



World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES  
CHANGING LIVES



الجمهورية العربية السورية  
SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

PLANNING AND STATISTICS COMMISSION

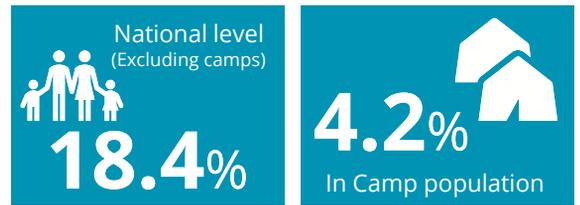


# FOOD SECURITY ASSESSMENT 2025 - SYRIA

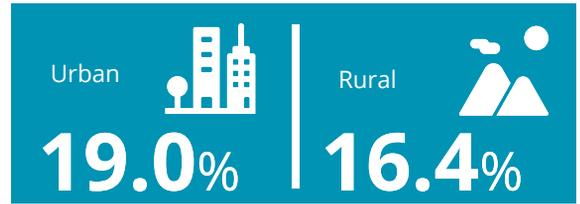
## SUMMARY OF RESULTS

# FOOD SECURITY AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL

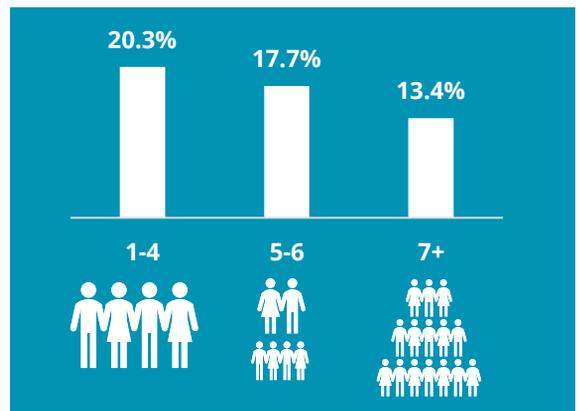
According to the 2025 Food Security Assessment, the proportion of food-secure households is 18.4% among all households in Syria - excluding camps - and 4.2% among households living in camps.



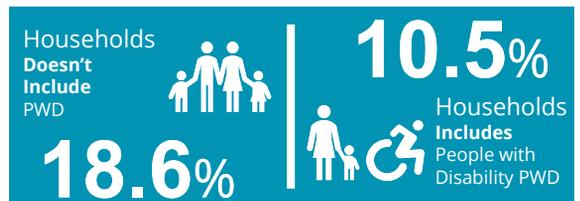
The proportion of food-secure households living in urban areas is 19.0%, compared with only 16.4% in rural areas.



Households consisting of 1-4 members record the highest level of food security, with 20.3% classified as food-secure. This percentage decreases as household size increases. This is likely due to higher living expenses and increased pressure on available resources, which makes larger households more vulnerable to food insecurity.



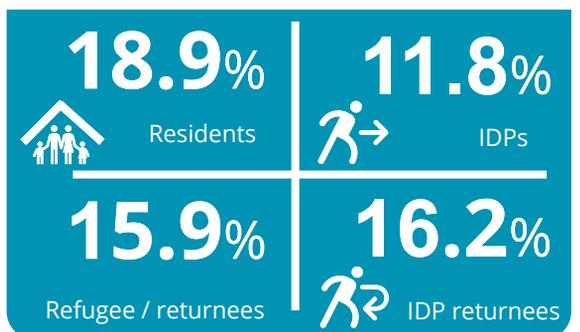
The proportion of food-secure households that do not include persons with disabilities is 18.6%, compared with only 10.5% among households that include persons with disabilities.



Female-headed households exhibited lower levels of food security than male-headed households, with only 12.0% classified as food-secure compared to 18.5% among male-headed households.

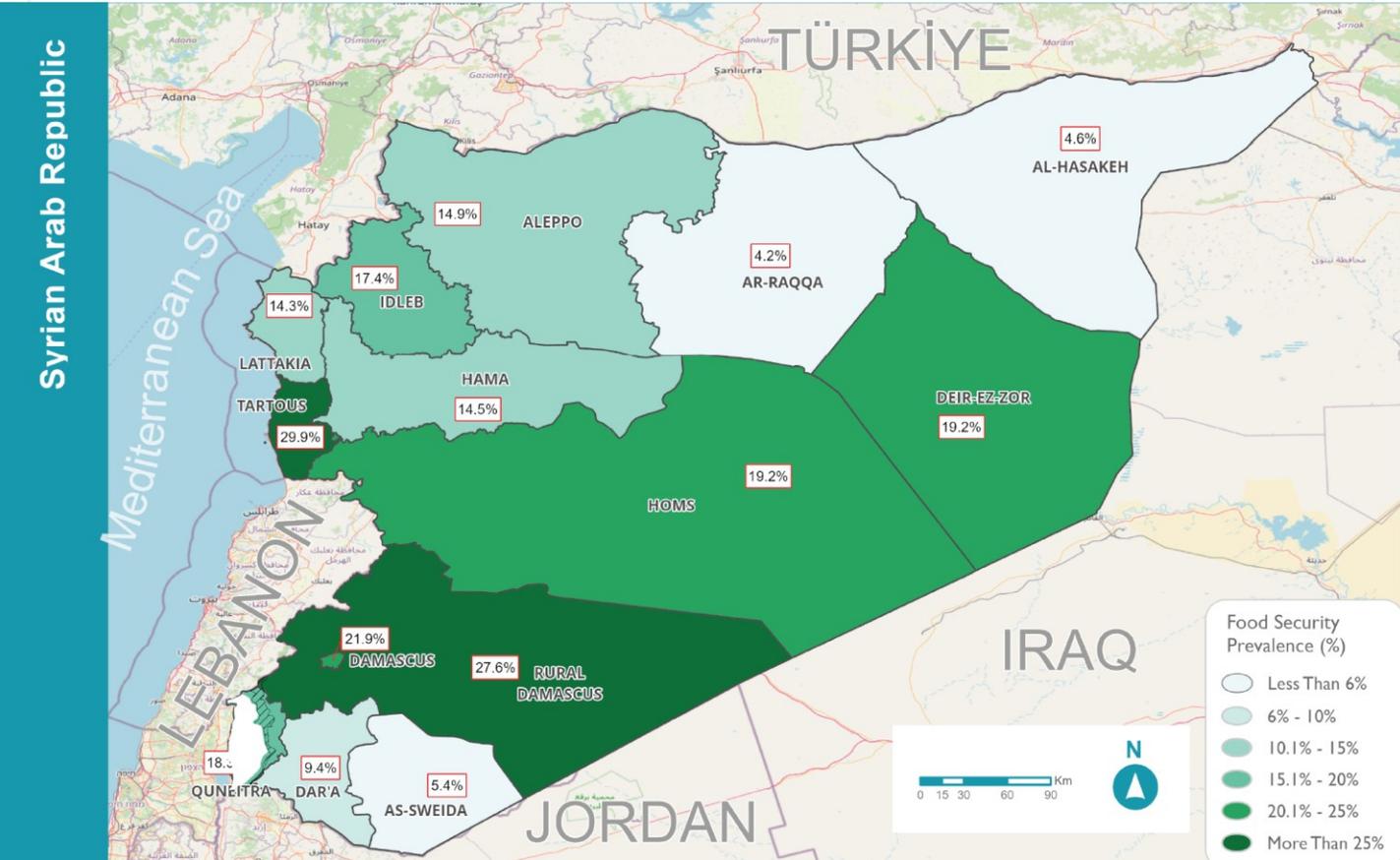


Permanent residents record the highest proportion of food-secure households at 18.9%, while internally displaced households register the lowest rate at 11.8%, reflecting high levels of food vulnerability driven by the loss of livelihoods. This highlights the need for targeted interventions and support programmes that address the specific needs of displaced groups and reduce existing disparities.



# GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD SECURITY

Looking at geographical disparities, Tartous Governorate recorded the highest proportion of food-secure households at 29.9% of all households in the governorate, followed by Rural Damascus at 27.6%, and Damascus at 21.9%. In contrast, Raqqa Governorate recorded the lowest proportion of food-secure households at 4.2%, followed by Al-Hasakeh at 4.6%, and As-Suwayda at 5.4%.



## Food Security Analysis by Household Livelihood Type

Households that rely on trade as their primary source of income exhibit higher levels of food security compared with those dependent on other income sources. In contrast, households whose main income derives from unskilled labour remain the most vulnerable, with a food-security rate of only 10.5%.

32.6%



Traders

28.1%



Owners of large agricultural holdings

18.9%



Salaries

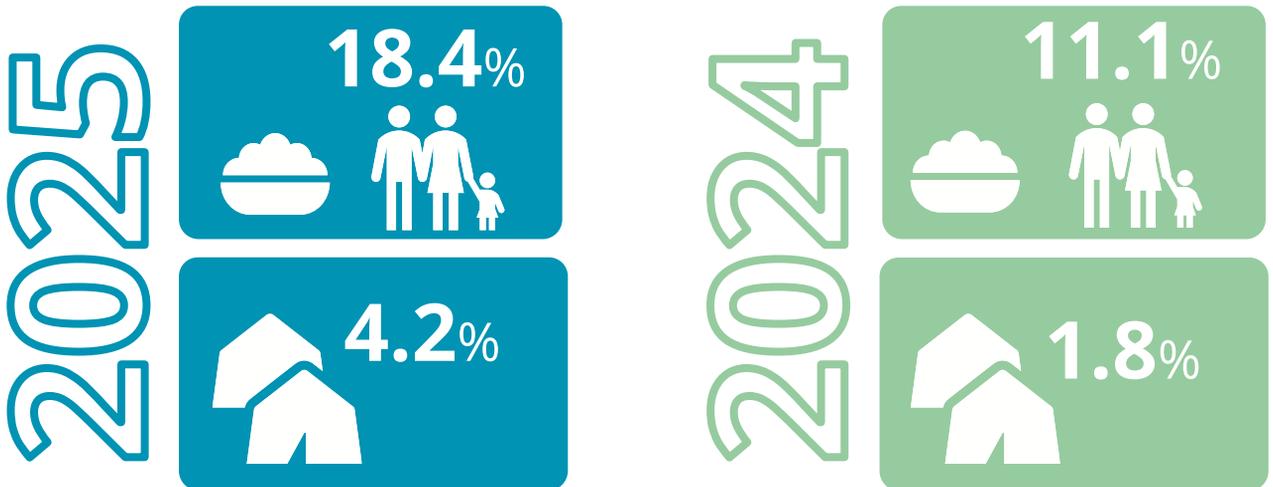
10.5%



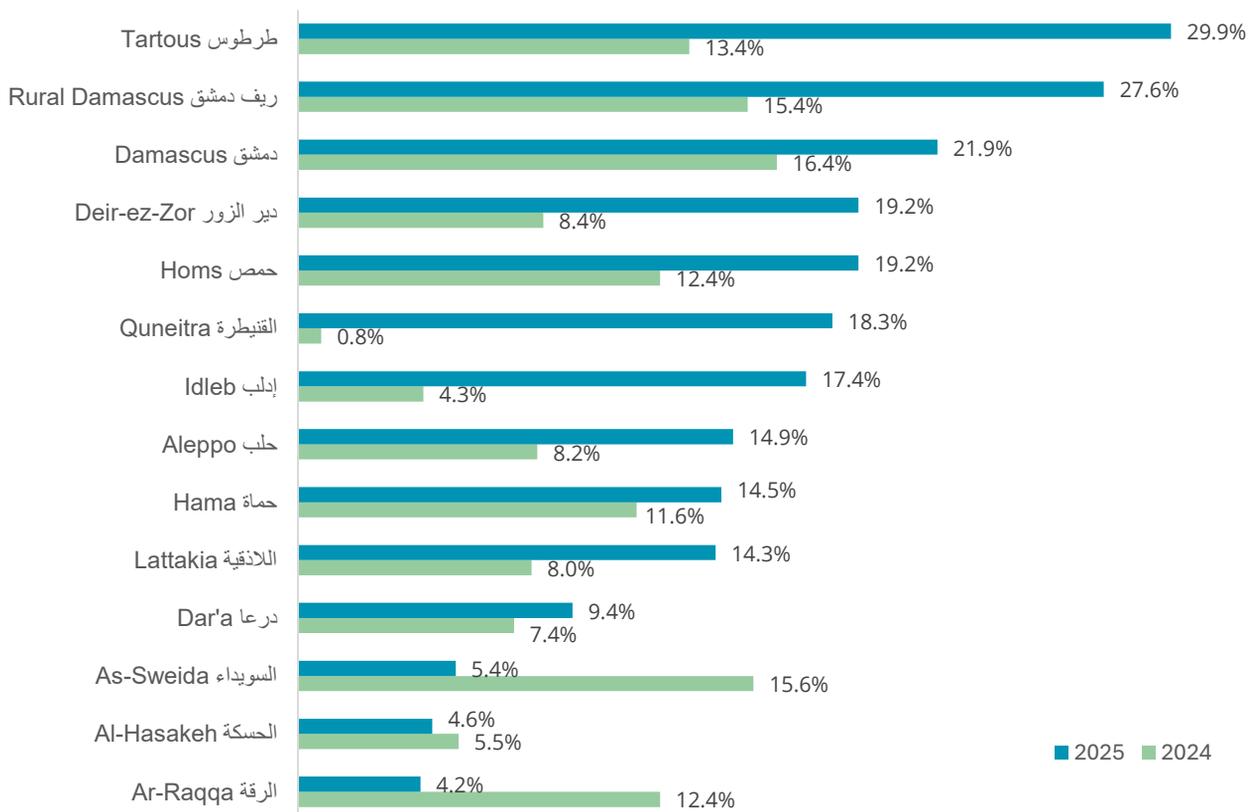
Unskilled labor

# FOOD SECURITY TREND BETWEEN 2024 - 2025

Food security among Syrian households showed a notable improvement in 2025, with the proportion of food-secure households increasing to approximately 18.4%, up from 11.1% in 2024. The data also indicate a rise in the share of food-secure households residing in camps.



Compared with 2024, the proportion of food-secure households increased substantially in the governorates of Quneitra, Idlib, Deir ez-Zor, Tartous, and Rural Damascus. In contrast, food security levels declined in As-Suwayda, Raqqa, and Al-Hasakeh, which were among the areas most severely affected by drought and insecurity in 2025.



# CONCLUSION

- **Stability and security across the governorates played a critical role in shaping food security outcomes.** While there is a general improvement in the food security situation at the national level, governorates facing security challenges, such as Al-Hasakeh, Raqqa, and As-Suwayda, recorded significantly lower levels of food security compared with more stable areas.
- **Remittances from abroad increased substantially,** with the proportion of households receiving remittances rising to 21.8% in 2025, up from 6.9% in 2024. This increase enhanced households' ability to access the financial resources required to obtain food.
- **Reductions in tariffs and customs fees contributed to improved food availability at lower prices compared with 2024.** In addition, increases in the minimum wage strengthened household purchasing power.
- **The decline in inflation, particularly for essential food commodities, in 2025 relative to 2024,** coincided with higher food consumption levels and overall improvements in food security.
- **The severe drought experienced in 2025 limited the extent of improvements in food security,** particularly in the governorates most affected by water shortages. Agricultural labour activities were also severely impacted, contributing to reduced food security among affected households.
- **Households residing in camps continue to face low levels of food security.** This underscores the need for a national initiative to improve the living conditions and livelihoods of internally displaced persons through a well-coordinated response.
- **The most vulnerable population groups, including internally displaced persons, returnees, persons with disabilities, and female-headed households, continue to experience disproportionately low levels of food security.** Targeted support interventions are required to ensure their sustained and equitable access to food.

## Summary of the survey methodology

The survey sample included 34,820 households and was representative at subdistrict (admin 3 level). The survey covered 267 geographic sub-districts out of a total of 272; 5 sub-districts were inaccessible. This sample included 2,429 households residing in camps in the governorates of Idlib, Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Deir ez-Zor, and Raqqa.

Data was collected between July and November 2025. The Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security (**CARI**) methodology was used, applying the indicators of Food Consumption Score (**FCS**), Reduced Coping Strategies (**rCSI**), Livelihood Coping Strategies for Food Security (**LCS-FS**), and the Food Expenditure Share (**FES**) to determine food security levels among Syrian households.

World Food Programme

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