SYRIAN CRISES FROM THE INTERNATIONAL LAW PERSPECTIVE: WILL INTERNATIONAL LAW WORK?

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YEAR: 2023

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I. Introduction

This paper investigates the Syrian crisis under international law, it deeply examines the belligerents in the conflict, the main causes of Syrian crisis, human rights and humanitarian violations in the Syrian crisis, and finally answer whether international Law work.

II. Historical background of the Syrian Crisis

Since the start of the Syrian Civil War eleven years ago, Syria has faced unrest, civil war, and protests. After father Hafez al-Assad passed away in 2000, his son Bashar Al-Assad assumed control of Syria and carried on his father's legacy. The Syrian opposition movement has strengthened the legitimacy of Bashar Assad's regime. A number of the main opposition groups came together establishing the National Alliance (coalition) In November 2012, the Syrian Revolutionary and Rebel Groups (also known as "the National Coalition") established. During that time there was Arab uprising for the countries Yemen Egypt and Tunisia.[1] In 2011, the Arab Spring uprisings led to the downfall of Presidents Hosni Mubarak of Egypt and Zine El Abidine Ben Ali of Tunisia..[2] In March 2011, protests in favour of democracy emerged in the southern city of Deraa. After three adolescents who had painted revolutionary slogans on a school wall were detained and subjected to torture. This is when the Syrian crisis began. The unrest situations led to protests around the country advocating for President Assad's resignation. Despite the demonstrators' tenacity, the government's use of force to quell (stop) the unrest situations, unfortunately they were

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[1] Strashun, D. S. (2013). *The Recognition of the Syrian National Coalition under International Law: Whether the National Coalition Can Receive Arms The Recognition of the Syrian National Coalition under International Law: Whether the National Coalition Can Receive Arms Daniel Strashun*. http://www.cnn.com/2013/03/13/world/meast/syria-civil-war-children.

[2] Mahmood, F. (n.d.). (2017). *The Role of the U.N. in the Syrian Conflict: Success or Failure Related papers*.

unsuccessful.[3] Due to the large number of deaths and destruction of property, as well as the numerous interventions that have led to the establishment of different fronts in the fight, the Syrian civil war has emerged as one of the most catastrophic conflicts of the 21st century.[4].

One of the worst humanitarian disasters since World War II, has been identified the conflict in Syria which has a variety of negative effects on people's health, including widespread deaths, displacement, and devastation. Over than 585 000 people have murdered in this conflict, and 6. 2 million internally displaced people (IDPs) and 6. 7 million refugees, during 2017, there were more than 400 000 demolished and more than 500,000 damaged.[5]

The struggle in Syria's civil war is between its long-reigning government and those who want to overthrow it and drop out of them. Large portions of the nation's infrastructure have been devastated since the start of the conflict. Prior to the city's recapture by government forces in 2016, According to UN satellite investigation (UN 2021) stated, around 35,000 buildings had suffered damage to Aleppo alone.[6]

The main factors contributing to these crises was the insufficient regulatory framework, lack of transparency, inadequate employment prospects, corruption, and state violence. The judicial institutions were also political and corrupt.[7]. The UN Commission of Investigation into Syria

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[3] Mahmood, F. (n.d.). (2017). *The Role of the U.N. in the Syrian Conflict: Success or Failure Related papers*.

[4] Ogunnowo, O. E., & Chidozie, F. (2020). International Law and Humanitarian Intervention in the Syrian Civil War: The Role of the United States. *SAGE Open*, *10*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020919533

[5] Jabbour, S., Leaning, J., Nuwayhid, I., Ager, A., Cammett, M., Dewachi, O., Fouad, F. M., Giacaman, R., Guha Sapir, D., Hage, G., Majed, Z., Nasser, R., Sparrow, A., Spiegel, P., Tarakji, A., Leah Whitson, S., & Yassin, N. (2021). 10 years of the Syrian conflict: a time to act and not merely to remember. *The Lancet*, *397*, 1245–1248. https://doi.org/10.1016/S01406736(21)006231

[6] Alameldeen, A., Beuck, E., & Sagheer, T. (2021). Violations of International Humanitarian Law: Threats to Non-combatants in the Syrian Crises, 2011-2020. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*, *8*(10), 6649–6661. https://doi.org/10.18535/ijsshi/v8i10.06

[7] Valeria Scuto (2016). (*Department of Political Science Course in International Law*. (n.d.). p - 8.

issued a damning report in September 2020, accusing both domestic and foreign combatants of committing human rights violations. Since the crisis started in 2011, there have been over 149 000 arrests and forced disappearances.[8] The Syrian dictatorship has also committed yet another set of crimes in the area of healthcare. According to the UN Human Rights Council's 2020) report for 2019–2020, declared that pro-government forces frequently targeted hospitals and medical staff. More than 16,000 doctors have left the nation as a result of these activities, and even those who remain frequently hide[9].

III. The belligerents (Parties) in the Syrian conflict

Different groups of belligerents are involved in Syria's complex conflict, each exploiting it to further predetermined goals and objectives. The parties to the Syrian conflict are listed below.

a) Pro-Government Forces:

This group of troops supports and is devoted to the Assad government. The conflict started in March 2011 when it violently reacted to protests. The majority of the combatants in this group are members of the Syrian military forces., The, air force, and air defense command are the main components of this this troops. Russia, Iran, and Hezbollah are among of the foreign nations that assist the pro-Assad troops, in this case these groups mostly are the Syrian army forces.[10]. A pro-government militia known as the National Defense Force (NDF) supports the Syrian army during the war. Iran's Quds force established the NDF to help forces that were in favour of Assad. The

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[8] Jabbour, S., Leaning, J., Nuwayhid, I., Ager, A., Cammett, M., Dewachi, O., Fouad, F. M., Giacaman, R., Guha Sapir, D., Hage, G., Majed, Z., Nasser, R., Sparrow, A., Spiegel, P., Tarakji, A., Leah Whitson, S., & Yassin, N. (2021). 10 years of the Syrian conflict: a time to act and not merely to remember. *The Lancet*, *397*, 1245–1248. https://doi.org/10.1016/S01406736(21)006231

[9] Alameldeen, A., Beuck, E., & Sagheer, T. (2021). Violations of International Humanitarian Law: Threats to Non-combatants in the Syrian Crises, 2011-2020. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*, *8*(10), 6649–6661. https://doi.org/10.18535/ijsshi/v8i10.06

[10] Ogunnowo, O. E., & Chidozie, F. (2020). International Law and Humanitarian Intervention in the Syrian Civil War: The Role of the United States. *SAGE Open*, *10*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020919533

NDF employs 200,000 people as an umbrella organization, the majority of whom are from various religious groups. The Syrian military provides financial support and military equipment to the NDF[11].

Numerous people have been the victims of arbitrary arrests, extrajudicial killings, torture, and even execution by the government. Syrian government-paid armed gangs, the Shabiha, and the Mukhabarat are all accused of carrying out these crimes (Syrian intelligence). Peaceful protesters, activists, lawyers, and journalists are among the majority of individuals who have been imprisoned.[12].

b) Opposition Forces (Anti-Assad Forces)

The opposition groups in the Syrian conflict, also known as the anti-Assad and anti-government groups, are made up of a number of militias and groups that are opposed to the Assad Regime's rule.[13].

The Syrian non-jihadi opposition and the Syrian jihadi opposition are the two separate categories into which scholars have classified the rebel factions. Different paramilitary and militia organizations make up each classification[14]

According to Sofer and Shafroth (2013) asserts that the opposition factions consist of units and they are the Free Syrian Army (FSA), the Syrian Liberation Front (SLF), the Syrian Islamic Front,

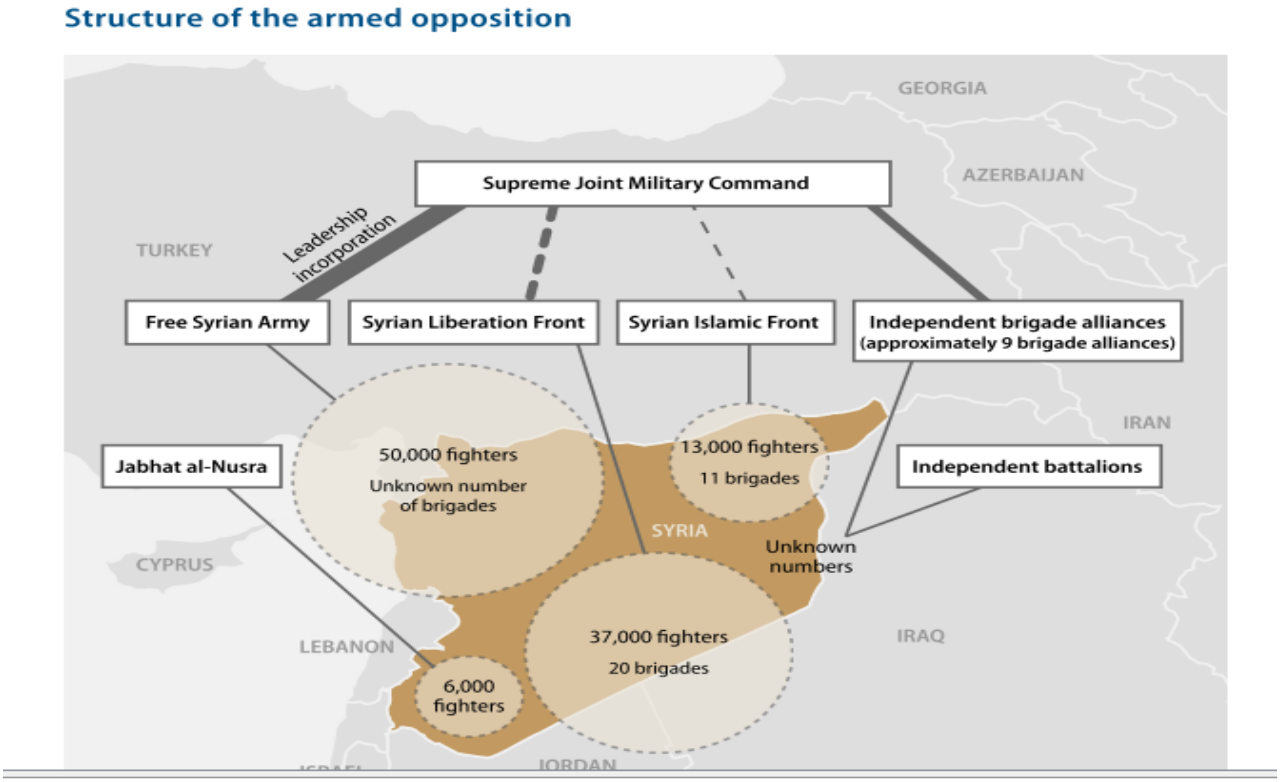
[11] Ibid p-6

[12] Mahmood, F. (n.d.). (2017). *The Role of the U.N. in the Syrian Conflict: Success or Failure Related papers*.p-3.

[13] Ogunnowo, O. E., & Chidozie, F. (2020). International Law and Humanitarian Intervention in the Syrian Civil War: The Role of the United States. *SAGE Open*, *10*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020919533

[14] Ogunnowo, O. E., & Chidozie, F. (2020). International Law and Humanitarian Intervention in the Syrian Civil War: The Role of the United States. *SAGE Open*, *10*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020919533

and various independent rebel groups.[15].. The Syrian Opposition Movement aims was to unite the political elements of the Syrian opposition around a provisional administration that would rule Syria after the Assad regime is overthrown.[16].the chart shows the structure of the Syrian opposition forces.



IV. Syrian Crisis from International Humanitarian Law (IHL) Perspectives

All parties to the Syrian conflict have committed in widespread violations of human rights and humanitarian law. All parties are specifically responsible for attacking civilians. Sexual assault and rape are typical forms of combat commit.[17]. During an armed conflict, specific groups are also subject and violate to the rules of international humanitarian law. For Instances; they torture aid

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[15] Sofer, K., & Shafroth, J. (2013). *The Structure and Organization of the Syrian Opposition*. 1–13.

[16] Ibid p-3

[17] Idris, I. (2017). *International humanitarian law and human rights violations in Syria*. 1–11.

workers and their convoys, health workers and the locations where they provide care, religious leaders, reporters, children, women, these safeguards, however, have often been contravened during the Syrian crisis. International humanitarian law has been established in order to protect civilians. Everyone who is covered by these provisions need to be treated as a non-combatant and not exposed to danger.[18].

Through the period of the conflict, both the Syrian Government and non-State armed groups have used unlawful weapons and tactics, which has considered as worsened because they are the suffering of the Syrian people. Numerous attacks employing chemical weapons have been documented by the Commission in relation to prohibited weapons. It has also been demonstrated that non-State armed organisations failed to distinguish their own forces from civilians in a proper manner.[19]. The Geneva Convention of August 12, 1949, relating to the protection of civilians during times of war, was violated by the conflicting parties.

V. Is it an international or national armed conflict?

- International Armed Conflict (IAC): The Geneva Conventions' 1949 Common Article 2 establishes the generally recognized criteria for the existence of an international armed conflict and states the following:

> "The present Convention shall apply to all cases of declared war or of any other armed conflict which may arise between two or more of the High Contracting Parties even if the state of war is not recognized by one of them. The Convention shall also apply to all cases of partial or total occupation of the territory of a High Contracting Party, even if the said occupation meets with no armed resistance".

[18] Alameldeen, A., Beuck, E., & Sagheer, T. (2021). Violations of International Humanitarian Law: Threats to Non-combatants in the Syrian Crises, 2011-2020. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention, 8*(10), 6649–6661. https://doi.org/10.18535/ijsshi/v8i10.06

[19] Asis, T. H. E. L. E. B. (2012). H Humanitarian I Intervention in Syria: *Law & Policy, 41*(July), 44–61.

To be relevant in consideration of the IAC's presence the conflict must involve at least two states that are on opposing sides as parties.[20].

- **Non-International Armed Conflict:** The Geneva Convention's Humanitarian Law does not provide a definition of NIA. Detailed instructions are provided by Scholars when the criteria for an NIAC meets. the Additional Protocol II to the Geneva Conventions 1977 and Common Article 3 of the conventions (CA3) are applicable to NIAC. According to the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY), identified when we say there is NIAC: "prolonged armed violence between governmental authority and organized armed groups or between such organizations within a state" is a sign that NIAC exists.[21].

The United States requested a special session of the Human Rights Council (HRC) in April 2011 to discuss the human rights situation in Syria. The commission was unable to confirm how intense the fighting was between the Syrian military and opposition forces. Likewise, it hasn't been able to verify the degree of organization of armed groups like the Free Syrian Army. Therefore, The committee will not consider the events in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011 under international humanitarian law. for their report.[22] In contrary The ICRC stated in its statement that the IHL applied to the Syrian situation. The ICRC explicitly referred to the unrest in Syria as a "non-international armed conflict" in their operational update from July 27th, 2012.[23]. Human Rights Watch has likewise claimed since April 2012 that the violence in Syria constitutes as NIAC and is therefore subject by IHL..[24]. In general, a conflict remains its non-international status in the case of an armed intervention in support of government troops. However, if a third-party State decides to intervene the conflict alongside non-state armed organizations, the conflict takes as its

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[20] Arimatsu, L., & Choudhury, M. (2014). *The Legal Classification of the Armed Conflicts in BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY*. 1–43. www.chathamhouse.org

[21] Ibid P-4.

[22] Valeria Scuto (2015). *Department of Political Science Course in International Law*. (n.d.).p-24.

[23] Ibid p-24

[24] Ibid-p-24.

international character[25]. We can therefore assert that the crisis in Syria constitutes as a non-international armed conflict because it is a conflict between the state and opposition groups.

According to Professor Abdul Ghafur (2019) when we consider armed conflict as internalization, It is generally accepted that the status of the conflict is unaffected if a state uses its military forces to intervene on the side of another state in a non-international armed conflict. However, if a foreign state sends its armed forces to intervene on behalf of the rebels engaged in combat against with government forces, then conflict shall be considered international armed conflict.[26]. Despite the fact that some states support both sides militarily and economically, it is generally accepted that the situation in Syria does not constitute an international armed conflict.

VI. Violation of IHL by multiple parties

Despite the protections afforded to civilians by international law, the Syrian government and its non-state entities have violated a wide range of human rights since the civil war began. These abuses have been so pervasive that it will be impossible to account for everything. In order to illustrate the variety of abuses and humanitarian violation done, a number of violations will be described.

The UN Human Rights Commission (2020) reported that pro-government forces often target hospitals and medical workers. More than 16,000 doctors have left the nation as a result of these activities, and even those who remain frequently hide, they intentionally make violation to the articles 31, 32, and 24, of the Geneva convention (1949). Which directly prohibited the killing and abusing of the health workers.[27]. Numerous reports of torture and sexual assault committed by Syrian government personnel during the fighting have also been reported., Syrian army soldiers

[25] Valeria Scuto (2015). *Department of Political Science Course in International Law*. (n.d.). p-26.

[26] Prof. Abdul Ghafur (2019). Public international Law; practical approach (fourth edition) p-482.

[27] Alameldeen, A., Beuck, E., & Sagheer, T. (2021). Violations of International Humanitarian Law: Threats to Non-combatants in the Syrian Crises, 2011-2020. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*, *8*(10), 6649–6661. https://doi.org/10.18535/ijsshi/v8i10.06

Ibid p-6653

violently raped more than 400 women. Pregnant women are also targeting of torture and murder by Syrian government forces. in despite of According to data provided by the independent Syrian research organization Syrian Centre for Policy Research, the conflict has resulted in more than 470,000 deaths and millions of injuries in Syria.[28].. The Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights reported that 3,500 people died between March and November 2011.[29].

Syrian crisis from the perspective of the legal regulation of the use of force

justifications put forward by the various parties

Numerous factors surround the Syrian conflict. Its multiple facets led some writers to label it as controversial. However, a variety of actors are involved in the situation. The parties in the crisis resorted force on the false reasons of self-defense, humanitarian intervention, and the duty to protect. Now let us discuss each justification.

The Concept of Humanitarian Interventions

Many developing countries have had prolonged civil wars, which have led to unprecedented levels of human rights abuses and humanitarian violations. Foreign nations have responded to these contraventions with military, claiming that they want to do humanitarian assistance in addition to this, Numerous academics discussions has been emerged regarding the idea of humanitarian interventions. The definition, applicability, and goal of humanitarian interventions has been subsequent outcome.[30]

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[28] Mahmood, F. (n.d.). *The Role of the U.N. in the Syrian Conflict: Success or Failure Related papers*.

[29] Arimatsu, L., & Choudhury, M. (2014). *The Legal Classification of the Armed Conflicts in BACKGROUND AND METHODOLOGY*. 1–43. www.chathamhouse.org

[30] Ogunnowo, O. E., & Chidozie, F. (2020). International Law and Humanitarian Intervention in the Syrian Civil War: The Role of the United States. *SAGE Open*, *10*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020919533

El Taraboulsi (2016) highlighted that humanitarian interventions happen when states failed to safeguard and protect their citizens during times of armed conflict. Therefore, intervening nations serve a variety of roles in conflicts as service providers, partners with international organizations, and contributors of humanitarian aid to parties at conflict.

Humanitarian intervention must satisfy the following requirements to be legitimate:

(1) Strong proof must be presented to the international community regarding that there is humanitarian disaster and need help.
(2) (2) that intervention is the only option that is used.
(3) (3) that the army force could only be used for humanitarian assistance.

U.N. Charter sets out detailed guidance for humanitarian actions to safeguard the global community. As a result, the UN Security Council and other authorized international bodies can order governments to intervene militarily in a crisis. So, when those interventions carry it must make sure that the guidelines in the Charter have been considered. Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter, Articles 39, 40, and 41 outline specific guidelines fulfilled before states can military interfere with other states' internal affairs. In summary, justifications on the bases of humanitarian intervention made by some countries have no legal base under international and therefore they violate UN charter. [31]

Responsibility to protect (R2P)

R2p is one main principle in international Law regarding to protection of citizens by the states from war, crimes and humanitarian violation. The principle has been accepted by all head state in 2005.

[31] Ogunnowo, O. E., & Chidozie, F. (2020). International Law and Humanitarian Intervention in the Syrian Civil War: The Role of the United States. *SAGE Open*, *10*(2). https://doi.org/10.1177/2158244020919533

R2p has three main pillars:

1. Every state is legally compulsory to safeguard its citizens.
2. International community undertakes that obligation where state failed to protect its citizens.
3. It is the duty of the larger international community to support and encourage sovereign nations dealing with R2p situations.[32]

Under the R2P, each state is responsible to protect its citizens and other humans in its territory. This responsibility shifts to the other countries on the conditions that such state is unwilling or unable to secure protection. However, R2P cannot be justifiable for use of force in the Syrian crisis. since the main reason why the UN and other international organizations failed to protect the Syrian people from war crimes and humanitarian violations is due to the veto powers' conflicting interests. After NATO broke down the security council resolution regarding Syria and exercised its veto, creating a blockade for action in Syria, the former Russian president Dmitry Medvedev immediately declared that Russia would veto any resolution with a similarly worded in Syria[33]. this is clear that veto power and other foreign powers didn't want the implementation principle of R2p.

Self-defense

Under international law, in general, using force is prohibited. Article 2(4) of the UN charter states that the use of force is only permitted in certain conditions. Self-defense under Article 51 of the Charter and enforcement measures under Chapter VII with a Security Council resolution are two exceptions, though. According to professor Abdul Ghafur, the other use of force is illegal or controversial (2019).

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[32] Nasser-Eddine, M. (2012). How R2P failed Syria. *Flinders Journal of History and Politics*, *28*, 16–30. http://search.proquest.com/docview/1353538002?accountid=9630%5Cnhttp://zw4gk5cr3l.search.serialssolutions.com/?ctx_ver=Z39.88-2004&ctx_enc=info:ofi/enc:UTF-8&rfr_id=info:sid/ProQ:politicalscience&rft_val_fmt=info:ofi/fmt:kev:mtx:journal&rft.genre=article&rf

[33] Ghafur Hamid (2019*) Public International Law A practical Approach* (4th edition) p-432.

In conclusion, justifications put forward by the parties are incompatible with the lines of international law.

Syrian Crisis from International Human Rights Law Perspective

Millions of people died as a result of the Syrian conflict, which is recognized as one of the most contentious events of the twenty-first century. I'll discuss in greater detail below how both sides engaged in sexual rape as well as human rights and humanitarian abuses. the primary violation of human rights in the Syrian crisis.

Human Rights meaning

Every one of us is endowed with certain unalienable rights, regardless of race, gender, ethnicity, nationality, color, religion, or any other status. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1948, was the primary declaration to list the fundamental human rights that were to be upheld everywhere. All international law pertaining to human rights is built upon the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR).[34].

The major Violation of Human Rights in Syria

Since about September 2017, the US-led coalition's airstrikes against ISIL were directly responsible for 2,286 civilian deaths, as stated by the Syrian Network for Human Rights.[35] More than 227,180 civilians were murdered in the conflict between 2011 and December, according to the Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR). And other organizations estimation stated More than 550,000. [36]. The SNHR found that between 2011 and December, there were at least 11,520 incidences of sexual violence committed by sides to the conflict. Between 2011 and December,

[34] UN Human Rights Commission Report Retrieved https://www.ohchr.org/en/what-are-human-rights

[35] Alameldeen, A., Beuck, E., & Sagheer, T. (2021). Violations of International Humanitarian Law: Threats to Non-combatants in the Syrian Crises, 2011-2020. *International Journal of Social Sciences and Humanities Invention*, *8*(10), 6649–6661. https://doi.org/10.18535/ijsshi/v8i10.06

[36] Fred, P. (2020). *Tanzania 2020 Human Rights Report*. https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/TANZANIA-2020-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf.

there were at least 8,020 sexual assaults committed by regime forces, including 879 in prisons and 443 against children under the age of 18.[37]

The military assault on Daraa al-Balad in July caused the displacement of 36,000 residents. Most of them lived with friends and family, while others resided in public housing, like mosques and schools, The largest emigration since a ceasefire was reached in March 2020 occurred between June and August as a result of the resurgence of hostilities in north-west Syria. Most of the displaced people were housed in cramped, makeshift camps and collective shelters with limited access to basic essentials including food, fresh water, healthcare, education, and employment opportunities. [38].

According to Ban Ki-moon, secretary-general of the United Nations. he said In 2013, the Syrian government intensified its attacks and began using more deadly and indiscriminate weapons, which resulted in a chemical weapons attack on the Damascus countryside on August 21. The country's armed conflict was exacerbated as a result of this. By July 2013, there had been more than 100,000 death from the war. [39].

According to a UN investigation, despite Syria's failure to ratify the 2008 Convention on Cluster Munitions, its armed forces have continued to utilise cluster bombs, which are illegal under international law. On May 1-2012 government and pro-government forces in the Tartous governorate killed 248 people, including 45 women and 43 children, in the cities of al-Bayda and Baniyas.[40]

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[37] Fred, P. (2020). *Tanzania 2020 Human Rights Report*. https://www.state.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/03/TANZANIA-2020-HUMAN-RIGHTS-REPORT.pdf

[38] Amnesty International Report on Syrian Situation (2021) retrieved https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/middle-east-and-north-africa/syria/report-syria/.

[39] Mantina, P. V. (n.d.). (2019) *Human rights violations during the Syrian Civil War - Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia*. https://www.academia.edu/38876575/Human_Rights_Violations_during_Syrian_Civil_War

[40] Ibid p-4.

As per UN World Food Programmed report, estimated that12.4 million of people in Syria lack access to food, and nutrition for the reason of the conflict[41]. As a result, the human rights commission stated that the conditions in which human rights are being violated in the Syrian crisis are inhuman.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which the Syrian government ratified, was violated by both parties. They failed to safeguard mothers, children, and civilians, and they severely curtailed or abolished basic freedoms like the right to life, the right to protection, and the right to free movement.

Refuges Crisis

According to UNHC report on 2022, The majority of the Syrian refugees has been moved to neighboring countries, including as Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt. pants. Turkey is the country with the largest population with 3.6 million people, UNHC also stated that Only about 5% of refugees who have fled to neighboring countries reside in refugee camps; the majority live in rural and urban areas. However, success or stability are not always associated with residing outside of refugee camps. More than 70% of Syrian refugees live in poverty, with little possibilities for basic services, such as education, access enough water and food, unemployment, and little hope of ever going back.[42]

Syrian refugees' homes

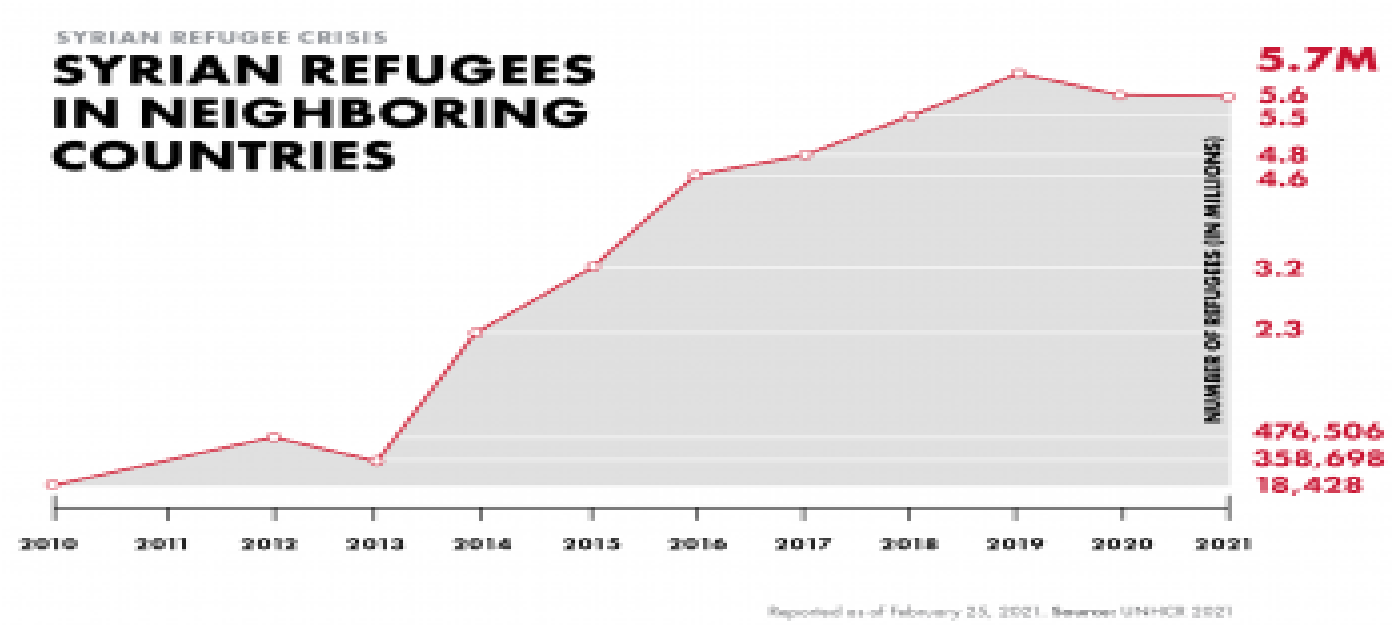
The greatest worldwide displacement catastrophe continues to be the Syrian refugee crisis. Almost 2.7 million of the nearly 5.7 million registered refugees are children. To address the most pressing

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[41] Jabbour, S., Leaning, J., Nuwayhid, I., Ager, A., Cammett, M., Dewachi, O., Fouad, F. M., Giacaman, R., Guha Sapir, D., Hage, G., Majed, Z., Nasser, R., Sparrow, A., Spiegel, P., Tarakji, A., Leah Whitson, S., & Yassin, N. (2021). 10 years of the Syrian conflict: a time to act and not merely to remember. *The Lancet*, *397*, 1245–1248. https://doi.org/10.1016/S01406736(21)006231

[42] UNHC report 2022, Syrian crisis refugees retrieved https://www.unrefugees.org/news/syria-refugee-crisis-explained/#:~:text=After%20ten%20years%2C%20Syria%20remains,million%20people%20remain%20internally%20displaced.

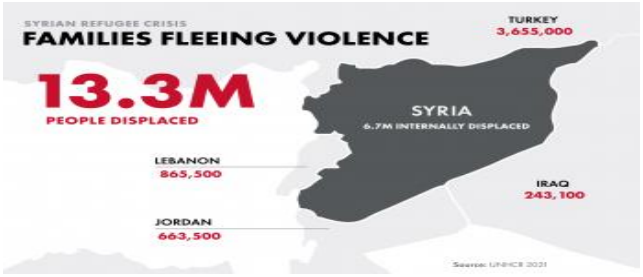
needs of Syrian refugees and vulnerable host communities in 2022, UNICEF will need to emerge the refuges crisis US$972 million.[43]



Source: mercy corps website.

In generally the Syrian refugees need emergency helping and humanitarian assistance, with food security, clean water, housing, access to education and getting better employment opportunities.

The table below show the report of UNHCR in 2021 estimated the total number of going abroad for the Syrian crisis.



Source: UNHCR 2021.

[43] UNICEF Report (2022) on Syrian refugees retrieved: https://www.unicef.org/media/118541/file/2022-HAC-Syrian-refugees-revised-March.pdf

Is there any solution to the Syrian crisis?

The future of Syria does not belong to any one group or to any foreign powers, in order to address the ongoing situation in Syria, the Syrian government and people must take action, and to start a negotiation with both parties involving the conflict to reach for a solution to end these civil wars.[44]

There are currently just two options left for Syrians more than ten years after the commencement of the country's internal conflict, which has resulted in hundreds of thousands of dead, millions of internally and externally displaced people, and the destruction of dozens of cities, towns, and villages. The undesirable alternative is the Assad regime, which has ceded control of Syria to Russia and Iran in exchange for remaining in power. The is a worse option opposition because it largely supports Turkish goals and is connected to the Muslim Brotherhood.[45]

Conclusion

The Syrian civil war has become the largest conflict of the 21st century, and it still doesn't seem like it will stop anytime soon. State and nonstate actors in the international system are both interested in this prolonged struggle in the Syria. Many of these parties, most notably the United States, have intervened in the conflict, raising questions about the legitimacy of such actions. As a result, the UN must establish sanctions that must be applied to any state party that violates the guidelines for humanitarian interventions. Additionally, the study highlights that countries that disobey international law's principles and stances be subject to sanctions.

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[44] Josep Borrel (2021). *Syria: ten years on we still need a political solution that addresses the root causes of the conflict.* https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/syria-ten-years-we-still-need-political-solution-addresses-root-causes-conflict_en.

[45] Jwan Dibo (2022) Syrian opposition is worse than Assad regime, https; https://thearabweekly.com/syrias-opposition-worse-assad-regime.