WAR, MIGRATION AND POVERTY - SPECIFIC TO IRAQ AND SYRIA

Abdunnur Yildiz

Assist. Prof. Dr., Firat University, Faculty of Economic and Administrative Science, Department of Public Finance, Elazığ/TURKEY, abdunnuryildiz21@gmail.com

**Abstract:** The civil war in Iraq, which started in 1991 with the 1st Gulf War and went on with the 2nd Gulf War in 2003, has continued until today. In March 2011, under the influence of the Arab Spring, the civil war started in Syria. During the civil wars both in Iraq and in Syria, many civilians have lost their lives and a significant number of people have been forced to migrate from their countries. In this study, the situation of the civilians who had to migrate because of the civil war in Iraq and Syria has been analyzed and the effects of migration on the poverty have been examined.

**Keywords:** Iraq, migration and poverty, Syria, war

**INTRODUCTION**

A great deal of importance has been attached to the Middle East geography throughout history, both in terms of being the place where the three biggest monotheistic religions were born and the underground resources located there. Due to its strategic location, the Middle East has attracted the attention of numerous states throughout history and two superpowers (the USA and the USSR) tried to control it, especially during the Cold War era.

The geography of the Middle East, where rich sources of petroleum, a basic production input particularly for the industrialized countries, are located, is one of the areas where the conflicts of the Cold War have been experienced to a larger degree. In addition to its geostrategic importance, the Gulf region is one of the most crucial strategic locations in the world and an important indicator of economic and political power. Not only is oil the most significant driver, a necessity, for continuous production in industrialized countries, but also it is a tool for holding power for developed states. For this reason, the region, where two-thirds of the world oil reserves can be found, is crucial for the states in the region as well as for the whole world.

As the USA emerged as the only superpower after the Cold War, it began to implement its policy of "intervening in the regions that its national interests require" that it had planned to introduce since World War II. It was expected that the arms race and the military spending of the USA would come to an end after the Cold War, however, these expectations failed due to the Gulf Crisis experienced at the beginning of the 1990s [4].

Due to the US intervention in Iraq, the first and second Gulf Wars made the regional countries, especially Iraq, unstable. As a result of the developments in Iraq since the beginning of the Gulf wars in 1991, more than 5 million Iraqis have left their lands and migrated to different regions within and outside the country. A significant part of the Iraqis has faced the problem of poverty as the effect of the migration movements. What is more, the Arab Spring, which started in 2010 and...
spread into the entire region in a short period of time, was driven by political, economic and social factors at the same time, which is why many people, especially from Syria, had to migrate. The migration activities have also caused an increase in poverty.

I. THE FIRST AND THE SECOND GULF WARS AND THEIR EFFECTS ON IRAQ

Considering the information presented above, the developments leading to the 1st and 2nd Gulf Wars, the migration as one of the most important problems caused by the wars as well as their impact on the Iraqi economy have been examined.

2.1. 1st Gulf War

Saddam Hussein became the president of Iraq in 1979 and ruled for about 24 years. That period was the scene of numerous important developments. The most significant one was the Iran-Iraq War, which caused the death of millions of people and lasted eight years [3].

The Iran-Iraq War resulted in substantial damage to both the Iranian and Iraqi economies. The drops in oil prices on world markets and the matured liabilities to the Arab countries have led the Iraqi economy down a blind alley. Saddam Hussein, who wanted to rise above this impasse, invaded Kuwait, since he claimed a right to it [1]. Saddam Hussein gave reasons for the occupation by arguing that Kuwait had exceeded the oil production quotas in August 1990 and extracted oil from controversial territories. As the result of Saddam Hussein’s intransigent attitude against the international public that demanded the end of the occupation, some members of the United Nations began to carry out military buildup in Saudi Arabia under the leadership of the United States [23].

The UN Security Council requested Iraq to end the occupation of Kuwait by January 15, 1991. On January 17, the US-led coalition forces intervened in Iraq since Iraq had not complied with the demands by the specified date. Because of this intervention, Iraq had to withdraw from Kuwait on February 27. After the ceasefire they had signed on February 28 before the coalition forces launched their ground operations, the Kurds in the north and the Shiites in the south revolted with the support of the USA, and they were brutally repressed by the Iraqi forces. As the result, over a million Iraqi Kurds have taken refuge to Turkey and Iran [19].

Under the UN Security Council resolutions, from 1990 to 1994 numerous embargoes began to be imposed on Iraq in many fields. After Iraq had recognized the borders and independence of Kuwait in 1994, in April 1995 the UN Security Council Resolution 986 approved of the launch of limited oil exports, thus giving the Iraq permission to buy food and medicine in return. The "oil-for-food program" resulted in softening the UN embargo, which started to be implemented after the 1st Gulf War [14].

2.2. 2nd Gulf War

The UN Security Council gave the decision to destroy Iraq’s biological and chemical weapons, take measures regarding ballistic missiles, destroy the nuclear weapons in the Middle East, and put the arms under control. Following the Gulf War, Iraq’s relations with the arms inspectors of the UN were also fluctuating, and UN
inspections constantly encountered problems. In July 2002, during the meeting with the UN Secretary-General Iraq rejected the arrival of the arms inspectors, which triggered the start of the 2nd Gulf War in Iraq. After the September 11 attacks on the United States and due to other reasons, the US Congress gave President Bush the authority to wage war against Iraq. On November 8, 2002, the UN Security Council resolution 1441 raised the powers of the arms inspectors and warned Iraq that it would face “serious consequences” if it did not cooperate with the UN.

On March 20, 2003, the US-led coalition forces attacked Iraq for the reasons such as “clearing Iraq from weapons of mass destruction, ceasing Saddam Hussein’s support for the terrorism, and liberating Iraqi people”. The coalition forces that entered Baghdad on April 9 overthrew Saddam Hussein’s rule. On April 15 Iraq was already fully controlled by the coalition forces. An important point to be emphasized here is that the weapons of mass destruction indicated as the justification for the occupation of Iraq have not been found until today.

2.3. The Effects of the 1st and 2nd Gulf Wars on Iraq

Following the 1st Gulf War, the Iraqi people had difficulties in continuing their way of living since the cut-off of Iraq from the rest of the world decreased its oil revenues to an important extent, and as the result of the embargo as well. Together with the 2nd Gulf War, the situation of the Iraqi people got worse and the country was dragged into an internal disorder.

About 2 million Iraqi people have lost their lives and more than 5 million Iraqis have left their land and migrated to different regions within and outside the country as the result of the developments in Iraq since the beginning of the Gulf Wars in 1991. Due to migration, a significant part of the Iraqi people has faced the poverty problem. After the United States began occupying its lands in 2003, Iraq has not been able to reach the desired political structure, economic and security problems have become heavier, its social structure has been resolved and the country has generally been through a chaotic environment [24]. Another important problem that emerged during the period is the DAESH terrorism. DAESH (Iraqi al-Qaeda) has taken over the control of many regions of Iraq, especially after 2006, by taking advantage of the lack of authority and security in Iraq.

In that period, the economy, health, education, justice and infrastructure collapsed in Iraq, and the central authority was unable to fulfill its very basic functions. The security bureaucracy that is expected to stop internal warfare/resistance/conflicts divided into ethnic and sectarian elements. As of today, dozens of people lose their lives every single day in Iraq [24].

II. THE ARAB SPRING AND THE EFFECTS OF THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR

The developments that brought about the Arab Spring and the effects of the Syrian civil war are addressed in this part of the study.

3.1. The Developments That Brought About the Arab Spring

The Arab Spring is a term that expresses the movements of the public on different scales that have been carried out recently against the oppressive and authoritarian governments in certain North African and Middle Eastern countries, and that is used to define this process as a wave of democratization in a positive way
Good many problems such as political corruption, unemployment, inflation, food insufficiency, lack of freedom of expression, infraction of rules and bad living conditions in the above-mentioned countries are the most important causes of the Arab Spring. The Arab Spring started in Tunisia in December 2010 and then deeply affected other countries such as Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Bahrain, Algeria, Iran, Iraq and Syria.

The series of uprisings and revolutions, which occurred in certain North African and Middle Eastern countries and are referred to as "the Arab Spring", have also been explained as a situation when the authoritarian regimes resist meeting the desires and expectations of young educated people residing in the cities and the people who have reached a certain level of economic development in the world to become more integrated day by day due to the globalization.

It has been proved that the pressure mechanisms are very strong in the countries where the Arab Spring was experienced, which are not democratized and where authoritarian administrations are active. This power lies in the relationship between military forces and leaders. The chances for the democratization in the Middle East are low as military forces back the authoritarian leaders, and under such circumstances it is very difficult to overthrow them. In other words, when analyzing the claim that the democracy does not exist in these countries, the focus should be placed on the supply rather than the demand.

It is suggested that the historical dynamics of the Arab Spring were manifested in the following ways: the first one is, depending on political preferences, either the Islamic Revolution of 1978-79 in Iran or the Cedar Revolution in Lebanon in March 2005, which are the role models for the opposition’s mobilization during the Arab Spring. This situation led to the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon. The second one is the Green Revolution that started in Iran as an environmental movement in 2009.

Another development that brought about the Arab Spring is the relationship between economy and politics. Today, there are two types of economic models in the Middle East. The first one is a profiteer model that provides states with income mainly from oil exports. This is an economic structure in which much of the country’s income is derived from precious natural wealth, and the contribution of production, and therefore the people, is insignificant in the country’s income. Leaders hold decisions on the use of energy resources in countries with this structure and the use, sale and distribution of the resources. These leaders can keep their positions owing to the power they acquire from those sources. In the other model income cannot be obtained from energy sources and the economic development is implemented through the production by state measures. However, this model eventually lost its field of application after the movements of neoliberalization that increased along with the accelerating globalization process after the 1980s.

### 3.2. The Effects of the Syrian Civil War

The demonstrations that led to the Syrian civil war began on March 15, 2011, and they spread throughout the country in April 2011. The Syrian army was commissioned to suppress any actions and rebellions, and consequently, the soldiers fired at demonstrators all around the country. After months of military blockades, the demonstrations turned into armed insurrections. The opposition forces, mostly composed of fugitive soldiers and civilian volunteers, started a rebellion without
central leadership. Over time, the rebellion caused conflicts between various groups supported by different countries, and the civil war environment became a reality in almost every country.

The civil war in Syria is the conflict that began between the Syrian army and the internal rebels in Syria, afterwards DAESH and Al Nusra got involved, later certain Kurdish, Turkmen, Druze and Syrian groups joined in, and recently the external forces such as Russia, Iran, and the USA started to take part in conflicts on a limited and regular basis.

Since the beginning of the conflict, around 500,000 people have lost their lives and about 4.9 million civilians have taken refuge in Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and other countries due to violence and survival problems. In addition, 6.3 million people have been resettled within Syria. About 13.5 million people need humanitarian assistance. During the Syrian civil war, the people have had to fight for survival, and millions of people who had not migrated have been experiencing food, fuel and shelter problems.

Not only did the civil war in Syria cause people to lose their lives but also compulsory migration, destruction of numerous Syrian cities and the economic collapse.

III. THE CONCEPT AND REASONS FOR MIGRATION

The migration is an activity of changing the geographic location by moving from one settlement to another in order to spend the whole or a part of life there because of certain reasons such as religious, economic, political, social, and etc..

Some political, social and economic developments or war, exile, ethnicity, religious beliefs and natural disasters which are experienced within societies or in geographies are frequently the factors making people migrate from their lands or receive immigrants. These factors often lead to mass movements as well as trigger individual migration movements. In this sense, the factors that cause human mobility can be evaluated in terms of the following topics [9,13,17]:

War, Conflict, Political Pressure and Other Causes: People’s struggle for life results in migration due to the reasons such as war, ethnicity or religious based conflicts, lack of freedom, pressures due to political views and lack of justice. The desire of individuals to save their lives in the conditions of insecurity caused by the war, the idea of escaping to the territories where political rights can be sought due to political pressures, and reaching a peaceful atmosphere due to ethnic or religious conflicts may cause individual or mass migrations.

Economic Factors: The problems in life and subsistence as well as significant wage and income differences between countries direct migrants towards the locations or geographies where living standards are higher.

Administration and Public Services: Poor administration, corruption, low standard of education and health services cause international migrations.

Demographic Characteristics: Demographic imbalance, which may arise as a problem between developed and developing countries or regions, is an important factor for migration. Demographic imbalances appear due to the labor supply and labor demand from the fact that fertility rate is low and the elderly population has a significant share in the total population in the high-income countries, or that the fertility rate is high and the young population has a significant share in the total population in developing countries.
Environmental Factors: Natural disasters such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, agricultural inefficiency caused by drought and some environmental factors such as industrial accidents result in the increasing number of moving people, and the movement is usually accompanied by the tendency to internal migration.

Social Reasons: Today, plenty of people seek to improve their educational, health and cultural status thus they migrate to developed countries where the level of education, health and social facilities is higher.

As far as the above-mentioned reasons for migration and the situation in Iraq and Syria are considered, war, conflict, political oppression and economic factors are the most important reasons for migration from these countries.

IV. CONCEPT AND TYPES OF POVERTY

A briefly addressed concept of poverty, types of poverty and the relationship between corruption and poverty are presented in this part of the work.

5.1. Concept of Poverty

Poverty is one of the most important problems of people in today's underdeveloped and developing countries. Poverty remains one of the most significant problems of our time, although economic welfare has increased in many countries since the Second World War. While world trade and economy are growing and some of the countries are getting richer and richer, in some other countries, deep and wide-scale poverty is experienced.

There is no single definition of poverty that has been agreed upon due to its structure, poverty, economic, social and political dimensions and its differentiation depending on a country. Poverty can be defined as a situation in which the living standard of the society is below a specified level. However, the scope of poverty varies depending on the differences in the level of wealth according to countries, regions and periods. Poverty is frequently defined only by taking into account the food expenditure necessary to sustain life, however, in addition to food, access to basic education and health services, and the inability to meet needs such as clothing and housing can be included within its definition [8].

Poverty is expressed as deprivation of prosperity. Deprivation has meanings such as hunger, lack of opportunities for dressing and sheltering, being sick and being unable to be treated, not being able to read or write, and not receiving education. However, living in poverty for poor people is more than that. That is, the poor are vulnerable to every situation, and this vulnerability is particularly relevant in situations outside their control, such as natural disasters. Moreover, the poor are often ill-treated by state and social institutions, and powers and voices of the poor are excluded. [27]

Poverty is associated with inequality and vulnerability, but it is not the same. While inequality refers to the distribution of, for example, income or consumption to the whole population, vulnerability is defined as the risk of falling into poverty in the future, even if the person is not currently poor. Vulnerability is often associated with the effects of phenomena such as drought and a fall in agricultural product prices or financial crises [28].

Some of the deprivations described as disadvantageous networks of poverty are listed by the International Center for Poverty (IPC). These are material poverty,
insecurity, lack of knowledge, lack of education and talent, poor marriage, lack of political influence, physical illnesses, lack of time and lack of social relations. Poverty is defined as deprivation of the abovementioned conditions [16].

5.2. Types of Poverty

In literature, types of poverty are described as absolute poverty and relative poverty, while the concept of human poverty has been added to poverty types quite recently.

5.2.1. Absolute Poverty

According to the United Nations World Social Development Summit in 1995, absolute poverty refers to deprivation or abandonment of basic human needs such as food, safe drinking water, health services, housing, sewerage services, as well as education and information access. The definition emphasizes access to services rather than the level of income [11].

In absolute poverty, failure to meet human needs is essential. The following criteria are important when determining the severity or depth of deprivation.

Food: Growth impairment (height according to age) or excessive weakness (height and weight) or underweight (weight with age).

Sheltering: Living in a room with four or more people in the room and no floor material.

Safe Drinking Water: Children and adults must walk for at least 30 minutes to reach the place with safe surface water, such as rivers, pools, rivers and dams.

Health Services: Women and men who were not vaccinated against any disease until the age of two and have not recently been treated for serious illness.

Access to Information: No access to media such as radio, television, telephone, newspaper or computer.

Education: Children who are not at school or who are not reading at the age of reading become illiterate adults.

Sewerage Facilities: Children and adults who do not have access to all kinds of toilet facilities.

In the 1990 World Development Report, the international poverty line was identified as one dollar per day earning according to the poverty measurement purchasing power parity. Determination of absolute poverty only by considering the level of income has been criticized in some social circles [5].

5.2.2. Relative Poverty

Relative poverty is concerned when a certain proportion of the population is below the average level of welfare. In this context, there is a certain line of poverty. The reference point of the poverty line is the average welfare level of individuals or households. The consumption level or income level can be selected as the prosperity measure. However, in a significant part of the poverty-related research, the total income level is considered instead of the consumption level when the poverty is determined in developed countries. Individuals or households whose total income is below a certain amount (poverty line) are considered poor [25].

While individuals in absolute poverty do not have sufficient financial means to achieve a simple standard of living, individuals in relative poverty have far fewer financial means to achieve the level considered a normal standard of living [18].
5.2.3. Human Poverty

The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) has done some important work on the conceptualization of poverty. In this context, UNDP has broadened its approach to measuring poverty by contributing to the debate on the concept of poverty. For the first time, UNDP emphasized the concept of "Human Poverty" in the 1997 Human Development Report. Instead of measuring poverty by income, this report of UNDP used indicators such as short life span, lack of basic education, lack of access to public and private resources, which show the most basic dimensions of poverty. As it is the case for all poverty measures, this measure cannot determine the wholeness of poverty. However, the method for measuring human poverty makes a positive contribution to the prevention of poverty by using some measurement methods, which are different from other measurement types that take the focus on income [26].

In summary, according to the UNDP report, human poverty is associated with income poverty, however they differ in some important aspects. While income poverty measures focus on absolute income levels, human poverty is particularly focused on the lack of satisfying basic human needs such as literacy, malnutrition, short life span, inadequate maternal-child health and vulnerability to diseases [22].

V. STUDY ON IRAQ AND SYRIA IN THE CONTEXT OF CERTAIN ECONOMIC DATA

As the result of the developments in Iraq in the period between 1991 and the present day of the Gulf Wars, about 2 million Iraqis have lost their lives and about 5 million Iraqis left their lands and migrated to different regions inside and outside the country. Due to migration, good many Iraqi people have faced the problem of poverty.

Table 1: Certain Economic Data for Iraq (1990-2015)

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (ILO)</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>17.5</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>15.0</td>
<td>15.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>181.0</td>
<td>387.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>33.6</td>
<td>53.2</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>57.8</td>
<td>64.0</td>
<td>387.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>33.1</td>
<td>40.8</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.2</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Population Growth (%)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Dev. Index</td>
<td>0.572</td>
<td>0.553</td>
<td>0.547</td>
<td>0.607</td>
<td>0.609</td>
<td>0.636</td>
<td>0.646</td>
<td>0.649</td>
<td>0.659</td>
<td>0.658</td>
<td>0.649</td>
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</table>

Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators.

It can be seen from Table 1 that all the economic indicators of Iraq after the 1st Gulf War, which started in 1991, have gone worse. Especially in 1991, while the inflation rate rose to 181%, the growth rate declined to -64%. Similarly, the 2nd Gulf War, which started in 2003, has affected Iraq's economy very severely. Inflation rose from 5% in 2000 to 33.6% in 2003 and to 53.2% in 2006. When the growth figures
of this period are examined, the economic growth decreased from 1.4% in 2000 to -33.1% in 2003. In the following years, even if the basic economic indicators have improved, the state of chaos in the country has continued until today. The destruction caused by the war has led both to migration and the deepening of the poverty.

Table 2: Certain Economic Data for Syria (1990-2015)

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (ILO)</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>9.6</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>8.2</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>14.9</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inflation</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>90.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Growth</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>7.9</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>-6.0</td>
<td>-21.0</td>
<td>-17.0</td>
<td>29.0</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>14.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Population Growth (%)</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>-0.7</td>
<td>-3.0</td>
<td>-3.1</td>
<td>-2.5</td>
<td>-15.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Dev. Index</td>
<td>0.556</td>
<td>0.560</td>
<td>0.577</td>
<td>0.589</td>
<td>0.610</td>
<td>0.644</td>
<td>0.650</td>
<td>0.646</td>
<td>0.645</td>
<td>0.635</td>
<td>0.575</td>
<td>0.553</td>
<td>0.536</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Since the beginning of the conflict in Syria, around 500,000 people have lost their lives and about 4.9 million civilians have taken refuge in Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and other countries due to violence and survival problems. In addition, 6.3 million people have been displaced inside Syria. The number of people who need humanitarian assistance is about 13.5 million. During the Syrian civil war, the people had to fight for survival, and millions of people who did not migrate have been experiencing food, fuel and shelter problems.

When the table regarding Syria is examined, it can be observed that all economic indicators have gone worse since 2011. The unemployment rate in Syria rose from 8.4% in 2010 to 14.9% in 2011. While economic growth figures were 3% in 2010, there was an economic shrinkage to -21% in 2011. Another point that is noteworthy in Table 2 is the decline in the growth rate of the Syria’s population. While the population grew by 2.4% in 2009, this rate dropped to 0.9% and to -0.7% in the following years, and to -2.1% in 2012, respectively. There have also been significant declines in Syria’s Human Development Index values during these years.

The civil war environment in Syria, which started with the events that took place in 2011 and continued with the conflicting different groups until today, is the stage for millions of people to migrate and struggle with poverty. What is more, there is no hope of the improvement of this situation in the near future.

CONCLUSION

The situation of the civil war in Iraq, which started with the 2nd Gulf War in 2003, has continued until today. As a result of the ongoing civil war in Iraq, millions of civilians have been forced to migrate and many civilian people have lost their
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lives. In the environment of war and violence, people have been experiencing difficulties in meeting their basic needs while struggling for survival on the other hand. This unfavorable situation forced people to migrate and the struggle for survival in poverty have continued together with the migration. The environment of war and violence has also severely affected the Iraqi economy. The basic economic indicators of Iraq have deteriorated especially in the years following the invasion/intervention. The country has reached the rock bottom in many fields such as economic growth figures, unemployment, inflation and human development index.

In March 2011, also under the influence of the Arab Spring, the civil war broke out in Syria. During the civil war in Syria, many civilians have lost their lives and a significant number of people have had to migrate from their country. The Syrians who took up the battle for survival have also experienced difficulties in meeting their basic needs and had to struggle with the poverty as well. Since 2011, all economic indicators of the Syrian economy have deteriorated as well as the population growth rates have declined significantly, unlike Iraq. There is no indication that the environment of war and violence will get better in the near future both for Iraq and Syria. This also means that the civilians who still live in these countries or that have had migrated will keep on fighting the poverty.

REFERENCES


WOJNA, MIGRACJA I UBÓSTWO - SPECYFIKA IRAKU I SYRII

Streszczenie: Wojna domowa w Iraku, która rozpoczęła się w 1991 r. od I wojny w Zatoce Perskiej i trwała w drugiej wojnie w Zatoce w 2003 r., trwa do dziś. W marcu 2011 r., pod wpływem arabskiej wiosny, rozpoczęła się wojna domowa w Syrii. Podczas wojen domowych, zarówno w Iraku, jak i w Syrii, wielu cywilów straciło życie, a znaczna liczba osób została zmuszona do migracji ze swoich krajów. W niniejszym opracowaniu przeanalizowano sytuację ludności cywilnej, która musiała migrować z powodu wojny domowej w Iraku i Syrii, oraz zbadano wpływ migracji na ubóstwo.

Słowa kluczowe: Irak, migracja i ubóstwo, Syria, wojna