



WHOLE OF SYRIA (WoS)
FOOD SECURITY SECTOR
Strengthening Humanitarian Response

Summary update on the Wheat-to-Bread Processing Facilities Mapping in North West Syria

Round 2, May 2020



Table of Contents

Acronyms	3
1. Highlights	4
2. Study Objectives	4
3. Geographical Coverage and Study Sample	5
4. Key Findings	6
4.1. SYP Currency Depreciation	6
4.2. COVID-19 Impact	6
4.3. Impact of Displacement	6
4.4. Impact of Support Programs	7
4.5. Availability of Bread, Flour, Yeast, and Fuel	7
4.6. Price	7
4.7. Lab Testing	8
4.8. Exit Strategy	8
5. NGO Assistance Modalities	9
6. Bread Facilities Mapping	11
6.1. Mills Mapping	11
6.2. Silos Mapping	12
6.3. Bakery Mapping	13
Bakery Mapping Indicator Summary	13

List of Figures

Figure 1: Change of Access to Bakeries in NWS –October 2019–May 2020	5
Figure 2: Used Currency at Bakeries in NWS–May 2020	6
Figure 3: Availability of bread, flour, yeast and fuel across NWS	7
Figure 4: The prices (SYP) of bread in Aleppo and Idleb Governorates in May 2020	8
Figure 5: Illustration of the reported range of price of 1 MT of imported and locally milled flours in Aleppo and Idleb Governorates in May 2020	8
Figure 6: The four modalities applied in bread programming across NWS	9
Figure 7: The implementation challenges that active NGOs at in bread programs face in NW Syria	10
Figure 8: : NGOs recommendations	10
Figure 9: Change of Access to Mills in NWS –October 2019–May 2020	11
Figure 10: Source of Wheat Grain for Mills in NWS–May 2020	12
Figure 11: Silos Map	12

Acronyms

BBCG Bakeries and Bread Coordination Group

FSLC Food Security and Livelihood Cluster

GoS Government of Syria

IDPs Internally Displaced Persons

KI Key Informant

LC Local Council

MT Metric Ton

NGO Non-Governmental Organization

NWS North West Syria

SYP The Syrian Pound

TL Turkish Lira

USD United State Dollar

WtB Wheat to Bread

1. Highlights

- Access to 12 sub-districts was lost due to the active conflict during the first quarter of 2020; 122 bakeries from the previous round of assessment were assessed (in October 2019) across these 12 sub-districts which were no longer reachable during 2nd round of assessment in May 2020. Moreover, from the bakeries assessed in both rounds (October 2019 and May 2020), 23 bakeries that used to operate in October 2019 had ceased operation in May 2020. On the other hand, 21 bakeries that had ceased operation in October 2019, were reportedly operating in May 2020.
- The number of humanitarian aid supported bakeries in Aleppo Governorate increased from 64 bakeries in October 2019 to 70 bakeries in May 2020, while the number of supported bakeries in Idleb Governorate decreased from 33 bakeries in October 2019 to 27 bakeries in May 2020.
- Bread production by bakeries decreased by 549 MT per week in May 2020 as compared to October 2019 (from 6037 MT of bread per week to 5488 MT of bread per week). The recorded comparative decrease in the rate of bread production in Aleppo Governorate (37% from 3905 MT/week to 2449 Mt/week) was higher than Idleb Governorate (3% from 3132 MT/week to 3040 MT/week). The amount of subsidized bread produced decreased slightly (by 2%) in May 2020 as compared to October 2019 from 1864 MT/week to 1833 MT/week in NWS. The amount of subsidized bread decreased in Aleppo Governorate by 11% from 1004 MT/week to 896 MT/week. In contrast, the amount of subsidized bread increased in Idleb Governorate by 9% from 860 MT/week to 938 MT/week.
- Bread, fuel and imported flour were reported to be widely available across the assessed areas. However, 28% of the interviewed bakeries reported that it was hard to find locally milled flour as a result of the high production costs attributed to wheat production, the reduction in wheat planted area due to the ongoing conflict, route closures, unavailable silos, security issues, and displacement.
- Although the COVID-19 pandemic was reported to have curtailed the laboratory testing activity of bread making process in Turkey, the overall impact on the productivity of bread and bread interventions was limited. Most interviewed actors reported that they continue to be active in their business activities in line with the prescribed safety measurements (mainly sanitization, and social distancing), and strictly follow the COVID-19 guidelines to combat the pandemic.
- The currency exchange rate was a key component in calculating the price of subsidized bread. The Syrian Pound (SYP) is the main reported currency for bread access transactions, while other currencies, United State Dollar (USD) and Turkish Lira (TL) are being used to purchase production inputs. The recent high rate of depreciation of the SYP drove the local authority to consider using the TL instead of SYP when selling bread. Some bakeries were noted to have started selling bread in TL. This was not limited to Olive Branch and Ephrata Shield areas but also in areas under Syrian Salvation Government's control.

2. Study Objectives

Bread is a staple in the Syrian diet and plays a key role in meals throughout the days . To assist humanitarian relief organizations in planning and project formulation related to the wheat-flour to bread support programs in Northwest Syria, iMMAP and the Syria FSL Cluster Turkey Hub launched a wheat-flour to bread processing facilities monitoring initiative in October 2019 and a plan was made to conduct such monitoring studies on a quarterly basis. Bread programming informed study indicators were identified in consultation with active NGOs implementing bread programs across the study area with program activities to be monitored on quarterly basis. The suggested indicators were as follows: Ownership and management of bread processing facilities; Status and functionality of bread processing facilities; Availability of bread, flour and fuel; Price of bread and flour; Supply routes/source and access of flour and fuel for bakeries; Impact of the bakery interventions on availability and access to bread among people that live within the catchment of the targeted bakeries; Impact of the bakery interventions on the functionality of non-supported bakeries; Impact of displacement on the bread processing facilities; Role of different stakeholders in wheat-flour to bread value chain; Selling modality of bread at bakery level; Quality Control (Lab testing) for wheat, flour and yeast for quality inputs in bread making; Impact of COVID-19 on bread programs; and Exit strategy. This report summarizes the findings of the second round of the mapping exercise of the wheat-flour to-bread processing facilities across Northwest Syria. This mapping exercise was conducted in May 2020.

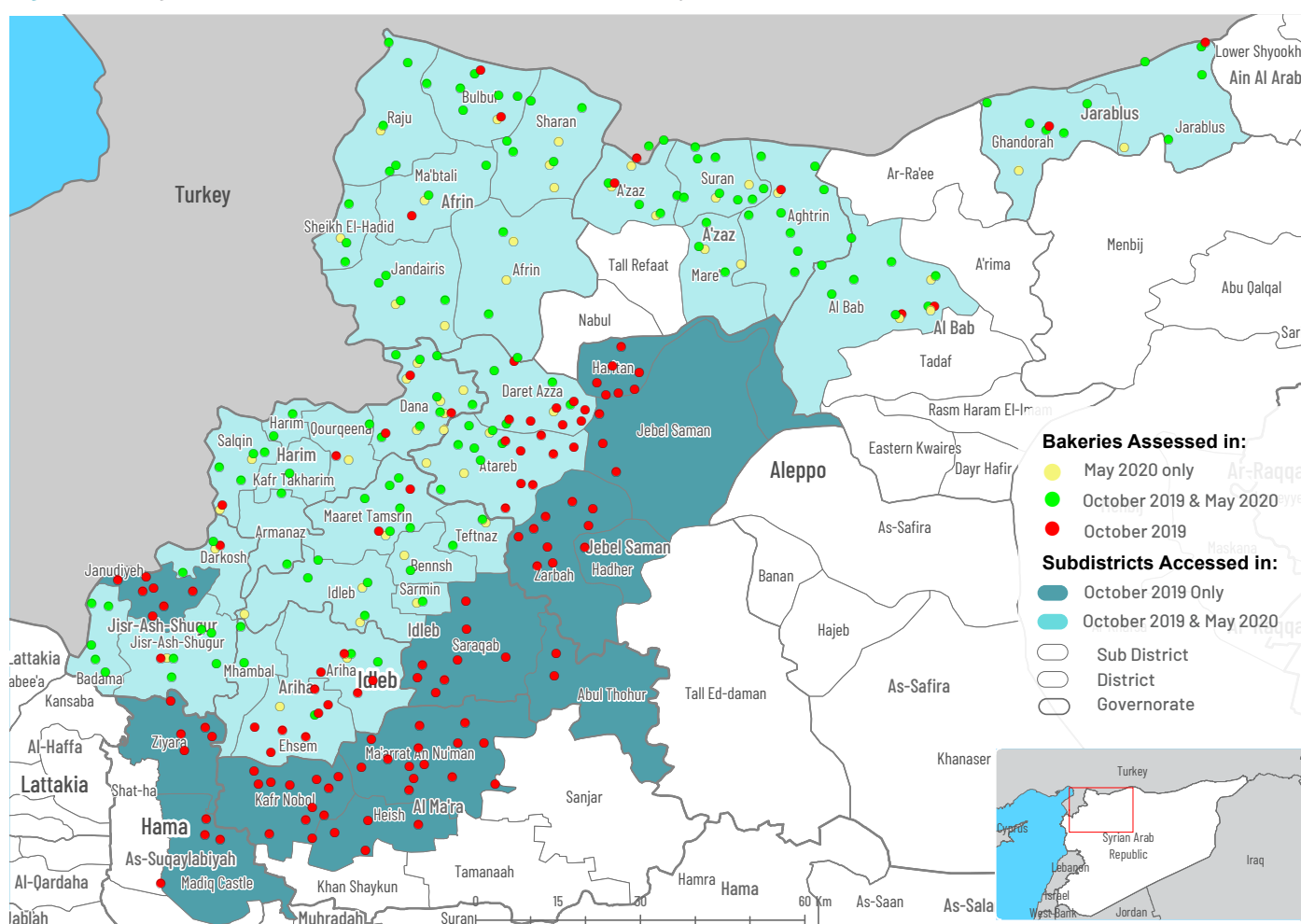
3. Geographical Coverage and Study Sample

The study area covered sub-districts of Aleppo and Idlib Governorates of Northwest Syria. Data collection was carried out by enumerators, who completed four different questionnaires administered to the following study respondents: Bakers, Millers, Silo workers and Key informants with active NGOs. The data collection questionnaires were developed by iMMAP in close coordination with the members of the Bakeries and Bread Coordination Group (BBCG) in NWS under the auspices of the Syria FSL Cluster Turkey Hub. The data collection tools were designed to identify and assess the highest number of wheat-flour to bread processing facilities (both functional and non-functional) possible across NWS in comparison to the previous study that had been done in October 2019.

Sampling- A pre-defined list of wheat-flour to bread facilities was used to kick off the data collection exercise, which was generated from the first round (previous study of October 2019) of this monitoring initiative. The snowball sampling technique was then adopted to cover as many wheat-flour to bread facilities as possible and identify recently opened facilities across the defined study area. The data collection was carried out by iMMAP's partners and eight Syria FSL Cluster partner members (Global Communities, GOAL, Insan, IYD, PIN, Shafak, Sham Foundation, Watan)

Under the second round of this initiative, the geographical target of 33 sub-districts (16 in Aleppo Governorate and 17 in Idlib Governorate) was reached across the study area; 329 bakeries, 15 mills and 8 silos were assessed. It is worth mentioning that due to the escalation of conflict during the first quarter of 2020, the data collection field team could not access 12 sub-districts which had 122 facilities assessed during the first round of study.

Figure 1: Change of Access to Bakeries in NWS –October 2019-May 2020



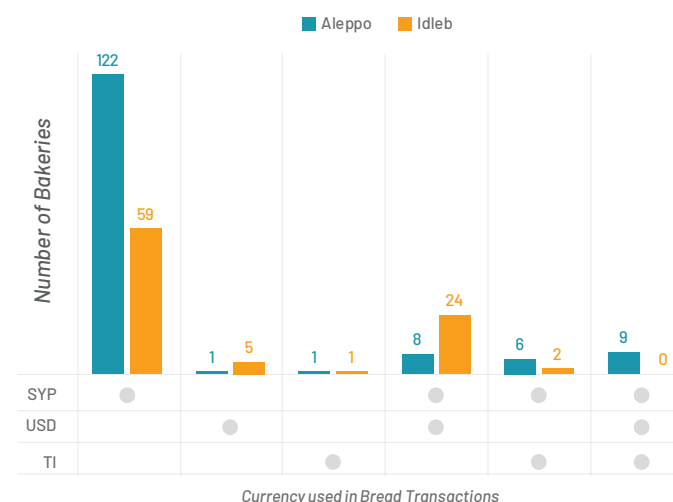
4. Key Findings

4.1. SYP Currency Depreciation

Bakeries use more than one currency in their bread-related transactions as illustrated in figure 2 on used currency at bakeries. During the data collection period, the bakeries reported an average exchange rate of 1556 SYP (ranging from 1300 SYP to 2700 SYP) for the SYP against USD. The bread price instability can be attributed to highly depreciating and fluctuating local currency.

Key Informants (KI) from the NGO sector who support subsidized bread production, reported that the exchange rate of the local currency against foreign currencies has a significant role in determining the price of subsidized bread in their programs. In addition, it was reported that selling bread was limited to SYP, while other currencies (USD, TL) were being used to purchase inputs for bread production.

Figure 2: Used Currency at Bakeries in NWS-May 2020



Therefore, the fluctuation of the SYP has a direct impact on the profitability of the bakeries and WtB value chain market actors. As reported by the KIs, the depreciation of the SYP led the local authorities to consider and accept the usage of TL instead of SYP to sell bread. It is worth noting that some bakeries (in Mare', and Suran sub-districts) had started selling bread in TL. Moreover, the Syrian Salvation Government announced on June 14, 2020 that the price of one pack of bread (0.85 kg, 10 pieces of bread) was 2TL, 1.5TL, and 1TL for tourist bread, unsubsidized bread, and subsidized bread, respectively.

4.2. COVID-19 Impact

The wearing of face masks in public, sanitization, and social distancing were reported as the safety measures applied across NWS. Specifically, for bakeries, since the start of the COVID 19 pandemic, bread was reportedly sold outside the bakeries. Transportation and bread distribution focal points would be sanitized every 2 hours. Other measures reportedly taking place to combat the COVID 19 pandemic were; distribution of COVID 19 awareness brochures with the bread package and provision of training for Local Council staff, vendors and bread distributors. Some NGOs reported that they were applying the door-to-door bread distribution method or increase the number of the focal points for bread distribution to avoid crowd gathering and reduce the direct contact among beneficiaries. These actions have reportedly led to an increase in operational cost of bread programs by NGOs. Moreover, the number of distributed bread packs was reduced because flour was reportedly less available due to NWS border closure with Turkey. During the reporting period, some NGOs had stopped their bread distribution activities. In addition, NGOs do not have access to flour lab testing, as most of flour testing occurs in Turkey.

4.3. Impact of Displacement

The bakeries reported that displaced people both positive and negative impact on their bread production. In some areas, this has resulted in an increase in sales, working labor force, and support from LC. However, as the demand for bread increases it tends to increase stress on the bread production capacity, leading to some cases where bakeries would not be able to align their production with the increased demand caused as influx of displaced people arrive to a location. In active conflict areas some bakery owners either had to sell their bakery facilities and equipment or move the bakery equipment to safer places.

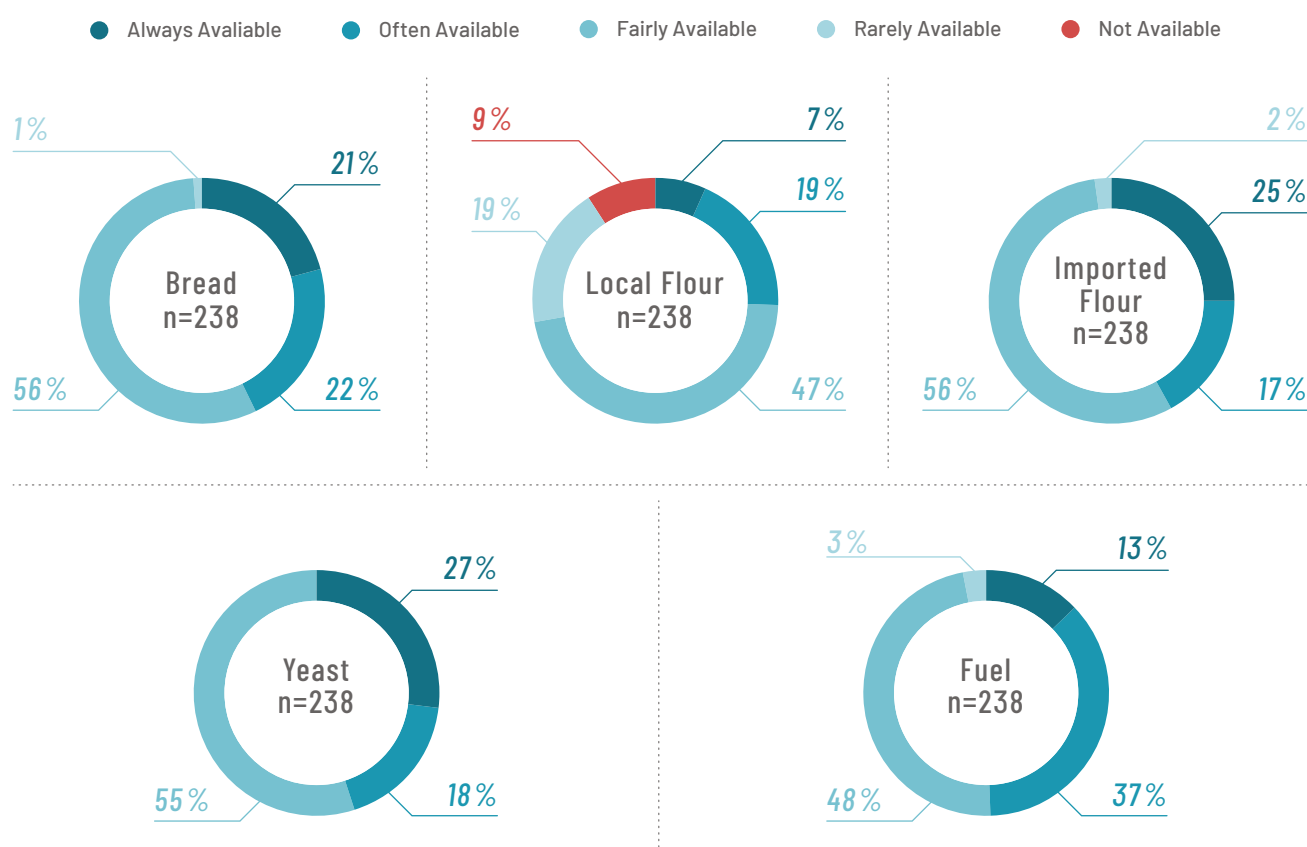
4.4. Impact of Support Programs

The greatest impact of the bread supporting program on non-supported bakeries that sell unsubsidized bread was reported to be their decrease in productivity and bread sales. As mentioned by interviewed bakeries, the subsidized bread from humanitarian aid supported bakeries was one of the reasons of cessation of operations by non-supported bakeries, as the demand for bread would shift towards bakeries who are supported by the program and produce subsidized bread.

4.5. Availability of Bread, Flour, Yeast, and Fuel

Data indicated that Bread, Fuel, Yeast are available in Aleppo and Idleb Governorate. However, when it comes to flour, data shows that imported flour was available whereas locally milled flour was not always available as illustrated in figure 3. Most of the bakeries in Aleppo and Idleb Governorates mentioned that the main reason behind the lack of availability of local flour was the lack of wheat production in the area due to high production costs and the reduction of the area of land planted with wheat as result of the ongoing conflict. Other reasons for the lack of availability of local flour reported were as follows; trade route closures due to the conflict, unavailability silos due to destruction during fighting, insecurity issues, and displacement.

Figure 3: Availability of bread, flour, yeast and fuel across NWS



4.6. Price

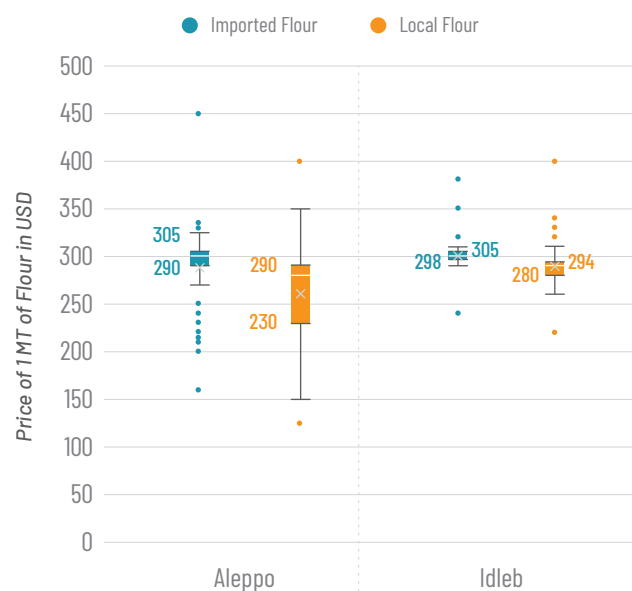
The price of bread was reported to have a wider range due to the depreciation of SYP (Figure 4). The average price of 1 kg of subsidized bread in USD was \$0.21 (ranging from \$0.09 to \$0.49). Whereas, the average price of 1 kg of unsubsidized bread was \$0.36 (ranging from \$0.11 to \$0.77).

Like the price of bread, the price of flour recorded a wide range as well (Figure 5). The average price of 1 MT of imported flour in USD was \$294 (ranging from \$160 to \$450), whereas, the average price of 1MT of locally milled flour was \$272 (ranging from \$125 to \$400).

Figure 4: The prices (SYP) of bread in Aleppo and Idleb Governorates in May 2020.



Figure 5: Illustration of the reported range of price of 1 MT of imported and locally milled flours in Aleppo and Idleb Governorates in May 2020.



4.7. Lab Testing

The capacity of the assessed facilities to conduct lab testing was very limited with only 11 (3 in Aleppo, 8 in Idleb) bakeries reported that they do conduct their laboratory testing of flour and yeast on their own. Similarly, for mills, only 3 of the assessed mills reported that they conduct laboratory testing of wheat, while the other mills reported that they send their products to Turkey for testing. The main reported challenges related to laboratory testing were; 1) the existing laboratories were not within proximity; and 2) lack of the needed equipment for bread products and inputs testing at the laboratories.

4.8. Exit Strategy

The exit strategy for most bakeries was reported as to start introducing unsubsidized bread by buying flour from the local market. This could lead to an increase in the price of bread. On the other hand, 9 bakeries mentioned that they were to cease operations, while few bakeries reported their intention to reduce quantity of bread produced while seeking for other donors/supporters.

5. NGO Assistance Modalities

NGOs provide aid to Wheat-to-Bread (WtB) value chain to ensure its viability. These NGOs apply different modalities to deliver the aid to different actors across the value chain. Eight interviews were conducted with the staff of different organizations working across NWS. Four main modalities were reportedly adopted to support the WtB value chain (Figure 6). The modalities were reportedly affected by the donor approach (full support or cost sharing), and the kind of the local authority that a particular NGO would be working under or coordinating with. Some NGOs are adopting more than one modality as they receive funds from different donors, and/or working under different local authorities.

Key Informants (KI) from the NGOs reported that different modalities are associated with different challenges and recommendation as illustrated in figure 7. These challenges are varied depending on the implementation modality that NGOs adopt at their programs.

Figure 6: The four modalities applied in bread programming across NWS

Modality 1

Subsidized Bread (%50 flour support to bakeries)

Four out of the eight interviewed organizations reported that they apply this modality, in which they provide conditional flour support to the selected bakeries. NGOs support the bakeries with %50 of the needed flour. The %50 supported flour portion of the bakery capacity is imported via Turkey, while the other %50 of flour is purchased from the local market (local flour) by bakeries. The quantities of flour differ from one area to another, as it depends on the production capacity of the bakery and the demand for bread in each area. At the end, no matter what the quantity is required for each bakery, the NGO supports %50 of that quantity. In this modality, most of the NGOs are dealing with already open bakeries.



Modality 2

Free Bread Distribution (Full support of flour and operation cost to bakeries)

Three out of the eight interviewed NGOs apply this modality. The main objective of this modality is to distribute free bread to vulnerable households (HH) and displaced HHs who are living in camps due to continuous conflict in NWS. Mostly, this modality is applied in Idlib governorate. Each HH receives 1 pack of bread (1 kg) every two days, so in total, free bread is distributed for 15 days in a month (15 packs/KG/month). Under this modality, NGOs provide imported flour (in-kind support) and compensation for operational cost between 110 and 130 USD to cover the associated cost of yeast, fuel, workers, maintenance and other operational costs. On average, the expected bread production from each 1 metric ton (MT) of flour is 1.15 MT of bread.

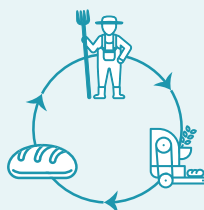


It is worth to mention that the agreement conditions with bakeries under this modality varies; some NGOs require 1 MT of bread against 1 MT of flour, while other NGOs require 1.15 MT of bread against 1 MT of flour. Most of the NGOs under this modality are dealing with already open bakeries, and the selection of the bakeries is through tenders.

Modality 3

WtB value chain market actors (wheat farmer, mills, and bakeries) support

Only one of the interviewed NGOs is applying this modality. The NGO supports wheat farmers, mills, and bakeries, and helps in linking these market actors. All products are locally produced, to motivate the local production and compete with the imported flour. The NGO established wheat farmers' unions associations, which connects farmers with the mills. The objective of this modality is to decrease the price of local flour and start to compete against the imported flour, and it aims to decline the dependency on the imported flour, which will lead to generate profit for all the value chain market actors, also, to link between different actors (Farmers, Mills, and Bakeries), In addition, to maintain the operation of the wheat farms and preserve the land for wheat production.



Modality 4

Rehabilitation projects for WtB value chain facilities (bakeries, mills)

Different NGOs are applying the rehabilitation projects either as standalone activities or combine it with other modalities. The objective of this modality is to support in re-opening bakeries and mills that have been either partially or mostly destroyed during the conflicts. Re-opening bakeries help in covering the shortage of demanded bread, as for mills, it encourages the production of the local flour.

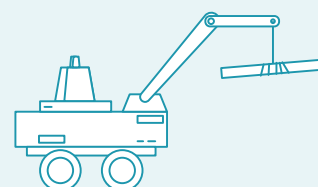


Figure 7: The implementation challenges that active NGOs at in bread programs face in NW Syria

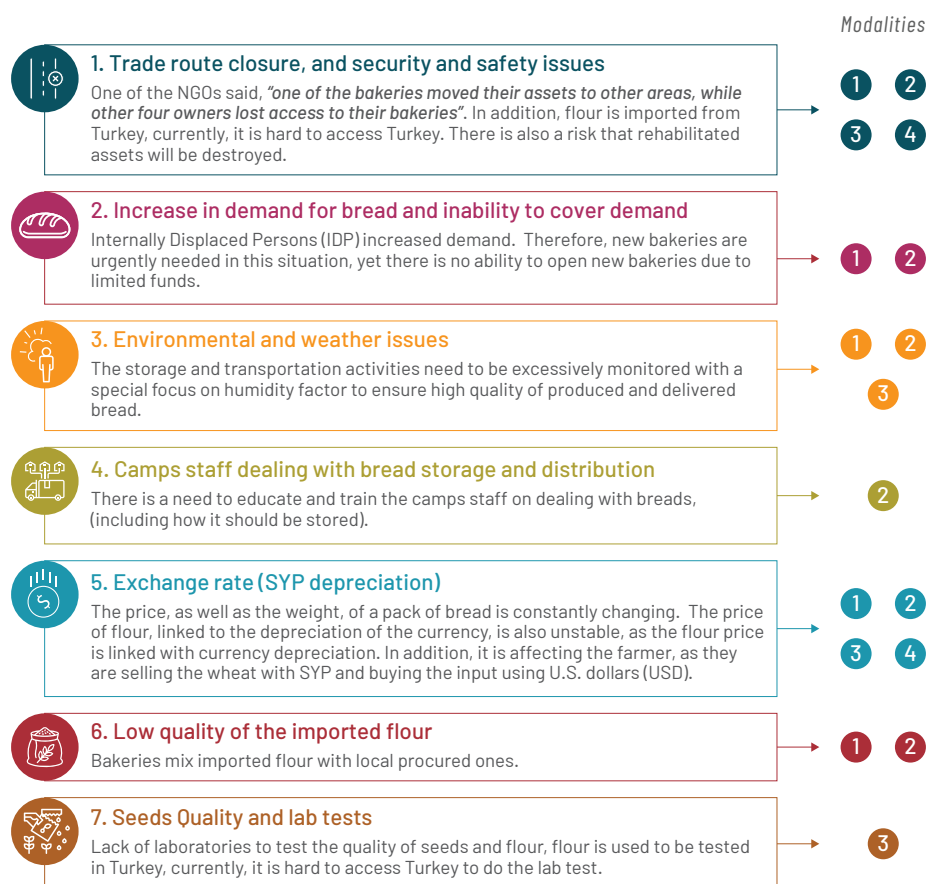


Figure 8 : NGOs recommendations

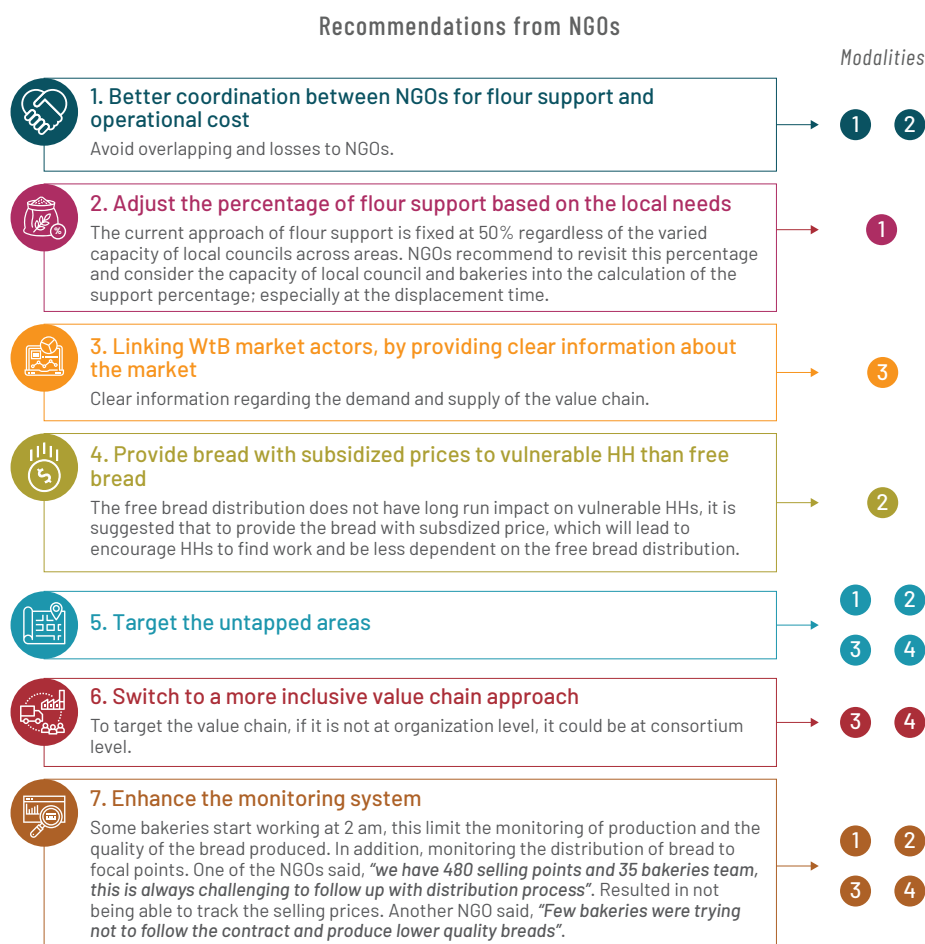
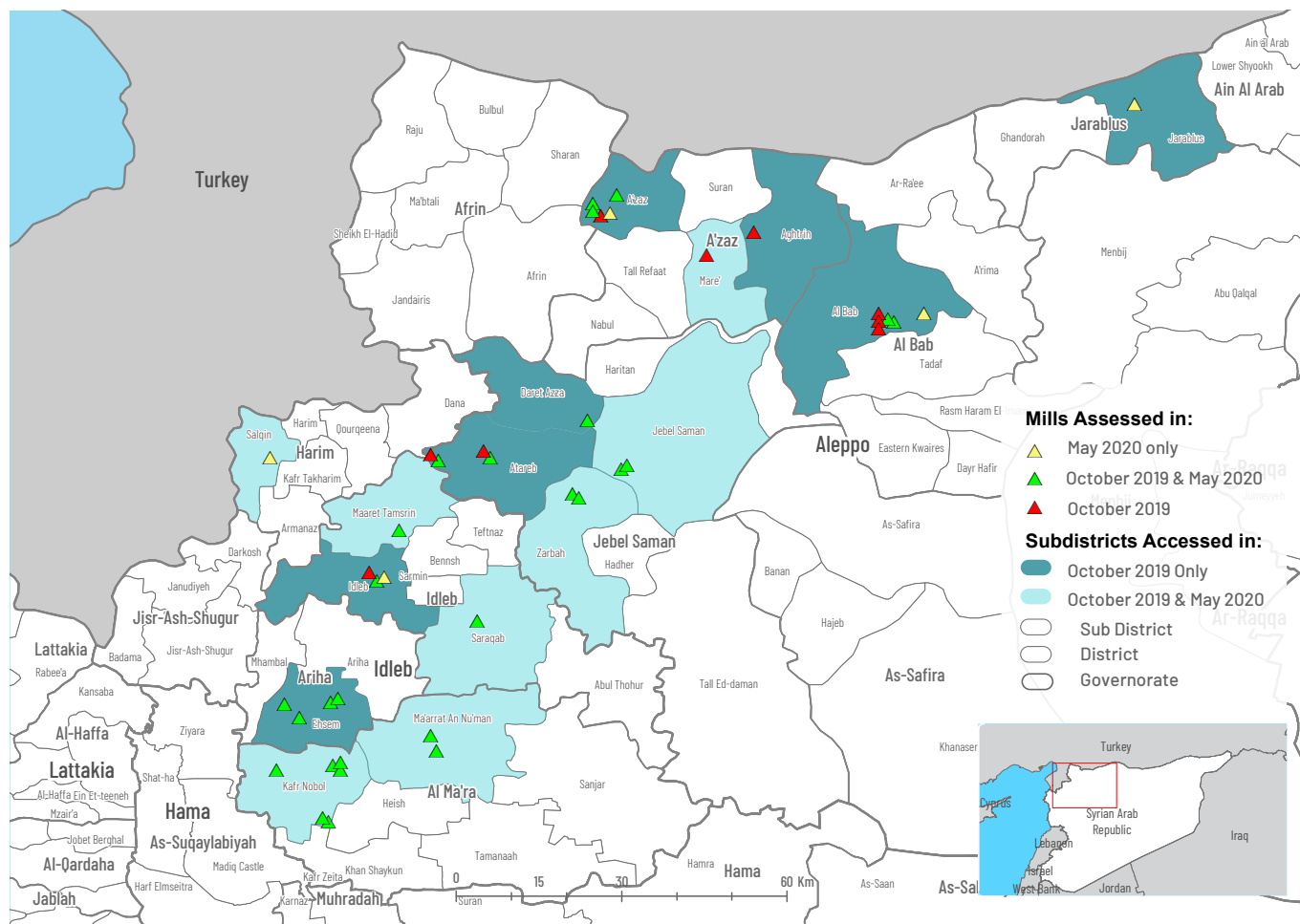


Figure 8, active partners implementing bread programs reported different recommendation to enhance the bread programs. These recommendations could be counted on as a basis for harmonized response approach.

6. Bread Facilities Mapping

6.1. Mills Mapping

Figure 9: Change of Access to Mills in NWS –October 2019–May 2020



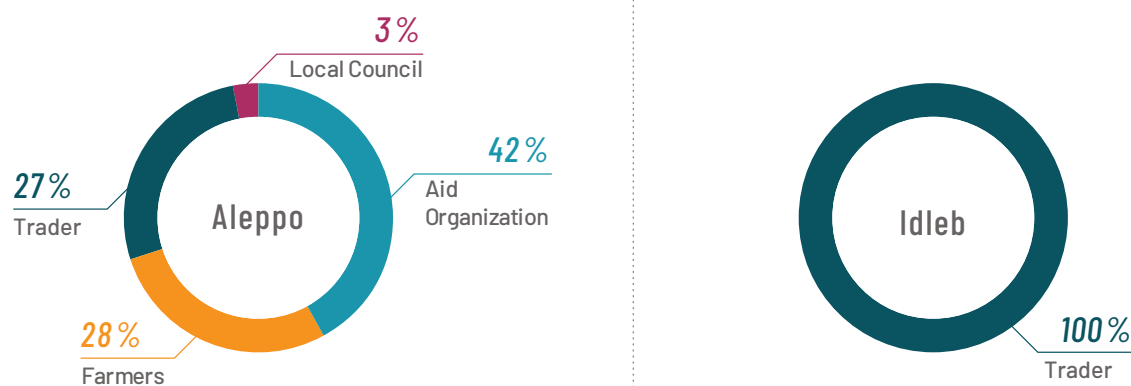
- Fifteen mills were assessed during the second round of the bread facility mapping in May, 2020 (12 in Aleppo and 3 in Idlib), 10 out of these had been assessed in October 2019, while the remaining five were newly assessed during the May 2020 (Figure 9).
- Nine out of the fifteen assessed mills were reported as actively operating (7 in Aleppo Governorate and 2 in Idlib Governorate), the other six were reported as not operating (5 in Aleppo Governorate and 1 in Idlib Governorate). Cessation of operation by mills were mainly due to displacement of people; conflict within targeted locations; continuous shift of power of the local authorities; and the need for rehabilitation.
- There was a slight change in the type of mill ownership in May 2020 as compared to October 2019; 70% of the operating and active mills were privately owned by individuals in October 2019, whereas data from the second round (May, 2020) recorded that 56% (five mills: 4 in Aleppo and 1 in Idlib) of the assessed mills were reported as publicly owned and 45% (four mills: 3 Aleppo and 1 in Idlib) were privately owned.
- 56% (5) of the active operating mills were partially functional (4 in Aleppo and 1 in Idlib). Shortage of wheat and fuel, high price of wheat, high operational cost, competition with imported flour and very limited access to financial support were the main reported reasons for partial functionality of mills.
- The main source of wheat grain in Idlib governorate was from wheat traders (100%), while for mills in Aleppo governorate reportedly obtain wheat grain from different sources; humanitarian aid organizations (42%), followed by farmers (28%), then wheat traders (27%), and local council were reported the least (3%).

Wheat to Bread Processing Facilities Mapping

North-West Syria (Round 2)

- The range of mills production capacity was reported to be higher in May 2020 as compared to October 2019. The production was reported at a range of 48 to 315 MT per week for each mill in May 2020, whereas, it ranged between 10 to 30 MT per week for each mill in October 2019.

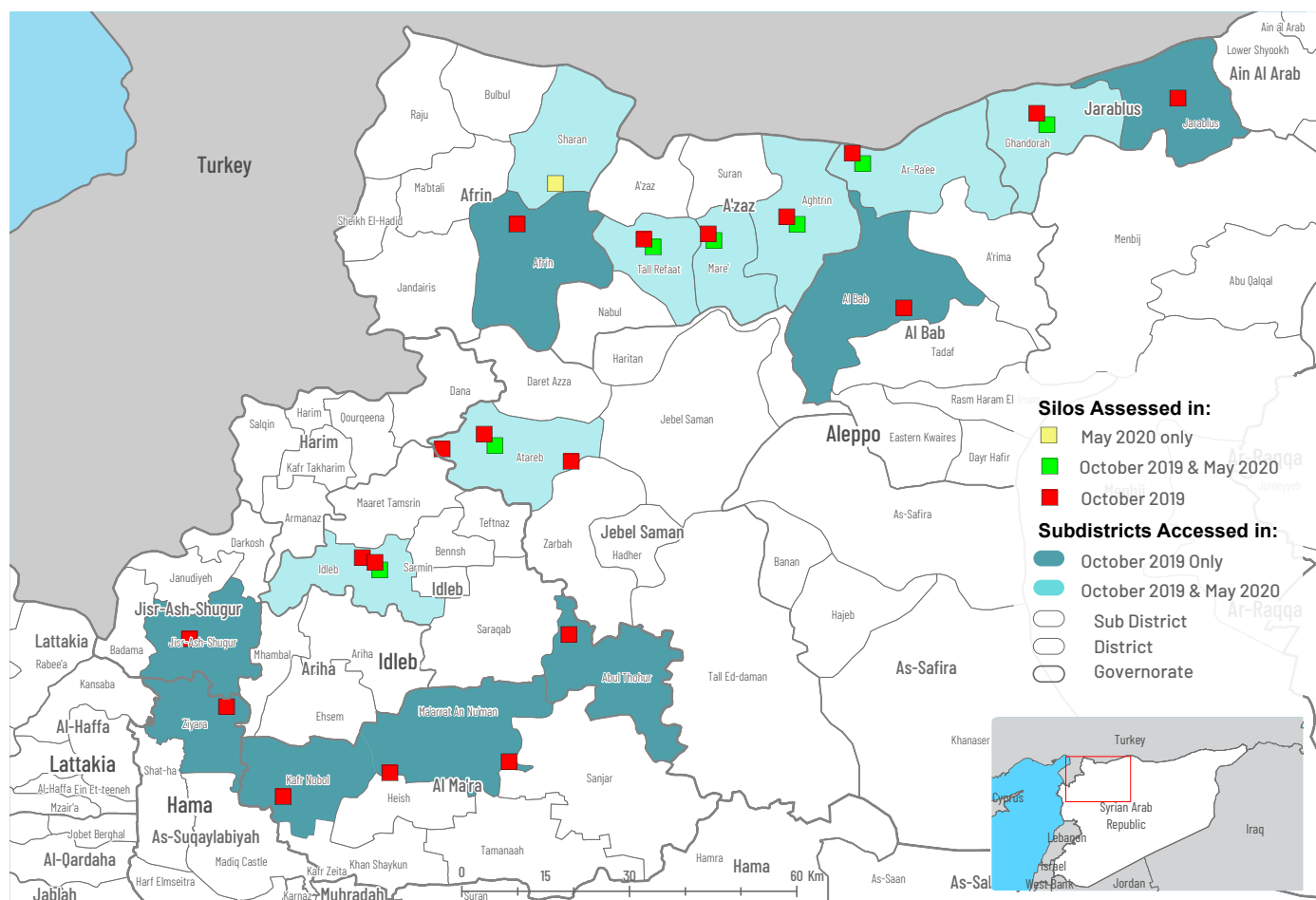
Figure 10: Source of Wheat Grain for Mills in NWS-May 2020



6.2. Silos Mapping

Seven out of the eight assessed silos were reported to have ceased operation, while only one silo which is in Idlib governorate was reported to be actively operating. Fragile security situation with targeted bombing of silo facilities, theft incidents, and the fact that some farmers abandoned wheat production were the main reported reasons for cessation of operation of silos. Furthermore, interviewed silos' representatives were asked about the type of silos' building structure, data recorded that most of the assessed silos have an iron material making up the building structure.

Figure 11: Silos Map





6.3. Bakery Mapping

In the second round of study (May 2020), a total of 329 bakeries were assessed, of which 69 (21 %) were new bakeries that had not been assessed in October 2019 due to area inaccessibility and/or in ability to identify them due to the lack of national statistics of the existed bakeries, whereas, 260 (79%) of the total assessed bakeries had been assessed in October 2019.





As illustrated in the below table, the assessed bakeries were operating in an acceptable equipped mechanical work environment with a production capacity that was able to meet the local needs of bread. However, in average the reported productivity was limited to 31% of the maximum production capacity of the assessed bakeries. Lack of access to subsidized inputs (mainly fuel and flour) reported as the main reason for this low productivity rate. The total production of produced bread was limited to cover 58 % of the minimum needs of bread of the population at the assessed areas. Only 42% of the total production was supported by humanitarian interventions (33% subsidized and 7% free distribution) which indicates that even if bread was available, still a considerable percentage of the population in the assessed areas had to buy it in un-subsidized price.

Bakery Mapping Indicator Summary

Indicators	Statistics	Governorate	Bakeries	Key Notes
 Status n=319	Closed	43	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compared to the assessment in October 2019, 23 bakeries are closed due to: lack of financial ability, high operational cost, end of bakery support from humanitarian aid, and high competition among bakeries (subsidized bread versus unsubsidized bread, and many bakeries within a particular location), inaccessibility (displaced, insecure, or under the GoS), and conflict ruined or destroyed bakeries. Compared to October 2019 study, 21 bakeries that were earlier reported as closed, were reported as operating in May 2020.
		38	29	
	Partially Functioning	109	57	
		69	53	
	Fully Functioning	38	20	
		22	17	
 Current Productivity n=238	0%-25%	54	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> On average, the reported daily bread production for a bakery in May 2020 was 3.3 MT, while the average maximum capacity of daily bread production for a bakery reported to be 10.8 MT. Which indicates the available capacity of existed bakeries to increase their production if support granted. The gap between the produced bread and population needs increased in May 2020 as compared to October 2019 due to the reported decrease in the bread production. The bread production by bakeries decreased in May 2020 as compared to October 2019 by 549 MT per week (from 6037 MT of bread per week to 5488 MT of bread per week).
		22	24	
	25%-50%	46	31	
		34	37	
	50%-75%	16	11	
		24	26	
	75%-100%	31	21	
		11	12	




Wheat to Bread Processing Facilities Mapping

North-West Syria (Round 2)

Indicators	Statistics	Governorate	Bakeries	Key Notes
 Ownership n=326	Individual Private	109	56	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bakeries reported in May 2020 that the ownership type has not changed since October 2019.
		69	52	
	Tenant	45	23	
		33	25	
	Public	27	14	
		29	22	
	Private-Partner	11	6	
		2	2	
 Rehabilitation, Maintenance, New Equipment Needs n=238	Need	55	37	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Similar to data from October 2019, collected data in May 2020 showed that the infrastructure of the assessed bakeries was in a good state. Only 6 out of 238 bakeries reported the need for intensive rehabilitation and new equipment with an average estimated cost of USD \$11,990 per bakery.
		17	19	
	No Need	92	63	
		74	81	
 Type of Bread Produced n=308	Subsidized	74	39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amount of subsidized bread produced slightly decreased in May 2020 as compared to October 2019 by 2% (from 1864 MT/week to 1833 MT/week) in NWS; The amount of subsidized bread decreased in Aleppo Governorate by 11% (from 1004 MT/week to 896 MT/week). In contrast, the amount of subsidized bread increased in Idleb Governorate by 9% (from 860 MT/week to 938 MT/week).
		30	26	
	Unsubsidized	108	57	
		65	56	
	Tourist	4	2	
		6	5	
 Humanitarian Aid n=238	NGO (free bread)	5	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Three sources of bakery support were identified as: Local Council at 47%, followed by NGOs at 27% and AFAD at 26%. The majority of support is flour. The percentage of supported bakeries increased in May 2020 as compared to October 2019 by 8 % (from 33% in October 2019 to 41% in May 2020). However, the number of supported bakeries remained the same with 97 supported bakeries in October 2019 and May 2020.
		16	14	
	Received	70	48	
		27	30	
	Used to Receive	1	1	
		1	1	
	Did not Receive	76	52	
		63	69	

Wheat to Bread Processing Facilities Mapping

North-West Syria (Round 2)

Indicators	Statistics	Governorate	Bakeries	Key Notes
 Type and Source of Flour n= 238	Imported (Turkey)	40	27	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out of 160 of bakeries who reported the usage of locally milled flour, 25 bakeries reported access to locally milled flour from more than one source. The majority 61% (98) reported that traders were the source of locally milled flour, this followed by 37% (59) who reported that mills were the sources of locally milled flour. However, only 8% (13) mentioned the local councils as the source of locally milled flour, whereas, 2% (3) of the bakeries interviewed reported NGOs as source of locally milled flour. Out of 235 bakeries who reported the usage of imported flour, 40 bakeries reported access to imported flour from more than one source. The majority 84% (197) reported that traders were the source of imported flour, this followed by 19% (44) who reported that local council was the source of imported flour. However, only 7% (16) mentioned AFAD as the source of imported flour, whereas, 3 % (8) of the bakeries interviewed reported NGOs as source of imported flour.
		38	42	
	Local milled flour	3	2	
		0	0	
	Both	104	71	
		53	58	
 Selling Modality n=319	Contract with NGOs	4	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bakeries in Aleppo Governorate reported higher access to subsidized bread support as compared to Idleb Governorate. In contrast, bakeries in Idleb Governorate reported higher access to free bread support as compared to Aleppo Governorate.
		16	14	
	Contract with NGOs to deliver free bread	17	8	
		16	14	
	Selling subsidized bread	71	35	
		10	9	
	Selling unsubsidized bread	110	54	
		72	63	
	Selling to bread distributors	3	1	
		0	0	
 Flour & Yeast Lab Testing n=238	Yes	3	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The main reported challenges related to laboratory testing were; 1) the existing laboratories were not within proximity; 2) lack of needed equipment at the laboratories
		8	9	
	No	144	98	
		83	91	