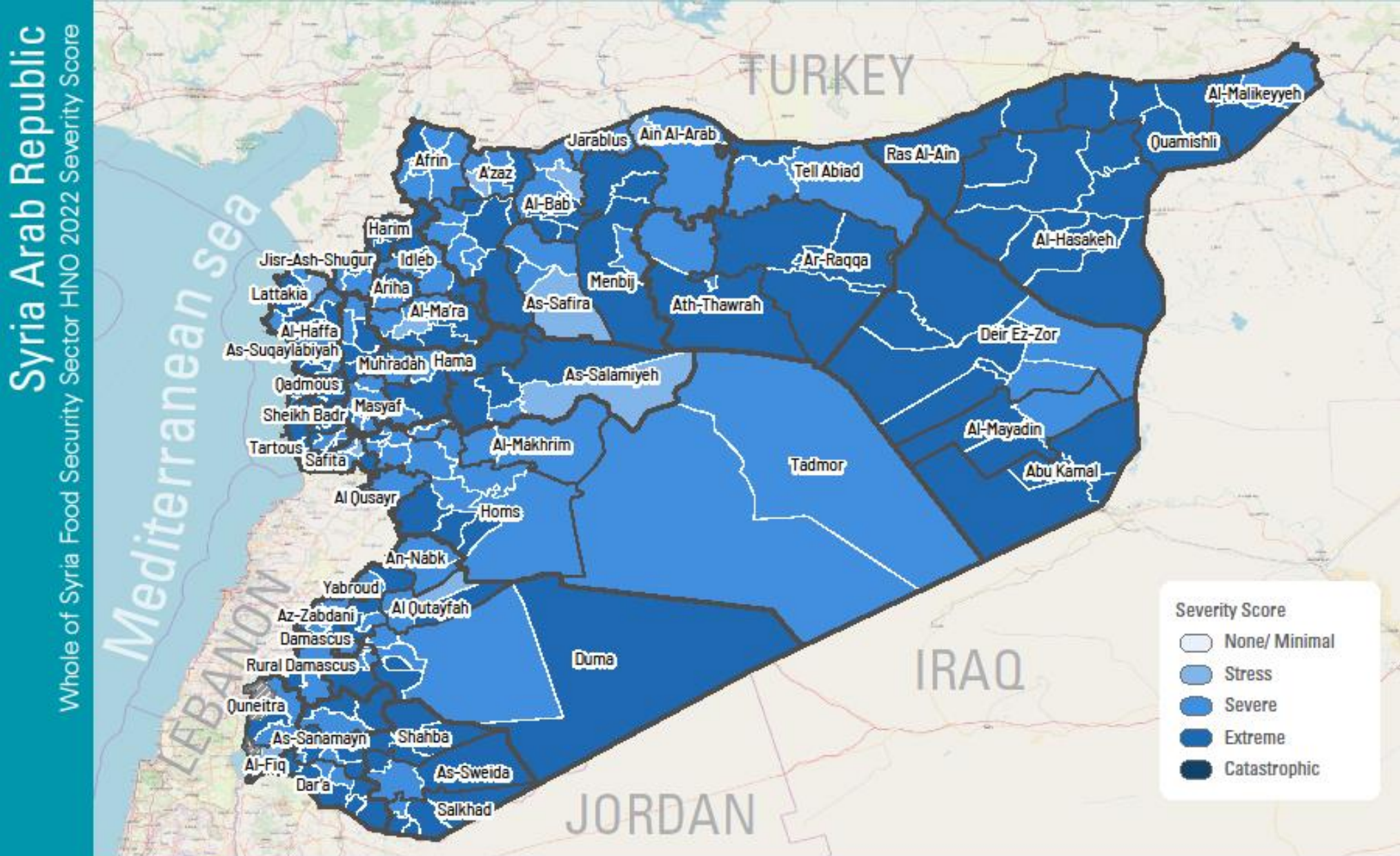


WoS HNO 2021 Severity Map

Syria Arab Republic
Whole of Syria Food Security Sector HNO 2021 Severity Score



WoS HNO 2022 Severity Map



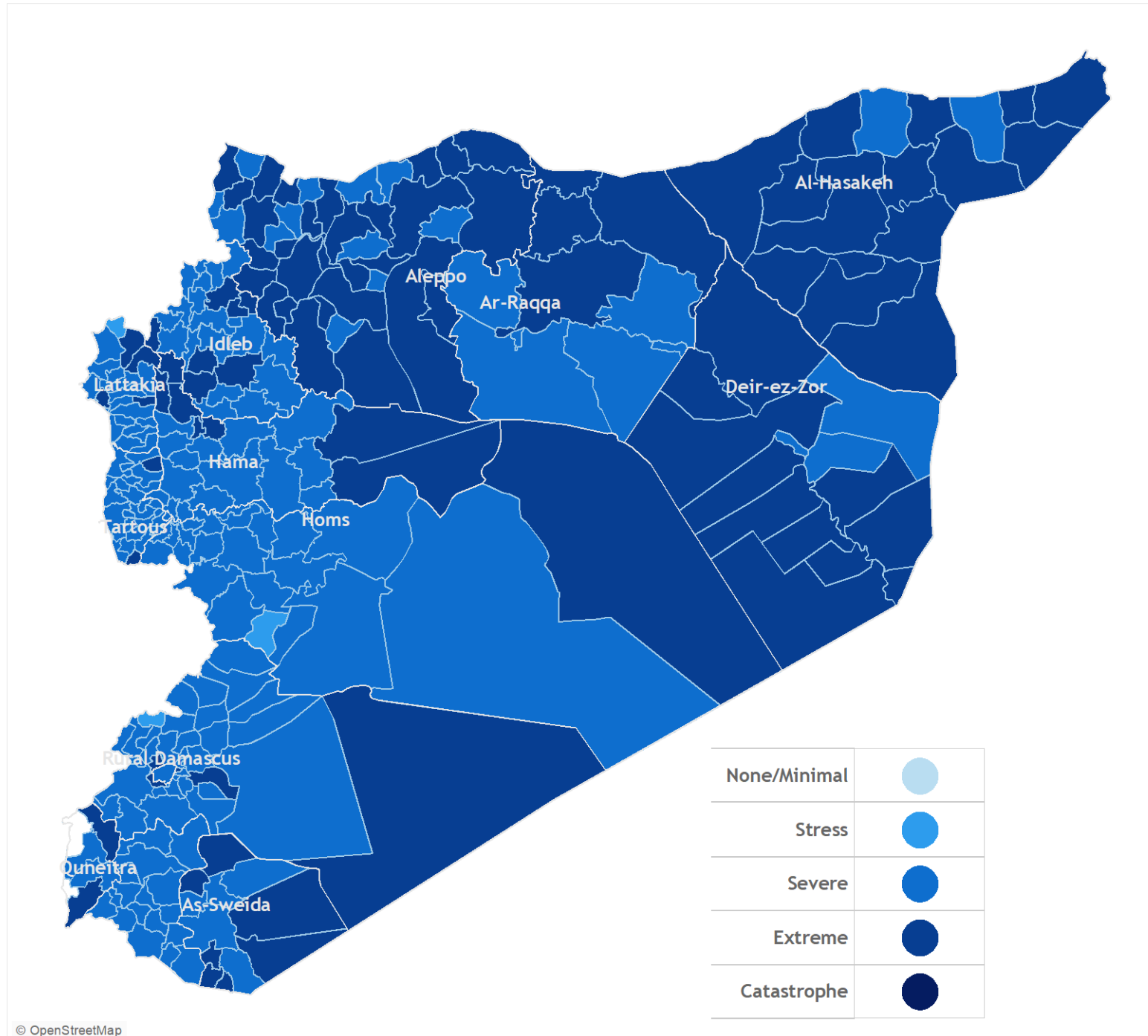
WHOLE OF SYRIA FOOD SECURITY SECTOR
Strengthening Food Security Resilience



0 15 30 75 Km



WoS HNO 2023 Severity Map



Syria HNO 2021 Severity Score Overview

Severity	Severity Label	# of sub districts	Population
1	None/Minimal	0	-
2	Stress	2	56,290
3	Severe	123	6,686,832
4	Extreme	145	14,019,726
5	Catastrophe	0	-
Total		270	20,762,848



Syria HNO 2022 Severity Score Overview

Severity	Severity Label	# of sub districts	Population
1	None/Minimal	0	-
2	Stress	12	235,676
3	Severe	118	10,490,712
4	Extreme	140	10,927,124
5	Catastrophe	0	-
Total		270	21,653,512



Syria HNO 2023 Severity Score Overview

Severity	Severity Label	# of sub districts	Population
1	None/Minimal	0	-
2	Stress	3	24,293
3	Severe	175	14,457,041
4	Extreme	92	7,613,913
5	Catastrophe	0	-
Total		270	22,095,247



Severity Indicator 1: Food Security Indicator (CARI)

Main Food Security Indicators

- **FCS** (Food Consumption Score).

The FCS is a composite score based on dietary diversity, food frequency, and relative nutritional Importance of different food groups.

www.wfp.org/odan/senac

- **LCSI** (Livelihoods Coping Strategies).

Aim is to gauge households' ability to cope in future

10 food shortage coping strategies are surveyed, each house hold is classified based on the worst strategy adopted by the household.

- **Food Share Expenditure Share.**

The proportion (%) of total expenditures to buy food out of the total expenditure.

<https://resources.vam.wfp.org/CAR/>



CARI

(Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security).

- It provides an indication on the Current food security status of the household by combining the previously mentioned indicators in a single indicator. <https://resources.vam.wfp.org/CARI>

Food security group	Description
1 = Food secure	Able to meet essential food and non-food needs without engaging in atypical coping strategies
2 = Marginally food secure	Has minimally adequate food consumption without engaging in irreversible coping strategies; unable to afford some essential non-food expenditures
3 = Moderately food insecure	Has significant food consumption gaps, OR Marginally able to meet minimum food needs only with irreversible coping strategies
4 = Severely food insecure	Has extreme food consumption gaps, OR Has extreme loss of livelihood assets will lead to food consumption gaps, or worse



Domain	Indicator	Food Secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
Food Consumption	Food consumption Group	Acceptable	Marginal	Borderline	Poor
	Reduced coping strategy index (rCSI)	<4	>=4	0+	0+
Coping Capacity	Food Expenditure Share	<50%	<65%	<75%	75%+
	Livelihood coping indicator	None	Stress coping	Crisis coping	Emergency coping



PIN and Severity Score Approach: CARI

Indicator 1	Severity scale	Severity label	Thresholds: CARI % Food Insecure	Source
CARI	1	None/ Minimal	Less than 5% of population is food insecure	FSA, FSLA, HNO
	2	Stress	5 - 10% of population is food insecure	
	3	Severe	11-30% of population is food insecure	
	4	Extreme	31-50% of population is food insecure	
	5	Catastrophic	> 50% of population is food insecure and/or area is besieged	



Key locations with high CARI severity rank

Governorates

- 13 governorates had sub-districts and districts in CARI severity scale **5**. Only Damascus in severity scale 4.

Districts

- 57 districts were classified in severity scale **5** across Syria;

Sub-districts

- 145 sub-districts were classified in severity scale **5** across Syria.



Severity Indicator 2: Area's Accessibility

Area's Accessibility – Methodology

Indicator	Severity scale	Severity label	Thresholds: OCHA population figures	Source
Area's Accessibility	1	None/ Minimal	Reached more than 8 times	Food Security Sector 5Ws (Reported by 183 Partners Across Three Hubs)
	2	Stress	Reached 6 – 8 times	
	3	Severe	Reached 4 – 5 times	
	4	Extreme	Reached 1 – 3 times	
	5	Catastrophic	Not Reached (Except for Sub-Districts under Districts with Severity of (May 2022))	



Area's Accessibility - Example

Notes: Severity Score Definition:

- 1 = None/Minimal;
- 2 = Stress;
- 3 = Severe;
- 4 = Extreme;
- 5 = Catastrophic.

Sub-district	admin3Pcode	PiN 2021	Severity Score HNO 2021	Frequency of food baskets	Area's Accessibility Severity ranking score - HNO 2022	Average Food basket	Reach vs Pop - FOOD BASKET	SO2 + SO3	Reach vs Pop - SO2 + SO3
Afrin	SY020300	99,938	4	12	None/ Minimal	38,871	21%	26569	14%
Bulbul	SY020301	19,389	3	12	None/ Minimal	13,676	41%	2791	8%
Jandairis	SY020302	34,956	3	12	None/ Minimal	63,549	61%	14039	14%
Ma'btali	SY020306	12,413	3	12	None/ Minimal	19,668	75%	1490	6%
Raju	SY020303	39,235	4	12	None/ Minimal	13,757	29%	4455	9%
Sharan	SY020304	30,881	3	12	None/ Minimal	5,502	10%	6634	12%
Sheikh El-Hadid	SY020305	4,946	3	8	Stress	6,779	58%	618	5%
Ain al Arab	SY020600	32,383	3	12	None/ Minimal	6,528	8%	8922	10%
Lower Shyookh	SY020601	16,064	3	2	Extreme	11	0%	0	0%
Sarin	SY020602	32,498	4	12	None/ Minimal	8,822	18%	0	0%
Al Bab	SY020200	147,952	4	12	None/ Minimal	39,713	20%	93629	46%
A'rima	SY020206	42,761	2	12	None/ Minimal	1,436	3%	40409	85%
Ar-Ra'ee	SY020203	9,718	3	12	None/ Minimal	5,778	23%	36866	148%
Dayr Hafir	SY020202	17,473	4	12	None/ Minimal	29,435	135%	3886	18%
Eastern Kwaires	SY020204	13,082	4	0	Catastrophic	-	0%	0	0%
Rasm Haram El-Imam	SY020205	14,510	4	2	Extreme	517	3%	274	1%
Tadaf	SY020201	15,993	4	7	Stress	358	2%	2342	12%
As-Safira	SY020700	32,590	3	12	None/ Minimal	43,361	109%	17936	45%
Banan	SY020702	1,968	4	3	Extreme	-	0%	540	24%
Hajeb	SY020703	470	3	1	Extreme	-	0%	12	2%
Khanaser	SY020701	156	2	0	Catastrophic	-	0%	0	0%
Aghtrin	SY020401	66,244	4	12	None/ Minimal	51,922	51%	15271	15%



Area's Accessibility – Severity ranking score HNO 2022

By Count of SD; Monthly frequency; Average SO1, SO2 and SO3

Area's Accessibility Severity ranking score - HNO 2022	Count of Sub districts2	PiN 2021	Monthly frequency	Average - SO1	Average - SO2 + SO3
None/ Minimal	176	12,994,266	12	6,397,152	2,643,184
Stress	25	396,238	8	180,995	44,453
Severe	11	148,369	5	31,494	28,852
Extreme	28	177,931	3	6,239	19,008
Catastrophic	30	165,250	-	-	-
Grand Total	240	13,882,053	12	6,615,880	2,735,497



Sub District in Catastrophic category

Area's Accessibility – Severity ranking score HNO 2022

Hub	Gov	Sub-district
HCT	Aleppo	Eastern Kwares
		Khanaser
	As-Sweida	Ariqa
		Gharyeh
		Milh
		Thibeen
	Deir-ez-Zor	Jalaa
	Hama	Kafr Zeita
	Homs	Nasra
		Qabu
		Sokhneh
	Lattakia	Ein Elsharqiyeh
		Hanadi
		Harf Elmseitra
		Jobet Berghal
		Kansaba
		Kasab
	Quneitra	Salanfa
		Fiq
	Rural Damascus	Hajar Aswad
		Sabe Byar
	Tartous	Arwad
		Bariqiyeh
		Hamin
Jneinet Raslan		
Ras El-Khashufeh		
Taleen		
Idleb	Abul Thohur	
	Heish	
	Ma'arrat An Nu'man	



Severity Indicator 3: % IDP and Returnee/ Total population

IDP + Returnee – Methodology

Indicator	Severity scale	Severity label	Thresholds: IDP/Returnee Population	Source
IDPs and Returnees percentage/Total Population	1	None/ Minimal	Population not experiencing population movements in the past year	OCHA Final Population Figures (May 2022)
	2	Stress	< 10% of the population in the area is an IDP or returnee	
	3	Severe	11%-30% of the population in the area is an IDP or returnee	
	4	Extreme	31-50% of the population in the area is an IDP or returnee	
	5	Catastrophic	> 50% of population in the area is an IDP or returnee	



IDPs and Returnees percentage/Total Population - Example

Notes: Severity Score Definition:

- 1 = None/Minimal;
- 2 = Stress;
- 3 = Severe;
- 4 = Extreme;
- 5 = Catastrophic.

Governorate	District	Sub-district	PiN 2021	# of IDPs	# of Returnees	Total Pop(May 2022)	IDP + Ret	% pop movement	IDP+Returnee Severity ranking score - HNO 202
Aleppo	Afrin	Afrin	99,938	126156	151	187868	126307	67%	Catastrophic
Aleppo	Afrin	Bulbul	19,389	0	0	33268	0	0%	None/ Minimal
Aleppo	Afrin	Jandairis	34,956	104296	2	103764	104298	101%	Catastrophic
Aleppo	Afrin	Ma'btali	12,413	10738	0	26143	10738	41%	Extreme
Aleppo	Afrin	Raju	39,235	44958	7	47749	44965	94%	Catastrophic
Aleppo	Afrin	Sharan	30,881	23122	25	55667	23147	42%	Extreme
Aleppo	Afrin	Sheikh El-Hadid	4,946	203	0	11720	203	2%	Stress
Aleppo	Ain Al Arab	Ain al Arab	32,383	14495	160	86088	14655	17%	Severe
Aleppo	Ain Al Arab	Lower Shyookh	16,064	6	0	15961	6	0%	None/ Minimal
Aleppo	Ain Al Arab	Sarin	32,498	4427	167	50158	4594	9%	Stress
Aleppo	Al Bab	Al Bab	147,952	116511	403	202118	116914	58%	Catastrophic
Aleppo	Al Bab	A'rima	42,761	7168	18	47453	7186	15%	Severe
Aleppo	Al Bab	Ar-Ra'ee	9,718	52360	8	24833	52368	211%	Catastrophic
Aleppo	Al Bab	Dayr Hafir	17,473	0	274	21737	274	1%	Stress
Aleppo	Al Bab	Rasm Haram El-Imam	14,510	0	274	19492	274	1%	Stress



IDPs + Returnees vs Total Population Severity ranking score – HNO 2022

By Count of SD; Monthly frequency; Average SO1, SO2 and SO3

IDP+Returnee Severity ranking score - HNO 2022	Count of Sub districts	Pin 2021	Sum of # of IDPs2	Sum of # of Returnees
None/ Minimal	167	8,965,844	741	2,329
Stress	42	2,308,410	110,311	13,750
Severe	4	364,005	106,335	1,284
Extreme	11	1,085,036	602,501	1,388
Catastrophic	16	993,508	1,558,332	2,272
Grand Total	240	13,716,803	2,378,220	21,023



Sub District in Catastrophic category

IDP + Returnee
Severity ranking score
- HNO 2022

Hub	Governorate	Sub district
NES NGO Forum	Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh
		Al-Malikeyyeh
		Areesheh
	Deir-ez-Zor	Kisreh
Syria HCT	Lattakia	Rabee'a
Syria XB HLG	Aleppo	Afrin
		Aghtrin
		Al Bab
		Ar-Ra'ee
		Jandairis
		Jarablus
		Mare'
		Raju
	Idleb	Badama
		Bennsh
		Idleb



Severity Indicator 4: Intensity of Hostilities

Intensity of Hostilities - Steps

Use Intensity of Hostilities developed by Protection Sector

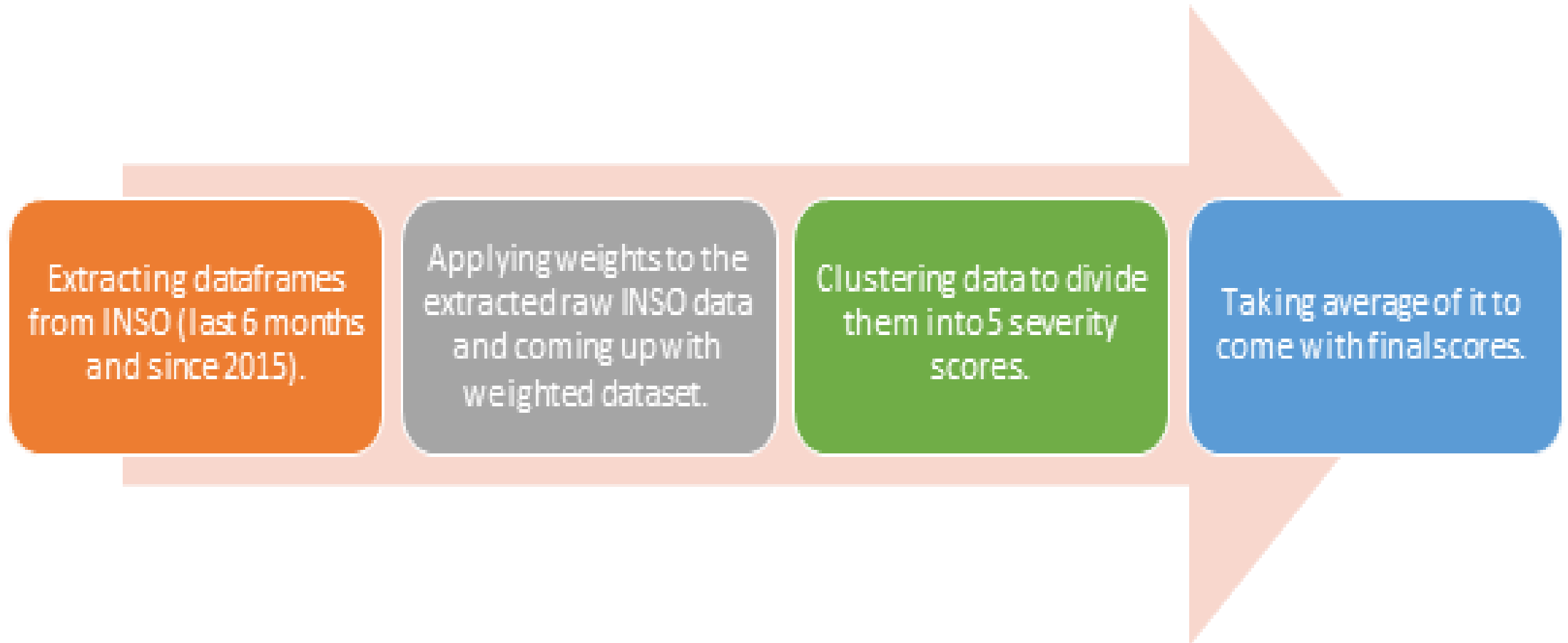
**Classification of Severity by taking into consideration incidents within a set duration:
Average of "intensity of hostilities since 2015" and "intensity of hostilities in the last six months"**

Incidences Considered:

- Air strikes
- HWF
- IED/Explosion
- Handheld Firearms



The process of “intensity of hostilities indicator” (OCHA)



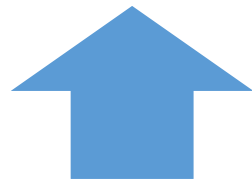
Weighted scores calculation

					Weighted Scores	NaturalBreaks			
admin1Name_en	admin3Name_en	admin3Pcode	admin3RefName_en	Weighted Incident index (Clash Database - 1Jan2015-8Sep2021) Since the beginning	Weighted Incident index (Clash Database - 1March2021-31Aug2021) Last 6 months	NatBreaks_ sinceBegin	NatBreaks_ ast6Mos	NatBreaks_ RoundedAv erage	
Aleppo	Afrin	SY020300	Afrin	4,152	422	2	3	3	



Weighting ranges

Since Begin 2015		Last 6 months		Severity scores
From	To	From	To	
0	2,463	0	80	1
2,463	7,854	80	286	2
7,854	18,257	286	729	3
18,257	36,192	729	1,563	4
36,192	74,293	1,563	2,646	5



Incidents * weight of each category



Weights of each category

Category	Weight
Airstrike	6
Handheld fire arms	4
HWF (heavy weapon fight)	5
IED/ Explosion	5



Severity by # of sub-districts

Severity ranking	Aleppo	Al-Hasakeh	Ar-Raqqa	As-Sweida	Damascus	Dar'a	Deir-ez-Zor	Hama	Homs	Idleb	Lattakia	Quneitra	Rural Damascus	Tartous	Total SD/ severity
0											1	1		10	12
1	19	6	5	11		3	2	9	15	11	18	3	18	18	138
2	11	6	1	1		11	8	9	6	7	1	1	17		79
3	7	2	2		1	1	3	3	2	3		1	1		26
4	3	2	2			1	1	1		4					14
5						1				1	2				4



Severity Indicator 5: Food Prices

Food prices Summary

Food basket increased by 76 percent in 12 months, more than double in some Governorates. Supply chain disruptions and uncertainties, stemming from the crisis in Ukraine led, in part, to much of the price surge over the last 12 months.

Continued depreciation of the local currency, 25 percent in 12 months, for a net-food importer, added to domestic price firmness leading to fundamental food security risks.

Spread between official and parallel rates has grown from 37 percent to 52 percent within 12 months, rendering the general price levels in the local economy to reflect much of the parallel market exchange rate.

Last 12 months experienced periods of excessive high commodity prices, *high volatility*, associated with the various crises.



Food Basket Cost and Changes (in SYP)

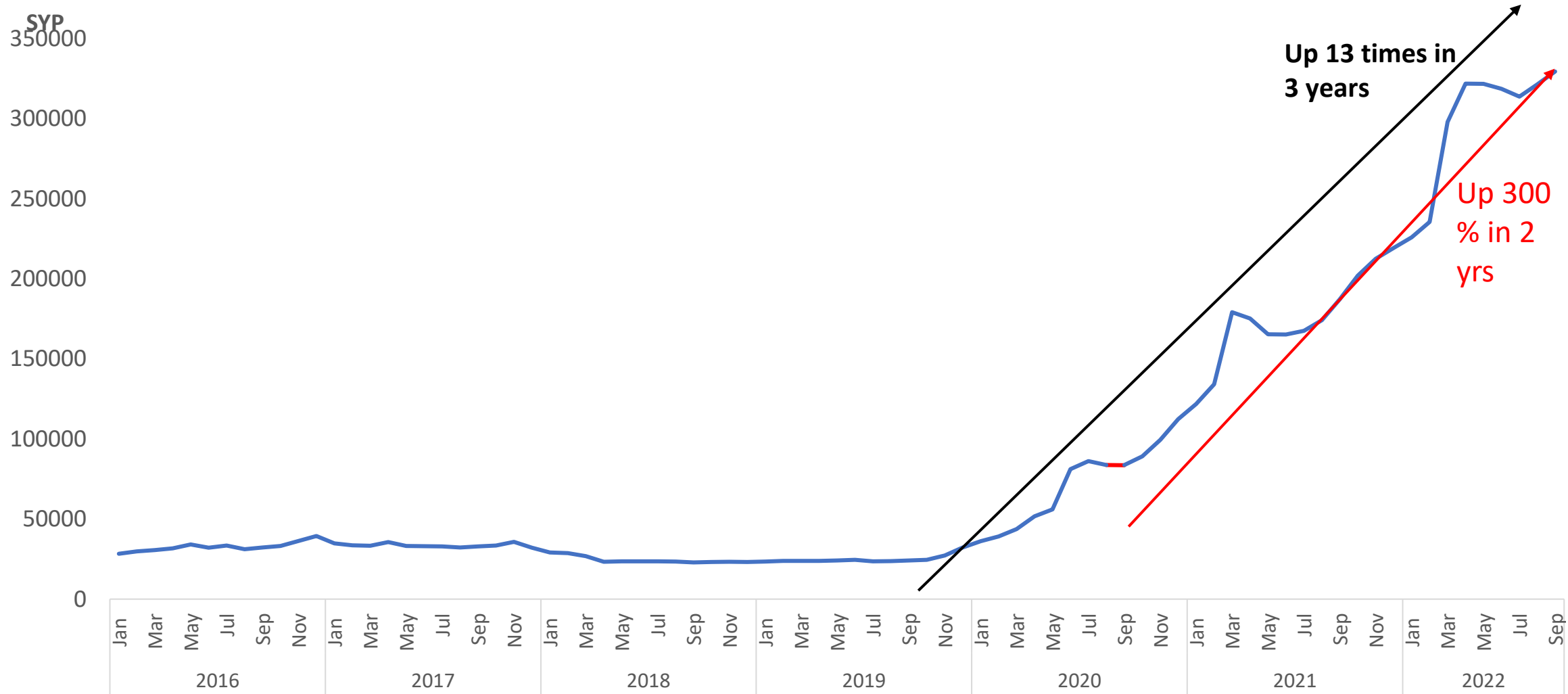
Governorate	Sept - 2022	Feb - 2022	Sept - 2021	Oct - 2021	Sept - 2020
Al-Hasakeh	292,869	38%	109%	109%	267%
Tartous	355,584	40%	95%	117%	325%
As-Sweida	349,513	56%	92%	81%	321%
Rural Damascus	346,876	44%	91%	71%	328%
Damascus	346,244	44%	88%	68%	339%
Homs	341,016	53%	86%	72%	316%
Dar'a	360,915	45%	85%	72%	323%
Quneitra	343,469	43%	79%	62%	301%
National ave.	329,526	40%	76%	63%	294%
Hama	335,717	46%	75%	57%	309%
Deir-ez-Zor	279,071	27%	69%	52%	271%
Aleppo	315,192	34%	62%	52%	290%
Lattakia	309,895	34%	58%	45%	263%
Ar-Raqqa	297,147	28%	55%	54%	273%
Idleb	336,209	30%	48%	45%	209%

- Sep 2022, Food basket increased by 40% since onset of crisis in Ukraine.
- Up 76% YoY
- Up 300 % in 2 years.

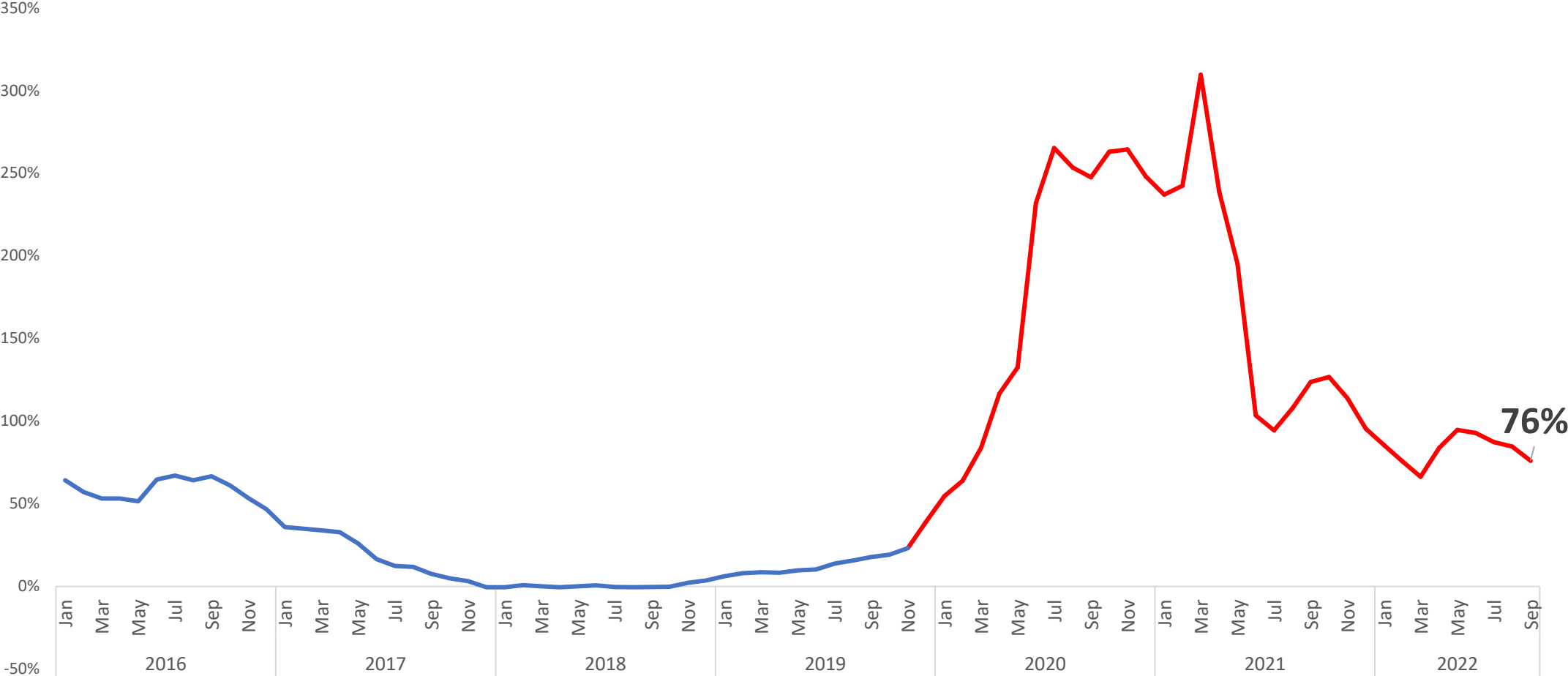
The standard reference food basket is a group of essential food commodities. In Syria, the food basket is set at a group of dry goods providing 2,030 kcal a day for a family of five during a month. The basket includes 37 kg bread, 19 kg rice, 19 kg lentils, 5 kg of sugar, and 7 litres of vegetable oil)



Food basket monthly trends



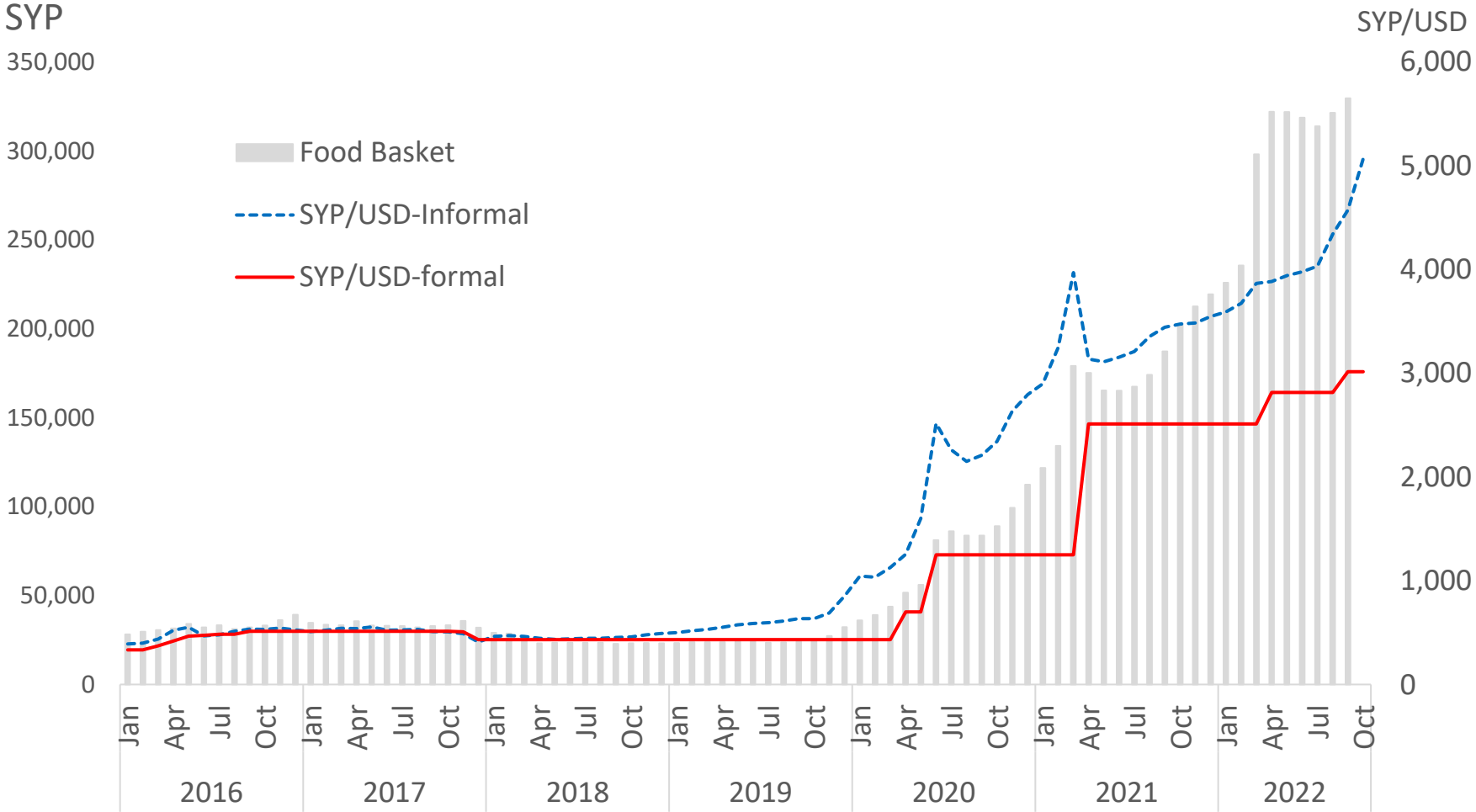
Food Inflation (2016-2022)



From 2020, Y-o-y price changes of the food basket is used as a proxy for food inflation



Exchange rates and food basket



Currency devaluation immediately reduced the gap with the informal exchange rate and witnessed some limited food price stability, however, these positive outcomes were short-lived



Coefficient of Variation, Sep-2021 to Sep 2022

	Bulgur	Fuel-Gas	Lentils	Sugar	Veg Oil	Wheat Flour	Rice
Tartous	0.56	0.58	0.43	0.40	0.42	0.31	0.33
Dar'a	0.55	0.44	0.56	0.39	0.38	0.40	0.24
Quneitra	0.54	0.56	0.49	0.40	0.39	0.36	0.21
Rural Damascus	0.53	0.62	0.48	0.41	0.38	0.38	0.27
Damascus	0.53	0.64	0.49	0.40	0.38	0.36	0.27
Deir-ez-Zor	0.52	0.54	0.45	0.33	0.30	0.32	0.24
Hama	0.51	0.48	0.42	0.39	0.38	0.34	0.28
Lattakia	0.50	0.55	0.40	0.38	0.38	0.34	0.25
Homs	0.50	0.54	0.45	0.38	0.37	0.29	0.27
Ar-Raqqa	0.46	0.47	0.31	0.35	0.36	0.22	0.25
As-Sweida	0.45	0.57	0.53	0.39	0.37	0.33	0.24
Aleppo	0.41	0.34	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.33	0.23
Idleb	0.40	0.24	0.31	0.31	0.34	0.30	0.28
Al-Hasakeh	0.35	0.44	0.50	0.30	0.35	0.28	0.29

A high CV indicates high volatility in price levels



Market Prices

Indicator 6	Severity scale	Severity label	Thresholds: WFP food basket prices over pre-crisis average	Source
Market prices	1	None/ Minimal	Governorate or district WFP average food basket price is in the pre-crisis norm ((October 2019/Sep 2021)	WFP food prices
	2	Stress	Governorate or district WFP average food basket price is below the national average for the year (Sep21 – 2020), above the pre-crisis average but decreasing	
	3	Severe	Governorate or district WFP average food basket price is below the national average for the year (Sep 2021 – Sep 2022), above the pre-crisis average but increasing	
	4	Extreme	*Governorate or district WFP average food basket price is the same (+/- 5%) as the national average for the year (Sep 2021 – Sep 2022); *Governorate or district WFP average food basket price is above the national average for the year (Sep 2021 – Sep 2022), *Governorate or district WFP average food basket price is above SYP 100,000 compared to HNO 2021 food basket price levels	
	5	Catastrophic	Main staple food items (bread, pulses, cooking oil) are not available on local markets by district/ governorate	

All Governorates are in classified in category 4



Severity Indicator 6: Essential Expenditure Indicator

- The purpose of this indicator is to reflect the household economic vulnerability by measuring their capacity of obtaining essential items (food + rent + water + energy + health) out of their total budget.
- This indicator is based on the premise that the greater the essential needs portion within a household's overall expenditure, the more economically vulnerable the household.
- The EES indicator is essentially constructed by dividing the HH essential needs by the total household expenditures, after which it distributed into the following thresholds
- The results are incorporated with the population data (subdistricts), and converted to the 5-point scale using the “severely food insecure” column.



Calculation of EES

$$\text{EES} = \frac{\text{Food} + \text{Water} + \text{Health} + \text{Energy} + \text{Rent}}{\text{Total HH Expenditure}}$$

Indicator	Food Secure	Marginally food secure	Moderately food insecure	Severely food insecure
Essentials Expenditure Share (EES)	<50%	50% -< 65%	65 -< 75%	> 75%



Conversion to the 5 Point-Scale

	EES Prevalence		Rank
Non/Minimal	0%	20%	1
Stress	20.1%	40%	2
Severe	40.1	60%	3
Extreme	60.1%	80%	4
Catastrophic	80.1%	100%	5





Food and Agriculture Organization
of the United Nations

HNO 2023

Agriculture and Food Production Related Indicators
Severity Indicators 7,8 &9

FAO Syria Team

HNO 2022 Indicators – FAO Perspective

7. Agro-Climatic Conditions

8. Agricultural Inputs Availability and Access

9. Agriculture Production

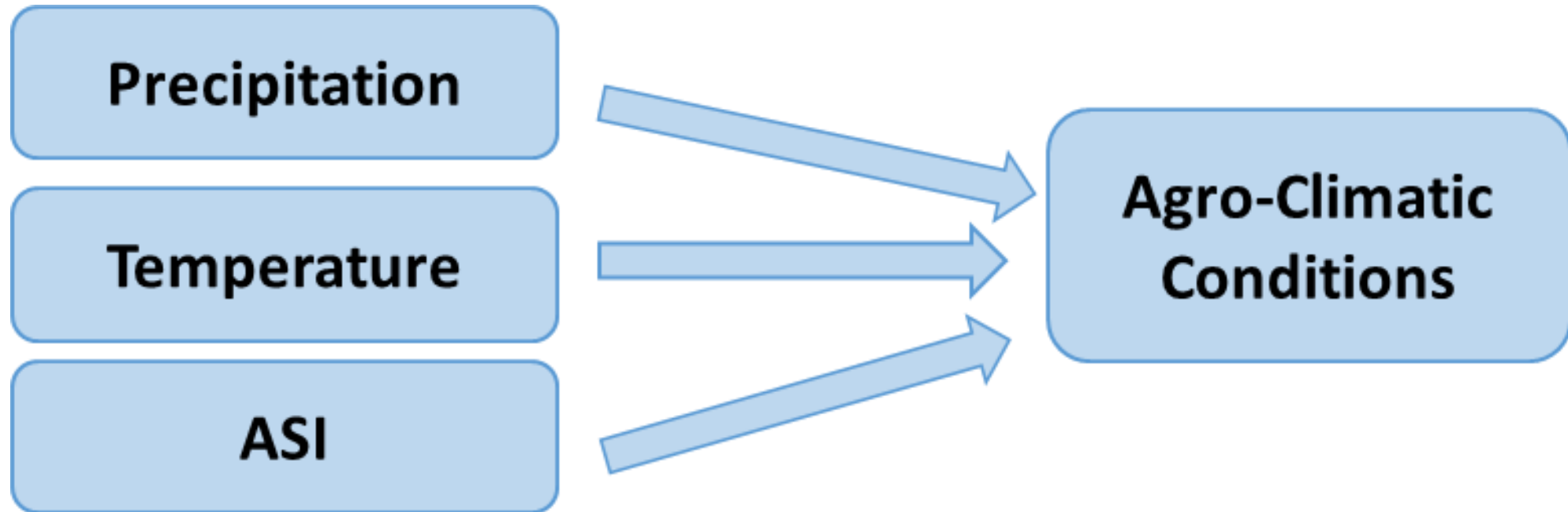


Data and Information Sources

1. National survey of household farmers.
 2. KIIs, and Farmer FGDs.
-
1. FAO Global Information and Early Warning System (GIEWS) website.
 2. Secondary data and other FAO publications.

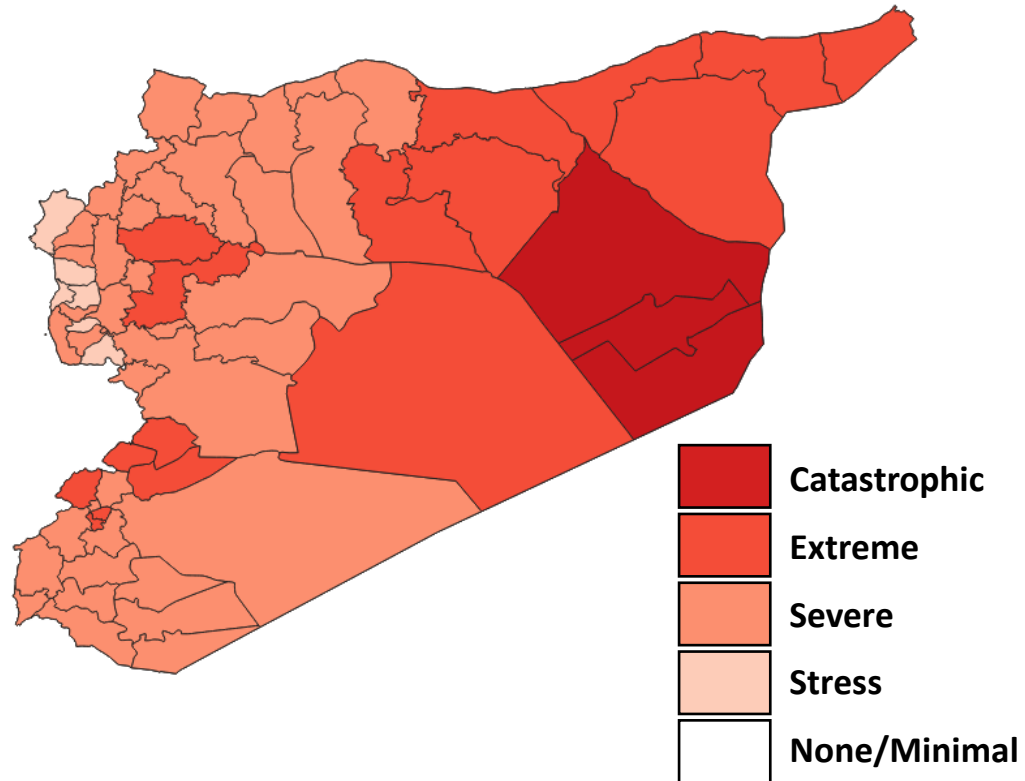


7. Agro-Climatic indicator

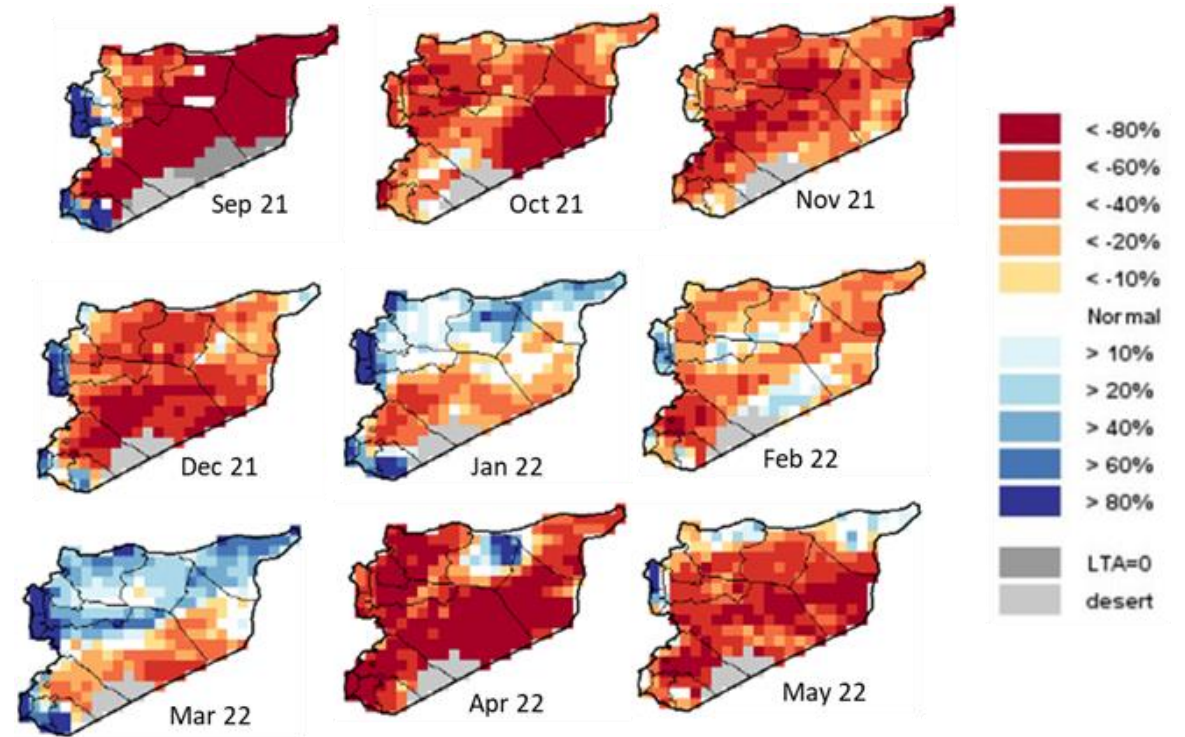


7. Agro-Climatic indicator (Precipitation)

2021-2022 Precipitation Severity



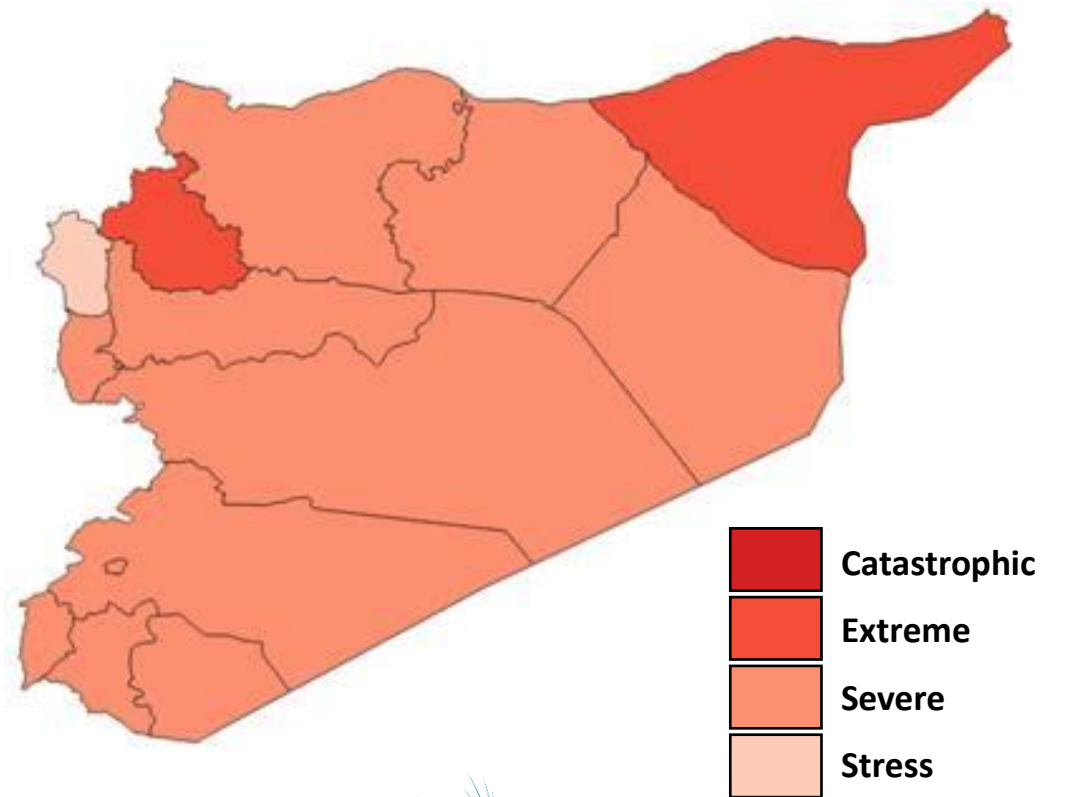
Temporal distribution of rainfall during the season.



7. Agro-Climatic indicator (Temperature)

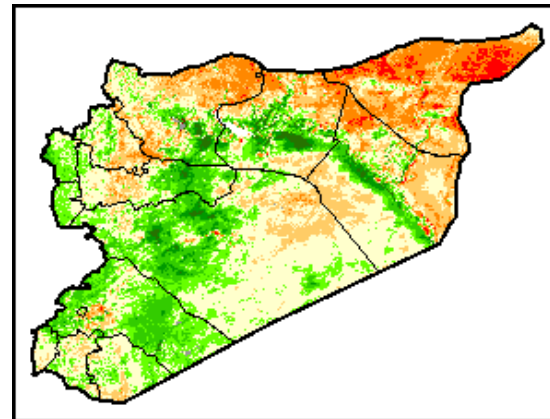
- **High temperatures** that exceeded the long term averages LTA (3-5 C°) in most months of the season led to stress the crops,
- **Frosts** during February and March, which were followed by a sharp and sudden rise in temperatures, also affected agricultural crops in general.
- **The huge difference** between day and night temperatures greatly affected crop yields and reduced flowering

2021-2022 Temperature Anomalies Severity

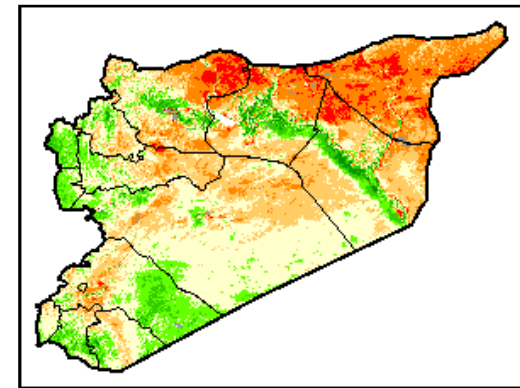


7. Agro-Climatic Conditions (Vegetation)

Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) Anomaly, April 2022

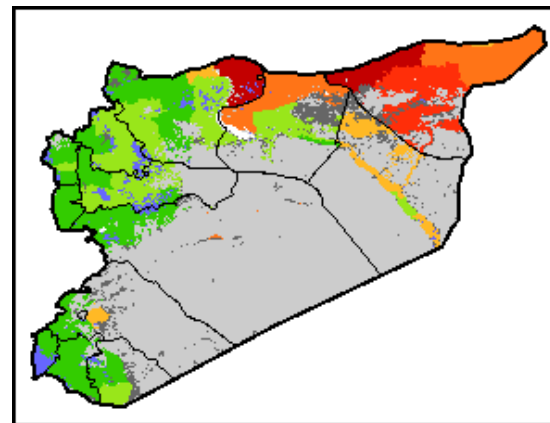


NDVI April 2021

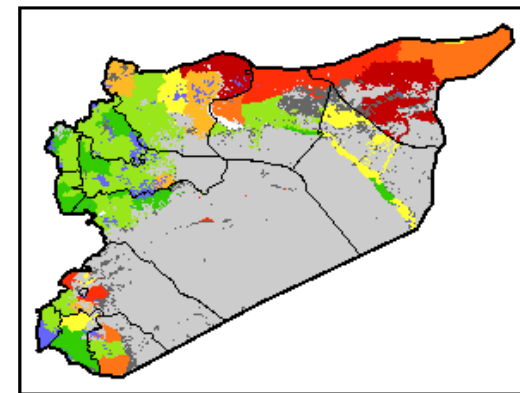


NDVI April 2022

Agricultural Stress Index (ASI) Anomaly, April 2022, dekad 3



ASI April 2021 Dekad 3



ASI April 2022 Dekad 3



7. Agro-Climatic Conditions (Aggregated)

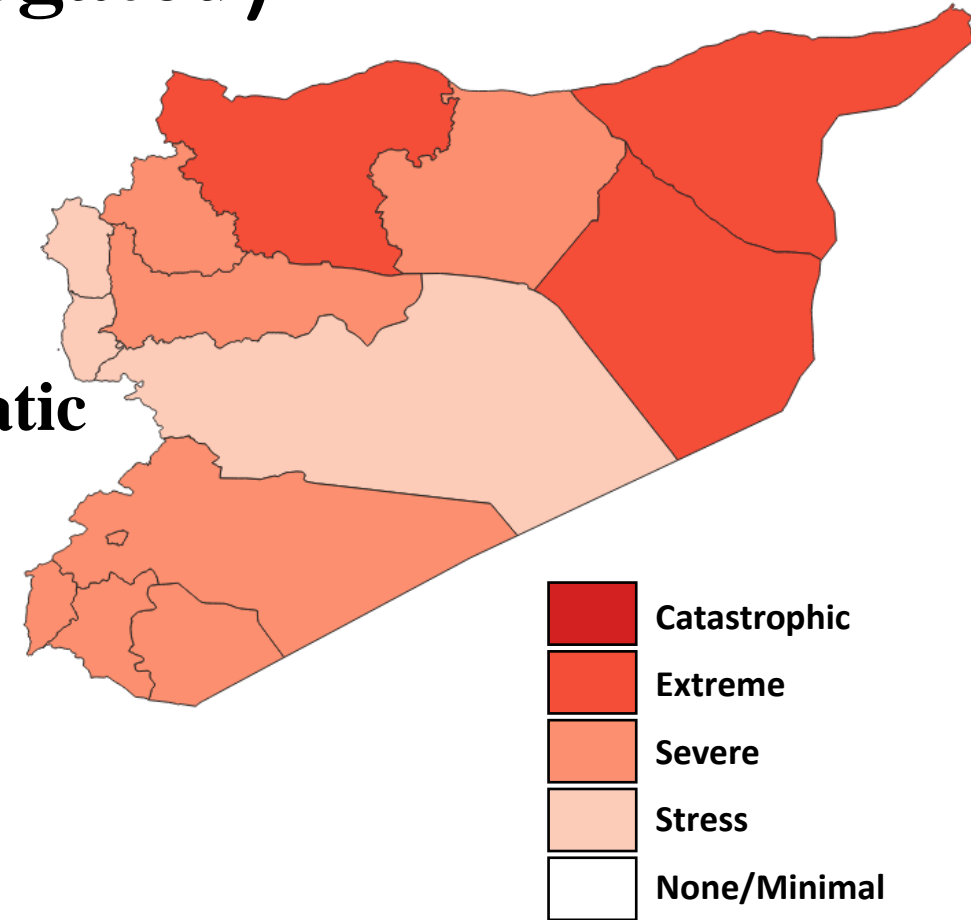
- Comparison of the difference in the 2021 – 2022 agricultural season measures of **precipitation, temperature** and **ASI** to the long-term average (LTA).
- Calculations of weather anomalies done on a **monthly basis** during the entire 2021 – 2022 season in all governorates.
- The Aggregation of the severity scales of the three indicators provides the **overall severity scale** for the agro-climatic conditions.

Governorate	Temp	Rainfall	ASI	Climate
Aleppo	3	3	5	4
Al-Hasakeh	4	4	4	4
Ar-Raqqa	3	4	3	3
As-Sweida	3	2	4	3
Dar'a	3	3	2	3
Deir-ez-Zor	3	5	3	4
Hama	3	3	2	3
Homs	3	2	2	2
Idleb	4	3	3	3
Lattakia	2	2	1	2
Quneitra	3	3	2	3
Rural Damascus	3	3	4	3
Tartous	3	2	2	2



7. Agro-Climatic Conditions (Aggregated)

- The **2021 – 2022 agricultural season recorded significant agro-climatic anomalies** in terms of precipitation, temperature and vegetation.
- The whole country was affected by these **agro-climatic anomalies** , especially the northern governorates.
- Farmers failed to sufficiently irrigate their crops (i.e. damaged infrastructure, fuel shortages, declining surface and ground water levels,...), production became crucially **sensitive to climate conditions**.
- Natural pastures significantly affected by **adverse climatic conditions** as well.



8. Access to Quality Agricultural Inputs

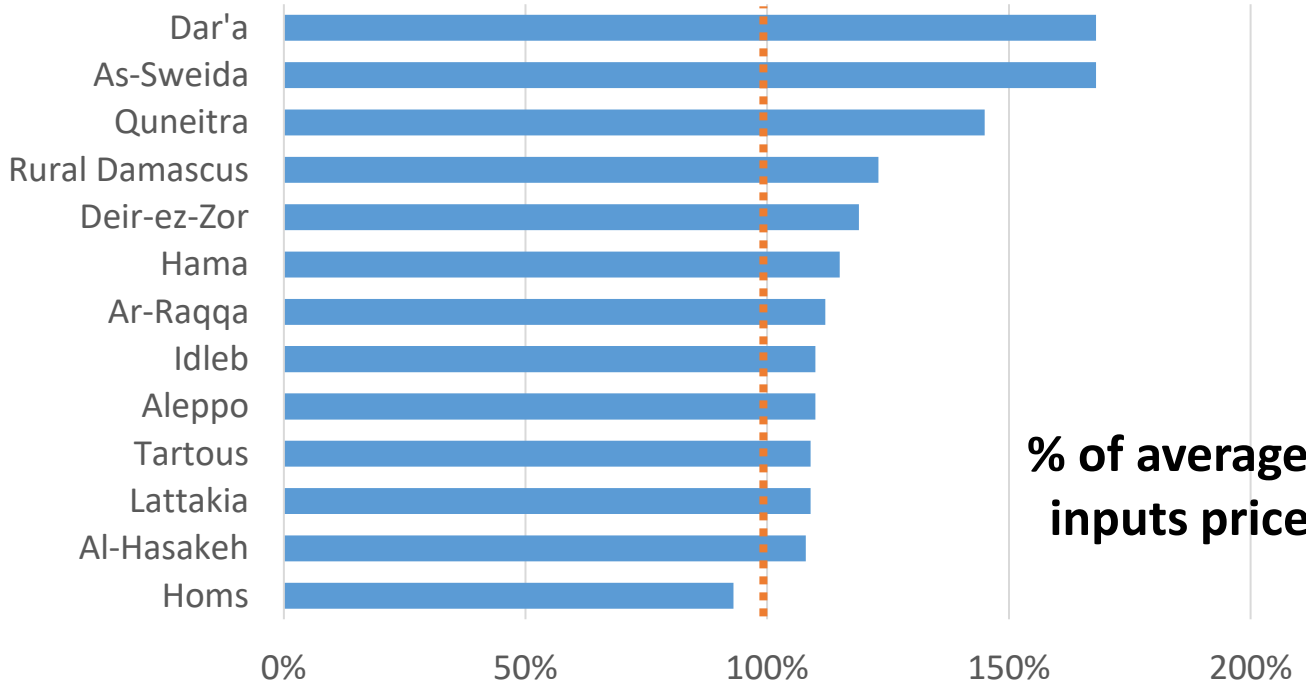
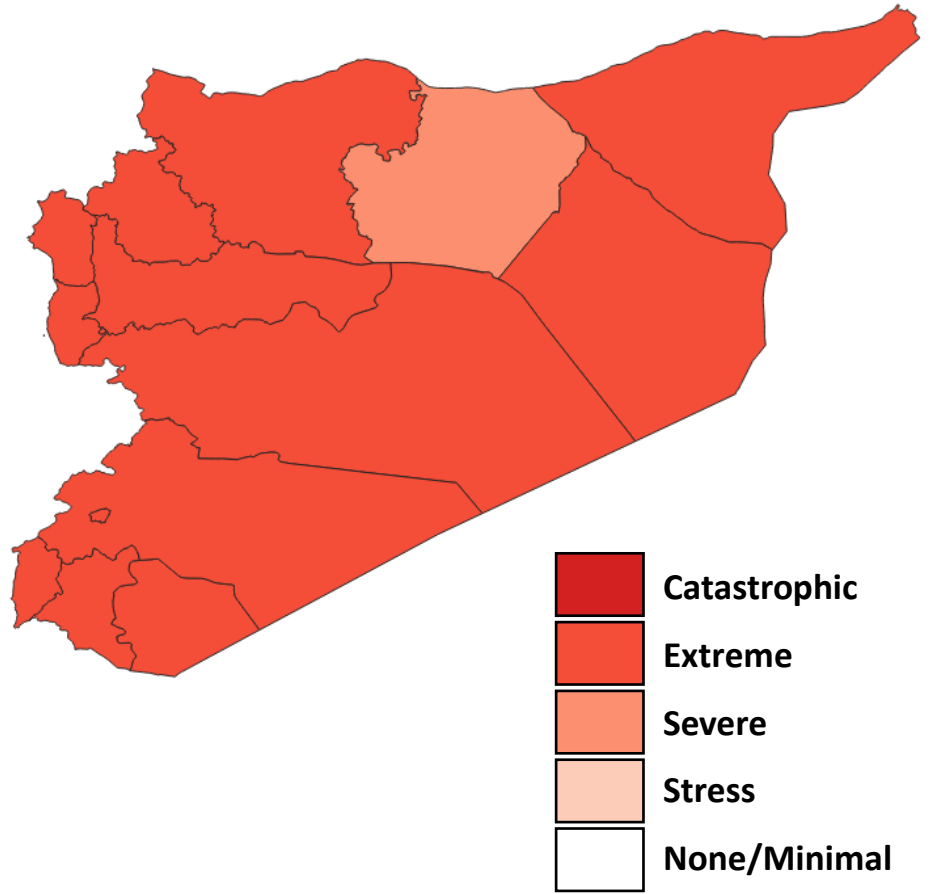
- **Continued crisis, economic fluctuation, economic sanctions** in addition to the **unstable exchange rate** continue to erode the purchasing power of the population, including farmers.
- The agricultural inputs were monitored and evaluated (seeds, agro-chemicals, livestock and feed, veterinary services, irrigation equipment, machinery, fuel and labour).
- This measure covers the **availability**, quality, and prices to the agricultural inputs in the markets.
- The high cost of most of the agriculture inputs during the last year has severely affected agriculture activities across the country, and decreased production and profit overall.
- The **low availability of subsidized production inputs** and their **very high prices limited its use by farmers as required.**

Governorate	Supplies	Quality	Prices	Average
Aleppo	4	2	5	4
Al-Hasakeh	4	2	5	4
Ar-Raqqa	3	2	5	3
As-Sweida	4	4	5	4
Dar'a	5	2	5	4
Deir-ez-Zor	4	3	5	4
Hama	4	3	5	4
Homs	4	2	5	4
Idleb	5	2	5	4
Lattakia	4	2	5	4
Quneitra	4	2	5	4
R Damascus	4	4	5	4
Tartous	4	2	5	4



8. Agricultural Inputs Availability and Access (continued)

- Findings showed that low **availability and access** to adequate fertilizer, pesticide, livestock feed and fuel was the major constraint.
- Other inputs were generally available but **costly** and unaffordable.
- Farmers in marginal areas were more affected by **limited physical access** to central/far markets due to the **expensive fuel and high transportation**

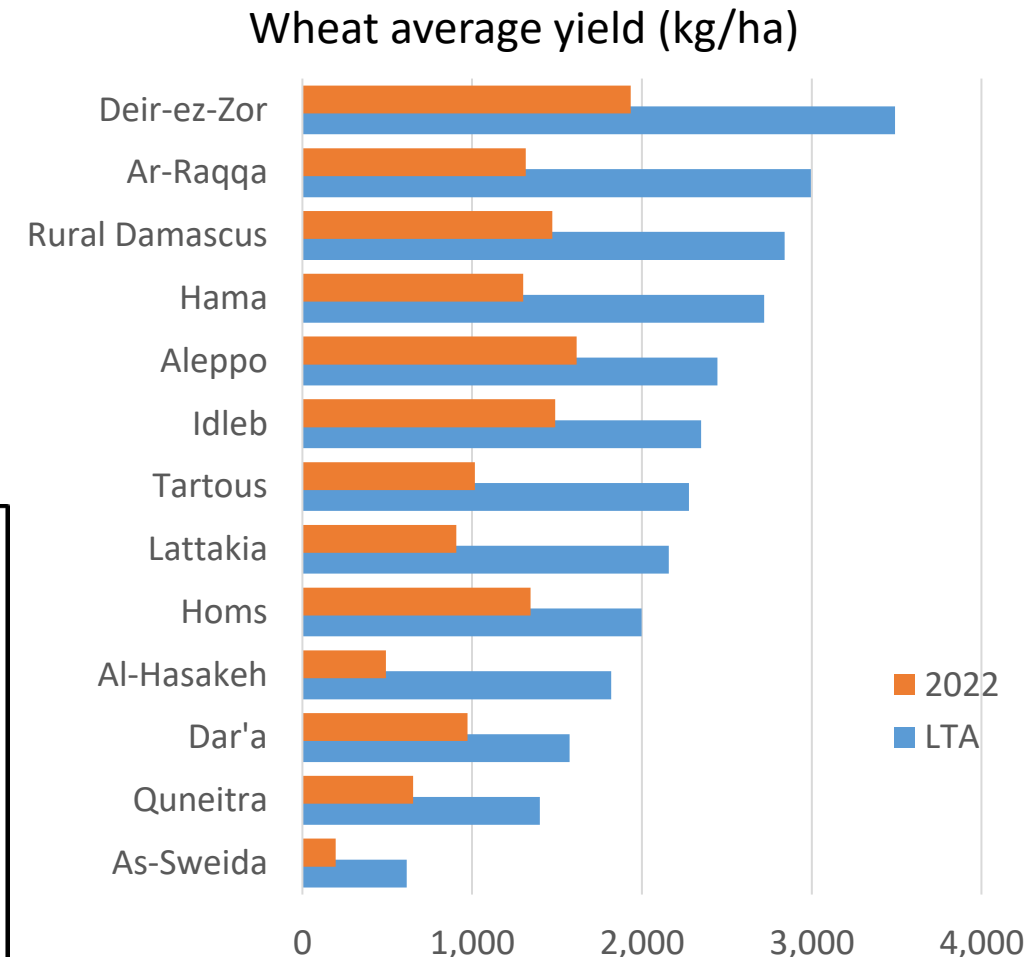
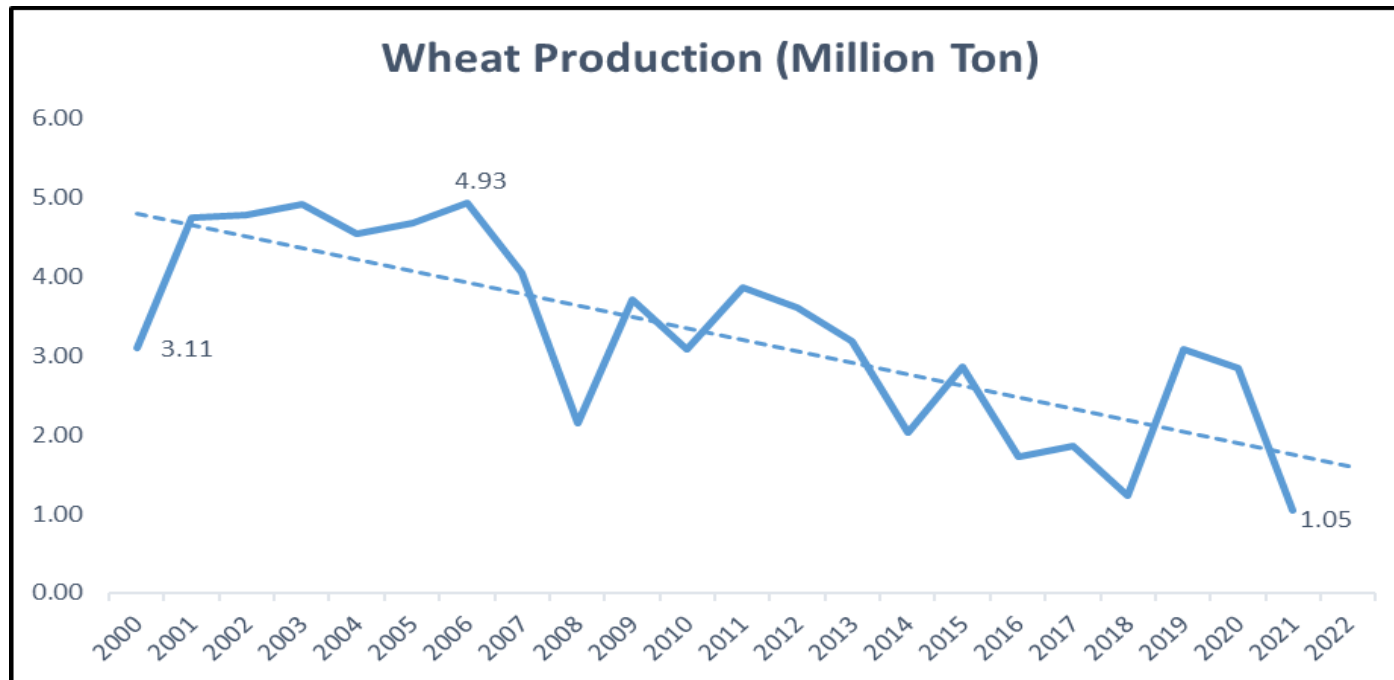


% of average increase in agri-inputs prices over one year



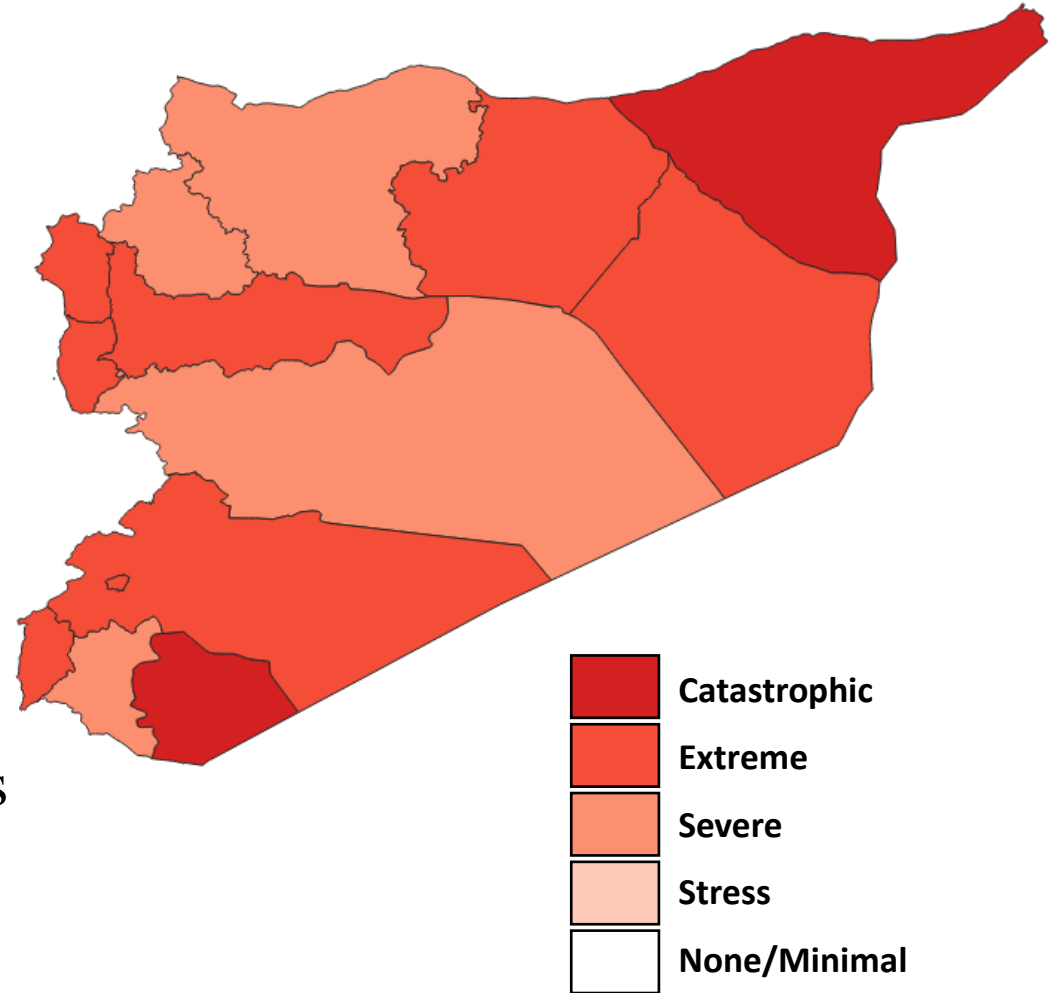
9. Agriculture Production

- For the second season in a row, national wheat production was at its **lowest level** in recent decades
- The **national production of wheat has declined** and reached only one-third compared to the long-term average (LTA).
- This indicates a **deteriorated situation in terms of crop production** in the country, including cereals, legumes, vegetables, fodder crops and cash crops.



9. Agriculture Production

- **Low and uneven distribution of rainfall** all associated with **temperature anomalies** affected agriculture production.
- **Damaged irrigation infrastructure, water scarcity** and **shortage of fuel** to pump water has limited the farmers access to irrigation water,
- The shortage of quality and affordable agricultural inputs amplified the **impact of the adverse climatic conditions**.
- The **decline of pastures** due to the poor rainy seasons led to an **increase in the demand for fodder**, which is **not available as required** and its **prices are very high**, poor veterinary services made the livestock in a very **poor health and nutritional condition**.



9. Agriculture Production

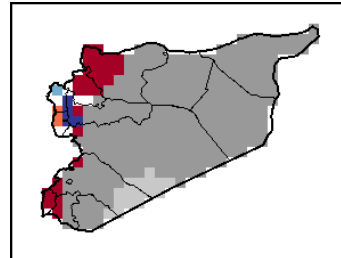
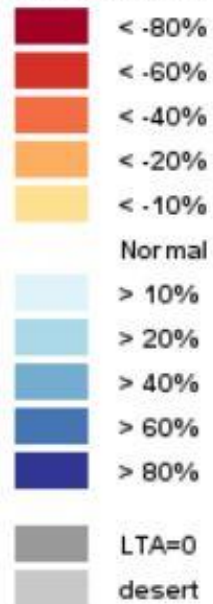
- Production of wheat in 2022 were compared to the long-term average (LTA), especially in the main wheat-producing governorates
- **The rainfed crops generally failed, and the yields of the irrigated crops decreased significantly.**
- **The decline in agricultural production in general, specifically wheat, the reduction of agricultural and animal food produced locally, It exacerbated the food insecurity of the population and weakened agricultural livelihoods.**

Governorate	Production Losses Severity
Aleppo	3
Al-Hasakeh	5
Ar-Raqqa	4
As-Sweida	5
Dar'a	3
Deir-ez-Zor	4
Hama	4
Homs	3
Idleb	3
Lattakia	4
Quneitra	4
Rural Damascus	4
Tartous	4

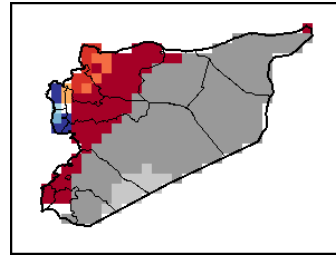


Projection of 2022 - 2023 Season – Rainfall anomalies

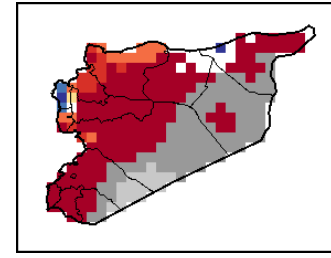
Difference to LTA



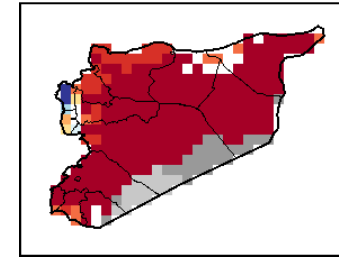
September Dekad I



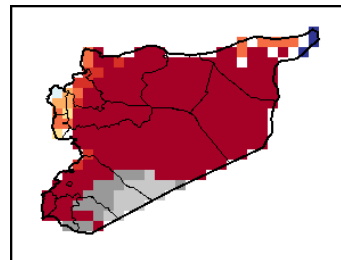
September Dekad II



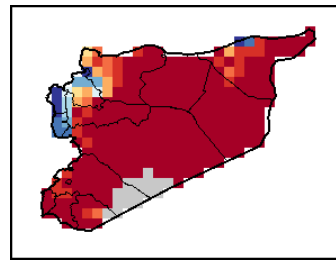
September Dekad III



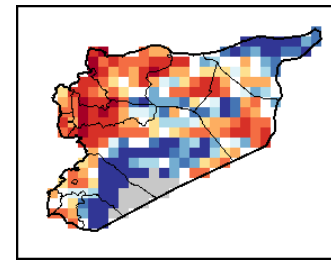
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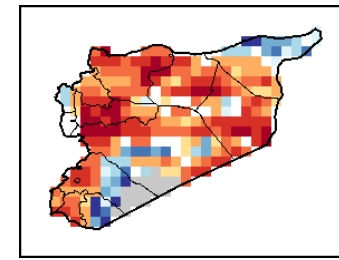
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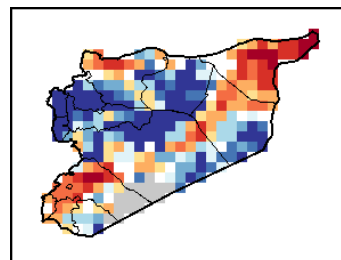
October Dekad II



October Dekad III



October

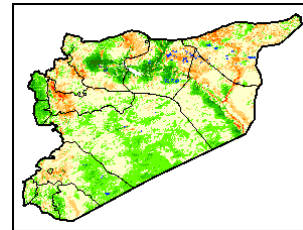


November Dekad I

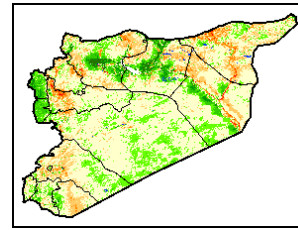


Projection of 2022 - 2023 Season – NDVI

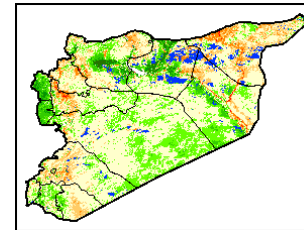
Difference to LTA



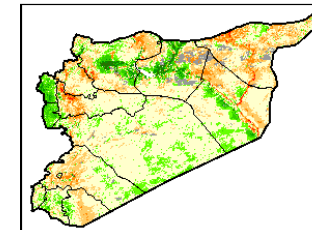
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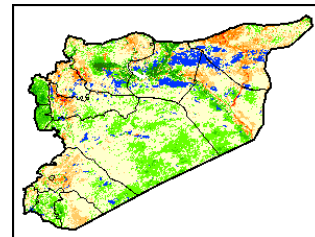
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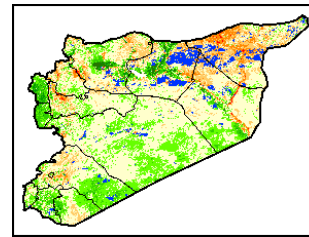
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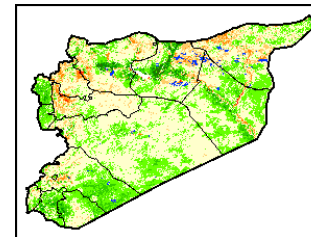
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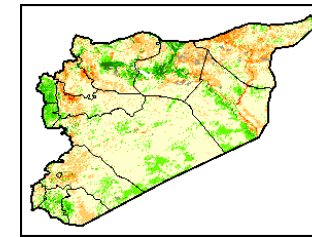
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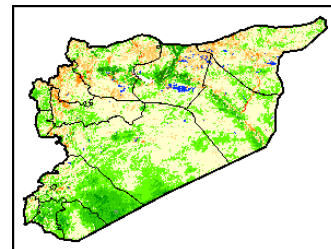
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October Dekad III



October

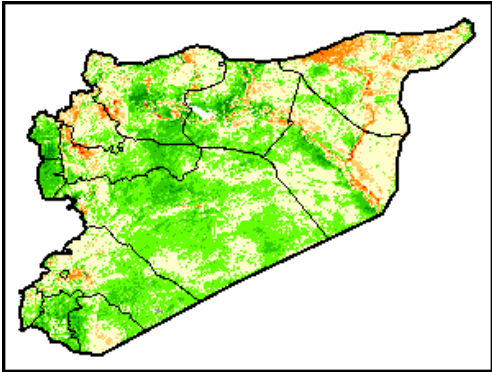
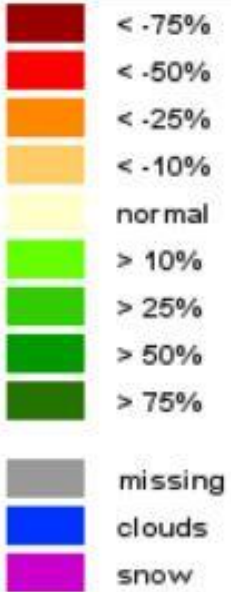


November Dekad I

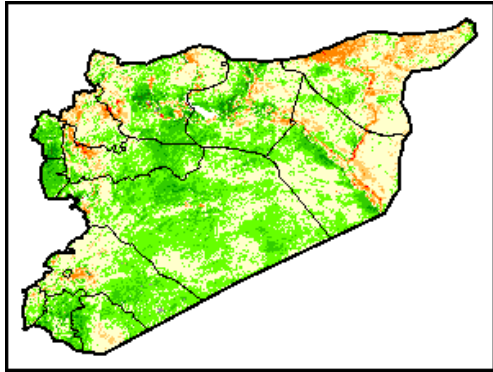


Projection of 2022-2023 Season – NDVI 2021 Ves 2022

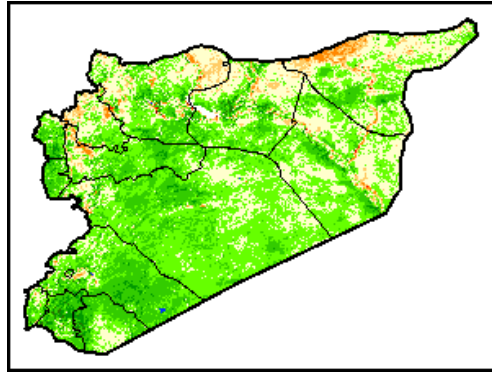
Difference to LTA



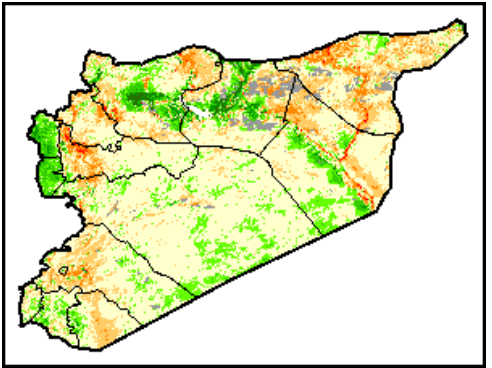
September 2021



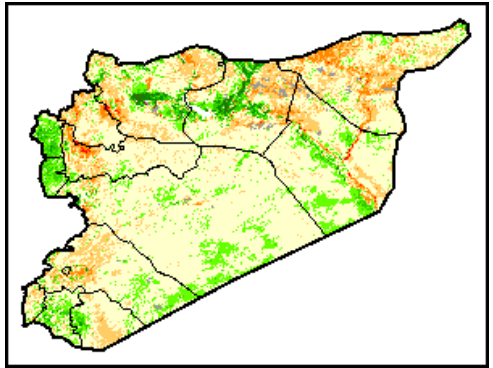
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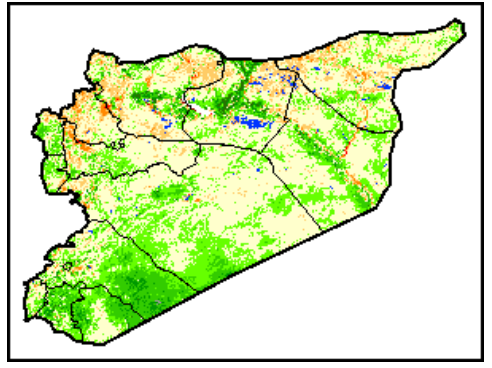
November 2021 Dekad I



September 2022



October 2022



November 2022 Dekad I



KEY MESSAGES

- **Several factors together affected agricultural production**, most notably the fluctuations of the **agro-climate** and the low availability of the **production inputs**, especially **fertilizer and fuel**.
- The losses of agricultural production were not limited to crops, but also **included the production of livestock**.
- The loss of agricultural production has exacerbated the food insecurity of the population, affected the livelihoods of the smallholders farmers, and reduced agricultural employment opportunities.
- Preliminary forecasts and information indicate that the current agricultural season may not be promising as well
- If the current season's poor performance continues, it is expected to be a further deterioration in food security

Governorate	Climate	Inputs	Production
Aleppo	4	4	3
Al-Hasakeh	4	4	5
Ar-Raqqa	3	3	4
As-Sweida	3	4	5
Dar'a	3	4	3
Deir-ez-Zor	4	4	4
Hama	3	4	4
Homs	2	4	3
Idleb	3	4	3
Lattakia	2	4	4
Quneitra	3	4	4
Rural Damascus	3	4	4
Tartous	2	4	4



KEY MESSAGES

- There is an **urgent need to continue emergency interventions** for the affected and **vulnerable small farmers by support them with production inputs**, in order to enable farmer to maintain their agricultural livelihoods and to increase the national food production.
- The need to **support livelihoods** in general and in particular **the agriculture based-livelihoods**, because it is the pillar of the Syrian economy and the main stone of **early recovery**.
- Supporting **climate-smart agricultural approach** and motivating and helping farmers to adopt them to cop the increasing climate changes,
- Supporting early recovery interventions and livelihoods through the rehabilitation of infrastructure and productive assets for agricultural communities and families.
- Enhancing farmers and agricultural producers' **access to markets, as well as access to market information** on a regular basis,
- Supporting **early warning systems** and measures to **reduce natural risks** to agricultural production,



Thank You