**Recommendations**

- **There are only political fixes to humanitarian challenges.** Humanitarian crises often result from political instability and violent conflict. Although solutions to urgent humanitarian needs are important, fixing short-term humanitarian problems will not address root causes of instability that can risk the recurrence of such crises in the future. As conflicts ravage parts of the Middle East and North Africa, the underlying grievances are left to fester and grow. Resolving conflicts and finding sustainable durable solutions to political challenges is the only way to end growing humanitarian needs and allow for recovery.

- **Responses to emerging humanitarian crises must be rapid and timely.** The longer humanitarian crises persist, the more vulnerable people become and the harder it is to help them rebuild. Humanitarian crises, by nature, are emergency oriented and need to be addressed urgently. Donors and non-governmental organizations need to scale up their response to match the needs on the ground to prevent any further deterioration in living conditions.

- **Aid workers are frontline responders that must be protected.** Over the past ten years, there have been 298 attacks on humanitarian workers in Syria, making it the third most dangerous country in the world for aid workers, after Afghanistan and South Sudan. Sudan is the seventh most dangerous place with 95 attacks on humanitarian workers over the past decade, and Yemen ranks ninth with 67. The overwhelming majority of those impacted by these attacks are local staff.

---

**General Statistics**

- People in Need: 53.1 million
- Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs): 12.1 million
- Refugees: 6.6 million

**General Needs**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country Response</th>
<th># of People in Need of Protection</th>
<th># of People in Need of Education</th>
<th># of People in Need of Water*</th>
<th># of People in Need of Food</th>
<th># of People in Need of Medical Care</th>
<th># of People in Need of Shelter</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IRAQ</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>.73</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
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<tr>
<td>LIBYA</td>
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<td>.7</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>YEMEN</td>
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<td>5.6</td>
<td>15.4</td>
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<td>20.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
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<td>1.6</td>
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<td>.43</td>
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<tr>
<td>SYRIA</td>
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<td>6.9</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>14.2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>5.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td>33.7</td>
<td>14.7</td>
<td>32.2</td>
<td>33.8</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>16.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene **Excluding regional displacement

**Attacks on Aid Workers in 2021**

- **Syria:** Over the past ten years, there have been 298 attacks on humanitarian workers in Syria, making it the third most dangerous country in the world for aid workers, after Afghanistan and South Sudan.
- **Sudan:** Sudan is the seventh most dangerous place with 95 attacks on humanitarian workers over the past decade, and Yemen ranks ninth with 67.
- **Yemen:** The overwhelming majority of those impacted by these attacks are local staff.

**Total**

- 14 fatalities
- 1 kidnapping
- 35 attacks on aid workers

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