



The  
G7 Research Group  
at the Munk School of Global Affairs at Trinity College in the University of Toronto  
presents the

## **2014 Brussels G7 Summit Final Compliance Report**

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## 15. Development: Syrian Refugees [114]

“We are committed to supporting the neighbouring countries bearing the burden of Syrian refugee inflows.”

*Brussels G7 Summit Declaration*

### Assessment

Country	Lack of Compliance	Work in Progress	Full Compliance
Canada			+1
France			+1
Germany			+1
Italy			+1
Japan		0	
United Kingdom			+1
United States			+1
European Union			+1
Average Score	+0.88		

### Background

Protests against President Bashar Al Assad began in March 2011 and quickly descended into civil war between the Syrian Government and various opposition groups.<sup>1049</sup> Since then, turmoil within the country has spread throughout the region, causing millions to flee to safety. The Syrian conflict has killed more than 160,000 people to date, and has left 9.3 million people in need of humanitarian aid.<sup>1050</sup>

As of 2 March 2015, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees registered over 3.7 million Syrians refugees, who are currently being granted safe haven in Turkey (1.6 million), Lebanon (1.1 million), Jordan (600,000), Iraq (250,000), and Egypt (140,000).<sup>1051</sup> Countries continue to struggle to provide support for these refugees, as thousands continue to cross into their borders. The 2014 funding requirements to support the regional response to the influx of Syrian refugees, as stipulated by the UNHRC, is valued at USD3.7 billion. To date, only sixty-one per cent of this is has been committed, which represents a gap of almost USD1.5 billion.<sup>1052</sup>

Moreover, the 2015-2016 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan in response to the Syria Crisis by the UNHCR, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, and the United Nations Development Programme notes that the crisis has had unprecedented social and economic impacts on host countries such as, “affecting their stability and reversing years of hard-won development gains; exacerbating pre-existing vulnerabilities; overstretching basic social services such as health,

<sup>1049</sup> Syria Profile- Timeline, BBC News (London) 18 February 2015. Date of Access: 02 March 2015.

<http://m.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-14703995>.

<sup>1050</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Research Group 5 June 2014. Access Date: 02 March 2015.

<http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

<sup>1051</sup> Syria Regional Refugee Response, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva) 02 March 2015. Date of Access: 02 March 2015. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

<sup>1052</sup> Syria Regional Refugee Response, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva) 02 March 2015. Date of Access: 02 March 2015. <http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php>.

water, sanitation and education; aggravating unemployment; diminishing trade and investment; and creating competition for limited and declining resources.”<sup>1053</sup>

The situation in Syria continues to be a concern for G7 members and the international community at large. At the 2013 Lough Erne Summit, members established their commitment to “stop the bloodshed and loss of life in Syria and to support the Syrian people.”<sup>1054</sup> Members also acknowledged the vital role played by host countries in the surrounding regions “in dealing with the significant economic and security pressures they are facing as a result of the conflict and refugee influx.”<sup>1055</sup> Members also committed to provide USD1.5 billion in humanitarian aid to meet the needs in Syria and its neighbours.<sup>1056</sup>

### **Commitment Features**

The commitment to support neighbouring countries bearing the burden of Syrian refugee inflows mainly focuses on assistance with the funding of these regional responses. Members decided to provide funding to “humanitarian actors that can reach those most in need, including across borders.”<sup>1057</sup> They also called on the international community to help fund the enormous needs of the appeal by the United Nations and the High Commissioner for Refugees.<sup>1058</sup>

G7 Members will primarily fund efforts by the UNHCR and UNDP, which in turn support national and international non-governmental organizations. The 2015-2016 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) integrates and coordinates the national plans of host countries, highlighting two objectives: (1) refugee protection and humanitarian assistance, and; (2) resilience and stability in vulnerable communities.<sup>1059</sup> Total funding requirements are set at USD5.5 billion, covering eight targets: (1) Protection of Syrian Refugees; (2) Food; (3) Education; (4) Health; (5) Basic Needs; (6) Shelter; (7) Wash; and (8) Livelihood and Social Cohesion.<sup>1060</sup>

To achieve full compliance, G7 Members must continue to provide direct support to host countries in the region, in line with the 3RP standards outlined by the UNHCR and UNDP.

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<sup>1053</sup> Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2015-2016 In Response to the Syria Crisis, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva) 19 December 2014. Date of Access: 02 March 2015. <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/3RP-Report-Overview.pdf>.

<sup>1054</sup> G8 Lough Erne Summit Declaration, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

<sup>1055</sup> G8 Lough Erne Summit Declaration, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

<sup>1056</sup> G8 Lough Erne Summit Declaration, G8 Research Group 18 June 2013. Access Date: 02 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2013lougherne/lough-erne-communique.html>.

<sup>1057</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Research Group 5 June 2014. Access Date: 02 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

<sup>1058</sup> G7 Brussels Summit Declaration, G7 Research Group 5 June 2014. Access Date: 02 March 2015. <http://www.g8.utoronto.ca/summit/2014brussels/declaration.html>.

<sup>1059</sup> Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2015-2016 In Response to the Syria Crisis, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva) 19 December 2014. Date of Access: 02 March 2015. <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/3RP-Report-Overview.pdf>.

<sup>1060</sup> Regional Refugee & Resilience Plan 2015-2016 In Response to the Syria Crisis, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (Geneva) 19 December 2014. Date of Access: 02 March 2015. <http://www.3rpsyriacrisis.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/01/3RP-Report-Overview.pdf>.

**Scoring Guidelines**

- 1	G7 Member does not provide direct support to countries hosting Syrian refugees, in accordance with the 3RP objectives.
0	G7 Member pledges to provide direct support to countries hosting Syrian refugees, in accordance with the 3RP objectives but has not yet provided assistance.
+1	G7 Member provides direct support to countries hosting Syrian refugees, in accordance with the 3RP objectives.

*Lead Analyst: Anthony Marchese*

**Canada: +1**

Canada has fully complied with its commitment, as it continues to directly support neighboring host countries bearing the burden of Syrian refugees as per the standards set forth by the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP). Canada has continued to provide funding via humanitarian efforts and stability initiatives in vulnerable communities.

On 2 May 2015, on his visit to Iraq, Prime Minister Stephen Harper fortified his commitment to protect Syrian refugees by announcing that Canada would provide further, life-saving humanitarian aid to the victims of Syria and Iraq.<sup>1061</sup> This additional assistance would be geared at meeting the needs of people affected by the conflict in the areas of water, food, shelter, medical care, and sexual- and gender-based violence issues. Moreover, as several sources noted on 7 January 2015, Minister of Immigration Chris Alexander announced that Canada would resettle 10,000 more Syrian refugees in the next three years, an effort that allocates ten per cent of 100,000 Syrian refugees to Canada alone after an appeal by the United Nations Refugee Agency.<sup>1062</sup>

On 26 March 2014, as part of a project continuing until 31 December 2014, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development contributed CAD1 million to the Turkish Red Crescent Society to deliver immediate assistance to up to 250,000 Syrian refugees in Turkey.<sup>1063</sup> The project was expected to deliver “improved living conditions through increased access to essential relief items and increased capacity of the Turkish Red Crescent to respond to humanitarian crises.”<sup>15</sup> The executing agencies and partners for this humanitarian assistance project were the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Society (IFRC) and the Canadian Red Cross Society (CRCS).

On 15 May 2014, as part of another project continuing until 31 March 2015, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development contributed CAD2 million to the host communities in Irbid, Mufraq, Zarqa, and Amman in Jordan.<sup>1064</sup> The goals of this project were “assessing the vulnerability of 8,000 households by helping Syrian refugees meet basic needs, providing extra aid to 4,000 extremely vulnerable households headed by women, people with disabilities, or the elderly, providing

<sup>1061</sup> PM announces additional humanitarian support for people affected by crisis in Iraq and Syria, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 2 May 2015. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://pm.gc.ca/eng/news/2015/05/02/pm-announces-additional-humanitarian-support-people-affected-crises-iraq-and-syria>

<sup>1062</sup> Canada vows to accept 13,000 more refugees from Syria and Iraq, The Globe and Mail (Ottawa) 7 January 2015. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.theglobeandmail.com/news/politics/canada-to-accept-13000-more-refugees-from-syria-and-iraq/article22332408/>

<sup>1063</sup> Syria Crisis – Support to the Turkish Red Crescent Society – IFRC 2014, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 26 March 2014. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/6BB5016ACB661C8985257E4600395874>

<sup>1064</sup> Syria Crisis - Emergency Assistance for Syrian Refugees and Host Communities in Jordan - CARE 2014, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 15 May 2014. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/7E8FBCBE6ACF753D85257E4600396CFD>

3,250 households with emergency cash to meet urgent needs, and providing training to 400 women with business and life skills through a local partner organization.” This project was expected to assist particularly vulnerable individuals, with its key focus groups being women and children. The executing agency and partner was CARE Canada.

On 26 March 2014, as part of a project continuing until 30 November 2014, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development contributed CAD910,000 to the host communities in Mufraq and Irbid in Northern Jordan.<sup>1065</sup> The goals of this project were “to provide sanitation facilities in 300 shelters benefiting 1,500 people, provide emergency relief items such as hygiene kits, summer underwear, summer sheets and mattress covers to 10,000 conflict-affected people, and conduct hygiene promotion sessions for 10,000 beneficiaries.” As a result, resident individuals would gain increased access to sanitation facilities, and to personal hygiene relief items. The executing agency and partner was Canadian Lutheran World Relief (CLWR).

On 26 March 2014, as part of a project continuing until 30 September 2014, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development contributed CAD1.9 million to support Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians.<sup>1066</sup> The goals of this project were “to provide 10,850 non-camp Syrian refugees and vulnerable Jordanians with medical treatment, to assist 1,500 traumatized victims with counseling support and psychosocial activities and awareness sessions, and to support 700 highly vulnerable conflict-afflicted people experiencing acute financial challenges with temporary rent assistance.” These goals, once actualized, would help alleviate the biological and psychosocial aspects of disease, and would grant people shelter from further health deterioration. The executing agency and partner was Development and Peace.

On 19 March 2014, as part of a project continuing until 31 March 2016, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development contributed CAD17 million to support 800,000 Jordanians and 300,000 Syrian refugees in nine municipalities of Northern Jordan that have been highly affected by the influx of Syrian refugees.<sup>1067</sup> The goal of this project was “to strengthen the ability of Jordanian municipalities to keep up with the delivery of basic services, support local economic development and to improve street lighting for security and waste collection to improve hygiene.” Overall, this project’s outcomes were three-fold: an increase in decision-making power for nine Syrian municipalities, an increase in crisis preparedness overall, and an increase in income generation opportunities for residents. The executing agency and partner for this project was the World Bank.

On 11 February 2015, as part of a project continuing until 28 February 2015, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development contributed CAD5 million to address the socio-economic challenges of vulnerable Jordanians by increasing support to youth and women living in refugee-hosting communities and reach 10,000 direct beneficiaries (including 6,500 women).<sup>1068</sup> This project is part of a larger initiative towards the immediate development needs in Jordan, which as a total constitute approximately CAD20 million, and aims primarily to bring about community-based

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<sup>1065</sup> Syria Crisis - Emergency Assistance in Northern Jordan - Canadian Lutheran World Relief 2014, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 26 March 2014. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/118F2DF16E321BF485257E4600395844>

<sup>1066</sup> Syria Crisis - Emergency Health Assistance in Jordan - Development and Peace 2014, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 26 March 2014. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/5CD537A4ACF846E485257E1900396171>

<sup>1067</sup> Emergency Services and Social Resilience for Municipalities Affected by Syrian Refugees, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 19 March 2014. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/A1E1AC271B2B9CD485257D1A00392F12>

<sup>1068</sup> Mitigating the Impact of the Syrian Crisis in Communities Hosting Syrian Refugees, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 11 February 2015. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/E7535D692C8AFBF285257C85003B2A52>

development projects, increased educational and vocational training, and increased livelihood opportunities. The executing agency and partner for this project was Save the Children Canada.

On 28 March 2014, as part of a project continuing until 31 March 2015, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development contributed CAD2.36 million to address the critical water, sanitation and hygiene needs for up to 4,500 refugee households from Syria and 1,350 vulnerable Lebanese households in Lebanon.<sup>1069</sup> As a result, refugees could have increased access to sanitation facilities, personal hygiene items, and clean water, all of which contribute to relief from crisis-related health conditions. The executing agency and partner was CARE Canada.

On 9 July 2014, as part of a project continuing until 31 January 2015, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development contributed CAD2 million to address the emergency needs of 23,700 of the most vulnerable Syrian crisis-affected people in Lebanon, assist people with injuries, disabilities and chronic medical conditions as well as elderly and isolated individuals, who face extra barriers when accessing humanitarian assistance and are at greater risk of exploitation.<sup>1070</sup> This project was primarily aimed at assisting some of the most vulnerable crisis-affected people (namely, those with injuries and disabilities) in getting health care and rehabilitation. The executing agency and partner was Handicap International Canada.

On 13 May 2014, as part of a continuing project until 30 November 2014, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development contributed CAD1.9 million to prevent the outbreak of contagious diseases, manage acute and chronic diseases and promote mother and child health, among 15,000 Syrian refugee and 5,000 Lebanese host and vulnerable families.<sup>1071</sup> The goals of this project were both direct and indirect — namely, to both increase primary health care, and to promote increased primary health care training for physicians in Lebanon. The executing agency and partner was Development and Peace.

On 28 March 2014, as part of a project continuing until 31 March 2015, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development contributed CAD5 million to educate and protect 17,300 children, parents and teachers, in Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt.<sup>1072</sup> This project was dominantly geared at ameliorating access to education and community resources, and at bettering the lives of children and adolescents. The executing agency and partner for this project was Save the Children Canada.

On 24 March 2014, as part of a project continuing until 31 December 2014, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development contributed CAD3 million to assist 250,000 Syrian refugees in Egypt and 400,000 Syrian refugees in Iraq.<sup>1073</sup> This project increased access to protection services, relief items, and emergency shelter assistance “for up to 650,000 conflict-assisted people.” The executing agency and partner in this project was the UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR).

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<sup>1069</sup> Syria Crisis - Emergency Water and Sanitation in Lebanon - CARE Canada 2014, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 28 March 2014. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/B555AC8F1EE1BB7B85257E4600395FE0>

<sup>1070</sup> Syria Crisis - Emergency Assistance for Vulnerable People in Lebanon - HIC 2014, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 09 July 2014. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/FD24C2DF9D6F521A85257DDE003F018A>

<sup>1071</sup> Syria Crisis - Primary Health Care in Lebanon - Development and Peace – 2014, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 13 May 2014. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/OB598B75B3819F9585257E4600396D2B>

<sup>1072</sup> Syria Crisis - Support to the No Lost Generation Initiative - Save the Children Canada 2014, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 28 March 2014. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/D9D227195CC3C3A785257E0E00397FB1>

<sup>1073</sup> Syria Crisis - Protection and Emergency Relief in Egypt and Iraq - UNHCR 2014, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 24 March 2014. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/3B02778A5B0997AF85257E4600395090>

On 27 March 2014, as part of a project continuing until 31 March 2015, the Department of Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development contributed CAD35 million to educate and normalize the lives of more than 613,000 conflict-affected children in Syria, Jordan, Lebanon, Iraq, Turkey, and Egypt.<sup>1074</sup> The expected immediate returns for this project were improved education, livelihood options, and protection for children and youth. The executing agency and partner for this project was the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

Thus, Canada has been awarded a score of +1 for its continued direct support to the neighboring countries bearing Syrian refugee inflow in the form of refugee protection, humanitarian assistance, and safeguarding vulnerable host populations.

*Analyst: Humayun Ahmed*

### **France: +1**

France is in full compliance with its commitment to provide direct support to countries hosting Syrian refugees in accordance to the 3RP objectives. France has provided direct aid to Lebanon in order to protect refugees and provide direct humanitarian aid, as well as promote stability within the vulnerable region. It has also held talks with other countries affected by the Syrian crisis in the region, such as Jordan, and demonstrated a commitment to giving direct aid by participating in international donor conferences aimed at providing aid to Syria.

On 12 September 2014, France contributed EUR7 million to Lebanon's World Bank Trust Fund in a meeting in Beirut. This aid was given with the explicit intention of helping Lebanon receive the refugees that continue to flee the Syrian regime and with a look towards providing stability in Lebanon. The intention to provide the aid had been announced earlier that year in March but the aid was finally signed and put through to the World Bank after the G7 Summit (formerly G8) that was held in Brussels, Belgium.<sup>1075</sup>

On 8 January 2015, the Foreign Minister of France, Laurent Fabius, held a meeting with Nasser Judeh, the Foreign Minister from Lebanon. While a host of issues were discussed, the two parties affirmed their commitment to fight against terrorism in the Middle East region and discussing the Syrian crisis in particular.<sup>1076</sup>

Annick Girardin, Minister of Development and Francophony, participated in the third international donor conference for Syria on 31 March 2015 in Kuwait. The conference was focused on responding to the human rights crisis, especially with regards to the millions of displaced persons and refugees, and also with regards to the needs of the neighbouring countries surrounding Syria that are receiving refugees.<sup>1077</sup>

On 27 September 2014, France adopted a new resolution denouncing the tragic human rights violations in Syria and especially condemned, Daesh, the terrorist group operating within Syria and

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<sup>1074</sup> Syria Crisis - Support to the No Lost Generation Initiative - UNICEF 2014, Foreign Affairs, Trade and Development Canada (Ottawa) 27 March 2014. Date of Access: 17 May 2015. <http://www.acdi-cida.gc.ca/cidaweb/cpo.nsf/vWebCSAZEn/9DC39CD99A654DE485257E1500396166>

<sup>1075</sup> Lebanon – French contribution of €7 million to the World Bank's Trust Fund, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 12 September 2014. Date of Access: May 14th, 2015

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/lebanon-294/events-3269/article/lebanon-french-contribution-of>

<sup>1076</sup> Jordan — Meeting between Laurent Fabius and his Jordanian Counterpart, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 8 January 2015. Date of Access: May 14th, 2015

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/jordan/visits-2446/article/jordan-meeting-between-laurent>

<sup>1077</sup> Annick Girardin's Participation in the 3rd annual Donor Conference for Syria, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 15 March 2015. Date of Access: May 14th, 2015

<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/country-files/syria-295/events-5888/article/syria-annick-girardin-s>



the Syrian regime. It also tabled resolutions aimed at protecting journalists and people from enforced disappearances.<sup>1078</sup>

Overall, France receives a score of +1 for giving direct aid to neighbouring countries, particularly Lebanon, in accordance to the 3RP principles and for participating in meetings and conferences aimed at explicitly dealing with the Syria and its refugee and human rights crisis.

*Analyst: Vipasha Shaikh*

### **Germany: +1**

Germany is in full compliance with its commitment to support neighbouring countries bearing the burden of Syrian refugee inflows, as declared at the Brussels G7 Summit.

In June 2014 the Government of Germany announced that they would extend their original commitment of providing 10,000 refugees safe haven by providing a further 10,000 places for a total of 20,000 places.<sup>1079</sup> Germany began to admit Syrian refugees in 2013. Upon arrival these refugees have received residence permits, social benefits and access to medical care.<sup>1080</sup>

On 28 October 2014, Germany's Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier, Federal Minister for Economic Cooperation and Development Gerd Müller and António Guterres of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) hosted the Berlin Conference on the Syrian Refugee Situation.<sup>1081</sup> The conference, attended by representatives of approximately 40 countries and international organizations, was charged with determining ways in which the international community can more effectively aid Syrian refugees and countries neighboring Syria.<sup>1082</sup>

As of December 2014, over 200,000 Syrian refugees had applied for asylum within the European Union (EU). Germany, together with Sweden, has responded to almost half of these requests.<sup>1083</sup> According to the UNHCR, Germany is the largest recipient of asylum applications in the EU.<sup>1084</sup>

Furthermore, on 31 March 2015 at the third International Pledging Humanitarian Conference for Syria and Syrian refugees in Kuwait, Germany's federal government pledged a total funding amount

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<sup>1078</sup> Geneva — Outcome of the 27th Session of the Human Rights Council, French Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Development (Paris) 27 September 2014. Date of Access: May 14th, 2015  
<http://www.diplomatie.gouv.fr/en/french-foreign-policy-1/human-rights/events-6494/article/geneva-outcome-of-the-27th-session>

<sup>1079</sup> UNHCR welcomes Germany's decision to extend Humanitarian Admission Programme to an additional 10,000 Syrian refugees. 12 June 2014. Accessed 21 May 2015. <http://www.unhcr.org/539afe256.html>

<sup>1080</sup> Fleeing violence, Syrian refugees find new homes in Germany. 8 December 2014. Accessed 21 May 2015.  
<http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2014/12/8/fleeing-violencesyrianrefugeesfindnewhomesingermany.html>

<sup>1081</sup> Berlin Conference on the Syrian Refugee Situation – Supporting Stability in the Region, 30 October 2014. Access Date: 11 May 2015. [http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/NaherMittlererOsten/syriarefugeeconference/Uebersicht\\_node.htm](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/NaherMittlererOsten/syriarefugeeconference/Uebersicht_node.htm)

<sup>1082</sup> Berlin Conference on the Syrian Refugee Situation – Supporting Stability in the Region, 30 October 2014. Access Date: 11 May 2015. [http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/NaherMittlererOsten/syriarefugeeconference/Uebersicht\\_node.htm](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Aussenpolitik/RegionaleSchwerpunkte/NaherMittlererOsten/syriarefugeeconference/Uebersicht_node.htm)

<sup>1083</sup> Syrian refugees: 3.5 million people flee to neighbouring countries. 11 March 2015. Accessed 21 May 2015.  
<http://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2015/mar/11/syrian-refugees-asylum-seekers-unhcr>

<sup>1084</sup> 2015 UNHCR subregional operations profile – Western, Central and Southern Europe. Accessed 21 May 2015.  
<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49e48e5f6.html>

of EUR255 million for humanitarian assistance in Syria and its neighboring countries.<sup>1085</sup> Foreign Minister Steinmeier reiterated Germany's leading role in humanitarian assistance to Syria and Syrian refugees as they have pledged more than EUR 1 billion in total since 2012 making the country one of the largest donors to the Syrian refugee cause.<sup>1086</sup>

Thus, the Government of Germany has been awarded a score of +1 for its direct support to countries hosting Syrian refugees by alleviating the refugee burden by committing to admit a relatively significant number of asylum seekers.

*Analyst: Madeleine Million-Osborne*

### **Italy: +1**

Italy has fully complied with its commitment to support countries bearing the burden of Syrian refugee inflows in accordance with the 3RP standards outlined by the UNHCR and UNDP.

Italy and the EU have created a constitutive agreement for the first ever EU Regional Trust, with Italy being the first donor.<sup>1087</sup> This start-up fund, named *Madad*, combines EUR20 million from the EU and EUR3 million from Italy and aims to support the regional countries of Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt as well as Syria per the 3RP principles. The Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation of Italy Paolo Gentiloni stated: "I am convinced that this new instrument will effectively improve the quality of the assistance provided to refugees, host communities and Governments affected by the Syrian crisis.

Italy has also pledged support to the International Labour Organization (ILO) for its programs in Lebanon focusing specifically on Syrian refugees.<sup>1088</sup> As part of the Lebanon Crisis Response Plan, the country has pledged to donate USD500,000 for the 'Enabling Job Resilience and Protecting Decent Work Conditions in Rural Communities affected by the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Northern Lebanon' program.<sup>1089</sup> This directs funding towards unemployed youth, farmers and agricultural workers within the refugee population and surrounding communities in Lebanon.

Thus, Italy has been awarded a score of +1 for directly supporting countries hosting Syrian refugees, in accordance with the 3RP objectives.

*Analyst: Archana Ravichandradeva*

### **Japan: 0**

Japan has partially complied with its commitment to providing direct support to countries hosting Syrian refugees, in accordance with the objectives of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP).

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<sup>1085</sup> Federal Government announces additional aid for Syria, Federal Foreign Office (Germany). 21 March 2015. Access Date: 11 May 2015. [http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2015/150331\\_Syrien.html?nn=475176](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2015/150331_Syrien.html?nn=475176)

<sup>1086</sup> Federal Government announces additional aid for Syria, Federal Foreign Office (Germany). 21 March 2015. Access Date: 11 May 2015. [http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2015/150331\\_Syrien.html?nn=475176](http://www.auswaertiges-amt.de/EN/Infoservice/Presse/Meldungen/2015/150331_Syrien.html?nn=475176)

<sup>1087</sup> European Commission and Italy launch first ever EU Regional Trust Fund in response to the Syrian Crisis, EU Press Releases (Brussels) 15 December 2015. Date of Access: 20 May 2015. [http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release\\_IP-14-2664\\_en.htm](http://europa.eu/rapid/press-release_IP-14-2664_en.htm)

<sup>1088</sup> Italian government first to donate to vital ILO project in Lebanon supporting vulnerable communities affected by the Syrian refugee crisis, International Labour Organization (Beirut) 24 February 2015. Date of Access: 20 May 2015. [http://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/news/WCMS\\_346640/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/news/WCMS_346640/lang--en/index.htm)

<sup>1089</sup> Italian government first to donate to vital ILO project in Lebanon supporting vulnerable communities affected by the Syrian refugee crisis, International Labour Organization (Beirut) 24 February 2015. Date of Access: 20 May 2015. [http://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/news/WCMS\\_346640/lang--en/index.htm](http://www.ilo.org/beirut/media-centre/news/WCMS_346640/lang--en/index.htm)

Japan has demonstrated its willingness to engage in conversation about alleviating the struggle of Syrian refugees in the past few years. It has been in attendance in a number of conferences convened for that purpose, including the Third International Humanitarian Pledging for Syria. In the months prior to the Brussels Conference of June 2014, the Japanese government had already extended short-term assistance in public health, sanitation and food, as well as medium and long-term assistance for empowerment of women and children, and education.<sup>1090</sup> With regard to the alleviation of the burden placed on Syria's neighbours, Japan has offered help in the form of emergency aid and loans, and in some cases in the form of food items, particularly to the states of Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey and Jordan.

In July 2014, a month following the Brussels Conference, Japanese lawmakers pledged to work across partisan lines in order to establish a school in a region of Turkey affected by the influx of refugees. The group, led by former Defense Minister Yuriko Koike, raised funds to transform a house in southern Turkey into a school, in cooperation of a Turkish Non-Governmental Organization. Teachers recruited from among the Syrian refugees will teach classes in Arabic at the school.<sup>1091</sup>

In September of that same year, the Japanese government extended an emergency aid grant of USD22.7 million (the equivalent of JPY2.2 billion) to Iraq and Lebanon. The money went towards providing emergency shelters and relief items for refugees from Syria and Iraq, as well as Internally Displaced Persons. At this time, the total aid given by the government towards the cause of supporting the refugees totaled nearly USD25 million.<sup>1092</sup>

In early 2015, following the murder by the Islamic State of Syria and the Levant of a Japanese national, the Japanese Prime Minister reaffirmed the state's commitment to send humanitarian aid to the region.<sup>1093</sup> In late January, towards this end, Prime Minister Abe announced the newly established Three-Pillar Foreign Policy in Response to the Terrorist Incident Regarding the Murder of Japanese, promising expanded humanitarian assistance in the areas of food and medical supplies.<sup>1094</sup>

In late March of the same year, to further the Three-Pillar Foreign Policy announced in January, the government further committed to three important steps. Firstly, the Foreign Minister offered USD116 million to Syrian refugees and Internally Displaced Persons. Secondly, the Japanese government extended USD6 million in emergency aid for Syrian refugees and Internally Displaced Peoples, through the United Nations World Food Program. The goal was to alleviate the shortage of food following the Cold Wave of the 2014-2015 winter, through the winterization of food items.

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<sup>1090</sup> Statement by Yasuhide Nakayama State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria (Kuwait) March 31 2015. Date of Access: May 12 2015. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/me\\_a/me1/sy/page3e\\_000317.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/sy/page3e_000317.html).

<sup>1091</sup> Lawmakers aid school serving Syrian refugees, The Japan Times (Tokyo) July 23 2014. Date of Access: May 12 2015. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2014/07/23/national/lawmakers-aid-school-serving-syrian-refugees/#.VVjMwNpVikp>.

<sup>1092</sup> Emergency Grant Aid in response to IDPs in Iraq and Syrian Refugees in Lebanon affected by the ISIL offensive, Press Release from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Japan (Tokyo) September 19 2014. Date of Access: May 13 2015. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e\\_000429.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/release/press4e_000429.html).

<sup>1093</sup> Statement by Prime Minister Shinzo Abe regarding the hostage incident of Japanese nationals in Syria (Tokyo) January 25 2015. Date of Access: May 12 2015. [http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97\\_abe/statement/201501/1209577\\_9912.html](http://japan.kantei.go.jp/97_abe/statement/201501/1209577_9912.html).

<sup>1094</sup> Press Conference by Foreign Minister Fumio Kishida, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (Tokyo) February 24 2015. Date of Access: May 12 2015. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken24e\\_000027.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/press/kaiken/kaiken24e_000027.html).

Finally, there was an offer of USD370 million in loans to improve the infrastructure of local communities in Turkey affected by the surge of refugees.<sup>1095</sup>

While Japan has complied with its commitment to the alleviation of the burden placed on Syria's neighbouring states, there is one area in which it has been criticized for its lack of action. Despite the many millions donated by the government, the state has been reluctant to take in refugees into its own borders. In November 2014, the United Nations Commissioner for Human Rights remarked that while over 3000 individuals had applied for refugee status in the past year, only six had been granted it. The Japanese Justice Ministry claims that fleeing a conflict does not render one a refugee, under the international definition of refugee.<sup>1096</sup> Instead, individuals are given residence permits — this does not allow them the same security as a refugee (they are not able to make use of the educational opportunities the government has in place for refugees, and they cannot bring their family into the country).<sup>1097</sup> However, with pressure from Non-Governmental Organizations as well as the international community, the Japanese government appears to be taking steps towards reform. The Justice Ministry is currently reviewing the process by which it accepts asylum seekers, with recommendations from the UNHCR.<sup>1098</sup>

Since the G8 conference of June 2014, the Japanese government has taken many steps (both in rhetoric and in practice) to alleviate the burden placed on Syria's neighbouring states. This aid has taken the form of emergency aid, foodstuffs, as well as loans for infrastructural reform. However, Japan has failed to contribute to the resettlement of Syrian refugees.

Thus, Japan is awarded a score of 0 for partial compliance to its commitment to provide direct support to countries hosting Syrian refugees.

*Analyst: Priyanka Soundranayagam*

### **United Kingdom: +1**

The United Kingdom is awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment to support countries bearing the burden of Syrian refugee inflows in accordance with the 3RP standards outlined by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The United Kingdom has been a strong source of financial support for the current crisis in Syria in past years. In terms of monetary contributions, the government has made available approximately GBP600 million in humanitarian donations. Since the United Kingdom's involvement, food has been provided for approximately 188,000 people, clean water has been provided for close to 1,000,000 people and medical services in the form of consultants have been provided for almost 250,000 people.<sup>1099</sup>

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<sup>1095</sup> Statement by Yasuhide Nakayama State Minister for Foreign Affairs, Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria (Kuwait) March 31 2015. Date of Access: May 11 2015. [http://www.mofa.go.jp/me\\_a/me1/sy/page3e\\_000317.html](http://www.mofa.go.jp/me_a/me1/sy/page3e_000317.html).

<sup>1096</sup> Japan helps too few refugees: UNHCR chief, The Japan Times (Tokyo) November 18 2014. Date of Access: May 14 2015. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2014/11/18/national/japan-helps-too-few-refugees-unhcr-chief/>.

<sup>1097</sup> Four Syrian asylum seekers to sue for refugee status, The Japan Times (Tokyo) March 9 2015. Date of Access: May 13 2015. <http://www.japantimes.co.jp/news/2015/03/09/national/crime-legal/four-syrian-asylum-seekers-sue-japan-refugee-status/>.

<sup>1098</sup> Japan's asylum laws: No entry, The Economist (Tokyo) March 14 2015. Date of Access: May 13 2015. <http://www.economist.com/node/21646255/comments>.

<sup>1099</sup> Landale, James. "UK to Act with 'urgency' over Syrian Refugees Says PM - BBC News." BBC News. 29 Jan. 2014. Web. 18 May 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-politics-25934659>.

Moreover, the United Kingdom has addressed the needs of the most vulnerable persons inside refugee camps. The UK relocated people such as children, torture victims, and persons with disabilities to sanctuary outside of the conflict zone, thus alleviating some of the strain on the resources of nations hosting hundreds of thousands of Syrian refugees.<sup>1100</sup>

However, the UK is one of the countries that has been singled out for its slow response to the UN's call for joining the international programme of resettling Syrian refugees. The government declined to join last year, and instead began its own programme called the Syrian Vulnerable Persons Relocation (VPR) scheme, in which it pledged to admit 500 refugees. Amnesty International commented that the UK "has only settled 143 Syrian refugees ... the sheer magnitude of this crisis means that financial aid alone is not enough."<sup>1101</sup>

Despite insufficient efforts to resettle Syrian refugees, the UK remains the second largest donor to the humanitarian crisis in Syria. Thus, it has been awarded a score of +1.

*Analyst: Elliot Borins*

### **United States: +1**

The United States of America is in full compliance with its commitment to support countries bearing the burden of Syrian refugee inflows in accordance with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) standards outlined by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The United States has been committed to lessening the strain felt by nations from an increase of Syrian refugees since the beginning of the conflict. From 2011 to 2015, the United States government has provided over USD 3 billion in funding to the Syrian humanitarian response.<sup>1102</sup> In the 2015 fiscal year, the government provided USD777,548,992<sup>1103</sup> in assistance to Syria and Neighbouring Countries. USAID and the Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) have provided a total of USD40,833,214<sup>1104</sup> to assist partner organizations with implementing initiatives on the ground in Syria. USD17,500,000 was provided to UNICEF, a partner organization to USAID, to implement activities for health, humanitarian coordination and information management, and WASH.<sup>1105</sup> In addition, USAID/OFDA provided more than USD12 million to NGO partners for logistics support and relief commodities, nutrition, shelter and settlements, health, agriculture and food security, and economic recovery and market systems.

12 September 2014, Secretary of State John Kerry announced an additional USD500 million in humanitarian aid.<sup>1106</sup> The increased funding would allow the United States Government to further

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<sup>1100</sup> "UK 'working On' Syria Refugee Plan, Hague Says - BBC News." BBC News. N.p., 26 Jan. 2014. Web. 20 May 2015. <http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-25903598>.

<sup>1101</sup> Limam, Arij. "Syria: Why Has UK's David Cameron Turned His Back on Refugee Mega-crisis?" International Business Times RSS. 03 Mar. 2015. Web. 20 May 2015. <http://www.ibtimes.co.uk/syria-why-has-uks-david-cameron-turned-his-back-refugee-mega-crisis-1489834>.

<sup>1102</sup> USAID, Syria- Complex Situation, 31 March 2015. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. [http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/syria\\_ce\\_fs05\\_03-31-2015.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/syria_ce_fs05_03-31-2015.pdf)

<sup>1103</sup> USAID, Syria- Complex Situation, 31 March 2015. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. [http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/syria\\_ce\\_fs05\\_03-31-2015.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/syria_ce_fs05_03-31-2015.pdf)

<sup>1104</sup> USAID, Syria- Complex Situation, 31 March 2015. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. [http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/syria\\_ce\\_fs05\\_03-31-2015.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/syria_ce_fs05_03-31-2015.pdf)

<sup>1105</sup> USAID, Syria- Complex Situation, 31 March 2015. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. [http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/syria\\_ce\\_fs05\\_03-31-2015.pdf](http://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/syria_ce_fs05_03-31-2015.pdf)

<sup>1106</sup> United States Announcement to increase Humanitarian Assistance for Syria Crisis, Office of the Spokesperson (Washington) 12 September 2014. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. <http://www.state.gov/r/pa/prs/ps/2014/09/231552.htm>

strengthen and enhance their programs on the ground. In Iraq, the new additional funding allows for pre-existing infrastructure projects such as the provision of water and sanitation services to continue. In addition, this increase will assist UNICEF in keeping vulnerable refugee youth healthy with access to adequate vaccinations and medical care. In Turkey, increased funding will assist in addressing humanitarian protection needs for Syrian refugees in Turkish camps. In Lebanon, the additional funds will support job placement and expand vocational training to empower women.<sup>1107</sup>

The United States has remained committed to providing aid in Syria and assisting neighbouring states with high influxes of refugees. On 31 March 2015, US Ambassador to the United Nations Samantha Power announced that the US would provide an additional USD508 million in assistance to those affected by the conflict in Syria.<sup>1108</sup> In addition to supporting host governments and communities coping with the strain of supporting Syrian refugees, the additional funding would support the initiatives of both international and non-governmental organizations such as UNHRC, WFP, UNICEF, and the Red Cross. The announcement to increase funding comes after the United States Government provided more than USD1.5 billion in aid in fiscal year 2014.<sup>1109</sup>

Thus, the United States has been awarded a score of +1 for fully complying with its commitment to supporting countries hosting Syrian refugees, in accordance with the 3RP objectives.

*Analyst: Daouii Abouchere*

### **European Union: +1**

The European Union is in full compliance with its commitment to support countries bearing the burden of Syrian refugee inflows in accordance with the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) standards outlined by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The EU has been one of the primary supporters of the Syrian humanitarian aid efforts.<sup>1110</sup> Since the start of the conflict in 2011, the EU has donated more than EUR3.35 billion in development and humanitarian aid.<sup>1111</sup> The EU's funding provides medical emergency relief, protection, sanitation and hygiene and health services to those affected by the situation in Syria. In 2015, the EU increased funding for humanitarian assistance by EUR136 million.<sup>1112</sup> The extra funding will be split amongst assisting those in need inside Syria and the other half to Syrian refugees and host communities in neighbouring countries.<sup>1113</sup> Furthermore, over the next two years through a new comprehensive

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<sup>1107</sup> U.S. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE IN RESPONSE TO THE SYRIAN CRISIS, USAID, January 2015. Date of Access: 15 May 2015. <http://www.usaid.gov/news-information/fact-sheets/jan-15-2014-us-humanitarian-assistance-response-syrian-crisis>

<sup>1108</sup> Facts on US Humanitarian Aid Response to Syrian Crisis, US Department of State (Washington) 31 March 2015. Date of Access: 15 May

2015. <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2015/03/20150331314493.html#axzz3aECi7DvB>

<sup>1109</sup> Facts on US Humanitarian Aid Response to Syrian Crisis, US Department of State (Washington) 31 March 2015. Date of Access: 15 May

2015. <http://iipdigital.usembassy.gov/st/english/texttrans/2015/03/20150331314493.html#axzz3aECi7DvB>

<sup>1110</sup> European Commission, Syria, January 4th, 2015. Date of Access: May 20th, 2015.

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/where/middle-east-north-africa/syria\\_en](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/where/middle-east-north-africa/syria_en)

<sup>1111</sup> European Union, The European Union and Syria, February 5th, 2015. Date of Access: May 20th, 2015.

[http://www.eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/2013/131018\\_01\\_en.pdf](http://www.eeas.europa.eu/statements/docs/2013/131018_01_en.pdf)

<sup>1112</sup> European Commission, Syria Crisis Fact Sheet, April 26th, 2015. Accessed on: May 20th, 2015.

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/syria\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/syria_en.pdf)

<sup>1113</sup> European Commission, Syria Crisis Fact Sheet, April 26th, 2015. Accessed on: May 20th, 2015.

[http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/syria\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/syria_en.pdf)

strategy, the European Union plans to include EUR1 billion in funding.<sup>1114</sup> This new strategy is helping increase the effectiveness of EU initiatives and the EU's commitment and solidarity to aiding Syrian people.

Through the European Union's Emergency Response Coordination system, several member states including Denmark, France, Hungary, Italy, Sweden, Slovakia, Norway, Austria, and Luxembourg have provided direct assistance to Syria and neighbouring countries. The assistance has been in the form of providing vital emergency food assistance, safe water, emergency medical supplies, shelter needs, and protection to refugees.

The European Union has partnered with several organizations to ensure effective assistance reaches the people most in need. The European Commission's Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection department (ECHO) in partnership with the World Food Program is providing food assistance to more than four million people per month inside Syria.<sup>1115</sup> In addition, ECHO along with the Norwegian Refugee Council are providing shelter support vouchers for over 1000 households within the Erbil community.<sup>1116</sup> The vouchers can be used to purchase sanitation materials, kerosene heaters, and small household appliances.<sup>1117</sup> The European Union will continue to provide humanitarian aid to those affected by the crisis and ensure recovery assistance and basic services are available both in Syria and neighbouring countries.<sup>1118</sup>

Thus, the European Union has been awarded a score of +1 for directly supporting countries hosting Syrian refugees, in accordance with the 3RP objectives.

*Analyst: Daouii Abouchere*

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<sup>1114</sup> European Commission, Syria Crisis Fact Sheet, April 26th, 2015. Accessed on: May 20th, 2015. [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/syria\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/syria_en.pdf)

<sup>1115</sup> European Commission, Syria Crisis Fact Sheet, April 26th, 2015. Accessed on: May 20th, 2015. [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/syria\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/syria_en.pdf)

<sup>1116</sup> European Commission, Syria Crisis Fact Sheet, April 26th, 2015. Accessed on: May 20th, 2015. [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/syria\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/syria_en.pdf)

<sup>1117</sup> European Commission, Syria Crisis Fact Sheet, April 26th, 2015. Accessed on: May 20th, 2015. [http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/syria\\_en.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/echo/files/aid/countries/factsheets/syria_en.pdf)

<sup>1118</sup> Council of the European Union, Council Conclusion on Syria. December 15, 2014. Accessed on May 20th, 2015. [http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms\\_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/146257.pdf](http://www.consilium.europa.eu/uedocs/cms_data/docs/pressdata/EN/foraff/146257.pdf)