

SYRIA CRISIS

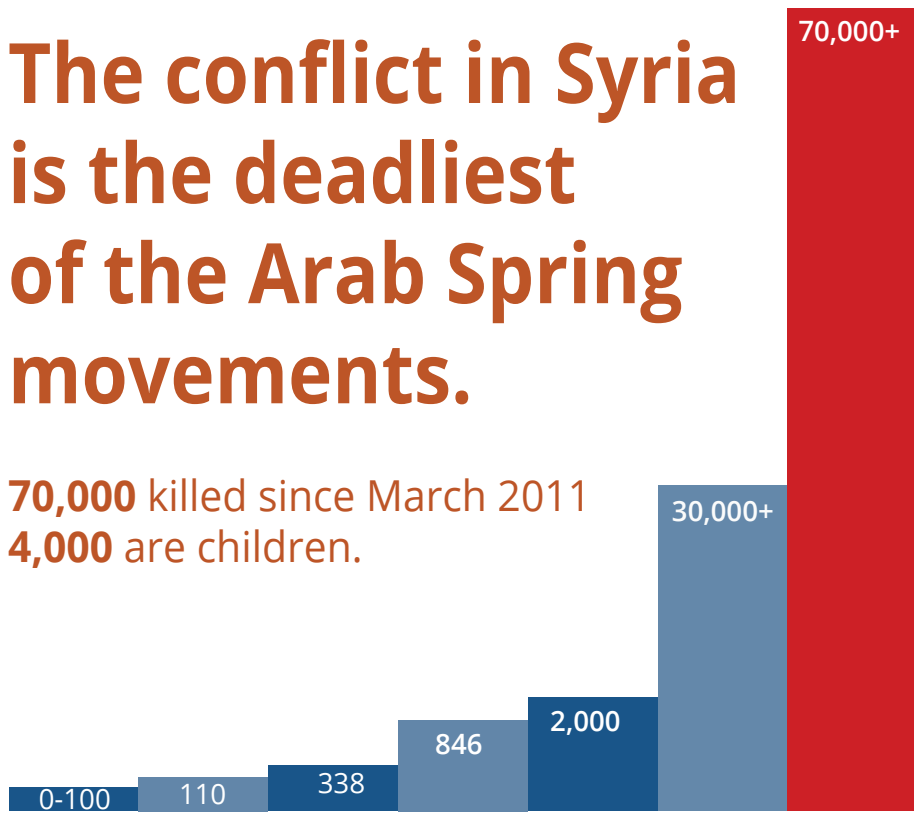
A human rights catastrophe.

CASUALTIES

ARAB SPRING CASUALTIES*

The conflict in Syria is the deadliest of the Arab Spring movements.

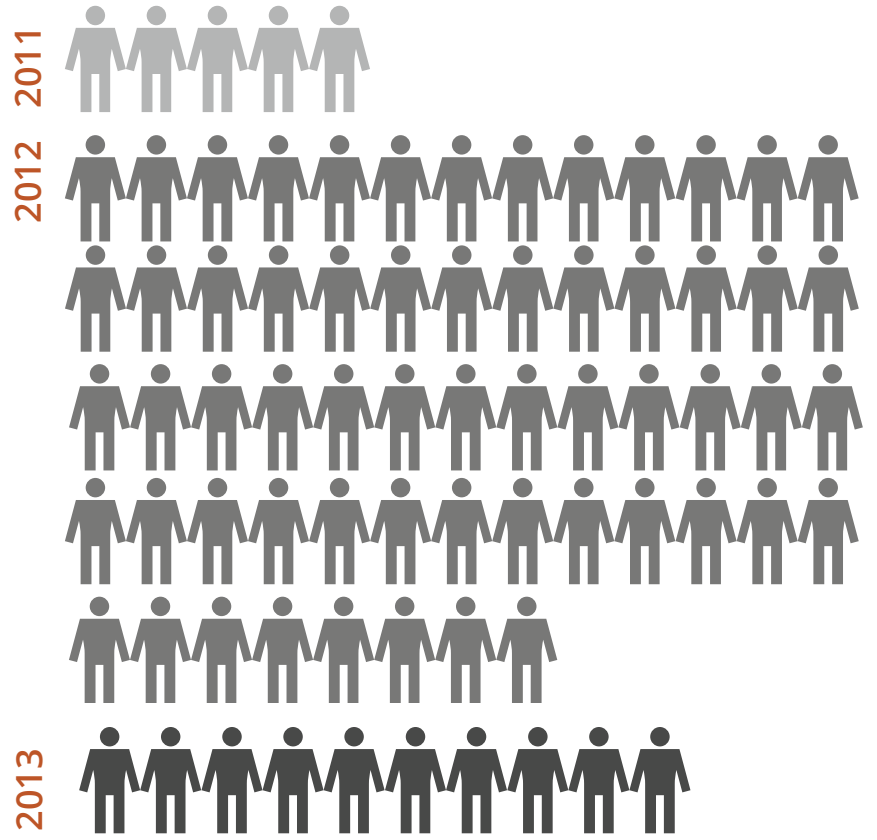
70,000 killed since March 2011
4,000 are children.



Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Algeria, Morocco, Oman, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Somalia, Djibouti, Mauritania

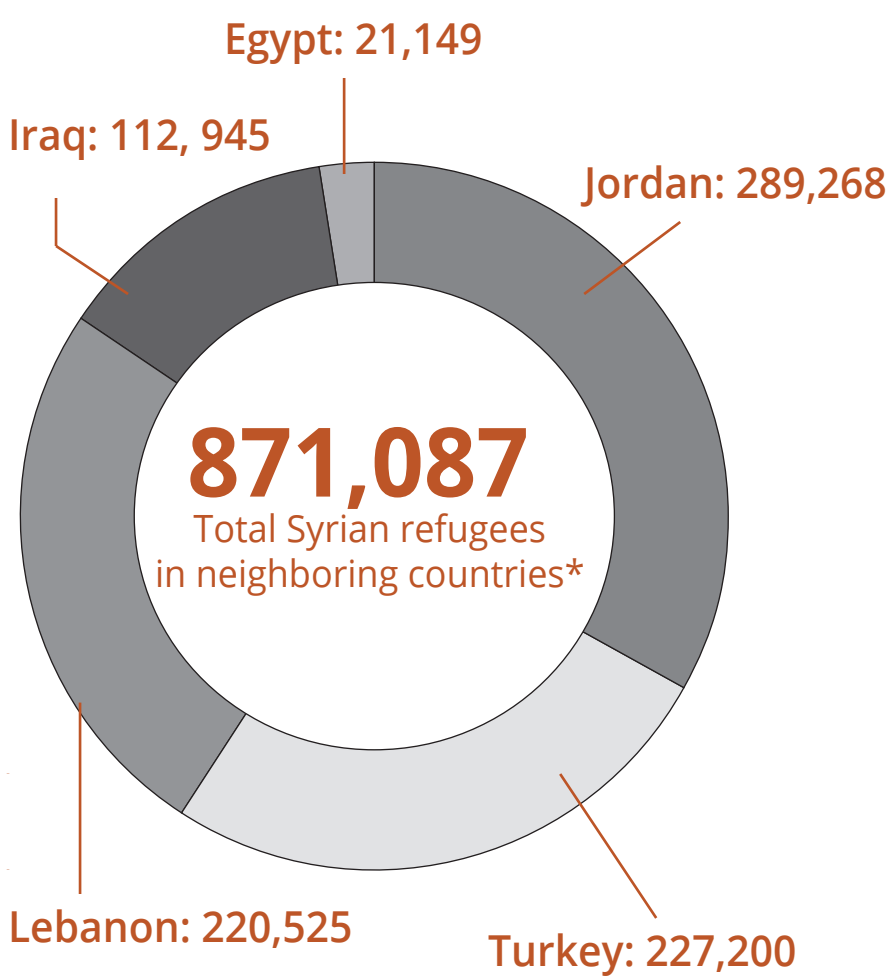
*Source Ref. 1

CASUALTIES BY YEAR**



**1 unit denotes 1000 civilians; data as of Feb 2013; Source Ref. 2

REFUGEE CRISIS



*UNHCR, March 14, 2013

SANCTIONS



International bodies and individual countries have issued sanctions against Syria. But as the conflict spirals, these efforts have failed to effectively stem Assad's brutalities.

ATROCITIES ENABLERS

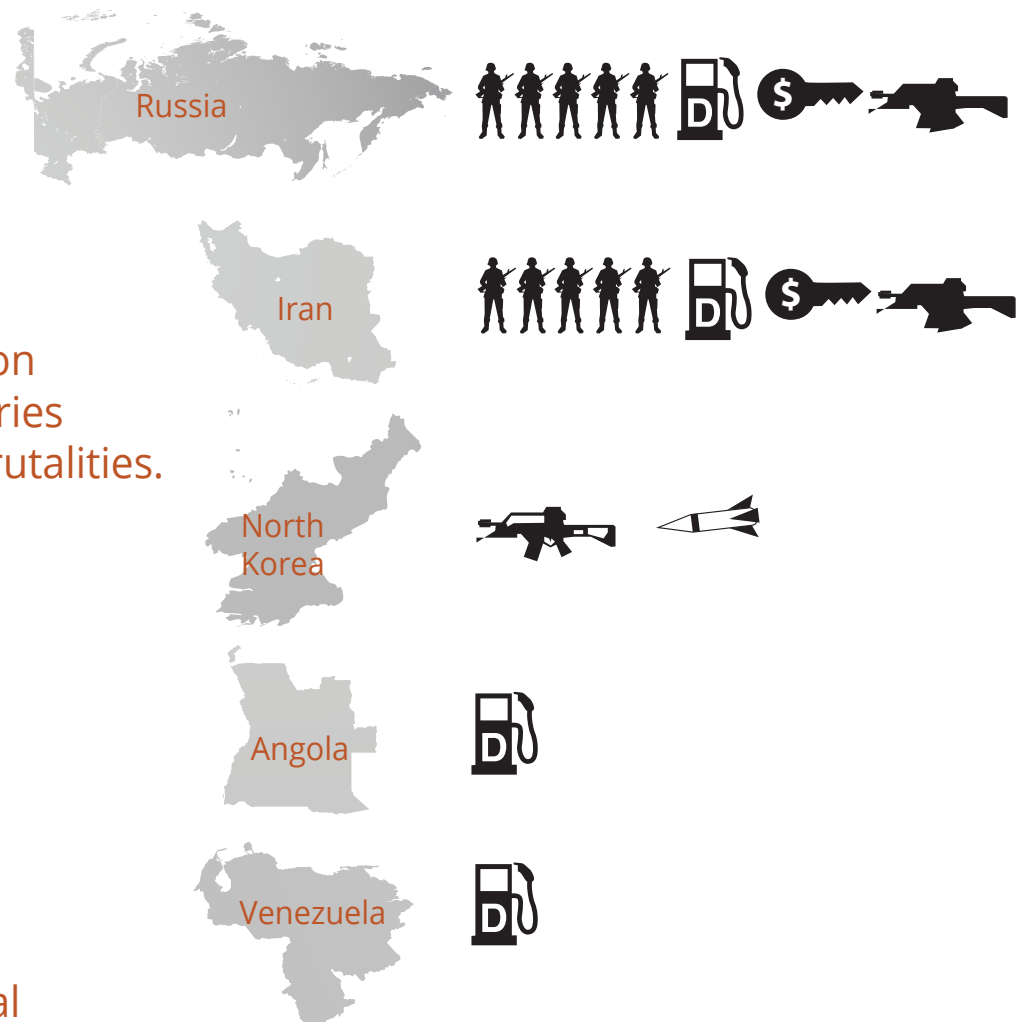
Mass atrocities are complex organized crimes.

The Assad regime requires the assistance of "enablers" (public and private entities) that provide resources to sustain the commission of atrocities. The United States and other countries must choke this supply chain to stem Assad's brutalities.

Assad's enablers provide:

- Military Troops
- Military Equipment and/or Arms
- Missile Technology
- Fuel (Diesel or Gasoil)
- Access to Global Market or Financial Assistance

PROVISIONS FROM ASSAD'S TOP ENABLERS



Source Ref. 1:
 "Syria death toll likely near 70,000, says U.N. rights chief.". Reuters. 12 Feb 2013
 "Casualty figures exaggerated, says Ministry". Libya Herald. 7 Jan 2013
 "Yemen says more than 2,000 killed in uprising". The Washington Post. 15 June 2012
 "Report: 338 killed during Tunisia revolution". Associated Press. 5 May 2012
 "Labor movement drives Egypt, Tunisia protests". The Detroit News. 10 February 2011.

Source Ref. 2:
 "Syria: 5,000 dead in violence, says UN human rights chief". The Guardian. 12 Dec 2011
 "U.N.'s Syria death toll jumps dramatically to 60,000-plus". CNN.com. 3 Jan 2013
 "Syria death toll likely near 70,000, says U.N. rights chief.". Reuters. 12 Feb 2013