

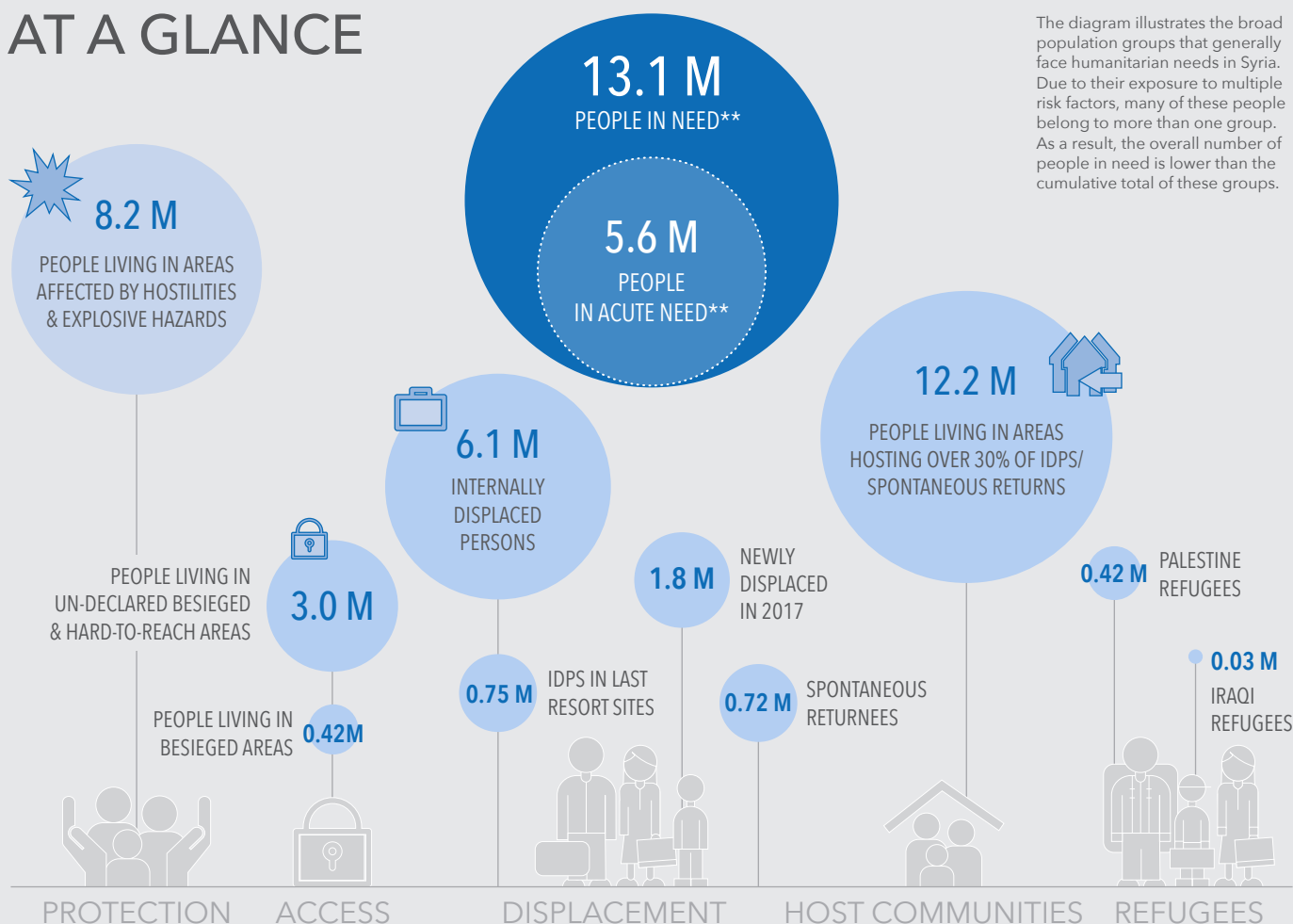
2018 HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW

The humanitarian impact of the Syria crisis remains deep and far-reaching, with the population exposed to significant protection risks. Hundreds of thousands of civilians have been killed or injured. At least 5.2 million are displaced in neighboring countries and 6.1 million displaced within Syria; 13.1 million people remain in need of humanitarian assistance, including 5.6 million people with acute needs. The coping capacities of millions is now stretched to its limit, with an increasing number of Syrians resorting to harmful coping mechanisms, including the total depletion of livelihoods assets, in the absence of other options. They are, as a result, increasingly exposed to protection risks including child labor, early marriage and increased engagement in high risk activities as sources of livelihoods.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

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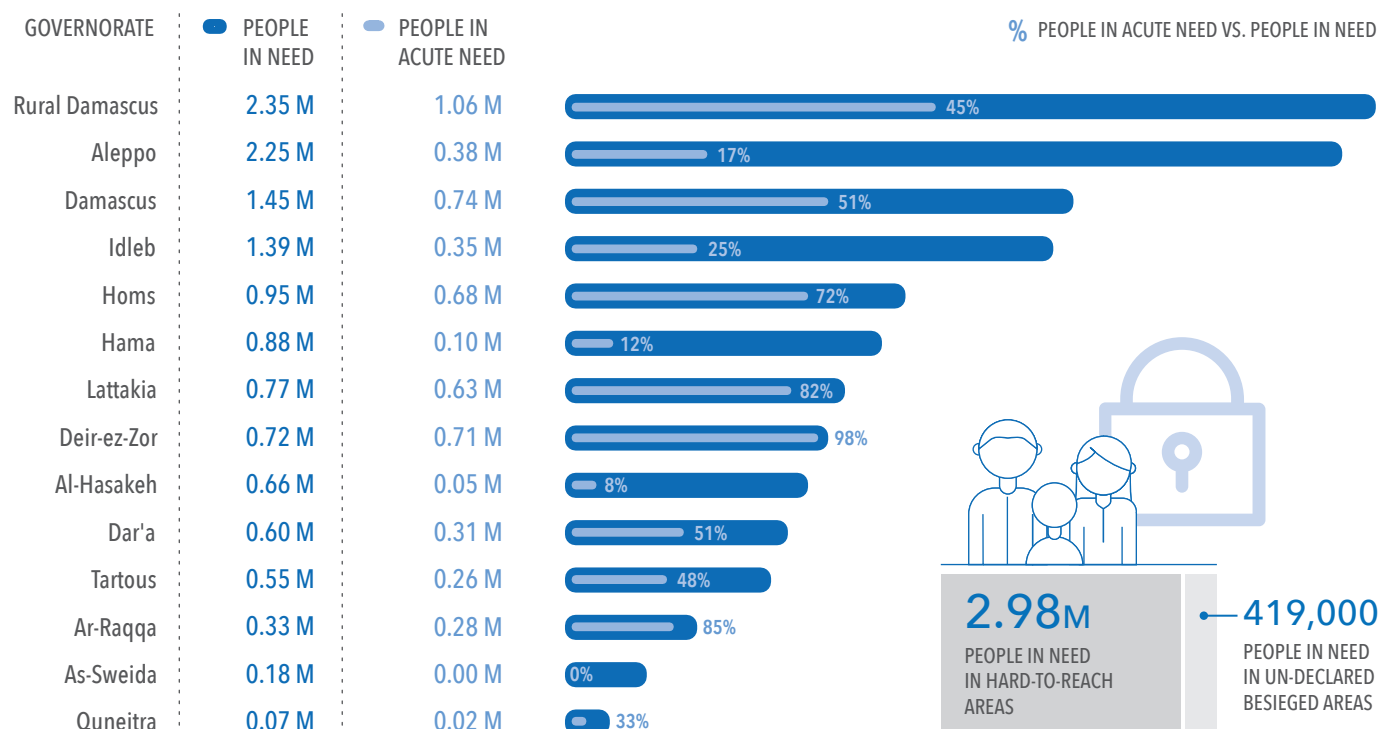
PEOPLE IN NEED* AT A GLANCE



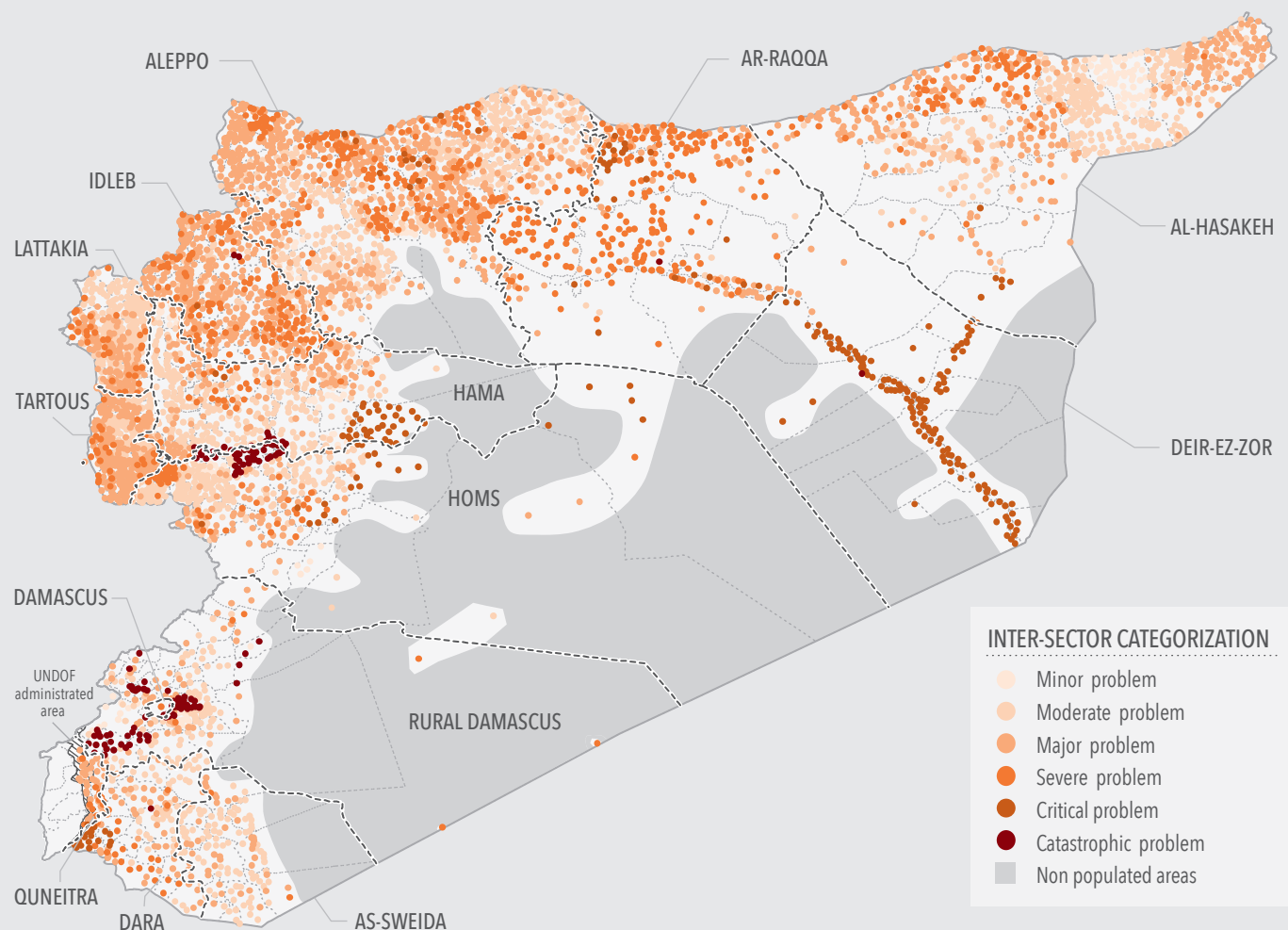
* For more information please refer to the full version of the "2018 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview" available through the following link: www.hno-syria.org . https://hno-syria.org/2018_syr_hno_english.pdf

** People in need (PIN) refers to people whose physical security, basic rights, dignity, living conditions or livelihoods are threatened or have been disrupted, and whose current level of access to basic services, goods and protection is inadequate to re-establish normal living conditions with their accustomed means without assistance. People in acute need refers to those facing more severe forms of deprivation in terms of their security, basic rights and living conditions and facing life-threatening needs requiring urgent humanitarian assistance. **PIN and acute PIN have been calculated based on the inter-sector severity categorization (see methodology section for more details).

NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED (as of August 2017)



INTER-SECTORAL SEVERITY OF NEEDS (as of August 2017)



The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.
Source: OCHA - based on inter-sector severity data

KEY HUMANITARIAN NEEDS



1 Survival needs among the most vulnerable

Within the overall 13.1 million people in need, and notwithstanding individual vulnerabilities related to age, gender, disability and socio-economic status, there are 5.6 million facing particularly acute needs. Amongst these, six population groups are deemed most vulnerable due to exposure to risk factors such as besiegement, hostilities, displacement and limited access to basic goods and services. There are some 2.98 million people living in hard-to-reach areas, including 419,000 in UN-declared besieged areas. This entails a reduction of some 1.9 million people living in hard-to-reach areas over the last year. Although there has been increased access to many areas in the northeast of Syria, the needs of people in UN-declared besieged and hard-to-reach areas continue to be exceptionally severe due to arbitrary restrictions on freedom of movement for the civilian population; the inability to access basic commodities, services or humanitarian assistance; physical insecurity; and persistent challenges to deliver humanitarian assistance. At the same time, hostilities continued to fuel large-scale displacement in Syria, at an average of 6,550 displaced each day. Those people newly displaced as well as some 750,000 people living in last resort sites face particularly acute needs due to a convergence of humanitarian risk factors. Similar levels of exposure to protection risks and challenges in accessing basic services are also faced by overburdened communities, spontaneous returnees and people living in areas with high intensity conflict, with millions across Syria affected.



2 Protection needs of civilians

Civilians in Syria are facing an ongoing protection crisis. Amid active hostilities in many parts of the country, humanitarian actors remain concerned by the high levels of civilian casualties that continue to be reported and point to violations of international humanitarian law (IHL) and international human rights law (IHRL), including the prohibition on launching indiscriminate attacks and of the principles of proportionality and precaution. Civilians continue to be exposed to the effects of explosive hazards in densely populated urban areas, with the Protection sector estimating that up to 8.2 million people are exposed to explosive hazards. Indiscriminate attacks on densely populated areas, resulting in the destruction of civilian infrastructure, are particularly affecting health facilities, schools, water networks, markets and places of worship continue. The Syria Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM4Syria) on grave violations against children in situations of armed conflict verified 26 attacks on education and the Health sector reported up to 107 attacks affecting health workers and facilities in the first half of 2017. Throughout the year, overall vulnerabilities continued to deepen, disproportionately affecting children. Child recruitment is a particular concern, with 18 per cent of 300 verified cases (of which 289 involved boys) involving children under the age of 15 - with some as young as 12 - many of whom are reported to have engaged in active combat roles. In a context where reliance on humanitarian assistance and the adoption of negative coping mechanisms remains high, people's needs are exacerbated by risk factors such as the lack/loss of civil documentation, discrimination and attacks affecting humanitarian personnel, which prevent them from accessing humanitarian assistance.



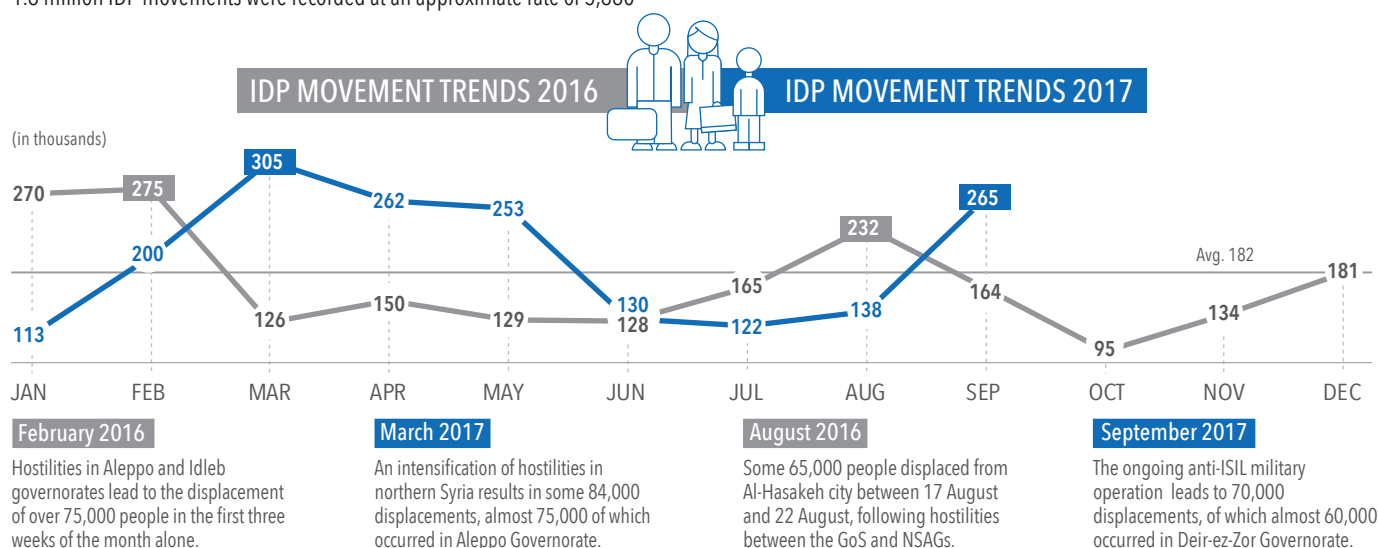
3 Livelihoods and essential basic services

Large scale population movements; the widespread destruction and contamination of agriculture related infrastructure and value chains such as markets and bakeries; depletion of productive assets and savings, increasing debt; and limited economic opportunities have all contributed to socio-economic hardship and the disruption of livelihoods. This has contributed to high levels of poverty across Syria, with 69 per cent of the population estimated to be living in extreme poverty. As a result, the coping capacity of many people in the most affected communities in Syria has been nearly exhausted. Households are resorting to negative coping mechanisms that disproportionately affect the most vulnerable segments of the population, specifically children, youth and adolescents. These mechanisms include cutting back food consumption, spending savings and accumulating debt. Such coping mechanisms are not only negative and unsustainable but, once exhausted, prompt people to resort to increasingly exploitative and hazardous activities such as child labor and recruitment, early marriage, and engagement in armed groups. Increased efforts to support the ability of households and communities to withstand current and future shocks are therefore essential.

INTERNALLY DISPLACED MOVEMENTS (2016-2017)

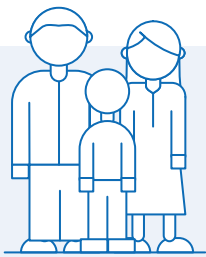
During the first nine months of 2017 there were some 1.8 million IDP movements recorded, equivalent to 6,550 people displaced each day. This represents a slight increase from the first nine months of 2016, where some 1.6 million IDP movements were recorded at an approximate rate of 5,660

people per day. New displacements in 2017 have been most frequent in northeast Syria, with an estimated 484,000 displacements reported between November 2016 and September 2017 due to the ongoing anti-ISIL offensive.



KEY

FIGURES



13.1 million

People in need of humanitarian assistance

5.3 million

people live in shelters with **multiple inadequacy issues** including a lack of necessary bathing or cooking facilities, inadequate space, lack of privacy, lack of heating and a lack of insulation.



1.2 million

families are unable to afford **rental costs**.

20%

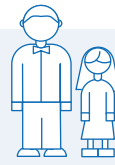
of newly displaced in 2017 sought shelter in **IDP sites as option of last resort**, indicating the reduced resources amongst IDPs and host communities.



Protection of Civilians

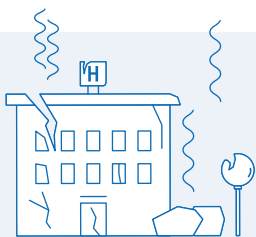
83%

of assessed communities reported the lack or **loss of civil documentation** as a concern, and described it as a barrier to **accessing humanitarian assistance**.



57%

of assessed communities reported the occurrence of **early marriage**.



Conflict



25% increase in attacks against **health facilities** as compared to same period in 2016.

More than **1 in 3 schools** are either damaged or destroyed while others are being used as collective shelters or for other purposes.

23,000

individual **explosive conflict incidents** reported from January to June 2017.

8.2 million

people exposed to **explosive hazards** in contaminated areas.

33% of hazards located on agricultural land.



6.5 million

people are facing **acute food insecurity** and large food consumption gaps.

4.0 million

people are **at risk of becoming food insecure** - twice as many as last year - due to asset depletion to maintain food consumption.

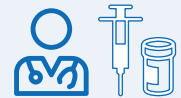
800% increase

of average food basket prices compared to pre-crisis levels.



Less than half

of Syria's health facilities are fully operational.



up to 35%

of population is relying on **unsafe water sources** to meet daily water supply needs.

In some areas of the country, families are spending up to

15-20%

of their incomes to secure access to an average of **57 liters** of water per person per day.



US\$254 billion cumulative GDP losses resulting from the conflict, more than four times **Syria's GDP** in 2010.



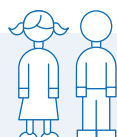
Economic Collapse

US\$16 billion in estimated economic losses to the agriculture sector.

69% of population living in extreme poverty with **90%** of households spending more than **50%** of their annual income on food.

Over 50% of Syrians are currently **unemployed**.

Over **3.0 million** children under 5 require **optimal feeding** for adequate nutrition status.



Children

Nearly **19,000** children < 5 with severe acute **malnutrition**.



82% of assessed communities reported the occurrence of **child labor**.

47% of assessed communities reported the occurrence of **child recruitment** in their communities.



Urban

High level of **civilian casualties** particularly in densely populated areas.

