



North-Western Syria continues to record deteriorated levels of food consumption

Situation Update

- The ongoing fighting between government forces and non-state armed groups still impacts the security situation in north-western Syria. Civil infrastructure has been affected by airstrikes and two water stations were damaged in Basida and Ma'arrat Al Nu'man cities as well as several health facilities in Idleb governorate. Additionally, in mid-July, Aleppo governorate has been affected by tensions that resulted in a lot of casualties.

- An estimated 518,000 people have been displaced since 1 May 2019 with most IDPs coming from northern Hama and southern Idleb governorates of whom many have been displaced more than one time. Most of the IDPs headed towards northern Idleb and Aleppo governorates.

- In north-western Syria, WFP General Food Assistance from Turkey increased its target to reach 933,000 people in July. Since May, WFP has supported more than 256,000 people with life-saving emergency food assistance. Ma'arrat An Nu'man district in Idleb has been classified as a hard to reach area for the first time and in early July, WFP delivered food assistance to 15,000 people there. Intensification of hostilities forced the temporary suspension of WFP assistance in southern Idleb governorate from 25 to 28 July, affecting the provision of humanitarian assistance to some 13,400 people. While WFP operations in northern Hama governorate remain suspended due to the ongoing hostilities, affecting food distributions to some 7,000 people. WFP will resume distributions in these areas as soon as conditions allow.

WFP Syria North-Western Syria Emergency Situation Report #4, 16 July 2019

Key Figures



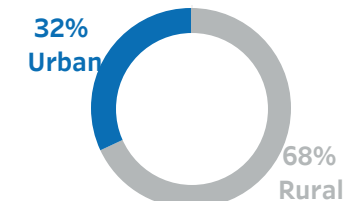
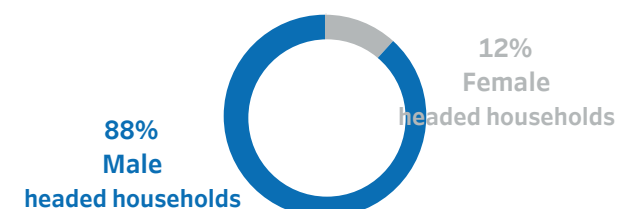
2,081
Households Surveyed



17%
Poor Food Consumption in Aleppo



41
Respondents' Average Age



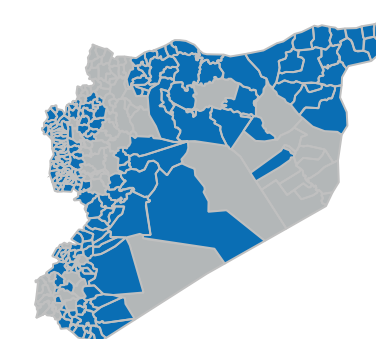
Methodology

This mVAM bulletin is based on data collected via live telephone interviews in July 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 strata based on their accessibility. Since October 2018, 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



Key Points

- Highest percentage of households with inadequate food consumption during July was reported in Ar-Raqqa, Deir Ez-Zor, Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh and Homs.

- There is a reported increase in depending on food-based coping strategies among returnees and female-headed households.

- Unemployment and high food prices ranked as top difficulties faced by households during July.

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Prevalence of households with poor food consumption increased in Aleppo especially among returnee households.

- In July 2019, the overall levels of inadequate food consumption did not change significantly since last month with around one out of four of households reported poor or borderline food consumption.

- At governorate level, accessible areas of Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa registered the highest percentage of households with reported inadequate food consumption (poor and borderline levels) with almost 38 percent. However, the accessible areas of Aleppo recorded the highest percentage of households with poor food consumption (17 percent).

- An increase in percent of poor food consumption during July was also recorded among returnee households. National average poor food consumption levels reached 11 percent representing a 6 percent increase compared with June. In particular 20 percent of surveyed returnee households in Aleppo reported poor food consumption levels in July.

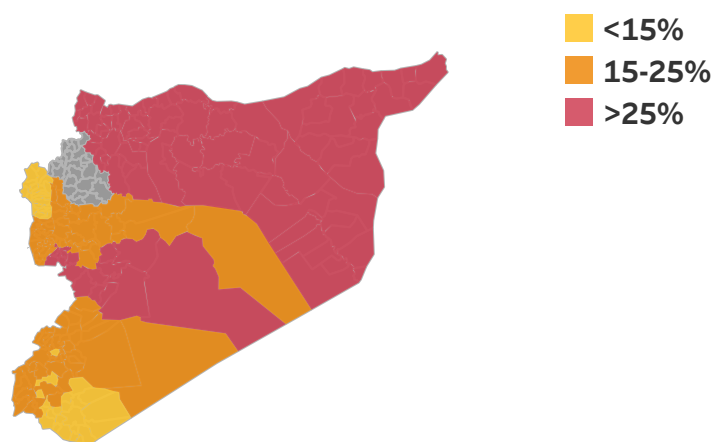
- Insufficient consumption of protein rich food items was reported in July in all accessible areas of Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor, and Ar-Raqqa where households reported consuming these items maximum twice per week on average. However an improvement in households' consumption of vegetables and fruits on national level was also noticed since the beginning of the harvest season and continued in July.

Map1 : Percentage of households by aggregated governorate with

Poor and Borderline Food Consumption

National Average

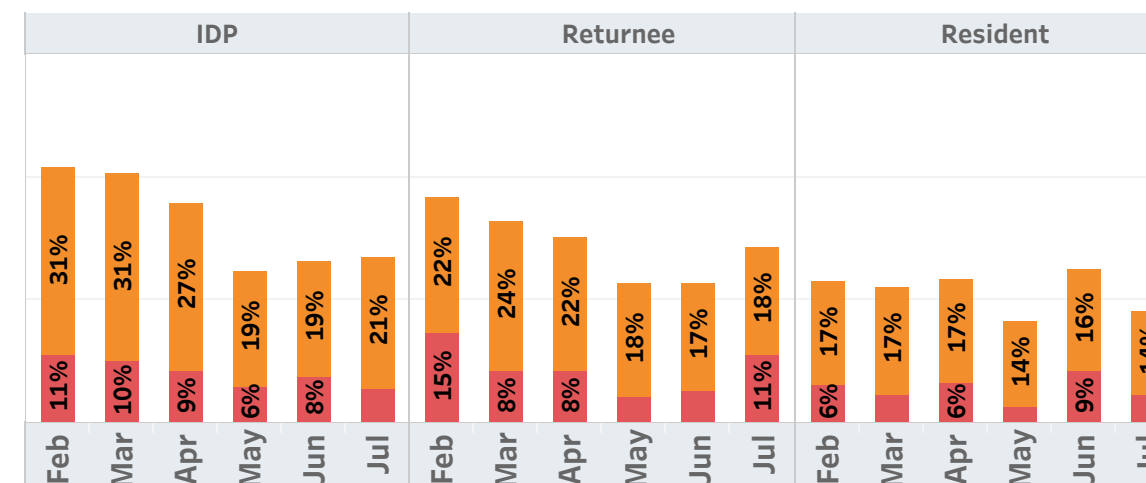
Feb	32%
Mar	30%
Apr	28%
May	20%
Jun	25%
Jul	22%



*Areas displayed with gray color have no available information

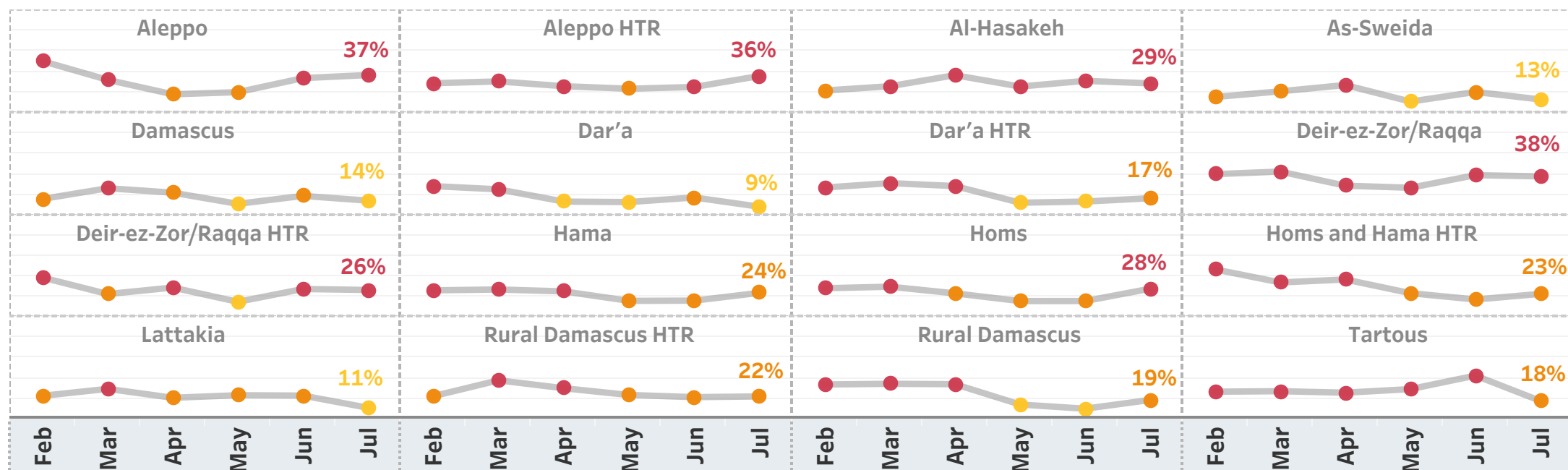
Figure 2 : Percentage of households with poor and borderline FC in the last six months according to

Displacement Status

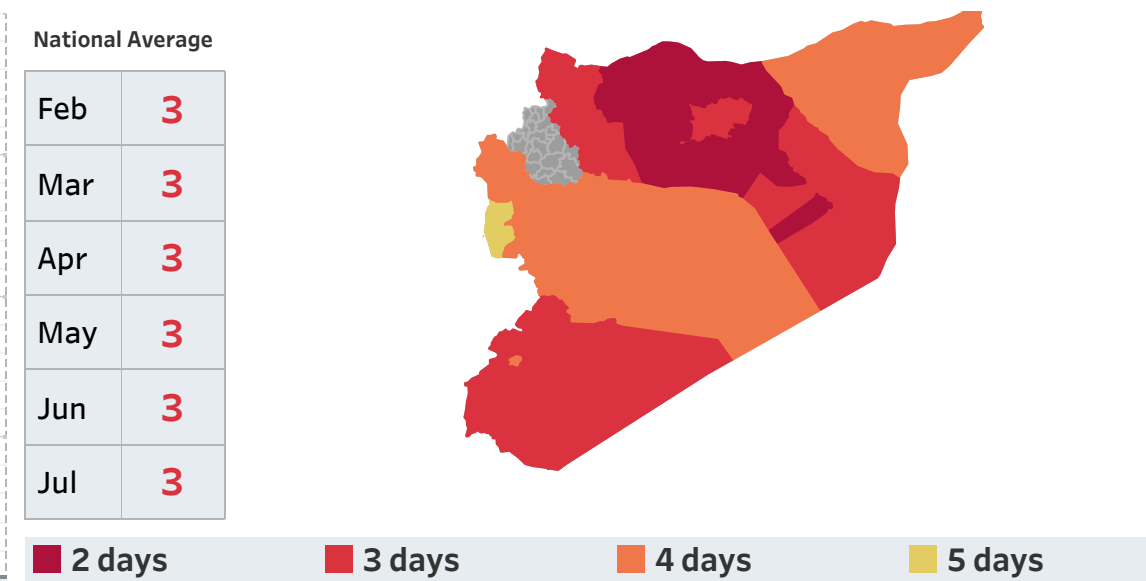


Borderline Food Consumption (orange), Poor Food Consumption (red)

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



Map 2 : Average weekly consumption (July 2019) by aggregated governorates for Proteins



*Areas displayed with gray color have no available information

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An increase in relying on food based coping strategies among returnees and female-headed households

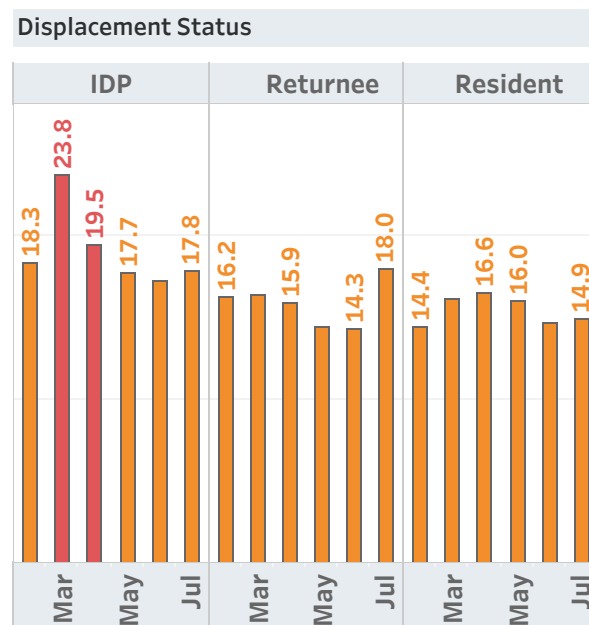
- In July, the national average rCSI slightly increased to reach 16.2 driven by an increase in the percent of households who adopted restricting food consumption of adults to reach 44 percent and reducing number of meals eaten per day to reach 50 percent as adopted food-based coping strategies.

- The highest average rCSI level in July was registered in Hama followed by hard-to-reach areas of Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa where rCSI reached 23.6 and 21.7 respectively. The use of food-based coping strategies increased also significantly during July in Aleppo where the percent of households resorting to limiting food portion sizes increased reach 69 percent.

- Nationally, rCSI levels recorded an increase among returnees where it reached 17.9 on average in July, with almost a 3 point increase compared with last month, where 70 percent of returnees relied on less expensive food to cope with food shortage.

Female-headed households continued to rely more on food based coping strategies during July where the rCSI average for female-headed households increased in July to reach 20.5 compared with 16.1 in June. The increase is likely driven by an increase in the percent of households opting to restrict adults' food consumption in favor for children to eat more, which has reached 53 percent in July compared with 35 percent in June.

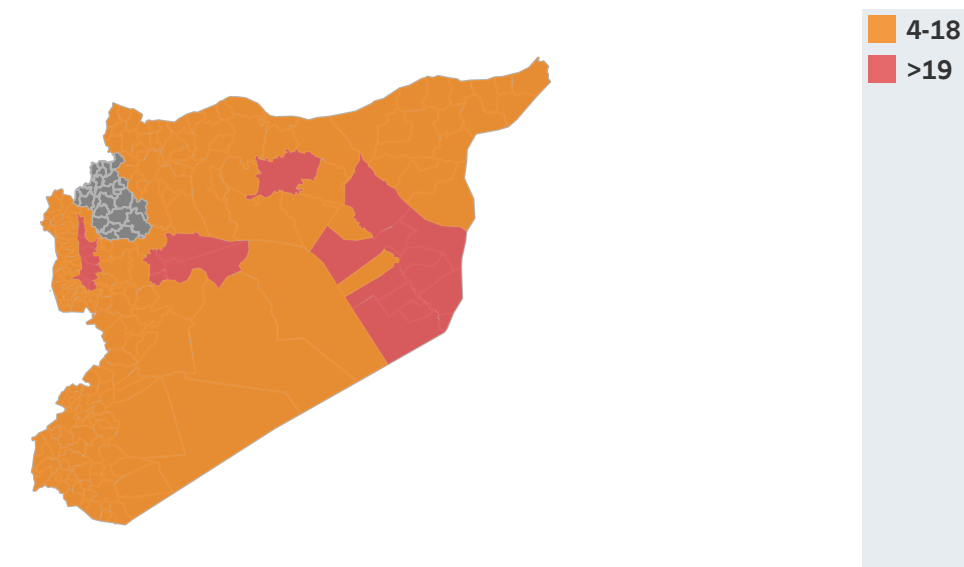
Figure 3 : Mean rCSI in the last six months according to Displacement Status



Map3 : Mean rCSI by aggregated governorates (July 2019)

rCSI National Average

Feb	16.1
Mar	18.6
Apr	17.4
May	16.2
Jun	15.3
Jul	16.2



*Areas displayed with gray colors have no available information

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

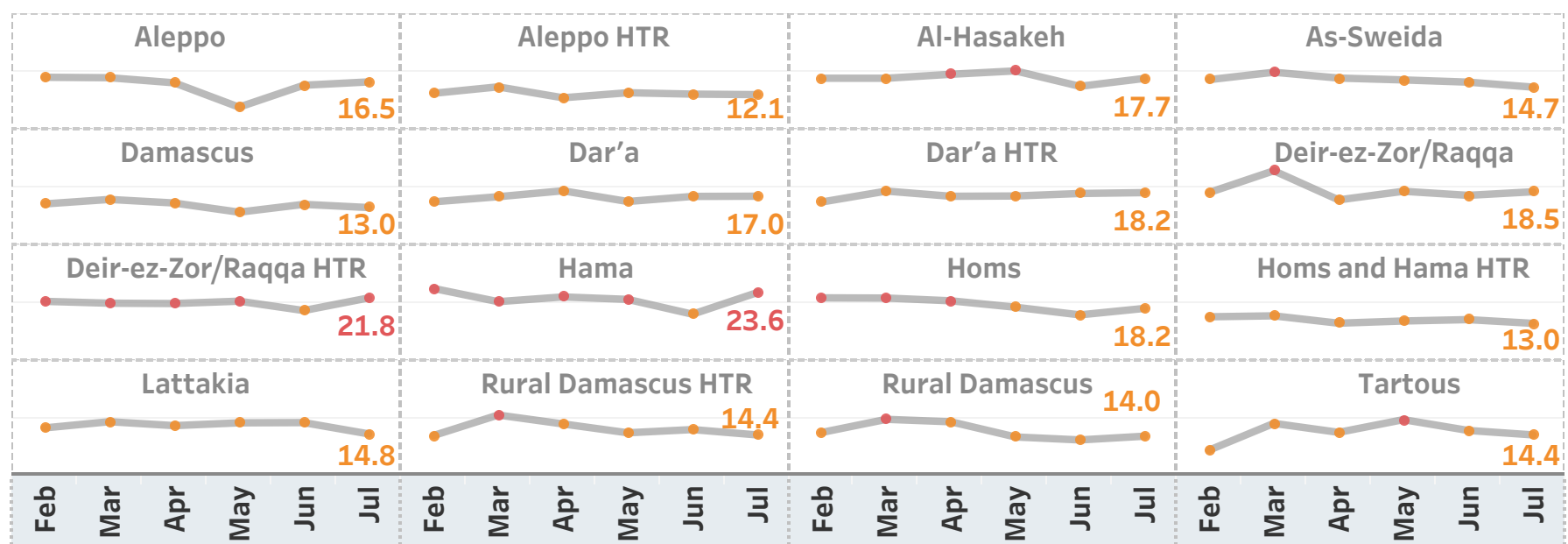
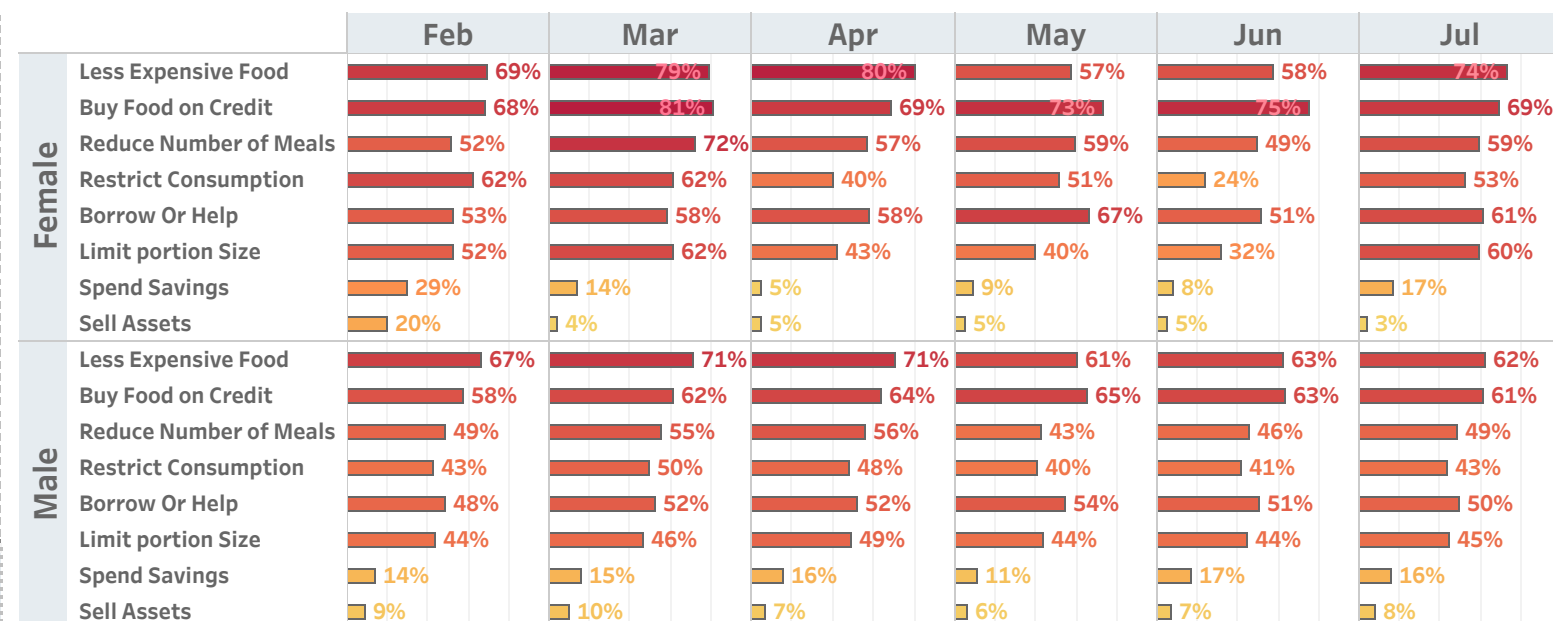


Figure 5: Percentage of households who adopt... All coping strategies in the last six months according to Head of Household Sex





In the words of respondents

Each month, respondents are asked to identify the main problems their families are facing. Below is an overview of the main problems reported by households based on their displacement status and gender of the head of household.



vam
food security analysis

Figure 6: Main problems faced by surveyed households according to displacement status and head of household sex (July 2019)

		Unemployment	High Prices	Electricity	Rent	Medicines	Fuel Prices
IDP	Female	61%	16%	4%	15%	3%	
	Male	73%	8%	1%	16%	2%	0%
Resident	Female	68%	17%	4%	4%	4%	3%
	Male	73%	13%	6%	4%	3%	1%
Returnee	Female	81%		10%		10%	
	Male	71%	6%	15%	4%	2%	1%



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**mVAM Resources
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