

Running Out of Damascus: A Case Study of the Syria Refugee Crisis 2011-2021

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Submitted to the Faculty of

Department of International Affairs in partial fulfillment

of the requirements for the degree of

Bachelor of Arts in International Affairs

Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages

2022

WENZAO URSULINE UNIVERSITY OF LANGUAGES
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2022

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Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, 2022

ABSTRACT

Syrian refugees are the result of ongoing civil war in Syria. The Arab Spring occurred in 2011 and spread to Syria, caused the Syrian civil war. The Syrian refugee is the most serious issue in the past decade, and the number of refugees is still increasing. This paper is mainly to discuss any solutions to help refugees better, the real situation of Syrian refugees in the host countries, and the attitudes of host countries and other countries towards refugees.

This research adopted content analysis and take Syria as the research target to do a case study, and we established our own dataset. The reason of researching on Syria is because that Syria was the major source country, the number of refugees is still increasing, and the civil war did not end.

After this research, there are three findings, first, funds and resources are extremely not enough, second, some countries have high willingness to accept refugees, should increase the quota of immigration, and the last one, the real situation of Syrian refugees in the host countries is generally negative. As a conclusion, we thought only when there is no war can truly solve the refugee problem. Hope they can regain their human rights and basic security. And hope everyone can give them more care and helps.

Keywords: Syria, Refugees, Syrian Civil War, UNHCR

逃出大馬士革：敘利亞難民危機個案分析 2011-2021

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Wenzao Ursuline University of Languages, 2022

摘要

眾所周知，敘利亞難民是敘利亞持續內戰的結果。因為 2011 年的阿拉伯之春，民主意識抬頭，反獨裁的聲浪崛起，戰火延燒至敘利亞，引發敘利亞內戰。敘利亞難民是近十年來最大的一波難民潮，且難民人數還在不斷攀升。本研究主要探討是否有其他方式可以更好地幫助難民，敘利亞難民在收容國的真實情況，以及收容國和其他國家對於難民的態度為何。

本研究採用文獻分析法，以敘利亞作為研究國進行個案研究。之所以將敘利亞作為研究國，是因為敘利亞是目前難民的最大來源國，難民人數也因為內戰的持續而不斷攀升，且內戰經歷十年尚未結束。

透過這個研究我們有三個發現，第一個是救援難民的資金和資源極度地不足，第二個是其實普遍蠻多國家接受難民的意願都很高，應該增加其移民配額，第三個是敘利亞難民在收容國的真實情況及遇到的困境。研究最後，我們認為只有在沒有戰爭的情況下，敘利亞難民的數量才能真正減少，才能真正解決難民問題。沒有人想成為難民，希望他們能夠重新獲得人權和基本保護，也希望大家能夠給予他們更多的關懷和幫助。

關鍵字：敘利亞、難民、敘利亞內戰、聯合國難民署

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION.....	1
Background.....	1
Motivation.....	2
Purpose.....	2
Research Questions.....	3
Significance.....	3
Contribution.....	3
Limit and Delimit.....	4
CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW	5
General Situation	5
Debates on Solution	10
Summary.....	15
CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY	17
Source of Data.....	17
Data Collection	18
Approach of Data Analysis	19
CHAPTER IV. DATA ANALYSIS	21
Process of the Syrian Civil War	22
Syrian Refugees' life outside Syria.....	33
General Implication	45
CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION.....	49
BIBLIOGRAPHY	51
APPENDIX A	53

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1: Syrian Refugee Causes and Situation.....	10
Table 2: Data Classification.....	18
Table 3: Data Source and Time Period.....	19
Table 4: Number of Syrian Refugee Database from 2011-2020.....	19
Table 5: Foreign Countries and Power that Joined in the Syrian Civil War.....	24

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1: The Newest Statistics of Refugees in the World.....	8
Figure 2: Five Major Host Countries.....	9
Figure 3: Five Major Source Countries of Refugees.....	9
Figure 4: 2011-2020 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugees in Syria.....	21

CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION

Background

According to the definition of the UN Refugees Agency, “Refugees”¹ is a group of people who leave their original countries and unable to return because of the well-founded fear of race, tribe, religion, persecution, war, and violence.

The UN Refugees Agency (UNHCR)² is an international humanitarian relief organization who regardless of race, religion, political opinion, and gender, and dedicated to provide the impartial protection and support the basic needs for refugees. According to the statistics of UNHCR, as for the end of 2020, there are 82.4 million people who forcibly displaced in the world, 26.4 million people are refugees, and 45.7 million people who is internally displaced. In additions, the number of refugees has set the new high in the past 20 years, and the numbers of refugees has increased continuously. In the past ten years, the outbreak of the Arab Spring was probably the most serious refugee problem in recent times. Because of the Syrian Civil War, Syria became the top source country, and the total number of refugees in Syria is 6.6 million. Because of wars, race, and religion, there is large numbers of refugees choose to escape their country in order to find the safe place and stay away the attack of the war.

¹ The UN Refugee Agency, “Refugee Q&A,” *The UN Refugee Agency*, accessed at May 13, 2021 <https://www.unhcr.org/hk/en/about-us/faq-of-refugees>

² The UN Refugee Agency, “About Us,” *The UN Refugee Agency*, accessed at May 13, 2021 <https://www.unhcr.org/hk/en/about-us>

From the UNHCR report, we can know Turkey is the largest refugees host country, and most refugees came from Syria, Venezuela, and Afghanistan. Although there are some organizations who devote to help refugees, and the number of refugees is still increasing. Therefore, this research would mainly focus on the real situation to Syrian refugees, how The UN Refugees Agency and host countries help refugees, and What is the biggest dilemma in helping Syrian refugees?

Motivation

Since 2017, the outbreak of the refugee problem in Rohingya make people refocus on this issue. Everything is flourishing, but there still have a group of people didn't have a stable life and couldn't have education. Refugee problem has not been solved, but the number of refugees is increasing continuously, Syrian refugees are the best example, the war lasted for ten years, and the number of refugees is still increasing. So, this research not only wants to make more people realize refugees and their life, but also hope more people can focus on this issue and refugees can get out of that dilemma soon.

Purpose

This research wants to explore more real situation that happened on refugees. And through this research to know more about what UNHCR and other host countries do for refugees, and what kind of supports are refugees need the most. Hope to let more people

concern about refugees and help them to get out of the dilemma. So that they can return to their peaceful and stable life.

Research Questions

How does international society cope with the Syrian refugee crisis and what is the best solution?

1. How the UN Refugee Agency and host countries provide support to Syrian refugees?
2. What is the real situation to Syrian refugees in the host countries?
3. What is the biggest dilemma in helping Syrian refugees, and what kind of support is refugees need the most?

Significance

What kind of life do you yearn for? Is a life which have a stable job, a safe living environment, and having an education. If that's the case, and we are the happiest people in the world. Because there is a group of people who didn't have a safe life and need to get away their original country, they are refugees. Refugee went through a very difficult time that we cannot image. This research is significance, it's a major task of humanity for us to care about the refugee and help them.

Contribution

In this research, we have some key findings, the real situation and life of Syrian

refugees in other countries, is there have any better solutions to help refugees, and the attitudes of host countries and other countries towards refugees. Through this research to let more people understand refugees' situation and their difficulties. Hope more countries, organizations and people can give them more concerns and help.

Limit and Delimit

By doing this research which focused on Syrian refugees. The limit faced in this research is, it is hard to find refugees to interview them to understand them more deeply. Regarding the problem above, the research tried hard to collect lots of academic paper and documents which related to Syrian refugees to analyze more reliable information.

CHAPTER II. LITERATURE REVIEW

This part of literature review will separate into two parts, that is general situation, and debates. In general situation part, the researcher will mention basic knowledge and the definition of refugees, and it will also mention about the statistics of worldwide refugees and the situation of Syrian refugees. In debates part, it will mainly discuss about how the host countries, European countries, and the UNHCR provide solution to help refugees, their attitudes towards refugees and the reason why some countries did not want to accept refugees. So, this part of literature review will mainly give everyone a brief introduction of refugees and the refugees' situation, as well as the solutions of refugees which provided from other countries and the UN refugee agency.

General Situation

1. 1951 Refugee Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees

After World War II, a large number of refugees appeared, in order to solve the refugee problem and give back the rights that they deserved. The United Nations has made the 1951 Refugee Convention³. In this convention, it has defined refugees as people who stayed outside of their home country because of well-founded fear of race, religions, nationality, belonging a membership of a social group, or having a certain political opinion, and unable or unwilling to be protected by their home country before

³ United Nations, "The 1951 Refugee Convention", *United Nations*, accessed at May 13, 2021, <https://www.un.org/zh/documents/treaty/files/OHCHR-1951.shtml>

1951. But the 1951 Refugee Convention did not protect every refugee completely. So, in 1967, United Nations has made Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees⁴ in order to revise the defects which in the 1951 Refugee Convention. In this protocol, it has removed the condition of “before 1951”. As long as meets the definition which mentioned above then you were refugee. The main differences between these two conventions were: removed the limit of before 1951, no matter when you suffer the situation that has mentioned above, can have rights for seeking asylum from the UN Refugee Agency. After revised the convention, it expanded the protections for refugees, and every refugee could have the rights of protection.

2. The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR)

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR, UN High Commissioner for Refugees) is an international humanitarian aid agency which dedicated to protect global refugees and solve the refugees problem and established in 1950 by The United Nations. ⁵UNHCR’s mission is corporate with governments, regional organizations, international organizations, and non-governmental organizations to protect rights and benefit for every refugee. And ensure everyone had the rights of seeking asylum, gained the save asylum in other countries, and also could choose to return their home country voluntary, integrate in local country or to resettle in the third country. Therefore, UNHCR

⁴ United Nations,” Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees”, *United Nations*, accessed at May 13, 2021, <https://www.un.org/zh/documents/treaty/files/OHCHR-1966.shtml>

promoted every country and organization continuously to create the environment of protecting human rights and solving the problem peacefully, to reduce the refugee problem. UNHCR provides aid for every refugee regardless of race, religion, political opinion, and gender. They only provide impartial protection and support based on the needs of refugees. They pay more attention on the needs of children and dedicated on promoting equal rights for women.

3. Universal Declaration of Human Rights

According to article 14 section one of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights⁶ said that everyone has the rights to seek asylum in other countries to avoid persecution. Because of factors such as politics, race, religion, war, economic and environmental violations, then forced refugees to leave their home country involuntarily, and unable or unwilling to back to their home country. Therefore, the international community based on the humanitarian spirit, everyone has responsibility of assume, rescue, and accept, to help solve the increasingly serious refugee problem.

According to the UNHCR, “Refugees” are people who forced to leave their home country because of persecution, war, or violence. And they have the well-founded fear of persecution for race, religion, nationality, and political opinion. In most cases, they unable or unwilling to return their home country. Refugees are mainly come from these

⁶ United Nations, “The Universal Declaration of Human Rights”, *United Nation*, accessed at May 13,2021, <https://www.un.org/zh/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

five countries: Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Rohingya.

War refugees are people who have been displaced due to the war and forced to leave their home country in order to seek asylum. There are some reasons caused war refugees, such as, external invasion or occupation, foreign rule, and civil war. And caused the public order of the country was severely disrupted and make people hard to survive.⁷

According to the statistics of UNHCR, as for the end of 2020, there are 82.4 million people who are forcibly displaced people in the world, and it was the highest record around the world. Among them, there are 26.4 million people are refugees, and around half of refugees are children who under the age of 18. And 48 million people who is internally displaced person. As the following figure 1 show:⁸

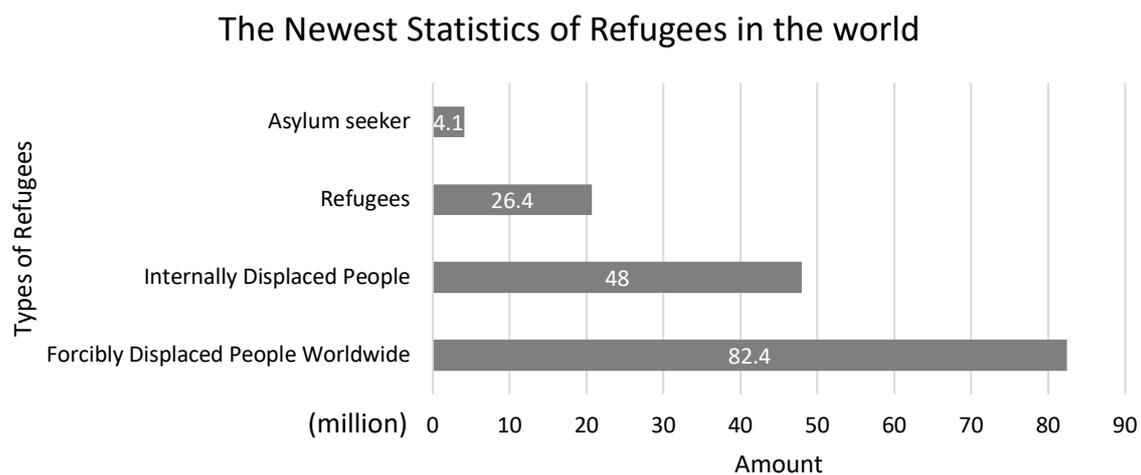


Figure 1: The Newest Statistics of Refugees in the World
(Source from the UN Refugee Agency)

⁷ Yun-Hsin, Tsai, "The Status of International Refugee Treatment with Its Legal Development and Limitation" December 30, 2019.

⁸ The UN Refugee Agency, "Figures at a glance," *The UN Refugee Agency*, accessed at May 13, 2021, <https://www.unhcr.org/hk/en/about-us/figures-at-a-glance>

4. The Statistics of Global Refugees

Turkey, Colombia, Pakistan, Uganda, Germany are five major host country in the world. And there also have five major source country of refugees which were Syria, Venezuela, and Afghanistan, South Sudan, and Myanmar.

Five Major Host Countries

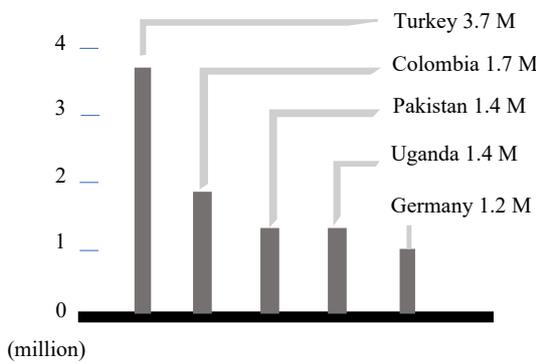


Figure 2: Five Major Host Countries
(Source from the UN Refugee Agency)

Five Major Source Country of Refugees

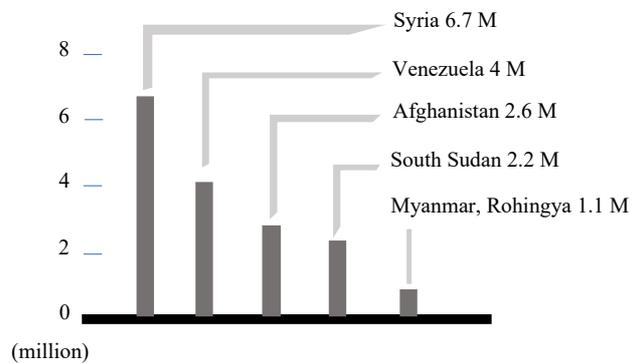


Figure 3: Five Major Source Countries of Refugees
(Source from the UN Refugee Agency)

5. Situation of Syrian Refugees

Because the outbreak of Arab Spring, those countries which in the Arab world, all affected by this serious revolution. In Syria, On March 15, 2011, Syrian who are not the supporters of Assad protested to the government for democratization, but they were suppressed by the Syrian government, and later turned into a civil war that between government and the rebels. In short, Syrian civil war is a war which fight by the supporters of Assad and the rebels who are not the supporters of Assad. And the civil war became more serious and complicated is because of the ISIS and other foreign forces. The main reason that caused refugees in Syria, is because of the Syrian civil war.

The civil war is not over, and the number of Syrian refugees is still increasing every year, if the war is not over, and it would make more Syrian people become refugees.

The refugee problem will not be solved, and more people will be victimized.

Beginning		Situation	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Arab Spring ● Overthrow Assad’s dictatorial regime ● Ask for democratization ● ISIS and other foreign forces joined in 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● War became more complicated and serious. ● ISIS rise suddenly ● Assad is still president of Syria ● Numbers of refugee increase continuously 	
Numbers of Refugee	Internally Displaced Person	Main Host Country	
6.7 million	13.4 million	Turkey	

Table 1: Syrian Refugee Causes and Situation
(Sorted by author)

Debates on Solution

As we all know, after the outbreak of the Syrian civil war, lots of Syrian refugees escape from their countries to other neighboring countries or some European countries for seeking asylum, such as, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and Germany. Accompanied by the large numbers of refugees come out, many countries are already overwhelmed. In our debates, we are going to discuss the solution that proposed by different countries and international organization.

As mentioned above, according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, people have the rights to seek asylum in other countries to avoid persecution.

1. Reactions from Countries

We can also know according to the EU regulations, the so-called Dublin Agreement⁹, refugees should apply for political asylum in the first member country to enter the EU. In fact, many refugees have the place that they want to go and apply for asylum, Germany, and Sweden. Prime Minister of Germany, Angela Merkel, who is the person who accepted the refugees with enthusiasm and developed a comprehensive refugee policy for refugees.¹⁰ Because of this reason and the Schengen Agreement, many refugees pass through European countries and freely arrive at the countries that they want to seek asylum, and it not only caused some countries to accept too many refugees but also need to bear more responsibility and pressure. On the other hand, there also have several countries that didn't want to accept refugees. Facing an increasing number of refugees, those countries who are willing to accept refugees are overwhelmed to accept refugees anymore, so the proper distribution of refugees among European countries has become extremely important.

The Syrian civil war took place in 2011. Although some refugees had fled their country at that time, it did not cause many refugees to flee. Until 2014, when the terrorist organization, ISIS, joined the Syrian civil war, a large number of refugees began to flee their country, causing so-called the European refugee crisis. The influx of

⁹ Chih-Ming, Chung, "Germany's Policy to Refugee Issues," *Review of Global Politics*, Vol.52, No.52 pp.11-16 (2015), accessed at September 26, 2021

¹⁰ Hsiao-Yun Chou, "The Impacts of Syrian Refugees on Angela Merkel's Governance," pp.48-53 (2020), accessed at September 10, 2021

refugees into the European borders, and the sight of children dying at sea without surnames to escape the war, shocked all European countries.¹¹

The outbreak of the European refugee crisis, Angela Merkel has called European countries for Common European Asylum System, SEAS, to replan the resettlement of refugees.¹² They decided to make a Refugee Emergency Resettlement Plan to solve around 15 thousand refugees and set a new refugee quota. To resettle refugees for the border countries, such as, Greece, Italy, and Hungary, which are received large numbers of refugees. The Refugee Quota Program will according to the different economic strengths, populations, domestic unemployment rate, and the development of each member countries to make a mandatory quota. In fact, not every European country is willing to accept refugees, they didn't want to accept too many refugees, or they tried to use others way to help refugee instead of letting them stay in their countries. For the Refugee Quota Program, there still have several countries are opposed. The objection for protecting their religion, consideration of internal security, and protecting their national interest. And this also putted the EU's asylum policy in trouble again.¹³

Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan, these three countries have all accepted lots of Syrian refugees. They are the closest countries to Syria, and they are willing to accept refugees.

¹¹ Chia-Shyang, Lan," Syrian Refugee Problems and Challenges in Life in Germany," *Journal of Development and Prospect*, Vol.13, pp.4-5 (2016) accessed at June 26, 2021

¹² Ibid

¹³ Er, Xiao, "Migrant crisis: EU will soon announce the quotas plans," *BBC NEWS*, (September 9, 2015), accessed at Aug 20, 2021, https://www.bbc.com/zhongwen/trad/world/2015/09/150909_migrant_crisis_eu_plans_quotas

It probably because they have experienced the pain of war, so they are more understand refugees' difficulties and suffering, therefore, they have a generous and passion attitude towards accepting Syrian refugees.¹⁴

2. The UN Refugee Agency, UNHCR

As mentioned above, there are three main solutions for rescuing refugees, voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement. So, their responsibilities and the solutions they can provide are help refugee to seek asylum, provide emergency resources and healthcare. Their aims were to help refugee find a nice and save place to live.¹⁵

To sum up, the war caused serious refugee crisis, people escape their countries to stay away from the war and became refugees. The influx of large numbers of refugees has indeed brought great challenges to neighboring countries or European countries. If refugees flee to other countries can be accepted or got the asylum, that would be the best and luckiest thing. But if not, they might lose their lives due to hunger, infectious diseases, etc., or even die while fleeing to other countries. Syrian refugee problem has been for ten years, number of refugees is increasing every year. Faced the serious refugee crisis, let take the question back, why some countries don't want to accept

¹⁴ Cen-Chu, Shan, "Origin and Development of Recent European Refugee Crisis," *Review of Global Politics*, Vol.52, No.52, pp.10 (2015), accessed at June 20, 2021

¹⁵ The UN Refugee Agency, "Durable Solutions," *The UN Refugee Agency*, accessed at May 20, 2021, <https://www.unhcr.org/hk/en/what-we-do/durable-solutions>

refugees, or some countries were willing to accept refugees at first, but later started to adopt austerity policy to restrict refugee application.

3. Failed Mission

Based on the above, we can summarize the following points that why some countries didn't want to accept refugees:

First, ethnicity and religion, in most European countries, their religion is mainly Christianity or Catholicism. Refugees mainly come from West Asia, North Africa and the Middle East, and their religion is generally based on Islam. They didn't want other religion and race come into their countries. And in some countries, there are some bias about "almost all terrorists are Muslims". So, to protect their religion and national security, they don't have that high willing or even don't want to accept refugees.¹⁶

Second, national security and terrorist organization, in 2014, the terrorist organization, ISIS, joined in the Syrian civil war, their power rise suddenly. Accompanied by the rise of their power, they have committed many terrorist attacks, such as, November 2015 Paris attacks. Poland even refused to accept the refugee quota because of the impact of the attacks. The terrorist organization which rose in Syria, or the middle east region. So, it caused some countries would like to refuse accepting refugees to protect their national security.

¹⁶ Ibid.

Third, increase the burden on the host countries, to accept refugees, need to take a lot of money and resources, so it would greatly increase the burden on a country. At the beginning of the Syrian civil war, lots of refugees escape their country to neighboring countries, such as, Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan. But as we know that these countries also faced extreme social, political, and economic pressures. So, if they tried to accept refugee, they might the country's burden. And the country would face more serious social problem, such as, food shortage, lack of healthcare, and lack of housing. No matter is a country or an international organization like the UN Refugee Agency, they are all short of funds and resources.¹⁷

Summary

In this part of literature review, it has mainly talked about four things. First, it has mentioned two conventions and their evolution which related to refugees, it has also given an official definition of refugees, internally displaced people, and asylum seekers, etc. Next, it has mentioned about the situation and number of refugees worldwide end of 2020, from the statistics, we can discover that the number of refugees were getting higher and broke the record in these ten years, the refugee problem is more serious, and did not be solved properly. Although the UN refugee agency has tried their best to solve the refugee problem, to let them can have a new life, and it is not enough to rely on

¹⁷ Ibid.

UNHCR to solve the refugee problem. So, it needs more countries and other international organization to help refugees together, and it is a common responsibility for our international community.

Third, as mentioned above, this research focused on Syrian refugees, so it has mentioned about a brief introduction of caused reasons, situation, and the number of Syrian refugees. And the last one, the debates of solutions provided by neighboring countries, European countries, and the UN refugee agency. And also mentioned the reasons why some countries did not want to accepted refugees.

In this part of literature review, we can simply understand who refugees are, what is the current situation of refugees, Syrian refugees' situation, and the solution provide by neighboring countries, European countries, and UNHCR. Refugees are an urgent problem which need everyone to solved together and hope everyone can show their humanitarian spirit to give more concern and help to refugees.

CHAPTER III. METHODOLOGY

This research adopted document analysis and take Syria as the research country to do a case study. The reason why take Syria as a research country was because of Syria was the largest source country, the number of refugees still increasing, and the civil war did not end. As we all know, Syrian refugees are the result of the ongoing civil war in Syria. And the war has been lasted for ten years, continuing civil war will only lead to more refugees. Therefore, in this research, to explore more deeply and completely about the Syrian refugees, this research will focus and analysis on Syrian civil war and Syrian refugees' life in host countries.

Source of Data

In this research, it will clearly talk about the whole process of the Syrian civil war, how the refugees come out, the real situation of Syrian refugees now and the difficulties that refugees and other host countries faced. To complete this research, it needed to collect lots of data which were related the civil war and Syrian refugees. To find out and deal with the research questions, the data would mainly come from Refworld, which established by the UN Refugee Agency and The Guardian, the researcher will also create a database which is about the data of number of Syrian refugees from 2011 to 2020, the whole data came from the UN refugee agency and sorted out by the researcher.

Data Collection

As mentioned above, this research adopted document analysis to do the case study.

This research focused on the caused reason of Syrian refugees, and their life in host countries. So, in the data collection process, the researcher would collect lots of articles which related to Syrian civil war, Syrian refugees' real life and situation in host countries to analysis.

In this research, we plan to collect 80 data which related Syrian civil war and Syrian refugees, and the period of time started from 2011 when the Syrian civil war happened until now. And the data would all come from the Refworld which is create by the UN refugee agency, The Guardian, and the UN refugee agency. The researcher would make a preliminary classification to classify these data into three to four items.

For example:

1. Syrian Civil War
2. Syrian Refugees
3. The difficulties faced by refugees/ international organizations/ host countries

Table 2: Data Classification
(Sorted by author)

The researcher used these websites to create the own database for this research to better analyze the situation of Syrian refugees. The complete data content that we had collected will be sorted out in the Appendix.

Time period: 2011~2021	
Sources	Amounts
Refworld	30 data
The Guardian	30 data

Table 3: Data Source and Time Period
(Sorted by Author)

Number of Syrian Refugees from 2011-2020	
Sources	Country/Year
The UN Refugee Agency	Syria/2011-2020

Table 4: Number of Syrian Refugee Database from 2011-2020
(Sorted by Author)

Approach of Data Analysis

This research focused on Syrian refugee problem, in this research, it started from the Syrian civil war, to use the time series as the research method for researcher analyze through the civil war to understand why the war cannot end, and the caused reasons of Syrian refugees. Through the time series, the researcher can analyze and sort out the whole Syrian civil war in detail. To find out how the civil war affect refugees and tried to find out the solution to help refugees. As mentioned above, the researcher collected lots of data which related Syrian refugees, in this research, it through these data to analyze several main points that Syrian refugees' difficulties faced in host countries, and the difficulties' host countries faced when they tried to help refugees.

To explore more completely and deeply details of Syrian refugees, this research would adopt document analysis and time series as the research method. To give more objective and credible result for people can better understand about Syrian refugees. In addition, through this research to let more people understand how hard time that Syrian

refugees faced, and the difficulties that host countries faced when they are helping refugees. The purpose of this research is to make more people understand refugees and tried hard to give them some help.

CHAPTER IV. DATA ANALYSIS

The refugee crisis is a global issue, take a look of figure 4, end of 2020 there are around 13.4 million Syrian people forcibly displaced and 6.7 million are Syrian refugees. Refugee problem is serious and urgent, and the most serious problem came from Syria. **(RD-SY10)**

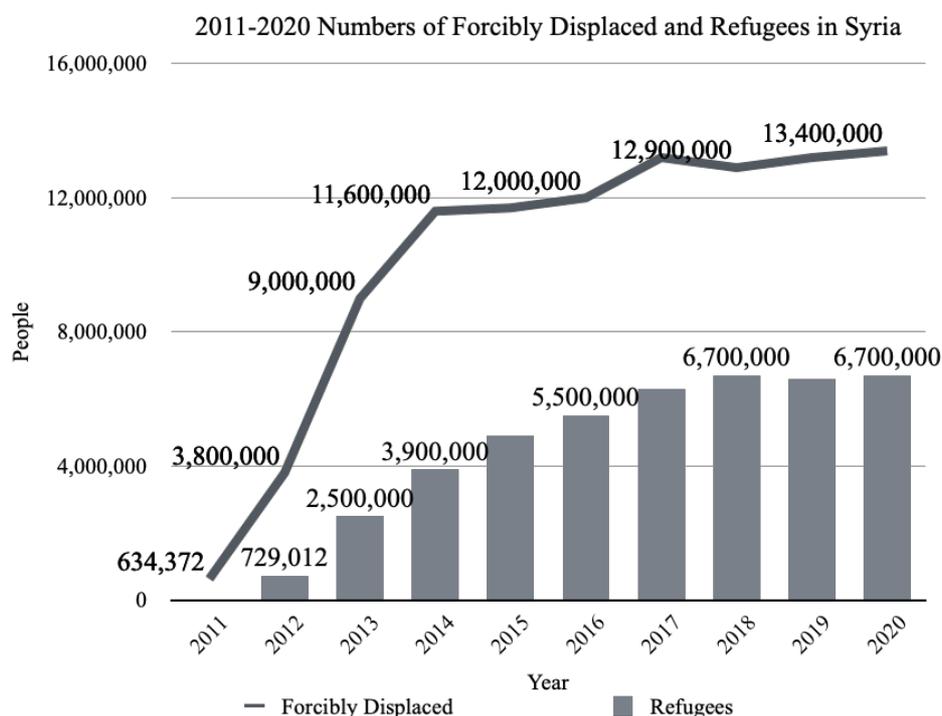


Figure 4: 2011-2020 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugees in Syria
(Source from The UN Refugee Agency)

So, in the case of this data analysis beginning to the Arab spring and the Syrian civil war to explain the whole process of the Syrian civil war and understand the caused reason of Syrian civil war. War caused Syrian people forcibly escape Syria, and the Syrians became refugees. Through the whole process to know how sinister the war is, the dilemma of Syrian refugees faced in the host countries and the host countries faced when they accepted refugees.

Process of the Syrian Civil War

1. Arab Spring (2010.12.17~2012.12)

Arab Spring was started in Tunisia in 2010, so-called Tunisian revolution. It's a series of anti-government demonstrations were launched in pursuit of democracy in the whole Arab world. The revolution was started from a man who called Mohamed Bouazizi. He drove a stall cart selling vegetables and fruits on the street, but the stall cart was confiscated by the police because he did not apply for the stall license. Soon after, he set himself on fire for protesting police enforcement. And why this revolutionary wave will spread quickly to other countries and even to Syria, is because of the advances in technology and communications. The self-immolation video circulated on the Internet, arousing public dissatisfaction with the authoritarian regime. People started to walk on the street for the demonstrations, it quickly spread throughout the Arab world. **(GR-SY15)**

The background of that time was authoritarian regime, political corruption, poverty, and unemployment, people have had enough of this kind of life. So, they tried to take these demonstrations to pursuit democracy. They hope they can overthrow the authoritarian regime, and expect to have the same basic democratic rights as other regions. The Arab Spring lasted for two years, but it brought about ten years of continuous wars and political turmoil to all countries in the Arab world.

2. Beginning of Syrian Civil War (2011.01~2011.07)

In January 2011, affected by the Arab Spring, Syrian people walk on the streets to demonstrate, their demand was: improvement of people's livelihood, political reform, and citizens' basic rights. **(GR-SY27)** On 15 March 2011, the fuse of the outbreak of the civil war, there are 15 teenagers who graffiti on the wall in Darra (Syrian border): "People want to overthrow the regime". After that, 15 teenagers were arrested and tortured. **(GR-SY23)** Outbreak of the civil war, people were dissatisfied with the dictatorship and fed up with government corruption. The people began to protest, and clashed with the Syrian security forces. Demonstrations happened more frequently. Bashar al-Assad, the president of Syria, promised to make political reforms, but at the same time he used force to suppress people, which caused people backlash.

On Friday, 18 March 2011, a few Fridays after, there were large-scale demonstrations spreading across the country, and the scale of the protests became larger and larger, and they also took place in multiple cities at the same time. And the army of Syrian also started to carry out large-scale military force suppress in relevant cities. **(GR-SY24)** Before 7 April 2011, the protesters' demands were mainly focus on democratic reforms, release political prisoners, gain more freedom, repeal the state of emergency law, and end up corruption. After that, the slogans of the demonstration are gradually changed to overthrow the Assad government.

In July 2011, Former Syrian Air Force Colonel, Riad al-Assad, established the Free Syrian Army which is Syrian anti-government forces. They did not want to help their government hurt civilians anymore. They announced that they would stand together with civilians to fight against the government forces that attacked civilians, with the goal of overthrowing the Assad regime. By this time, the civil war had officially broken out. The beginning of the civil war was a war that between government and anti-government forces, and it spread from the Daraa to the capital Damascus. The occurrence of the civil war, those forces and extremists who from all over were trying to join in the war. As the end of 2011, there are around 635 thousand people forcibly displaced, 20 thousand people are refugees, and 15 thousand people seek for asylum.

(RD-SY01)

3. During the war (2012.01~2018.12)

A. 2012 most foreign forces come out

Country	Year	Reasons
Russia	2013	Support Assad
USA	2013	Support anti-government forces and later transformed into attack ISIS
Kurds	2012	Support anti-government forces, but their purpose was to gain autonomy through the war
Iran	2012	Support Assad to maintain and expand Shia power
Turkey	2012	Attack Kurds
Saudi Arabia	2012	Support anti-government to maintain Sunni power
Islamic States	2014	Expand ISIS power

Table 5: Foreign Countries and Power that Joined in the Syrian Civil War (Sorted by Author)

After the fight officially became the civil war, there are some extremists from Syria or around region who joined in the anti-government forces. Assad did not stop those extremists, and even released some Mujahideen purposely to let them join with the anti-government forces, his purpose was to let them cannot get the support from the foreign forces. **(GR-SY21)**

In January 2012, Al-Qaeda established the “Al-Nusra Front” in Syria. At the same time, the Kurds out of Assad’s control in the north of Syria. Most of the foreign forces and country has intervene the civil war at this time, so in the summer, the Syrian civil war became the proxy war. First country is Iran who is the important ally of Assad, at the end of 2012, Iran has dispatched the supply aircrafts and hundred soldiers to support every day. Around that time, the second force was Arab states of the Persian Gulf, who have rich oil resources, they gave money and weapons through Turkey to support the anti-government forces, their purpose was to check and balance Iran. After that, Iran tried to expand the conflict, they found the third force, Hezbollah, who was a Shia organization funded by Iran, and established in Lebanon, they declared that they joined in Assad front. **(GR-SY28)** End of 2012, there are 3.8 million forcibly displaced, and around 730 thousand people are refugees. **(RD-SY02)**

In 2013, to contend Assad forces, Arab states of the Persian Gulf funded more money and weapons through Jordan to transport, among them, Saudi Arabia was the

largest country who supported the anti-government forces. In April 2013, the United States has secretly authorized CIA training to help the anti-government forces. After four months, August 2013, Assad used chemical weapons attacked civilian, so-called Ghouta chemical attack. **(GR-SY05)**

B. 2013.08.21 Ghouta chemical attack (In Ghouta, Syria / Chemical Attack)

On 21 August 2013, the shocking photos spread on the major news platform, which are full of lots of children with loss of consciousness, blue and yellow face, foaming at the mouth, astonish the entire international community. It was an extremely serious chemical weapon attack, which caused many people especially children die in sleep without any precautions. This chemical attack happened in eastern suburb, Ghouta, Damascus, where is the capital of Syria. **(GR-SY06)** And it is an attack that government forces launched an offensive to the anti-government forces. The anti-government forces said the government forces launched the rocket which contained poison, Sarin to the eastern of Damascus, Ghouta where the place was controlled by the anti-government forces. There are lots of photos and videos which spread on the internet, the videos and photos showed dozens of corpses lined up in a row, those people who poisoned by the Sarin, did not have any wound, but they had a series symptom, such as, foaming at the mouth, tremor, spasm, breathing difficulty or blurred vision. **(GR-SY06)** Although Damascus did not sign the chemical weapons convention, Bashar al-Assad still violate

the international law. Because it has signed the 1925 Geneva Protocol which prohibited using suffocating, poisonous, or other gas and germ to fight in the war. Western countries have accused the attacks was done by the Syrian government forces, but the Syrian government and Russia countered that the chemical weapons were used by the anti-government forces. Even though Assad did not want to admit it, the United Nations has confirmed that the attack was done by the Syrian government forces. **(GR-SY10)**

This attack killed hundreds of innocent people including lots of children, they didn't have any precautions and die in sleep. Shocking scenes like it was yesterday. This slaughter that used sarin to kill countless innocent people, provoke punishments from all over the world. This slaughter not only violate human rights, but also crossed the red lines of the international and global. U.S. military strikes against Assad based on national security interests. **(GR-SY12)**

C. 2013.09.10 The United States responded and intervene to this attack

On 10 September 2013, the United States said they would implement the military strikes to Assad based on nations security interests. The United States has considered to launch an attack, it might be a limited missile or long-range air strike. Because Ghouta chemical attack astonish the entire international community and offended the international law. **(GR-SY05)** The United Nations set up a working group to investigate this attack. On September 13, 2013, Russia suggested Assad hand over the chemical

weapons to international organizations for destruction, to avoid being military strikes by the U.S., the U.S. agreed and postpone troops. **(GR-SY05)** And the whole event made the civil war became a power struggle. The U.S was opposed to Assad, but Russia support Assad. The United States officially joined in the civil war around September 2013 with armaments and trained rebels. **(GR-SY28)**

In the end of 2013, the middle east was roughly divided into two fronts. One was Sunnis who support the anti-government forces, in this front, there are Arab states of the Persian Gulf, Turkey, Jordan and The United States. Another one was Shias who support Assad, there are Iran, Hezbollah, and Russia. **(GR-SY28)** End of 2013, there are 9 million people who forcibly displaced and 2.5 million refugees. **(RD-SY03)**

D. 2014 Islamic State joined in the Syrian civil war and rose up

In February 2014, something happened to change the war. IS, Islamic State, which is a terrorist organization grow in Iraq, and its main sphere of influence is Iraq and Syria. The Islamic State who affiliated to Al-Qaeda and located in Iraq, and split with Al-Qaeda due to internal discord. In Syria, 70% of the Syrian is Sunni, but the Syrian government forces are the few Shias in Syria. And the Islamic State is Sunnis, it allowed Islamic State to sneak into Syria quietly, grow its power, and occupied a territory in Syria to establish their empire called Caliphant during the Syrian civil war, in summer, 2014, Islamic State officially occupied Iraq.

After the Syrian civil war broke out, attacks are staged in this war every day. In 2014, the Islamic State took advantage of the chaos of the Syrian civil war and completed the takeover of the eastern Syrian city, Raqqa. It then conquered the large northern Iraq city, Mosul, and finally controlled the border across the two countries. They not only occupy these two places, but also accumulate a lot of weapons, wealth, and people. In that time, The Syrian government did not stop invasion of the Islamic State when the government forces were busy on fighting the rebels. But there are some other voices said that Assad knew about the invasion of Islamic State, but he didn't stop them deliberately. So, the Islamic State took the opportunity to quickly expand their power in Syria and rose up in Syria. **(GR-SY29)**

In summer 2014, the United States department of defense has launched another program to train rebels, they were different from the CIA program, they fight against IS, but not Assad. **(GR-SY29)** In August 2014, Turkey started to bomb Kurds who in Iraq and Turkey. The Kurds fight against with IS, but Turkey did not fight against IS. In this period of time, Assad had lost many territories, which occupied by the anti-government forces and IS. In September 2015, Russia further intervened in civil war in the name of fighting against the Islamic State, but in fact, Russia was to help Assad attack the rebels include the rebels who support by the United States. **(GR-SY28)** End

of 2014, there are 11.6 million people forcibly displaced, and 3.9 million people are refugees. **(RD-SY04)**

It could be seen that, lots of forces have joined into the Syrian civil war in the name of rescuing Syria, helping the anti-government forces, or overthrowing Assad regime, but the truth was they had their own thinking, they took advantage to join the civil war in order to fight against with other races or forces. **(GR-SY28)**

E. 2016.02.27 Temporary Ceasefire (In Syria, Assad forces and anti-government forces)

On 18, December 2015, 15 member states of United Nations Security Council unanimously passed the resolution, Syrian peace process, to ceasefire the civil war. The new resolution asked United Nations to precipitate peace talks between the Syrian government and the rebels in January next year. The resolution also said that the ceasefire should be achieved at the same time as peace talks. Their purpose was to establish a transitional government, and had a new election in 2017. **(GR-SY25)** In February 2016, this resolution started in Geneva, their goal was to ceasefire widely, deliver humanitarian aid resources, and end the terrorist organization, Islamic State. On 27 February 2016, ceasefire between Syrian government and the anti-government in Syria. The new ceasefire protocol applied to Syrian government and the rebels, not include the terrorist organization, so the United States, Russia, and Syria could still

carry out air strikes against such terrorist organizations. But the ceasefire did not last long, it had gradually collapsed in mid-2016. **(GRSY-25)** On 12 September 2016, a new temporary ceasefire agreement reached by The United States and Russia came into effect for a period of seven days. In these seven days, the U.S. has air strikes the Syrian government forces who fight against the Islamic State, it caused multiple casualties, afterwards, The U.S. said that it was bombing by mistake, but Russia and Syria suspected that U.S. were deliberately attacking, so the ceasefire did not last long. **(GR-SY05)** After the ceasefire expires, wars and conflicts still happened frequently, it seems did not have anything change because of the ceasefire. End of 2016, there are 12 million people forcibly displaced, and 5.5 million are refugees. **(RD-SY06)**

F. 2018.04.07 Duma chemical attack (In Duma, Syria / chemical attack)

On 7 April 2018, another chemical weapons attack happened in Duma, eastern Damascus. In fact, since the chemical attack which happened in Ghouta in 2013, there have been many chemical attacks. **(GR-SY01)** The entire international community has become intolerable for the repeated chemical attacks, for the interests of nation security, the three heads of state of the United States, Britain and France have also declared that this attack violated human rights and is not allowed, they would seriously treat this attack, and might carry out military intervention in Syria. On 14 April 2018, these three heads of states in order to punish the Assad government who used chemical weapons

to attack civilians, they start to attack three chemical weapons facilities in Syria. **(GR-SY07)**

To sum up the whole Syrian Civil War process, we can know the whole civil war and conflicts which caused lots of casualties, not only those army, but also civilians and children. From the beginning of the civil war which between government and the anti-government forces, it has evolved into a proxy war of power struggles which between some powerful countries and foreign forces. **(GR-SY28)** And this civil war has already harmed many innocent people, woman, and children, it made lots of Syrian people forcibly displaced and became refugees, they did not have safe life, safe place to live, they must escape their country to seek asylum. The civil war has caused many innocent civilians to suffer. However, with the frequent occurrence of wars, more foreign forces have entered the Syrian civil war who under the name to assist or sanction other forces. This has made the Syrian civil war more complicated, and more innocent people have been victimized. The number of refugees has also increased. With the uninterrupted war, the number has continued to increase. And people tried hard to escape their country tin order to seek asylum to have a more stable life, but things are often unsatisfactory, some refugees could find a nice asylum, some people could not, they might face some difficulties when they seek asylum, or they find the asylum successfully, but they faced the difficulties in the new country which they resettle. **(GR-SY15)** So, in the next part,

this research would going to talk about refugees' life in other country, what the difficulties they have faced, and for local people whose countries have accepted refugees what were the difficulties they encountered after refugees came.

Syrian Refugees' life outside Syria

As we can know, after refugees escape their country, some people would seek asylum in neighboring countries, some people would cross the Mediterranean without fear and danger to Europe seek asylum. Some refugees have countries where they want to seek asylum, because these countries might have better refugee policies, or they might be more tolerant of refugees and so on. **(REF-SY06)** When it comes to refugee cross Mediterranean to Europe, there are lots of news has talked about many refugees pass away when they cross Mediterranean or there are some photos has showed the children died on the coast. **(REF-SY18)** From these events, we can understand how urgent the refugees are to stay away from the war. In following part, we would separate in two parts, to explain in detail the lives and difficulties of refugees in neighboring countries and European countries, and also explain what difficulties that local people of host countries have faced when they accept refugees.

1. Neighboring Countries

Syrian refugees basically fled to neighboring countries, such as, Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan. The reason why they fled to neighboring countries was because these

countries are closer to Syria, their lifestyle, races, and religions are relatively similar. They could easier to adapt the local environment and could be integrated earlier as soon as possible. **(REF-SY14)** According the 1951 Refugee Convention, these three countries are not contract countries to the convention, they are all in the extreme society, politics, and economic, and their countries are unstable, but they still have willing to accept lots of refugees. In facts, accept refugees need to spend lots of money and resources, so in this kind of situation, the local people might encounter some difficulties, such as, housing problems, rising food prices, and labor market competition, etc., it would also cause a huge burden to the host country's own economic problems.

A. Turkey

Turkey not only was the largest host countries for Syrian refugees, but also was the country with the largest refugee population in the world. The latest data from the UNHCR, at the end of 2020, Turkey has accepted 3.7 million refugees, among them, Syrian accounted for 92%, it about 3.6 million refugees. **(RD-SY10)** From this data, we can know that Turkey has accepted a large number of Syrian refugees, at the same time, we can also understand the situation and difficulties of refugees in Turkey more clearly.

There are about 10% of Syrian refugees who live in live in 26 refugee camps in southern Turkey, many refugees who are not live in camps also live in southern Turkey,

where the number of refugees has exceeded the local population, this puts tremendous pressure on municipal services, especially the infrastructure. The conditions of Syrian refugee camps in Turkey are generally considered to exceed international standards, every family has their own tent, medical facilities, schools where 90% of school-age children go and providing Syrian course, and refugees can use the electronic card which managed by World Food Program to buy food. But there are some refugees who are not live in the refugee camps might face some difficulties, such as, housing problem, children education, medical care, and children and woman problem. The good news is that the medical care for Syrian refugees in non-refugee camp is free, and it generally have a well-managed in cooperation with WHO and other international agencies, but it might cause the increasing of the expense and the pressure of hospital. **(REF-SY05)**

For the housing problem, although Turkey's vast territory, and the facts that non-camp Syrian refugees are centralized in a few areas inevitably puts tremendous pressure on the housing market, it caused house rents rising. As the same with Jordan and Lebanon, many refugees have been forced to live in substandard housing. As mentioned above, the condition of refugee camps was good, but it still easy affected by the funding, the World Food Program was forced to suspend aid to refugees due to funding gaps. **(REF-SY24)**

Most Syrian refugees did not have work permit and engaged in irregular work, thus,

they were exploited or abused in other ways. On the other hand, the Turkish people thought that Syrian refugees have taken away their job, especially in southern of Turkey where the place most Syrian refugees live. **(REF-SY26)** Children marriage and prostitution were also a serious problem for the girls and woman, in the situation of no money and no education, children marriage and prostitution have become an increasingly common negative response, according to the report, there were 14% girls who between 14-18 years old have already marry. Therefore, this problem can no longer be ignored anymore. **(REF-SY21)**

B. Lebanon

Lebanon as Syria's neighboring country, where also accepted lots of Syrian refugees. In the latest data from the UNHCR, end of 2020, Lebanon has accepted around 870 thousand refugees, among them, there are around 865 thousand refugees who came from Syria and accounted for 98%. **(REF-SY10)** From this data, we can discover that Syrian refugees has made up most refugees in Lebanon.

Lebanon is a fragile country who with a weak central government, and the possibility of ethnicity and religion conflicts is much greater. And in the economic aspects, after the outbreak of the Syrian civil war, the Lebanon's economy was severely affected, because Lebanon has lost the export market of Syria, especially the agricultural products exports and the decrease in tourism income, so it caused the

increasing of unemployment rate. **(REF-SY05)** In the past 30 years, departments of agricultural and architecture have been relied on Syrian labor, there are 300 thousand Syrian labors came to Lebanon for the seasonal labor every year, but when the civil war outbreak, it forced Syrian people to escape Syria and brought their family to Lebanon and stayed. So, it not only hit Lebanon's economy hard, but also brought a huge challenge to the labor market. **(REF-SY04)**

In Lebanon, there are not officially refugee camps, obviously, the authorities are worried about the establishment of permanent refugee camps like Palestine refugees. Therefore, Syrian refugees live in the city all over Lebanon. **(REF-SY27)** For the housing problem, Lebanon already has housing crisis, their housing costs are high, people cannot afford to pay and live, and the housing quality is not good. To face the original housing crisis and the influx of refugees, people might spend lots of money but cannot live in a safe place, and it made the housing crisis worse. For the health care part, the public health care services are difficult to obtain, refugees have to pay, and it costs expensive. For the food problem, refugees hard to get enough food, and due to the insufficient funds, the World Food Program have halved the amount of aid which provide for the refugees, and the amount of aid was only enough for half a month. Fortunately, the advantage of responding to the refugee crisis was rich water resources in Lebanon. **(REF-SY28)**

Many Syrian refugees did not have work permit and stable job, so they did not have money and stable income. There are around 89% of Syrian refugee family have debt, no matter in public health care, food, education, home expenses or housing all existed a huge challenge. **(REF-SY04)** The huge financial pressure caused many children of Syrian refugees in Lebanon did not go to school, they might be forced to go to work, became child labor, and be exploited and abused. **(REF-SY02)** Another situation that girls might be faced was children marriage and prostitution. Syrian refugees escape Syria to keep away the war, but they still need to face lots of challenges in the new environment.

Although accepted refugees have brought lots of pressure to Lebanon, they still showed their passion to Syrian refugees, perhaps because they have experienced the suffering of the civil war.

C. Jordan

Jordan also not the contract nations of the 1951 refugee conventions, therefore, they cannot completely follow the international standard to provide legal protection for refugees. And the outbreak of the Syrian civil war also made Jordan economy faced difficulties and its income has fallen sharply. In the latest data from the UNHCR, end of 2020, Jordan has accepted around 702 thousand refugees, among them, there are around 662 thousand refugees who came from Syria and accounted for 94%. **(REF-**

SY10) There are 18% of Syrian refugees who live in the refugee camps, and others are all “urban refugees.” The situation of urban refugees was harder than refugees who live in the refugee camp, and most urban refugees have high debt. **(REF-SY27)** Lots of urban refugees have also caused a huge pressure to Jordan, including water supply, health facilities, health care and education, as well as environmental impacts, labor, and housing. Especially water supply which Jordan was already one of the countries with the lowest level of water available per capita in the world. There are two main refugee camps which all well-equipped, adequately supplied, orderly, many staffs from international organizations, and neither camp is overcrowded. **(REF-SY05)**

As the same with other countries, the basic need of most refugees was housing, the basic medical care and education. Although it is not directly supplied electricity and water to every household, and they are all satisfied. But in most situations, food and medical care were not enough for refugees. Housing problem in Jordan was special, because of severely undersupply, the rent has been increasing, and caused the tensions between Jordan and Syrian communities. For example, 55% of the total income of a refugee family is used for rental housing, although more than half of Syrian refugee families share accommodation with at least one other family. And there are over 20% refugee families did not have lease contracts. **(REF-SY05)** For the health care, Syrian refugees in Jordan who were no longer to have free public medical care. Syrian refugees

also faced the work problem in Jordan, they could have a formal employment was very limit. There are many jobs are irregular, and not protected by labor laws, refugees are vulnerable to low wages and other forms of exploitation. **(REF-SY04)**

For the children education, although the efforts of Jordan authorities to enable for children to be educated, there still have more than one-third of Syrian refugee children did not go to school, there are some children did not meet the admission requirements, and some children turned to informal school, where they might be a risk of radicalization. Moreover, accompanied by the depletion of household savings, there are more and more children were forced to drop out the school. Various reasons have also made the problem of child marriage and prostitution more serious. **(REF-SY02)**

The people of Jordan are also very generous in welcoming Syrian refugees and providing services to those hopeless people, even though the social and economic capabilities have clearly reached their limits. The authorities of Jordan have planned to create more job opportunities for Jordan people and Syrian people, and also supported the post-conflict Syrian economy at the same time.

D. Common issues faced by Syrian Refugees

To sum up all the difficulties that Syrian refugees faced in neighboring countries, we summarized these as housing problem, education, and job, we also can know all the difficulties come from the fact that refugees have no money, and every refugee family

all have debts. Neither countries nor international organizations have enough financial aid.

Every refugee escaped their countries to seek asylum, they in order to escape the war and start a new life in a new environment, so they hope can have a job to earn money to maintain a family or their children can go to school. But most refugees in host countries, did not have the work permit so they only can engage in informal work and easy to get the exploitation and others form of abuse. Although these three countries have tried their best to let every refugee child can go to school, there still have many children cannot go to school which led to more serious children marriage and prostitution problem. **(REF-SY02)** For the housing problem, the housing crisis have already existed in these three host countries, so when a large number of refugees came in, the situation became more serious. Housing costs are high, rising rents, and substandard housing, no matter refugees or local people cannot afford the rents and cannot to live well. **(REF-SY05)**

Although these three neighboring countries are all generous and willing to accept Syrian refugees, however, due to their own internal political instability, their economy has also declined because of the Syrian civil war, funds were not enough, increase the pressure on public facilities and affect the lives of local people. It all caused a huge challenge on host countries. Moreover, there is a serious shortage of funds, no matter

the host countries, international organizations, or the UN Refugees Agency, that was a big challenge for them. **(REF-SY12)**

2. European Countries

Because of the influx of refugees into Europe, a serious European refugee crisis has happened in 2015. Lots of Syrian refugees flooded into European countries to seek asylum. European countries have more completely social welfare and infrastructures. Therefore, lots of refugees have willing to cross the Mediterranean to seek asylum in European countries without fear and danger. Among them, the most favorite country for Syrian refugees was Germany. The reason why refugees like Germany is because they welcome them more than other European countries. Lots of Syrian refugees want to go to Germany to seek asylum, Germany was their destination. **(REF-SY18)**

A. Germany

First of all, Germany is a country who not only welcome but also strongly tolerate refugees, no matter the prime minister, Angela Merkel or German people. So Syrian refugees hope and want to seek asylum in Germany, they hope they can have a new and save life in the new place. In the latest data from the UNHCR, end of 2020, Germany has accepted around 1.2 million refugees, among them, there are around 605 thousand refugees who came from Syria and accounted for 43%. And there are around 37 thousand asylum seekers. Germany is the country that accepted the most refugees in

European countries. Because Germany has a completely refugee policies, proper resettlement of refugees, and give subsidies and suitable jobs for refugees. It can be seen from here, Germany is willing and tolerant of Syrian refugees. **(REF-SY20)**

Syrian refugees' life in Germany were arranged by the Germany government, they not only help Syrian refugees arranged their housing, but also gave them the subsidies and the German learning courses. Germany government provide housing, medical care, education for Syrian refugees, and children who over 16 years old can have a part time job. Germany government helped Syrian refugees to arrange the place for them to live, and German people and church has donated the furniture for them. Although life is a bit hard, Syrian refugees still think they are lucky, at least they have a nice and safe place can live. The Germany government will give them 370 euro per month for the subsidies, the subsidies was enough for them to pay the rents, living expenses, and the tuition. But if they all rely on subsidies that would be difficult, they cannot take the public transports which tickets were expensive, they cannot eat outside because the restaurant cost high, or they only can go to the store which have discount for shopping. Because German is hard to learn, the refugee agency around Germany would arrange German learning courses for children, not only German people but also Syrian refugees wanted them to assimilate into the local culture quickly. **(REF-SY05)**

Although Germany is very tolerant in accepting Syrian refugees, and it also

provided lots of help to them, due to some differences in culture, languages, race, and religion, they might have some difficulties when they arrived in Germany, and they needed to spend more time to assimilate into local culture. On the contrary, Syrian refugees went to neighboring countries to seek asylum, due to their culture and religion was similar, so they did not need to spend lots of time to fit in. **(REF-SY18)**

The difficulties they might face in Germany were languages, culture, religions, bias to refugees, and racial discrimination. First, languages, which is the most difficult things to Syrian refugees. Syrian refugees wanted to assimilate into local society quickly, and find a proper job, so they have high willing in learning German, but German is hard to learn. They might encounter the following difficulties due to language problem. It is more difficult for them to find a job, or they can only do some low-level jobs, and it was hard for them to read the document and further understand local lifestyle. On the contrary, if they learned German, not only can find a great job to earn more money, but also can quickly understand and assimilate into local culture. Second, culture and religion, Germany is a country who is a typical Christianity, German people are law abiding and pragmatic, everyone all know their rights and duties. There was a big difference in religion because most Syrian refugees were Islam. And the culture of middle east was also very different from the culture of European countries. The last one, bias to refugees and racial discrimination. Although Germany was the

most tolerant country for refugees, there still have some people did not accept refugees, there are not all German people welcome refugees. In 2015, European refugee crisis outbreak at the same time there also happened many terrorist attacks. So, the hatred of refugees was rising and there are some parties who advocated anti-immigration were also looking for opportunities to rise and get more support. Due to some inherent ideas would also lead to some racial discrimination against refugees. **(REF-SY05)**

As mentioned many times before, Germany has accepted the most Syrian refugees in the European countries, they tried their best to resettle Syrian refugees, and give them a job and subsidies. So that they can start a new life in a new environment, and regain their life, dignity, and value. Angela Merkel has said, “It is our common responsibility to give refugees and their next generation a bright future.”

General Implication

The ten-year civil war has not yet ended. The Syrian civil war has brought countless harm to Syrians. Many innocent Syrians have died in multiple armed and chemical attacks. Syrians flee the war to escape the harm caused by the conflicts and attacks. The civil war in Syria has turned Syrians into refugees, and they had to escape their home country to seek asylum in other countries. This research was focused on Syrian refugees, so in this part of data analysis, we started from the whole process of Syrian civil war, to explain why and when the foreign forces joined the war and some

major events that happened during the war. And through the process of the civil war to understand why caused a large number of refugees. **(REF-SY07)** Another part we have mentioned what kind of life that Syrian refugees faced and experienced in host countries and the difficulties they faced in new environment. After doing this research, we had found out three findings, first one, funds and resources are extremely not enough, second one, some countries have willingness to accept refugees, should increase the quota of refugees, and the last one is, the real situation of Syrian refugees in host countries is generally negative.

First, funds and resources are extremely not enough. The biggest problem in the process of accepting and rescuing refugees is fund and resources. No matter to the UNHCR, World Food Program, host countries, or other international organization such as, Doctors Without Borders (MSF) are all faced the same problem when they tried hard to help refugees. Rescuing refugees need to spend lots of money, but they did not have enough funds to use to provide better facility for refugees, for instance, World Food Program did not have enough funds for refugees so they have reduced the subsidies to the refugees, it caused their one-month subsidies can only be used for two weeks. And the shortage of resources is also a serious problem, no matter is food, water, medical care, or housing, etc. are exile. Because of food shortage problem, refugees did not have enough food to eat, did not have clean and enough water to drink, food and water

shortage would cause refugees starvation and the risk of infectious diseases. Once is there an infectious diseases occur; medical care will face a huge challenge. It will cause a shortage of medical resources that are already in short supply, and may also cause refugees die in infectious diseases, such as, Covid-19 raging. Insufficient funds and resources caused a burden on a country, especially in the financial part of a country. And the lack of resources will also cause a series of problem, these problems are intertwined. **(REF-SY30)**

Second, some countries have willingness to accept refugees, should increase the quota of refugees. As mentioned above, some countries did not have willingness to accept refugees, because basic on national security and financial burden, they did not want to accept refugees to increase their countries' financial burden and they thought refugees were related to terrorist organization so they afraid they might hurt their national security. After doing the data analysis, we discover that most countries are willing to accept refugees only few of countries did not want to accept refugees. Some countries might have same experiences because of the past wars, so they can understand how hard refugees are. If there are many countries have willingness to accept refugees, we think it should increase the quota of refugees in various countries. Each country can share responsibility and help refugees together, so that refugees can have a stable life as soon as possible. **(REF-SY05)**

The last, the real situation of Syrian refugees in host countries is generally negative. Syrian refugees escape Syria to flee the war and seek asylum in other countries, they went to another country to have a new life, but the life was not that good, they might face lots of challenges and they had to try hard to fit in a new environment. Because Syria and those neighboring countries are all the countries which political and economy are not stable, so Syrian refugees and those neighboring countries will all face challenges in housing, food, and medical care. If Syrian refugees in Germany or other European countries, they might face some cultural, religion, and ethnic impacts and differences. In general, although Syrian refugee escape war, they still need to face more challenges in new environment. **(REF-SY03)**

To sum up, the number of Syrian refugees is increasing, and the situation is serious and urgent. If each country can rescue them and give them help as soon as possible, they might can leave the life which are not stable and not safe early.

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSION

Wars, political turmoil, economic decline, and climate change may all be the reasons that caused refugees. There are many types of refugees, in this research, we focused on Syrian refugee crisis, they are typical war refugees.

Syrian refugees are the result of ongoing civil war in Syria, and it is the most serious issue in the past ten years, and the number of refugees is still increase. This research is mainly to discuss any solutions to help refugees better, the real situation of Syrian refugees in the host countries, and the attitudes of host countries and other countries towards refugees. Therefore, from the beginning of this research, we give a brief introduction of refugees' situation, basic knowledge of refugees, refugees conventions, and the UN refugees agency to have a basic understanding of refugees. Next, we mentioned the situation of Syrian refugees and the attitudes and solutions of other countries in accepting refugees. We take Syrian refugees to do the case study, to make people can deeply realize Syrian refugees and their real situation in host countries.

After doing the data analysis, we got three findings, first, funds and resources are extremely not enough, second, some countries have high willingness to accept refugees, should increase the quota of immigration, and the last, the real situation of Syrian refugees in the host countries is generally negative. Syrian refugee faced lots of challenges even if they escape war, but they are still fearless, because they want to have

a new and stable life, to let their families and children can back to their original life.

As a conclusion, we thought Syrian refugee crisis is serious and urgent. Everyone has their own human rights, no one should become refugee. We thought only when there is no war can truly solve the refugee problem in Syria. And this research aims to let more people understand refugees. Hope they can regain their human rights and basic security and back to their original life, to have a safe and stable life. Refugee problem is the common responsibility towards global. Just as Angela Merkel said, "It is our common responsibility to give refugees and their next generation a bright future." Hope everyone can give refugees more care and helps, so that they can have a safe and stable life early.

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APPENDIX A

**Table of the Database Established for Data Analysis on Syria Refugee Crisis
From 2011-2021**

<i>For Syrian refugees and the difficulties faced by refugees and host countries</i>		
<i>30 data</i>		
Master URL	Refworld https://www.refworld.org/	
Ref. NO.	Title	Publish Date
REF-SY01	Syrian Refugee Admissions and Resettlement in the United States: In Brief	19 Nov. 2015
REF-SY02	Education for Syrian Refugee Children: What Donors and Host Countries Should Do	16 Sep. 2016
REF-SY03	Addressing the Syrian refugee crisis	16 Dec. 2016
REF-SY04	Refugee Work Rights Report: the Syrian crisis and refugee access to lawful work in Greece, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey	Aug. 2017
REF-SY05	A stronger European response to the Syrian refugee crisis	4 Apr. 2016
REF-SY06	Syria refugee outflow to neighboring countries growing fast	17 Aug. 2012
REF-SY07	Syria's refugee crisis in numbers	3 Feb. 2016
REF-SY08	Refugee protection in countries affected by recent events in the Arab World	23 Jun. 2011
REF-SY09	Submission by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' Compilation Report- Universal Periodic Review: Syria	May. 2011
REF-SY10	Civil war becoming a real danger in Syria	26 Sep. 2011
REF-SY11	Governments still cracking down hard on media covering pro-democracy demonstrations	10 May. 2011
REF-SY12	Under Pressure: Lebanon and Turkey Need More Support to Address Syrian Refugee Crisis	17 Oct. 2013
REF-SY13	200,000 Syrian refugee children to get free schooling in Lebanon	2 Oct. 2015
REF-SY14	Refugee outflow into neighboring countries still growing fast, amid violence in Syria	17 Aug. 2012

REF-SY15	Submission by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights' Compilation Report- Universal Periodic Review: Syria	Mar. 2016
REF-SY16	Rule of Fear: ISIS Abuses in Detention in Northern Syria	19 Dec. 2013
REF-SY17	Rule of Terror: Living under ISIS in Syria	14 Nov. 2014
REF-SY18	Going to Europe: A Syrian Perspective	4 Feb. 2016
REF-SY19	Humanitarian consequences of the actions of the terrorist group known as "Islamic State"	1 Apr. 2015
REF-SY20	As Syrians continue to flee, UN urges European Union to uphold asylum principles	16 Oct. 2012
REF-SY21	Women refugees at risk of sexual assault in Berlin shelters	10 May. 2017
REF-SY22	Syrian Refugees in Turkey: A Status in Limbo	Oct. 2011
REF-SY23	Syrian Refugees in Turkey face calls to return as public mood changes	27 Mar. 2018
REF-SY24	Syrian Refugees Forced to Share Housing in Turkey	21 Jan. 2015
REF-SY25	Syrian Refugees Support each other even as numbers rise	20 Jun. 2013
REF-SY26	Turkey: Syrian refugees choosing to work risk exploitation	26 Dec. 2012
REF-SY27	Syrian Refugees: Reliance on Camps Creates Few Good Options	5 Dec. 2012
REF-SY28	Syrian Refugees in Lebanon: Preparing for the Worst	15 Mar. 2012
REF-SY29	Is Turkey's approach to Syrian refugees sustainable?	15 Apr. 2013
REF-SY30	More than 1.3 million refugees from Syria in dire need of increased international support	24 Apr. 2013

For Syrian Civil War and the Syrian refugees

30 data

Master URL	The Guardian https://www.theguardian.com/international	
Ref. NO.	Title	Publish Date
GR-SY01	Syrian chemical attack used sarin and was worst in 25 years, says UN	17 Sep. 2013
GR-SY02	Syria's gas attack: 'The children's faces have not left me. I'm not the same man'	27 Dec. 2013
GR-SY03	Syria chemical weapons claims: UN to hold emergency meeting	21 Aug. 2013
GR-SY04	Syria: chemical attack evidence points to Assad, claims human rights group	10 Sep. 2013
GR-SY05	Syria crisis: UK and US finalise plans for military strikes	28 Aug. 2013
GR-SY06	Syria crisis: Rebels claim hundreds killed in government chemical weapons attack - Wednesday 21 August	21 Aug. 2013
GR-SY07	France warns Syria of forceful response over chemical weapon claims	22 Aug. 2013
GR-SY08	Bashar al-Assad and his regime have prospered from the sarin gas attack	17 Sep. 2013
GR-SY09	Syria chemical attack puts focus on international community's paralysis	21 Aug. 2013
GR-SY10	Sarin gas in attack on Syrian civilians probably government's, says UN	06 Mar. 2014
GR-SY11	Syria: chemical weapons probably used in four more places, UN inspectors find	13 Dec. 2013
GR-SY12	Syria conflict: chemical weapons blamed as hundreds reported killed	22 Aug. 2013
GR-SY13	Syrian eyewitness accounts of alleged chemical weapons attack in Damascus	22 Aug. 2013
GR-SY14	Red Line by Joby Warrick review – Syria, spies... and sarin	8 Mar. 2021
GR-SY15	10 years on, the Arab spring's explosive rage and dashed dreams	14 Dec. 2020
GR-SY16	How women of Isis in Syrian camps are marrying their way to freedom	02 Jul. 2021

GR-SY17	Syrian refugee drops out of German parliament election after threats	31 Mar. 2021
GR-SY18	Syria's President Assad sworn in for fourth term with 95% of vote	17 Jul. 2021
GR-SY19	What happened to the Syrian refugees who got stuck in Turkey?	17 Mar. 2021
GR-SY20	'We thought we would return': 10 years on, Syrian refugees dream of home - photo essay	23 Jun. 2021
GR-SY21	Syria: the foreign fighters joining the war against Bashar al-Assad	23 Sep. 2012
GR-SY22	Iran warns west against military intervention in Syria	27 Aug. 2013
GR-SY23	Syrian regime launches crackdown by shooting 15 activists dead	24 Mar. 2011
GR-SY24	'Syria is not a revolution anymore- this is civil war'	18 Nov. 2013
GR-SY25	Only Assad's victory will end Syria's civil war. The west can do nothing	09 Apr. 2018
GR-SY26	Civil war, ruin, raging poverty...but Assad is guaranteed to win Syria's fake election	23 May. 2021
GR-SY27	Syria conflict: 10 moments that drove the crisis forward	30 May. 2013
GR-SY28	Who backs whom in the Syrian conflict	02 Dec. 2015
GR-SY29	How Isis exploits the civil war in Syria	15 Nov 2015
GR-SY30	Five years of war in Syria: what happened and where we are now	09 Mar. 2016
Master URL	CNN https://edition.cnn.com/	2 data
Ref. NO.	Title	Publish Date
CNN-SY01	Daraa: The spark that lit the Syrian flame	01 Mar. 2012
CNN-SY02	For many Syrians, the story of the war began with graffiti in Dara'a	15 Mar. 2018

<i>2011-2020 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugee in Syria</i>	
	<i>10 data</i>
(RD-SY01)	2011 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugee in Syria
(RD-SY02)	2012 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugee in Syria
(RD-SY03)	2013 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugee in Syria
(RD-SY04)	2014 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugee in Syria
(RD-SY05)	2015 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugee in Syria
(RD-SY06)	2016 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugee in Syria
(RD-SY07)	2017 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugee in Syria
(RD-SY08)	2018 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugee in Syria
(RD-SY09)	2019 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugee in Syria
(RD-SY10)	2020 Numbers of Forcibly Displaced and Refugee in Syria