



WFP - Marwa Awad



Key Points

- Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor, Raqqa and Tartous reported the highest percentage of households with inadequate food consumption.

- Although national levels of coping strategies reached the lowest level in the past six months, households with larger families are relying more often on food based coping strategies to meet their food needs.

- Even though unemployment and lack of working opportunities continue to be the main concern among households, high prices and electricity shortages are mentioned by households especially in hard-to-reach areas.

Food consumption deteriorates in North-Western Syria

Situation Update

- In north-western Syria, the insecurity situation continued affected by fighting between government and non-state armed forces. High level of violence continued for two months displacing hundreds of thousands of people, disrupting the provision of basic services, and resulting in the death and injury of large numbers of civilians. Up to 55 communities across Idleb, Aleppo, and Hama governorates were affected by heavy artillery fire causing the number of displaced households to increase to 330 thousand since the beginning of May.

- In 2019, the food security cluster members (UN Agencies, NGOs and Faith Based Organizations) have reached on average 900,000 beneficiaries with regular monthly food baskets in northwest Syria, including 700,000 beneficiaries in Idleb. Since May, members have provided emergency food assistance to newly displaced households and re-programmed their interventions.

-WFP continued to provide General Food Assistance to affected populations across the north-west through Turkey's borders, with the exception of Madiq Castle (sub-district in Hama) which remains inaccessible due to ongoing fighting. Life-saving ready to-eat rations (RTEs) have been provided to approximately 226,000 people recently displaced since 1 May.

WFP Syria North-Western Syria Emergency Situation Report #3, 30 June 2019

OCHA, situation update No.6

Key Figures



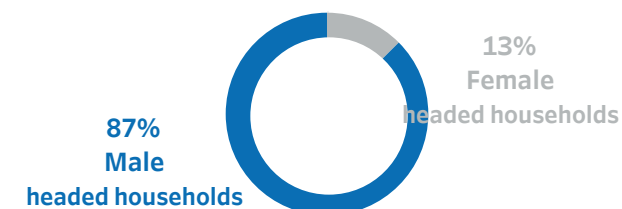
1813
Households Surveyed



18%
Poor Food Consumption in Deir Ez Zor and Raqqa



41
Respondents' Average Age



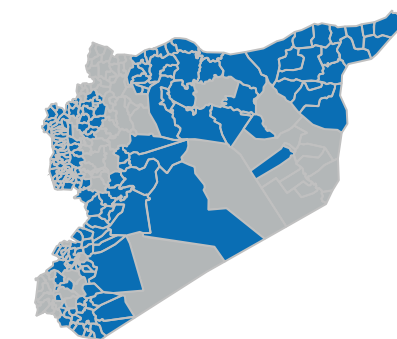
Methodology

This mVAM bulletin is based on data collected via live telephone interviews in June 2019 from households in locations across Syria. The telephone numbers called were generated using random-digit dialing.

Starting from July 2017, districts were combined into 19 stratas based on their accessibility. Since March 2019, the accessible areas are Aleppo, As-Sweida, Al-Hasakeh, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Homs, Rural Damascus, Quneitra, Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa, Lattakia and Tartous. Hard-to-reach (HTR) areas are Aleppo HTR, Dar'a HTR, Quneitra HTR, Idleb HTR, Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa HTR, Homs and Hama HTR, and Rural Damascus HTR.

The sampling frame groups together areas with similar geography and accessibility, allowing for a large enough sample size to make statistically significant comparisons.

More details on the methodology can be found here http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/read_me_syria.pdf



■ Accessible ■ Hard To Reach

SYRIA mVAM Bulletin 38 - June 2019



Prevalence of households with poor food consumption increased in Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor, Raqqa and Tartous

- In June 2019, the general effect of Ramadan continues to have a positive impact on the food consumption of interviewed households in Syria. Even though the **overall levels of inadequate food consumption increased** in comparison with May and they remain lower than the previous months with around one fourth of the households reporting a poor or borderline food consumption in June (Map 1).

- At governorate level, **Tartous** continues to register the **highest percent** of households with **borderline food consumption** (29 percent). In **Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor and Raqqa** the share of households with **poor food consumption** increased reaching pre-Ramadan or even higher levels (Figure 1). Around a third of those households with poor food consumption reported food assistance and gifts as their primary source of food.

- The ongoing bumper harvest season is having a positive impact on households' consumption of **vegetables**. Overall, in June households are reporting eating vegetables at least five times per week. This increase has been noticed especially in Tartous and Lattakia which are prime vegetable producing governorates and Al-Hasakeh which has its main vegetable production during the summer months. However, the consumption of fruits remains still very low (only one time per week). As harvest season has just started, prices for **fruits** are still high and many households cannot afford to buy them.

Map1 : Percentage of households by aggregated governorate with Poor and Borderline Food Consumption

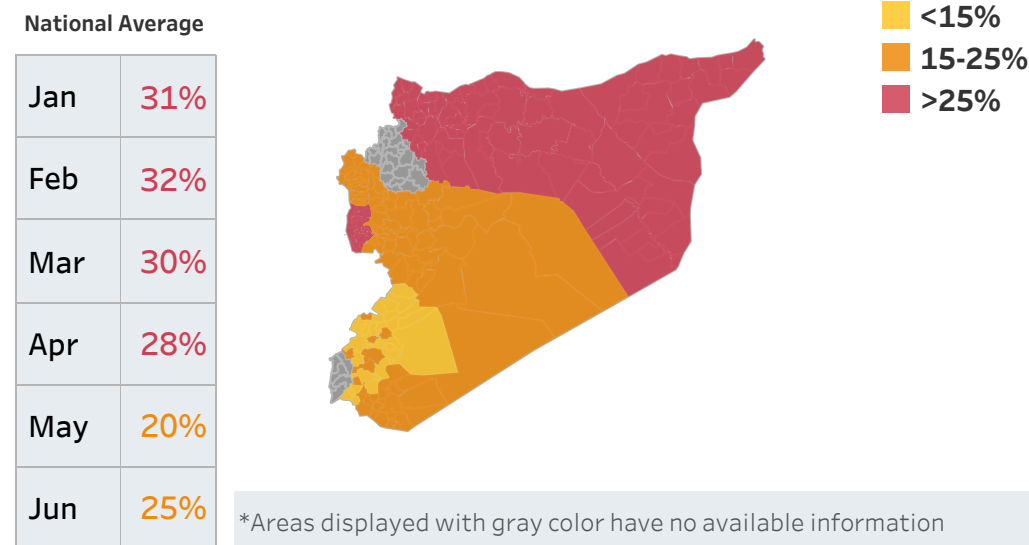


Figure 2 : Percentage of households with poor and borderline FC in the last six months according to Accessibility of areas

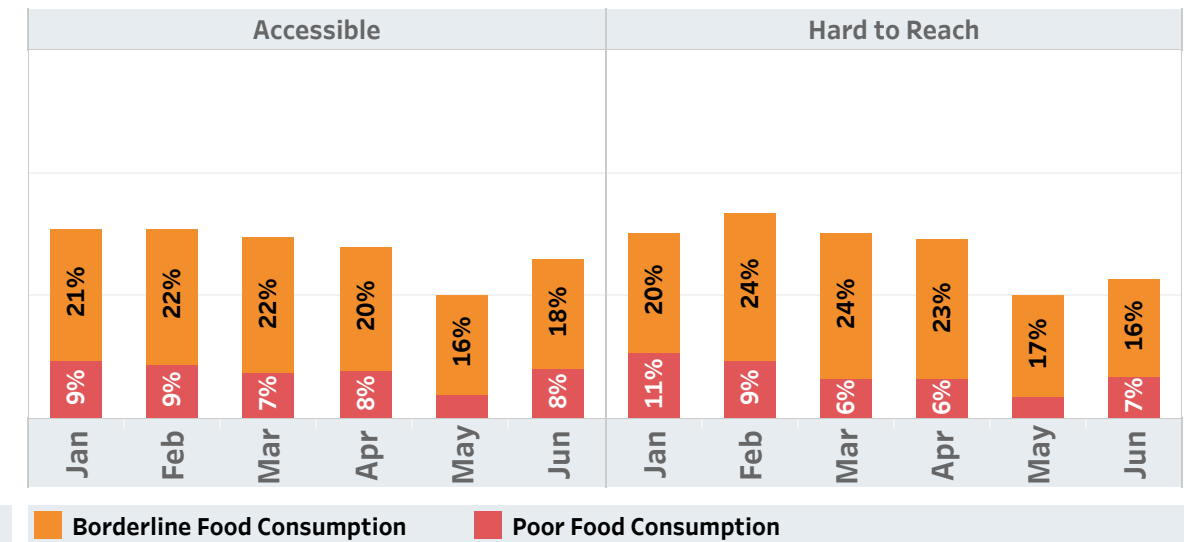
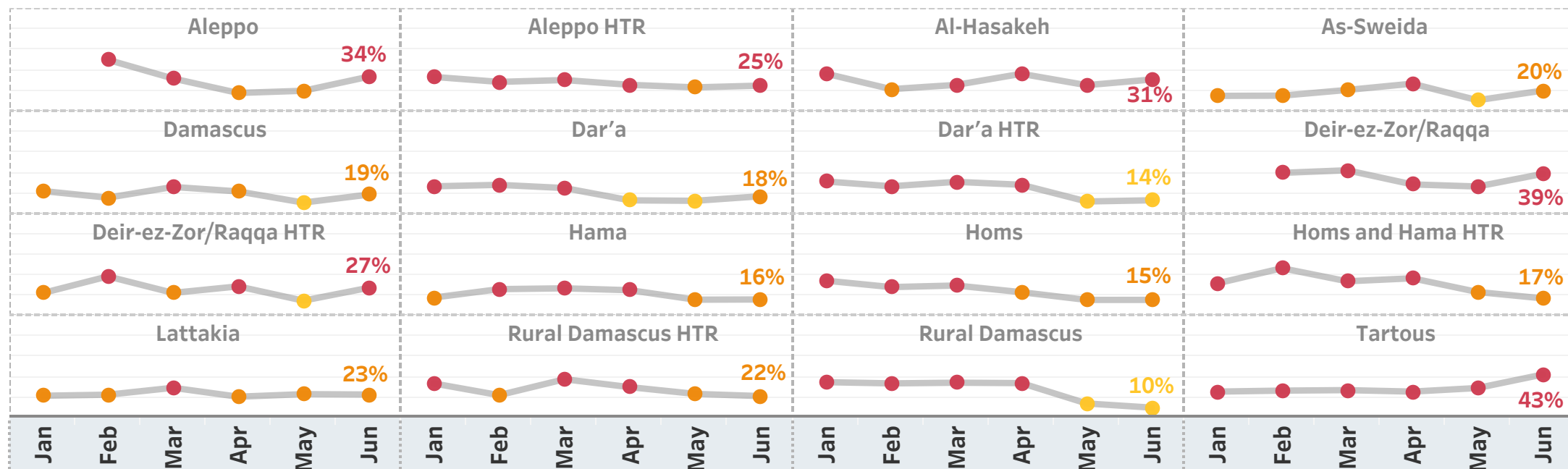
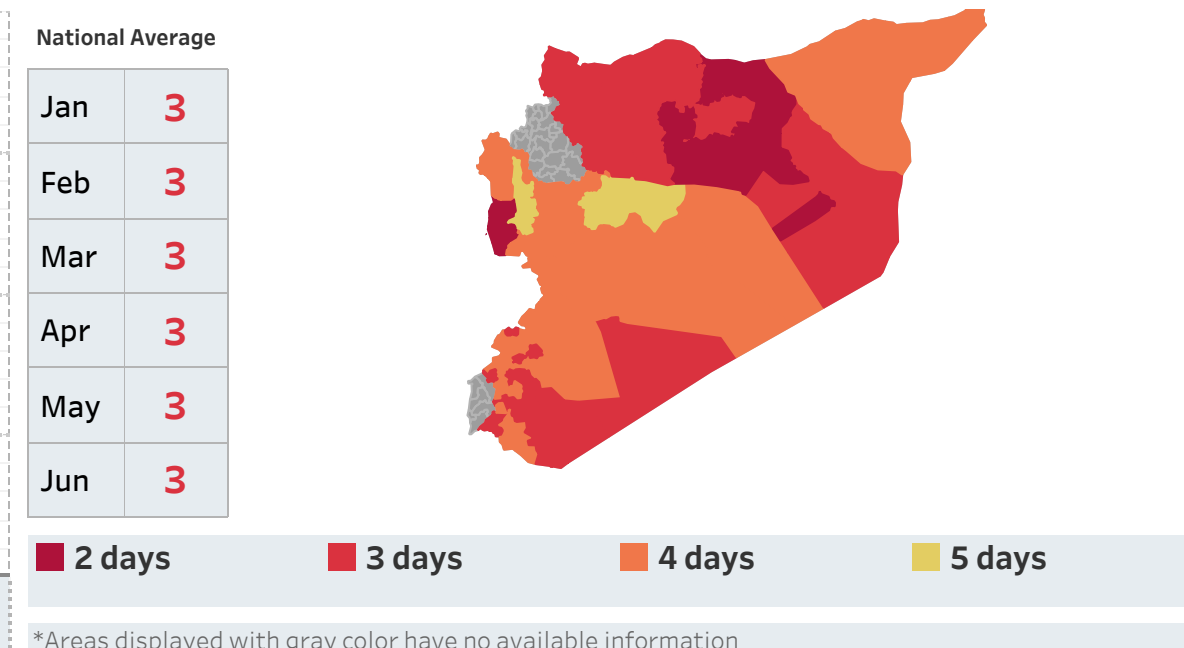


Figure 1 : Percentage of households by aggregated governorate with inadequate food consumption (Jan 2019 - June 2019)



Map 2 : Average weekly consumption (June 2019) by aggregated governorates f.. Proteins



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While overall use of coping strategies decreases, households with larger family sizes rely more on reducing adult's food consumption in favor of increasing children's food consumption

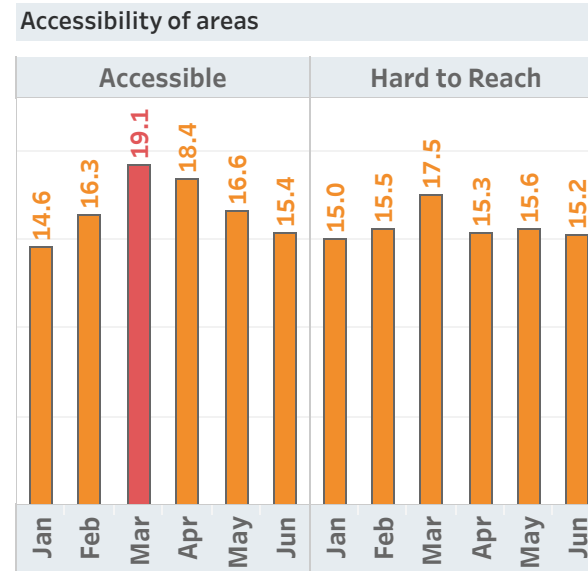
- In June, overall use of negative consumption coping strategies continued to diminish and the national average rCSI decreased reaching 15.3, the lowest in the past five months (Map 3). Households tend to rely less on borrowing food from family and friends however the percent of respondents who reported spending savings to buy food increased.

- However, differences can be found looking at the aggregated areas: in Al-Hasakeh the use of food based coping strategies decreased significantly during June. On the contrary, in Aleppo households were relying more often on reducing the number of meals eaten per day, limiting the portion size eaten during meals and reducing adults' food consumption in favor for children to eat more (Figure 4).

- Overall across Syria, the level of negative food based coping strategies decreased notably among households headed by female reaching the lowest levels in the past six months. The reduction was noticed for both food based and livelihood coping strategies (Figure 5).

- Contrariwise, households with eight or more members reported relying more frequently on food based coping strategies: on average they reported relying three times a week to restrict consumption of adults in favor for children to eat more.

Figure 3 : Mean rCSI in the last six months according to



Map3 : Mean rCSI by aggregated governorates (June 2019)

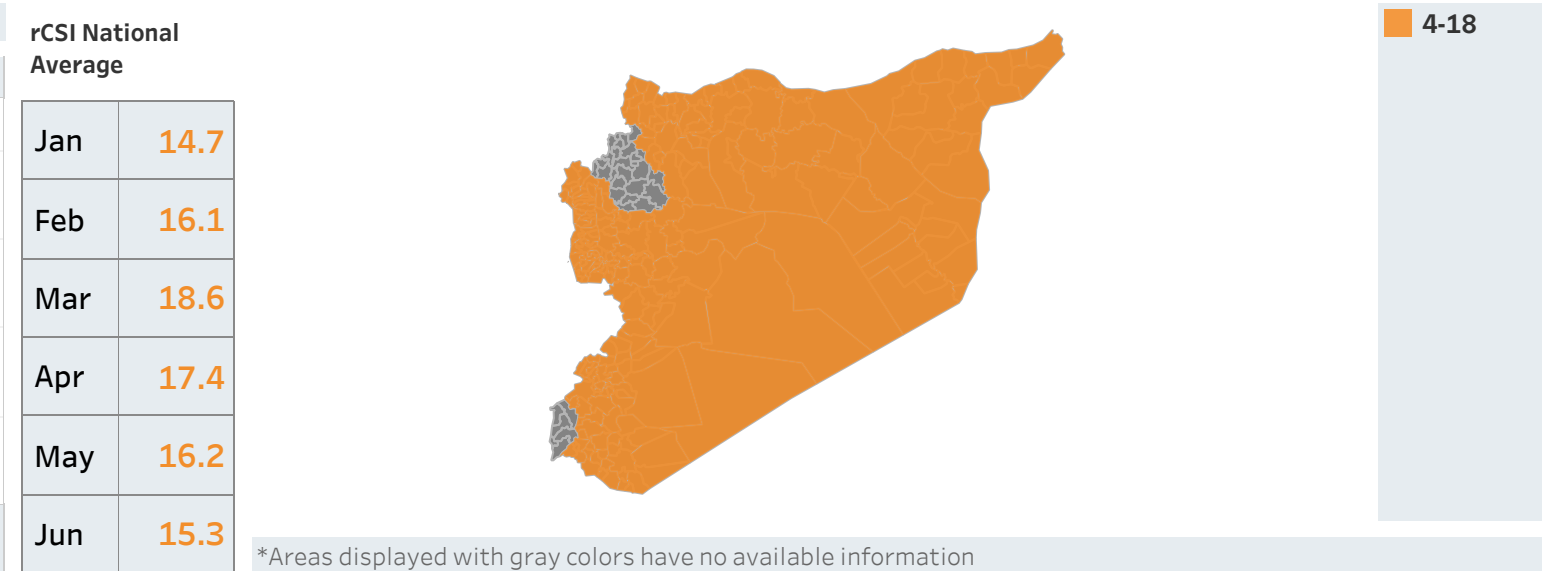


Figure 4 : Mean rCSI by aggregated governorates in the last six months

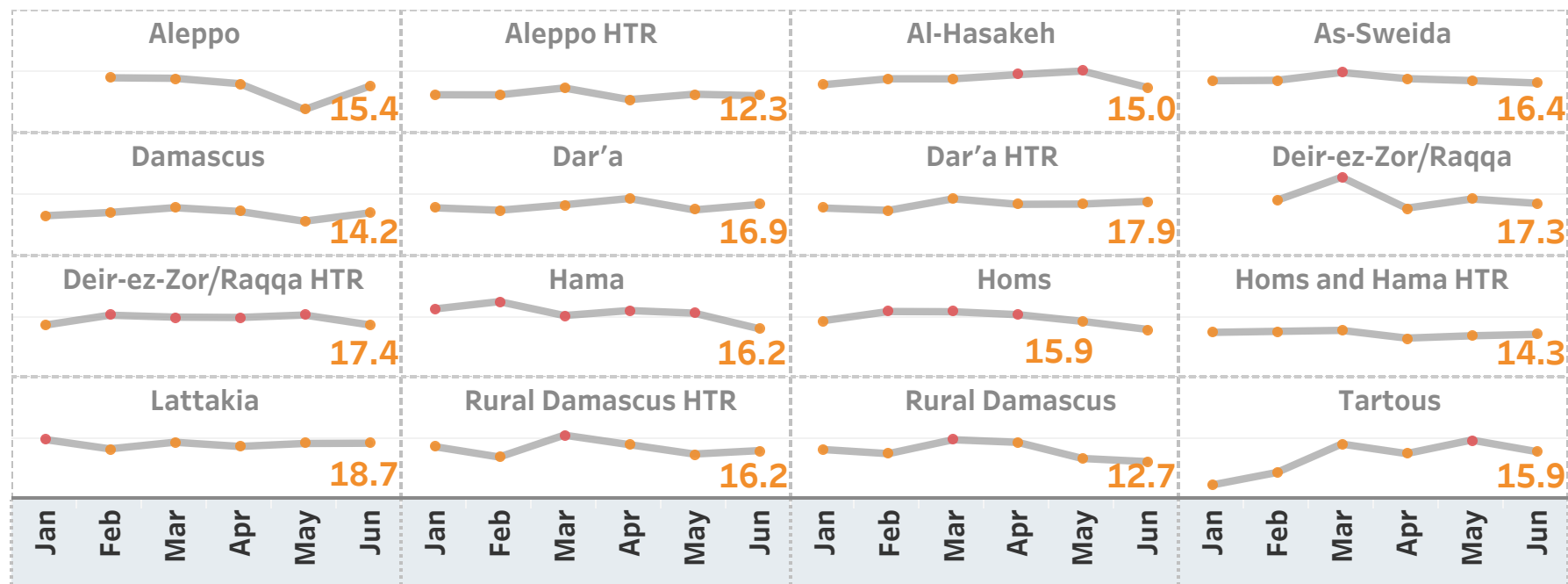
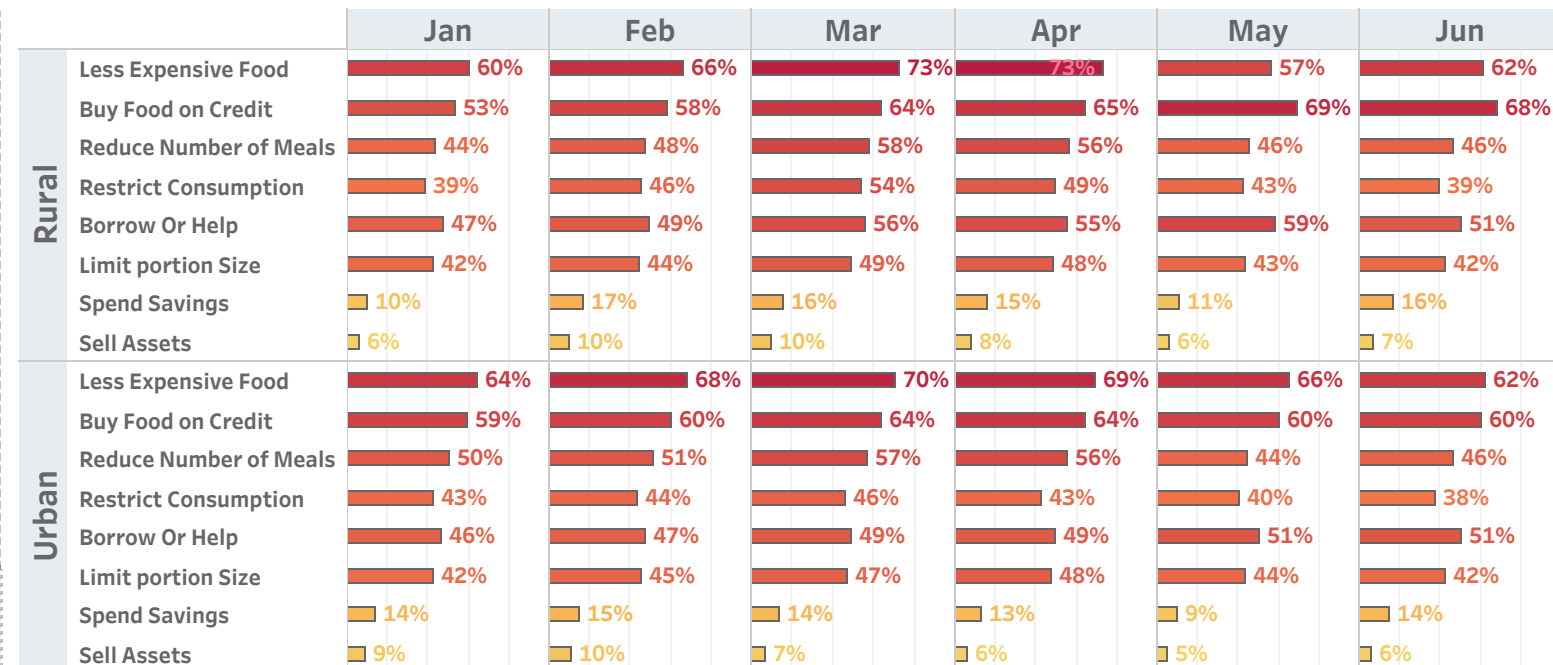


Figure 5: Percentage of households who adopt... All coping strategies in the last six months according to Urban/Rural





In the words of respondents

Each month, respondents are asked to identify the main problems their families are facing. Below is an overview for the main problems reported by households in each governorate according to the accessibility of areas



vam
food security analysis

Figure 6: Main problems faced by surveyed households in each governorate according to areas accessibility (June 2019)

		Unemployment	High Prices	Electricity	Rent	Medicines	Fuel Prices
Al-Hasakeh	ACC	66%	22%	3%	5%	5%	
As-Sweida	ACC	75%	16%	3%	3%		4%
Damascus	ACC	74%	15%	1%	7%	1%	1%
Lattakia	ACC	81%	9%	3%	6%	1%	
Tartous	ACC	74%	21%	3%		2%	
Aleppo	ACC	78%	8%	5%	5%	3%	
	HTR	62%	15%	15%	5%	2%	
Ar-Raqqa	ACC	76%	14%	5%			5%
	HTR	71%	5%	10%	10%		5%
Dar'a	ACC	75%	20%	3%	3%		
	HTR	70%	13%	7%	2%	4%	4%
Deir-ez-Zor	ACC	50%					50%
	HTR	69%	12%	7%	7%	5%	
Hama	ACC	76%	20%	1%	1%		1%
	HTR	77%	15%	2%	2%	2%	2%
Homs	ACC	70%	23%		4%	2%	2%
	HTR	78%	12%		7%		2%
Rural Damascus	ACC	72%	15%	2%	7%	2%	2%
	HTR	75%	12%	4%	4%	3%	1%



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http://vam.wfp.org/sites/mvam_monitoring/