



*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*

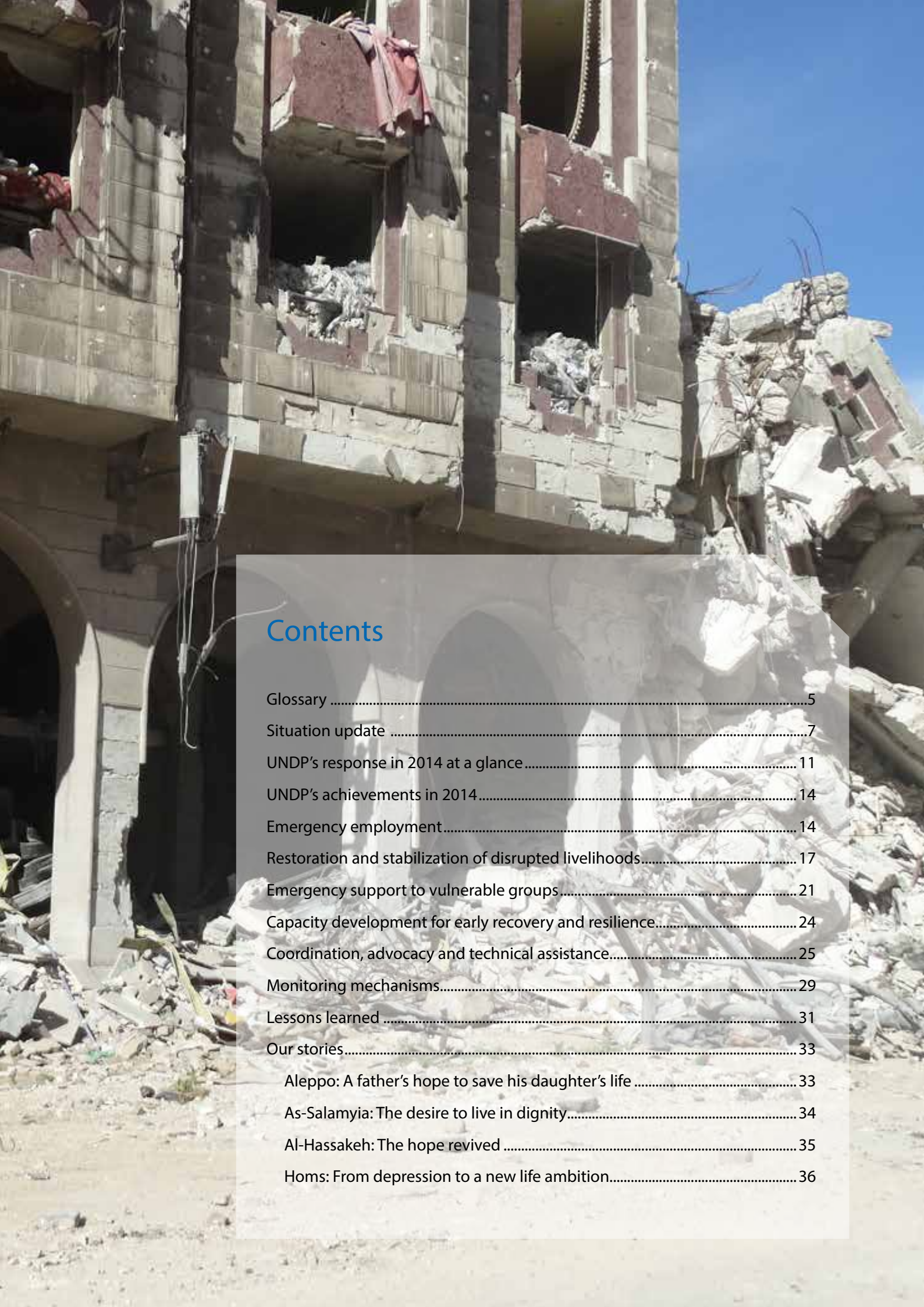


DAYS OF RESILIENCE IN SYRIA

UNDP 2014



Destruction of homes and properties, Homs © UNDP



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Ghalia, working in food processing, Al-Hassakeh © UNDP



Glossary

CBO	Community-Based Organizations
ER&L	Early Recovery and Livelihoods
FBO	Faith-Based Organization
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
HDI	Human Development Index
IDP	Internally Displaced Person
IASC	Inter-Agency Standing Committee
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NFIs	Non-Food Items
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
PWDs	People With Disabilities
SHARP	Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan
SCPR	Syrian Centre for Policy Research
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USD	United State Dollar
WHO	World Health Organization



Joret Al-Shyah, Homs © UNDP

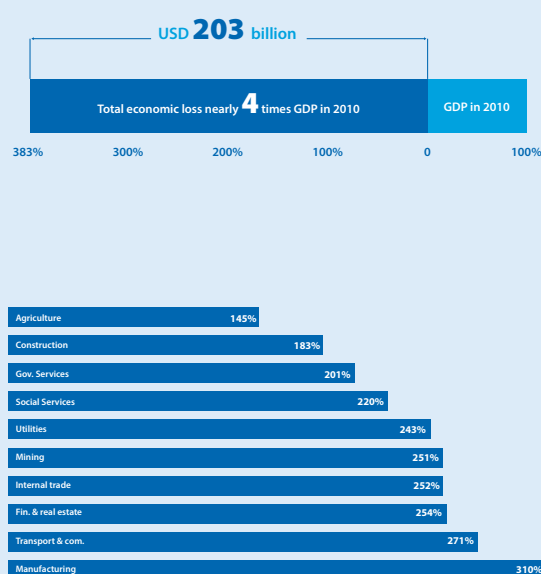
Situation update

Almost five years after its onset, the escalating crisis in Syria has caused massive damage to every aspect of life. 12.2 million¹ Syrians have been affected by the incessant violence and hostilities and suffered tremendous losses. Families have been forced to repeatedly flee violence, leaving their home-towns with no significant assets or belongings. 10.8 million people have been displaced, including 7.6 million² internally, resulting in the largest population displacement in history and causing further destitution of the Syrian population.

The unabated hostilities have caused huge loss of life and the destruction of infrastructure, such as the industrial city in Aleppo. Basic social and municipal services have been significantly weakened and livelihoods have been lost such as traditional market areas in Homs and Aleppo, which were totally destroyed, resulting in the disruption of a large number of shops and stores. Furthermore, the crisis led to massive destruction of homes and properties and the deterioration of the rule of law and security.

To better understand the socio-economic losses and the consequences of the Syrian crisis, UNDP has published, in partnership with the Syrian Centre for Policy Research (SCPR), an update on the impact of the crisis. A number of key points were highlighted:

- By the end of 2014, total economic loss since the start of the conflict was estimated at USD 203 billion, which is nearly four times of the GDP in 2010 in constant prices.
- The crisis has severely impacted all economic sectors in Syria primarily manufacturing sector where its losses reached 310%, followed by transportation & communication where losses reached 271% and then finance & real estate sector witnessing 254% loss.

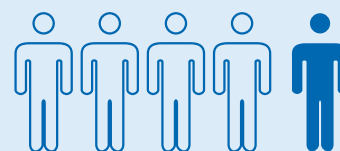
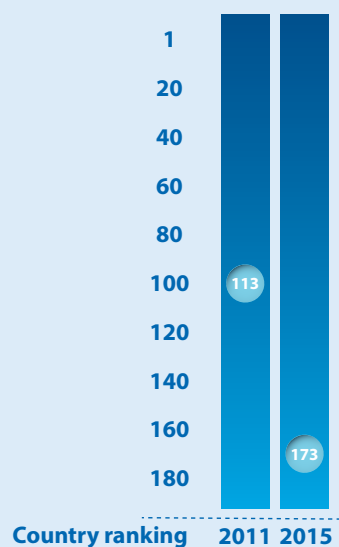


¹ OCHA, HNO 2015

² OCHA, HNO 2015

- The Syrian Human Development Index (HDI) is estimated to have lost 36.1% of its value compared to 2010, and 38.4 % from its potential until the end of 2014. The rank of Syria in HDI, using the 2010 HDI results, would fall from 113 to 173 out of 187 countries.
- Syria is blighted by joblessness and overwhelmed by unemployment: 54.3 percent of the labour force, or 3.39 million unemployed persons. Some 2.67 million of these people lost their jobs during the conflict, their loss of income impacting on the welfare of 11.03 million dependents.
- Four in every five Syrians lived in poverty at the end of 2014, with more than half the population living in extreme poverty, unable to secure the most basic food and non-food items required for the survival of their households. Some 20 percent of the population survives in abject poverty, unable to meet their basic food needs, with the abject poor in conflict zones and besieged areas facing hunger, malnutrition and starvation.
- Almost half of the population fled their normal place of residence.

**Syria's rank in HDI
out of 187**



**Four in every five
Syrians live in poverty**

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