Syrian Refugee Crisis

Name

Institutional Affiliation

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The world is never short of humanitarian emergencies. Hurricanes, floods, and even the aftermath of war are some of the international disasters that the globe has to find ways of containing collectively. Dealing with global disasters is a serious challenge. From political factors to funding and even recovery, the management of the emergency has many tasks. The Syrian Refugee crisis is one such emergency that is overwhelming for different reasons. With Syria ranking amongst the least peaceful countries in the world, it is no wonder that there is a significant influx of Syrian refugees across the globe. In his paper, “The Strategic Implications of the Syrian Refugee Crisis,” Heisbourg (2015) points out that the European Union registered an alarming increase of Syrian refugees in the year 2015, with more than half a million Syrians seeking or finding refuge within the union. The large number of Syrian migrants, coupled with the logistics of finding them safe homes and bettering their lives, is bound to cause a strain on the globe. The Syrian refugee crisis is an event of global impact, causing political conflicts and financial issues to the host countries; therefore, finding a recovery strategy is important for the migrants, as well as the world countries where they seek asylum.

First, the Syrian refugee crisis has caused a lot of political strife in the European Union. The increasing number of Syrian migrants seeking asylum in Europe has given a rise in new tensions within the region (Heisbourg, 2015). The anxiety amongst the Union members is profound and set to mount, seeing that the flow of refugees is expected to increase in the coming years. A lack of collective commitment has given rise to the tension between countries that are willing to help, such as Germany, and unwilling states, such as Poland and Slovakia (Heisbourg, 2015). With several countries citing poverty and their unacceptance of non-Christians as some of the reasons to stay away from solving the Syrian refugee crisis, it is challenging to avoid political tensions within the region. Still, policies play a part in the strife.

However, political tensions due to the refugee crisis are not experienced in Europe only. For instance, religious and ethical identities have been politicized in the Turkish border due to the Syrian refugees that have sought asylum in the country (Can, 2017). Also, social and political tensions are bound to rise amongst neighboring states within the region (Can 2017). The Syrian refugee crisis has influenced international relations. The willingness or unwillingness of countries to get involved due to varying reasons, as well as the impact of refugees in the host countries, have all given a rise in political strife within the countries and amongst their neighbors, which creates additional problems for the refugees. Without a collective willingness to help, the fate of Syrian refugees remains uncertain.

Other than political conflict, the burden of funding Syrian refugees has been felt all over the globe. The logistics of helping families to settle down, find work, put children to school, have a tremendous financial impact on the world. With an increase of refugees in Europe, it is highly unlikely that the union can cope without forming an organization that will help run the relief centers. The logistics of running said centers are bound to be overwhelming for any country or organization. For instance, Turkey heavily relies on the European Union, UNHCR, and other non-governmental entities to help with the refugee crisis in the country (Heisbourg, 2015). Additionally, the European Union is expected to contribute to the UNHCR funding towards the Syrian refugee crisis so that they can cope with current and future migrant inflow from Syria (Heisbourg, 2015). The financial burden of this crisis is evident in Lebanon, where refugees represent 30% of the population (Blanchet, Fouad, & Pherali, 2016). The healthcare infrastructure of the country struggles to provide medical services to Palestinian and Syrian refugees as well as helpless Lebanese citizens despite the country receiving international healthcare aid (Blanchet, Fouad, & Pherali 2016). Similarly, housing and educating of the refugees have contributed to financial difficulties within the country. As such, Syrian refugees are subjected to deplorable living conditions, with most of them living in poor neighborhoods, having limited resources for their needs.

Lastly, the Syrian refugee crisis poses a massive problem in terms of recovery, not just of the refugees, but the host country as well. In examining the need for recuperation, it is essential to note that immigration into the European Union by Syrian refugees has registered not only tremendous growth in recent years, but also a shift in pattern. Traditionally, immigration was predominantly of male individuals. However, past years have seen an increase in family immigration, which includes young children, elderly people, and even disabled individuals, with UNHCR estimating 13% to be women and 18% children (Metcalfe- Hough, 2015). These vulnerable groups need specific and expensive health care which add further pressure to the host countries’ economies. Entry restrictions by the European Union states as well as deplorable and risky traveling channels have led to even more tragedies for refugees, including human traffic, theft, extortion, and sexual violence (Metcalfe-Hough, 2015). It is unmistakable that recovery will have to cover different aspects, such as health care, therapy, and access to water and food.

Without proper and decent homes, sustainable education, and health plans, the recovery process of Syrian refugees in host countries is highly questionable. Other than that, the welfare and education of the children is a cause for significant concern. Similarly, the continued conflict in their home country means that these individuals have little hope of returning to their homes and rebuilding their lives. While ending the crisis and restoring the state can create a better recovery process for these refugees, achieving this agenda is not only a complex task but also one that would take a considerable amount of time to accomplish (Heisbourg, 2015). It is, therefore, imperative that recovery starts as soon as possible to ensure that such factors as political tensions, financial restriction, inadequate healthcare, and other causalities do not add to the afflictions of the Syrian refugees.

Developing practical approaches to solving the issue could help in developing lasting solutions. For instance, an excellent recovery strategy would be to focus on educating the children to equip them with lifelong skills that will help them contribute to society in the future (Kamyab, 2017). This strategy will be highly effective in ending the crisis, especially if this younger generation will desire to return and rebuild their country (Kamyab, 2017). Also, education will allow children to actively participate in the growth of the economy, which is bound to ease the current financial catastrophe created by the Syrian refugee crisis. The implementation of a recovery agenda will reduce the burden of Syrian refugees in the countries where they seek asylum, which will aid in combating this crisis. Moreover, it will enable these individuals to start rebuilding their lives. Consequently, developing effective strategies such as educating the next generation of Syrian citizens will help to mitigate the negative impact of the crisis.

The Syrian crisis has dramatically impacted not only the lives of refugees, but also of the people in host countries. With the migration of over four million Syrians who seek refuge in different countries, the financial toll has been felt by several states, not to mention the rise in political tensions. An examination of the countries that provide asylum paints a clear picture of the refugee’s impact on the economic and political atmosphere in the world today. Moreover, it shows how the situation influences other factors such as logistics, capacity, and recovery of the areas that are affected. The crisis has a significant effect on the world today. By extension, the effects that the refugee crisis has on the planet influence migrants’ wellbeing as they seek to recover and rebuild their lives away from their war-torn country. With financial burdens and political strain, it is clear that the fate of Syrian refugees is at stake. Stakeholders must, therefore, rally together to develop long-lasting solutions.

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