



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

WFP Syria Country Brief

July 2021



In Numbers

41,213 mt of food assistance delivered

US\$ 1.8 m in cash-based transfers made

US\$ 444.8 m six-month net funding requirement *(August 2021 – January 2022, as of 27 July 2021)*

4.9 m people assisted in July 2021
(based on dispatches)

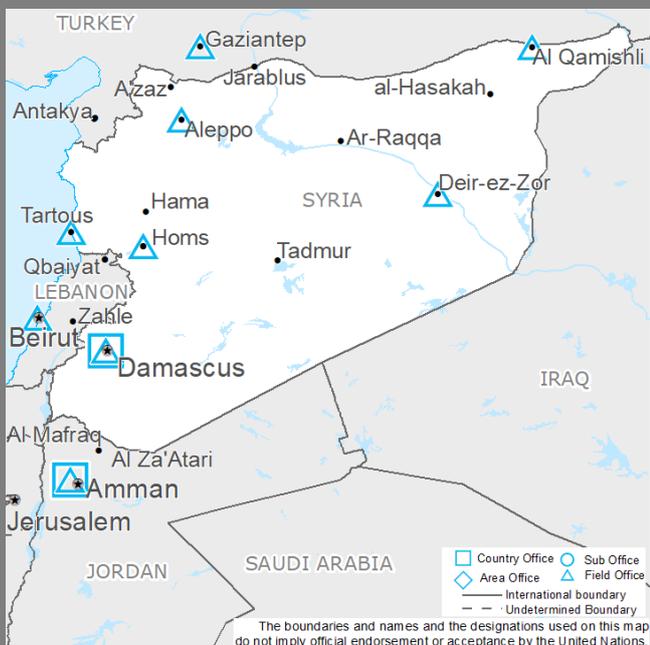


Operational Context

The conflict in Syria is taking a devastating toll on the lives of the Syrian people. As of August 2020, some 6.7 million Syrians are internally displaced and 5.6 million are registered as refugees outside of the country.

Since late 2019, the humanitarian situation has deteriorated to levels not previously seen in the country's recent history: Protracted displacement, soaring food and fuel prices, stagnant salaries, loss of livelihoods and reduced food production have led to widespread food insecurity. As of early 2021, 12.4 million people are food insecure in Syria; the highest number ever recorded.

Since 2011, WFP has been providing food, nutrition and livelihoods assistance to crisis-affected Syrian families in the country. WFP has been active in Syria since 1964. Currently, WFP is implementing its activities under the 2019-2021 Interim Country Strategic Plan (ICSP).



Population: 21.2 million	2019 Human Development Index: 151 out of 189
Income Level: Low-income	Chronic malnutrition: 81,700 children between 6-59 months

Operational Updates

- In July, WFP delivered food and nutrition assistance to 4.9 million people across its general food assistance (GFA), school feeding, nutrition, and livelihoods, resilience and social safety nets activities in Syria.
- WFP dispatched GFA to some 4.8 million people across all 14 Syrian governorates. Of this, 28 percent was delivered through the cross-border operation from Turkey to areas of Idlib and western rural Aleppo governorates not accessible from inside Syria.
- Food prices continued to decrease across Syria for the third consecutive month, according to the latest WFP [data](#), with one percent decrease in June 2021, yet remain 102% higher than 12 months ago. The decrease in food prices in June is primary linked to government's increased efforts in monitoring market prices and limiting price increases.
- Following a slight improvement in April and May, the food security situation in Syria deteriorated again in June, highlighting a sustained worsening trend in the food security situation across the country, according to the latest WFP [data](#) released in July. 43 percent of all households surveyed in June 2021 reported poor or borderline food consumption; a 16 percent increase month-on-month (from May to June), and 26 percent year-on-year (from June 2020 to June 2021).
- The security situation in Dar'a governorate continued to deteriorate in July. Spurred by the recent increase in hostilities, large displacements from Dar'a al Balad to Dar'a city were witnessed by the end of July. WFP started its emergency response through the distribution of ready-to-eat rations (RTEs) for those displaced by the on-going fighting.

Interim Country Strategic Plan (2019-2021)	
Total Requirement (in US\$)	2021 Available Contributions
3.08 billion	544.0 million
2021 Requirement	Six-month Net Funding Requirement (August 2021 – January 2022, as of 27 July)
1.27 billion	444.8 million

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 1: Food insecure populations affected by the crisis, including host communities, IDPs and returnees, in all governorates, have access to life-saving food to meet their basic food needs all year round.

Focus area: *Crisis Response*

Activities:

1. Provision of general food assistance in the form of regular in-kind monthly food rations and ready-to-eat rations in the initial phase of displacement.
2. Provision of school feeding for pre- and primary school children in regular schools and CBT to out-of-school children enrolled in informal education or alternate learning opportunities.

Strategic Result 1: Everyone has access to food

Strategic Outcome 2: Food insecure families in urban and rural areas affected by the crisis are enabled to meet their basic food and nutrition needs and increase their self-reliance throughout the year.

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

3. Provision of livelihood support through household- and communal-level asset creation through food assistance for assets (FFA) activities and enhanced human capital through food assistance for training (FFT).

Strategic Result 2: No one suffers from malnutrition

Strategic Outcome 3: Nutritionally vulnerable groups, especially children and pregnant and lactating women and girls, across the Syrian Arab Republic have reduced levels of malnutrition throughout the year.

Focus area: *Resilience Building*

Activities:

4. Prevention of acute malnutrition and micronutrient deficiencies in children aged 6–23 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.
5. Treatment of moderate acute malnutrition in children aged 6–59 months and pregnant and lactating women and girls.

Strategic Result 8: Sharing of knowledge, expertise and technology, strengthen global partnership support to country efforts to achieve the SDGs

Strategic Outcome 4: Humanitarian partners across the Syrian Arab Republic benefit from augmented logistics and emergency telecommunications capacity and services, enabling them to provide humanitarian assistance throughout the crisis.

Focus area: *Crisis Response*

Activities:

6. Provide coordination, information management, capacity development and shared logistics services to sector partners that face logistics gaps.
7. Provide shared ICT services, emergency telecommunications coordination and information technology (IT) emergency preparedness training to humanitarian organizations in common operational areas.
8. Provide technical assistance and support services to humanitarian partners.
9. Provide passenger and light cargo services to the humanitarian community (United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, UNHAS).

- On 09 July, the UN Security Council passed [Resolution 2585 \(2021\)](#), authorizing the continued cross-border delivery of humanitarian assistance into Syria, through the Bab al-Hawa crossing, for six months, with a potential extension for six more months.
- In July, the UNHCR-led Camp Management and Camp Coordination (CCCM) Cluster recorded more than 32,000 displacement movements in north-western Syria, due to insecurity. As of July 2021, there are 1.7 million internally displaced persons in IDP sites in north-western Syria.

COVID-19 Pandemic

- Approximately 70,873 COVID-19 cases and 3,397 deaths have been confirmed across all areas of Syria as of end-July. This includes 25,930 cases and 1,911 deaths in government-controlled areas, 26,283 cases and 722 deaths in north-western Syria, and 18,660 cases and 764 deaths in north-eastern Syria.
- As of the end of July, WFP, in cooperation with the World Health Organization (WHO), has provided food assistance to some 16,900 people in COVID-19 quarantine centres across six Syrian governorates.

Monitoring

- In July, WFP and third-party monitoring (TPM) companies conducted 1,045 on-site monitoring (OSM) checklists across all 14 governorates to monitor GFA distributions, bread distributions, livelihoods activities, nutrition activities, cash-based transfer (CBT) redemptions and warehouses.
- Of the OSM checklists conducted, WFP monitors conducted 181 checklists, equivalent to 17 percent direct WFP monitoring coverage. Eleven percent of the checklists were conducted jointly with a TPM. The rest of the checklists were conducted by TPMs in areas not accessible to WFP due to the security situation, lack of approvals or temporary logistical constraints.

Challenges

- WFP requires US\$ 444.8 million to sustain operations through January 2022.

Donors

The largest donors to WFP Syria so far in 2021 ranked by contributions: Germany, USA, Canada, Japan and Norway.