

Highlights

Food Consumption

Coping Strategies

In the words of respondents



3,597
Households surveyed



10%
Female headed households



18%
Stay as guest



28%
Displaced Households



Situation Overview

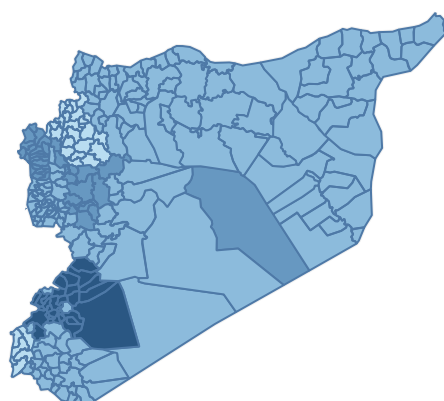
- On October 9, the military offensive launched in north-eastern Syria displaced more than 190,000 people. As of mid-November, over 74,000 people remained displaced, mainly from Al-Hassakeh (48,134), Ar-Raqqa (19,471) and Aleppo (6,776). 14,000 people also reportedly fled to Iraq, while the security situation remains tense and unpredictable in north-eastern Syria.
- In October, WFP dispatched food assistance to 4.3 million people across all 14 Syrian governorates, including food assistance for more than 1 million people provided via the Logistics Cluster-facilitated cross-border operation from Turkey to areas not accessible from inside Syria.
- Responding to mass displacement spurred by military operations in north-eastern Syria, WFP assisted some 381,500 people in October with emergency food assistance across Al-Hassakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates.
- WFP continues responding to the humanitarian needs in north-western Syria and reached more than 1 million people with general food assistance in October, as well as 41,200 children with nutrition support.
- While the official exchange rate remained at around SYP 437 for 1 USD, the depreciation of the Syrian pound accelerated over the past weeks with day-to-day changes on the informal market, impacting the cost of food and fuel. In October, the national average informal exchange rate was at SYP 636 per USD, representing a year-on-year depreciation of 40 percent.

WFP Syria Situation Report #10, October 2019

WFP Syria Country Office Market Price Watch Bulletin, Issue 59, October 2019

OCHA, Humanitarian Update, Syrian Arab Republic, Issue 06, 14 November 2019

mVAM coverage (Oct-Nov 2019)



Key Points

- The governorate of **Aleppo** recorded the highest proportion of households having poor or borderline food consumption, with 46%. At the district level, the highest proportion of households with poor or borderline food consumption was found in **Jurneyyeh** (Al-Raqqa) with 67%.
- **Deir-ez-Zor/Raqqa** was the governorate with the highest proportion of households having a poor food consumption (14%). At the district level, the proportion of households with poor food consumption reached 19% in **Tal Tamer** (Al-Hassakeh).
- With an rCSI of 20.8, the use of coping strategies remained highest in **Al-Hassakeh**, where the proportion of newly displaced households nearly doubled among households reached through mVAM since the beginning of October.



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vam
food security analysis

Syria m-VAM (October - November 2019) Issue no. 41

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- mVAM data shows that the overall levels of inadequate food consumption significantly increased since August (20 percent) to 26 percent of households reported poor or borderline food consumption in November.
- For the period October-November, the average proportion of households with poor or borderline food consumption was the highest in Aleppo (46 percent) and Deir-ez-Zor/Raqqqa (40 percent), while the lowest was found in Damascus (14 percent).
- After a slight decrease from 29 percent in September to 19 percent in October, the proportion of households with inadequate food consumption in Deir-ez-Zor/Raqqqa HTR peaked at 48 percent in November (+19 percent in two months).
- The biggest decrease in the proportion of households with unacceptable food consumption between October and November occurred in Al-Hassakeh (-17 percent), followed by Dara'a HTR and Dara'a with respectively -11 percent and -4 percent.
- For the period of October-November compared to August-September, the decrease was significant in Rural Damascus HTR with -11 percentage points, from 28 to 17 percent.
- The proportion of households with poor food consumption increased in several districts or Ar-Raqqqa. In Ath-Thawra and Jurneyyeh, an increase of over 10% percentage points was recorded over the past two months.
- In Ras Al Ain (Al-Hassakeh), the proportion of households with poor food consumption was the highest, with 30 percent.
- Looking at the proportion of households by displacement status, it appears that IDP and returnee households are more likely to have poor and borderline food consumption with respectively 34 percent and 29 percent, compared to 22 percent for resident households.
- Protein intake remained generally low, with a national average consumption of 3 days per week. Dairy products were consumed 4 days per week by most households.

*HTR: Hard To Reach

Map 1 : Percentage of households (Oct-Nov) 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

Jun	25%
Jul	22%
Aug	20%
Sep	27%
Oct	25%
Nov	26%

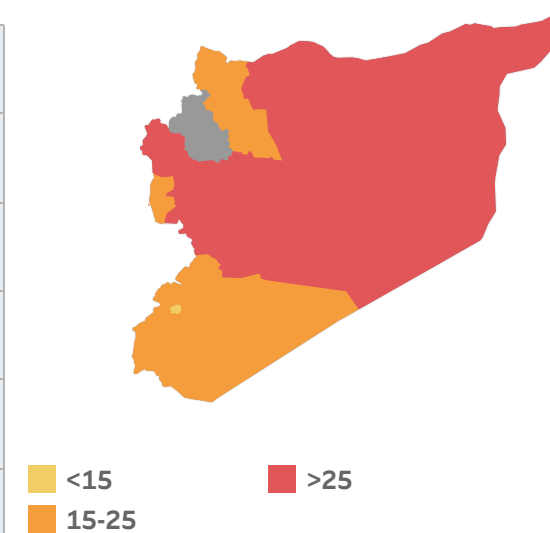
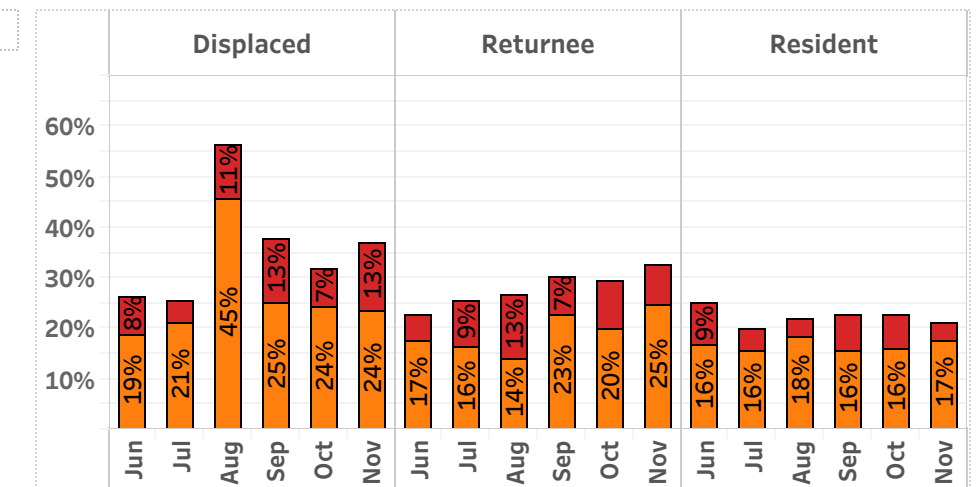


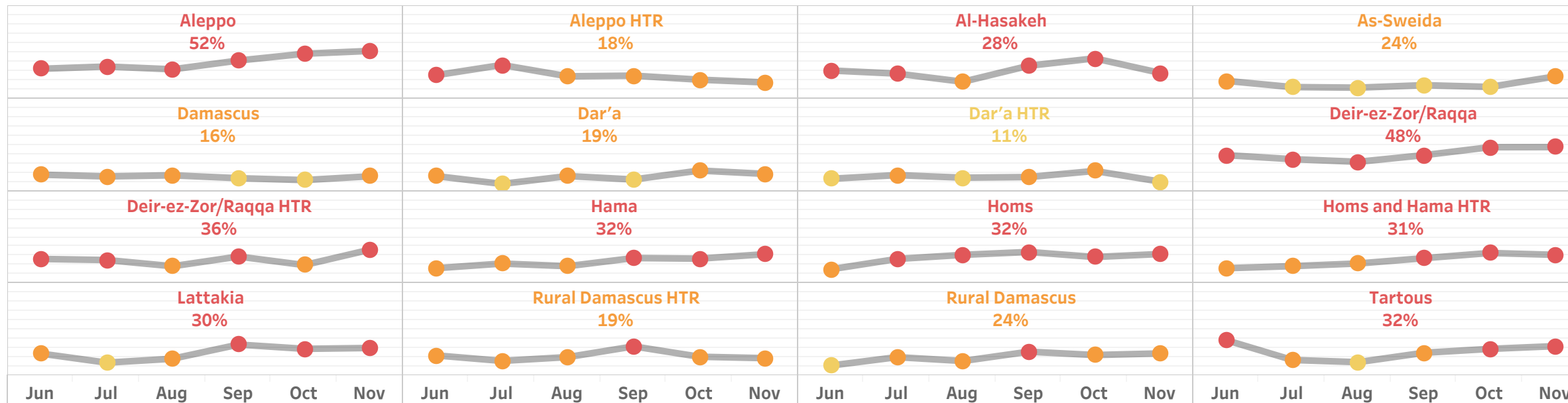
Figure 2 : Percentage of households with poor and borderline FC according to

Displacement Status

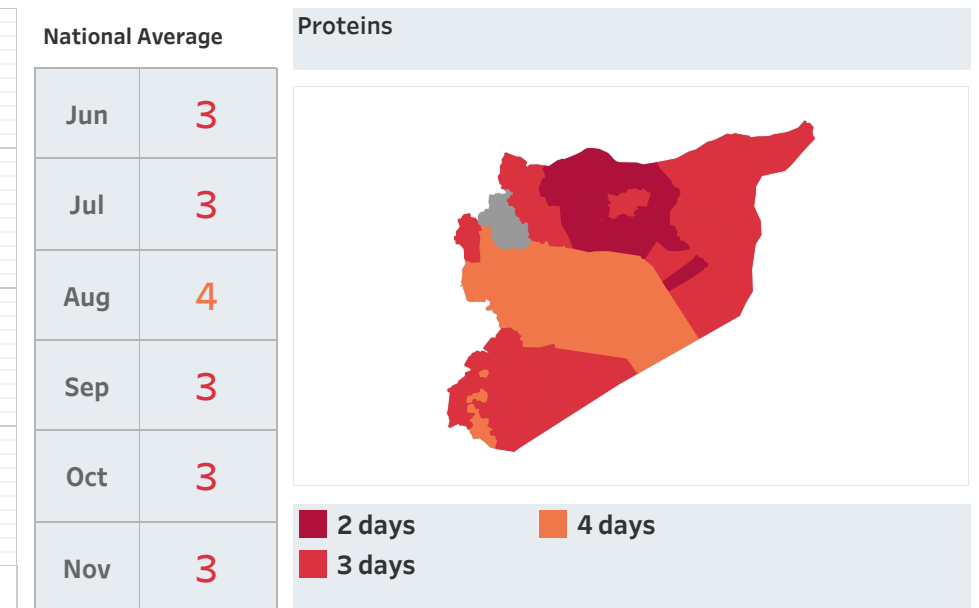


■ Poor Food Consumption
■ Borderline Food Consumption

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



Map 2 : Average weekly consumption (Oct-Nov) by aggregated governorates for



■ 2 days
■ 3 days
■ 4 days

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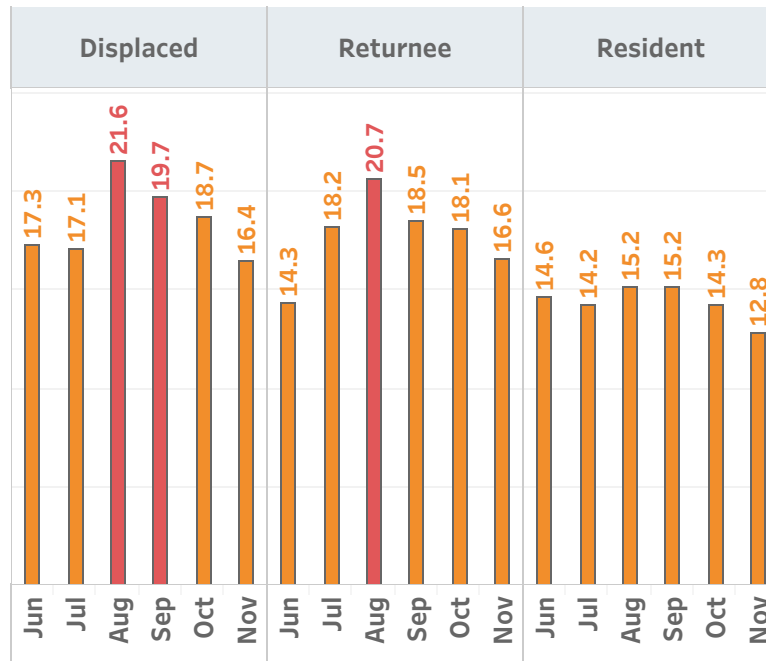
Coping Strategies

In the words of respondents

- The national average rCSI slightly decreased from 16.8 (August-September) to 14.5 (October-November). The most broadly used coping strategy remained the consumption of less expensive food.
- With 13.9 in November, the rCSI reached its lowest value on a national level over the past six months. However, we note important disparities within the country, with the rCSI ranging from 10.4 in Damascus to 19.4 in Al-Hassakeh in November.
- Households in Al-Hassakeh reported the highest use of coping strategies with a rCSI of 20.8, corresponding to IPC Phase 3 (Crisis) and 60 % of them borrowing food or asking for help to cover their food needs.
- An increase in the number of newly displaced households (less than 2-3 months) was also recorded in Al-Hassakeh since the beginning of the military offensive in north-eastern Syria last October.
- The average rCSI for October-November was relatively important in Lattakia (16.7) and Tartous (15.7) and was driven by high displacement figures in these two governorates. Indeed, IDP households indicated a rCSI of up to 21.4 in Tartous and 18.7 in Lattakia.
- The biggest decrease in rCSI was recorded in Rural Damascus HTR, but also Homs and Hama HTR, with around -4 points each. These governorates are now at 11.7 (Rural Damascus HTR) and 14.2 (Homs and Hama HTR) in terms of rCSI for the period of October to November 2019.

Figure 3: rCSI average in the last six months

according to Displacement Status



Map3 : Mean rCSI by aggregated governorates (Oct-Nov 2019)

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

rCSI National Average

Jun	15.3
Jul	15.1
Aug	14.6
Sep	16.4
Oct	15.7
Nov	13.9

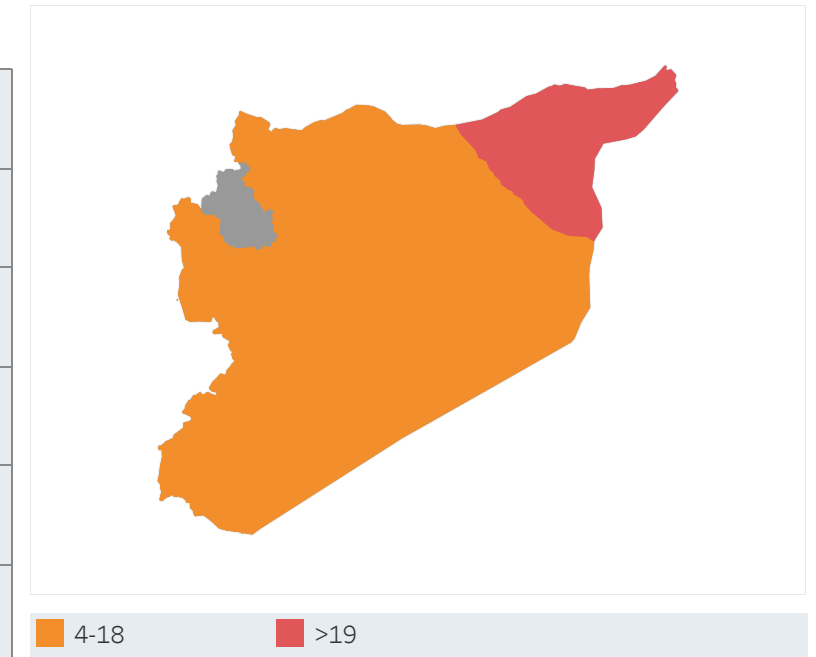


Figure 4: rCSI average per aggregated governorate in the last six month

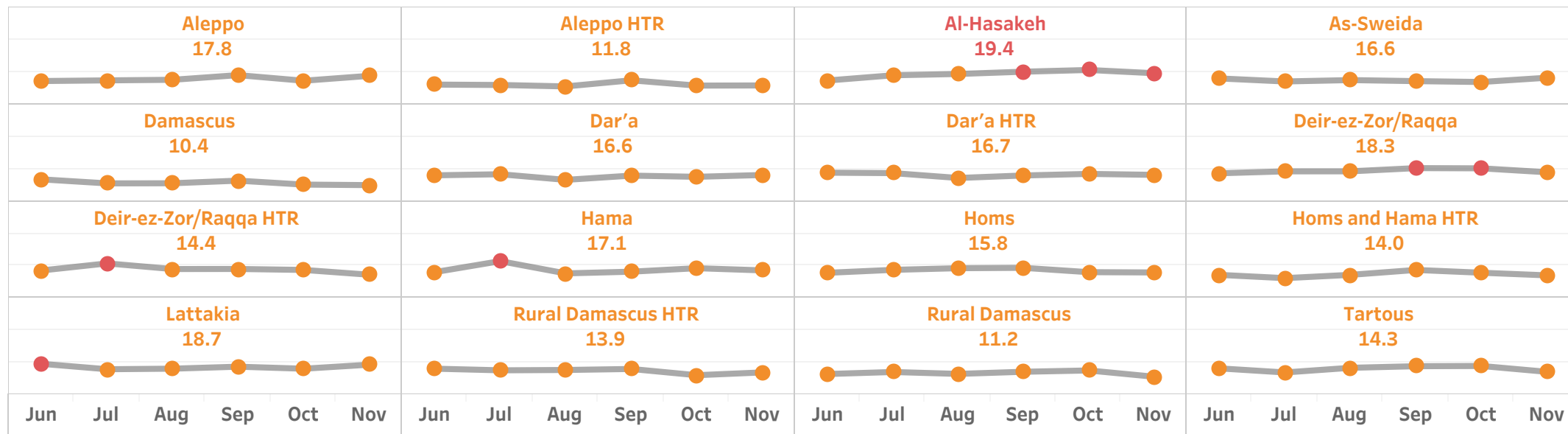
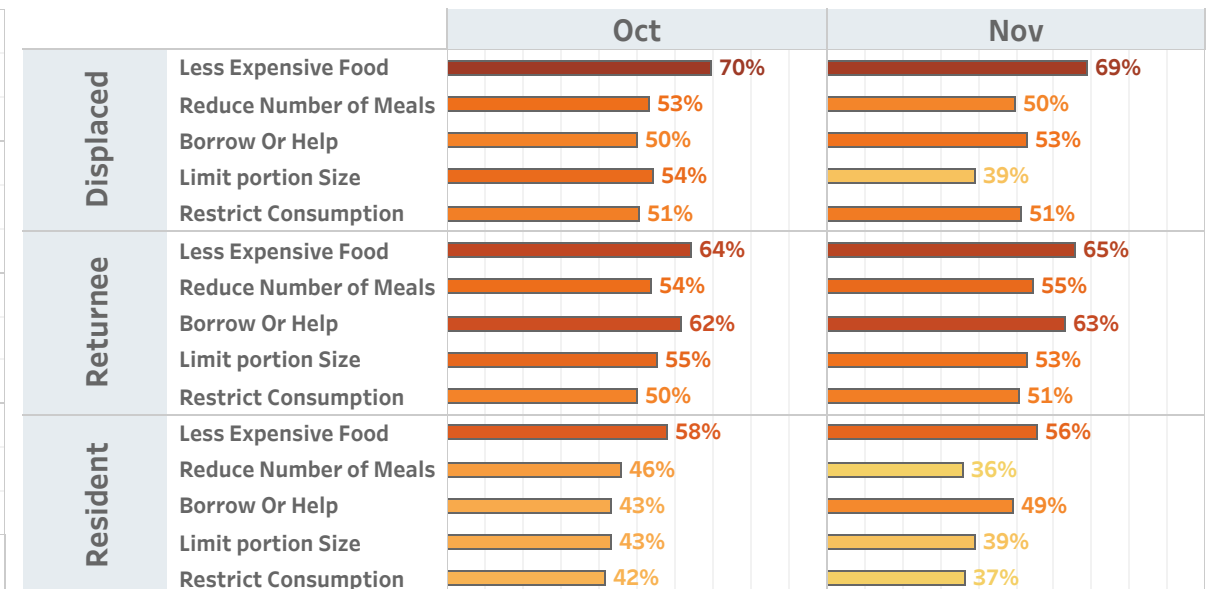


Figure 5: Percentage of households who adopted each coping strategy on national level





Each month, respondents are asked to identify the main problems their households are facing. Below is an overview of the main problems reported by households in October and November, based on their displacement status across the country as well as per aggregated governorates.

Unemployment remains a major problem faced by households of all status but is in slight regression as concerns over rising prices resurface due to the looming currency crisis.

Access to electricity is an issue for 10% of returnees, while rent is mostly evoked as an obstacle by displaced households.

Finally, access to medicines, water, fuel and assistance are cited by less than 5% of respondents as a problem faced by their household, regar..



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

Please select an aggregated governorate

All

	Unemployment		High Prices		Rent		Electricity		Medicines		Water		Fuel Prices		Assistance	
	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov	Oct	Nov
Resident	74%	64%	14%	22%	2%	1%	2%	4%	2%	1%	3%	2%	2%	3%	3%	3%
Displaced	70%	65%	11%	15%	7%	8%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	2%	1%	3%	3%	4%
Returnee	71%	61%	8%	18%	1%		10%	10%	0%	2%	5%	2%	1%	3%	3%	3%