

The Issue of Humanitarian Crisis in Syria

Forum: Advisory Panel

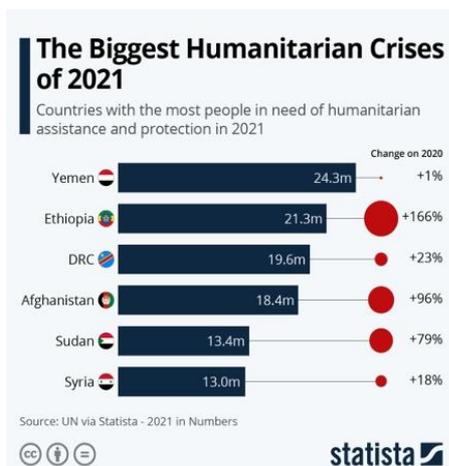
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Introduction

A humanitarian crisis is characterized as a singular incident or a sequence of events that are harmful in terms of health, safety, or well-being of a community or a significant number of people. Also, it is an enormous disaster that hits a whole community or a group of people in a region, which implies high levels of mortality or famine, the spread of sickness and epidemics, and health issues. In the past and today, several humanitarian concerns have been occurring in Syria, such as food shortages, violent warfare, displaced people, and more.



Result of Humanitarian Crisis



Since 2019, the COVID-19 epidemic has been a significant factor in the deteriorating humanitarian situation. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) has warned that a record 168 million people would require humanitarian assistance in 2020 due to protracted conflict, collapsing economies, and catastrophic climatic catastrophes. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) estimates that 235 million people worldwide will require humanitarian aid or protection in 2021, a 41% increase from 2020.

Increased rate after Covid-19

natural catastrophes, including floods, droughts, and heat waves, is primarily attributable to climate change. Next is the category of healthcare emergencies, which can result in massive humanitarian catastrophes in the face of epidemics. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 1,6 billion people cannot access even the most fundamental medical treatment, making infectious disease a significant barrier to humanitarian operations.



Syrian People Who Do Not Have a Place to Live

The Syrian refugee problem remains the world's most enormous. Since 2011, almost 6.8

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million Syrians have been compelled to escape their country, and another 6.9 million are still internally displaced. In addition, more than a decade of humanitarian crises and wars in Syria have exposed the country's youngsters to one of the world's most complex crises. By more than a decade of continuing wars and their long-term impacts, including massive internal and cross-border displacement, substantial destruction of civilian infrastructure, and many violations of international humanitarian law. Also, in Syria, human rights have been violated by enforced disappearances, widespread and systematic property damage and theft, the systematic denial of food and water, and the restriction of medical care for children, among other violations.

Background



War in Syria

The Syrian civil war began on March 15, 2011, when severe violence erupted in response to the harsh suppression of nonviolent student protests against the government of Bashar al-Assad. The Syrian civil war has been ongoing for the past 12 years. Since the start of the crisis in Syria in 2011, families have endured horrific violence that has killed hundreds of thousands of people, split the country apart, and set back living standards by decades. Thus, due to twelve years of civil conflict, the Syrian refugee crisis remains the world's most remarkable refugee and displacement

problem. In 2021, there were more than 6.8 million Syrian refugees, an estimated 5.8 million children who needed humanitarian aid to meet their basic needs in Syria and neighboring countries, a 51 percent increase due to the pandemic of Covid-19 where 12 million people are food insecure, 6.9 million people who are internally displaced within Syria, more than 13,000 people died or were injured as a result of the war, and more than 50 percent of Syrians have lived in exile.



Poor Living Condition in Syria

Syria has become one of the countries where a decade-long humanitarian catastrophe has left the population confronting one of the world's most complex crises. This is primarily due to the country's corrupt administration, ongoing civil conflict, and awful living conditions. In 2023, there were 15.3 million Syrians who needed humanitarian aid, including 7 million children and 4.5 million women. Additionally, Syrians residing in every subdistrict are suffering humanitarian duress. Today, there are 14.6 million people in need of aid, and over two-thirds of the Syrian population faces food insecurity.

Problem Raised

People Leaving Syria

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By the Civil War, millions of Syrian families have been compelled to leave their homes. Today, the number of Syrian refugees has scarcely decreased, and more than 13,4 million people are still in need of humanitarian aid, including 5.9 million in urgent need. There are a few precise reasons why individuals have to abandon their homes. The primary reason is violence. Nearly 13,000 youngsters have died or been injured since the beginning of the civil conflict. Next is the infrastructure collapsed. Healthcare facilities, schools, utilities, water, and sanitation systems are damaged or destroyed. The destruction of historic sites and once-bustling marketplaces. The conflict destroyed the social and economic connections that tied neighbors to their towns. The conflict has ravaged the economy, and more than 90 percent of the population lives in poverty.



Kid Having Nothing to Eat

Children in peril and misery receive precedence.

Syrian children, the

People Leaving Syria

nation's best chance for a better future, have lost loved ones, been injured, missed years of school, and been subjected to unfathomable cruelty and brutality. There are an estimated 2,400,000 youngsters that are not in school. Therefore, due to the absence of safety and awful living conditions in Syria, residents prefer to flee. Over 3,7 million

Syrians will have fled the country by 2023.

Food Shortage

Syria, a country that used to be self-sufficient in food production, now ranks among the six countries with the highest food insecurity in the world, according to the World Food Programme (WFP). WFP also warns that between 2020 and 2022, food prices in Syria skyrocketed by 532%, and the growing trend continues. Several factors caused Syria to endure food scarcity. The first is due to environmental issues. Environmental shocks, including a record of low rainfall, it is driving hunger. In the past three years, Syria has been experiencing the worst drought in 70 years, damaging the predicted harvest. Due to this, wheat output in 2021 was anticipated to be about 1.045 million tons in 2021, down from 2.8 million in 2020 and only a sixth of the price-crisis average. Also, the war substantially halted farming and agriculture, crucial to the country's economy before the conflict. Available food is sometimes pricy, and Covid-19 lockdown measures have cut earnings. Thus, conflict, poverty, economic shock, environmental issues, and more have led to 12.4 million people suffering from food insecurity – about 60 percent of Syria's population.

The P5 Countries' Positions

United States of America

Since 2011, the United States has provided approximately \$14.1 billion in humanitarian aid and over \$1.3 billion in stabilizing assistance to the Syrian people. Since the crisis began, the United States has donated the greatest humanitarian help to Syria, reaching over \$16 billion. Each month,



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almost 6,6 million Syrians get assistance from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID). The United States has spent \$3 billion assisting Syrian refugees in camps and towns in Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey, and other adjacent nations. The United States is the global leader in refugee resettlement, receiving more displaced persons yearly than all other nations combined.

United Kingdom

As of March 2022, the Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office (FCDO) had committed around £3.7 billion to over 30 implementing partners, the majority of which were UN agencies, international non-governmental organizations, and the Red Cross, in an effort to combat the crisis. The United Kingdom also takes the lead in the United Nations Security Council and the International Syria Support Group in arguing for the protection of Syrian civilians and the unfettered flow of humanitarian aid to those in need. consistent basis and utilize the data to alter the portfolio. The United Kingdom is the third largest aid donor to Syria, whose people are suffering from the ravages of a ten-year-long brutal war and humanitarian conditions that are worse than any before in the conflict's history.

France

France prioritizes welcoming and assisting refugees who are most vulnerable because they cannot return to or integrate into their native country. Between 2014 and 2015, France's new resettlement program to absorb 500 Syrian refugees annually was implemented. As part of European resettlement commitments, France accepted 3,657 refugees of various nationalities during 2016 and 2017, the great majority of them were Syrians. France has given around €1 billion to assist Syrians in need, including those in humanitarian situations, refugees, and host states like as Lebanon and Jordan, as of 2019. To reach the figure, about €200 million was contributed and €937 million was borrowed.

China

To encourage a political resolution, China interacts with both the Syrian government and opposition groups. In the backdrop of the Syrian crisis, China views counter-terrorism as a significant issue that must be addressed. According to data published by the United Nations for its comtrade database, China's exports to Syria in the same year amounted to \$482.35 million. China has little direct influence on finding a solution, but its influence on the issue is substantial.

Russian Federation

When discussing the relationships between Russia and Syria, we use the phrase Russia-Syria relations. Damascus is the location of the Russian and Syrian embassies. Since the beginning of the Syrian conflict in 2011, Russia has supported the government of Syrian President Bashar al-Assad politically, with military aid, and (since September 2015) with direct military action. However, Russia Federation is not directly assisting Syria in its efforts to address the situation.

Possible Solutions

Though various actions are being taken to improve the problems in humanitarian crisis in Syria, there are still a lot of issues happening in that country. The reason could be the continuous Civil War, lack of support, financial support, low economic position, and more. These reasons are making Syria not develop and remain, causing the same problem for the country itself and even its citizens. Therefore, though we cannot fully solve the ongoing issue directly, various effective ways to work together and mitigate the problems in Syria still exist. These means include:

Help From Other UN Nations

Request all the nations in UN to provide financial support towards Syria annually. Since the amount of funds that each nation can use might depend on their own financial situations, request them to have an annual meeting where they can adjust the amount of funds that they all are going to provide each year. With the funds that they provide, Syria can overcome problems such as water problem, food, health, living conditions, and more. Since the other UN nations has the right to know where their funds are being used, require the government of Syria to show where they have used the funds during the annual meeting so that all nations in UN is aware where the funds they provided are being used.

Coming Out with A Feasible Way to End the Civil War

Request nations at the UN (United Nations) to devise an efficient way to end the civil war happening in Syria. Since the civil war is one of the most critical issues in Syria that leads to various humanitarian crisis, one of the best way to solve the issue is to end the civil war. Thus, request the members of the United Nations to hold a quarterly meeting to come up with a feasible solution to end the Civil War.

Gaining Help From different NGOs

Request NGOs such as the Syria International NGO Regional Forum (SIRF) to support Syria. Since there are various NGOs that are providing additional helps, such as providing funds, aid, workers, and others, it would be beneficial for Syria to overcome the situation with those helps.

Glossary

The Syria International NGO Regional Forum (SIRF)

SIRF is the sole regional international NGO organization devoted to the Syria issue, spanning Syria and surrounding countries hosting Syrian refugees, where its goal is to provide governance services.

World Food Programme (WFP)

The World Food Programme is a United Nations-affiliated intergovernmental agency that offers food aid globally. It is the largest humanitarian organization in the world and the largest distributor of school lunches.

United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)

OCHA's objective is to coordinate the worldwide response to humanitarian emergencies

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in order to save lives and protect civilians. OCHA promotes moral and effective humanitarian action by everyone for all.

United States Agency for International Development (USAID)

The United States Body for International Development is an autonomous federal agency primarily charged with managing civilian international aid and development assistance.

Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO)

Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office is a United Kingdom government department. They advance the interests of British citizens, protect the security of the United Kingdom, defend their values, alleviate poverty, and confront global issues with our foreign allies.

UN Comtrade Database

They compile yearly and monthly worldwide trade statistics by product and trading partner for use by governments, academic institutions, and corporations.

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