



Reconstruction in Syria: Infrastructure, services and rule of law

Edited by Vincenzo Pira and Marco Pasquini

Introduction

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In this Notebook we present an update on the situation in Syria and the prospects for the near future, which we hope for peace and reconstruction, not only of physical infrastructure but also of civil coexistence and the rule of law.

The armed conflict that for about nine years has bloodied Syria has caused a serious humanitarian crisis and inflicted immense suffering on the Syrian people. According to estimates, there have been around 500,000 deaths so far. Six million refugees abroad, 12 million displaced within the Syrian borders and 90% of the population live in poverty.

The most relevant innovations of this period are the decree of general amnesty, issued by Syrian President Bashar al-Assad on September 15, 2019, which plans to release or reduce the punishment of various prisoners, including some prisoners under the "law on terrorism" of the country. Anyone who has been convicted of killing someone or making him paralyzed is excluded.

Exceptions aside, prisoners sentenced to death will instead have to serve a life sentence with forced labor. Those who have been sentenced to life imprisonment with forced labor will have to work for 20 years, and those who have been sentenced to life imprisonment will have to spend 20 years in prison. Even prisoners with incurable diseases over the age of 75 will be released. Deserters who surrender within three months in Syria or within six months outside the country are exempted from punishment. The same goes for the kidnappers who release their hostages safe and sound within the next month. A signal that goes in the direction of mediation and pacification of the country. But still not enough.

The other noteworthy novelty is the convocation in Geneva, for next October 30th, of the first meeting of the Syrian constitutional committee, supported by the UN, and of which 50 members of the government, 50 of the oppositions and 50 "independent".

It will be discussed under the supervision of the United Nations and it is proposed, with the document of the founding charter, to lay a foundation for a diplomatic solution to the conflicts in Syria.

UN special envoy for Syria, Geir Pedersen recalled in a speech to the Security Council that this initiative alone cannot resolve the conflict and added that all parties will need support to find a solution peaceful. In a statement on Syrian state television, Syrian Foreign Minister Walid al Muallim said the Geneva meeting would be "preliminary". The Syrian minister, the Russian, Turkish and Iranian foreign ministers as representatives of the three "countries guaranteeing the truce" in western Syria, will be able to participate in the session. Muallim said that Russia, Turkey and Iran have actively participated in the negotiations, mediated by the UN, for the composition of the three different lists of names of the members who form the Syrian constitutional committee. It is hoped that the Geneva meeting will allow the start of national reconciliation and openness to a dialogue that leads to free elections and a new democratic constitution for Syria. But the process of pacification and prevention of new conflicts also passes through the choices that will be made to rebuild the country. At the beginning of 2019, the sum required for this process was estimated at between \$ 250 billion and \$ 400 billion when Syria's entire state budget for 2018 did not reach \$ 9 billion. Assistance and investments from abroad are essential and not irrelevant who and how will participate in the reconstruction of the infrastructures and services in Syria. The World Bank, after eight years of war, has calculated that the only physical damage to homes and infrastructure is worth no less than 197 billion dollars. A quarter of all Syrian homes are destroyed and among the approximately 13 million inhabitants who live in Syria today there is an urgent need for support, medicines, food and reactivating basic services starting from productive, educational and health services. A first important step that the international community must take is the suspension of the sanctions that also relate to medicines and medical technologies, as well as all the electrical, electronic, industrial and oil parts and especially affect the poorest and most vulnerable population that pays for it higher price. Finding a diplomatic political solution in the complex regional framework of tactical and temporary alliances, of opposing geopolitical interests will not be easy. We will try, in this notebook, to make an analysis of the situation of the moment and hypothesize what can happen in the short term, remembering the need not to interrupt humanitarian aid to the victims of the war and to understand if there are real conditions for a return of the displaced persons , internal and in neighboring countries, to their communities of origin.

Last minute: the US government took half a step back on the withdrawal of US soldiers from northeastern Syria, announced on October 6 by President Donald Trump. The news of the withdrawal - apparently decided to allow Turkey to invade the north-east of Syria, expel the Syrian Kurds and create a sort of "buffer zone" on the Syrian Turkish border - was welcomed by many critics: analysts, members of the Republican Party and members of the same Trump government had accused the president of "treason" against Syrian Kurds, who for years had helped the United States in the war against ISIS. The Department of Defense, led by Mark Esper, has made a kind of correction in progress of Trump's decision: he has clarified that the withdrawal will concern only a small part of the American soldiers present in Syria and has specified "not to support an operation in the northern Syria "from Turkey, as it had seemed to everyone from the announcement of the White House 24 hours earlier. Despite the half-step

backward of the Defense Department, the New York Times wrote, now it will be difficult for the United States to oppose a possible Turkish military offensive in Syria, especially given that Turkey is an important ally of the Americans and a member country of the BORN. It will also be more difficult for the Department of Defense and national security to continue to force the hand in Syria, ie to use the narrow margins of maneuver left by Trump's sudden decisions to continue with the previous strategy, to avoid a return of ISIS by collaborating closely with the Syrian Kurds.

1. The situation in Syria today.

With a war that has bloodied Syria since April 2011, the territory still appears fragmented and under the control of different forces. The north of the country is under the control of Kurdish independentists, much of the south and center is now under the control of President Bashar Al Assad's government forces, some smaller areas in the south-east belong to the allied forces with Turkey and finally the region of Idlib, in the north-west is controlled by the rebel group of the Islamic militia of Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham, linked to Al Qaeda (ex Al Nushra). The region of Idlib, previously more peaceful, had been affected by heavy internal migration, but now all the refugees in the area find themselves in the midst of a real humanitarian emergency due to clashes between Syrian government forces and last groups of the ISIS. In Turkey there are 3.6 million Syrians, counting only those registered. At the re-opening ceremony of the Ankara Parliament after the summer break, Turkish Prime Minister Erdogan said he did not intend to "host them forever" and presented new details of his project for resettlement of refugees in Syria. According to this plan, at least two million Syrians should be relocated to the northeast of their country of origin in a security zone agreed with the US government; however the negotiations could become complicated: in the area there are also the Kurdish Ypg militias (Yekîneyê Parastina Gel, which in the Kurdish language means "People's self-defense unit"), consider a terrorist group by the Turkish government. In the absence of an American withdrawal in the short term - despite Trump's announcement in the opposite direction last December - and given the inability to reach a satisfactory agreement between Damascus and representatives of Pyd (Ypg's political arm) for their Kurdish autonomy within a reunified Syria. The territories currently under FDS control would therefore be destined to constitute a de facto entity disconnected from the Assad government and supported by the United States (to which could be added a permanent presence of some European contingents). Those of Washington and Ankara are, therefore, two radically different long-term visions, which could lead to the failure of the agreement by the end of the year and a possible Turkish military operation in northern Syria as they believe that the Ypg is a terrorist force. Crucial node on which the first serious diatribes between the two parts could emerge is constituted by the larger inhabited centers with Kurdish majority placed near the border. The demilitarized zone in fact currently has a variable width - from 5 to 14 km - and does not formally include the largest Kurdish centers located in its vicinity, such as Tel Abyad, Qamishli and Kobane. These centers are placed under the control of local councils strictly controlled by personalities close to Ypg. Ankara has already made it known that it cannot accept this status

quo, especially in Tel Abyad, and wants to include in the Turkish-American agreement also a change of hands of these centers under administrations not influenced in any way by Ypg and, with each probabilities, controlled directly or indirectly by the Turkish authorities; a clause that Americans would hardly be able to get Fds to accept. So before the end of 2019, therefore, the Turkish-American agreement could be dangerously put to the test, with the real risk of a sudden collapse of the agreement and a new deterioration in relations between the US and Turkey or between the USA and Ypg.

With the aim of removing Assad from bankruptcy, Syria is now a conglomeration of realities and forces that interests everyone: from the United States to the Russian-Iranian axis, to Saudi Arabia, to Turkey. The long and difficult mediation carried out for years by the UN has not yet led to a definitive agreement. From many quarters (including the Vatican Secretary of State Cardinal Pietro Parolin) the United Nations and the international community are requested to have sanctions against Syria removed, to encourage the safe return of refugees and displaced persons to their homes, and that the freedom of religious minorities be respected. "After more than eight painful years of conflict," said Parolin, "it is necessary, really urgent, to overcome political stagnation and have the courage to seek new avenues of dialogue and new solutions, with a spirit of realism and a concern for the people involved. Not only the stability of the Middle East is at stake, but the very future of young people, many born and raised outside their own country, who are often deprived of educational opportunities and lack the basic necessities to live ". The efforts of the UN envoy Pedersen and the Russian pressures on both Damascus and Ankara have made it possible to achieve a first, positive but tiring result with

the agreement on the composition of the Constitutional Committee announced in Ankara on 16 September.

Difficulties remain with the rules of procedure as confirmed by President Bashar al-Assad himself, annoyed by the game at the re-launch of the oppositions that require new changes after negotiations ended and that were discussed in the subsequent visit of Pedersen to Damascus.

The war in Syria has seen not only the conflict between local organizations but, by proxy, the opposition of interests for regional and global hegemony. Supporting armed militias and even directly promoting military attacks as has been done not only by regional powers (Turkey, Iran, Saudi Arabia) but also by foreign powers (USA, Russia, France, Great Britain) also bringing to the Middle East all the elements of that world war in pieces of which Pope Francis has drawn the extremes for a long time.

The analysis of the current situation is not simple and we believe it is useful to report the intervention of Pederson to the United Nations Security Council, which draws up an analysis and assessment of the current situation:

Unfortunately, this truce was short-lived. Across northwestern Syria, since April of this year, violence has steadily increased and the demilitarized buffer zone has become a battlefield. Another humanitarian and humanitarian crisis was caused by another flight of displaced civilians, victims of the conflict in a total absence of humanitarian assistance. Members of the terrorist group Hay'at

Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) attacked the military positions of pro-government forces in the Latakia governorate, simultaneously firing rockets into government-controlled areas. These attacks, often of an indiscriminate nature, killed and maimed dozens of civilians. The response of pro-government forces has also been disproportionate, killing hundreds of civilians during the latter four months. The air and land offensives of the pro-government forces to oust HTS terrorists and armed groups affiliated by Idlib and the surrounding areas have increased significantly. Essential infrastructures for the survival of the civilian population have been destroyed: markets, schools, agricultural resources and, unfortunately, even hospitals. The women were forced to give birth without the necessary prenatal and postnatal assistance. As a result of the escalation in Idlib, half a million civilians had no choice but to flee, mainly in areas with an already high number of internally displaced persons. This has put a strain on humanitarian assistance already in difficult conditions. Many people are still forced to live in completely inadequate conditions, to sleep in the open, without access to food, water or medical care. After almost four years of life in conditions of continuous deterioration and one-off aid deliveries, over 17,000 women, men and children left the Rukban camp following a series of evacuations organized between the end of March and May. However, thousands of people still remain in the Rukban camp trapped in desperate conditions. The situation of children is particularly extreme, with most of the boys and girls in the camp having lost school for almost five years. The situation in the Al-Hol camp also remains desperate.

Over 68,000 people are interned, 94 percent of whom are women and children. Separated from the camp population, about 11,000 members of ISIS foreign fighters' families are detained, including 3,500 children. Many have described a situation in which there is a lack of food and the inability to access medical care, even for their children. They need rehabilitation and reintegration. They require a complete and urgent psycho-social rehabilitation. All Member States must adhere to the principle that all children under the age of 18 in armed conflict should be protected by the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Some Member States have taken steps to cancel citizenship to their fellow countrymen and prevent their return home or approve their forced relocation to other countries in violation of the principle of non-refoulement. Furthermore, states' proposals to repatriate children without their mothers contradict the "best interests of the child" principle. Among the refugees in the camps there are Yazidi women and children - survivors of brutal violations, including slavery, rape and other forms of sexual violence - who are in extremely precarious conditions. Recently, a decision by the Yazidi Supreme Council posed a painful dilemma for those seeking to return to their community: either give their captive-born children to ISIS fighters for adoption in Syria or be exiled from the community. Scattered throughout eastern Syria and with unclear prospects of returning to their communities, Yazidi women and children continue to have limited access to health care, psychological support and traumatic therapy necessary for their recovery.

The human rights crisis in Syria is characterized by the difficult situation of illegal prisoners, missing and forcibly disappeared. In some areas controlled by the State, the previous models of arrest and disappearance are re-emerging. Hundreds of families have been informed that their relatives are no longer alive, often without any proof or official documentation. In areas beyond government control, the flagrant absence of the rule of law and the fragile security situation have fostered an environment favorable to impunity for human rights violations. In Idlib, HTS terrorists continue to arbitrarily hold activists, including journalists or other people who express dissent or criticism of the group. In Afrin,

individuals, including activists openly critical of armed groups and those perceived as supporters of the previous administration, were regularly arrested, tortured by members of armed groups. As the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic continues to evolve, concerns about the protection of civilians remain enormous. This has exacerbated the gender inequalities and the damages that accompany them. Syrian women take on more and more responsibilities beyond their traditional roles. At the same time, discriminatory legislation and customs regulations continually undermine their rights, including access to property, documentation and child custody. The girls were regularly married to older men and removed from school for protection or to relieve the financial burden. Boys are expected to take on the role of breadwinner, particularly in women's homes following the disappearance or death of male parents' figures.

This has led to the exploitation of child labor and we often see boys asking for alms on the streets. The scale of arbitrary detentions, kidnappings and enforced disappearances, along with the destruction of vital infrastructures and the lack of effective services and civil documentation show that numerous challenges persist regarding the sustainable and dignified return of internally displaced persons and refugees. The Commission also received reports of forced repatriation to Syria, with arrests and ill-treatment of people who wanted to return to their home. We reiterate that the principle of non-refoulement must always be respected. The lack of a political process and progress towards peace is aggravating civil suffering. As political efforts falter, all parties to the conflict must abide by the humanitarian imperative to protect civilians and preserve their security. "

2. Reconstruction and peace process

The World Bank, after more than eight years of war, has calculated that the only physical damage to homes and infrastructure amounts to no less than 197 billion dollars. A quarter of all Syrian homes are destroyed, but the cost of returning to the status quo ante is, according to the Syrian government, about \$ 400 billion. The state budget for 2019 has allocated 2.5 billion dollars for reconstruction but it must be considered that the entire state budget of Syria for 2018 did not reach 9 billion dollars. Indispensable, therefore, aid and investments from abroad. Decree n. 10, approved last year, requires those who have left Syria to return home within a year to claim property rights on the buildings and land they have left behind. Many of those who have settled abroad in these eight years, or who cannot or do not want to return, lose their property, which becomes state property. In the great Syrian centers private companies have been set up which are entrusted with the task of rebuilding in the spaces thus acquired.

US and European economic sanctions against Syria worsened further in early 2019, having to do with a population of 13 million, which urgently needs support, medicines and food. 80% of those who would need serious hospital care cannot be treated, they lack doctors, drugs, hospitals. The penalties also concern drugs and medical technologies, as well as all electrical, electronic, industrial and oil components. Even the simplest electrical devices and their spare parts are penalized. The greatest humanitarian crisis after that of the Second World War, therefore, but both Washington and, in particular, Berlin have been solely to bring down the

Assad government without having a credible alternative to constitute a new state of law in Syria. And they lost; we cannot reach a compromise that leads to the end of the conflict without involving the Assad government.

But the countries that have mostly supported the Syrian government, Russia and Iran, do not have the resources necessary for the reconstruction of Syria. China could be a possible solution as it participated in the meeting between the 70 countries and international institutions, held in April 2017, interested in the reconstruction of Syria and has already granted 2 billion, to be invested in Syrian industry between 2018 and 2019. There are, moreover, another 23 billion, granted by China through the Cooperation Forum between China and the Arab States. China is interested in local Syrian companies that deal with steel and energy, with the China National Petroleum Corporation which is, moreover, already present in the shareholding structure of two of the largest Syrian oil companies, the Syrian Petroleum Company and Al Furat Petroleum. There is also a Chinese project for the technological and training support of the Syrian Armed Forces.

The European Union and most of its most significant member states (Germany, France, Great Britain) that agreed, in a more or less total way, with US positions and maintain the break are completely excluded from this process. of diplomatic relations. For this reason, the will to ask for no support for reconstruction by the West prevails in Damascus, preferring instead to focus on securing possible regional aid in addition to those of the allies already mentioned. With the recent reopening of the Syrian border with Jordan and with the intensification of negotiations with the Gulf actors, Damascus has perceived the economic opportunity of a regional reintegration. To this end, the possible return of Syria to the Arab League, which will be one of the issues to be addressed in Geneva at the UN-sponsored meeting at the end of October, would be of great importance for re-establishing diplomatic relations with other Arab countries.

3. Humanitarian aid and sustainable development cooperation

According to the United Nations Humanitarian Aid Office (UNOCHA), worrying levels persist regarding the basic needs of the population throughout Syria. An estimated 11.7 million people needed various forms of humanitarian assistance in early 2019. 6.2 million people remained internally displaced, with well over 1.6 million population movements recorded between January and December 2018. Around 1.4 million displaced people returned home spontaneously during the same period. The UN estimates that 25% of IDPs are women of reproductive age, and 4% are pregnant women in need of health services and emergency obstetric care.

Based on recent assessments, access to food is still a problem for millions of Syrians.

The epidemiological situation is very worrying in some areas: measles, diarrhea, typhoid fever and leishmaniasis are diseases reported in various areas of the country throughout the year.

Essential services are in very precarious conditions. The increase and the situation of people with disabilities most affected by the negative impact of the long conflict is very worrying. Disabilities in Syria are increasing due to a combination of injuries related to hostility and psychological damage caused by it.

Recent research reveals that on average 45% of people who have suffered physical damage during the conflict, due to the lack of access to the necessary care, will suffer permanent damage (eg amputations, paraplegia, brain damage). Specifically, about 30 percent of traumas will lead to permanent disabilities and 15% to temporary damage that could be treated.

According to 2015 estimates, 83% of Syrians lived below the poverty line; current indications suggest that the situation has worsened since then. Hence the importance of giving continuity to a presence throughout the territory of entities that guarantee humanitarian aid.

In 2019, the Humanitarian Response Plan for Syria is expected to cost US \$ 3.3 billion to provide immediate assistance to save lives, protection and resilience to 11.7 million people. To implement the regional plan for refugees and resilience (3RP), 5.5 billion dollars are required to guarantee humanitarian and resilience assistance in host communities in Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt.

At the third international conference on Syria entitled "Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region", held in Brussels in March 2019, the participating entities made concrete commitments for Syria and the region: 7 billion dollars (6.2 billion euros) for 2019 and multi-year commitments close to 2.4 billion dollars (2.1 billion euros) for 2020 and beyond. International financial institutions and donors have promised loans on favorable terms for about \$ 20.7 billion (€ 18.5 billion). It has been reiterated that the humanitarian and resilient needs of people within Syria and the region remain enormous.

The co-chairs (EU and UN) have called on all parties to the conflict to respect their obligations legal persons, to fully exercise their responsibilities and to facilitate unconditional, safe, timely, free and lasting humanitarian access to all those in need throughout Syria. Humanitarian workers must be allowed to carry out impartial and independent assessments of needs, select beneficiaries and monitor programs, including the protection monitoring, without restrictions and regardless of considerations other than those of vulnerability and necessity.

The Conference recalled that access to civil documents such as birth, marriage and death certificates or identity cards is a key concern for protection.

Participants asked for respect for housing, property and land rights and access to all Syrians and the availability of basic services to all, without any limitations or limitations of any kind. They also stressed that the right to housing, land and property, as well as the return of these rights, are a key factor for the reconstruction of Syrian society, guaranteeing its stability and the capacity of the Syrians to project their future together in peace . Independent humanitarian operations within Syria are severely limited, although several Syrian organizations are already providing much needed aid.

However, the government of Syria and humanitarian actors must work together to find ways to ensure that civilians receiving aid can address the type of assistance they receive, provide

independent feedback on the quality of care and inform programming changes for better meet their needs.

A humanitarian response based on these principles is possible only when gender and women's perspectives are incorporated in all phases. It is therefore necessary to pay particular attention to the creation of spaces for women to engage in planning and monitoring interventions, taking into account local cultural peculiarities. The Syrians often reiterate that the kind of support they want is the restoration of basic infrastructure, rehabilitation and support for them and their families to become more self-sufficient through supporting livelihoods. Despite this, the financing and implementation of rehabilitation programs in government-controlled Syria is becoming increasingly difficult. Many donors have been clear that they are not willing to discuss reconstruction in Syria until some form of political transition is in place and are creating wrong connections between reconstruction and humanitarian assistance. There are growing concerns that political strategies and slogans are obscuring the necessary technical discussions on the transition from emergency responses to decent, sustainable and cost-effective support for fragile communities.

Humanitarian organizations must be clear about the principles that support their work: adherence to humanitarian standards of impartiality, independence and operational neutrality; gender responsiveness; sensitivity to conflict; and the centrality of protection (in line with the standards of the Inter Agency Standing Committee).

Supporting communities in reconstruction processes will be a complex process. This work requires that the Syrian government guarantee sustainable and timely humanitarian access and that all actors stop politicizing aid within Syria.

Donors should invest in sustainable and cost-effective approaches, not simply avoid supporting basic services and instead concentrate all their efforts on those affected by conflicts based on their needs.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF HUMANITARIAN ORGANIZATIONS

To the donors

- Make a commitment to finance all the activities proposed in the humanitarian aid plan, including emergency assistance and providing the necessary aid to safeguard human lives regardless of who is in control of the territories.
- Increase long-term humanitarian funding (at least 24 months), support organizations working in Damascus to implement community planning and negotiate the approval process, recognizing bureaucratic obstacles that can prevent projects from starting immediately.
- Continue to support programs that recover existing infrastructure to increase access to basic services for the civilian population, the provision of social services and management capacity, with particular attention to services that provide an immediate benefit to most populations vulnerable. Programs should be prioritized based on needs and degree of vulnerability.
- Support people to resume and strengthen food production activities and capacities, increase food availability for families and encourage income-generating projects.

- Support programs for Syrians involved in conflicts to access livelihoods, including vocational training programs and grants for small and medium-sized enterprises, rehabilitation of local markets and value chains for new job opportunities. Programs should give equal gender opportunities and therefore support women who enter new economic activities, be consistent with market and trade demands, favoring people based on needs and vulnerability.
- Request and provide support to humanitarian actors to produce coherent conflict resolution strategies and support, in addition to individual projects, collective recovery strategies and resilience in areas under government control.
- Support organizations based in Damascus to develop operational procedures and common standards for activities in peripheral areas, agreeing on ways to promote more effective risk sharing between humanitarian organizations and donors.

To the Syrian Government

- Reduce the bureaucracy regarding the approvals of humanitarian interventions, including the evaluation and monitoring of the projects. Increase transparency and reduce delays in approval processes.
- Ensure the free movement of humanitarian workers to work regularly and freely in areas of need.
- Ensure that all military acts do not cause damage to civilians or civil infrastructure and respect international humanitarian law.
- Allow more organizations to work in Damascus, allowing them to reach more people in need of humanitarian aid.
- Ensure that Syrians, especially Syrian women, are able to access the civil and legal documentation that protects their property and land ownership rights, and ensure that such support can be provided to populations without documentation, allowing operators humanitarian programs to develop around stable populations.
- Facilitate visas for permanent and temporary international staff so that they can develop and support effective rehabilitation programs and facilitate their travel throughout Syria.

To all parties in conflict

- Ensure that all military acts do not deliberately cause damage to civilians or civil infrastructure and respect international humanitarian law.
- Facilitate humanitarian access without obstacles to needy populations.

To the United Nations

- Assume a leadership role in supporting rehabilitation programs to increase access to basic services and resilience, while ensuring that needs are met in emergency situations.
- Increase dialogue with donors and NGOs to share conflict and risk analysis and ensure a collaborative approach to respond to humanitarian needs in Syria.

- Continue the discussion with donors on operating procedures and common standards for operations outside the center of Damascus, including the agreed modalities for more effective risk sharing between humanitarian organizations and donors.
- Encourage collaboration in Damascus between UN agencies and NGOs to improve and share the analysis of conflicts and risks in the design of interventions and define plans to overcome conflicts with programs to be implemented regardless of whether they are part or not of the formally approved humanitarian aid plan.

To the international NGOs that work in Damascus

- Improve and share the analysis of conflicts and risks in the design of interventions ensuring that the programs do not damage but improve the protection of civilians.
- Ensure that programs are designed with the involvement of the local community (including the local government) to ensure that they meet the needs identified by the populations affected by the conflict and increase accountability at the local level.
- When implementing rehabilitation and resilience programs, make sure that they do not put property and land rights at risk and protect people.
- Programs must be designed to respect the gender perspective to ensure that women can seize economic opportunities in all areas of the labor market, following an analysis of the value chain and market potential.
- Increase the dialogue with the various local entities to ensure that they are aware of humanitarian principles and hold broader access to services. Undertake area-level planning.
- Ensure the centrality of protection in all programs, including the reduction of gender-based violence.