

IMPACT OF CUTS

ON WFP BENEFICIARIES IN SYRIA

April 2025



World Food
Programme

SAVING
LIVES
CHANGING
LIVES



WFP - SYRIA

RESEARCH **A**SSessment and **M**onitoring

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Executive Summary

The **Impact of Cuts** studies are a series of research reports by WFP assessing the impact of humanitarian assistance cuts on affected households, which were driven by the largest funding gap in the organization's history. A **first report on the impact of assistance cuts** in Syria was published in the first half of 2024. The second Impact of Cuts study in Syria studies the food security situation during a five-month pause in assistance in early 2024. Data used for this second issuance has been collected during the month of **May 2024**, with **850 household-level quantitative surveys** and **22 qualitative surveys** in the form of Focused Group Discussions which included some 224 participants from different household profiles across whole of Syria.

Following the discontinuation of food assistance, a notable deterioration in Food Consumption Score (FCS) was observed, with **nine points increase** in the percent of households **with inadequate food consumption**. Leaving over **56 percent of the** people WFP was assisting in 2023 with inadequate FCS. The coastal and central regions showed higher negative impact of cuts than other regions, with **24 points increase** in the percent of people with adequate consumption, raising the prevalence of inadequate consumption to **more than two-thirds** of the WFP ex-beneficiaries. In addition, The number of households with inadequate dietary diversity increased by **eight percent points**. Leaving **86 percent** of the ex-WFP beneficiaries with **inadequate dietary diversity**.

The consumption-based reduced coping strategy index (rCSI) worsened following the assistance cuts, with an average increase of rCSI score of **3.5 points**. The adoption of crisis and emergency livelihood-based coping strategies was already high (52 percent), however the cuts in assistance **forced two-thirds** of the households to resort to even more desperate strategies. Migration, child and temporary marriage, increased theft and violence were among the prevailing coping strategies after the cuts.

WFP food assistance has been helping to prevent deeper food insecurity and has been contributing to the social stability in Syria. With the assistance cuts, serious concerns exist with regards to the impact on **malnutrition, health, and social tensions**.



Prioritization Context



Humanitarian needs have doubled in Syria since 2015, driven by the conflict in Syria and compounded by multifaceted and successive shocks, including the Lebanese financial crisis, COVID-19, the impact of sanctions, currency depreciation and inflation, the conflict in Ukraine and the global economic downturn, and finally the earthquakes that hit Syria in February 2023.

These events along with other factors such as the intensification of sanctions, the rise in gasoline prices, reduction in subsidies mainly bread and diesel, and the **Syrian Pounds depreciated by 118 percent** had a significant impact on market conditions and commodities prices, which deteriorated with **an average price increase of approximately 140 percent for the most common food commodities** in Syria. **The minimum wage in Syria covers less than fifth of a family's food monthly needs.**

In **June 2023**, the World Food Programme (WFP) announced a **40 percent reduction in food assistance, due to funding shortfall.**

In 2024, before discontinuation of assistance, the HNO estimated that **At least 12.9 million people were in need of food assistance** (HNO 2024).

At the same time, **malnutrition indicators continued to worsen**, with both maternal malnutrition and acute malnutrition in children under five at global emergency thresholds in at least half of the 14 governorates.

However, growing humanitarian needs were challenged by dwindling humanitarian funding. The above-mentioned funding shortfalls, exacerbated by higher food prices and operational costs, forced WFP to reduce general food assistance by 40 percent, from reaching an average of 5.5 million people per month, to **only reaching 3.2 million people per month in June 2023**, prioritizing those assessed as severely food insecure. As funding challenges continued, **in December 2023 WFP Syria was forced to discontinue its General Food Assistance programme across the country to replace it with a targeted programme** to focus on the severely food insecure and families at risk of malnutrition for which implementation started as of June 2024.

Context: Market Prices

This section shows the market trends for some of the most common food commodities in country, during the time of the analysis, **from January 2023 to May 2024**, showing a national scale **increase of prices with an average of 143 percent** for the eight considered commodities.

Following the announcement of the cuts in June, the Syrian pound experienced a sharp decline in value, alongside several other factors. Moreover, as Syria relies heavily on imports for staple food items such as vegetable oil, rice, wheat flour, and sugar, the global surge in food prices further impacted the cost of living.

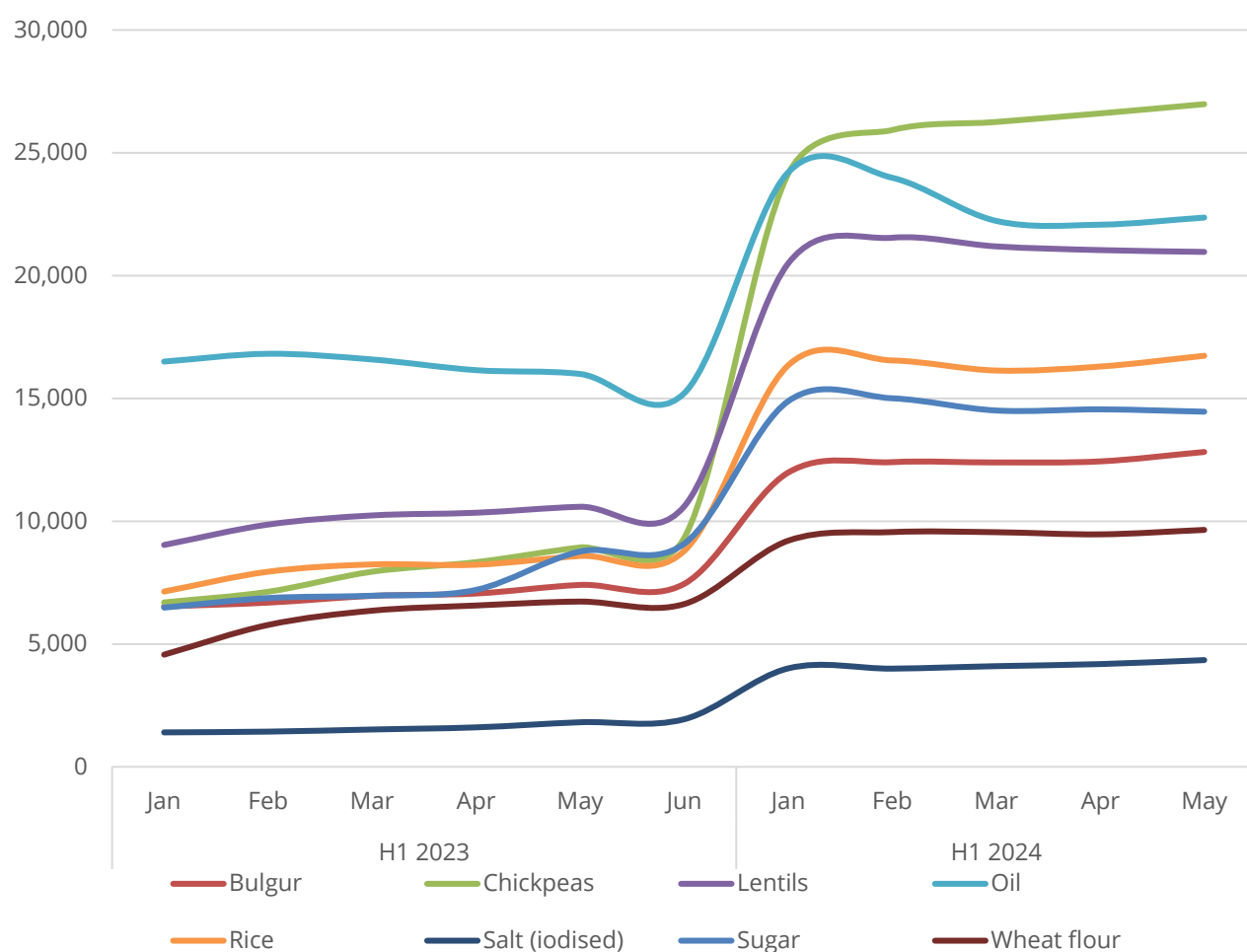


Figure 1: The WFP food basket items prices trend (first Half 2023 – first Half 2024)

Context: Food Basket

With respect to the cost of the food basket, it's noteworthy that following the initial reduction in assistance effective from July 2023, the cost of **the food basket saw a significant increase of 41 percent**. There is an inverse correlation between the reduction in WFP assistance and the increase in market prices.

During the last quarter of 2023 and the first quarter of 2024, the prices of the food basket stabilized and even exhibited a slight decrease in March 2024. This decline was primarily influenced by decreases in the prices of some of the imported commodities.

TRENDS FOR THE JANUARY 2024 – JUNE 2024 PERIOD

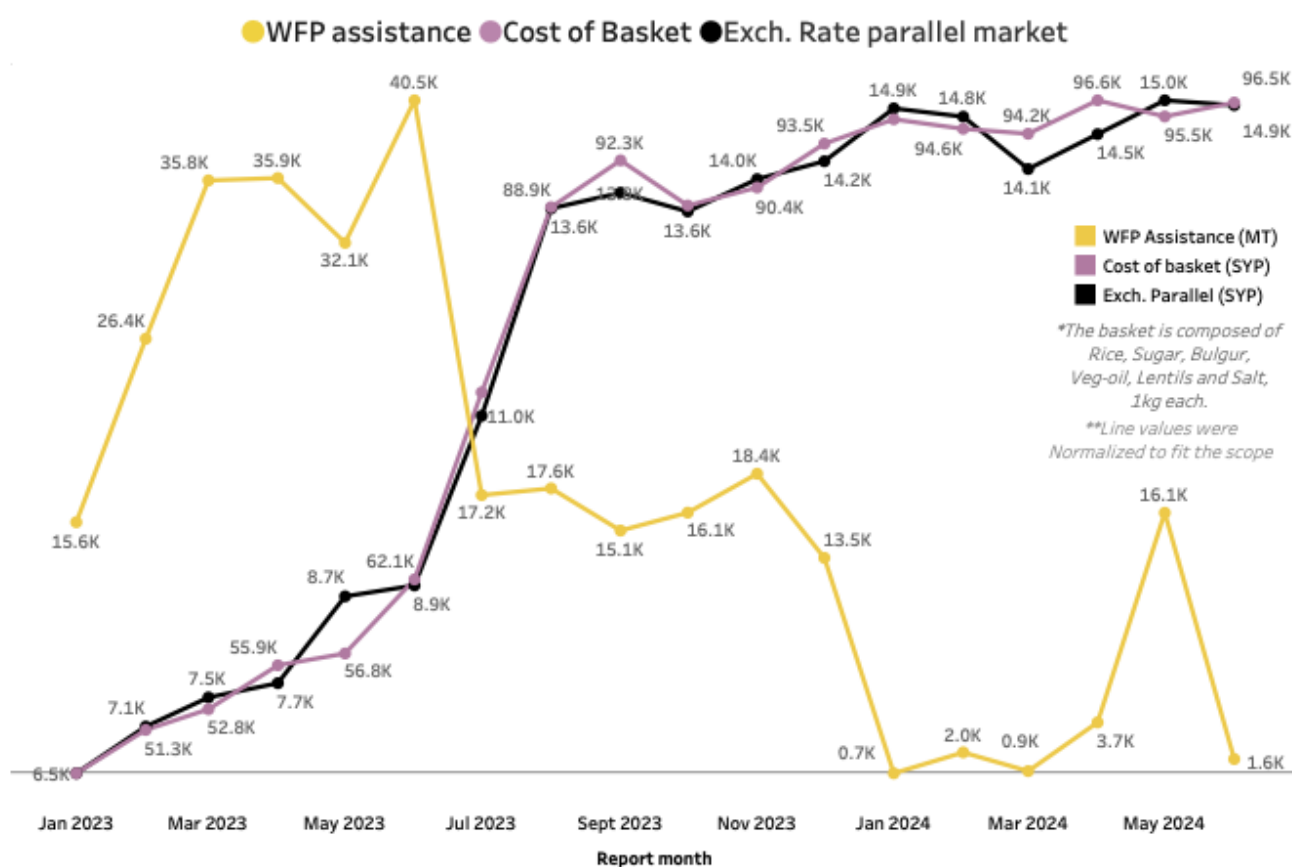


Figure 2: this graph shows trends for WFP assistance, cost of food basket and exchange rate for the parallel market.

Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to **assess the impact of the discontinuation of WFP General Food Assistance program between January and May 2024** on household food security. This study aims to highlight the worsening household food security situation in Syria during the pause of WFP's General Food Assistance from January to May 2024.

Methodology

In this study, we used a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative and qualitative data. We conducted a before-and-after analysis of food security variables collected between January and June 2023 and May 2024. Significant seasonal effects are not anticipated due to the nearly identical time periods. However, the method does not isolate the impact of the assistance pause due to confounding factors like economic deterioration. The results reflect changes in household food security during this period, with the assistance pause and economic deterioration being major contributing factors

Quantitative Data

- **Baseline (Pre - Cut):** Data from **5,351 households** were collected **between January and June 2023**, before the first cut/reduction in food assistance was announced.
- **Endline (Post - Pause):** Data from **854 households** was collected in **May 2024**, capturing the period after the pause in food assistance.
- In the areas under Government of Syria (GoS) control, the majority of sampled household belonging to **Tier 1** (1) (34 percent) and Tier 2 (37 percent). While (24 percent) of the sample belong to BeST (2) in NWS
- The most vulnerable groups, Tier 1 and Tier 2, are the focus of our analysis. Consequently, our findings are not representative of the entire Syrian population or all former beneficiaries
- Data collection methods included household surveys, post-distribution monitoring (PDM) visits at distribution sites, phone interviews, and face-to-face interviews.
- Data collection was carried out by 92 field monitors across Syria through phone interviews with households across various locations in Syria.

Region(3)	Number of Participants to Quantitative Data Collection	
	Pre-Cut	Post-pause Assistance
Aleppo	604	134
North-West	2,077	217
Coastal	406	85
North-East	608	82
Central	732	79
South	924	257
Total	5,351	854

Table 1: Number of Participants in the Quantitative Data Collection Exercise by region.

Qualitative Data

Conducted with participants from all governorates to complement the quantitative findings.

Region	Qualitative	
	Number of FGD	Number of Participants
Aleppo	2	22
North-West	6	56
Coastal	4	37
North-East	4	44
Central	4	44
South	2	21
Total	22	224

Table 2: Number of Participants in the Quantitative Data Collection Exercise by Region.

¹¹¹ According to the targeting tool applied in GoS, Vulnerability Needs Review (VNR), households were categorized into four tiers of food insecurity: Tier 1 (severe), Tier 2 (high), Tier 3 (medium-high), and Tier 4 (medium). The modality and frequency of assistance were tailored according to each specific Tier.

¹¹² Beneficiary Enhanced Selection Tool: the targeting tool utilized in Northwest Syria.

¹¹³ **Aleppo:** Aleppo (GoS), **North West:** Idleb & Aleppo (A'az, Atarib & Afrin), **Coastal:** Latakia & Tartous, **Northeast:** Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hasakeh & Deir-ez-Zor, **Central:** Hama, Homs and Idleb [Senjar], **South:** Damascus, Rural Damascus, Dar'a, As-Sweida & Quneitra

Results - Food Consumption

- Food consumption patterns among food assistance beneficiaries have significantly worsened following the pause of humanitarian assistance in Syria. The findings reveal a significant deterioration in Food Consumption Score following the discontinuation of food assistance, **with a nine percent increase in the number of households with poor and borderline food consumption patterns between 2023 and 2024.**

- The study revealed a 6 percent increase in the number of households with poor food consumption patterns. This represents a 60% proportionate increase from 10% in 2023 to 16% in 2024). (Figure 3).

- These trends were confirmed through qualitative findings** which indicated households have been shifting their diet towards higher consumption of bread at the detriment of dietary diversity. Some beneficiaries stated that their main meals became tomato paste sandwiches or simply bread with tea and in some cases only dry bread. one of the beneficiaries shared their experience of rationing 1 kg of meat into 11 meals for their family of 6 members.

- A female participant from Aleppo, head of a family of 4, reported that “when going to the market, we tend to keep the children at home to prevent them from seeing the different choices of food that are available and for which they would be asking for”.

- Regularly conducted food assessment monitoring [4] indicated similar trends in May 2024, where approximately 48 percent of the country's population experienced inadequate food consumption. This finding is consistent with **the prevalence of inadequate consumption revealed by this study, which is estimated to be around 56 percent.**

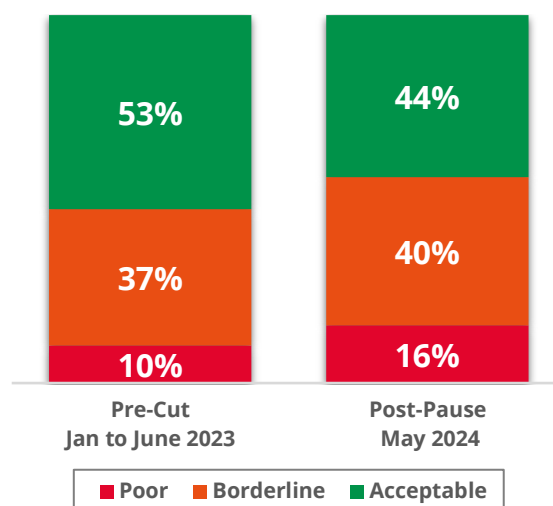


Figure 3 Change in Food Consumption Score – Comparison of January to June 2023 situation with May 2024

- Households living in **government-controlled areas have more frequently reported poor and borderline consumption** than those in North-West Syria. Only 39 percent of households under (GoS) area had an acceptable FCS compared to 59 percent in Northwest Syria (the inadequate food consumption in GoS increases 10 points comparing to baseline). **The food security situation has deteriorated more significantly in government-controlled area compared to Northwest Syria** (Figure 4): reasons behind such discrepancy amongst different operational areas are: i) While GoS did not distribute food assistance for the first six months of 2024, NWS launched its targeted food assistance program in March and ii) NWS provided one-time emergency distributions for over 500,000 people in May and June at the time of the data collection. A female head of household, FGD Participant reported that “My family used to wait for the beginning of the month to receive some items to feed the children. However, there is no hope now, as the WFP assistance has stopped.”

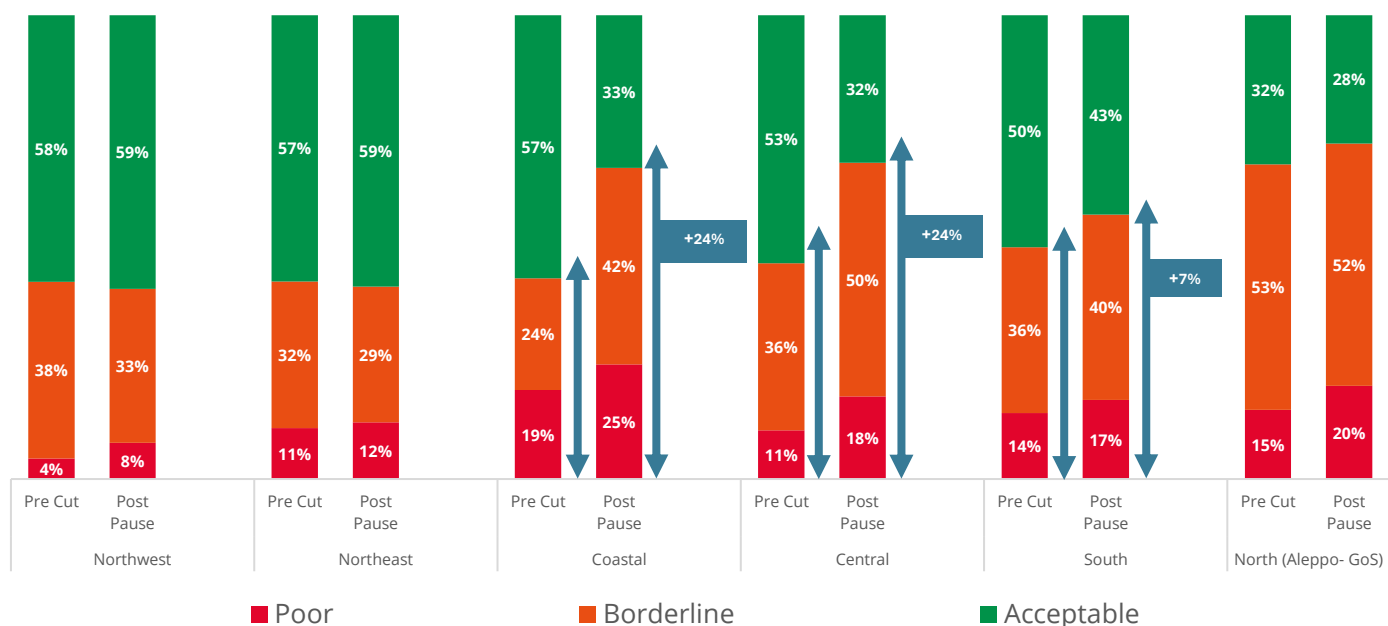


Figure 4: Pre-Cut vs Post Pause Variations of Food Consumption Category by Region.

During the study period, the Coastal Area, Central Area and South Area experienced the most significant deterioration in the prevalence of inadequate food consumption, with a 24-point increase, 22-point increase and 7-point increase respectively. Additionally, North (Aleppo GoS) reported a 4-point increase for the prevalence of inadequate food consumption. (Figure 4)

The graph (**Figure 5**) shows the changes in food consumption groups among various vulnerable groups[5] after pausing the food assistance. **Each group experienced a decrease in "acceptable" FCS and an increase in "borderline" or "poor" FCS.** These changes are especially pronounced in **households led by women, households with a disabled head, families living in unfinished or damaged buildings, squatting households, and returnees.** Qualitative findings confirmed similar trends with children, pregnant, and breastfeeding women being disproportionately affected. A female in NWS, "When we were in our homes, we used to grow our food. However, when we got displaced, we cannot do so anymore as we have no houses or lands. The assistance spared us many expenses. However, after its interruption, our situation became awful that sometimes we think of leaving our rented homes to live in camps".

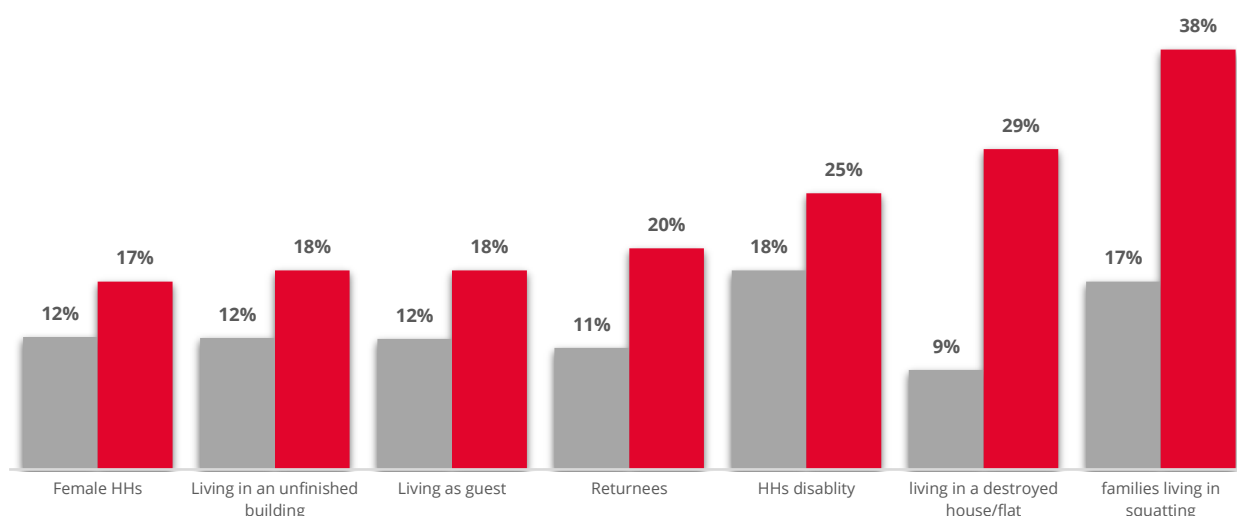


Figure 5: Pre-Cut, Post Cut comparison of Increase in poor FCS category, by Vulnerability Factor

[5] The most vulnerable groups selected are: i) female headed-households, ii) disabled heads of household, iii) returnees, iv) households with poor living standards such as living in an unfinished building, squatting, destroyed house/flat, living as guest.

DIETARY DIVERSITY

After pausing food assistance, households across Syria have reported a significant increase in poor dietary diversity, with a **12 percent increase in poor dietary diversity** from 18 percent to 30 percent – or a 66 percent proportionate increase **Figure 6**. This indicates a sharp decline in the consumption of essential nutrients, with vulnerable families relying more heavily on less diversified food (Figure 6).

FGDs participants also mentioned the poor quality of food consumption, specifically lack in animal meat and protein consumption. This has led to nutritional deficiencies, including widespread vitamin deficiencies and fatigue.

A female participant from the Coastal region reported that “we are no longer eating any dairy food, chicken, or meat. we can’t afford oil or fried food and can only buy oil or sugar with 5,000 SYP. Most days, we are eating only potatoes”.

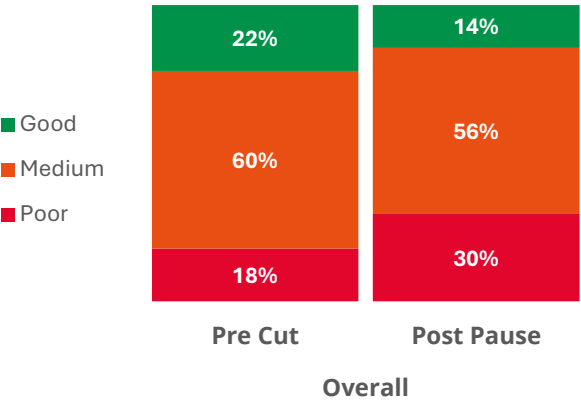


Figure 6: National Scale Pre-Cut vs Post Pause Variations for Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)

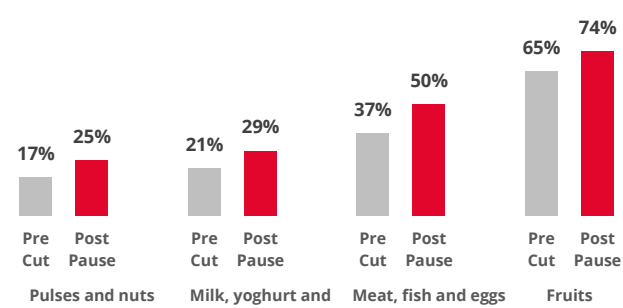


Figure 7 increase in households that did not consume essential nutrients.

The percentage of households that **had not consumed any animal protein** in the 7 days prior to the interview has increased from 37 percent to a concerning 50 percent. while the proportion of households that **had not consumed pulses grew from 17 percent to 25 percent**. Additionally, the percentage of households that **had not consumed fruits in the 7 days before being interviewed increased from 65 percent to 74 percent** Figure 7. Vegetables, oil and condiments did not experience any significant variation in consumption patterns. A female participant from the Coastal region, that participated in the FGD reported that: “My family has forgotten what dairy is, doesn’t eat chicken or fruits, and we can only cook two eggs with a couple of tomatoes once a week for six members”.

Costal, Central and North governorates in GoS areas were the most affected by the change in dietary diversity. The percentage of households with poor diversity has increased by 14 points (from 25% to 39% in Costal areas), and by 16 points in Central areas (from 19% to 35%, The most notable change in diversity was in North areas (Aleppo) where households with poor diversity reached almost half of the population Figure 8.

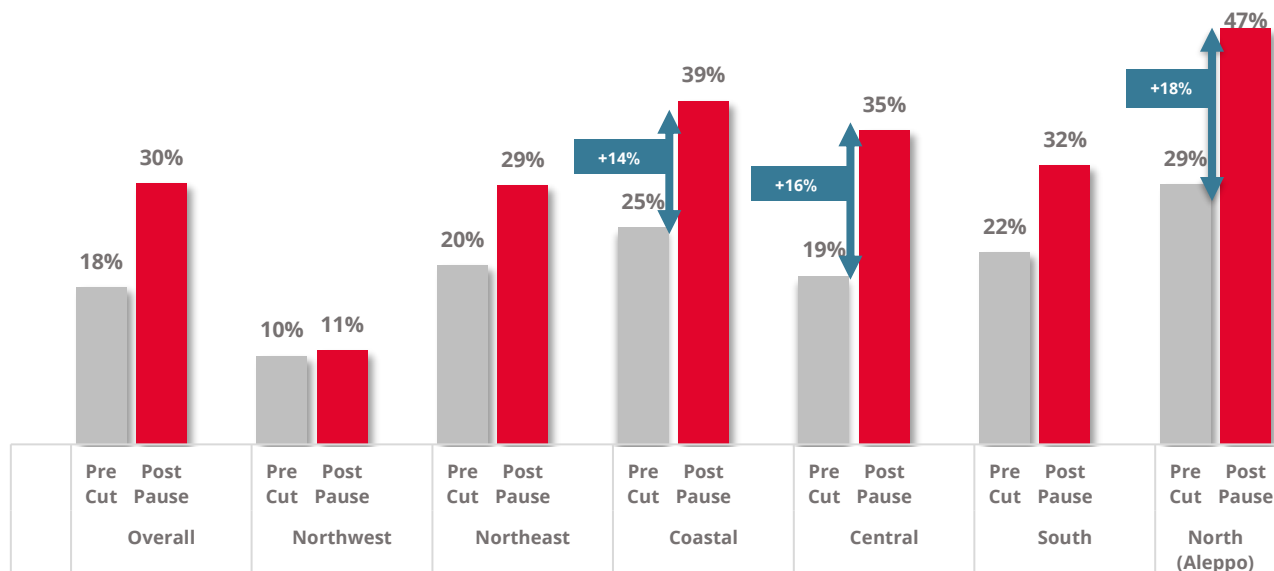


Figure 8: Regional differences Pre-Cut vs Post Pause Variations for Poor Dietary Diversity Score (DDS)

Seventy percent of respondents reported having to alter their consumption patterns in 2024 compared to the previous year. Figure 9 highlights the primary reasons for this reduction in food consumption: 97 percent of respondents cited cuts in food assistance, while 91 percent attributed it to high food prices. A female participant from NWs FGD reported, *"As a result of the pausing of assistance, we have become unable to find some types of food, even after visiting multiple shops. Demand for these items has increased, causing their prices to rise significantly."*

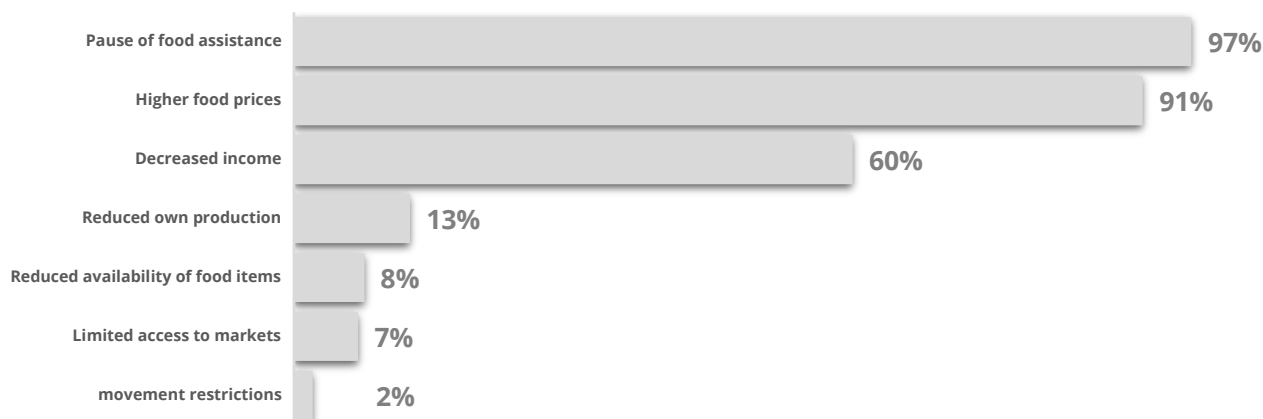


Figure 9: Factors Influencing Changes in Food Consumption Patterns, Based on Respondents' Answers

COPING STRATEGIES

A) Food Consumption Based Coping Strategies

The baseline data indicates that beneficiaries heavily rely on coping mechanisms in order to fulfil their food requirements. Conditions worsened after the assistance pause. On average, the adoption of Consumption based coping strategies increased significantly (see Annex 3) by 3.5 points (as shown in Figure 10). However, when analysing specific regions, the Coastal area saw an increase of 8 points, the Northwest by 5 points, and Aleppo GoS by 4 point (Figure 11)

After pausing the food assistance, the percentage of households restricting adult consumption so children could eat every day rose **17 points** (from 45 percent to an alarming 62 percent), and the percentage of people reducing portion sizes every day increased **17 points** (from 53 percent to 64 percent) <<(Figure 12)>>. The proportion of those reducing the number of meals per day increased **11 points** (from 52 percent to a concerning 69 percent,) However, less preferred food and borrowing did not increase - likely more reflective of those strategies being overtaxed already. (see Annex 2).

Almost all the FGD participants mentioned that they eat only 2 meals maximum and household head in many cases only eat one meal per day to permit children and elderly to eat 2 meals per day.

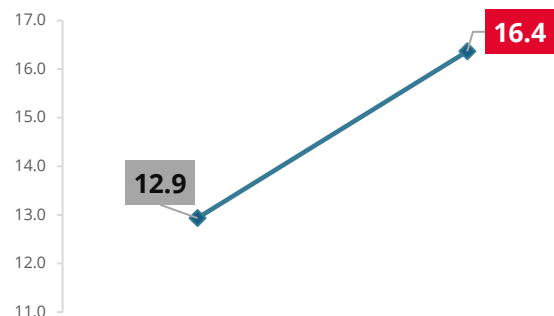


Figure 10: Average Change for rCSI

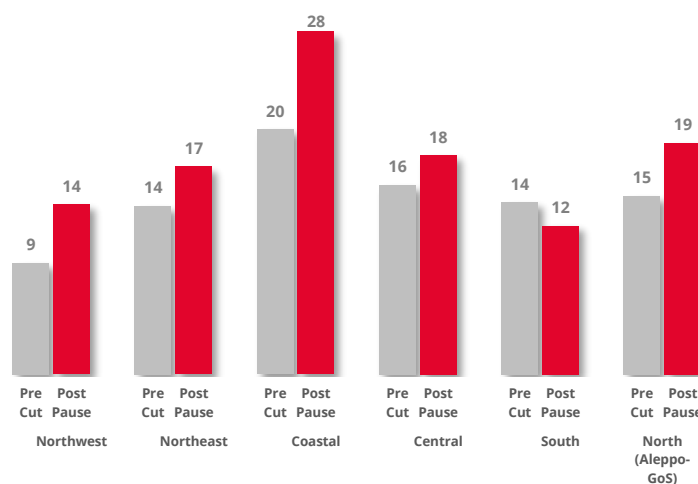


Figure 11: Average change of reduced coping strategies index (rCSI) across regions in Syria

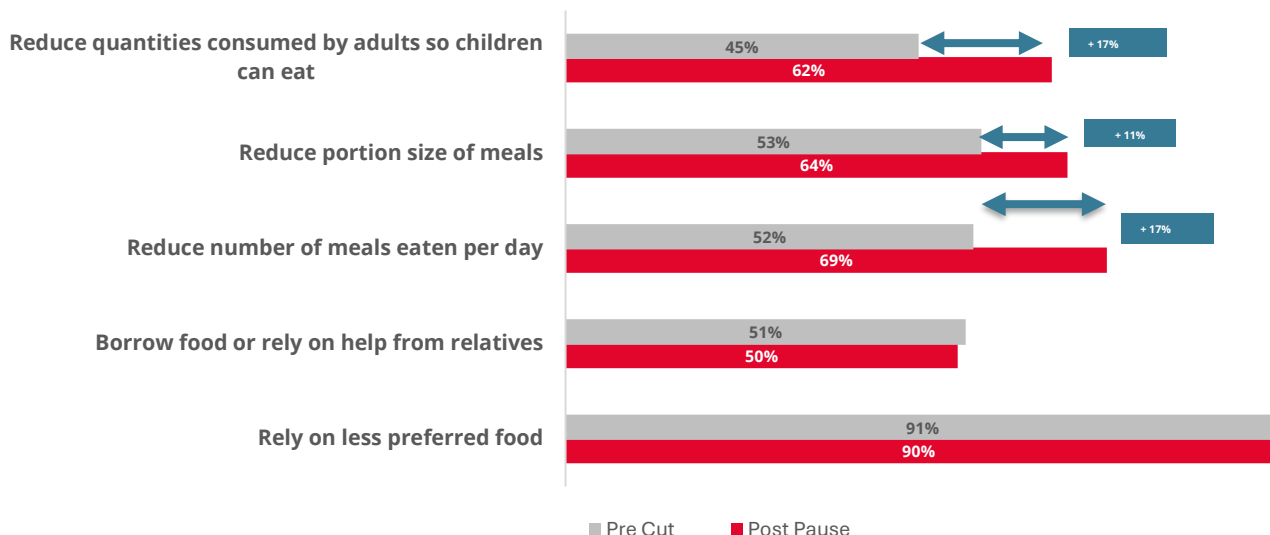


Figure 12: Change in percentage of household using consumption based coping strategies at least one day.

B) Livelihood Coping Strategies

Following the pause in food assistance, the adoption of crisis to emergency livelihood strategies still increased from 52 percent to 66 percent (Figure 13). Specifically, borrowing money rose from 80 percent to 86 percent, selling household assets increased from 45 percent to 54 percent, and selling productive assets increased from 16 percent to 26 percent. (Annex 1)

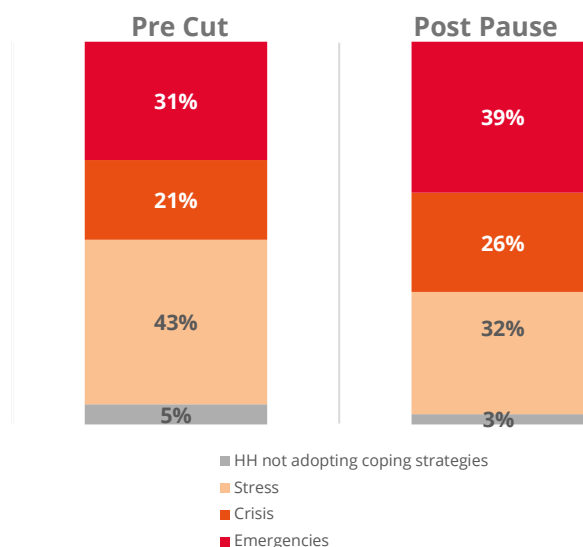


Figure 13: Increased Reliance on Livelihood Based Coping Strategies

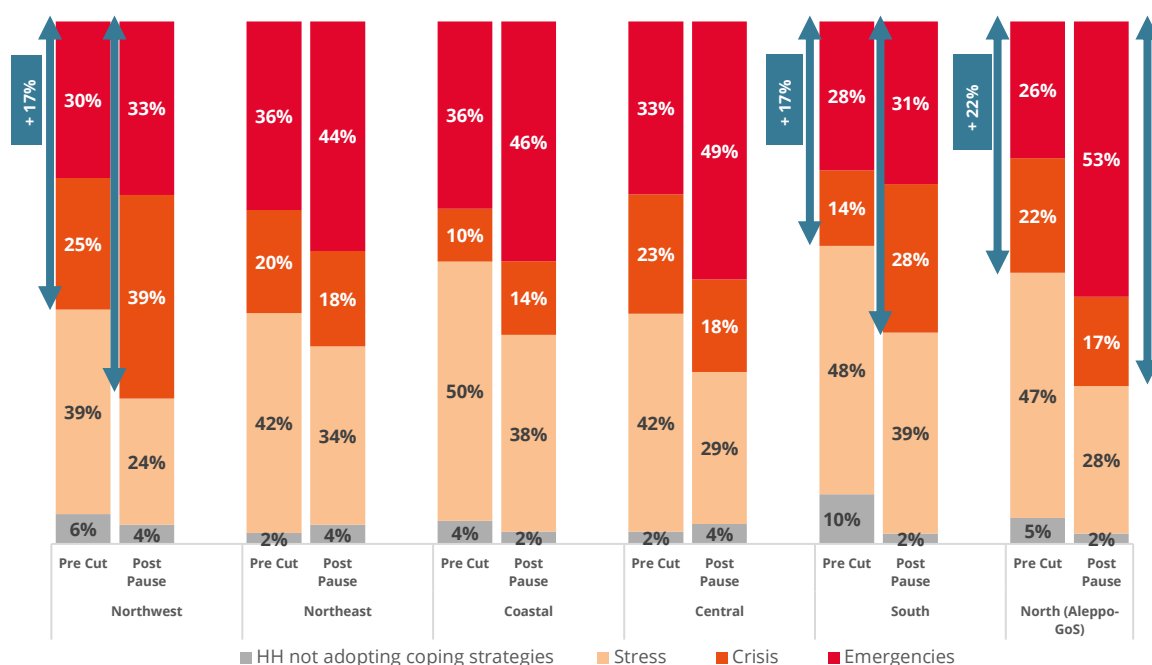


Figure 14: Average change of the Livelihood Coping Strategy (LCSI) across regions in Syria

Extreme coping strategies: Selling Drugs, Collecting Rubbish, Begging, Stealing, and Selling Organs

As financial hardship deepened, many households resorted to extreme survival tactics to generate income. These included selling drugs, collecting rubbish and recyclables, begging, stealing, and selling organs. A female FGD participant from the NWS region reported: "Many children collect leftover food, bottles, and plastic cans from bins; others beg on the streets, and others become smokers after becoming workers." Another participant from the coastal region shared: "Everyone in the neighborhood is working in collecting garbage, men and young boys because we all need to eat! We used to feel it's shameful but nowadays we don't think like that anymore, people are hungry." A new criminal pattern was reported by a participant from the coastal region: "We know of a man in our community who killed his wife and children then committed suicide because he couldn't provide for his family out of hunger." In addition, another female participant from the coastal region reported that "some people are selling their kidneys".

Reducing Non-food Expenditure (Health, Education, Rent)

Respondents have reported significant reductions in expenditure on several non-food essential needs since the pause in food assistance. Healthcare is the most impacted, with 82 percent of respondents cutting their spending. Education follows, with 43 percent reducing their expenditure. Qualitative findings showed that financial constraints forced households to rely on governmental clinics, which do not have the capacities for full healthcare support unless additional payments are made. As a result, households were spending most of their income on health, food, and rent, leaving them in perpetual debt and struggling to pay rent on time.

Figure 15

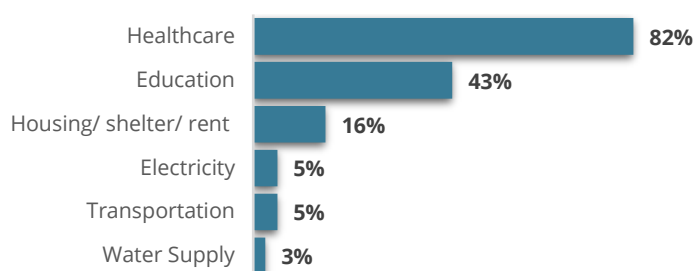


Figure 15: Percentage of Respondents Reporting Reduction in Non-Food Essential Expenditures Since January 2023

Taking Children Out of School

In 2024, around **24 percent** of respondents reported that they had to withdraw their children from school. Of these, **57 percent** attributed this directly to the pause of WFP food assistance, indicating that families had to deprioritize education expenditures during the pause. Even more worrying, 56 percent of respondents reported seeing no possibility of sending their children back to school in this situation. Additionally, **one in four families have sent their children to work** due to the deteriorating financial situation as well as the pause of food assistance. This was also reported in many FGDs that households withdrew their children from school to send them to work in order for them to contribute to the family's income.

Female and Child Labor, Including Low Wages for Females and Children

Similarly, many women are forced to work, often under challenging conditions. In Syria, women typically face limited job opportunities due to lacking qualifications, which confines them to physically demanding jobs often requiring long hours for minimal wages. Children, who are working, earn even lower wages. **Figure 16** illustrates the wage disparities.

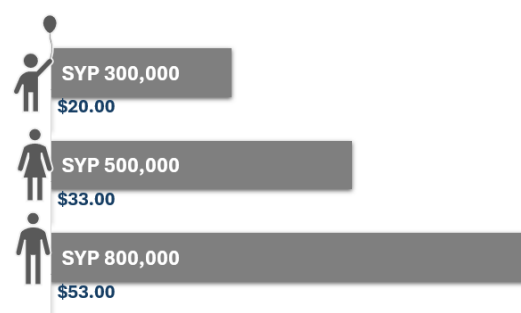


Figure 16 Average Monthly Wage by Category (Reported by FGD Participants)

Most female heads of households—many of whom are widows or singles due to the war—reported in FGDs that they are compelled to work during the assistance pause, and many of their children are also forced to contribute to income generation. Female-headed households are particularly burdened by the assistance pause due to the low wages earned by women and children. Despite their efforts to work, they face significant challenges in offsetting the losses resulting from the pause in assistance.

Debt

Many households allocate the majority of their income to purchasing food or covering rent and debt payments. High prices have significantly impacted these families, forcing them to sell furniture, properties, and other assets while avoiding taking on additional debt, as they are unable to repay it. In NWS, male FGD participants all agreed that they do not have a solid mechanism to repay the debt, and the consequences could lead to complaints and problems if these debts are not paid off.

Migration

In response to the ongoing hardship, some households have considered migration as a potential solution. A 40-year-old displaced female participant from NWS reported: "Some people moved to camps after the pause in food assistance to spare rent expenses. And I have a desire to travel to another country due to abundant job opportunities abroad." Another displaced female participant from NWS reported: "We may have to move to unsafe places that are more likely to be bombed because house rents are cheaper there."

Female-headed Households and Children Are Among the Most Impacted

Females who are heads of households are among the most impacted. They are experiencing unbearable burdens after the assistance cut. Most of the interviewed women are either widows or single due to the war. They currently need to work, and in most cases, are also forced to put their children to work. In addition to this, women have limited job opportunities and generally rely on unqualified jobs that are physically demanding, require long hours, and are usually compensated with low wages. Similarly, since more than one member in the same family must work, it is becoming crucial for children to contribute to the family income.

Protection and Safety

This section highlights key findings related to safety and protection, revealing a concerning rise in protection-related risks.

Child Marriage

The results show that, in Damascus and Rural Damascus, new coping mechanisms based on temporary marriage are being reported by young female respondents. These young women resorted to temporary marriage to feed their families or pay off debtors. Additionally, child marriage is becoming more prevalent, with many participants mentioning that they forced daughters aged 13-15 to get married in order to reduce expenses or to receive help for the family if the groom is wealthier.

Theft

It has also been frequently mentioned in different FGDs that people are suffering from an increase in theft. Qualitative findings provided examples such as stealing electricity wires from neighbourhoods or gasoline bottles from private homes.

Family Disputes/Violence

FGD participants highlighted the increase in family disputes as a significant example of the challenges faced by the head of household. They explained that financial stress, coupled with the pressure of managing daily responsibilities, has led to more frequent and intense conflicts within households. This situation underscores the broader social impact of economic difficulties on family dynamics.

Conclusions



The Syrian economy operates under complex pressures that significantly influence local market dynamics and therefore has direct impact on most vulnerable populations. Limited access to global markets, compounded by the conflict's impact on local production and key economic sectors, depreciating currency and eroding purchasing power creates growing critical need for alternatives to fill gaps left for economically vulnerable Syrians, especially in those regions with limited access to traditional markets or local production.

Within such volatile context and deteriorating conditions, the impact of cuts in food assistance largely contributed to the worsening of living conditions, access to food and also witnessed the establishment of desperate and previously inexistent coping strategies.

The food assistance that WFP has provided to Syria since the start of the crisis, have significantly influenced the food access in country and have provided stability to population in need of assistance, with approximately 1.2 million households relying on WFP assistance for their food requirements rather than solely depending on their economic power.

As part of its strategy, and with the goal to mitigate the temporarily lack of resource, WFP is working to enhance its impact in restructuring local production assess, such as rehabilitation of bakeries and reparation of irrigation systems, aiming this way, to support Syrian population by promoting resilience; in addition to this, WFP is ensuring adequate targeting for Nutrition specific programmes, seeking to prevent malnutrition cases for the most vulnerable sectors of the population; These are some of the examples of the new assistance programme that WFP is designing in order to prevent deeper crises and foster for long-term stability.

The recent changes in WFP assistance capacities highlighted even more the importance of humanitarian assistance in this country, especially for those individuals that without humanitarian assistance would struggle to survive.

WFP remains committed to advocating for adequate funds to be able to sustain its essential role in Syria's emergency response.

Acronyms

%	Percentage
B	Billion
BEST	Beneficiary Enhanced Selection Tool
BST	Beneficiary Selection Tool
CBT	Cash-based transfer
DDS	Dietary Diversity Score
DiD	Difference-in-Differences
DV	Dependent Variable
FCS	Food Consumption Score
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FSLA	Food Security and Livelihoods Assessment
GFA	General Food Assistance
GoS	Government of Syria
HNO	Humanitarian Needs Overview
HQ	Headquarters
IoC	Impact of Cuts
IPC	Integrated Food Security Phase Classification
L-CSI	Livelihood Coping Strategies
NES	North-East Syria
NWS	North-West Syria
PDM	Post-distribution monitoring
Q1/Q2/Q3/ Q4	Quarter 1/Quarter 2/Quarter 3/Quarter 4
rCSI	Reduced Coping Strategy Index
UN	United Nations
USD	United States dollar
VNR	Vulnerability Needs Review
WFP	World Food Programme
WoS	Whole of Syria

Annexes

Annex 1 L-CSI

Strategy	May 2024 Usage	Pre-sample H1-2023	Difference with May 2024	Vulnerable groups in May 2024						
				Female	HH has difficulties or disability	Returnee	Unfinished building	Destroyed house/flat	Living as guest	Squatting
LCS. 1 **Sold household assets**	54%	45%	9%	56%	67%	45%	44%	65%	53%	25%
LCS. 2 **Sold productive assets or means of transport**	26%	16%	10%	21%	32%	17%	17%	35%	21%	0%
LCS. 3 **Sold house or land**	5%	5%	0%	5%	7%	5%	0%	18%	3%	0%
LCS. 4 **Household moved to a less expensive accommodation**	17%	-	-	15%	24%	15%	23%	35%	14%	25%
LCS. 5 **Household spent its savings*	41%	-	-	45%	45%	41%	36%	47%	39%	38%
LCS. 6 **Borrowed money (to be paid back)**	86%	80%	6%	88%	92%	82%	94%	76%	89%	100%
LCS. 7 **Withdrew children from school**	24%	22%	3%	21%	30%	31%	33%	29%	25%	25%
LCS. 8 **Sent children to work**	22%	23%	-1%	20%	23%	27%	24%	24%	22%	38%
LCS. 9 **Reduce non-food essential expenses to prioritize food needs**	63%	-	-	63%	78%	66%	64%	76%	65%	50%

Annexes

Annex 1 L-CSI

Strategy	May 2024 Usage	Pre-sample H1-2023	Difference with May 2024	Vulnerable groups in May 2024						
				Female	HH has difficulties or disability	Returnee	Unfinished building	Destroyed house/flat	Living as guest	Squatting
LCS. 10 **Reduce payments on essential utilities and bills to prioritize food needs**	60%	-	-	61%	73%	53%	50%	71%	58%	50%
LCS. 11 **Household sell, share, and/or exchange food rations**	5%	-	-	6%	7%	7%	6%	6%	4%	0%
LCS. 12 **Harvested immature crops**	1%	1%	-1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	0%	1%	0%
LCS. 13 **Consumed seed stocks that were to be saved for the next season**	3%	3%	0%	2%	4%	2%	2%	0%	2%	0%
LCS. 14 **Sold last female animals**	4%	4%	0%	3%	5%	5%	5%	0%	2%	13%
LCS. 15 **Adult members of the household accepted socially degrading, high risk jobs**	15%	25%	-10%	15%	18%	17%	29%	12%	16%	13%
LCS. 16 **Household member have to go begging**	7%	-	-	8%	10%	5%	8%	12%	7%	0%
LCS. 17 **Female adult work to contribute to the household income**	28%	-	-	35%	33%	31%	36%	18%	30%	50%

Annexes

Annex 2: rCSI

rCSI	Pre-Cut overall	Female headed household	Unfinished building	Living as guest	Returnee	Head of household has difficulties or disability	Destroyed house/flat	Families living is squatting	Max%
Rely on less preferred food	91%	87%	88%	89%	91%	93%	82%	100%	100%
Borrow food or rely on help from relatives	51%	56%	70%	56%	50%	54%	59%	25%	70%
Reduce number of meals eaten per day	52%	68%	74%	69%	52%	76%	65%	88%	88%
Reduce portion size of meals	53%	68%	71%	69%	72%	71%	71%	63%	72%
Reduce quantities consumed by adults so children can eat	45%	58%	67%	68%	72%	63%	71%	63%	72%

Annex 3: T-Test for FCS & rCSI

Group Statistics					
Group number		N	Mean	Std. Deviation	Std. Error Mean
FCS	H1 2023	5351	44.291	13.1387	0.1796
	May 2024	854	43.026	15.0343	0.5145
rCSI	H1 2023	5351	12.92	9.953	0.136
	May 2024	854	16.36	11.289	0.386

Independent Samples Test										
		Levene's Test for Equality of Variances		t-test for Equality of Means						
		F	Sig.	t	df	Sig. (2-tailed)	Mean Difference	Std. Error Difference	95% Confidence Interval of the Difference	
									Lower	Upper
FCS	Equal variances assumed	31.903	0.000	2.558	6203	0.011	1.2647	0.4943	0.2957	2.2338
	Equal variances not assumed			2.321	1071.077	0.020	1.2647	0.5449	0.1955	2.3340
rCSI	Equal variances assumed	41.959	0.000	-9.210	6203	0.000	-3.444	0.374	-4.177	-2.711
	Equal variances not assumed			-8.409	1075.135	0.000	-3.444	0.410	-4.248	-2.640

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