

Endnotes

Chapter 1

- 1 UNHCR, "Syria Regional Refugee Response", Operational Portal, Refugee Situations. Available at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria> (accessed on June 2020).
- 2 A/HRC/30/48.
- 3 A/HRC/22/59.
- 4 See ESCWA NAFS, "Civil Service", Background Paper, 2018. Civil records are maintained by the General Directorate of Civil Affairs in the Ministry of Interior (decree no. 26, 2007). The directorate has 14 branches in all governorates and a 15th in Damascus serving migrants from other governorates residing there. The branches have several trusts where records are compiled.
- 5 Some pockets in the east and south-east remain under the control of ISIL (east), and the United States and anti-government forces (south-east). In 2015, pockets in southern the Syrian Arab Republic on the Jordanian border were still controlled by the Free Syrian Army. These have since been retaken by the Syrian government.
- 6 Weber defined the modern state as a community that successfully claims a monopoly over violence within a geographical area, which required it to have legitimate and legal authority. See <https://study.com/academy/lesson/max-webers-theory-of-the-modern-state-origin-analysis.html>.
- 7 Final communiqué of the Action Group for Syria, convened in Geneva on 30 June 2012 by the Joint Special Envoy of the United Nations and the League of Arab States to Syria (A/66/865–S/2012/522).
- 8 Khalaf, 2015; and Abboud, 2016, pp. 180-182.
- 9 A/HRC/22/59.
- 10 Glass, 2017; and Lund, 2017.
- 11 A/HRC/37/72.
- 12 A/HRC/31/CRP.1.
- 13 A/HRC/38/29.
- 14 A/HRC/37/CRP.3.
- 15 A/70/919.
- 16 Yazigi, 2014.
- 17 Ibid.
- 18 Herbert, 2014.
- 19 Abboud, 2014.
- 20 Martinez and Eng, 2015.
- 21 Ibid.
- 22 Ibid.
- 23 United Nations, "Starvation 'as a weapon' is a war crime, UN chief warns parties to conflict in Syria", United Nations News, 14 January 2016. Available at <https://news.un.org/en/story/2016/01/519982-starvation-weapon-war-crime-un-chief-warns-parties-conflict-syria>.
- 24 Kattan, 2015.
- 25 Abboud, 2017.
- 26 Lund, 2018.
- 27 Alami, 2015.
- 28 Samaha, 2016.
- 29 Lund, 2018.
- 30 Unintended adverse results of a political action or situation.
- 31 These are United Nations Security Council resolutions 2042, 2043, 2059, 2118, 2139, 2165, 2170, 2178, 2191, 2199, 2209, 2235, 2249, 2254, 2258, 2268, 2314, 2319, 2328, 2332, 2336, 2393 and 2401. A list of all resolutions, presidential statements, reports and committee documents are available at <https://www.securitycouncilreport.org/un-documents/syria/>.
- 32 S/RES/2254 (2015).
- 33 For sanctions maintained by the European Union, see <http://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/syria/>; for sanctions maintained by the United States, see <https://www.treasury.gov/resource-center/sanctions/Programs/pages/syria.aspx>.
- 34 ESCWA NAFS, "Banking Sector Policy Gaps in Post Conflict Syria", Background Paper, 2018.

Chapter 2

- 35 Computed based on World Bank data.
- 36 OCHA, 2017.
- 37 Ibid.
- 38 Ibid.
- 39 Based on OCHA, 2019. The figure on refugee return depicts only those verified by UNHCR.
- 40 UNHCR, 2017.

- 41 Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre, 2019.
- 42 UNHCR data (accessed on June 2020).
- 43 UNHCR, UNICEF and World Food Programme, 2019.
- 44 UNCHR data. Available at <https://data2.unhcr.org/en/situations/syria/location/36> (accessed on June 2020).
- 45 World Food Program, Tukey country office, 2019. Poverty rate reported is based on World Bank's Income class poverty line of \$5.5 per day in 2011 purchasing power parity.
- 46 UNHCR, ILO and Action against hunger, 2019; and UNHCR, UNICEF and World Food Programme, 2019. The reported poverty rate in Jordan is based on the Jordanian national poverty line. The reported poverty rate in Lebanon is based on country-specific poverty line computed based on an estimated minimum expenditure basket.
- 47 UNHCR, 2019. The reported poverty rate reflects 2017 and is based on country-specific poverty line computed based on an estimated minimum expenditure basket.
- 48 UNHCR, 2019.
- 49 Save the Children, 2018.
- 50 Ibid.
- 51 UNICEF, 2017.
- 52 UNHCR, UNICEF and World Food Programme, 2019.
- 53 Ibid.
- 54 Care, 2018.
- 55 UNICEF, 2018a.
- 56 OCHA, 2019.
- 57 Ibid.
- 58 Ibid.
- 59 OCHA, 2017.
- 60 OCHA, 2019.
- 61 Ibid.
- 62 Ibid.
- 63 No Lost Generation, 2019.
- 64 Net enrolment ratio for a given educational level captures the number of students of official school age-group for this given educational level. Gross enrolment ratio captures the total enrolment regardless of age.
- 65 OCHA, 2019.
- 66 See UNESCO Institute for Statistics, "The Syrian Arab Republic: Education and Literacy". Available at <http://uis.unesco.org/country/SY>.
- 67 OCHA, 2019.
- 68 Ibid.
- 69 Ibid.
- 70 FAO and WFP, 2019.
- 71 OCHA, 2019.
- 72 FAO and WFP, 2019.
- 73 Ibid.
- 74 OCHA, 2019.
- 75 Ibid.
- 76 Ibid.
- 77 Ibid.
- 78 Ibid.
- 79 WHO, 2018b.
- 80 WHO, 2018c.
- 81 OCHA, 2019.
- 82 Ibid.
- 83 WHO, 2017; OCHA, 2017.
- 84 OCHA, 2019.
- 85 WHO, 2017.
- 86 International Medical Corps, 2017.
- 87 International Rescue Committee, 2013.
- 88 OCHA, 2019.
- 89 OCHA, 2019; OCHA, 2017; and Syrian Center for Policy Research, 2016.
- 90 OCHA, 2017; and Syrian Center for Policy Research, 2016.
- 91 SCPR, 2017.
- 92 Ibid.
- 93 SCPR, 2017.
- 94 The GDI is the ratio of female HDI to male HDI.
- 95 UNDP, 2018.
- 96 For details on the methodology used to project the 2019 values, refer to ESCWA, 2020.
- 97 The national poverty lines (in 2011 purchasing power parity dollars) used for the countries examined are: Algeria \$3.4 per day, Egypt \$3.45 per day, Iraq \$3.3 per day, Jordan \$5.0 dollars a day, Morocco \$2.7 per day, the Syrian Arab Republic \$3.5 a day, Tunisia \$5.0 per day and Yemen \$2.7 dollars a day. For details, refer to ESCWA, 2020.

- 98 1998 Nobel prize winner in economics Amartya K. Sen's capability approach is defined by its choice of focus on the moral significance of individuals' capability of achieving the kind of lives they have reason to value. See <https://www.iep.utm.edu/sen-cap>.
- 99 ESCWA and others, 2017.
- 100 For Syria, there is data for 2009 from the Pan-Arab Project for Family Health (PAPFAM) survey but it is missing a number of indicators to calculate the MPI. Those that are available in MICS 2006 and in PAPFAM 2009 show no significant difference; therefore, the MICS 2006 is considered to offer a reliable picture of the situation pre-conflict.
- 101 The Syrian Arab Republic, Central Bureau of Statistics, UNICEF and Pan-Arab Project for Family Health, 2006.
- 102 National Agenda for the Future of Syria Programme, 2017.
- 103 ESCWA and others, 2017.
- 104 Projecting poverty for Syria is complex as recent household data could not be accessed to analyse joint distribution of deprivations. Given the reference population has changed since 2006 due to refugee influx and internal displacement, it becomes more difficult. Estimates were made by projecting censored headcounts from MICS 2006 for poverty indicators using available information for 2017, and calculating the rate of change for indicators. A range was calculated by varying the rate of change across data sources and making different assumptions on the change in poverty intensity. To validate the magnitude, a generalized linear model was developed to estimate the relationship between global MPI for 106 countries and a set of macro variables, including GNI per capita (PPP 2011), poverty rate using the \$3.50 poverty line, and World Bank scores for governance effectiveness and political stability. Models were fitted and the projected values were between acute poverty and poverty estimates for the MPI in 2006 and the projected 2017. This middle position confirms Arab acute MPI reflects a more severe deprivation than the global MPI but less than the moderate poverty thresholds.
- 105 Data issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) has been used wherever possible as it maintains better field access through a network of local offices, and has access to public sector data. CBS uses internationally recognized standards for collection and dissemination by which data quality be judged, verified and updated. Data from other agencies has been helpful where official data was missing, or produced through almost discrete and remote attempts to estimate the economic impact of the conflict, or used different methodologies that produced variant outcomes. As such, it lacked continuity and standardization for verification and update.
- 106 Physical capital is the tangible fixed assets produced and consists of dwellings, other buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, and cultivated assets. See OECD Glossary of Statistical terms. Available at <https://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm>.
- 107 World inflation rate was used as a discount rate rather than United States inflation rate as it better reflects the factors/dynamics that affect the price level in the international market. This is in addition to the fact that Syria's trade with the United States is negligible, especially during the conflict period and after the imposition of restrictive economic measures.
- 108 Facilities examined were wells, water towers, water treatment plants, sewage treatment plants, dams, drainage structures, pumping stations, storage reservoirs and water and sanitation offices.
- 109 Raqqa suffered more than other cities in water and sanitation infrastructure losses.
- 110 World Bank, 2017b, p. 83.
- 111 Lack of government-supplied electric power resulted in a flourishing black market for fuel and electricity generating supplies.
- 112 More sophisticated methodologies employed by the World Bank produced similar estimates for the level of divergence between the in-conflict estimated GDP for the Syrian Arab Republic and the counterfactual GDP. See World Bank, 2017b, p. 83.
- 113 Reported as well in the mirror data series.
- 114 The Central Bureau of Statistics takes into account the parallel market prices when measuring the CPI.
- 115 World Bank, 2009a.
- 116 The IMF's financial modelling approach, conducted by ESCWA, estimated the economy's savings rate dropped from 20 to 4 per cent from 2010 to 2011 and remained negative throughout the conflict. The savings gap widened from -0.7 to -23 per cent, and also remained negative.
- 117 The Syrian Arab Republic, Central Bureau of Statistics, 2011, 2017.
- 118 Salmon, Assaf and Francis, 2018.
- 119 BTI 2018 Country Report: Syria, 2018.
- 120 Net interest margin is a profitability indicator that measures how much the interest volume the bank receives from loans exceeds the interest volume paid on its deposits.
- 121 World Bank, 2017a.
- 122 Data on this measure are not available for the post-conflict phase.
- 123 For Syria's interest rate spread, please see Central Bank of Syria <http://cb.gov.sy/ar/stats/category?id=ad4f12f431>; for Arab countries, please see World Bank, Interest Rate Spread <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/FR.INR.LNDP>.

Chapter 3

- 105 Data issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) has been used wherever possible as it maintains better field access through a network of local offices, and has access to public sector data. CBS uses internationally recognized standards for collection and dissemination by which data quality be judged, verified and updated. Data from other agencies has been helpful where official data was missing, or produced through almost discrete and remote attempts to estimate the economic impact of the conflict, or used different methodologies that produced variant outcomes. As such, it lacked continuity and standardization for verification and update.