The hunger situation in Syria is provisionally categorized as **alarm**ing.

Each year, GHI scores cannot be calculated for some countries because data for one or more of the indicators used in the GHI formula are unavailable. In total, **15 countries** that meet the criteria for inclusion in the GHI had insufficient data to allow for calculation of a 2022 GHI score.

To address this gap and give a preliminary picture of hunger in the countries with missing data, this year’s report includes provisional designations of the severity of hunger.

The hunger situation in Syria is provisionally categorized as **alarm**ing.
The Global Hunger Index (GHI) is a tool for comprehensively measuring and tracking hunger at global, regional, and national levels. GHI scores are based on the values of four component indicators:

- **Undernourishment**: the share of the population with insufficient caloric intake.
- **Child wasting**: the share of children under age five who have low weight for their height, reflecting acute undernutrition.
- **Child stunting**: the share of children under age five who have low height for their age, reflecting chronic undernutrition.
- **Child mortality**: the share of children who die before their fifth birthday, partly reflecting the fatal mix of inadequate nutrition and unhealthy environments.

These four indicators are aggregated as follows:

\[
\text{GHI Score} = \frac{1}{3} \text{Undernourishment} + \frac{1}{6} \text{Child stunting} + \frac{1}{6} \text{Child wasting} + \frac{1}{3} \text{Child mortality}
\]

Note: All indicator values are standardized.

### Trend for Indicator Values - Syrian Arab Republic

![Graph showing trends in indicator values from 2000 to 2022](image)

- **Prevalence of wasting in children under five years**
- **Prevalence of stunting in children under five years**
- **Under-five mortality rate**