**HUMANITARIAN NEEDS OVERVIEW**

**2017**

**SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC**

**PEOPLE IN NEED**

13.5M

**NUMBER OF PEOPLE IN NEED OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

- Male 48%
- Female 52%
- Children (0-17) 5.8M
- Youth (15-24) 2.7M
- Adults (25-59) 5M
- Elderly (>59) 0.8M

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

4.9M

- People in need in besieged areas 0.97M
- People in need in other hard-to-reach areas 3.9M
- Including people in militarily encircled areas 0.94M

**NUMBER OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS**

6.3M

- People living in “last resort settlements” 1.1M
- 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
- 69% of the population are living in extreme poverty
- 35% of whom are living in abject poverty

**PHOTO: Thaer Mohammed/UNFPA**

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Humanitarian Needs

13.5M people are in need of humanitarian assistance, of whom 5.7M are in acute need due to a convergence of humanitarian risk factors.

- Over 12.8M people in Syria, require health assistance.
- 9M people are in need of food, agriculture and livelihoods assistance, of which 7M are food insecure, and a further 2M are at risk of food insecurity.
- 4.3M people are in need of shelter. 3.8M of whom face acute and immediate needs.
- Households spend up to 25% of income to meet minimum daily water requirements.

Displacement

30,000 people suffer conflict-related trauma injuries every month, of whom are left with permanent disabilities.

- Over 12.8M people in Syria, require health assistance.
- 9M people are in need of food, agriculture and livelihoods assistance, of which 7M are food insecure, and a further 2M are at risk of food insecurity.

- 30,000 people suffer conflict-related trauma injuries every month, of whom are left with permanent disabilities.

- Increased use of incendiary weapons, barrel bombs, and ‘double tap’ attacks on first responders.

- Continuing conflict and deteriorating social cohesion is forcing individuals and families to resort to negative coping mechanisms as a means for survival.

- 770 health workers have been killed since the conflict began.

- Two-thirds of those who left their homes due to conflict are children.

- Over 1M Syrians live in shelters of ‘last resort’ such as collective centres (schools, public buildings, mosques), camps or makeshift shelters, many of which are located in rural areas, where people are at least four times more vulnerable than in urban areas.

- Tens of thousands of Syrians are missing since the conflict began, thousands in circumstances that suggest they have been forcibly disappeared.

No Lost Generation

- 2.9M Syrian children under the age of 5 have grown up knowing nothing but conflict.

- Nearly 7M 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.

- 750 grave violations against children were reported in the first half of 2016, with killing, maiming and child recruitment the most common.

- 11.8M people lack power for up to 18 hours per day.

- 2.7M people have lost their jobs over the course of the conflict, with the loss of income further affecting the lives of 13.8M dependents.

- Damage to transport infrastructure such as roads and bridges affects 3M people across Syria, reducing economic interactions and livelihoods.

- The cumulative economic loss to Syria resulting from conflict has reached US$ 254.7B.

Economic Collapse

- By the end of 2015, 4 in 5 people in Syria live in deepening poverty

- By the end of 2015, the unemployment rate reached 53%.

- Dependency on aid reported in 90% of surveyed sub-districts.

- 90% of surveyed locations reported child recruitment.

- More than one-third of the 6M adolescents and youth inside Syria are internally displaced.

- 2.7M youth are in need of assistance.

Access Constraints

- 4.9M people in need in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, including 0.97M people in besieged areas, 0.94M in militarily encircled areas and 1.4M people, 0.63M of whom are children, in areas controlled by ISIL.

- Life-saving basic medical supplies continue to be systematically removed from cross-line medical convoys and medical evacuations obstructed by the parties to the conflict on political grounds.

- Dozens of civilian deaths reported in besieged areas in 2016 from denial of access to food or medicine.

- Despite significant improvements in cross-line convoys, only 50% of aid convoys to besieged locations proceeded according to the schedule.

- The cumulative economic loss to Syria resulting from conflict has reached US$ 254.7B.

Protection of Civilians

- Attacks using explosive weapons, many of which appear to be unlawful, continue to affect civilians.

- 6.3M people are living in areas with high exposure to explosive weapons.

- 88% of sub-districts identify explosive hazards as a protection concern.

- 20% of all airstrikes in Syria are recorded in densely populated, besieged locations.

- Over 50% of sub-districts report sexual violence as a concern in their communities.

- 85% of sub-districts report early marriage as a concern.

- Lack of civil documentation reported as a major issue by populations of 81% of assessed sub-districts.

Humanitarianism under attack

Local humanitarian relief organizations impacted by attacks that kill aid workers and destroy vital life-saving equipment and supplies.

- From January to August 2016, 101 attacks on hospitals and health care centres were reported, killing 14 health care workers and injuring a further 40.

PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT CONTINUE TO CARRY OUT WIDESPREAD AND SYSTEMATIC VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, WITH CHILDREN AND WOMEN PARTICULARLY SUSCEPTIBLE TO ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION.

Humanitarian aid convoy carrying relief to Big Orem in Aleppo attacked in September, killing 33 people.

- 147 humanitarian workers killed since the start of the Syria crisis, with 66 killed and 114 wounded in 2016.

Drifts, Needs & Key Figures

DRIVERS, NEEDS & KEY FIGURES