November 2023



Wheat-to-Bread Processing Facilities Mapping Study Northeast Syria - Quarter 3



Wheat-to-Bread Processing Facilities Mapping Northeast Syria, November 2023

Table of Contents

Introduction	2
Study Objective	2
Geographical Coverage	.3
I. Methodology	4
II. Mills Mapping	5
Sample	.5
Mill Facility Location and Operational Status	.5
Mill Ownership, Management and Security Situation	.6
Source of Wheat Grain	.6
Operational Capacity of Mills	.7
Flour Production	.8
Support Required to Improve Mill Production	.9
Lab Testing	.9
Mills Challenges	.9
III. Silos Mapping	11
Sample	11
Silos Facility Location and Operational Status	11
Source of Wheat for Silos	12
Support Required to Improve Wheat Storage Facilities	12
Operational Capacity of Silos	12
Lab Testing	13
Silos Challenges	13
Recommendations	15
Fact Sheets1	16

Northeast Syria, November 2023

Introduction

Bread is an essential part of the daily diet for Syrians, and wheat, being its primary component, plays a pivotal role in sustaining their nutritional needs. As one of the most vital food crops in the region, wheat holds a key position in ensuring food security. However, the conflict that was initiated in 2011 has indeed brought significant disruptions to the wheat-to-bread value chain, affecting various aspects of wheat production, milling, and the availability of bread for the population, thus impacting their food security and overall well-being.

Along with the decline in wheat production, key infrastructure critical to food security in Syria, including bakeries, mills, and silos, has suffered immensely since the conflict's onset. Strained supply chains, disrupted access routes, and deliberate targeting by armed actors have resulted in substantial damage. Consequently, humanitarian actors have stepped in to support essential activities within the wheat-flour to bread program. These endeavors are instrumental in addressing both the immediate and long-term needs of the affected communities.

In this report, our primary focus is delineating the comprehensive requirements of the Syrian population concerning the wheat to bread value chain. The aim is to assist humanitarian relief organizations in their planning and project formulation for supporting the bread programs in Northeast Syria (NES). To this end, iMMAP, in collaboration with the Food Security and Livelihood (FSL) Cluster, undertakes regular mapping and monitoring exercises for the processing facilities within the wheat-flour to bread value chain in NES.

This study specifically aims to build upon previous assessments, such as the Wheat to Bread Market Assessment PART 1¹ and PART 2², which concentrated primarily on the input supply chain management and output market of wheat production in NES. Our primary focus is to shift attention to mills and silos, with a key objective of identifying potential gaps and opportunities that can further support the sustainable development of this crucial sector within the wheat-flour to bread value chain.

Study Objective

The objective of the study is to gain a comprehensive understanding of the challenges and opportunities facing wheat producers in the NES region. The specific objectives of the study are:

- Evaluate the operational capacity and functionality of mills and silos in the surveyed area.
- Assess the production capacity of mills and silos, sources of wheat procurement, pricing structures, and the cost components in flour production.
- Identify challenges faced by actors who operate mills and silos in NES and explore opportunities for enhancing production capabilities.
- Map the wheat-flour to bread value chain actors, plans and achievements in NES.
- Provide a clear end-to-end view of the bread supply chain in NES.

¹ Wheat to Bread Market Assessment – Part 1, Northeast Syria (NES), April 2023. The full report can be accessed <u>here</u>.

² Wheat to Bread Market Assessment - Part 2, Northeast Syria (NES), August 2023. The full report can be accessed <u>here</u>.

Northeast Syria, November 2023

Geographical Coverage

Twenty-two sub-districts were assessed in Northeast Syria in October 2023 across four governorates (Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, and Deir-ez-Zor). 9 sub-districts in Al-Hasakeh, 5 in Deir-ez-Zor, 4 sub-districts in Aleppo, and 4 in Ar-Raqqa. Overall, 178 wheat -to-bread processing facilities were mapped in NES. Out of those, 143 were mills, and 34 were silos. As illustrated in Figure 1, Deir-ez-Zor governorate came first with the highest number of mapped mils (63 mills), whereas Al-Hasakeh came in first with the number of mapped silos (14 silos).



Figure 1: Wheat-to-bread processing facilities in NES in October 2023.

Northeast Syria, November 2023

I. Methodology

In conducting this study, a mixed-methods approach was employed, combining both quantitative and qualitative data collection techniques. The key informant interviews with market actors were carried out by enumerators, using two different questionnaires targeted to each processing facility (Mill and Silo), and two qualitative questionnaires targeted the management of mills and silos in NES. These questionnaires were developed by iMMAP in close coordination with the FSL Cluster in NES.

Data collection tools development- iMMAP has designed a set of data collection tools, including two facility mapping tools, to assess the silos and mills in the surveyed area. These tools were designed to identify and assess the highest number possible of:

- Public and private wheat-flour to bread processing facilities, providing a general profile overview of ownership.
- Functional wheat-flour to bread processing facilities and whether they are being supported by subsidized programs on behalf of Local-Self Administration (LSA).
- Damaged wheat-flour to bread processing facilities and related malfunctioning equipment/machines.

In addition to these facility mapping tools, iMMAP has designed two questionnaires tailored to the management of mills and silos in NES. These questionnaires were intended to provide valuable insights into various aspects, including:

- Capacity challenges of wheat-flour to bread processing facilities.
- Availability of services provided by the wheat-flour to bread processing facilities for the local farmers and producers.
- Affordability of services provided by the wheat-flour to bread processing facilities for the local farmers and producers.

Sampling- A predefined list of wheat-flour to bread facilities was used to kick off the data collection exercise, which was provided by the FSL Cluster partners of NES was adopted to cover as many facilities as possible across the defined study area.

Northeast Syria, November 2023

II. Mills Mapping

Sample

One hundred forty-three mills were mapped across four governorates in NES. Deir-ez-Zor governorate came first with the highest number of assessed mills with 63 mills, followed by Al-Hasakeh governorate with 51 mills, then Ar-Raqqa governorate with 17 mills, and Aleppo governorate came last with 12 mills. A mill facility assessment questionnaire was developed and administered by iMMAP enumerators to assess the mill's functionality, production capacity, machine/equipment status, and general needs to improve milling productivity.

Mill Facility Location and Operational Status

The majority of mills, accounting for (71%, n = 101) were operational, 29% (n = 42) were closed, the inactivity of the 42 mills can be attributed to the need for machine maintenance, the requirement for building rehabilitation, financial constraints, unspecified factors, shortages of wheat, and issues related to fuel and electricity shortages. Furthermore, 81% (n = 82) of mills utilize locally produced diesel as their primary fuel source for powering the mills, while 18% (n = 18) rely on both electric power and diesel, and only one mill relies only on electric power.



Figure 2: Mills status and functionality in NES – October 2023.

Northeast Syria, November 2023

Mill Ownership, Management and Security Situation

The majority (94%, n=134) of the mapped mills were privately-owned, whereas the number of publicly owned mills was relatively low (6%, n=9). It is worth mentioning that the management structure of the assessed mills also varied and reported in different forms; the main reported management authority was an independent management system by the individual owner with 81% (82 mills). This was followed by staff members with 11% (11 mills), then Local Self Administration (LSA) managed mills had a record of 6% (6 mills), and private investors came next with 2% (2 mills). See figure 3.



Figure 3: Mills management structure/mills ownership in NES

In terms of the security situation, the majority of mills, accounting for 91% (n = 92), reported a stable security environment. Conversely, a smaller proportion, specifically 9% (9 mills), indicated that they faced challenges such as bombings, theft accident and the targeting of their facilities. Notably, all mills confirmed that they remained accessible to both truck deliveries and customers.

Source of Wheat Grain

The main sources of wheat grain for each mill facility were directly from farmers (65%), followed closely by supplies from the LSA at (23%). In contrast, wheat traders represented a smaller subset (12%) of the reported sources for these mills. Figure 4 provides an overview of the primary wheat grain sources of wheat grain at the governorate level. Notably, the average price of one ton of wheat from the LSA was reported at 420 USD, while purchases directly from farmers averaged 386 USD per ton. Additionally, procuring wheat from traders comes in at an average cost of 407 USD per ton.

Northeast Syria, November 2023



Figure 4: Main source of wheat grain for the mills in NES

Operational Capacity of Mills

Figure 5 below shows the maximum capacity of the mill facilities in each governorate. Based on the findings, the governorate with the largest milling capacity was Aleppo governorate, where the reported full milling capacity was

(12,409 MT, n = 10) per week as compared to the prevailing current actual milling production of 12,765 MT per week. This was followed by the milling capacities for Ar-Ragga governorate: Kls in this governorate reported a full milling capacity of (6,163 MT, n = 14) per week, as compared to the prevailing actual milling production of 4,240 MT per week. Although Al-Hasakeh governorate came in third rank in terms of full milling capacity of (3,644 MT, n = 29) per week, as compared to the prevailing current actual milling production of 3,036 MT per week. Deir-ez-Zor governorate came last, as the reported full milling capacity was (2,995 MT, n = 48) per week compared to the overall current actual milling production of 2,560 MT per week.



Figure 5: Mills' weekly operational capacity in NES, per governorate

The current capacity of mills in Northeast Syria varies significantly. We interviewed the mills' management offices across NES, and their responses revealed a range of perspectives. While some respondents noted that there are enough mills to cover the region's needs, particularly private mills, others pointed out the inadequacy of public mills due to inactivation, maintenance issues, and a lack of necessary equipment. This leads farmers and citizens

Northeast Syria, November 2023

to seek grinding services in private mills, incurring higher costs. Additionally, the limited availability of central mills and large mills is mentioned, and the dependence on private mills is evident. In some areas, there is a shortage of grain, requiring imports. In general, the mill capacity is affected by factors such as age, maintenance, and the availability of fuel and support. Overall, the capacity of mills does not consistently align with the region's milling needs, and there is a need for both increased capacity and improved efficiency.

Flour Production

The mills' current flour production was reported at a range of 1 to 10,000 MT per week for each mill. However, the mills frequently experience interruptions in operation attributable to diverse challenges. For instance, 0-30 days in a monthly cycle were recorded as a range of stoppages of mill operations due to breakdowns of machines/equipment, power cuts, and/or unavailability of fuel. Despite the challenges, the operating mills were still able to supply flour to a relatively large number of bakeries, ranging between 1-105 bakeries per mill (Table 1). Among the mills in the Ar-Raqqa subdistrict, two in particular supply the highest number of bakeries, with 110 and 105 bakeries each receiving flour from these mills. Distribution of flour is mainly directed from the mills (71%), and (25%) have a contract with LSA, and only (4%) is distributed to other market outlets.

Governorate	Number of mills	Number of bakeries being supplied	Number of traders being served	Number of people being served
Aleppo	12			
Al-Hasakeh	51	22		7,860
Ar-Raqqa	17	230		1,053
Deir-ez-Zor	63	12	160	7,511

Figure 6: Table of number of bakeries and people being supplied by mills per governorate.

The average cost of milling one ton of wheat was reported to be 45 USD. The most expensive milling service for beneficiaries was reported for the mills in Al-Hasakeh governorate (cost of milling one ton of wheat was 500 USD). The cheaper milling service for beneficiaries was reported in Aleppo governorate (cost of milling one ton of wheat was 14 USD. Furthermore, only 14 (14%) mills out of the 101 opened mills had workers who reported having a laboratory for testing the wheat and producing flour. All the mills (n = 101) reported that they produce white flour, and 36% (n = 36) produce barley flour, and only 4% (n = 4) produce corn flour.

The responses of the mills management revealed diverse strategies for ensuring the availability of milling services to support local farmers and producers, especially during peak harvest seasons. These strategies include providing transportation for strategic crops like wheat, establishing coordination with silos, engaging private mills through subsidies and promotional pricing for wheat, and emphasizing the importance of maintenance, equipment modernization, and access to electricity or fuel for mill operation. Challenges such as high fuel costs, equipment breakdowns, and reliance on private mills leading to increased expenses for farmers were also highlighted. The need for stronger support from governing authorities and organizations to enhance the availability of milling services during peak seasons is emphasized. Additionally, many mills put in extra hours and resources to meet the heightened demand during harvest seasons.

According to the mills management in NES, the pricing structure for milling services is determined based on various factors, including labor wages, operational costs such as fuel, materials, and bags, as well as maintenance expenses. The cost of milling services varies according to these factors, with electricity costs playing a significant role. Currently, the cost of electricity is high due to frequent power outages, leading to increased operational

Northeast Syria, November 2023

expenses and maintenance challenges. The lack of subsidized fuel also contributes to high costs. This pricing structure has a direct impact on local farmers and producers, making it less affordable for them to grind their crops, which often leads to selling their harvest as seeds rather than having it milled. Providing support, maintenance, and affordable electricity is seen as crucial to making milling services more accessible and cost-effective for the community.

Support Required to Improve Mill Production.

83% of the mills (n = 84), reported that they need maintenance or rehabilitation. Figure 7 highlights the most preferred form of support for mills to improve mill production at the governorate level. The most-reported support required was the rehabilitation of machines and equipment for the mills (n=62) followed by the minor rehabilitation of building (n=46). Structural rehabilitation of facilities physical structure was also cited as a requirement (n=22). When asked about the estimated cost of rehabilitating buildings the median reported cost (among 64 mills) was 6,339 USD per mill and it ranged between 500-100,000 USD, whereas the median reported cost of rehabilitating machines/equipment (among 62 mills) was 12,464 USD per mill, and it ranged between 500-100,000 USD. Only 6% of mills (n = 6), are currently receiving support from LSA, and the support is subsidized fuel.



Figure 7: Required support to improve mill production.

Lab Testing

Only (14%, n = 14) of the interviewed mills reported that there is a laboratory in their mill to conduct a lab test on the wheat and flour produced; most of these mills are in Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates. 38% of the mills don't do any testing. Also, 46% rely on physical tests, and only 12% rely on the Local Self-Administration for their testing needs.

Mills Challenges

Overall, 99% of the interviewed mills reported that they are currently facing challenges. The most repeated challenge was the high prices of fuel and power cut with 20% and 17% respectively. Figure 8 illustrates the main challenges faced by mill per governorate. The mills' management offices across NES have been interviewed, and

Northeast Syria, November 2023

their responses highlighted a range of challenges encountered in expanding or maintaining mill capacity in the region. These challenges include the scarcity of mills and the need for staff qualification to ensure continuity of operations, the life time and quality of machinery and equipment in the majority of the assessed Mills, difficulties in monitoring the work of private mills and a lack of quality control mechanisms, the need for equipment and trained personnel in laboratory analysis, inadequate storage facilities, lack of transportation mechanisms for private mills, high maintenance costs, and frequent equipment breakdowns. Additionally, the lack of electricity and high fuel costs for operating generators pose challenges, and the absence of central mills is a recurring issue. These challenges contribute to high prices for milling, reliance on imported flour, and increased economic burdens for mills.



Figure 8: Main challenges faced by mills per governorates.

A myriad of operational and maintenance challenges affects the availability of mills for the community in Northeast Syria. These challenges include the scarcity of mills, the unavailability of spare parts, high maintenance costs, power outages, poor-quality diesel, engine malfunctions, and a lack of maintenance experience. Additionally, the shortage of replacement parts, security challenges in border areas, high prices for materials and spare parts, and a lack of maintenance workshops contribute to these issues. The availability of electricity, maintenance technicians, and experienced workers also pose challenges. Many mills face difficulties due to old machinery and a lack of maintenance, further exacerbated by the unavailability of diesel generators for operation. Support from authorities and organizations is often lacking, particularly concerning electricity, maintenance, and oversight. In general, these challenges impact the efficient functioning and availability of mills for the local community, necessitating solutions to improve operations and maintenance practices.

Northeast Syria, November 2023

III. Silos Mapping

Sample

Thirty-four wheat storage silos were mapped across the four governorates in NES. Al-Hasakeh governorate came first with the highest number of assessed silos with 14 silos, followed by Ar-Raqqa governorate with 10 silos, then Aleppo governorate with 4 silos, and Deir-ez-Zor governorate came last with 6 silos. A questionnaire was administered to personnel managing silos to determine the exact silo locations and assess its operational status, functionality, and general needs to improve wheat storage capacity in NES.

Silos Facility Location and Operational Status

Eighteen out of the assessed 34 silos were operational, while the remaining 16 silos were closed, with these facilities being subjected to targeted heavy bombing and shelling. The majority of the assessed silos, precisely 83% (n=15), had iron structure, while the remaining (17% n = 3) silos had concrete structure. Notably, the AI Hasakeh governorate has both the highest number of mapped silos and the highest number of open silos. Among the 18 opened silos, 16 were fully operational, while 2 operated with limited capacity. It's important to mention that all 7 of the open silos in AI Hasakeh were fully functional. The main reported reasons for limited functionality were due to non-functional machinery, the need for facilities physical structures rehabilitation, and the effects of bombing and shelling.



Figure 9: Silos' status and functionality in NES

The key informants from the silos management emphasized several strategies to ensure silo storage availability for local farmers and producers during peak harvest seasons. Creating new silos is a key need, involving the

Northeast Syria, November 2023

sequential opening of two silos in each area and adding employees as needed. Addressing the challenge of timely storage services, the key informants advocated for increasing the number of silos, considering geographical distribution, and enhancing storage capacity.

Source of Wheat for Silos

The main supplier of wheat to the assessed silos were local farmers (72%), followed by the Self-Admenstriation Agricultural Development Company (33%). Wheat traders were also reportedly supplying wheat to silos for storage (28%) for flour production. The most reported source of stored wheat (n = 4) by the agricultural development company was from Ar-Raqqa governorate, followed by (n = 7) Al-Hasakeh governorate.

Support Required to Improve Wheat Storage Facilities

Almost all the opened silos (n = 16) reported the need for new machines and/or machine maintenance. The estimated cost per silo for these necessary upgrades averages around 38,562 USD. Additionally, 7 out of the 18 silos in operation have expressed the need for structural rehabilitation, with an estimated cost of approximately 22,000 USD per silo.

Notably, a limited 17% (n=3) of these silos have personnel with the requisite skills to address these maintenance and rehabilitation needs in-house. In contrast, 28% (n=5) of the silos have established contracts with external technicians to fulfill these requirements, while the remaining 56% (n=10) employ a combination of both in-house staff and external technicians to ensure the optimal functioning of their facilities.

Operational Capacity of Silos

Figure 10 below shows the maximum capacity of the silo facilities in each governorate. The reported maximum capacity of all assessed silos in NES was 399,610 MT. However, the maximum storage capacity of silos in Al Hasakeh governorate represents 68% (270,110 MT, n = 14) of the total maximum capacity of silos in NES. Ar-Raqqa governorate came next with 18% (70,000 MT). Although Aleppo governorate came in third rank in terms of full storing capacity of (47,000 MT, n = 4). Deir-ez-Zor governorate came last, as the reported full storing capacity was (12,000 MT, n = 6).



Figure 10: Silos' aggregate capacity (MT) in NES, per governorate

In the interviews with key informants from silo managements across NES locations, Al-Hasakeh silos management highlighted significant challenges in storage capacity, primarily attributed to insecurity and the lack of spare machinery. The recent impact of Turkish bombings on energy production and storage further exacerbated the situation, affecting electricity and consequently hindering silo operations. In the Al-Jazeera region, particularly

Northeast Syria, November 2023

Tel Hamis and Darbasiyah, the targeting of armed groups has left the subdistricts with insufficient, inadequate storage areas exposed to unfavorable weather conditions. The silos in the Euphrates region face storage issues, necessitating rehabilitation support, especially for the concrete silos. Key silos in the Al-Jazeera region, including Al-Darbasiyah, Tel Hamis, Amer, Jazaa, Habiba, and Naour, also require urgent rehabilitation efforts to enhance their functionality. The overall storage capacity in northeastern Syria ranges from 900,000 to one million MT, encompassing concrete silos like Kabka, Tal Hajar, Tal Alou, Qamishlo, and Al-Tabqa, each with a maximum capacity of 115,000 MT. Additional silos with 12 cells, each holding around 1,000 MT, are distributed in Al-Hasakah (including Hatin and Amuda) and Raqqa.

In Aleppo, the storage capacity is limited to 9,000 MT, primarily comprising primitive silos that have been damaged due to the impact of war. Currently, efforts are underway to restore three of these silos. Unfortunately, the majority of silos in northeastern Syria are non-operational, a consequence of both Turkish airstrikes and attacks by ISIS. This widespread dysfunctionality has resulted in storage inadequacies, particularly in the Euphrates region, where 70 percent of this year's wheat production had to be stored in the open due to the limitations of the existing silos.

In Ar-Raqqa, there's an innovative storage capacity of 73,000 MT, supporting wheat production of 225,000 MT. However, open stack usage has temporarily halted in various centers. Each of the six silos boasts a daily capacity of around 1,500 MT, thanks to efficient local production reception and extended working hours. The strategy of sequentially opening two silos at a time has proven effective, with the storage capacity meeting needs up to 80%.

Lab Testing

Half of interviewed silos workers (50%, n = 9) reported that there is a laboratory in their silo that determines the percentage of moisture and extent of the presence of diseases and insects in the wheat samples.

Based on responses from interviewed silos workers, most of the silo's workers lean towards the traditional method of physical test examination and the method of taking a sample and analyzing it through the sieves of impurities. Another group uses testing machines. And only a few rely on external entities, with only a few conducting assessments through the health department of the agricultural development company and the LSA mills department. The main challenge they are facing is basic methods of testing and the lengthy testing process. They also mention problems like the unavailability of testing equipment/machines, lack of laboratories in the area, and shortage of experts in testing.

Silos Challenges

83% (n = 15) of the interviewed silos reported that they are currently facing challenges. The most repeated challenge was the power cut and the difficulty in transportation with 31% and 22% respectively. Figure 11 illustrated the main challenges faced by silos per governorate.

Northeast Syria, November 2023



Figure 11: Main challenges faced by silos, per governorates.

According to the key informants from the silos management, challenges include the need for open storage due to space limitations, frequent power outages affecting diesel engines, shortages of replacement parts, and poorquality fuel. Manual labor is prevalent due to a lack of machinery, and outdated laboratory equipment further complicates operations. Additionally, agricultural production decline, a shortage of primary silo supplies, and energy deficits contribute to difficulties in maintaining stock. Funding constraints and primitive conditions impede infrastructure restoration, while damaged concrete silos require expensive and hard-to-find replacement parts. Overall, these challenges collectively obstruct efforts to enhance and sustain silo capacity in the region.

Furthermore, operational and maintenance challenges significantly impact the availability of silos in the region. There is a pressing need for almost fully maintenance and rehabilitation: some silos are nearly 40 years old and lack essential equipment. Storage cell shortages in specific silos, such as Kabsh and Shanina, further compound the difficulties. Manual operation of the upper and lower gates, requiring four workers for each door, reflects a lack of modernization and experience in silo maintenance. Security challenges in border areas pose additional hurdles, coupled with the unavailability of replacement parts locally. The aging generators, coupled with the absence of electricity, demand urgent maintenance and updating. Limited silo numbers and primitive operational methods contribute to the overall challenges. Despite having competent personnel and operational experts, the obstacles lie in securing replacement parts for maintenance, rehabilitation, and restoration efforts, highlighting the critical need for external support and resources to overcome these operational hurdles.

Northeast Syria, November 2023

Recommendations

Infrastructure Overhaul and Construction Program

Initiating a focused program for the maintenance, rehabilitation, and construction of mills and silos is paramount. This involves addressing the structural deficiencies in existing facilities, prioritizing the replacement of outdated and damaged facilities. Adequate funding should be secured to ensure the longevity and efficiency of these facilities.

Strategic Energy Solutions Implementation

Given the recurring issues of power outages, reliance on diesel engines, and fuel shortages, it is recommended to implement strategic energy solutions. Exploring alternative energy sources, such as solar or hybrid systems, can mitigate the impact of power shortages and contribute to a more sustainable and resilient energy infrastructure for silo operations.

International Collaboration for Technical Support and Parts Procurement

To address challenges related to the shortage and unavailability of replacement parts, lack of technical expertise, and difficulties in obtaining spare parts, strategic collaborations with international organizations and technical experts are essential. This partnership can facilitate the timely procurement of quality replacement parts, provide necessary training for local staff, and ensure ongoing technical support to enhance the overall efficiency of silo operations.

• Capacity Building and Training Programs

Addressing the shortage of operational staff and the lack of experience in silo maintenance requires targeted capacity-building initiatives. Implementing training programs to enhance the skills of operational staff and providing them with the necessary expertise for silo maintenance is essential for overcoming operational challenges.

Northeast Syria, November 2023

Fact Sheets

To visually represent the key findings from the bread facilities mapping exercise, iMMAP created four factsheets at the governorate level and an additional twenty-four at the sub-district level. These factsheets are structured into three sections: Bakeries, Mills, and Silos. Given the assessment's focus on mills and silos, data for bakeries is sourced from iMMAP Wheat to Bread Market Assessment PART 2³.

- Within the Bakery section, data was accumulated to present the Bakery status in terms of functionality and ownership, Type of produced Bread, production capacity vs. population needs, Currency used, Lab testing, Bakery Management Style, Availability of bread and production inputs, Humanitarian aid in terms of access to support, type and source of support, and finally the source and price of flour.
- In the Mill Section, data present the Mills' status in terms of functionality and ownership, milling maximum vs. current capacity, and reasons for limited capacity, in addition to the Market actors who were supplied flour by mills.
- In the Silo section, similar to the bakery and mills sections; data outlines the silo's status in terms of functionality and ownership, reasons for closure and limited functionality, Maximum storage capacity, in addition to the type and cost of the needed support.

³ Wheat to Bread Market Assessment – Part 2, Northeast Syria (NES), August 2023. The full report can be accessed <u>here</u>.

Aleppo November 2023













Deir-ez-Zor November 2023







Ar-Raqqa November 2023







Aleppo November 2023







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



Aleppo November 2023















Ar-Raqqa November 2023







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



Deir-ez-Zor November 2023













NA

NA(0%)

 $\propto Mix$

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NA

NA

NA

WHOLE OF SYRIA (WoS) FOOD SECURITY SECTOR

Need for Building Rehabilitation,

High Operational Cost

Operation

iMMAP

Current

Productivity

24%

Ŵ

17%

Local Flour

100%

0%

0%

0%

370-400 \$/MT

Farmers, Traders

0

1

Storage Capacity

\$ 25000

12000 MT

N/A

Deir-ez-7or November 2023 **DISTRICT:** Deir-ez-7or CURRENCY **QUALITY CONTROL BAKERIES** 12 IUU 0% 100% SUB-DISTRICT: Deir-ez-Zor USED (LAB TESTING) **Bakery Status Bread Production** S Price (SYP) /KG Daily Production (MT) Functionality Daily Production 11 MT Non-Operational O 100% Subsidized Bread 11 240 - 250 🕒 Full 9(75%) • Operational 12 Full Daily Capacity 46 MT Unsubsidized Bread 0 N/A - N/A Partial 3 (25%) 0 N/A - N/A **Tourist Bread Reasons for Non-Operation** Ownership Free Bread (NGO) 0 **Daily Bread Needs** 91 MT N/A of Total Population Subsidized Bread Others 0 Public Public 0(0%)Availability to PiN N/A 1246g TOTAL POPULATION Average Subsidized Bread Package Weight 10 (83%) Daily Bread Needs **Private** 64 MT of PiN Population N/A ≫ Mix Average Unsubsidized Bread Package Weight N/Aq 2(17%) Source and Price of Flour **Availability Support Status Bakery Management** Always Available Fairly Available Not Available Local Flour Imported Flour Bread Never Received Support 0(0%) Bakery Owner 12 (100%) Imported Flour 420-440 \$/MT Used to Receive Support 0(0%) 0(0%) Private Investor 0% 00% 🚺 0% 🤇 **Currently Receive Support** 12 (100%) 0% 0(0%) Employee LSA NGO Other Trader 0% Suppor LSA 0(0%) of Support 0% 0 Rehabilitation Mill ٥% Yeast Fuel Operational Joint LSA 0(0%)0% 0 Ο 0% LSA)0% **\ 0**% Ъ Support 00% 0% (42% 2 0(0%) Committee ype 100% Flour 0 NGO 0% 0% 0(0%) Other 0% Yeast 0 **MILLS** NA E SILOS 3 × Š SILOS SOURCE OF WHEAT MILLS SOURCE OF WHEAT NA **Silos Status Needed Support for Silos** Mills Status Milling Capacity Maximum Capacity NA MT Building Rehabilitation **Reasons for Limited** Non-Operational Functionality Functionality **Current Capacity** NA MT Machine Rehabilitation Non-Operational NA Operational NA (0%) Full NA Operational NA NA(0%) **Estimated Cost of Machines** Partial Production NA% and Rehabilitation Functionality Ownership Functionality **Reasons for Non-Operation** NΑ 1(100%) 🟛 Public 3(100%) 🕒 Full Ownership Market Actors Supplied by Mills **Silos Capacity** 0 (0%) 🧐 Private Partial 0(0%) Ê Public NA(0%) Bakeries Supplied NA Silos Maximum Ø Need for Building Rehabilitation, NA (0%) Reasons for Non-5. 5.2 Private

Traders Supplied NA

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



Deir-ez-Zor November 2023







Ar-Ragga November 2023

 $\propto Mix$

NA

NA

NA





Ar-Raqqa November 2023







Deir-ez-Zor November 2023





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



Deir-ez-Zor November 2023



Ar-Raqqa November 2023







Aleppo November 2023





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









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



Aleppo November 2023



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



Deir-ez-Zor November 2023



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



Deir-ez-Zor November 2023





