WFP
World Food Programme

SAVING LIVES
CHANGING LIVES

Integrated Context Analysis (ICA)

Technical Paper

Syrian Arab Republic |2025

Table of Contents

Contents

1. Introduction

This report provides the technical analysis of the Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) in Syria, and complements the ICA Programmatic Interpretation and Conclusions by providing an evidentiary basis for discussions on what broad programmatic strategies are appropriate for different parts of the countries. The ICA Programmatic Interpretation and Conclusions will be available as a separate document.

The Integrated Context Analysis (ICA) is an analytical process that contributes to the identification of broad national programmatic strategies, including resilience building, disaster risk reduction, and social protection for the most vulnerable and food insecure populations.

The ICA is based on principles of historical trend analyses across a number of technical and sectorial disciplines, the findings of which are overlaid to identify areas of overlap. Trend analyses provide an understanding of what has happened in the past and what may (or may not) be changing to act as a proxy for what may occur in the future, and where short, medium, and longer term programming efforts may be required. It is based on two core factors: trends of food insecurity and main natural shocks (droughts and floods).

By overlaying these findings on each other, combinations of recurring food insecurity and shock risk can be identified, and in turn the combinations of broad programmatic strategies that may be required to address these in a more holistic manner, drawing on the comparative advantages and technical expertise of governments, partners, communities, and of affected populations themselves.

Beyond the core ICA factors above, additional layers related to subjects that are relevant to programme strategies (e.g. landslide risk, land degradation, nutrition) can be overlaid as lenses to support further strategic adjustments. The ICA can also be used to identify areas where further in-depth studies or food security monitoring and assessment systems are needed. When used as part of WFP's Three Pronged Approach (3PA) the ICA can guide the identification of priority areas in which to conduct Seasonal Livelihood Programming (SLP) consultations to identify area-specific complementary and multi-sectorial programmes with governments and partners, which in turn set the foundations for targeted joint efforts with communities and partners to plan and implement programmes through Community-Based Participatory Planning (CBPP).

2. The ICA Data Layers

This page overviews how to think about and use the various ICA data layers to identify programme themes relevant to particular geographic areas. Each layer is included for a specific purpose. The ICA Areas and Categories, explained in more depth on the following page, combine the core layers of food security and natural shocks to visualise the intersection of the main programmatic themes. Lenses and Additional Contextual Information layers are used to refine strategies identified via the Categories.

ICA Categories and Areas

ICA Categories

Assists with broadly identifying where to place the thematic programme building blocks of safety nets, Disaster Risk Reduction (DDR) and early warning preparedness systems.

ICA Areas

Adds detail to the process above, by showing the intersection of food insecurity and natural shock risk.

ICA Core

Food insecurity

Helps to identify where food security safety nets (to provide predictable, consistent assistance) are needed by highlighting areas where food insecurity consistently recurs over the defined threshold.

Natural shock hazard

Highlights areas where natural climate-related hazard is highest and thus DRR efforts are appropriate. These can be built into safety net efforts in areas with consistently high food insecurity.
Contributes to defining regions where early warning and preparedness should be emphasised.

Lenses

Land degradation

Land degradation can heighten the impact of natural shocks and is a major contributor to food insecurity. This lens shows where efforts to halt and reverse land degradation are required, either as part of safety nets, DRR or stand-alone programmes, and through policy.

Population distribution

Shows the geographic concentration of where people live.

Nutrition lens

Shows the prevalence of Stunting in children below 5 years of age.

Conflict intensity Lens

Highlights areas where is necessary a conflict-sensitive approach for programming, in terms of number of security incidents/conflict events and number of casualties over the past year.

Wildfire Lens

Wildfires in Syria are a recurring hazard that severely affect both the environment and food security.

Additional Contextual Information

Areas of Control

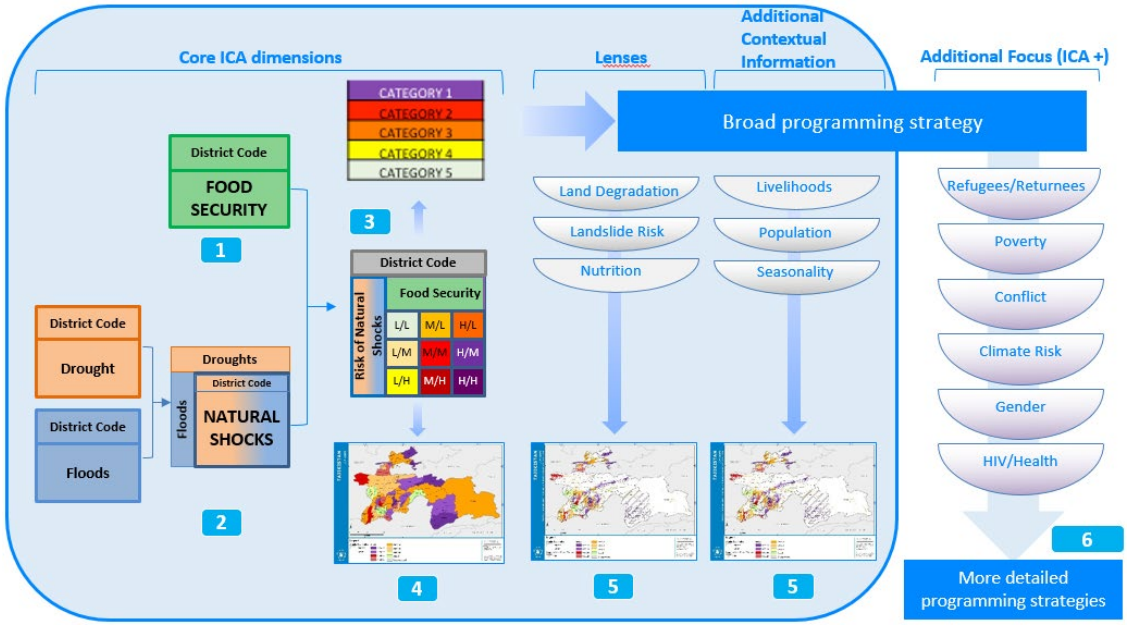
Informs risk and access analysis, helping interpret food insecurity and vulnerability in relation to conflict, displacement, and operational constraints.

NDVI 2025-2024 Comparison

This NDVI analysis shows a clear decline in vegetation health from 2024 to 2025, with many areas shifting from high to moderate or low values. This indicates increased environmental stress, likely due to factors such as drought, land degradation, or conflict.

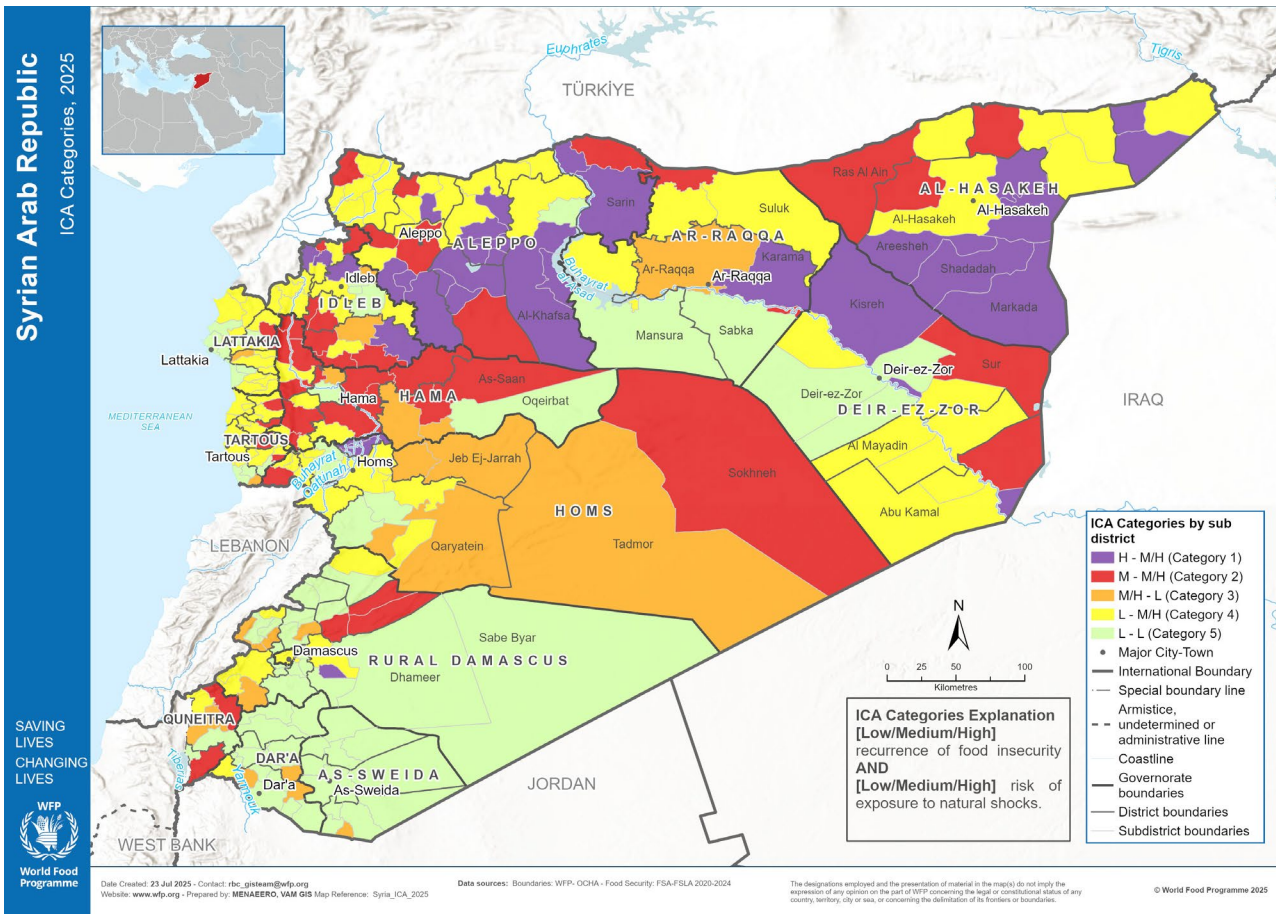
3. ICA Technical Construction Process

This diagram outlines how the ICA layers are put together during the analysis process.



ICA layers

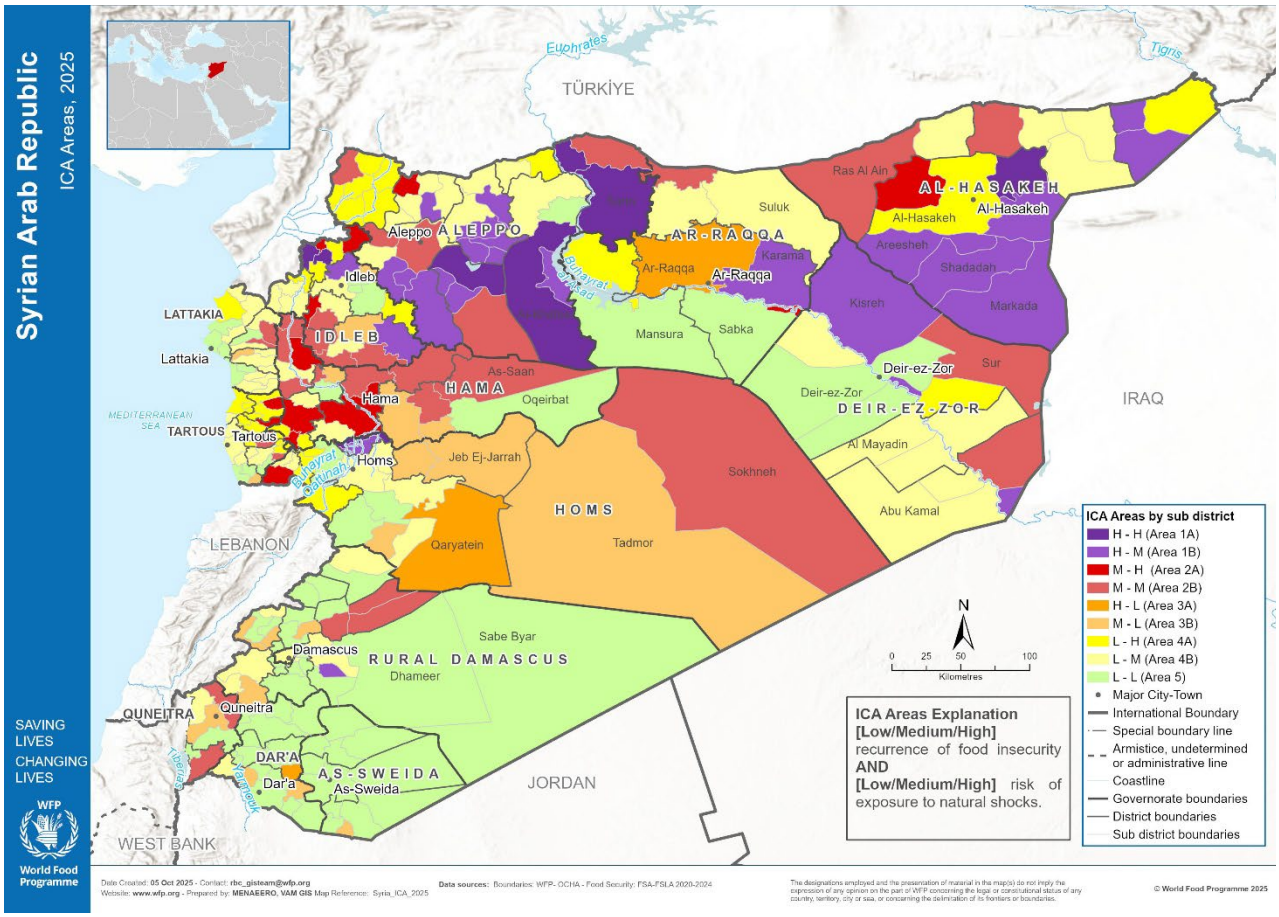
4. ICA Categories



The ICA categorises the country's Subdistricts into Categories 1 to 5 based on their levels of recurring food insecurity and exposure to natural shocks. This is done by combining the nine ICA Areas into five categories, as shown in the table below. The ICA Categories and areas provide evidence for broad programmatic strategies and discussion with partners.

Risk of Exposure to Natural Shocks	Recurrence of Food Insecurity: LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
LOW	Area 5 **CATEGORY 5** In the absence of a clear long term food insecurity entry point (noting that pockets of food insecurity may exist) programme themes should concentrate on DRR to a level justified by the risk. This can include ensuring appropriate early warning/preparedness relative to risk, as well as mitigating land degradation and other risk reduction measures.	Area 3 B **CATEGORY 3** Locations identified as Area 3A show persistent food insecurity that can justify safety nets; Area 3B locations are more likely linked to seasonal factors where safety nets may also be applicable, or shocks where recovery is more of a focus. Whilst natural shock risk is lower, local contexts may benefit from early warning/ preparedness to reduce risk from possible events.	Area 3 A
MEDIUM	Area 4 B **CATEGORY 4** In the absence of a clear long term food insecurity entry point (noting that pockets of food insecurity may exist), DRR including early warning / preparedness is a priority. Further, attention should be paid to land degradation given that this could worsen future shocks, potentially impacting food security.	Area 2 B **CATEGORY 2** Intermittent food insecurity patterns may be related to either shocks (natural or man-made) or seasonal factors. If seasonal, safety nets can reduce predictable food insecurity; if shocks are a cause, a recovery focus may be suitable. At the same time, high shock risk argues for DRR including early warning and preparedness.	Area 1 B **CATEGORY 1** Persistent food insecurity suggests that safety nets providing predictable support to vulnerable populations may be appropriate, whilst high shock risk justifies including DRR, including early warning and preparedness themes
HIGH	Area 4 A	Area 2 A	Area 1 A

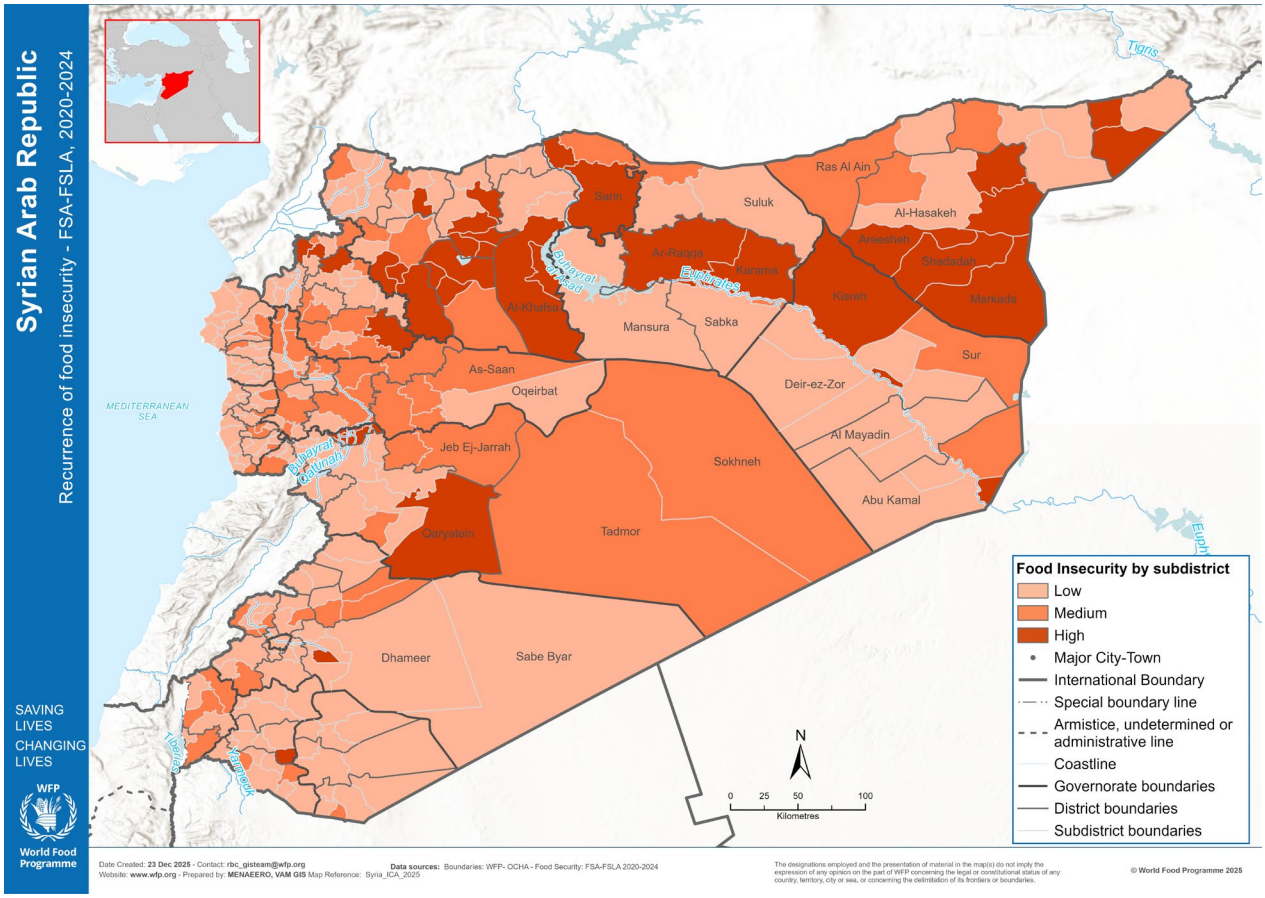
5. ICA Areas



The ICA areas map is created by combining for each Subdistrict the three-point scale values for food security and natural shock risk shown on the following two pages. The high/medium/low values are cross-tabbed, producing the nine area types shown in the table below.

Exposure to natural shocks	***Recurrence of food insecurity above threshold***		
	Low	*Medium*	*High*
Low	**Area 5**	**Area 3B**	**Area 3A**
Medium	**Area 4B**	**Area 2B**	**Area 1B**
High	**Area 4A**	**Area 2A**	**Area 1A**

6. Food Security Analysis



Recurrence of food insecurity – FSA/FSLA 2020-2024

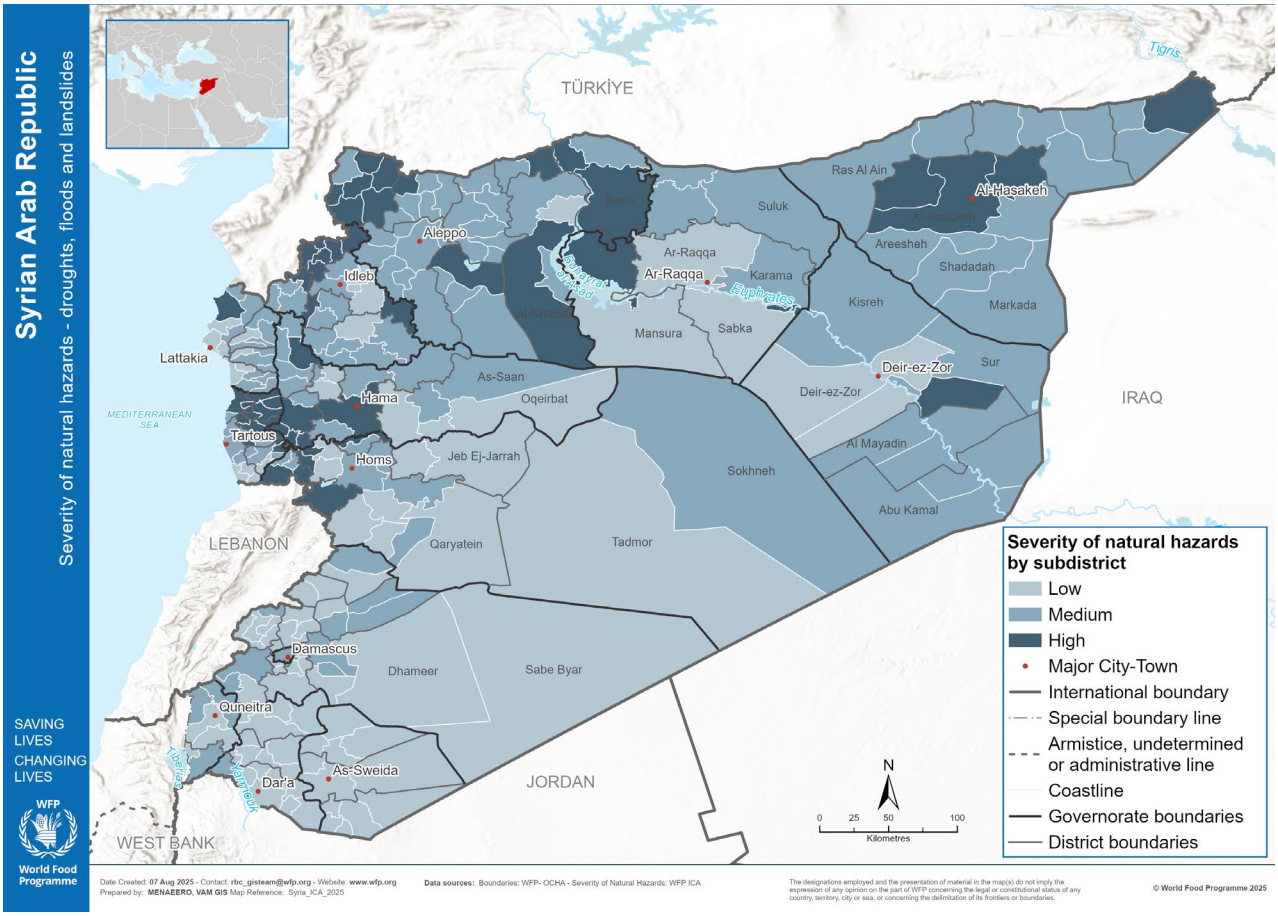
The food security analysis was carried out using data from out using data from the FSA and FSA-FSLA. The data was available on yearly basis, from 2020 through 2024 for a total of 5 available rounds. For the purposes of the analysis, data was aggregated by third-level Administrative level, which in Syria are called Subdistricts.

The key indicator used for the analysis was the Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of food security (CARI), a classification based on the household's status of food security (using food consumption indicators) and their coping capacity (using indicators measuring economic vulnerability and asset depletion). For this analysis, the food security threshold was established using the median value derived from the full set of observations across the five rounds, providing a robust central measure. Areas were classified considering the number of times the indicator value was above the threshold.

The 2020–2024 food insecurity classification shows that the most food insecure subdistricts are concentrated in northern and eastern Syria, including parts of Aleppo, Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, and Homs. Central regions such as Homs and Hama show medium to low levels of food insecurity recurrence.

Similarly, in the coastal and southern areas of Syria, the majority of subdistricts exhibit low to medium levels of food insecurity. The map shows that areas that are most food insecure are could be linked to the conflict and the control dynamics during the past 5 years, while the control dynamics may have shifted over time, areas historically affected by conflict and instability tend to experience higher levels of food insecurity.

7. Natural Shock Risk Analysis

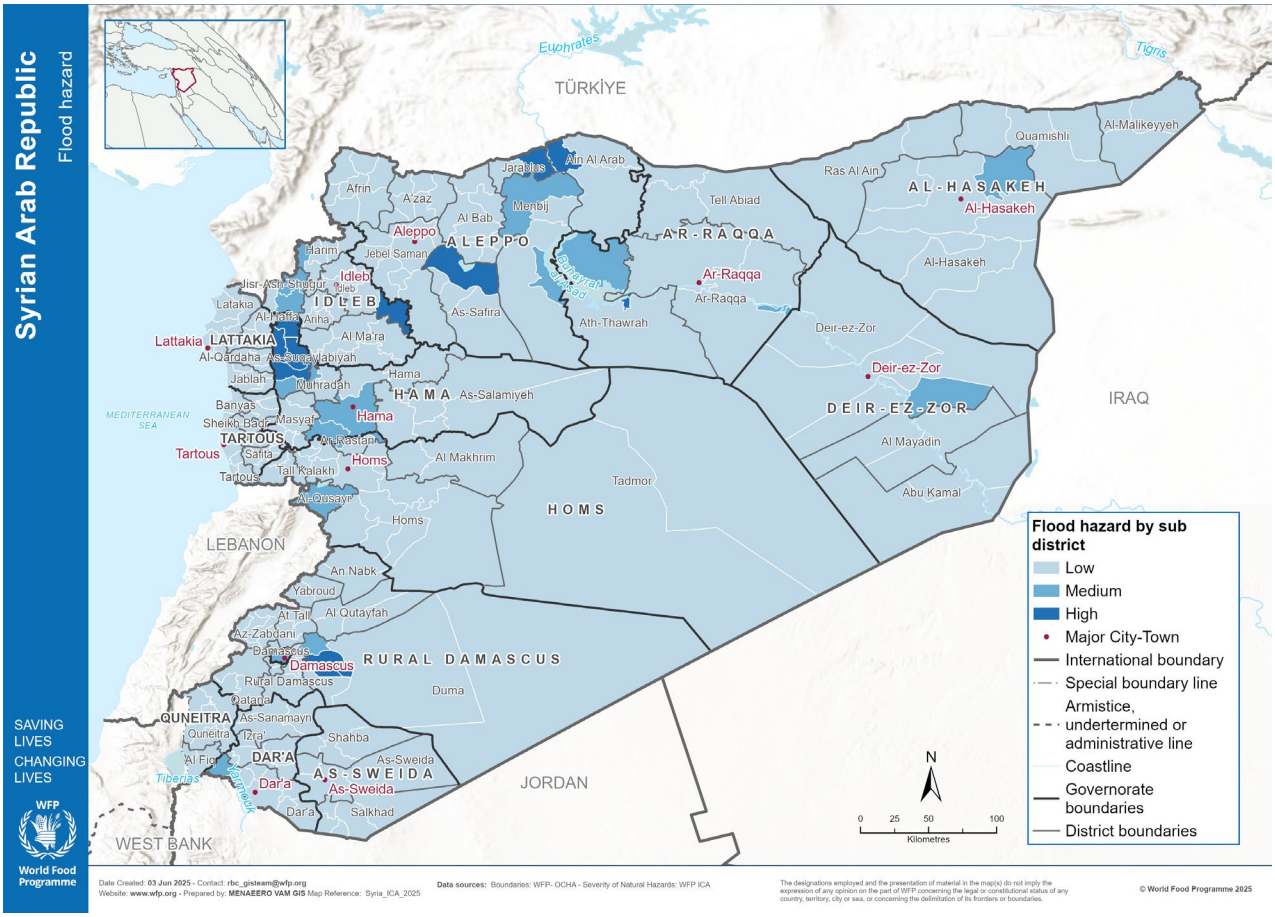


The natural shocks analysis was carried out using data on floods, Landslide and droughts. Data for each of these shocks were analysed by third-level administrative level (subdistricts).
The natural shock level for each subdistrict was calculated through a multi-step process that integrates both rapid and slow onset hazards.
First, Rapid Risk was calculated by summing the classifications for Flood Hazard and Landslide Hazard. Next, the Natural Shock Risk was derived by adding the Drought Hazard (representing slow onset hazards) to the Rapid Hazard Classification (representing rapid onset hazards). The resulting values was reclassified into the Natural Shock Class.
This map highlights the Severity of natural hazards – droughts, floods and landslides.

	Drought hazard		
Combined Flood+Landslide hazard	*Low*	*Medium*	*High*
Low	**Very Low**	**Low**	**Moderate**
Medium	**Low**	**Moderate**	**High**
High	**Moderate**	**High**	**Very High**

Combined natural shock hazard** by **sub district			
Combined risk of natural shocks	1 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6
ICA Reclassification	Low	Medium	High

7.1 Floods



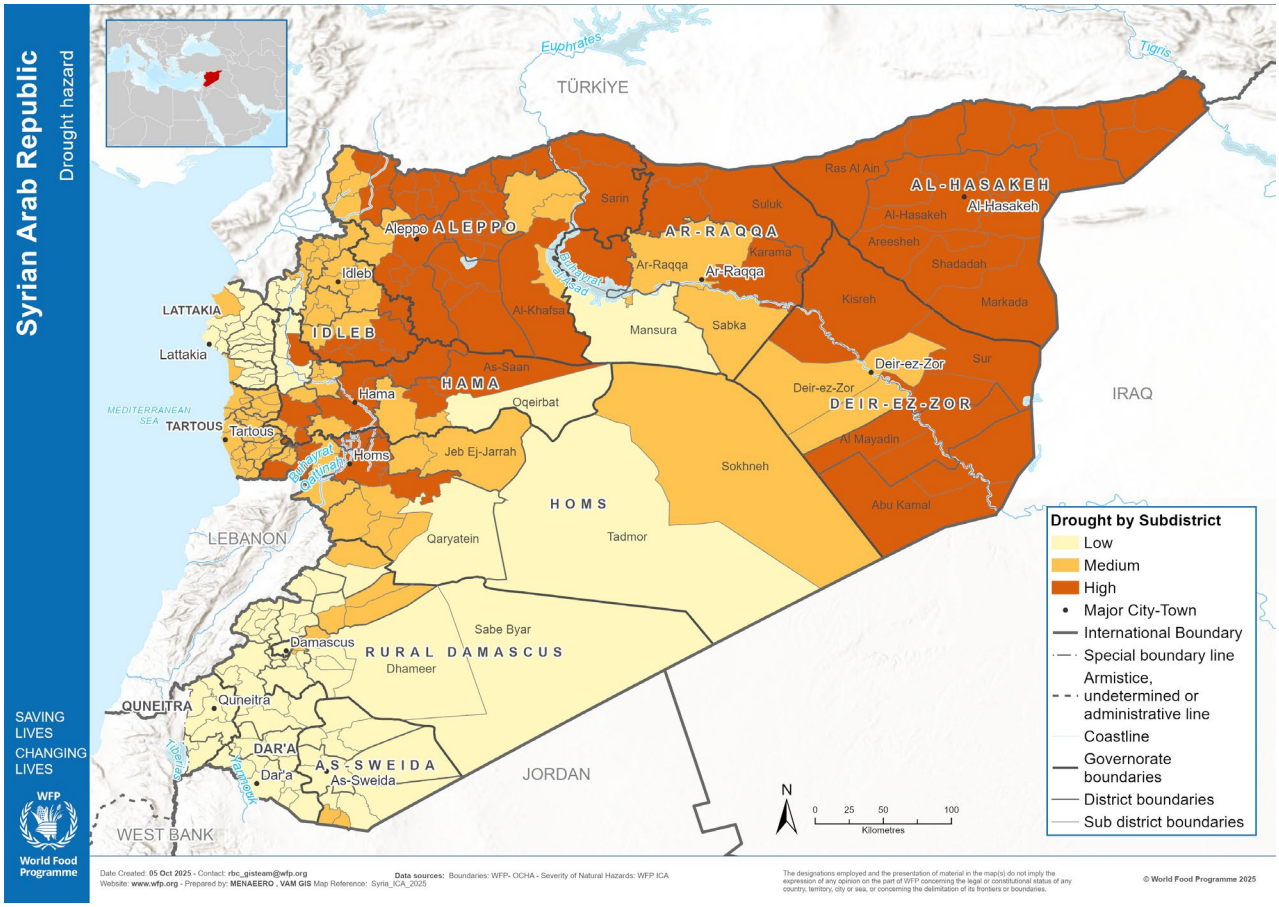
Flood data input was obtained from the UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme) for the past 100 years return period. The dataset was aggregated to the third-level administrative level. It should be noted that data show flood prone areas as a flood probability, therefore the flood input is a probabilistic model and it doesn't capture the past flood frequency. It is a global layer based on flood modelled data.
The key indicators used were the percentage of surface areas prone to flood hazard and the majority expected flood depth, with the range of values classified by the ICA as indicated below.

% of Flood prone area by **Subdistricts**			
% of surface area affected	**7%**	**8 – 22%**	**> 22%**
ICA Reclassification	LOW (1)	MEDIUM (2)	HIGH (3)
Maximum depth by **Subdistricts**			
maximum depth	**0-91**	**92-332**	**>332**
ICA Reclassification	LOW (1)	MEDIUM (2)	HIGH (3)

% of Flood prone area by **Subdistricts**			
Max Depth	Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)
Low (1)	Very Low	Low	Moderate
Medium (2)	Low	Moderate	High
High (3)	Moderate	High	Very High

% of Flood prone area combined with **Max Depth**			
Final flood	**2**	**3**	**4**
ICA Reclassification	LOW (1)	MEDIUM (2)	HIGH (3)

7.2 Drought



Final Drought hazard

The data used in the Drought analysis was:

I. **NPGS by rain** anomalies from WFP HQ GRS Unit considering Climate Hazards InfraRed Precipitation (CHIRPS), it represents Drought severity based on precipitation and relative anomalies (2020–2024).

II. **The rain variability** which was provided from WFP HQ GRS Unit considering CHIRPS.

III. **NPGS by NDVI** from MODIS NDVI, available from 2019 through 2023. The original datasets were aggregated to the third-level administrative level.

The key indicators used were **the number of poor growing seasons (NPGS) based on the rainfall and the NDVI anomalies**, with the range of values classified by the ICA as indicated below.

It should be noted that the combination of rainfall estimates and NDVI is necessary to fully describe the complexity of the drought phenomenon in Syria: for example, the NDVI variations over the last 5 years allow to drive the attention on those cultivated areas, in the north-eastern part of the country, that have suffered the recent climatic conditions and where, consequently, the highest peaks of vegetation stress were detected. These areas, that also show high values of inter-annual rainfall variability, would have been missed if only precipitation data had been considered for the estimation of the drought hazard – possible signal of a region that is often characterized by violent and erratic precipitation events, still insufficient if compared with the historical average.

The northern and eastern regions of Syria, including Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor, and parts of Aleppo, are experiencing high levels of drought. In contrast, the central and southern regions show medium to low drought levels, indicating comparatively less impact but ongoing water stress.

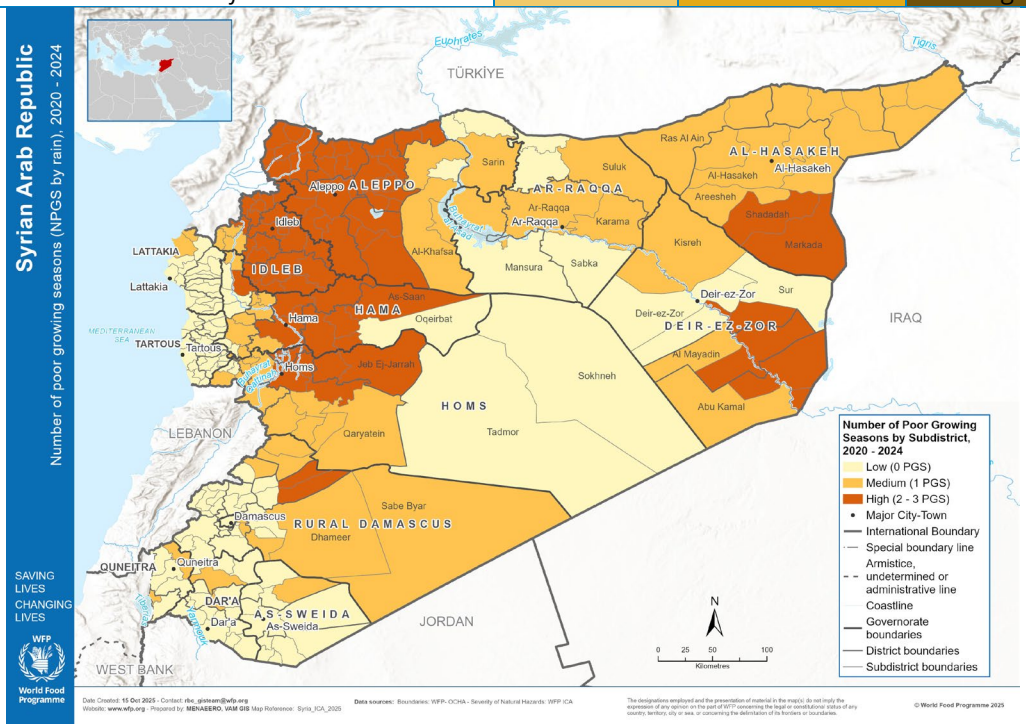
Overall number of poor growing seasons (NPGS by rain) by **subdistrict**			
NPGS by rain	0	1	2-3
ICA Reclassification	Low	Medium	High
Inter-annual rainfall variability by **subdistrict**			
Inter-annual rainfall variability	< 17%	18 – 20%	> 21%
ICA Reclassification	Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)

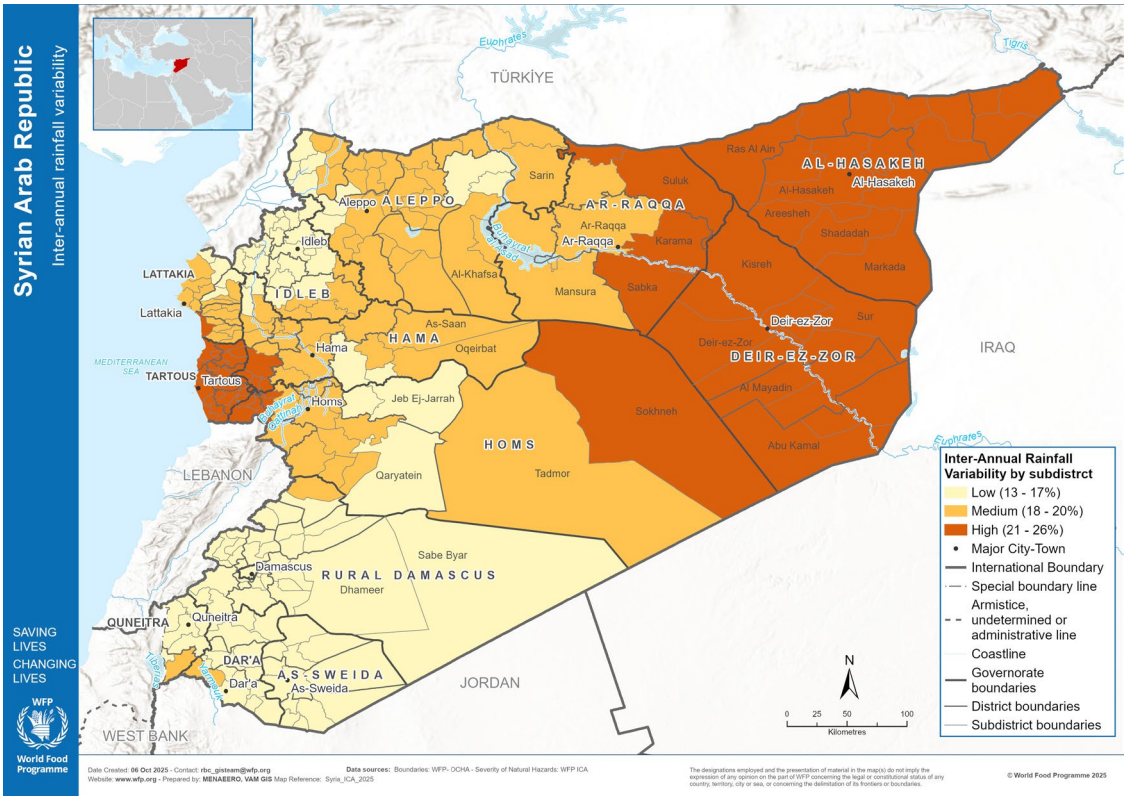
Rainfall estimates (RFE) hazard by **subdistrict**			
RFE hazard *(NPGS x rainfall variability)*	2 – 3	4	5
ICA Reclassification	Low	Medium	High

Overall number of poor growing seasons (NPGS by NDVI) by **subdistrict**			
NPGS by NDVI	0	1	2
ICA Reclassification	Low	Medium	High (3)

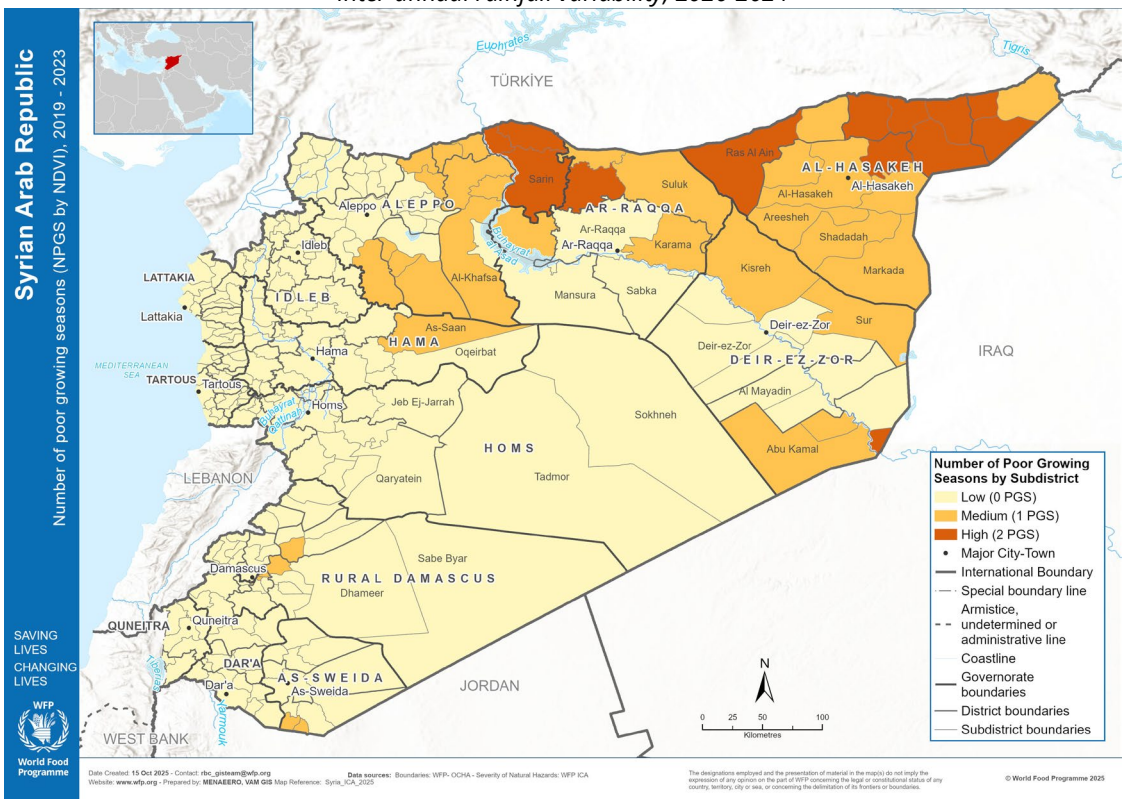
Drought hazard by **subdistrict**			
Drought hazard *(RFE x NDVI)*	Low (1)	Medium (2)	High (3)
Low (1)	Very Low	Low	Moderate
Medium (2)	Low	Moderate	High
High (3)	Moderate	High	Very High

Drought hazard by **subdistrict**			
Drought hazard *(RFE x NDVI)*	1 – 2	3 – 4	5 – 6
ICA Reclassification	Low	Medium	High





Inter-annual rainfall variability, 2020-2024

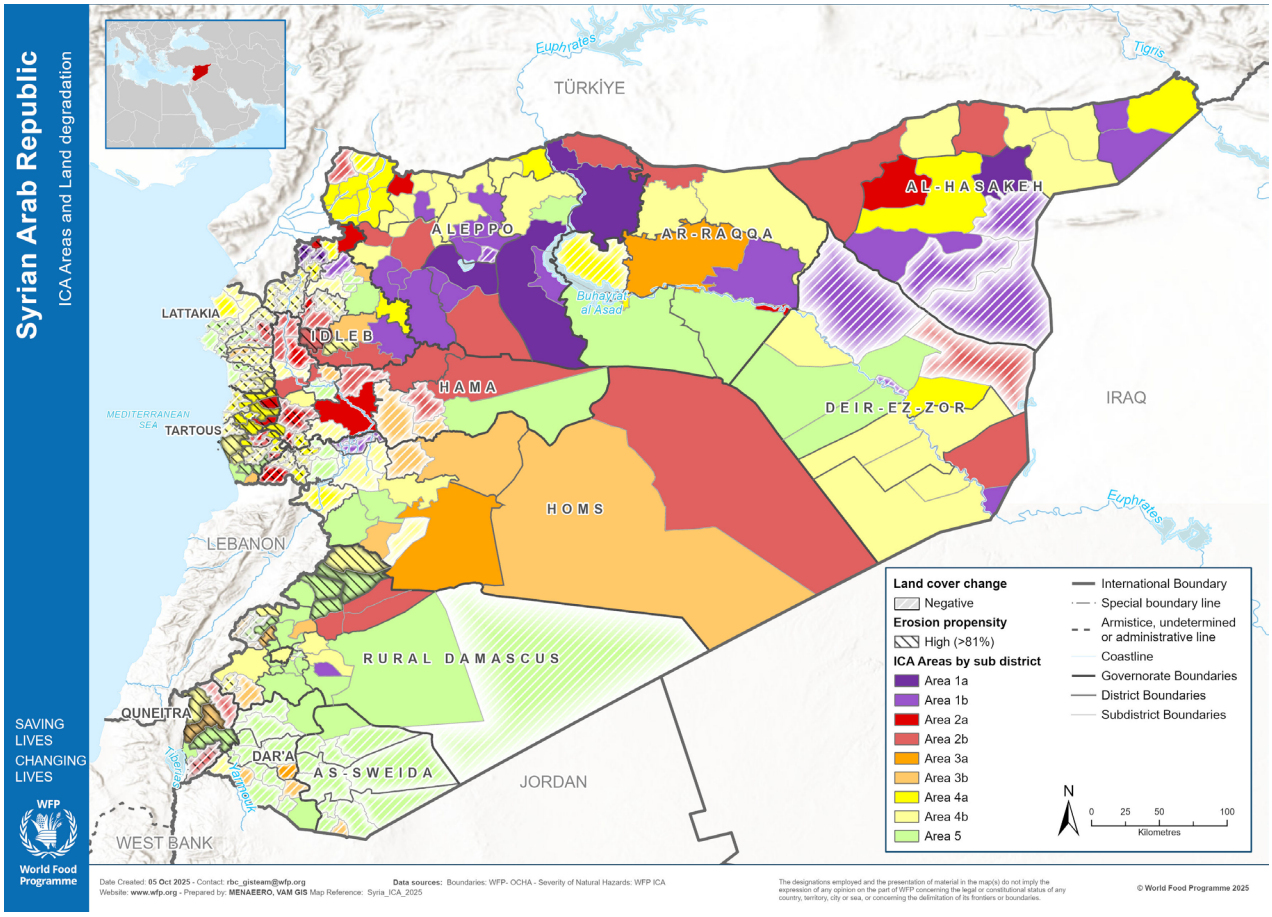


Number of poor growing seasons (NPGS by NDVI), 2019-2023

8. ICA Lenses

ICA lenses provide information relevant to further refining programme strategies overlaid on top of the ICA Categories. Thus, for example, the **Land degradation lens** can be used to pinpoint areas where this environmental phenomenon could be addressed as part of DRR programming. ICA lenses are simple one-indicator overviews of a particular subject.

8.1 Land Degradation Lens

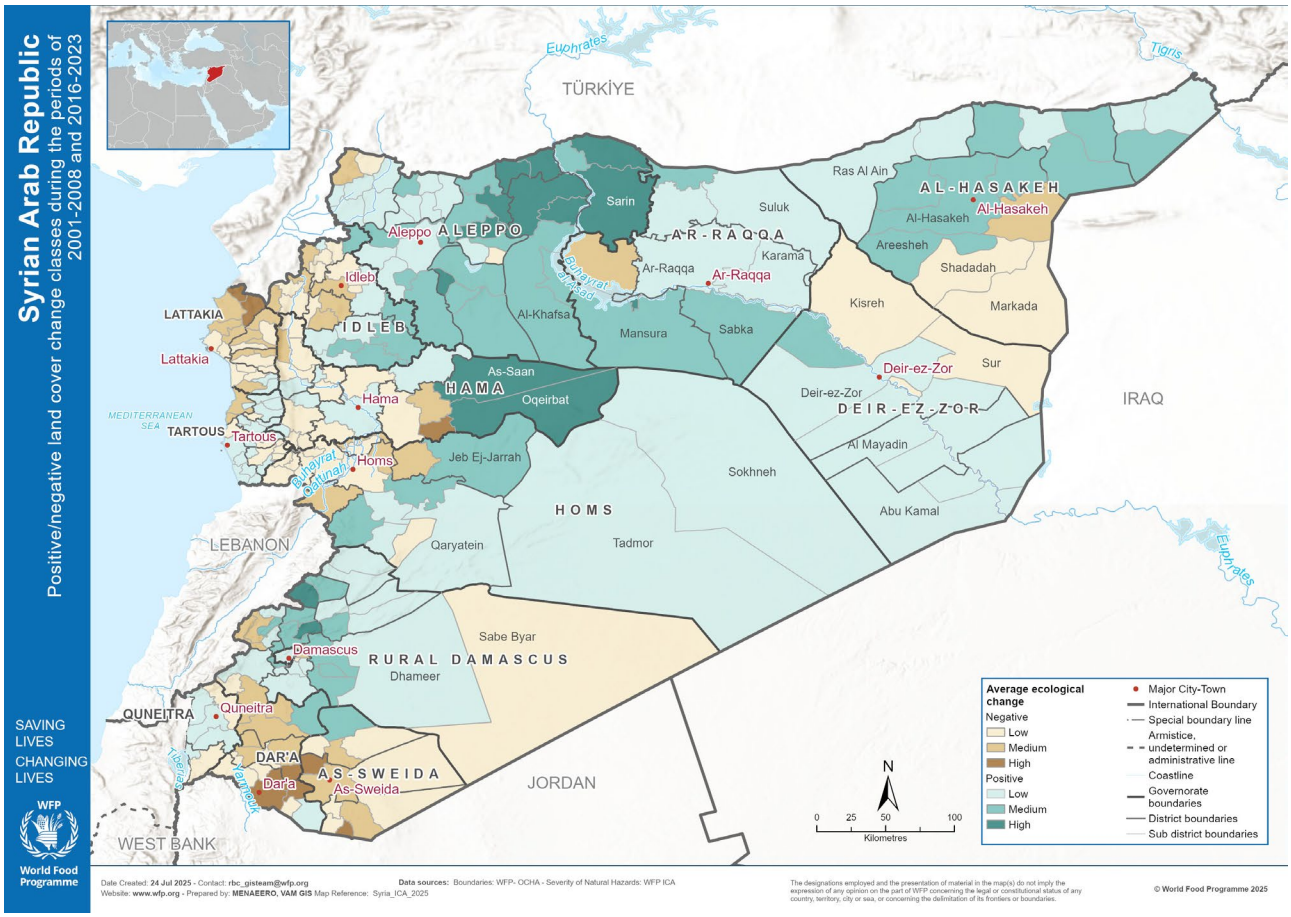


ICA Areas and land degradation (2001-2008 vs. 2013-2020)

The key indicators used to assess land degradation was the average land cover change and the percentage of erosion-prone areas. The original datasets were aggregated to the third-level administrative level (subdistricts).

Two indicators were used to assess land degradation – the first is a land cover change analysis performed using remotely sensed land cover data for 2001-2008 and 2016-2023. This data was provided and pre-processed by WFP HQ-GRS UNIT considering MODIS MCD12Q1. It should be noted that this is a proxy analysis that assigns values to certain land cover classes which should be locally verified (indeed the pixel resolution is 500m).

The second is a soil erosion analysis that emerges from a simplified version of the Revised Universal Soil Loss Equation (RUSLE), this data was provided by HQ-GRS unit (according to Borrelli et al. 2017[1]).
On top of the ICA categories, Subdistricts with high negative ecological change were mapped, as well as those with significant erosion propensity (>5 tons/ha per year) affecting more than 80% of the surface area. This map highlights where these different land degradation problems are present and where they coincide.

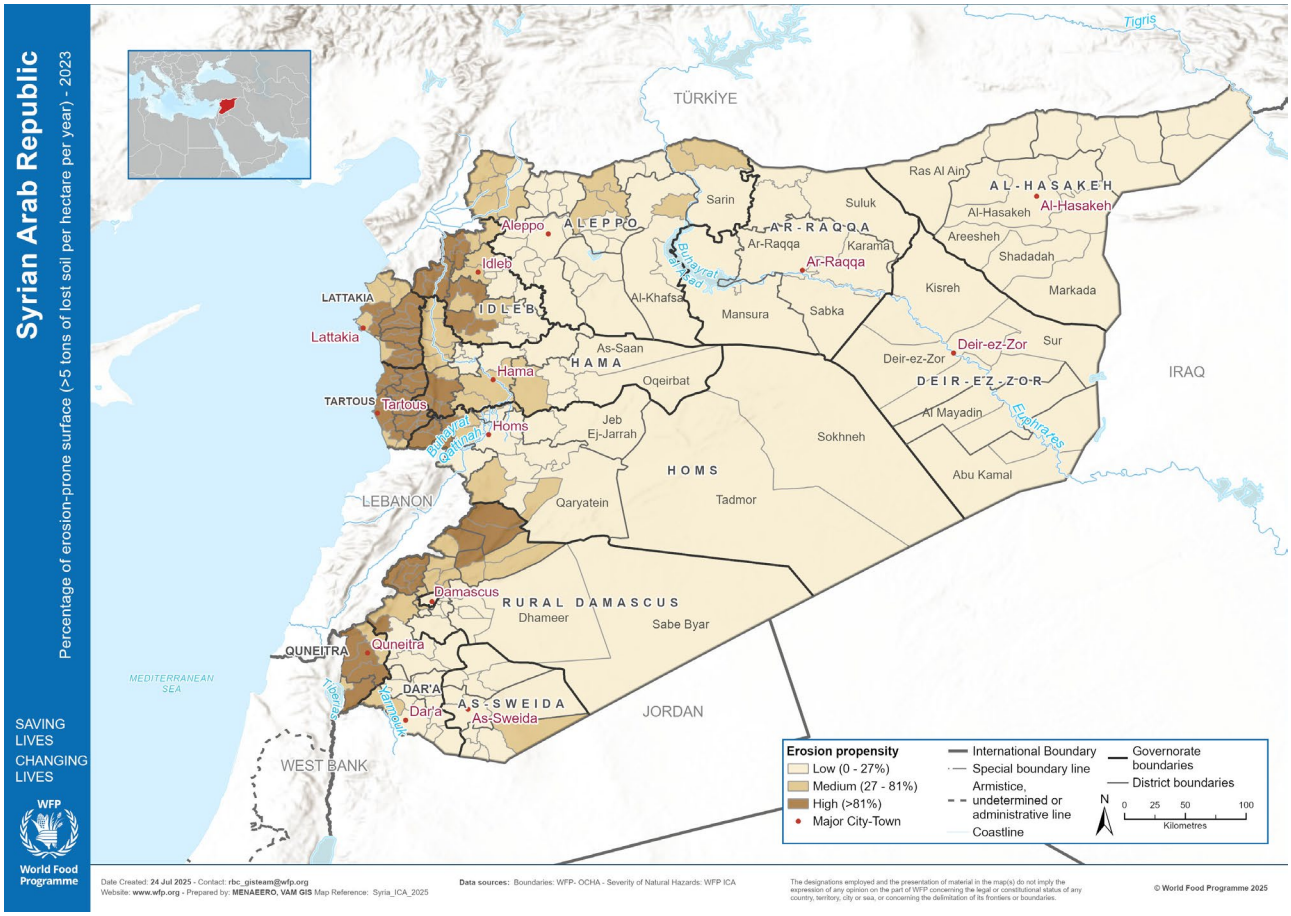


Positive/negative land cover change classes between the periods of 2001-2008 and 2016-2023

The map highlights Positive/negative land cover change classes between the periods of 2001-2008 and 2016-2023.

The Data used in the analysis is the MODIS MCD12Q1 land cover product. Temporal comparison elaborated from WFP-HQ GRS unit.

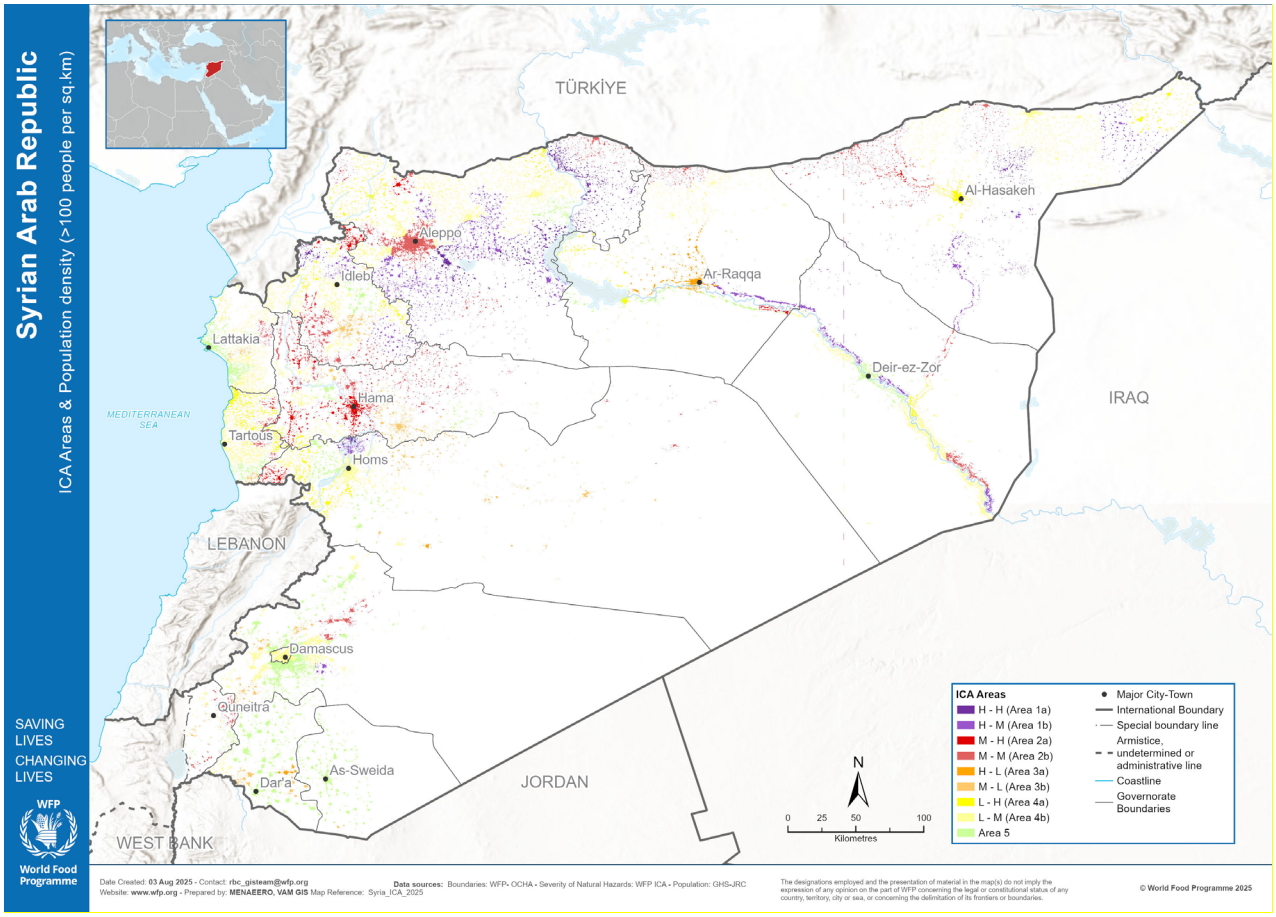
[1] Borrelli, P., Robinson, D. A., Fleischer, L. R., Lugato, E., Ballabio, C., Alewell, C., ... & Panagos, P. (2017). An assessment of the global impact of 21st century land use change on soil erosion. *Nature communications*, *8*(1), n.2013.



Percentage of erosion-prone surface (> 5 tons of lost soil per hectare per year), 2023

The map highlights the percentage of erosion-prone surface (> 5 tons of lost soil per hectare per year), 2023.
The results from this analysis were used, together with the land cover change analysis, to identify areas exposed to the environmental phenomenon of land degradation.

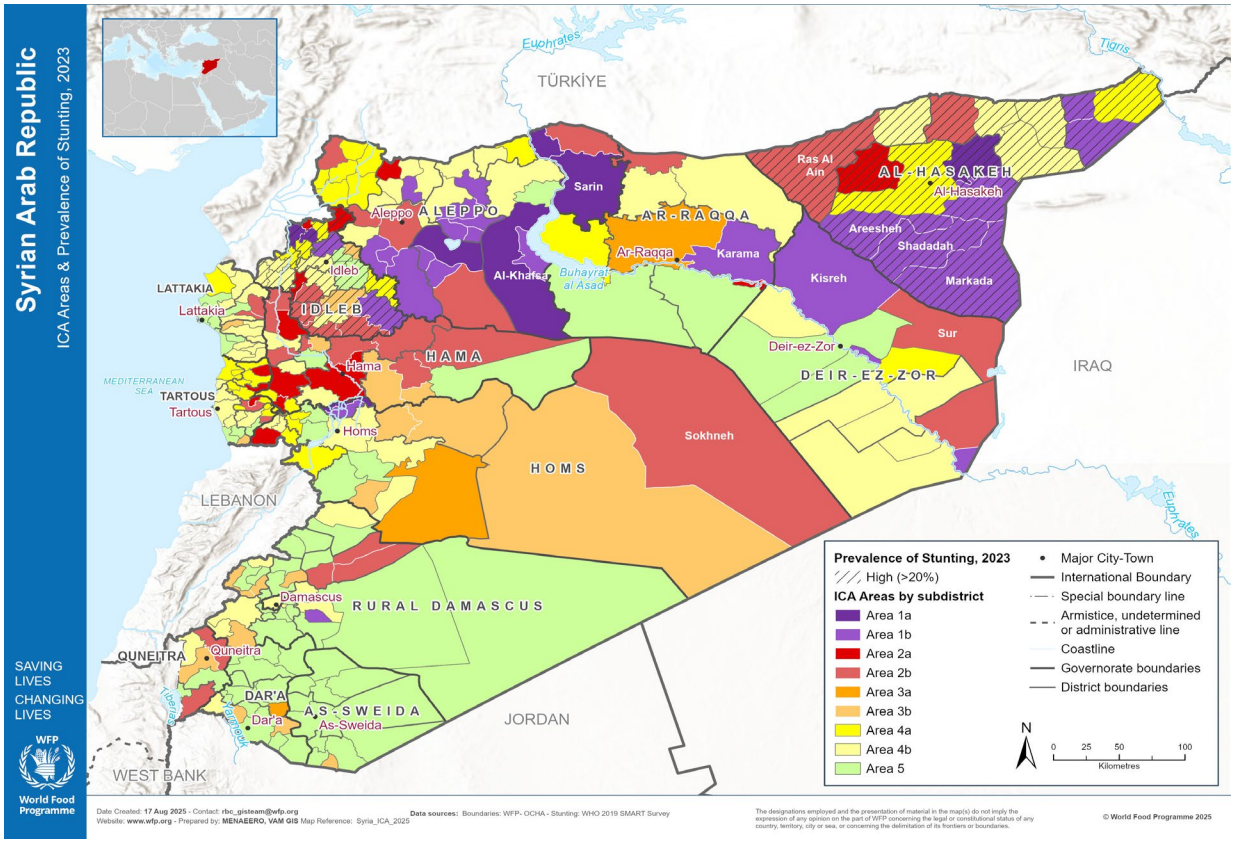
8.2 Population Density Lens



ICA Areas and population density (>100 people per sq.km)

Population density data mapped and overlaid on the ICA Areas highlight where people are living in the subdistricts that have been categorised according to food insecurity and natural shock hazard. Population density comes from the GHS-JRC population dataset, which was available for 2025. It should be noted that this is a global dataset based on land cover, roads, slope, village locations, etc. and is intended to capture the likely spatial distribution of census population figures.

8.3 Nutrition Lens

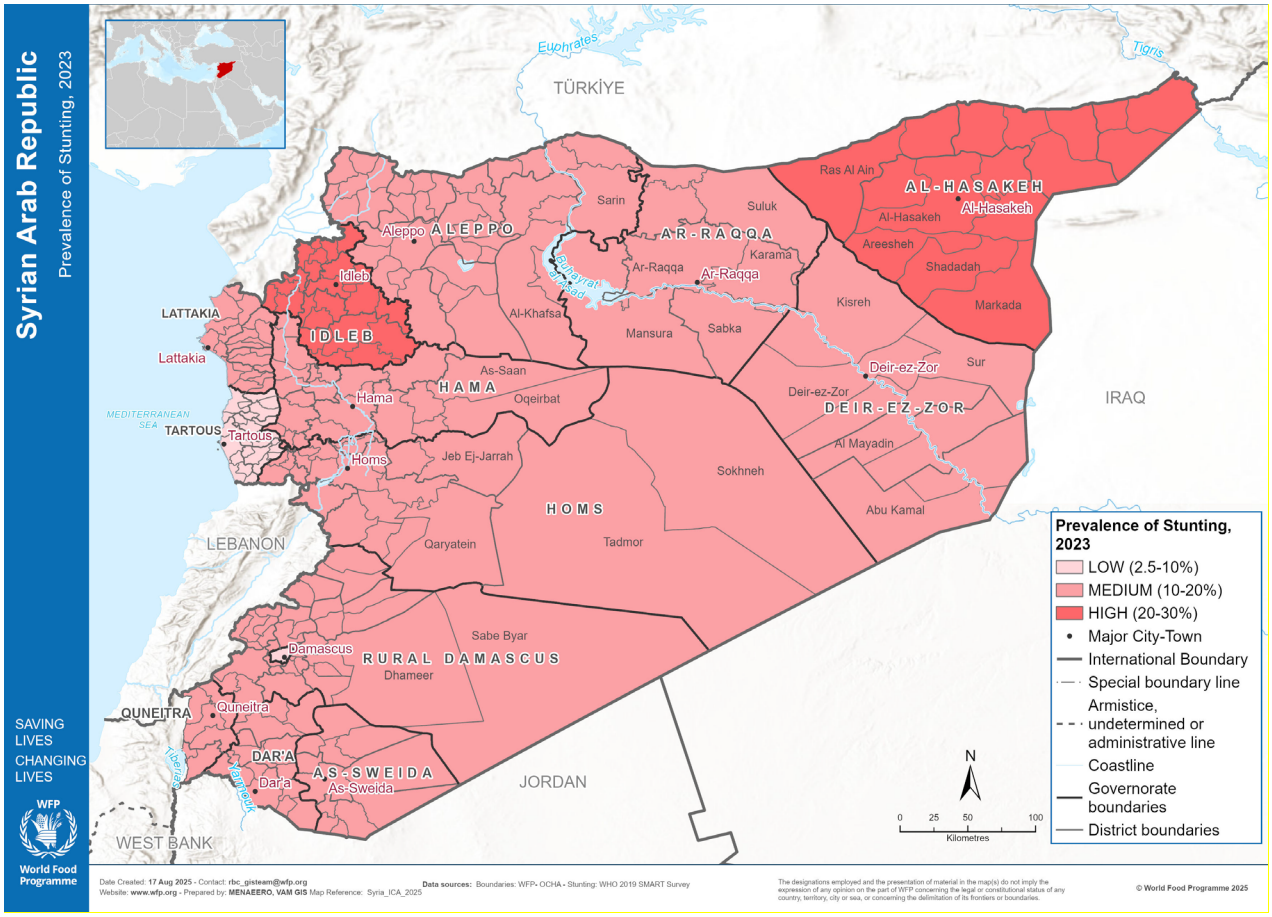


ICA Areas and Prevalence of Stunting, 2023

Nutrition data were obtained from the Country Office Nutrition survey for 2023. The original dataset was available at the first-level administrative area, which in Syria is called governorate.

One of the key indicators resulting from this survey was **the prevalence of Stunting** in children below 5 years of age, with the range of values classified by the ICA as indicated below. It should be noted that the indicators have been classified with the thresholds suggested by the World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines.

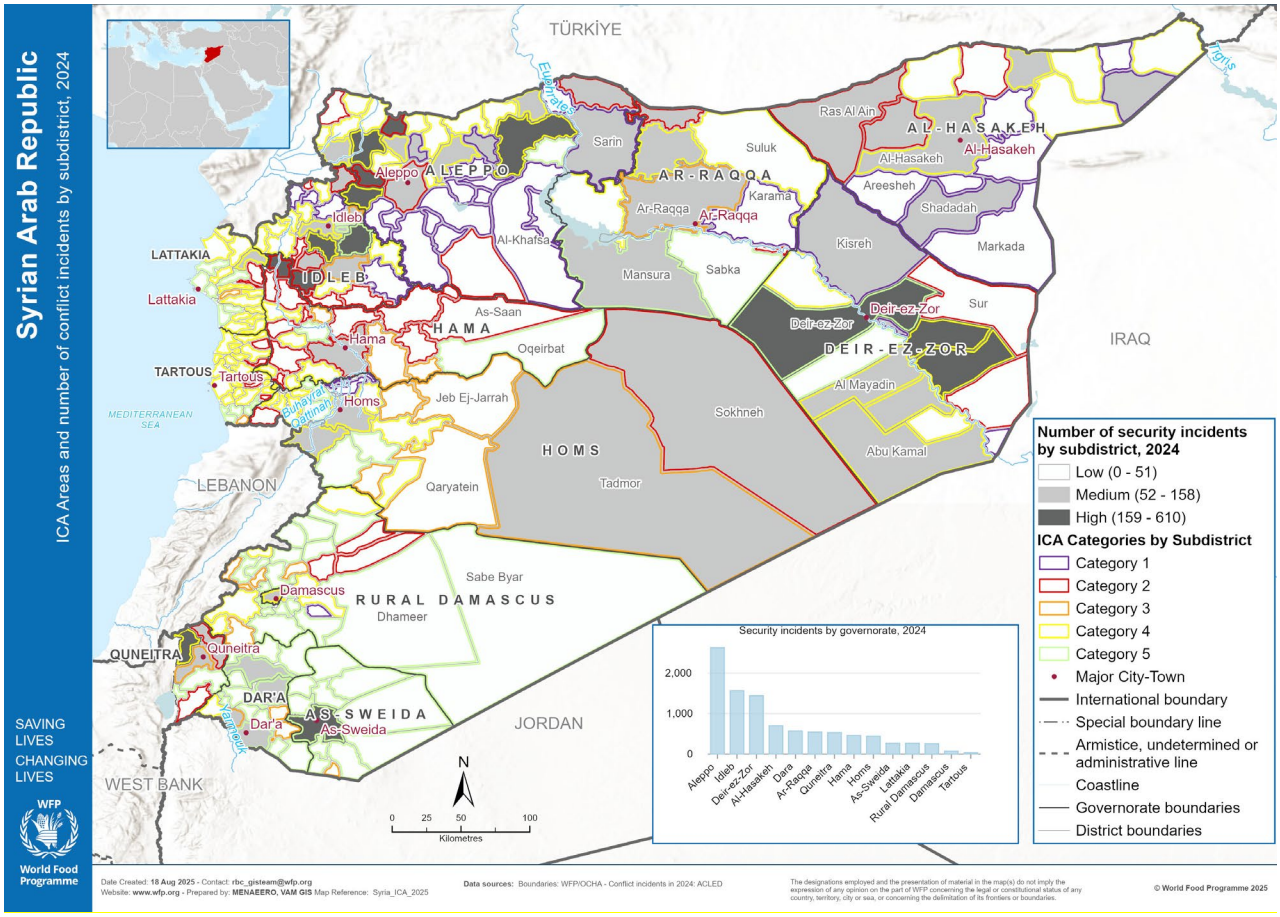
Overlaying the prevalence of stunting with the ICA areas reveals that only two governorates—Idleb and Al-Hasakeh—exhibit high stunting rates (above 20%), highlighting localized nutritional vulnerabilities within these regions.



Prevalence of Stunting in children below 5 years of age, 2023

Stunting in children under 5 is a form of chronic malnutrition. It occurs when a child's height-for-age is significantly below the standard set by the World Health Organization (WHO)—specifically, more than two standard deviations below the median. This condition reflects long-term nutritional deprivation and can have lasting effects on physical and cognitive development.

8.4 Conflict intensity Lens

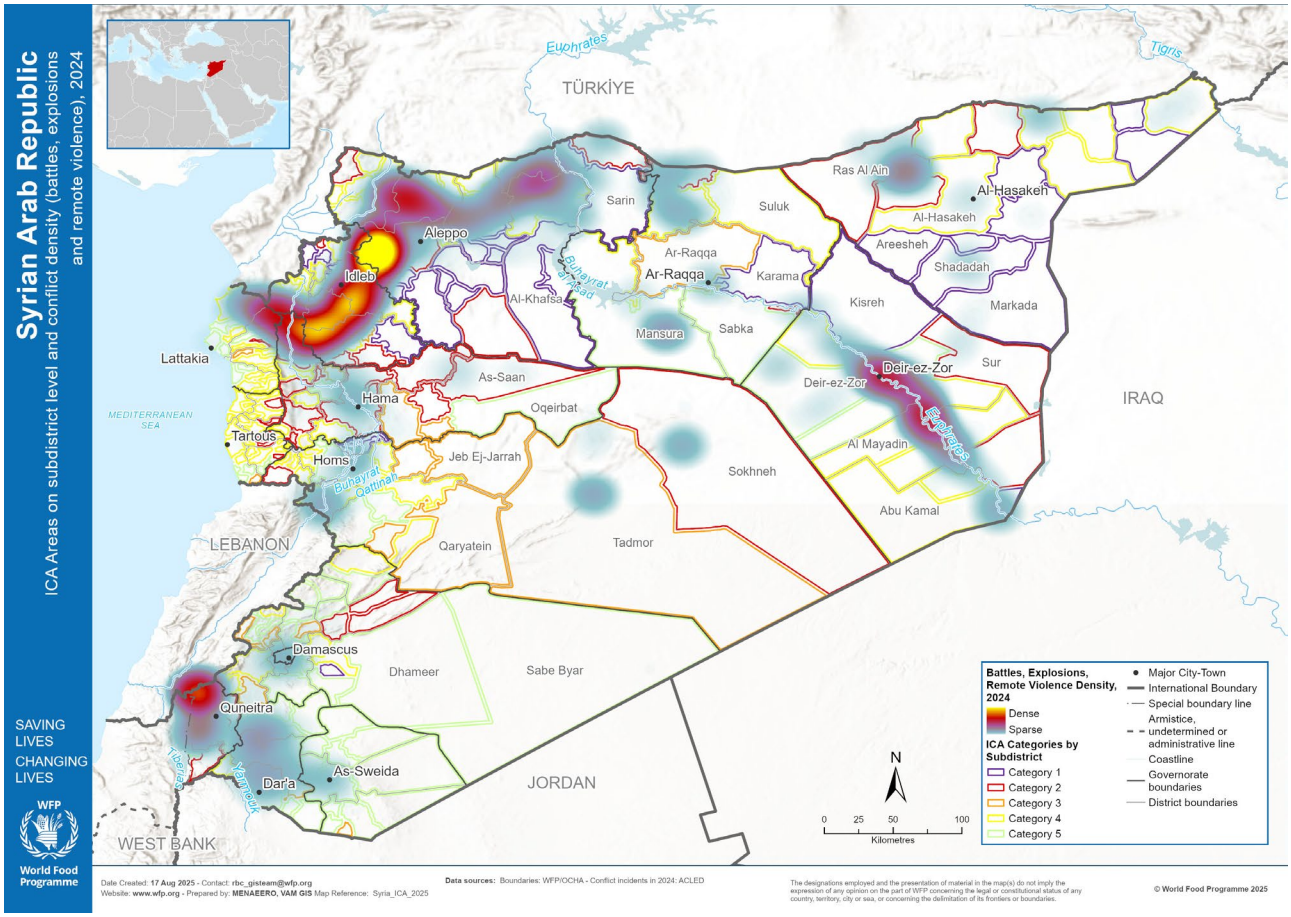


ICA Areas and number of conflict incidents by subdistrict, 2024

The key indicator used to assess the conflict intensity were the number of security incidents recorded by the Armed Conflict Location & Event Data (ACLED) project during 2024. The original datasets were aggregated to the third-level administrative level (subdistricts).

On top of the ICA Areas, the security incidents were categorized into two groups and mapped in order to highlight the areas that will require a more conflict-sensitive programmatic approach. That often results possible through understanding the context where the programmes are being implemented, the interactions between the interventions and the groups involved and acting upon the conclusions of this analysis, in order to avoid negative impacts and maximize the positive ones.

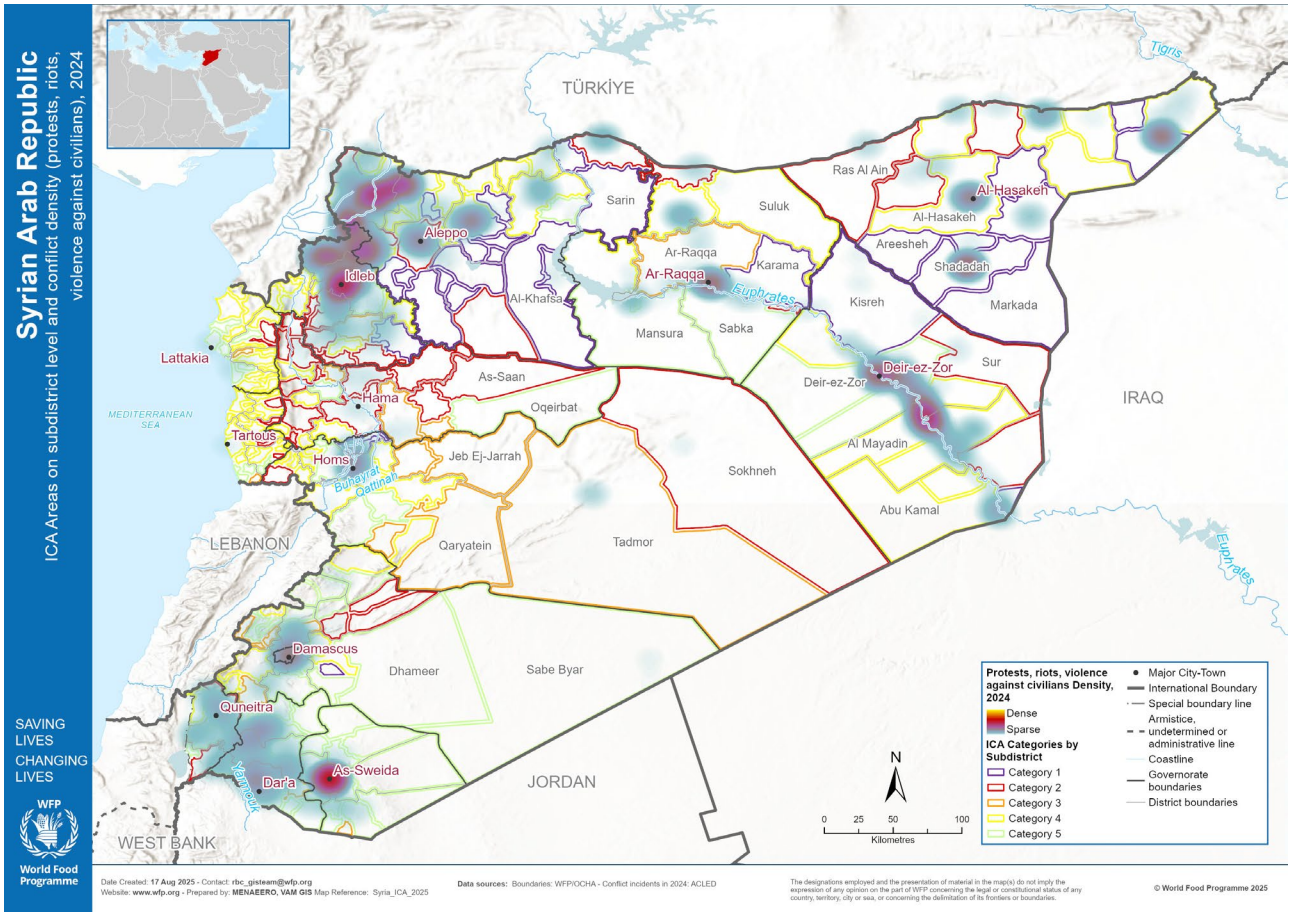
The first map depicts the density of battles, explosions and remote violence in 2022. The second map shows the density of riots, protest and violence against civilians in the same period.



ICA Areas on subdistrict level and conflict density (battles, explosions, and remote violence), 2024

This heatmap is based solely on incidents classified as battles, explosions, and remote violence in 2024. It highlights subdistricts with a high density of these conflict events, reflecting the intensity and concentration of the analysed phenomena.

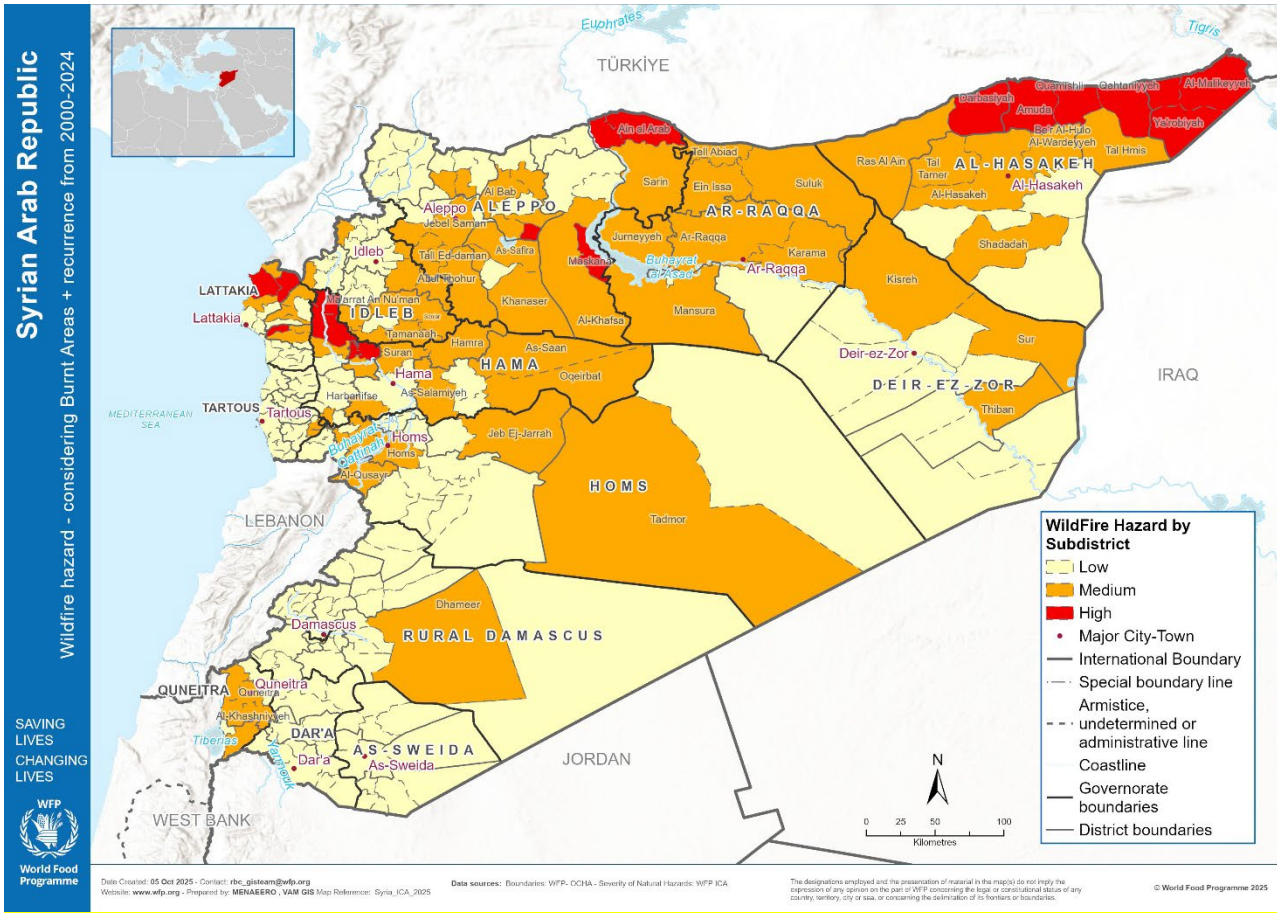
The spatial distribution of this type of conflict incidents reveals a marked concentration in the northern and northeastern governorates, particularly in areas such as Idleb and Aleppo, suggesting a geographic pattern closely tied to ongoing strategic and political dynamics in these regions.



ICA Areas on sub district level and conflict density (protests, riots, violence against civilians), 2024

For this heatmap, only incidents classified as protests, riots or violence against civilians were used. It highlights subdistricts with a high density of these conflict events, reflecting the intensity and concentration of the analyzed phenomena.

8.5 Wildfire hazard Lens



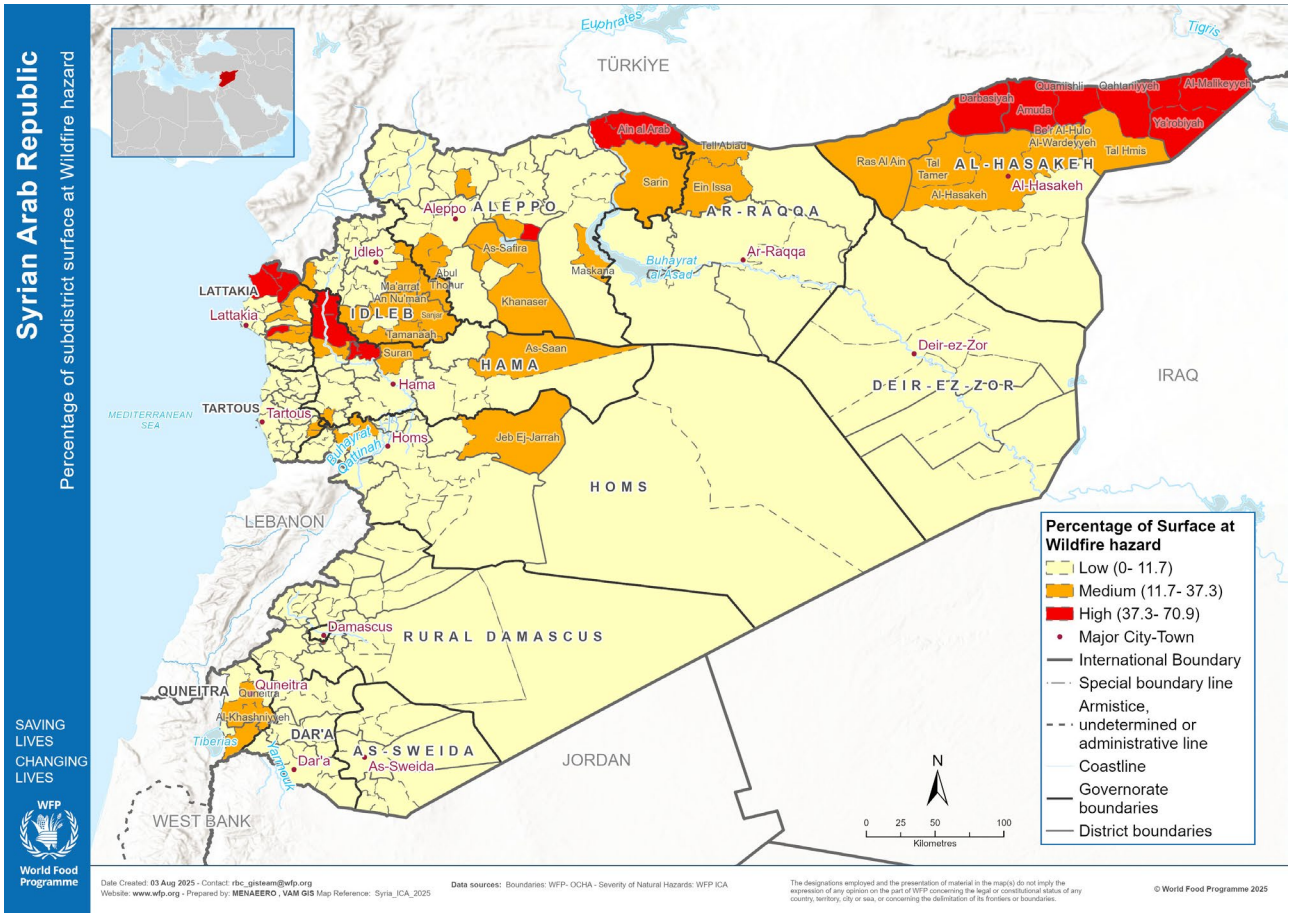
Wildfires in Syria are a recurring hazard that severely affect both the environment and food security. Intensified by prolonged droughts and rising temperatures, these fires devastate large areas of forest and agricultural land, particularly in the coastal and mountainous regions.

The destruction caused by wildfires compounds this crisis by reducing arable land, damaging crops, and threatening livestock, which are vital for rural livelihoods. In recent years, the combination of wildfires, drought, and economic instability has pushed rural communities to the brink, forcing families to adopt negative coping strategies such as selling productive assets or reducing meal quality and quantity. These recurring fires not only degrade natural resources but also undermine efforts to revitalize agriculture and reduce dependency on humanitarian aid. As such, wildfires are not isolated environmental events—they are deeply intertwined with Syria's broader humanitarian and food security challenges.

For this analysis, a MODIS Burned Area Product / (NASA) representing the Frequency of wildfires in Syria from 2000 to 2024 was used.

The percentage of the subdistricts surface exposed to the wildfire hazard, was combined with the Maximum frequency of the wildfire for each subdistrict and then classified by ICA into (Low-Medium-High).

This map displays subdistricts categorized by the percentage of their surface area exposed to wildfire hazards.
This analysis is recommended for inclusion in the Natural Shock component of the upcoming ICA Syria study, due to its significant impact and strong relevance to the food security context.



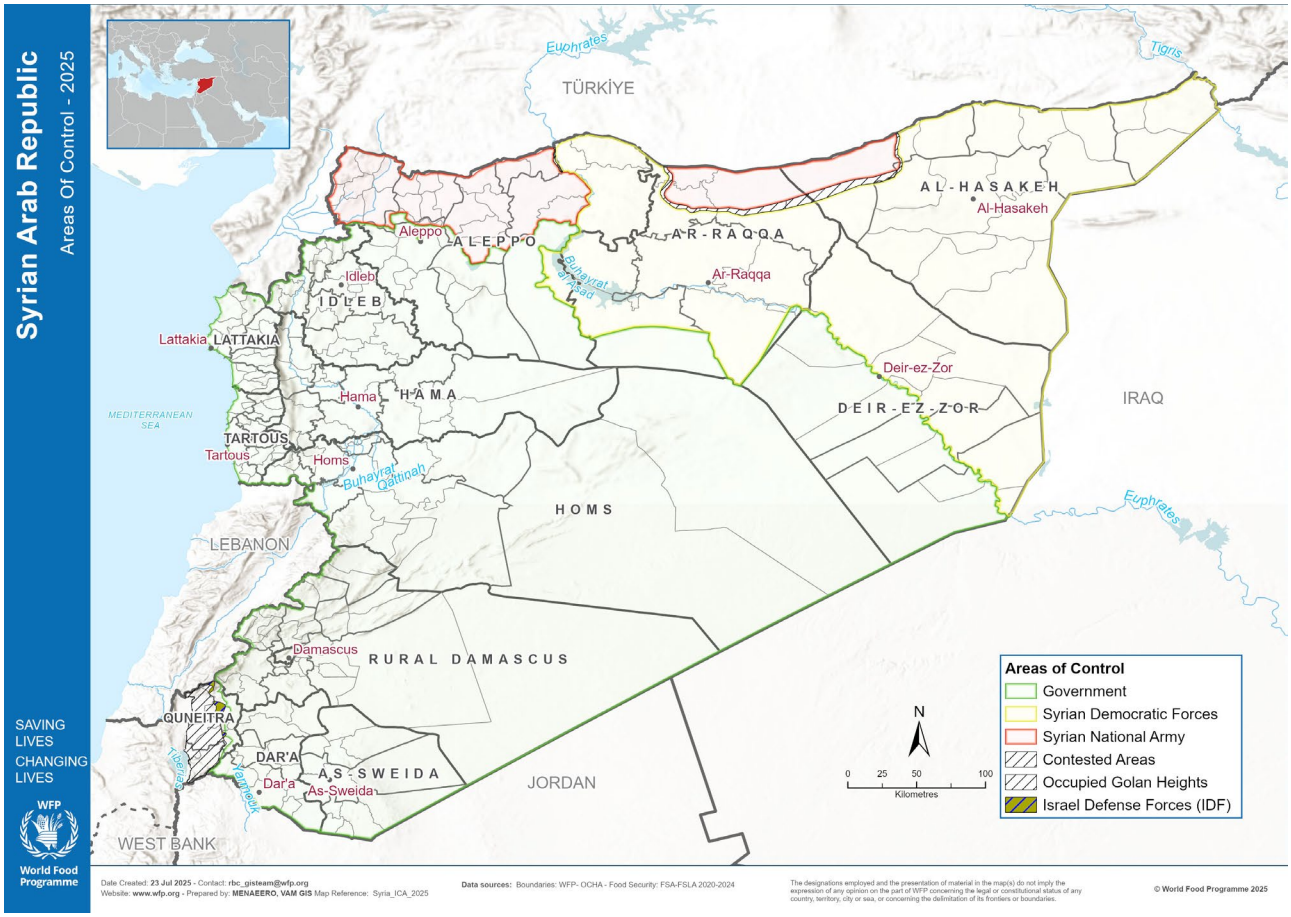
This map shows the subdistricts classified by the percentage of its area that is at wildfire hazard.

There are 9 subdistricts with high percentage of its area at wildfire hazard risk, with the highest being Karnaz with 70% of its area at wildfire hazard to Hajar Aswad with 40% of its area at wildfire hazard.

9. Additional Contextual Information

The maps and charts in this section provide additional contextual information that can be used to add practical details to the programme these developed through other layers.

9.1 Areas of Control



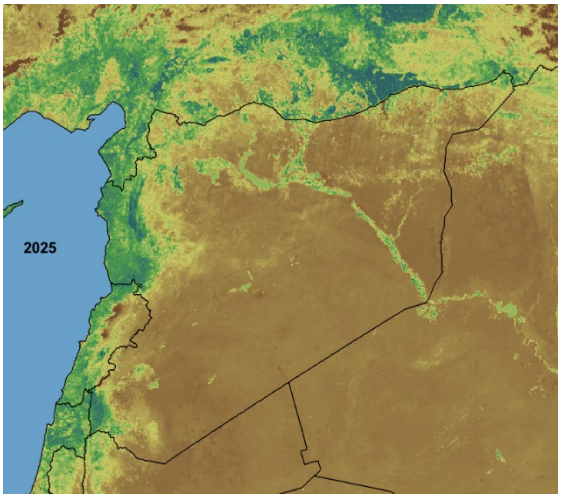
This map depicts the areas of control in Syria as of January 2025, that was obtained from OCHA. The areas in the **north** and **northeast**, across the Euphrates River, is under the control of the Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF). In the northwest parts of Syria there are territories under the control of the **Syrian National Army**. Please note that this information is current at the time of writing and may be subject to change.

9.2 NDVI 2025-2024 Comparison

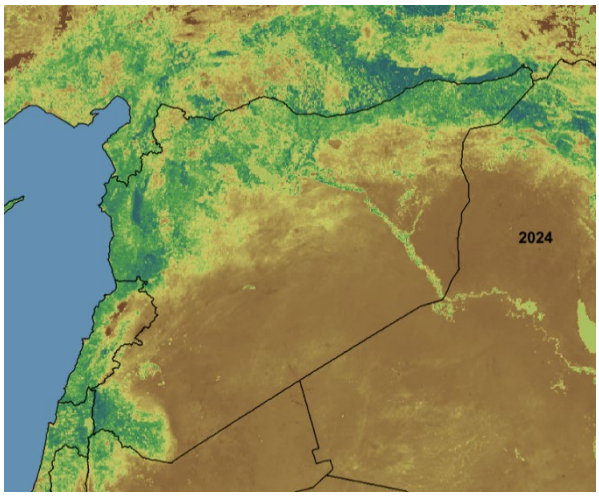
The Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) is a widely used indicator for assessing vegetation health. It measures how plants reflect light in the red and near-infrared wavelengths, producing values between -1 and +1: Negative values (approaching -1) typically indicate water bodies. Values near zero (−0.1 to 0.1) represent barren areas such as rock, sand, or snow. Moderate positive values (0.2 to 0.4) suggest shrubs and grasslands. High values (approaching +1) reflect dense, healthy vegetation, such as tropical or temperate forests.

The two NDVI images shown here were captured on April 1st, 2024 and April 1st, 2025, respectively. Because they were taken on the same calendar date, seasonal or climatic differences are unlikely to explain the dramatic change in vegetation cover. This suggests that other factors—such as wildfires, land degradation, or human activity—may be responsible.

The NDVI data is sourced from the Copernicus Global Land Service, specifically the NDVI 2020–present (raster 300 m), global, 10-daily – version 2 dataset.



NDVI on 1st of April 2025



NDVI on 1st of April 2024

Note: Comparing NDVI values from a single day across different years can be misleading, as vegetation dynamics are highly sensitive to short-term climatic variations.

**NDVI fluctuates daily with rainfall and seasonal patterns, so broader temporal analysis is essential for accurate interpretation.

*** This exercise falls outside the ICA standards but has been included to provide additional context and enhance visualization.

10. Estimated Numbers of Food Insecure People

Longer-term programme planning requires an indication of the number of people who are likely to require assistance. To calculate this, data on the number of people estimated to be food insecure between 2021 and 2024, as reported by FSA and FSA-FSLA – were calculated using the relative population figures. The lowest numbers (in yellow) and the highest numbers (in red) are highlighted:

Number of food insecure people from 2021 to 2024			
2021	**2022**	**2023**	**2024**
12 million	12.1 million	12.2 million	**9.1 million**

The overall average of the number of people estimated as food insecure over the last five years (**11.35 million**) reflects the number of people who are either (a) consistently food insecure or (b) have experienced food insecurity at some point as a result of a specific shock or event. This figure can represent an overall longer-term planning estimation.
The average of the two lowest figures recorded over the recall period (**10.55 million**) provides an estimate of a core group of people who were consistently food insecure irrespective of whether there were good harvests or not in the last five years, and thus for planning purposes, can reflect an estimate of those most vulnerable to food insecurity.
The difference between the averages of the two highest figures recorded over the recall period (**12.15 million**) and the overall average above reflects the estimated number of additional people at risk, who could fall into crisis in the event of a shock (be it natural or man-made) (**0.8 million**).
In summary, planning estimates (rounded up) would be as follows:

Long-term planning: average number of food insecure people in the last four years	**~ 11.35 million**
Most vulnerable: *of the above*, estimated number of consistently food insecure people	**~ 10.55 million**
Preparedness planning: *in addition to the above,* additional number of food insecure in the event of a shock (be it natural or man-made)	**~ 0.8 million**

It is essential to note that these are just planning estimates and that actual numbers should be derived from emergency assessments in the event of a crisis and that plans should be adjusted throughout the programming cycle based on assessments that reflect the current situation.

11.Technical Analysis Methodology

Food security

The ICA food security analysis aims to assess how the chosen indicator values have fluctuated, versus a benchmark, over the time period for which data are available. It assesses the food security trend of each geographic area against the threshold and reclassifies each area using a simple 3-point scale to indicate its food insecurity status (e.g., "low" as 1, "medium" as 2 and "high" as 3). As previously mentioned, in Syria the threshold was set at 52%. To determine the threshold, the average value for each year was calculated using data from all subdistricts across the five rounds. The median of these annual averages was then used as the threshold value.

To assess the food security trend, the ICA food security analysis considers the **recurrence above threshold,** measured as the ***number of times*** the area in question has had a food security indicator value equal to or above the threshold.

Distinguishing Rapid-Onset and Slow-Onset Shocks

Hazards can be broadly categorized into rapid-onset and slow-onset shocks, each requiring distinct analytical approaches:

Rapid-Onset Shocks (e.g., floods, storms) occur suddenly and are typically short in duration. In the absence of detailed historical records, analysis relies on probabilistic hazard models derived from global datasets. These models estimate the likelihood or frequency of events at the pixel level but do not reflect actual event counts over specific years. Therefore, frequency values must be interpreted cautiously and complemented by spatial extent analysis to assess district-level exposure. Classification into risk levels (low, medium, high) is typically performed using statistical methods such as Jenks Natural Breaks.

Slow-Onset Shocks (e.g., droughts) develop gradually and persist over longer periods. When available, historical national data on event occurrences by district over a multi-decade period (ideally 20–30 years) provides a reliable basis for risk classification. In contexts where such data is lacking, remote sensing proxies—such as the Number of Poor Growing Seasons (NPGS) derived from NDVI or Rainfall Estimates—are used to infer drought exposure. These proxies compare recent vegetation performance against long-term averages to identify periods of water stress.

Use of Probabilistic Hazard Models vs. Historical Event Data

In hazard analysis, the choice between probabilistic models and historical event data depends on data availability and the nature of the hazard being assessed.

Probabilistic Hazard Models are typically employed when working with global datasets, especially for rapid-onset events such as floods and storms. These models simulate the expected frequency of hazard occurrence at the pixel level based on long-term climatological and environmental patterns. While they offer broad spatial coverage and consistency, they do not provide actual counts of events for specific years or periods. As such, they are best used to estimate relative exposure and potential risk, rather than to assess historical impact or recovery needs.

Historical Event Data, when available at the national or subnational level, provides a more accurate representation of past hazard occurrences. This data is particularly valuable for slow-onset events such as droughts, where long-term trends and recurrence patterns are critical for understanding vulnerability. Historical records allow for direct calculation of event frequency by district, enabling more precise classification of risk levels and supporting targeted planning and response interventions.

In contexts where historical data is limited or unavailable, remote sensing proxies—such as NDVI, Rainfall Estimates (RFE), or the Water Requirement Satisfaction Index (WRSI)—can be used to infer hazard exposure. These proxies are especially useful for assessing slow-onset shocks, where vegetation performance over time serves as an indicator of water stress and drought conditions.

Land degradation

Changes in land cover classes

The current method of analysis for land degradation aims to identify and qualitatively classify recent negative change in land cover classes and deforestation, in particular in areas associated with high recurrence of shocks and food insecurity. The analysis compares the status of land cover classes as measured in two-time windows 2001-2008 vs. 2016-2023, considering changes on a yearly basis and with a spatial resolution of 500m. Data is sourced from MODIS (NASA) which offers global coverage.

Each of the MODIS standard land cover classes emerging from the two-time windows is given a numerical “ecological value” (the higher the number, the higher the ecological value).

MCD12Q1 class	New_Name	Eco Value
Evergreen broadleaf forest	Forest	**6**
Deciduous broadleaf forest	Forest	**6**
Permanent wetlands	Wetland	**6**
Closed shrublands	Shrubland	**5**
Grasslands	Shrubland	**4**
Croplands	Croplands	**3**
Barren or sparsely vegetated	Barren or sparsely vegetated	**2**
Urban built-up	Urban built-up	**1**
Fill value	Fill value	**0**
Snow and Ice	Snow and Ice	**0**

Changes over time are expressed as the difference between time-1 (2001- 2008) versus time-2 (2016-2023) land cover class values which can result in a range of values from +6 * 8 years (48) to -6 * 8 years (-48) where **negative** values indicate a deterioration in the ecological value of the land, **zero** indicates no change in land cover and **positive** values indicate improvement in the ecological value.

The average change is calculated for each district (or other administrative area as defined by the analysis), taking into consideration the extent of both positive and negative change. The range of **positive** values is broken down into three classes using Natural Breaks and the same is done for the **negative** values.

Erosion propensity

The main indicator utilised for the analysis of soil erosion emerges from a simplified version of the Universal Soil Loss Equation (USLE) which is widely recognised in the sector as a proxy or means of estimating erosion propensity. In its original form it is expressed as:

Erosion = R * K * Sl * C * P

Where "**R**" stands for rainfall, "**K**" stands for soil property in lithological terms, "**Sl**" stands for slope length, "**C**" stands for predominant land use and "**P**" indicates a protective factor, such as the presence of infrastructure apt to decrease soil erosion. In general, data on the "P" factor is hard to find, so a simplified version has been developed which relies on four key elements:

- Rainfall incidence, WorldClim, 1960 - 1990 (~1 km resolution)
- Soil lithology calculated based on the FAO Digital Soil Map of the World v3.6, 2003
- Land cover extracted from NASA MODIS MCD12Q1 2023 product (~250m resolution)
- Slope length calculated by SAGA-GIS using NASA SRTM digital elevation model (500m resolution).

For more information on the actual elaboration of the raster files and final erosion propensity calculation, please contact HQ-GRS Unit.

The resulting product provides an estimate of the potential soil loss, in tons/ha per year. All soil loss above 5 tons/ha per year is considered as significant, and the percentage of the territory in each district (or unit of measure) that experiences this level of erosion propensity is calculated.

Nutrition

Nutrition findings are based on the scale-up of malnutrition screening report produced by the World Health Organization (WHO) in Syria in 2019 and input data from the CO Nutrition survey for 2023. The key indicator chosen for the analysis is the prevalence of Stunting in children below 5 years of age, classified by the ranges currently used by the World Health Organization (WHO). This classification is largely arbitrary and simply reflects a convenient statistical grouping of prevalence levels all over the world:

	Severity of malnutrition by prevalence ranges, WHO (%)			
Indicator	**Low**	**Medium**	**High**	**Very High**
Stunting	< 10	10 – 19	20 – 30	> 30
Wasting (GAM)	< 5	5 – 9	10 – 14	> 14

12. Data Sources

Analysis	Data Source	Description
Flood	UNEP (United Nations Environment Programme)	100-year flood return period , used to assess flood hazard component.
Drought	NPGS (Number of Poor Growing Seasons) WFP HQ GRS Unit considering CHIRPS	Drought severity based on precipitation and rain anomalies (2020–2024).
Drought	MODIS NDVI (NASA)	Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI) to monitor drought on vegetation covers(2019–2023).
Drought	WFP HQ GRS Unit considering CHIRPS	Rainfall variability.
Landslide	UNEP / CDRI (Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure)	Landslide susceptibility zones based on terrain triggered by rainfall.
Landcover change	WFP HQ GRS UNIT considering MODIS MCD12Q1	Land cover change analysis between 2001–2008 and 2016–2023.
Erosion	WFP HQ GRS UNIT considering RUSLE equation	Areas with estimated soil erosion up to 5 tons per hectare in 2023.
Wild Fire	BurnFrequency_Syria_2000_2024 MODIS Burned Area Product / (NASA)	Frequency of wildfires in Syria from 2000 to 2024.

13. Data tables

Final ICA Collecting Table

#	ICA Categories	ICA Areas	Subdistrict	Governorate	Drought Hazard	Flood Hazard	Severity Of Natural Hazards	Food Security ICA 3PT Score	Erosion Propensity	Prevalence Of Stunting	Wildfire Hazard
1	Category 1	Area 1a	As-Safira	Aleppo	High	High	High	High	Low	Medium	Medium
2			Al-Khafsa	Aleppo	High	Low	High	High	Low	Medium	Medium
3			Be'r Al-Hulo Al-Wardeyyeh	Al-Hasakeh	High	Medium	High	High	Low	High	Medium
4			Salqin	Idleb	Medium	Medium	High	High	High	High	Medium
5			Sarin	Aleppo	High	Low	High	High	Low	Medium	Medium
6			Lower Shyookh	Aleppo	High	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	High
7			Ar-Rastan	Homs	High	Medium	High	High	Medium	Medium	Low
8			Kafr Takharim	Idleb	Medium	Low	High	High	High	High	Low
9		Area 1b	Talbiseh	Homs	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low
10			Rasm Haram El-Imam	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium
11			Areesheh	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	Low
12			Kisreh	Deir-ez-Zor	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium
13			Khasham	Deir-ez-Zor	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low
14			Shadadah	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	Medium
15			Haran Al'awameed	Rural Damascus	Low	High	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low
16			Dayr Hafir	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
17			Markada	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	Low
18			Susat	Deir-ez-Zor	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low
19			Hajeb	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low
20			Eastern Kwaires	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium
21			Mare'	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium
22			Jawadiyah	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	High
23			Ya'robiyah	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	High

24			Zarbah	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium
25			Karama	Ar-Raqqa	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium
26			Maskana	Aleppo	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium	High
27			Sanjar	Idleb	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	Medium
28			Tall Ed-daman	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium
29			Tadaf	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Low
30			A'rima	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium
31			Banan	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium
32			Hadher	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	Medium	Medium
33			Hole	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	Medium	High	Low	High	Low
34			Maaret Tamsrin	Idleb	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Medium	High	Low
35	Category 2	Area 2a	Tawahin	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High	Low	Low
36			Masyaf	Hama	High	Low	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low
37			Maadan	Ar-Raqqa	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
38			Ein Halaqim	Hama	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
39			Madiq Castle	Hama	High	High	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
40			Tal Tamer	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium
41			Mhambal	Idleb	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High	High	Low
42			A'zaz	Aleppo	High	Low	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
43			Tall Kalakh	Homs	High	Low	High	Medium	High	Medium	Low
44			Baramanet Elmashayekh	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High	Low	Low
45			Hama	Hama	High	Medium	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
46			Jneinet Raslan	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High	Low	Low
47			Harim	Idleb	Medium	Low	High	Medium	High	High	Low
48			Dana	Idleb	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium	High	Low
49		Area 2b	Tell Salhib	Hama	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
50			Ain al Arab	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
51			Ein Et-teeneh	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
52			Jebel Saman	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
53			Bariqiyeh	Tartous	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Medium

54			Al Qutayfah	Rural Damascus	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
55			Raju	Aleppo	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
56			Daret Azza	Aleppo	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
57			Fiq	Quneitra	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
58			Tamanaah	Idleb	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Medium
59			Amuda	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High	High
60			Shat-ha	Hama	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
61			Jirud	Rural Damascus	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
62			Raheiba	Rural Damascus	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
63			As-Saan	Hama	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
64			Khan Shaykun	Idleb	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
65			Khan Arnaba	Quneitra	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
66			Hamra	Hama	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
67			Sur	Deir-ez-Zor	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
68			Karnaz	Hama	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	High
69			Salanfa	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Medium	Low
70			Ras Al Ain	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High	Medium
71			Sokhneh	Homs	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
72			Saboura	Hama	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
73			Khanaser	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
74			Dreikish	Tartous	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low
75			Hajin	Deir-ez-Zor	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
76			Ehsem	Idleb	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	High	Low
77			Kafr Nobol	Idleb	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High	High	Medium
78			Ziyara	Hama	Low	High	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium	High
79			Tell Abiad	Ar-Raqqa	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
80			Suran	Hama	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
81	**Category 3**	**Area 3a**	Ar-Raqqa	Ar-Raqqa	Medium	Low	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium
82			Qaryatein	Homs	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low
83			Hrak	Dara	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Medium	Low

84			Al Makhrim	Homs	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
85			Gharyeh	As-Sweida	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
86			Dimas	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low
87			Ma'arrat An Nu'man	Idleb	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	High	Medium
88			Mseifra	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
89			Jeb Ej-Jarrah	Homs	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
90			As-Salamiyeh	Hama	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
91			Sa'sa'	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
92			Kafr Zeita	Hama	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	High
93		**Area 3b**	Ein Elfijeh	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Low
94			Quneitra	Quneitra	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Medium	Medium
95			Fakhura	Lattakia	Low	Low	Low	Medium	High	Medium	High
96			Tadmor	Homs	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium
97			Kareemeh	Tartous	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low
98			Eastern Bari	Hama	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
99			Sadad	Homs	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Low
100			Mzeireb	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
101			Sidnaya	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low
102			Teftnaz	Idleb	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium
103	**Category 4**	**Area 4a**	Ma'btali	Aleppo	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
104			Wadi El-oyoun	Hama	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Medium	Low
105			Abul Thohur	Idleb	High	High	High	Low	Low	High	Medium
106			Oj	Hama	High	Low	High	Low	High	Medium	Low
107			Banyas	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low
108			Jandairis	Aleppo	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
109			Qumseyyeh	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low
110			Dweir Raslan	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low
111			Hamam Wasil	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low
112			Armanaz	Idleb	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	High	Low
113			Al-Hasakeh	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	High	Low	Low	High	Medium

114			Sheikh El-Hadid	Aleppo	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
115			Bulbul	Aleppo	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
116			Qabu	Homs	High	Low	High	Low	High	Medium	Low
117			Afrin	Aleppo	High	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
118			Al-Qusayr	Homs	Medium	Medium	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
119			Mashta Elhiu	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Medium
120			Sibbeh	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low
121			Darkosh	Idleb	Medium	Medium	High	Low	High	High	Low
122			Qourqeena	Idleb	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	High	Low
123			Sheikh Badr	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low
124			Qadmous	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low
125			Sharan	Aleppo	High	Low	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low
126			Hadideh	Homs	High	Low	High	Low	High	Medium	Low
127			Jurneyyeh	Ar-Raqqa	High	Medium	High	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
128			Shin	Homs	High	Low	High	Low	High	Medium	Medium
129			Qastal Maaf	Lattakia	Medium	Low	High	Low	Medium	Medium	High
130			Hamin	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low
131			Taleen	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low
132			Al-Malikeyyeh	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	High	Low	Low	High	High
133			Jarablus	Aleppo	High	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low
134			Anaza	Tartous	Medium	Low	High	Low	High	Low	Low
135			Basira	Deir-ez-Zor	High	Medium	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low
136			Al-Thawrah	Ar-Raqqa	Medium	High	High	Low	Low	Medium	Low
137		**Area 4b**	Abu Kamal	Deir-ez-Zor	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
138			Bahlolieh	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
139			Atareb	Aleppo	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
140			Janudiyeh	Idleb	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High	High	Low
141			Rabee'a	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	High
142			Deir Attiyeh	Rural Damascus	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
143			Jaramana	Rural Damascus	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low

144			Jalaa	Deir-ez-Zor	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
145			Al-Qardaha	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium
146			Rawda	Tartous	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
147			Haritan	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
148			Menbij	Aleppo	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
149			Qteilbiyyeh	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
150			Ein Elsharqiyeh	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
151			Tall Refaat	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
152			Soda Khawabi	Tartous	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
153			Ar-Ra'ee	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
154			Heish	Idleb	High	Low	Medium	Low	High	High	Low
155			Badama	Idleb	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	High	Medium
156			Kasab	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
157			Ashara	Deir-ez-Zor	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
158			Safita	Tartous	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
159			Harf Elmseitra	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
160			Mahin	Homs	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
161			Ash-Shajara	Dara	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
162			Al Mayadin	Deir-ez-Zor	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
163			Sarghaya	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
164			Duma	Rural Damascus	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
165			Hawash	Homs	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
166			Qahtaniyyeh	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	High
167			Beit Yashout	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
168			Bait Jan	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
169			Kansaba	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium
170			Aghtrin	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
171			Homs	Homs	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
172			Idleb	Idleb	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	High	Low
173			Suluk	Ar-Raqqa	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium

174			Mzair'a	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
175			Harbanifse	Hama	Medium	Medium	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
176			Farqalas	Homs	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
177			Ariha	Idleb	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	High	Low
178				Quneitra	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium
179			Suran	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
180			Nasra	Homs	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
181			Nabul	Aleppo	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
182			Jobet Berghal	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Medium
183			Darbasiyah	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	High
184			Ein Elniser	Homs	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
185			Jisr-Ash-Shugur	Idleb	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	High	High	Low
186			Tartous	Tartous	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
187			As-Suqaylabiyah	Hama	Low	High	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
188			Tal Hmis	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	Medium
189			Ein Issa	Ar-Raqqa	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
190			Thiban	Deir-ez-Zor	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
191			Dalyeh	Lattakia	Low	Low	Medium	Low	High	Medium	Low
192			Jeb Ramleh	Hama	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
193			Quamishli	Al-Hasakeh	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	High	High
194			Nashabiyeh	Rural Damascus	Low	High	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
195			Ghandorah	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
196			Qatana	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
197			Damascus	Damascus	Low	Medium	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low
198			Tabni	Deir-ez-Zor	High	Low	Medium	Low	Low	Medium	Low
199			Ras El-Khashufeh	Tartous	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
200			Kherbet Elma'aza	Tartous	Medium	Low	Medium	Low	High	Low	Low
201			Al Bab	Aleppo	High	Low	Medium	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
202	**Category 5**	**Area 5**	Sheikh Miskine	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
203			As-Sweida	As-Sweida	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low

204			Milh	As-Sweida	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
205			Hameidiyyeh	Tartous	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low	Low
206			Rankus	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
207			Hajar Aswad	Rural Damascus	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
208			Shaqa	As-Sweida	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
209			Muhasan	Deir-ez-Zor	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
210			Muhradah	Hama	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
211			Ghizlaniyyeh	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
212			Esal El-Ward	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
213			Mansura	Ar-Raqqa	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
214			Sabe Byar	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
215			Raqama	Homs	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
216			Izra'	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
217			Sisniyyeh	Tartous	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
218			Arbin	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
219			Tassil	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
220			Maliha	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
221			Hasyaa	Homs	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
222			Deir-ez-Zor	Deir-ez-Zor	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
223			Harasta	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
224			Nawa	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
225			Jizeh	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
226			Sabka	Ar-Raqqa	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
227			Markaz Darayya	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
228			Az-Zabdani	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low
229			Hanadi	Lattakia	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low
230			Mashnaf	As-Sweida	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
231			Qudsiya	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
232			Sarmin	Idleb	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low
233			Jablah	Lattakia	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low

234			Shahba	As-Sweida	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
235			Bennsh	Idleb	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Low
236			Salkhad	As-Sweida	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
237			Al-Haffa	Lattakia	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium
238			Taldu	Homs	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
239			Little Sura	As-Sweida	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
240			Babella	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
241			Ein El-Bayda	Lattakia	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium
242			Kisweh	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
243			Qarayya	As-Sweida	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
244			Al-Khashniyyeh	Quneitra	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Medium
245			Madaya	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low
246			Busra Esh-Sham	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
247			Masmiyyeh	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
248			Ma'loula	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low
249			Yabroud	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low
250			Mazra'a	As-Sweida	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
251			Safsafa	Tartous	Medium	Low	Low	Low	High	Low	Low
252			Da'el	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
253			Sahnaya	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
254			Kherbet Tin Noor	Homs	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
255			Jasim	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
256			As-Sanamayn	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
257			Dhameer	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
258			At Tall	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
259			An Nabk	Rural Damascus	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low
260			Abu Qalqal	Aleppo	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
261			Oqeirbat	Hama	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium
262			Ghabagheb	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
263			Ariqa	As-Sweida	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low

264			Saraqab	Idleb	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium
265			Kherbet Ghazala	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
266			Lattakia	Lattakia	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
267			Thibeen	As-Sweida	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
268			Dar'a	Dara	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
269			Kafr Batna	Rural Damascus	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Low
270				Quneitra	Low	Low	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Low
271			Ein Shaqaq	Lattakia	Low	Low	Low	Low	High	Medium	Low
272			Arwad	Tartous	Medium	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low

14. Contacts

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