

Advancing resilience and sustainability in fragile and conflict-affected settings.

GCCED Fragile States Portfolio 2026

Syrian Arab Republic — Rebuilding Environment and Society

Snapshot: Population ~23 million | GDP per capita ~US\$900 | Fragility context: Conflict-affected | Region: Middle East

Integrated Context

Years of war have left Syria with heavily damaged water systems, polluted industrial and urban sites, weakened municipal services, and degraded agricultural areas. Environmental recovery is now part of any serious reconstruction agenda. Water scarcity, poor waste management, damaged infrastructure, and unregulated extraction all heighten risks for public health, livelihoods, and long-term stability. The environmental consequences of conflict are both visible and structural: debris and contamination in urban areas, weakened irrigation and water networks, and reduced institutional ability to regulate pollution or restore services. Recovery policy must therefore combine urgent service rehabilitation with longer-term environmental remediation and climate-sensitive reconstruction, particularly in cities and agricultural regions where damage has been extensive.

Key Climate and Environmental Challenges

- Water and irrigation damage
- Pollution from conflict impacts
- Urban environmental service decline
- Weak regulatory enforcement capacity

GCCED Engagement Priorities

- Environmental remediation planning
- Climate-sensitive reconstruction support
- Water and service restoration
- Environmental governance strengthening

Strategic Note

Syria requires an environmental recovery agenda that links reconstruction, service restoration, and long-term resilience in conflict-affected communities.

SDG Alignment: 6 • 11 • 13 • 16