



Syria

# Mapping of Wheat and Small Ruminants Market Systems in Al-Hasakeh Governorate

(Syria Resilience Project Market System Analysis)



## Services

Research and Analysis (Market Systems Analysis)

## Objective

The project aimed to provide a better understanding of the agricultural market systems in Syria, along with identifying constraints and bottlenecks that cut across value chains and promote appropriate community-based opportunities for livelihood restoration and resilience.

The goal of this project was to enhance and revitalize Syria's economic resilience through implementing the Syria Resilience Program (SRP). In this sense, iMMAP contributed to this project by examining the wheat and small ruminant value chains in northeast Syria.

Data was collected over the spring of 2018 from seven sub-districts in the Al Hasakeh governorate. Later in the summer, data was analyzed and findings were reported for dissemination.

## Background

Due to the wide availability of wheat and barley fields, livestock rearing is widely practiced in Syria's governorates. Both value chains play a significant role in the food security, livelihood and resilience in Al Hasakeh.

The wheat and small ruminant value chains in the northeastern parts of Syria face several challenges that impact the value chain performance and deteriorating food security, livelihood opportunities and economic resilience in the governorate.

Most of these challenges are induced by the collapsed governmental agriculture support, the deteriorated agricultural infrastructure, and climate change. These challenges significantly reduced the local production of wheat and dairy products, which emphasized the importance of this analysis.

Project Duration:  
**January 6, 2018 -  
May 31, 2019**

Cumulative  
Budget:  
**USD 137,328.07**

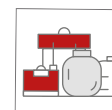
Donor: **DFID**

Focus: **Syria**

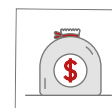
**According to the 2019 Humanitarian Needs Overview (HNO):**



**11.7 million people** are in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria



**33% people in Syria** are food insecure



**83% of Syrians** live below the poverty line

## Findings:

**Challenging climate change:** Winter rainfalls at Al Hasakeh throughout 2017 were up to 40% less than the average recorded rainfall.

**Currency depreciation:** The Syrian currency rate is at an all-time low. As of May 2018, a USD equals 439 SYD at Al Hasakeh; ten times higher than the pre-crisis rate.

**Collapsed governmental support system:** Most of Al Hasakeh is not under the Syrian government's control, so the state system in the governorate that manages and supports the wheat and small ruminant value chains has almost collapsed. This collapse has forced farmers and herdowners to rely on the private sector as suppliers and service providers.

**Porous crop and pasture land vegetation coverage:** Up to 30% less than the recorded average over the first half of 2018. The climate change-induced low rainfall is a serious risk to the food security and livelihoods situation in Al Hasakeh.

**Production:** The current wheat production is around 20% of the pre-crisis levels. More than 50% of Al Hasakeh's local population are currently involved in wheat farming.