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THE ANALYSIS OF THE MAIN INDICATORS EVOLUTION OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE ARAB REPUBLIC OF SYRIA, PERIOD 1960-2014

AL MAHAMMAD JAGHAYEF¹, RALUCA NECULA², DIANA NECULA³

Summary. *The paper's aim is a retrospective analysis of the evolution of the main indicators of social and economic development from Syria by highlighting the degree of development of the country before the policy crisis in 2011. An attempt was also the surprise of external and internal influences in the country: a comparison with neighboring Arab countries of Syria, managing the formation of an overview image of economic and social development of the country, and the effects of the civil war start in 2011 resulting from the analysis of statistical data and official reports. The key indicators analyzed have been the Gross Domestic Product and the Human Development Index, the evolution being completed by the analysis of the main indicators that characterizes the evolution of agriculture in the period analyzed. The result of the research shows a country with a developed evolution potential, the development indicators up to 2011 being favorable for the country, but the conflict from 2011 affecting all economic and social sectors, the damage and the possibilities of economic recovery is still very hard to estimate.*

Keywords: Syria, agriculture, GDP, HDI, development, crisis

Jel Classification: O13, F62, I3, H56

INTRODUCTION

Syria Arab Republic, Al-Jumhuriya Al-Arabia Al-Suria has an area of 185,180 km², with an expanse from East to West of 829 km and from North to South of 748 km. The territory is situated in the Southwest of Asia, an area known as small *Asia*. Syria is one of the ancient land of civilization in the Middle East.

Agriculture, due to environmental conditions, is practiced especially on coastal plains, in the Central depressions and in the Euphrates River Valley, where there are irrigation systems. The main crops are wheat, barley, and cotton. Fruit breeding are represented by citrus, olives and apples. The main economic partners of Arab countries are China, Germany, and Italy.

At the beginning of the Syrian Civil War, Syria has been classified by the World Bank as a country with lower-middle-income (World Bank, 2012). In 2010, Syria remained dependent on oil and agricultural sectors (World Bank, 2010). The oil sector provided about 40% of export earnings. At the beginning of the civil war, the economy decreased by 35% (2013), and the Syrian lira has fallen to one-sixth of her value from before the war (Barnard, 2013). The political instability brought a significant threat to future economic development. Foreign investments are affected by violence, governmental restrictions, economic sanctions and international isolation. Syria's economy also remains blocked of the State bureaucracy, falling oil production, increasing budgetary deficits and inflation (The Heritage Foundation, 2016).

Before the civil war in 2011, the Government hoped to attract new investment in tourism, services and natural gas spheres, in order to diversify its economy and reduce dependence on oil and agriculture. The Government began to make economic reforms designed to liberalize most markets, but these reforms were completely nullified since the outbreak of the conflict in 2011 (Al-Khalidi, 2012).

In 2012, due to the Syrian civil war in progress, the value of the overall exports of Syria fell by two-thirds, from the figure of US \$ 12 billion in 2010 at just US \$ 4 billion in 2012. Syria's GDP fell by over 3% in 2011. In 2012, especially Syria's oil and tourism industries were devastated, with

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US \$ 5 billion lost in the ongoing conflict during the civil war. The necessary reconstruction caused by the ongoing civil war will cost no less than US \$ 10 billion (Abboud, 2012). The sanctions have exhausted the Government finances. The U.S. and European Union interdictions on imports of oil, which entered into force in 2012, it is estimated that it costs Syria around US \$ 400 million a month.

MATERIALS AND METHOD

The standard of living and level of life are linked: the standard of living indicates the degree of accessibility to agri-food products, while the level of life sums our entire existence: from health to education, the standard of living, personal security, the individual's participation in the activities of the community. An important role has the wealth (GDP) and the demographic aspects.

GDP per capita is used to express the standard of living of a country, as the sum of the market value of all goods and services intended for final consumption, produced in all branches of the economy in a country in one year (Wikipedia, 2016).

According to GDP per capita, expressed in Gross National Income PPT (Purchasing Power Parity), the World Bank classifies countries into four categories: low-income countries: under US \$ 1,005; middle-income country: between US \$ 1,006 and US \$ 3,975; country with middle income: between US \$ 3,976 and US \$ 12,275; high-income country: over US \$ 12,276 (Popa, 2012).

HDI Human Development Index, which takes into account in addition to the standard of living (GDP), the life expectancy, literacy and education (Wikipedia, 2015) and which may have a maximum value of 1 (one). According to the HDI, the countries are categorized into four groups of indices: very high, high, medium and low.

The indicators used have targeted the agricultural areas, total and average agricultural production, total population, and the main crops and animal species.

The annual growth rate = $r_{2000-2014} = 14 \sqrt[14]{\prod (p_1/p_0)} - 1$ or $r_{2000-2014} = (\text{geomean}(p_1/p_0) - 1) * 100$

where:

$\prod p_1/p_0$ = product of indicators in chain for the analyzed period; geomean = the geometric mean

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

1. The analysis of the correlation between population growth and the increase of the index of agricultural production from Syria and the countries of this area, during the period 1960-2013

Syria is among the countries with an annual rate of increase in the population of 3.0% for the period 1960-2013, an increase of 4.8 times, from 4,593 thousand persons to 22,158 thousand persons.

Table 1. Analysis of the average annual growth rate of total population and agricultural production (branches) in Syria and in some countries during the period 1960-2013

Country	Total population			Annual growth rates			
	1960	2013	2013 compared to 1960	Total population	Vegetal production	Vineyards and fruit trees	Animal Production
	Th. persons	Th. persons	times	%	%	%	%
Egypt	27,072	89,580	3.3	2.2	3.3	3.7	4.6
Iran	21,907	78,144	3.6	2.4	4.3	4.1	3.2
Iraq	7,290	34,812	4.8	2.9	2.7	2.0	0.6
Jordan	844	6,607	7.8	3.9	1.6	2.5	5.4
Lebanon	1,805	4,547	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	3.4
Syria	4,593	22,158	4.8	3.0	2.9	3.5	3.8

Processed by: FAO, 2016, <http://faostat3.fao.org/download/FB/FBS/F>

During the same period we have increases of the population in Lebanon of 2.5 times, Egypt 3.3 times, 3.6 times Iran, Iraq by 4.8 times and Jordan by 7.8 times (table 1). Analyzing the annual increase of the population compared to the agricultural production branches growth rates for the

period 1960-2013, noted that only in Egypt and Iran the rhythms of growth of agricultural production branches are higher than the growth rate of the population.

A main characteristic of agricultural production in Syria and in other countries in the area is the agricultural productions oscillation in the analyzed period which is around 100%, demonstrating why agriculture depends very much on climatic conditions (table 2).

Table 2. The oscillations analysis of the agricultural production index realization (on branches) in Syria and in the countries of the area, during the period 1960-2013

Country	Vegetal production				Fruit and vegetable production				Animal Prod			
	Achievement index			Annual rate	Achievement index			Annual rate	Achievement index			Annual rate
	min	Max	diff		min	Max	diff		min	Max	diff	
Egypt	21.5	115.0	93.5	3.3	17.5	118.7	101.2	3.7	12.9	130.8	117.9	4.6
Iran	12.8	116.8	104.1	4.3	14.3	113.3	99.0	4.1	20.4	106.8	86.4	3.2
Iraq	31.7	132.4	100.7	2.7	45.3	128.6	83.3	2.0	75.9	190.8	114.9	0.6
Jordan	14.2	131.0	116.8	1.6	16.4	136.7	120.3	2.5	9.3	147.2	137.9	5.4
Lebanon	33.2	136.1	102.9	1.9	29.3	116.6	87.3	2.2	16.7	112.2	95.6	3.4
Syria	17.6	105.0	87.4	2.9	14.1	106.7	92.7	3.5	12.4	111.9	99.4	3.8

Processed by: FAO, 2016, <http://faostat3.fao.org/download/FB/FBS/F>

In Syria, on the whole period, the effect of measures to increase the agricultural production, the growth rates of agricultural production branches are higher than the population growth of 3 % for the population, of 2.9% for crop production, of 3.5% for the production of fruit and vegetables and of 3.8% for livestock production.

By analyzing these increases in population and agricultural production for the period 1960-1999 and 2000-2013, we find the following:

- for the period 1960-1999, population growth rates are lower or almost equal with the growth rates of the branches of agricultural production, with the exception of Iraq. In Syria the growth rate of population is 3.2%, while the vegetal production of 3.6%, vineyards and fruit trees of 4.2%, and animal production by 4.7 percent. (table 3)

Table 3. Analysis of the average annual growth rate of total population and agricultural production (on branches) in Syria and in some countries during the period 1960-1999

Country	Total population			Annual growth			
	1960	1999	1999 compared to 1960	Total population	Vegetal Prod.	Vineyards and fruit trees	Animal Prod.
	Th. pers.	Th. pers.	times	%	%	%	%
Egypt	27,072	67,113	2.5	2.4	3.6	4.1	4.9
Iran	21,907	64,780	3.0	2.8	5.0	4.6	3.6
Iraq	7,290	22,889	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.2	0.4
Jordan	844	4,680	5.5	4.5	0.0	1.5	6.0
Lebanon	1,805	3,157	1.7	1.4	2.8	3.1	4.2
Syria	4,593	15,972	3.5	3.2	3.6	4.2	4.7

Processed by: FAO, 2016, <http://faostat3.fao.org/download/FB/FBS/F>

- in the period 2000-2013 both population growth rates and those of agricultural production are lower. In Egypt, Iran and Jordan the rhythms of agricultural production are higher than the population growth rate, while in Iraq, Lebanon and Syria they are smaller. Thus, in this period, Syria's population has an annual growth rate of 2.2%, and crop production is-0.5%, production of fruit trees and vegetables by 0.5%, and livestock production 0.9%. (table 4)

Table 4. Analysis of the average annual growth rate of total population and agricultural production (branches) in Syria and in some countries for the period 2000-2013

Country	Total population			Annual growth			
	2000	2013	1999 compared to 1960	Total population	Vegetal Prod.	Vegetables and fruits	Animal Prod.
	Th. pers.	Th. pers.	times	%	%	%	%
Egypt	68,335	89,580	1.3	1.9	2.1	2.6	3.7
Iran	65,850	78,144	1.2	1.2	3.3	2.9	2.0
Iraq	23,575	34,812	1.5	2.8	2.9	1.8	0.2
Jordan	4,797	6,607	1.4	2.3	4.1	4.1	4.2
Lebanon	3,235	4,547	1.4	2.6	-0.4	-0.2	0.6
Syria	16,354	22,158	1.4	2.2	-0.5	0.5	0.9

Processed by: FAO, 2016, <http://faostat3.fao.org/download/FB/FBS/F>

In the period 2000-2013, oscillations are smaller and with larger differences between the countries considered in the study. The crop production with 44.5% in Iraq, Iran with 40.4%, 28.8% in Syria and in Lebanon 12.7%. For the animal production these oscillations are higher respectively 61.5% in Jordan, 52.1%, Egypt and 42% for Syria (table 5).

Table 5. The oscillations analysis of agricultural production realization index (branches) in Syria and in the countries, during the period 2000-2013

Country	Vegetal production				Fruit and vegetable production				Animal Production			
	Achievement index			Annual rate	Achievement index			Annual rate	Achievement index			Annual rate
	min	max	diff		min	max	diff		min	max	diff	
Egypt	85.2	115.0	29.8	2.1	82.3	118.7	36.5	2.6	78.7	130.8	52.1	3.7
Iran	76.5	116.8	40.4	3.3	77.8	113.3	35.5	2.9	81.2	106.8	25.6	2.0
Iraq	88.0	132.4	44.5	2.9	91.2	128.6	37.4	1.8	81.8	132.3	50.5	0.2
Jordan	63.4	131.0	67.6	4.1	71.6	136.7	65.0	4.1	85.7	147.2	61.5	4.2
Lebanon	92.2	104.9	12.7	-0.4	90.0	104.1	14.0	-0.2	73.0	112.2	39.3	0.6
Syria	76.2	105.0	28.8	-0.5	77.7	106.7	29.1	0.5	69.8	111.9	42.0	0.9

Processed by: FAO, 2016, <http://faostat3.fao.org/download/FB/FBS/F>

During the period 1960-200, the GDP/ (US\$) per capita has increased by 2.9 times, from 563.1 US\$/cap in 1960 to 1648.8 US\$/cap in the year 2007. Throughout the all period the average annual growth rate was of 2.31 %.

Table 6. The GDP per capita evolution in Syria during the period 1960-2007

Year	Gross Domestic Product	Percentage increase				
	US\$ current 2005/capita	Towards 1960 (%)	Towards 1970 (%)	Towards 1980 (%)	Towards 1990 (%)	Towards 2000 (%)
1960	563.1	100.0				
1965	675.1	119.9				
1970	676.8	120.2	100.0			
1975	1064.3	189.0	157.2			
1980	1242.5	220.7	183.6	100.0		
1985	1204.5	213.9	178.0	96.9		
1990	1109.5	197.0	163.9	89.3	100.0	
1995	1413.1	251.0	208.8	113.7	127.4	
2000	1386.9	246.3	204.9	111.6	125.0	100.0
2005	1591.5	282.7	235.1	128.1	143.4	114.8
2006	1618.0	287.4	239.1	130.2	145.8	116.7
2007	1648.8	292.8	243.6	132.7	148.6	118.9

World DataBank, Indicateurs du développement dans le monde, <http://databank.banquemondiale.org/data/home.aspx>

Analyzing the dynamics of GDP per capita in relation to different reference years, we find that this increase is of 2.4 times compared to year 1970, 1.3 times towards year 1980, by 1.4 times compared to year 1990 and 1.18 times compared to year 2000. (Table 6)

2. The human development index (HDI) analysis in Syria

For a real image of the actual living standard, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme) has calculated and inserted the Index HDI (human development index), which in addition to GDP per capita, takes into account the health and longevity (years), access to education (number of years) and material level (GDP/ capita).

Table 7. The evolution of the human development index, in Syria, and some countries in the region during the period 1980-1986

Country	HDI 1980	Annual growths (HDI)						HDI 2014	Place in the world 2014	Class ⁴
		1980-1990	1990-2000	2000-2010	2012	2013	2014			
Lebanon	...	...	...	...	0.000	0.007	0.001	0.769	67	HHD
Iran	0.490	0.008	0.010	0.008	0.013	0.000	0.001	0.766	69	HHD
Jordan	0.587	0.004	0.008	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.748	80	HHD
Egypt	0.452	0.009	0.008	0.006	0.006	0.001	0.001	0.690	108	MHD
Iraq	0.500	0.007	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.003	-0.003	0.654	121	MHD
Syria	0.528	0.002	0.003	0.005	-0.012	-0.015	-0.014	0.594	134	MHD
The Arab States	0.492	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.002	0.001	0.686	x	MHD
World	0.559	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.711	x	MHD

Manufactured by: Trends in the Human Development Index, 1990-2014, 989-09

* VHHD: Very high human development(HDI over 0,900); HHD: High human development(HDI between 0,800-0,899); MHD: Medium human development(HDI between 0,500-0,799); LHD: Low human development(HDI under 0,500), <http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/data>

From the analysis of the level of HDI during the period 1980-1986, in Syria and in some countries in the region we find the following:

- in the arabic countries the level of HDI in 2014, was 0.686 (MHD) being high relative to 1980 with 0.194 units. Syria is situated on 134 place in the world, this after the past few years when it has lost important points because of the crisis triggered in 2011, 0.594 (MHD). During the period 1980-2010, Syria presents the increases that have reached have at 0.005 annually, in the decade 2000-2010 (table 7)
- among the states from this area on the first position lies Lebanon with HDI = 0,769, which ranks at 67 place in the world;
- towards the average annual increases of Arab States and worldwide, Syria presented between 1890-2000, lower growths, but higher on the decade 2000-2010.

To see the difference in assessment of the standard of living calculated by HDI and GDP calculated, expressed as PPP/capita, a comparison can be made with the data presented in table 8.

The following is found:

- some countries lose places in the world hierarchy after PPP/capita towards the HDI. Thus, Iraq from the 77 place after the PPP/capita passes on 108 after HDI, and Egypt go from 96 to 108. It demonstrates that the standard of living has decreased due to the level of education and life expectancy that have another world hierarchy(Rahman,2015).

Table 8. World rankings analysis, offered by GDP and HDI for Syria and the countries of the area, in the year 2014

Country	Human development index		Life expectancy	Average years of schooling	GDP in PPP per capita		Differences = Place HDI - Place PPP
	HDI	World place	years	years	2011 PPP \$	World place	No.
Lebanon	0.769	67	79.3	7.9	16,509	66	1
Iran	0.766	69	75.4	8.2	15,440	73	-4
Jordan	0.748	80	74.0	9.9	11,365	91	-11
Egypt	0.690	108	71.1	6.6	10,512	96	12
Iraq	0.654	121	69.4	6.4	14,003	77	44

Syria	0.594	134	69.6	6.3	2,728	155	-21
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Processed by: Trends in the Human Development Index, 1990-2014 <http://www.hdr.undp.org/en/data>

- Other countries win places in the world hierarchy after calculation of the HDI, in relation to PPP/ capita. So Jordan win at the HDI index 11 places from 91 place after GDP to 80 place after HDI, and Syria wins 21 places from 155 after GDP to 134 after HDI, demonstrating an increase in the level of education and life expectancy.

3. The impact of the political crisis on the development of the Arab Republic of Syria

The events of what was called the "Arab spring" have taken the international community by surprise because the objective indicators of economic and social development presented a progressive improvement of the economies in those parts of North Africa and the Middle East, namely: economic growth, reasonable prices of agri-food products, the rate of absolute poverty decreasing, an inequality level quite low and with middle-income, infant mortality rates declining, life expectancy rising (Ianchovichina, 2013).

Although in early 2011, Syria was a middle-income country, with an economical growth with fiscal stability, with GDP growth of 4.5%, with about 91% of the population owned their own home and 85% had running water, a part of the population have reproached the Government the discrepancies between the rich and the poor, of hoarding power and enable more freedom (Nasser, 2013).

The statistical statements demonstrate, after 2010, decreases of the total agricultural yields. Thus in relation to 2010, in the year 2014 the total productions fell to the wheat crop to 65%, the barley crop at 88.3%, corn culture 50.4%, potato crop at 80.2 percent, the cultivation of sugar beets at 4.4%. The total production of apple dropped at 65.3% and grape production at 94.2% in 2013. (Table 10)

Table 10. The main indicators evolution of the main crops total production in Syria during the period 2010-2014

Culture	MU	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Mean	Annual rate	Standard Deviation	Coef. of variation (%)
Wheat	Th. to	3,083	3,858	3,609	3,182	2,024	3,151	-9.99	705	22.36
	%	100.0	125.1	117.1	103.2	65.7	x	X	x	x
Barley	Th. to	6,797	6,667	7,280	9,109	6,001	7,171	-3.07	1176	16.40
	%	100.0	98.1	107.1	134.0	88.3	x	X	x	x
Corn	Th. to	1,330	2,983	2,576	1,091	670	1,730	-15.75	997	57.64
	%	100.0	224.3	193.7	82.0	50.4	x	X	x	x
Potatoes	Th. to	6,731	7,152	6,981	4,417	5,396	6,135	-5.38	1184	19.29
	%	100.0	106.3	103.7	65.6	80.2	x	X	x	x
Sugar-beet	Th. to	14,929	18,051	10,279	3,168	653	9,416	-54.27	7442	79.03
	%	100.0	120.9	68.9	21.2	4.4	x	X	x	x
Apple	Th. to	3,931	3,077	3,491	2,566		3,266	-13.25	583	17.84
	%	100.0	78.3	88.8	65.3		x	X	x	x
Grapes	Th. to	3,256	3,379	3,624	3,067		3,332	-1.97	233	7.01
	%	100.0	103.8	111.3	94.2	0.0	x	X	x	x

Source: Faostat, accessed 15.12.2015, <http://faostat3.fao.org/download/FB/FBS/F>

It is interesting to found that during this period 2010-2014, livestock has insignificant decreases. In the rural areas, for most families, the animal breeding represents the only source of nourishment.

In the period 2010-2014, the livestock of sheep herds have increased by 32%, from 15,511 thousands head in 2010 to 17,858 thousands heads in 2000 (annual rate of increase of 3.59%). Herds of cattle have had an annual rate of increase of 1.94 percent, rising from 1,010 thousands heads in 2010, to 10,905 thousand heads in 2014 (annual rate of 1.94). Herds of goats increased from 2,250 thousands heads in 2010 at 2,286 thousands heads in 2014, with an annual growth rate of increase of 2.67 percent.

Table 11. The livestock evolution during the period 2010-2014 in the Arab Republic of Syria

Species	MU	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Media	Abat standard	Coef of variation	Annual rate
							UM	UM	%	%
Sheep	Th. heads	15,511	18,071	18,063	18,019	17,858	17,504	1,117.6	6.38	3.59
	%	100.00	116.50	116.45	116.17	115.13	x	x	x	x
Cattle	Th. heads	1,010	1,111.7	1,108.5	1,113.2	1,090.5	1,087	43.9	4.04	1.94
	%		100.00	99.71	100.13	98.09	x	x	x	x
Goats	Th. heads	2,057	2,294	2,293	2,294	2,286	2,245	105.0	4.68	2.67
	%		100.00	99.96	100.00	99.65	x	x	x	x
Hens	Th. heads	25,401	26,203	25,024	19,187	16,601	22,483	4,309.0	19.17	-10.09
	%		100.00	95.50	73.22	63.36	x	x	x	x
Bee hives	Th. heads	630.8	631.5	597.9	544.8	...	601	40.8	6.78	-4.77
	%		100.00	94.68	86.27	...	x	x	x	x

Manufactured by: FAO,2016, <http://faostat3.fao.org/download/FB/FBS/F>

Hens present a decrease of -10.09% from 25,401 thousands heads in 2010, to 16,601 thousands heads in 2014.

Bees families number also dropped from 630.8 thousands in 2010 at 544.8 thousands in 2013, with a rate of -4.77% annually (table 11).

It is worth noting that in response to the requirements of democratization, in spring 2011 was abolished the martial law (April 2011). Also the Government has shown its intention to launch a "national dialogue" (May 2011) and promised "reform". These included a new electoral law (July 2011), a new law of the press (august 2011) and a new Constitution (March 2012)(Zein, 2011). However, these governmental measures have not resolved the crisis because "the opposition" considered that these reforms "were political, limited and slow"(Gobat,2016). The events that followed in Syria after 2011, were complex especially by internal conflict, militarization and its internationalization.

By the end of 2013, the total economic losses since the start of the conflict have been estimated at \$ 143.8 billion, which is equivalent to 276% of GDP in 2010(SCPR,2014).

This fact has determined the U.N. to declare in January 2013 the crisis from Syria at level three of emergency (L3), being the highest level of humanitarian crisis ever launched by the United Nation, UNDP (United Nations Development Programme), UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) and SCPR (Syrian Centre for Policy Research), joined activities and resulted in IASC Inter-Agency Humanitarian Evaluations Steering Group(Slim,2014) which coordinates the activity of aid to Syria.

Humanitarian aids are distributed to the civilian population by "tens of thousands of Syrian activists, non-violent", which "holds up in the name of freedom, citizenship, equal opportunities and social justice"(Slim,2014).

CONCLUSIONS

1. In the 1960-2013 period, Syria has had a population growth rate of 3.0%, succeeding an increase of 4.8 times of the population from 4,593 thousands persons at 22,158 thousands persons. During the same time period had increased the population for Lebanon by 2.5 times, Egypt 3.3 times, 3.6 times in Iran, 4.8 times in Iraq and Jordan by 7.8 times.

2. A main characteristic of agricultural production in Syria and in other countries in the area is the agricultural productions oscillation in the analyzed period which is around 100%, demonstrating why agriculture depends very much on climatic conditions. Analyzing the annual increment of the population compared to the growth rates by branches of the agricultural production for the period

1960-2013, it is found that only in Egypt and Iran the rhythms of growth of the agricultural production branches are higher than the growth rate of the population.

3. The crisis has destroyed the economy. Agriculture, in the absence of imports of food products has become even more important in terms of ensuring food security, which in these circumstances contributed to the maintenance of a minimum level of life for thousands of Syrian families. The economic loss by the end of 2013 was valued at 143.8 billion dollars, equivalent to 276% of Syria's GDP by 2010, of which 64.8 billion because of robbery and theft. (ISCR,2014. By the end of 2015, these losses are estimated at 254.7 billion dollars (ISCR,2016).

4. The crisis has caused a disastrous drop in the level of life at the majority of the population by destroying the economy and by international sanctions applied. The standard of living, on the whole, in 2014, assessed by HDI index using health status, education and income has deteriorated greatly due to the conflict.

The education system has suffered. Because of the war many children cannot follow a primary school and some of the young men have left higher education.

5. These decreases in the living standards have meant:

-health: health infrastructure destruction and killing doctors; the collapse of the pharmaceutical industry; the uncertainty of life; an increase in the rate of mortality in children from 4.4‰ in 2010 at 10.9‰ in 2014 (SCPR, 2016); the number of doctors fell returning 1 doctor/4000 people towards 1 doctor at 661 people in 2010; the vaccination rate for children dropped from 99 to 100% before the crisis to 50-70% today. By the end of 2015, it is estimated that 1.88 million persons had suffered, which is 11.5% of the population;

-Education: educational infrastructure suffered, destroyed schools have reached 28% in 2014, and it is estimated that it will reach about 35% by the end of 2015. Educational staff has suffered due to the forced movement or that "some of them were killed, wounded, kidnapped or apprehended" (SCPR, 2016);

-for standard of living. Syria has paid the most the will of change, the year 2011, which from an uprising turned into a deadly conflict, due to local, regional and international powers. The overall poverty rate in 2014 was 83% in comparison with 12.4% in 2007. Moreover, the armed conflict has damaged human capital by forcing people to leave their homes in search of safety of leaving behind their family members, employment and property. The local food market is enslaved by local and foreign persons, who have farms, food aid are diverted from their purpose of serving those who do not have what to eat, the monitoring and evaluation systems of international organizations are prevented to carry out their mission by the warring parties.

6. Finding a quick solution in Syria is given by its complexity at the international level and internal for the current situation. The reports considers that " it is need a new social contract based on justice, on empowering people, on equitable opportunities and a free thinking environment.

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