

Highlights	Food Consumption	Coping Strategies	In the words of respondents
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3,791
Households surveyed



11%
Female headed households



15%
Stay as guest



29%
Displaced Households



mVAM completed surveys (Aug-Sep 2019)

Situation Overview

- On 16 September, the Syrian army announced the resumption of military operations in north-western Syria after a unilateral ceasefire announced on 30 August. As such, shelling and ground clashes between Syrian government forces and their allies and non-state armed groups operating in the area continues to be reported in several areas in southern Idlib and Aleppo governorates and in north-eastern Lattakia governorate.
- According to the UNHCR-led Camp Coordination and Camp Management (CCCM) Cluster, as of mid-September, close to 700,000 displacements have been recorded since 1 May 2019. Most of the newly displaced have moved towards already densely populated areas in northern Idlib governorate, with Dana and Al Atarib sub-districts receiving the largest share of the recently displaced population.
- On 11 September, the United Nations and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC) finalized the delivery of humanitarian assistance to all residents of the Rukban settlement. The delivery of assistance included WFP food rations and wheat flour for 15,000 people as well as nutritional supplies for all children in the settlement. The latest UN delivery of assistance to the Rukban settlement was conducted in February 2019.

[WFP Syria North-Western Syria Emergency Situation Report #8, 02 October 2019](#)

[OCHA, situation update No.12](#)

Key Points

- Districts of **Ras Al-Ain in Al-Hasakeh** and **Menbij in Aleppo** recorded the highest percentage of households with poor food consumption.
- Three out of five **displaced households in Aleppo** have an insufficient food intake.
- Use of coping strategies remains high among returnee households especially in **Al-Hasakeh** and **Ar-Raqqa**.



vam
food security analysis



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Highlights

Food Consumption

Coping Strategies

In the words of respondents

- The **overall** levels of **inadequate food consumption** increased significantly in September, after being almost stable in the last two months, with more than one out of four households reporting poor or borderline food consumption.

- The change in overall levels of inadequate food consumption has been mainly led by an increase in the share of households with inadequate food consumption in areas directly affected by extreme levels of violence, including clashes, airstrikes and shelling such as Al-Hasakeh (+17 percent), Lattakia (+15 percent), Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa (+11 percent) and Aleppo (+9 percent). mVAM data also shows that poor food consumption has increased in Al-Hasakeh and Aleppo mainly in the district of **Ras Al-Ain in Al-Hasakeh and Menbij district in Aleppo**.

- Although overall food consumption of returnee and displaced households show an improvement compared to previous months, governorate level figures show that around 60 percent of IDPs in Aleppo have poor or borderline food consumption. At 60 percent poor or borderline food consumption, **IDPs in Aleppo** were found to be one of the most vulnerable groups, followed by **IDPs in hard-to-reach areas of Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa** with 46 percent of households reporting inadequate food consumption. In addition, around 40 percent of the returnees were found with an unacceptable diet in September in Aleppo, Deir-ez-Zor, Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh.

- The general temporary improvement in terms of protein intake registered in August, as a result of the Eid El-Adha celebrations, returned to pre-Ramadan animal protein consumption levels in September of no more than three times a week.

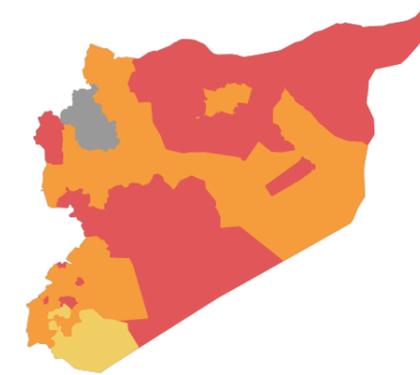
Map 1 : Percentage of households (Aug-Sep) by aggregated governorate with

Poor and Borderline Food Consumption

Click on one or more aggregations to get the corresponded figure 1 & figure 2

National Average

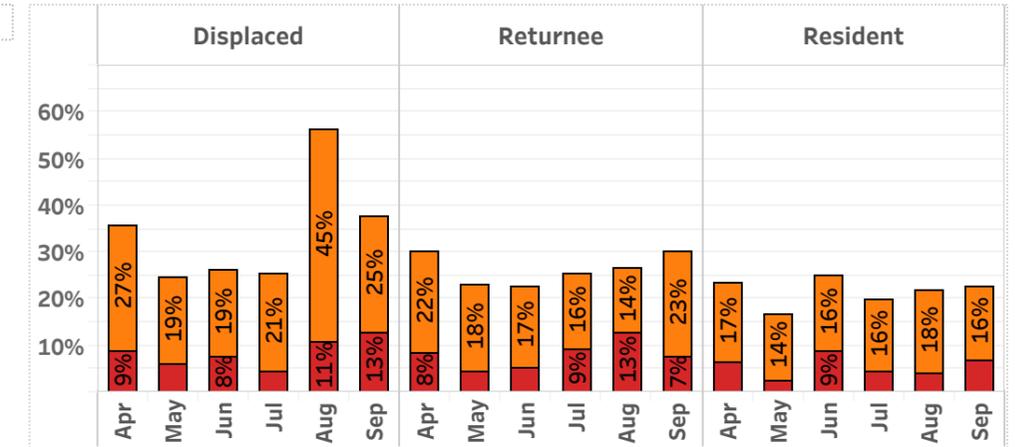
Apr	28%
May	20%
Jun	25%
Jul	22%
Aug	20%
Sep	27%



15-25 <15 >25

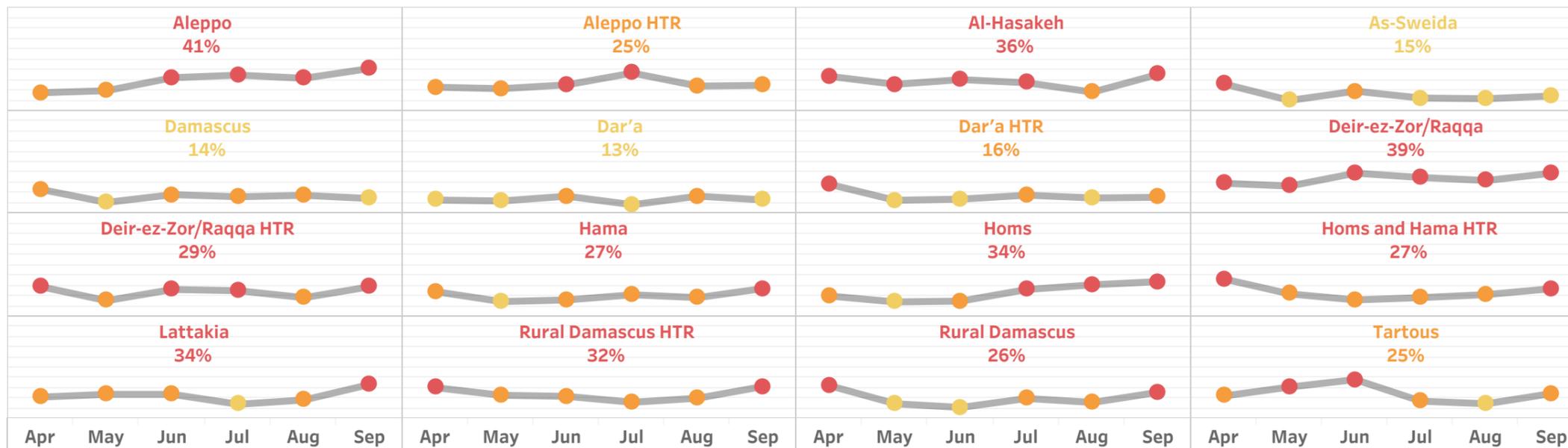
Figure 2 : Percentage of households with poor and borderline FC according to

Displacement Status

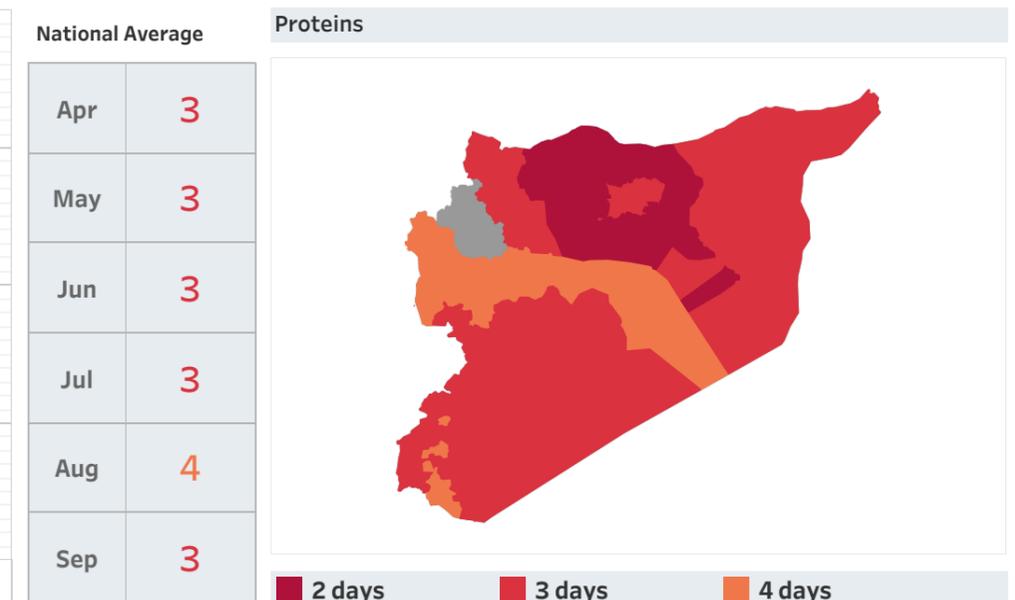


Borderline Poor

Figure 1: Percentage of households with inadequate food consumption per aggregated governorates in the last six months



Map 2 : Average weekly consumption (Aug-Sep) by aggregated governorates for



2 days 3 days 4 days

Highlights

Food Consumption

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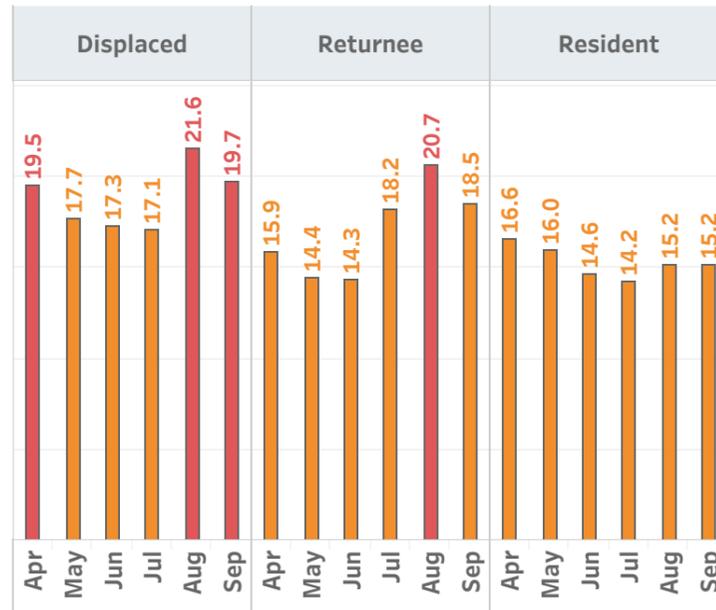
- Overall in September, the national average rCSI increased to reach 16.6 as more households (around 45 percent) restricted adults' consumption in favour for children by two days on average in the week before the survey.

- Households in **Al-Hasakeh, Deir-ez-Zor and Ar-Raqqa** reported the highest use of coping strategies because they had neither enough food nor enough money to access food. In both governorates, average rCSI ranked as high as 20, with peaks in **Ar-Raqqa district in Ar-Raqqa and Ras Al-Ain district in Al-Hasakeh**. In line with the food consumption findings, while returnees in Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa reported the highest use of coping strategies, IDPs in Deir-ez-Zor and Aleppo were found to be one of the most vulnerable group in terms of coping (rCSI 24.7 and rCSI 23.5 respectively) in September 2019.

- Although the average rCSI of **female-headed** households decreased in September, the percent of female-headed households with poor food consumption increased by almost 15 percent compared to August. The restriction of adults' food consumption in favor for children also increased by almost 15 percent in September compared to August. Looking at aggregated data from August and September, those more exposed to food insecurity among the surveyed households headed by females, were living in **hard-to-reach areas of Aleppo**.

Figure 3: rCSI average in the last six months

according to Displacement Status



Map3 : Mean rCSI by aggregated governorates (Aug-Sep 2019)

Click on one or more aggregation to get the corresponded figure 3 & figure 4

rCSI National Average

Apr	17.4
May	16.2
Jun	15.3
Jul	15.1
Aug	14.6
Sep	16.4

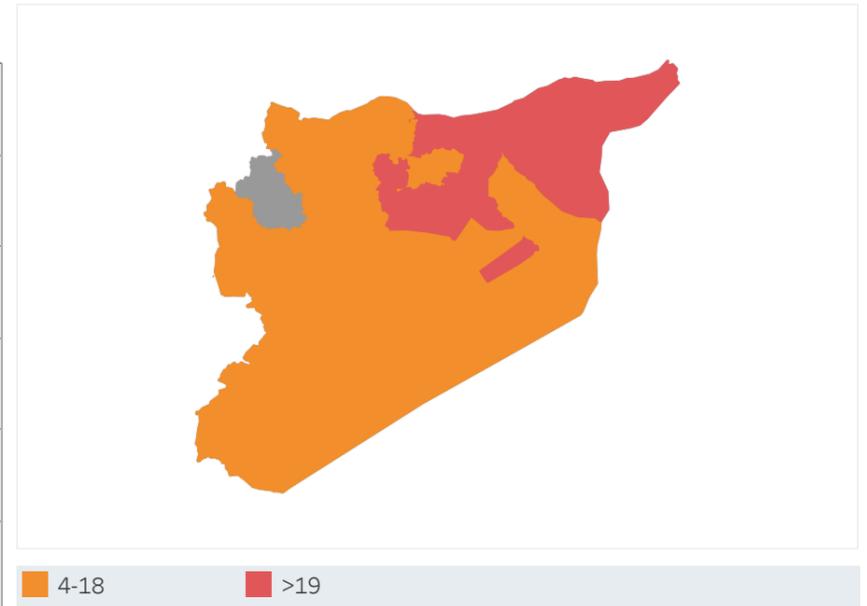


Figure 4: rCSI average per aggregated governorate in the last six month

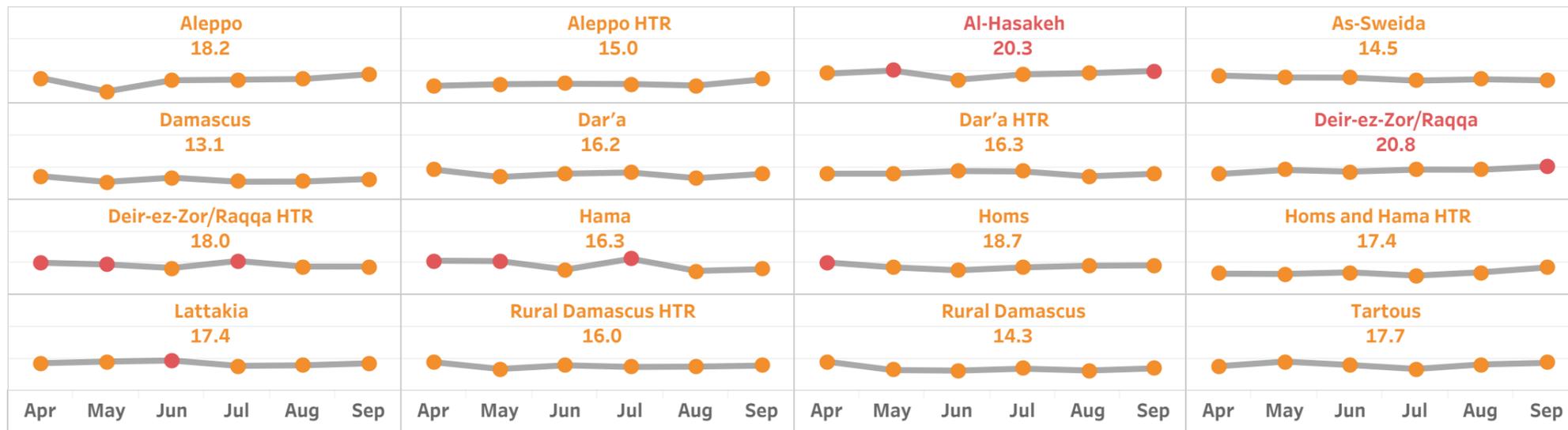
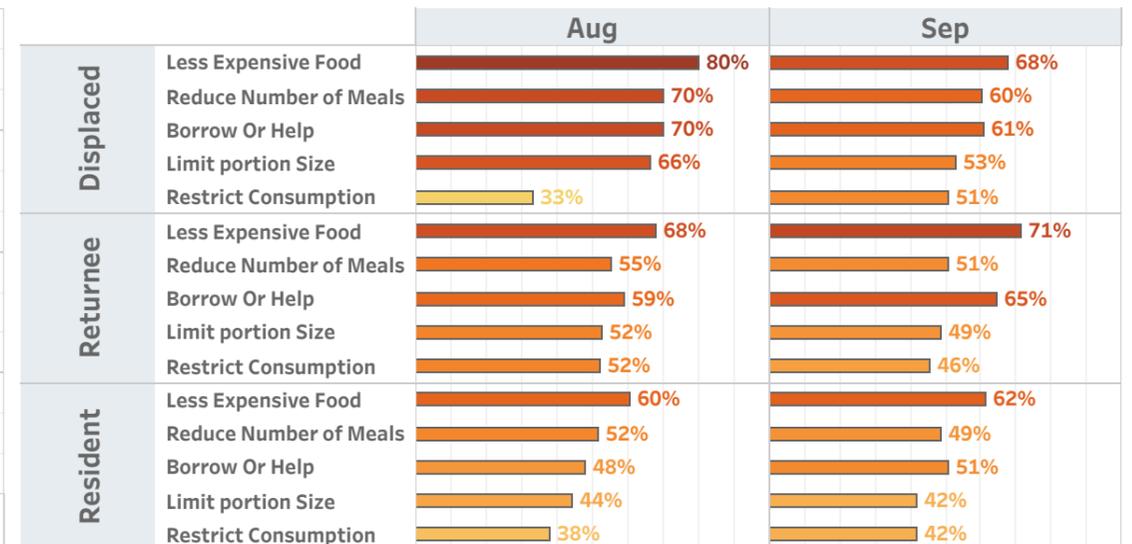


Figure 5: Percentage of households who adopted each coping strategy on national level





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 in August and September based on their displacement status across the country and per aggregated governorates as well.



Figure 6: Main problems faced by surveyed households according to displacement status (Aug-Sep 2019)

Please select an aggregated governorate

All

	Unemployment		High Prices		Rent		Electricity		Medicines		Water		Fuel Prices		Lack of Assistance	
	Aug	Sep	Aug	Sep	Aug	Sep	Aug	Sep	Aug	Sep	Aug	Sep	Aug	Sep	Aug	Sep
Resident	70%	75%	13%	12%	1%	1%	5%	2%	2%	2%	3%	3%	2%	2%	4%	2%
Displaced	71%	75%	8%	7%	11%	10%	2%	1%	3%	3%	2%	2%	1%	1%	4%	2%
Returnee	67%	66%	11%	7%	2%	2%	11%	9%	1%	4%	4%	6%	1%	2%	3%	3%