

- Half a million Syrians have been killed
- 1.9 million Syrians have been injured
- 1,500 people had been killed in 161 chemical weapons attacks
- life expectancy has dropped from 70.5 years in 2010 to an estimated 55.4 years in 2015
- At least 6.3 million people are internally displaced in Syria
- 4.8 million are refugees in other countries
- 1.2 million have applied for asylum in Europe
- Syria's economy continues to deteriorate, declining by 62% from 2010 to 2014.



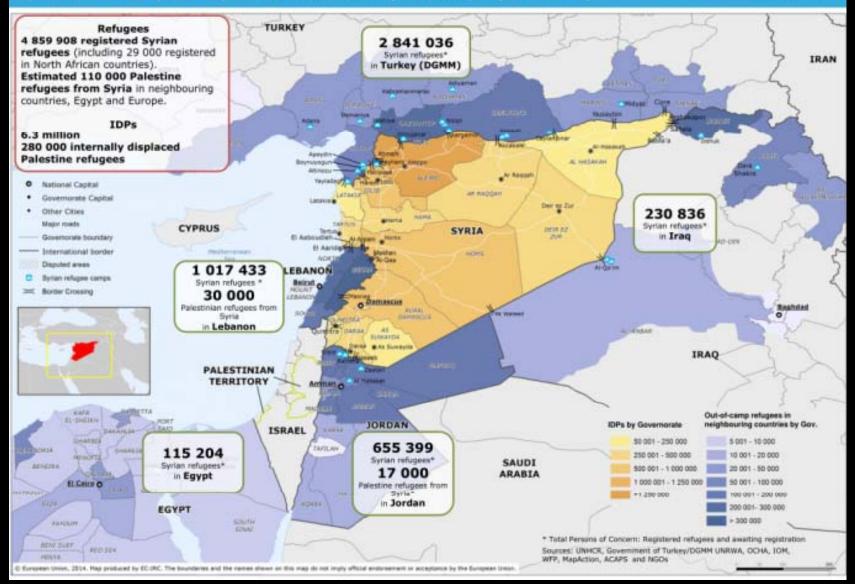
Living desperately

- Over **12.8** million people in Syria, require health assistance
- **4.3** million people are in need of shelter, **3.8** million of whom face acute and immediate needs
- Households spend up to 25% of income to meet minimum daily water requirements
- Increased use of incendiary weapons, barrel bombs, and 'double tap' attacks on first responders
- An estimated 400,000 people are living in besieged areas where humanitarian access is limited, and where some are dying of starvation



Emergency Response Coordination Centre (ERCC) | DG ECHO daily map | 16/01/2017 Syria Crisis – IDPs, Syrian refugees, and Palestinian refugees from Syria (13/01/2017)





4.8 million refugees

- Malnutrition
- Transmissible diseases
- Poor hygiene
- Parassitosis
- Trauma
- PTSD
- Mental diseases
- Chronic diseases
- Effects of violence
- Basic health services

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

13.5M Male







Elderly (>59) 0.8_M

5.8M

2.7M 5M

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED IN HARD-TO-REACH AND BESIEGED AREAS

4.9_M



People in need in besieged areas 0.97 M



People in need in other hard-to-reach areas 3.9M including people in militarly encircled areas 0.94M

NUMBER OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS

6.3 M → People living in "last resort settlements" 1.1 M



People stranded at Syria's borders 170K

People newly displaced each day 6.1K

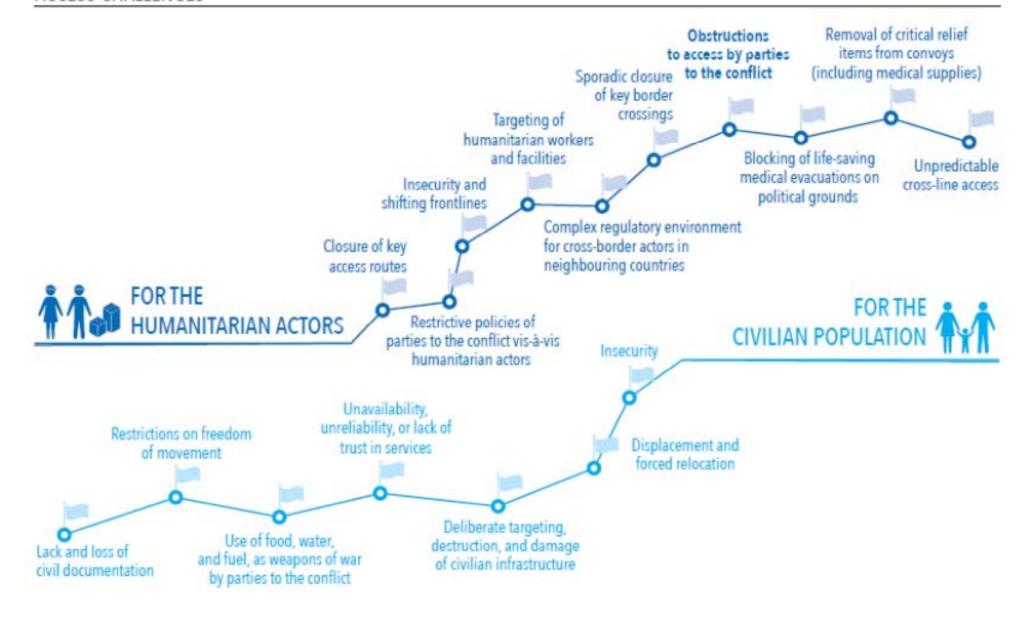
PEOPLE LIVING IN POVERTY

85% of the population are living in poverty

35% of whom are living in abject poverty



ACCESS CHALLENGES









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WHO support saves lives of malnourished children in Syria



8 March 2017 -- Six years into the Syria crisis, malnutrition rates have increased, especially among children under 5 years of age. Almost 4.3 million boys and girls under the age of 5 are in need of nutrition services, including 73 000 children who are acutely malnourished. WHO is working to ensure that children suffering from malnutrition are diagnosed and treated before their condition leads to serious and long-term medical complications.

Read the full story from the Regional Office website



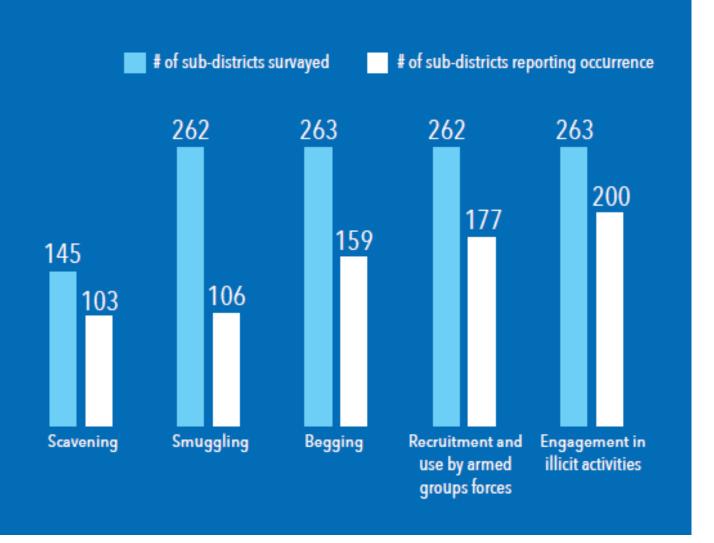




Children

- 2.9 million Syrian children under the age of 5 have grown up knowing nothing but conflict
- Nearly **7 million** children in Syria live in poverty
- One-third of school-age children in Syria are not in school, with one-third of schools out of service
- More than one-third of the 6 million adolescents and youth inside Syria are internally displaced
- 90% of surveyed locations reported child recruitment

WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOUR

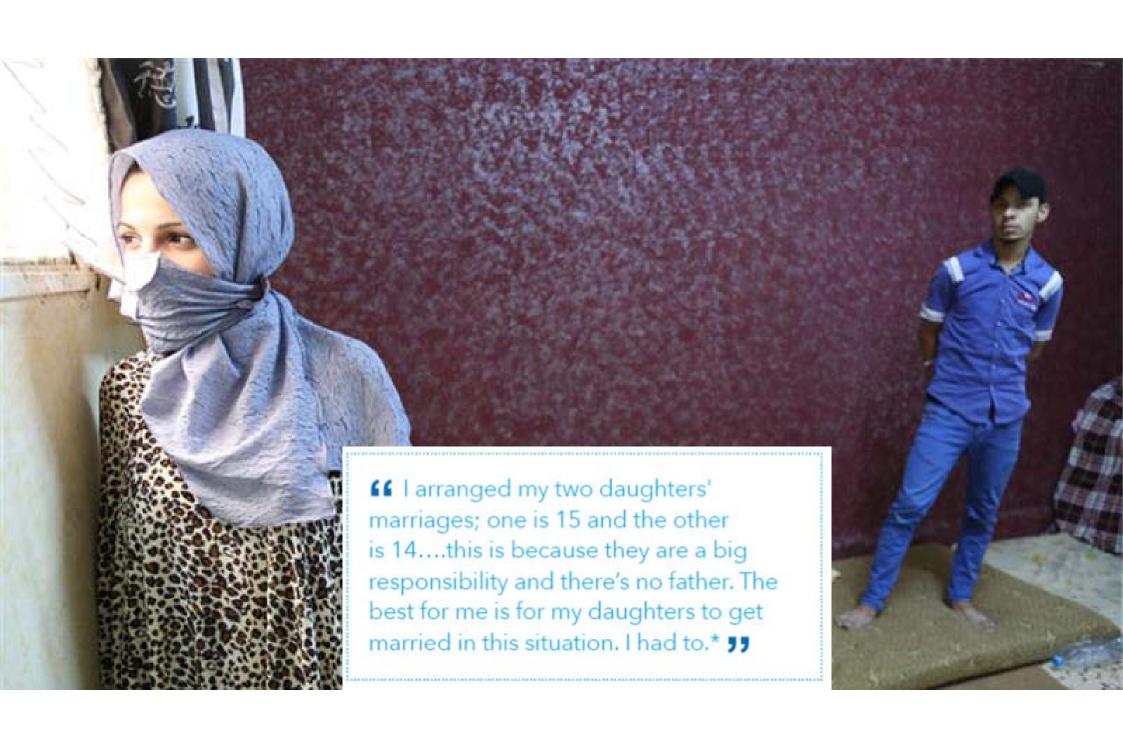


Unsafe and undignified coping strategies increasing, as families' survival strategies are exhausted

- Some 79 per cent of households reported resorting to unsustainable coping strategies such as **missing meals**, **reducing the size of meals** and borrowing food due to a significant lack of food and or money.
- Domestic violence continues to rise. Community cohesion is deteriorating.
- Growing tensions between IDPs, and between IDPs and host communities, due to competition over increasingly limited resources, are reported in some areas of the country.

Negative Coping Strategies

- Sale of assets (cattle, land, house, means of production)
- Debt
- Petty Crime
- Child labour
- Prostitution
- Child marriage
- Slavery



Child Soldiers

- "Children report being actively encouraged to join the war by parties to the conflict offering gifts and 'salaries' of up to \$400 a month."
- Since 2014, warring sides have recruited younger children, it said, some as young as seven. More than half of children recruited in cases UNICEF verified in 2015 were under 15.
- Children have been filmed executing prisoners in grisly propaganda videos by the Islamic State group.



The Regime

- Above and beyond the suffering arising from hostilities, civilians' suffering is compounded by less visible human rights violations.
- Parties to the conflict continue to subject civilians to campaigns of harassment, arbitrary arrest, abduction, detention, torture and ill treatment.
- Since the beginning of the conflict, tens of thousands of Syrians are thought to have been subject to **enforced disappearance**.
- Survivors describe horrendous ordeals of torture and abuse.
- In ISIL-held areas, civilians continue to be subjected to executions and other inhumane punishments for alleged violations of strict codes imposed by the group.
- Women and girls are also raped and subjected to sexual enslavement.

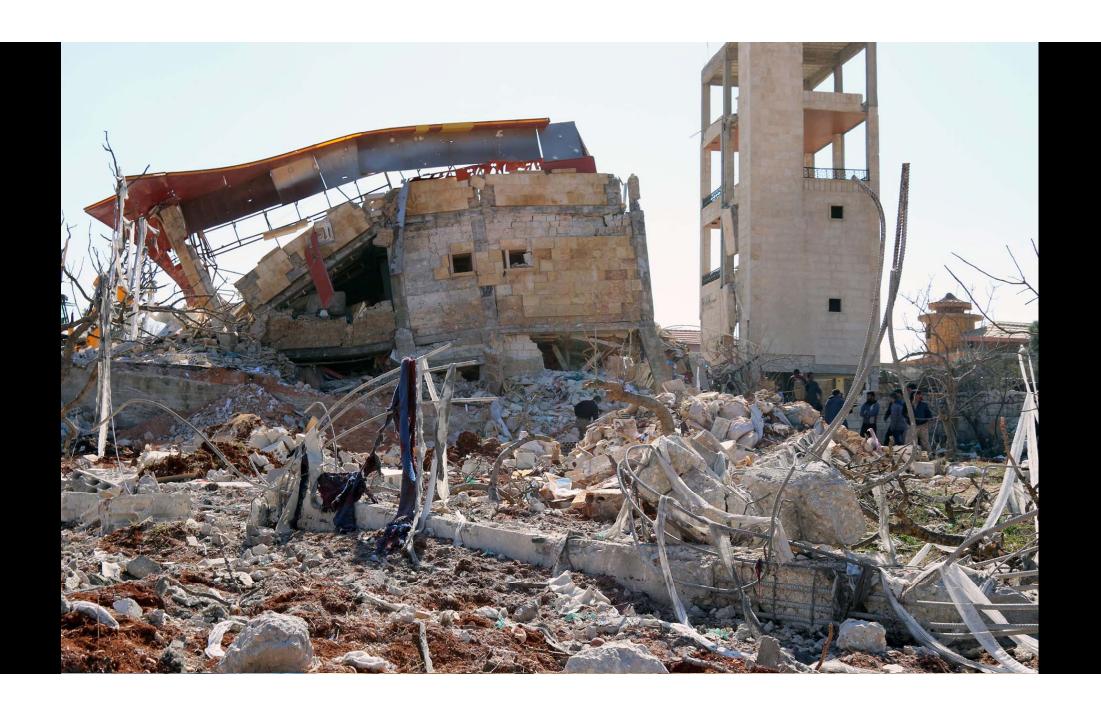


MATTATOIO PER ESSERI

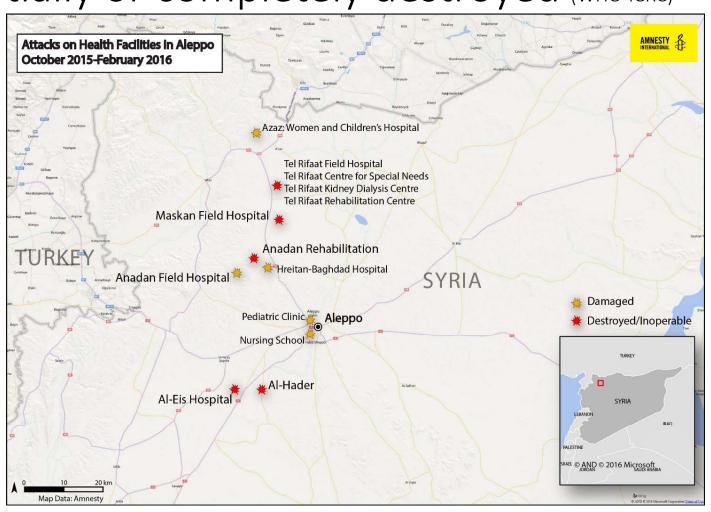
UMANI

IMPICCAGIONI DI MASSA E STERMINIO NEL CARCERE SIRIANO DI SAYDNAYA





More than 50 per cent of hospitals have been partially or completely destroyed (WHO-ICRC)





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The main trauma center in Aleppo, supported by MSF, has been damaged in three separate attacks since September 28; it is currently out of service. Image taken October 5, 2016.

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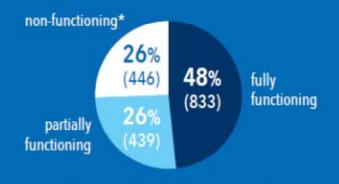
Indiscriminate attacks on the lives of health care workers and their patients affect millions of others.

- Half the medical personnel has left Syria.
- In July and August, attacks against health facilities and services disrupted close to 48,000 consultations and 750 deliveries. Those at increased risk include:
 - wounded patients, whose injuries go untreated, resulting in an estimated 30 per cent developing permanent disabilities;
 - those with life-threatening chronic diseases;
 - unvaccinated children;
 - pregnant women without access to life-saving obstetric care or essential reproductive health care;
 - and those in need of mental health and psychosocial support.

30% of trauma is linked with a permanent disability outcome



HEALTH CARE FACILITIES FUNCTIONALITY STATUS BY END OF THE 2ND QUARTER 2016 (WOS)



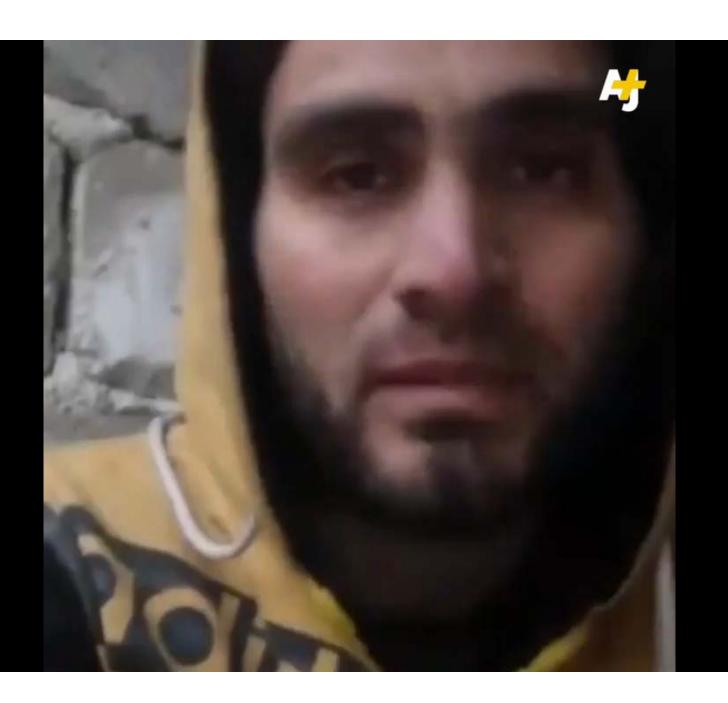
*non-functioning: based on WHO Syria information

1 out of 5 Syrians is at risk of developing mild / moderate mental health problems



2016

- From January to September 2016, there were **101 reported attacks** resulting in damage to hospitals and health care centres across Syria.
- In the first half of 2016, the UN verified **38 attacks on education facilities** and personnel.
- At least 66 humanitarian workers were killed and 114 wounded in the first nine months of 2016.
- **Obstructions** are placed on the ability of humanitarian actors to access people in need, resulting in unnecessary deaths.
- Life-saving basic medical supplies continue to be systematically removed from cross-line medical convoys.



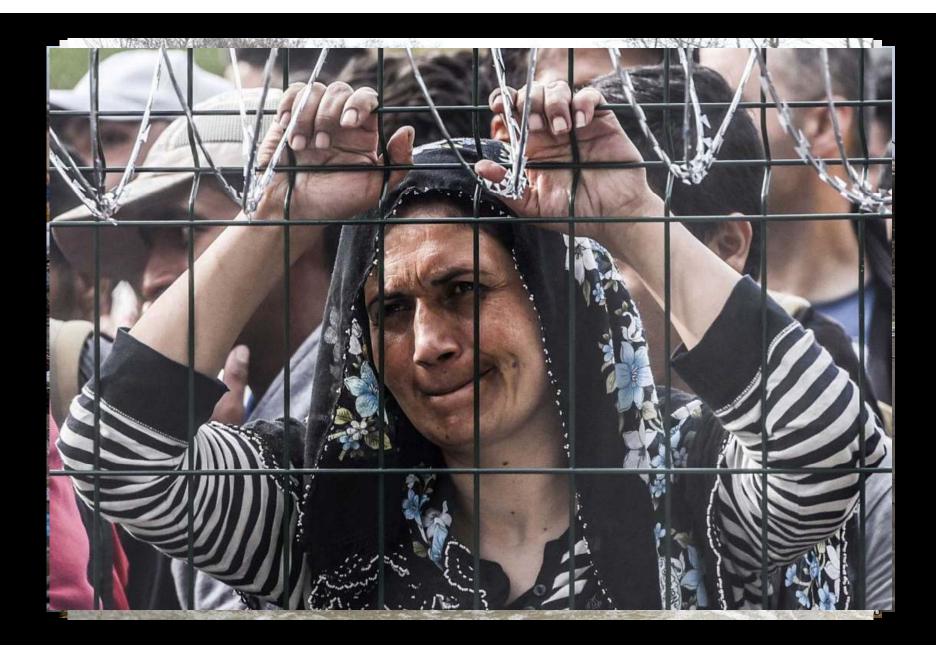


«Al regime di Assad, alla Russa e all'Iran: le vostre forze e i vostri alleati stanno compiendo questi crimini. I vostri barili bomba, i mortai e i vostri attacchi aerei hanno permesso alle milizie di Aleppo di stringere decine di migliaia di civili in un cappio sempre più stretto. E' il vostro cappio.

Tre stati membri delle Nazioni Unite stanno contribuendo a stringere un cappio attorno ai civili. Vi dovreste vergognare. Invece, a quanto pare, questo v'incoraggia. State già complottando il vostro prossimo assalto.

Siete veramente incapaci di vergogna? Non c'è letteralmente nulla che vi faccia vergognare? Davvero non c'è nessun atto di barbarie contro i civili, nessuna esecuzione di un bambino che penetri sotto la vostra pelle, che vi provochi un piccolo brivido? Veramente non c'è nulla su cui non mentireste o che non giustifichereste?»





hatred fear grief

hope energy change

Post-war: the Grey Zone

The *grey zone* is the period following to an armed conflict, in which the affected communities do not enjoy a sufficient level of stability such as to allow a safe transition to peace, where sustainable development is possible.

In this context, all the social, political and economic processes are reversible under the effects of the conflict dynamics.

Because of this, the *grey zone* is a transitional phase whose duration we cannot predict

In the *grey zone*, one or more of the following conditions contribute to determine an uncertain and ambiguous context:

Peace process

- Grassroots dialogue and participatory processes that involve all concerned parties
- Appropriate methods for the resolution of controversies and effectiveness of the reconciliation process
- The presence of a fair justice system and other pacific mechanisms for the resolution of conflicts
- The social reconstruction of war-torn communities
- The return of refugees
- Gender issues
- Political factionalism

Governance and democratisation

- Human rights
- The establishment of good governance and the rule of law
- The enforcement of political and civil rights (including free elections, political parties, trade unions, etc.)
- Democratisation processes
- Institution building
- Corruption, transparency and accountability
- Freedom of press
- Decentralisation process and local authority empowerment
- Organized civil society and civil society organisations (CSOs)
- Consultation with / participation of CSOs

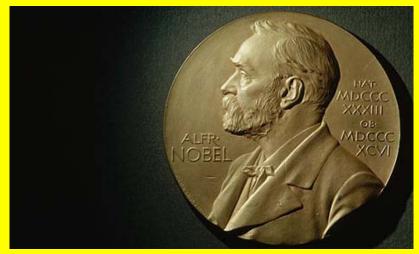
Reconstruction

- Progress in physical reconstruction
- Political commitment of the international community
- Attention of the international media
- International aid and development programmes
- Sustainability of the development process
- Education
- Labour market

Security

- Threats to citizen security and sense of security (residual combats, criminality, landmines, demobilised soldiers, circulation of small arms, etc.)
- Reinforcement of national and local police or equivalent, progress of security sector reform
- Large numbers of displaced persons and/or refugees
- Persistent humanitarian need (shelter, food security, W&S, health, etc.)
- Persistent human rights abuses
- Organised crime
- Hostility towards the international force, international civil organisations and/or local NGOs





Premio Nobel per la Pace 1977

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