

Syria Humanitarian Crisis January 2012

Humanitarian Disaster Recovery Plan

Action Humanitaire internationale et ONG
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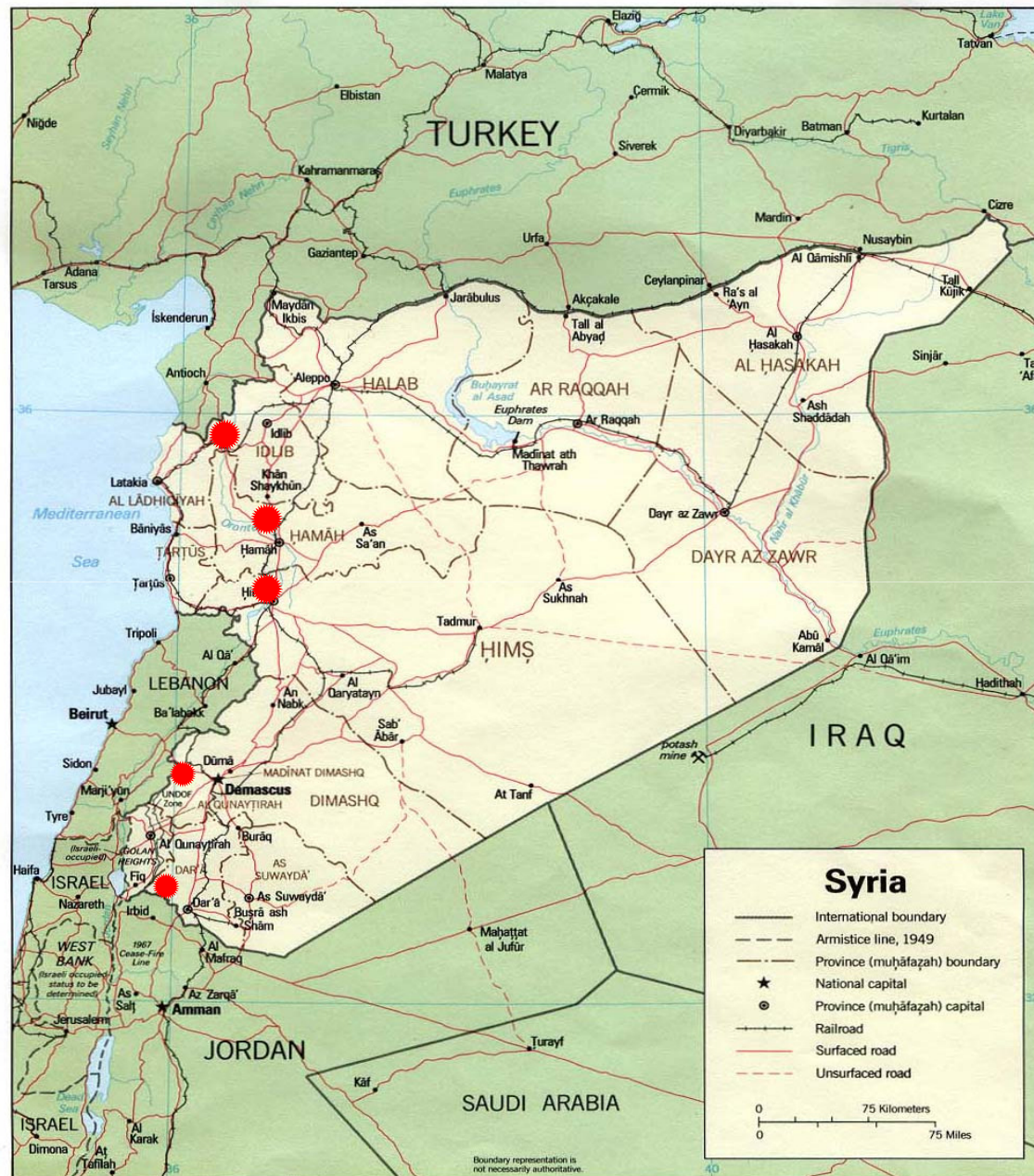
The context

- The civil unrest for democracy is heading towards a serious crisis both from the political and humanitarian point of view. More than 5000 deaths are officially recognized ; tens of thousands are detained, arbitrary killing and disappearance, more than six thousands have crossed the Turkish borders and thousands are fleeing into Lebanon.
- The regime is determined to contain the violence and the army is deployed. The civilians are in danger and insecurity. The wounded do not have access to proper medical care ; on the contrary the regime does not allow medical personnel to give them the necessary care needed.
- The economic cost of the civil unrest is high : more than two billions \$ loss due to embargo on the Syrian oil and petro products, lower production leading to a loss of 15M\$/day ; the Syrian pound is losing its value leading to soaring prices. Economic pressures have an effect but cannot be a long term option. The economic activities have slowed down in the north and around Damascus, and the poor pay in this crisis. The radical parties can exploit this
- Before this crisis, the international community is powerless. The resolution of the conflict will depend on many variants which are both national and international. Military operations will not be an easy task. Any attack by Nato forces, will lead to a regional crisis. Israel coming into the scene, Iranian intervention is not to be excluded, crisis within Lebanon between the pro-syrien Hezbollah and the Jamaa Islamiya (muslim brotherhood) on the position to be taken against Syria. North of Syria with Turkey. Russia an oldtime ally of the regime is hostile to any military action. The fear of a regional military crisis which may lead to compound humanitarian crisis and civilian loss. A Libyan scenario of military solution will be less feasible and may lead to a regional crisis.
- Ankara is giving indications of playing a major role in the crisis: support to the regimes opponents the majority Sunnite, opening its borders to the refugees fleeing Syria and is prepared to receive about 0,8M displaced
- At the national level there is no organized leadership ; too many contradictory forces having their own interests.
- The minorities, had been favorable to the regime and express the desire to bring about a smooth transition and are not in favor of military solution. They fear the post-crisis violence on the minorities as in the case of Egypt.
- The monitoring visit mandated by the Arab league has not given any satisfactory conclusions
- The violent repression continues and is worsening day by day. The regime is determined to finish with the crisis by eliminating all the resistance to the regime. If the majority sunnite Turkey and Saudi Arabia arm the majority sunnites in Syria, these events could take another turn leading to a national humanitarian disaster
- In this state of confusion there is a Major humanitarian crisis in the offing. The crisis zone are to be analyzed in order to determine the appropriate course of action to be taken
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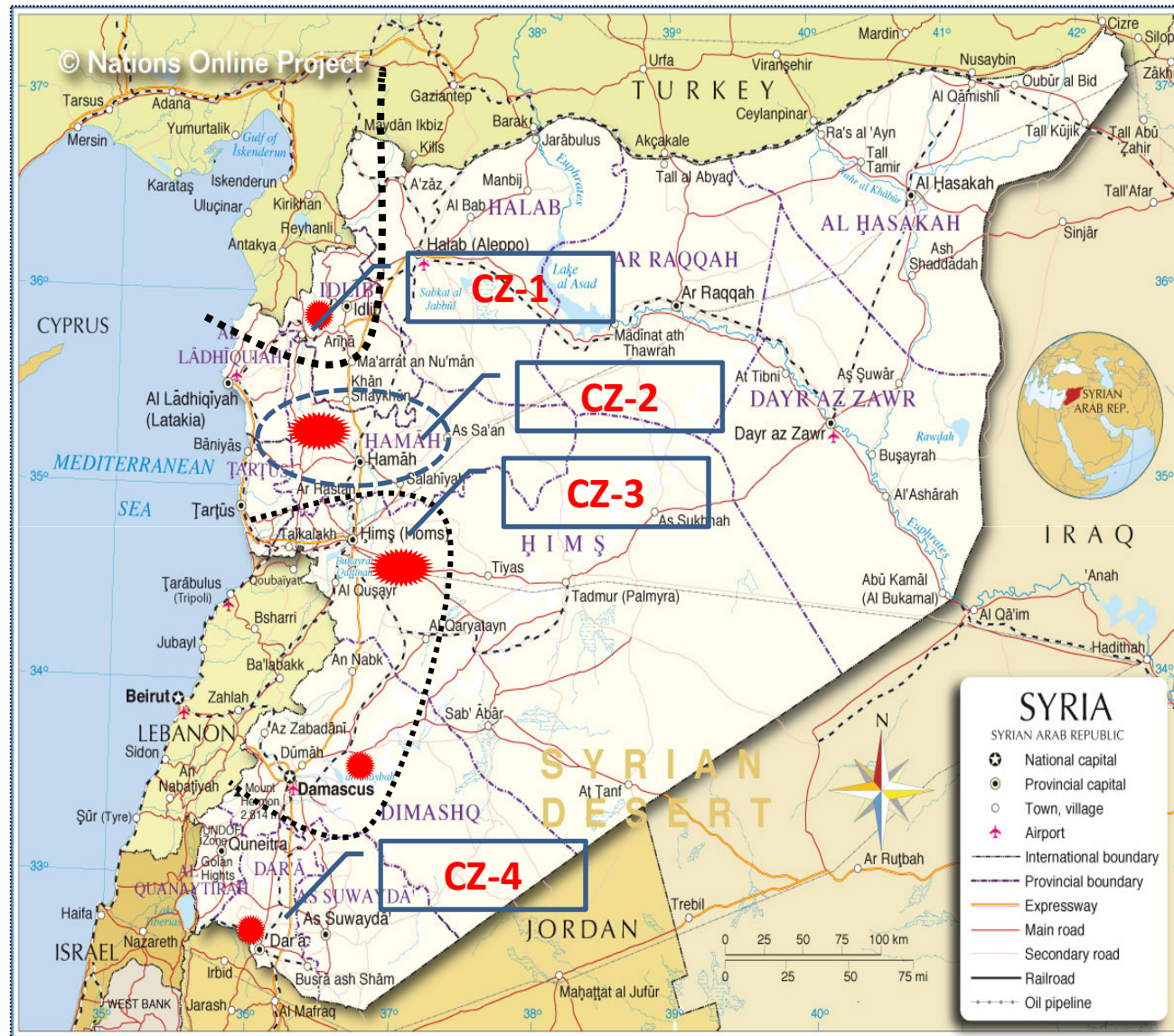
The Crisis Zone

A highly complex situation

- The present regime is ruled by the well organised Allawite clan numbering about 1,5M (7%) in a total population of 22M syrians. The majority sunnites are about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the total population while the Shia represent about 13% of the population. Christians composed of various denominations are about 10% while the Druze represent 3%
- The Elite allawites govern the state since almost 3 decades with a well organised army and intelligence systems and are in full control of the situation. The christians and Druze are in very close ties with the alawites.
- Four key pillars sustain the Alawite-Baas regime : Power in the hands of the Assad Clan ; allawite unity, uncontested control over the military and intelligence apparatus and the monopoly of the Baas party in the political system.
- The stronghold of the regime through military and political domination is going to lead the present uprising into a protracted crisis with severe oppression of the opponents. At the same time international pressure has less effect, because the regime is aware that any exaggerated pressure from the international community would lead to the region going ablaze with a major crisis leading to international energy crisis.
- At the moment there are Four major crisis zones which can be clearly identified : Damascus and Homs, Hama, Idlib and Dara. These zones have their specificities and must be analysed from the political and humanitarian point of view. These are the stronghold of uprisings, repression and at the same time potential crisis zones in the post conflict situation.
- These crisis zones will also be the focal point for humanitarian crisis and the Disaster Recovery Plan must take this into account for appropriate action and also identifying appropriate actors to carry out humanitarian action.
- Based on these analysis a certain number of possible scenarios are to be elaborated



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Scenario

Scenario 1-Status Quo

The regime maintains with severe repression. The death toll is high, lots of civilian casualties, massive exodus to turkey and to Lebanon. The civilians caught in the crisis zone are in need of having access to basic needs. There is acute food and water shortage. A protracted humanitrian crisis is evident

Scenario 2 – Regional crisis

There is an external military intervention, In a desperate effort, the Syrian army attacks turkey in the north, israel undertakes preventive operaitons and lebanon the divided forces take sides . Iran tries to take adavantage of the situaiton. The Hezbollahhs position themselves in a situation of confusion and conflict. There is a regional crisis and violence due to war . There is a regional humanitrian crisis

Scenario 3 - The Regime is ousted. Transition in a situation of revenge and violence

The opposants of the regime succeed in overthrowing the regime. There is a transational administration. Civil riots take another turn of revenge against the minorities. There is a civil war and the most affected are the christians, the allaouites and the Druze. Massive exodus of the minorites and there is a humanitarian crisis in Hama for the allaouites and also in the north, the christians in the different area are victims. A state of confusion and chaos and the recovery will be a major challenge.

Vulnerability Analysis

	Scenario 1 Status Quo	Scenario 2 Regional crisis	Scenario 3 The Regime is ousted
The Vulnerable population	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The majorité sunnite opposants -Those fleeing the violence -Women and children in the camps -Young men who are suspected -the sick and wounded -Refugees in Lebanon and Turkey -The MVG will be in the camps in the CZ1 (Turkey) and CZ3 (Lebanon) - 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The victims of war within Syria -the sick and the wounded in the remote areas -All the four crisis zones will be concerned. There will be a need to prepare for the returnees from the Camps, because of the regional nature of the conflict and the difficulty to live in the host country which would have problems to be solved with its own population -Refugees in Lebanon and Turkey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The minorities within Syria- the allawites, christians, Druz etc. -Victims of the civile war in minority sunnite areas. -Begining of a compound crisis. -Worst affected will be CZ2 and CZ3. The allawites in these zones will be subject to severe pressure and so the minority christians, especially in the region of Alep and north. Post conflict violence is high with revenge and triumphalism.
Economical Vulnerability	High level of covariate shock, ue to the protracted nature of the conflict the population is not able to continue its econo-mical and livelihood activities.	Severe financial crisis leading to food and energy drawing the limping economy to dire conditions Livelihood and basic needs will be major challenge	Slow economic recovery, with major stress bundles on the population which cannot go back to normal activities due to the post conflict violence.
Social vulnerability	Psychosocial stress is high, insecurity and fear. The sunnites are subject to high stress bundles	War trauma and the psychosocial stress is high.	Psychosocial stress is high, insecurity and fear. The Allawites and the minorities are subject to high stress bundles

Due to the protracted nature of the conflict, the Critical Recovery Time will be high and cannot be determined easily, needing a longer relief activities .

Risk Analysis

	Scenario 1 Status Quo	Scenario 2 Regional crisis	Scenario 3 The Regime is ousted
Risk Zone	C Z1, CZ2, CZ3 are the high risk zones, because the civilian population are in a highly vulnerable situation and the impact of the diaster is high. Security in the camps and in the boarder towns	The whole nation is a risk zone because of the regional nature of the conflict. Undiscriminate destruction	CZ2 & CZ3 will be the high risk zone because of the presence of the allawites and Christians and Druz minorities who will be victims of the post conflict revenge & triumphlism. Security in the camps and the border villages with possible communal violence in the camps
Nature of Risks	Insecurity for the sunnites. Religious sectarian conflicts	Situation of Chaos and communal conflicts in different parts o fthe country	Insecurity for the allawites and minorities (christians and Druz) Religious sectarion conflict.
Socio-Economic Risks	Covariate shocks prevail leading to impoverishment of the MVG. Civil society is not organised leading to lack of support fo rthe MVG . Children's education is affected. Youth are not able to find jobs, raise in the unemployment rate. Livelihood activities are jeopardized	Compound crisis : Civil conflict, leading to regional war, leading to social chaos and conflict. Livelihood activities are jeopardized	The minorities are highly vulnerable and live in constant fear. Children are not able to go to school (espically for the minorities.) Livelihood activities are jeopardized

In the three scenario, there are three common risks that nee dto be takeninto consideration while strategizing intervention in the post crisis situation.:

- 1.The General economic situation is not going to get back to normal conditions in relatively short period. This is going to add to the unrest, because the youth unemployment will not be solved.
- 2.Food security and basic needs are soon going to be a major issue and will contribute to keep the tension alive.
- 3.The security of the minorities and the communal violences which are highly predictable. Everything will depend on how the sunnite, the muslim brotherhood will define their role.

Potentiels Humanitarian Risks

- Multi-dimensional Humanitarian Crisis (Religious, political and sectarian)
- Sectarian vulnerable population:
 - Iraki refugees living in Syria
 - Allouites
 - Christians

Highly vulnerable to islamist militant groups
- The sunnite opponents to the regime who are subject to high pressure
- Compound Crisis : Political violence leading to armed communal fights having severe consequences on food security, creating population movement , psychosocial problems etc.
- Covariate shocks can be predicted and will be significantly high. The early economic recovery will be slow and highly complex due to the nature of the conflict.
- The national reconciliatin will be more than difficult if the islamist take hold of the situation.

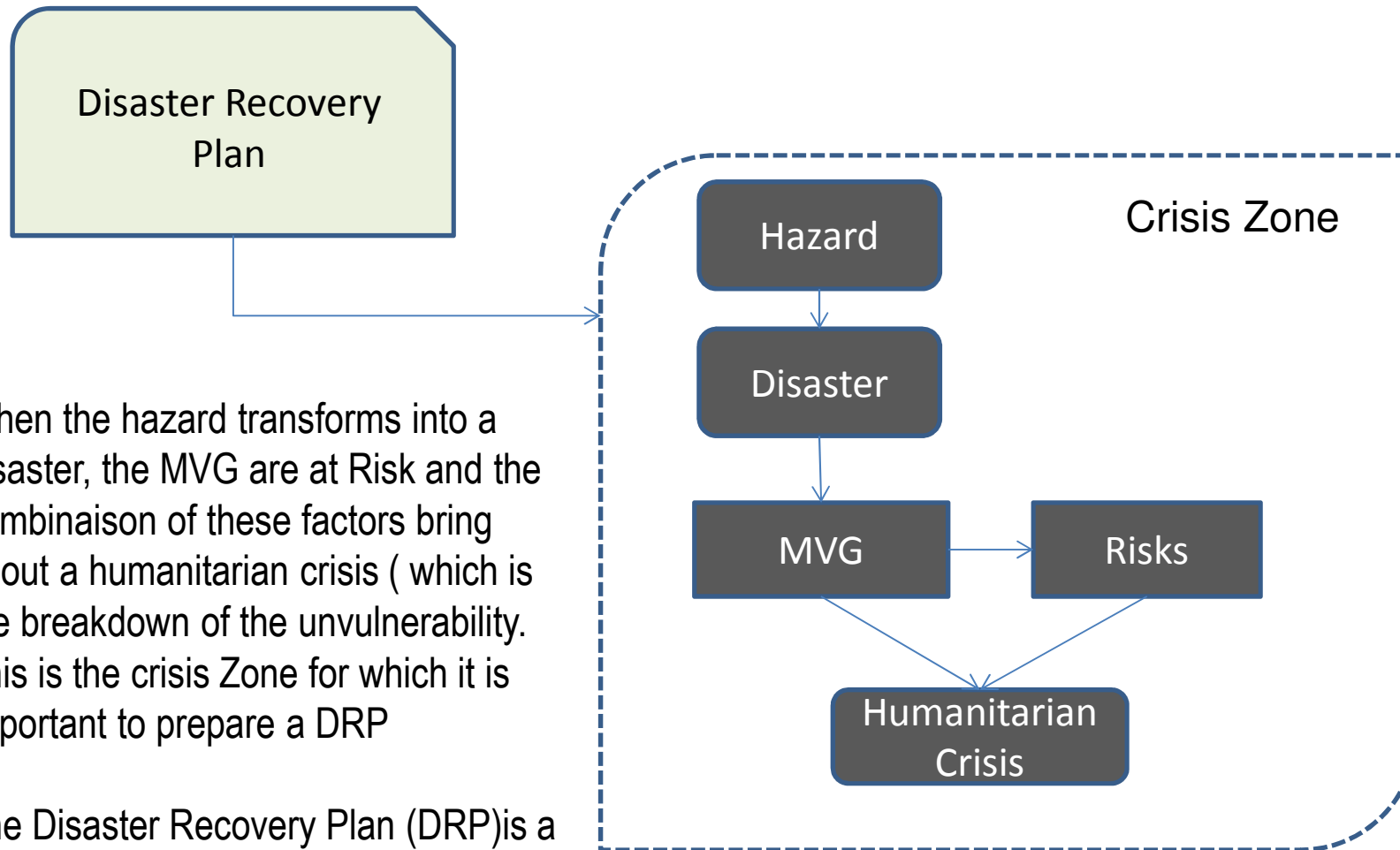
Risk Mitigation

	Scenario 1 Status Quo	Scenario 2 Regional crisis	Scenario 3 The Regime is ousted
General	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Prepare to receive the displaced populations in camps. -Procurement of basic needs for distribution -Facilitate the education of the children in the camps or wherever they are settled with their parents. -Psychosocial response to be prepared in order to ensure mental resilience of the victims. 		
Specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Reinforce C.S. P (ex.Caritas, SCF, Oxfam) in Turkey to give the basic needs to the inmates. Assess Govt.Aids given. -Organize Psycho-social activities in the camps= identify experts -Organise education of the childrens -Identify initial origine of the families 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -INGO at the international level to organize themselves to be able to intervene in the different hot spots -Prepare for quick return of the refugees to Syria from the neighbouring countries because of their own national problems. -Ensure intervention in the field of WATSAN, Health care and psychosocial -Implement livelihood programs for economic recovery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Massive return of refugees from Turkey who need to be taken care of. -Shelter and basic needs to be catered to the returnees, financial means for economic recovery. -Need for temporary shelters to receive the returnee. Organize their return. Protection of the minorities
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Problems in the camps must be anticipated. -Identify with the local partners the possibility for livelihood activities and Early economic recovery. 		<p>Sectarian or communal conflicts are potentially high especially in CZ1, CZ2,CZ3. Attention to be given in the configuration of the camps and accompaniment of the returnees. Protection for the minorities to be taken into consideration.</p>
<p>Identify local credible actors within Syria (Ex. Caritas or other national NGO) and empower them through close accompaniment to enable them to cope up with the situation. This implies looking out for local employees who are put on standby. Need for regular coordination meetings to assess the progress of the events, the relevance of risks and the advent of new vulnerable situation created.</p>			

Elaboration of Strategies

- Create a working structure in the form of an Emergency Task force composed of Turkish, Lebanese and Syrian NGOs. Ex: Caritas Turkey, Caritas Lebanon and Caritas Syria.
- Compose a Rapid Intervention team with field staff from neighbouring countries having a sound knowledge of the language, culture and technical know-how and Emergency intervention knowledge to be deployed when the disaster breaks out. Capacitate them if need be.
- Identification and documentations of :
 - Procurement points and stockage
 - Communication points for information sharing
 - Appropriate allocation of staff and capacity Building
- In the camps
 - Regular visits to identify the area of origin of the inmates, their fear and their needs
 - Field staff to be adequately trained and deployed
- Operation Mechanisms
 - Elaborate operation mechanism and share with the staff involved in the operations
 - Second the Syrian partners (Ex. Caritas Syria with relevant staff, relevant situation analysis framework and instructions for appropriate actions to be undertaken).
- In Syria, in particular in the crisis zones identify the potential problems and devise intervention strategies for quick response.
- Define the critical response objectives and Critical response time to be effective and efficient in the interventions.
- Define the roles and responsibilities of the international partners according to their interest in specific area of competence and capacity to deploy means
- Identify an operation command center in Lebanon for implementing and monitoring projects
- A provisional budget is prepared and shared with the partners to get their agreement in principle for immediate action in the event of emergency.
- Security Rules and policies are clearly written and shared with each potential actor.

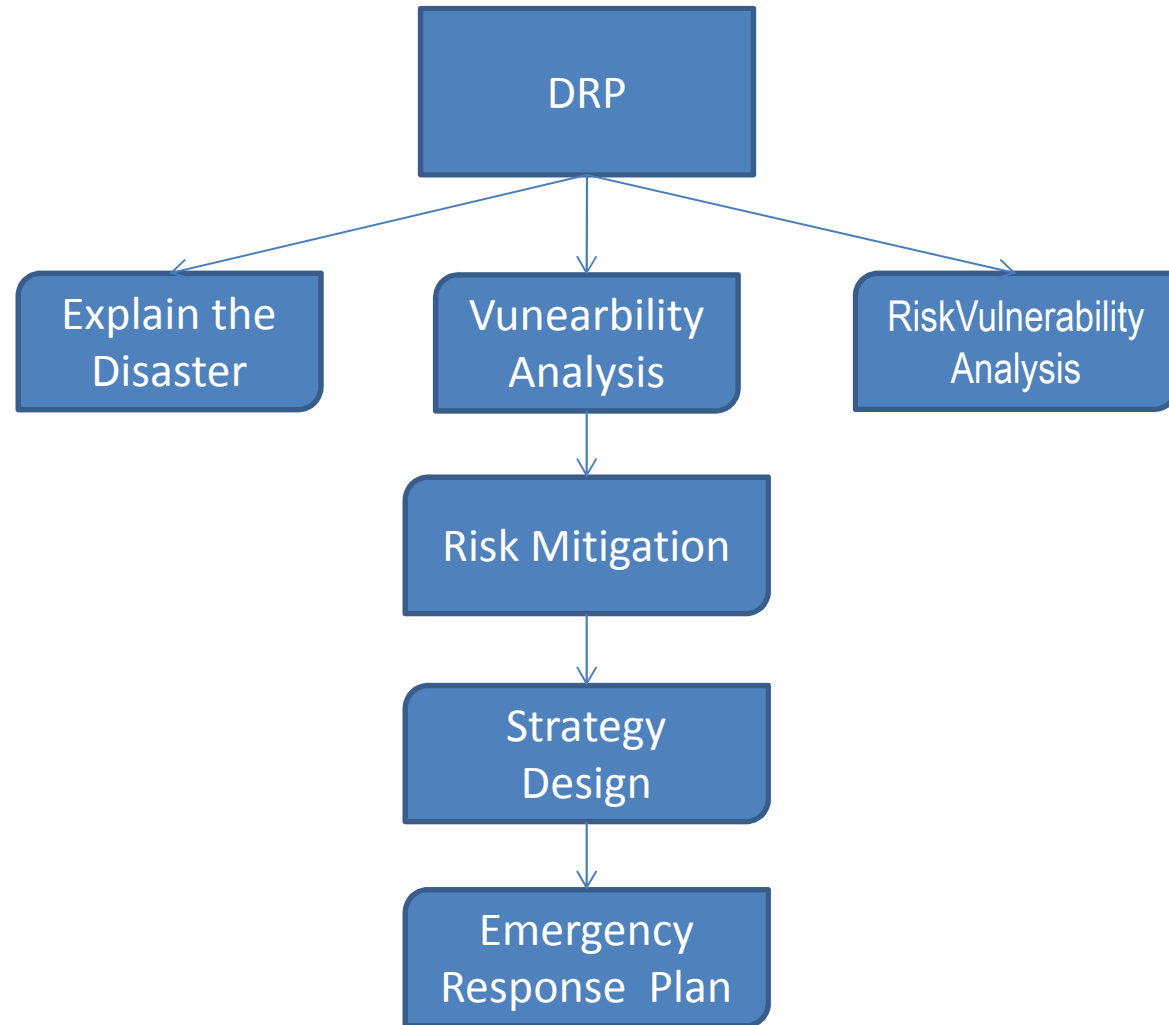
Disaster Recovery Plan



When the hazard transforms into a disaster, the MVG are at Risk and the combination of these factors bring about a humanitarian crisis (which is the breakdown of the unvulnerability. This is the crisis Zone for which it is important to prepare a DRP

The Disaster Recovery Plan (DRP) is a means to prepare for the crisis situation to bring back the community to the « unvulnerability » situation. It puts an emphasis on Resilience.

Preparing a DRP



<u>Defintion of the disasters</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The context -The nature of the disaster -the complexity of the disaster -The humanitarian challenges in question - 	<u>Vulnerability Analysis</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Impact of the disaster on the MVG -Exposure of the group to the risks -Capacity of the group to resist -The potential covariate shocks -The socio-economic impact of the diaster -Identification of the MVG affected -Capacity of the group to cope up with the risk 	<u>Risk-Vulnerability Analysis</u> <p>Risk is a product of Magnitude of Disaster and Vulnerability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The magnitude of the disaster and its complexity -Impact of the disaster -Conditon before the disaster -Analysis of the covariate shocks, the compound nature of the disaster.
<u>Risk Mitigation</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Risk assessment -Disaster impact analysis -Disaster recovery conditions 	<u>Strategy Design</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Impact of the disaster on the MVG -Exposure 	<u>Emergency Response plan</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Impact of the disaster on the MVG -Exposure

Humanitarian situation

MVG	Characteristic of the MVG	Vulnerability analysis	Risks	Effects of disaster	Covariate shocks	Disaster Recovery Plan	Compound crisis
Syrians in Turkey	Border village neighboring Idil region Women and children	Women & children	-Psychosocial Pbs. Communal conflicts	Fear, insecurity Psychosocial probs. Loss of livelihood	Impossibility to get back to normal livelihood activities	with the Turkish NGO : Organise - psychosocial support. -Education of the children -Health care -study where the population comes from and their needs	Civil riots for democracy leading to communal riots within the camps
Syrians in Lebanon	Those coming into Lebanon are from the border villages, have already worked in Lebanon at the time of Syrian occupation.	-Population with the host families and can be sent away.	-the host families do not have the means to take care of the displaced.	Out of fear and insecurity there is a tendency to cross over to Lebanon. Displacement creating psychosocial problems and economic activity impossible	Impossibility to carry out traditional means of livelihood and obligation to expatriate into Lebanon with psychological consequences.		
Syrians in Israel							
Iraqis	Most of them are in irregular situation with no documents. The conflict situation makes them more vulnerable and they could become stateless.	Statelessness Difficulty to carry out any livelihood activity due to the conflict situation.	Pauperization of the Iraqis displaced -Psychosocial problems -Exploitation by the Syrian communities.	Insecurity Subject to violence -redisplacement due to fear Education of children at risk	Marginal jobs undertaken is no more possible.	-Work with UNHCR to find means to help them -Provide economic means to enable economic recovery.	

MVG	Characteristic of the MVG	Vulnerability analysis	Risks	Effects of disaster	Covariate shocks	Disaster Recovery Plan	Compound crisis
Minorities Christians	Christians will no more have the same protection.	Subject to violence and no more protection	Subject to violence, Killing and plunder of personal goods	Insecurity, fear, danger of being attacked by the majority.	Loss of their positions in the administration or in their jobs	Major issue to be	
Allaouites	If the regime fails, they will be subject to violence and attacks by the sunnites and the muslim brothers.	Subject to religious violence and political suppression due to revenge.	-violence and killing -Loss of jobs - Loss of belongings	Insecurity, fear, danger of being attacked.	Loss of jobs and positions Impossibility to carry out their commercial activities.	Need to envisage a national reconciliation process at the earliest. Need for religious leaders to dialogue and speak to the public.	
Sunnites IDP							

Vulnerability Analysis Matrix

Area	Extreme Environment	Hazards	Vulnerability -Population -Needs	Risks	Resilience	Needs	Contingency plans

Vulnerability Analysis Matrix

Data And Analysis Of Consequences	Data and risk analysis	Poverty Analysis	Vulnerability -Population -Needs -Spatiale	Governance analysis -Macro -Micro	Food insecurity	Contingency planning Disaster mitigation Risk reduction

Vulnerability Analysis Matrix Contingency Planning

Area	Risk	Disasters	Emergency needs	Prog. Activities Short term Mid term Long term	Advocacy needs	Prevention Plans and mechanisms	Orientations and stakeholders Strategic alliances