



The Syrian refuge in Jordan and its impacts on the national security

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Abstract

Aim: The study's overarching goal is to examine the threat to Jordanian security posed by the ongoing situation in Syria. To demonstrate the significance of setting up refugee reception centers along the Jordanian and Syrian borders.

Method: Qualitative research methods were employed to gather data on asylum seekers. The data originated from various online resources.

Findings: According to the data, hundreds of thousands of people have entered Jordan as refugees through its northern borders in the past few years. Moreover, this massive migration took place as people fled the security in Syria in search of safety and medical care for their loved ones who had been injured in the conflict. Because of the large influx of Syrian refugees that entered Jordan at the start of September, the government established the Za'atari refugee camp there. Because of this, on September 7th, 2012, the Cabinet of Jordan decided to open emergency refugee camps in the kingdom and invite Syrians to come and live there.

Implications/Novel Contribution: This research is vital because it can be used for security and statistical purposes in dealing with the urgent security-related imbalances due to the influx of Syrian refugees. Additionally, a scientific overview of an urgent national problem can be made available to libraries. By the end of the day, this research will aid in the search for viable solutions to the crisis in Syria.

Keywords: Refuge, National, Security, Syria, Jordan

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INTRODUCTION

Put another way, the annual cost of providing shelter for a single Syrian refugee is approximately JD (2,500). According to estimates provided by Hamdan and Turner (2015), the total cost in 2011 was approximately JD 140,280,000, rising to \$449,902,000 in 2012 (Hamdan & Maha, 2018; Turner, 2015).

The Jordanian government has approved the patronage system and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' establishment of a set of offices in accommodation centers so that prisoners and individuals can house some refugees under certain conditions (Anani, 2011; Saahar, Sualman, Hashim, & Mohamed, 2017).

With regards to military and security outcomes, Jordan has to expend a lot of resources to prevent any security in their national security, which is a significant burden (Al Serhan, 2015). In addition, programs and salaries of the units not borne by traditional budgets are affected by lowering the alert and warning degrees of the military and security organs.

The Study Problem

One of the study's national challenges is collecting reliable data on the size and scope of the Syrian security population in Jordan and the effect this population has on the country's security.

The Study Questions

- 1) What is the extent of the impact of the Syrian refugees on Jordanian National Security?
- 2) What decision should be made to stop the flow of refugees?
- 3) What are the shortcomings of the international community in terms of assisting Jordan?

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The Study Importance

This study is important since it can be useful for security and statistical purposes to handle the security-related imbalances that urgently occurred as a result of the Syrian refugee. Moreover, libraries can be provided with a scientific summary of an urgent national trouble (Al Muhairat & Lubna, 2018). Eventually, this study helps find solutions to the Syrian issue.

The Study Objectives

- 1) To study the security situation posed by the Syrian situation to the Jordanian mode.
- 2) To show the importance of establishing accommodating centers for refugees on the Jordanian-Syrian borders.

Study Hypothesis

- 1) The Syrian refuge in Jordan had created a new demography, severely increasing the social, economic, and security problems (Sumairan & Mefih, 2014).

The Study Outlines

*Spatial borders: the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

*Temporal borders:2011-2016.

Curriculum

The study adopted a combination of historical, descriptive, and analytical approaches.

LITERATURE REVIEW

The Various Challenges Facing Jordanas a Result of Syrian Refuge

The phenomenon of emigration of Syrian refugees to Jordan is one of the main problems of concern to the security authorities in Jordan. As well, it can be said that Syrian refuge to Jordan exceeded all perceptions as, approximately, 2 million refugees in the Jordanian territories who created pressure on public facilities in health and education, and contributed in raising the demand and prices of housing. Unlikely, the rich European continent complain about hosting thousands of Syrian refugees and most States abandon them, leaving them for sea waves. Eighty-four percent of those Syrians live in Jordanian hosting communities rather than of the refugee camps.

1) The influx of Syrian refugees to Jordan was dramatically huge. In June 2015, for instance, more than 620 thousand of the Syrians had been recorded in the United Nations as Jordan's refugees. And eighty-four percent of those Syrians live in the host communities rather than in the refugee camps.

2) Syrian Refugees exhausted economic infrastructure and resources in Jordan, which were already suffering from structural problems before the outbreak of the refugee crisis.

3) Jordan lost trust in the international donor supportive organizations, facing the humanitarian appeals, which complain of the lack of funding and without having the additional assistance and sustainable response to the refugees' crisis. Thus, Jordan will continue narrowing the scope of protecting the Syrians, that may leads to the increases of the instability risks in Jordan and the region in the long term (Anani, 2011; Refai, Haloub, & Lever, 2018).

Jordan is considered one of the largest refugee populations in the world, as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in Jordan that the number of the registered until the mid-November in 2013 is about, (618420) Syrian refugees in the United Kingdom, where the distribution of Syrian refugees according to governorates is as the following: (171412) in Amman, (157853) in Mafraq, (144109) in Irbid, (67831) in Azraq, (19936) in Al Balqa, (11095) in Jerash, (10891) in Madaba, (9775) in AJLUN, (9794) in Karak, (7221) in Ma'an, (3,205) in desert and other areas, (1,522) in Aqaba, (3794) in Tafeilah. These are the only registered numbers of the Syrian refugees in the High Commissioner. (<http://www.unhcr-arabic.org/pages/4be7cc27201.html>).

Although Jordan hosted one of the largest refugee populations in the world, it is notable that the Jordanian government policy toward refugees is not clear enough. They did not sign any international conventions or protocols governing the treatment of refugees, including the 1951 United Nations Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the additional protocol for the year 1967. Therefore, the absence of international consequent

obligations on Jordan, under these treaties, will give the government greater influence in affecting its response to the private policy level towards the flow of refugees.

As a result of the limited obligations of Jordan under international law, still the refugees, inside the country, are in open angle regarding the law wise. There is no legal obligation on Jordan to continue to admit refugees, and therefore the human security for fleeing Syrians from their war-torn country is in danger. Jordan had increasingly repulsed the flow of Syrians on its borders, curtailing the freedoms and services offered to the refugees. The humanitarian community also accused Jordan of returning back the refugees to Syria, especially men who are not accompanied by one of their families. And these procedures are considered to be a violation of the non-coercive principle (Azhar, 2015; Hamdan & Maha, 2018).

With the beginning of the fifth year of the Syrian war, the status of the Syrian refugees transformed to a protracted crisis. The majority of Syrian refugees have settled in some of the poorest areas in the north of Jordan, where the governorates of Amman, Irbid, and Mafraq host more than 76% of all Syrian refugees in Jordan. However, patience and generosity ran out in the hosting communities as the refugees compete with nearly 110,000 refugees in Jordan groups equalized on the scarce resources and employment opportunities, health care and education (United Nations Children's Fund, 2015).

Although the Syrians weary hosting communities, still Jordan was already facing big challenges of its resources and the economic and social sectors even before the flow of refugees in the disclosure that preceded the Arab revolutions, Jordan suffered tremendous scarcity of water and high rates of unemployment among young people and marginalization in the rural areas, and the inability of development in sectors such as health and education-sponsor. Syrian has caused up by quick frustration on these issues (Sumairan & Meflih, 2014).

It is the burdens associated with the continuity of the scarcity of international aid to the kingdom compared to the size of the burden added to the security, economic, political and social dimensions, which cast a shadow over the crisis along with its effects that Jordan suffers from during the last five years (Al Shalabi, 2017; Nair, 2017).

With the figures for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, published through the website of the plan to respond to the Syrian Crisis in Jordan that the funding requirements for the legation in the kingdom for the year 2015 amounted to about one billion and 200 million dollars received from 250% only until mid-December 2015 Syrian asylum maintained by recognized national challenges, expecting that kept also in the year 2017 FOLLICLE diabetes from several days ago (Alexandra, 2015).

METHODOLOGY

The effects of the Syrian refuge on the internal security of Jordan: the continuous influx of refugees to Jordan leads to the aggravation of the political, economic and security challenges, and other service sectors; that far exceeded the capacity of dealing with it. And what makes it worse is the dominance and the abuse control of (Organization of the Islamic State Da'ish) and some other armed organizations (Annusra) on the part of the border between the two countries, which form the cost and efforts on the Jordanian side to control the border and prevent the breakout (Al Muhairat & Lubna, 2018).

The security and military situation has been formed - and still - on the northern borders of Jordan, particularly in Daraa governorate, which has become located or under the influence of the Islamist militants on a stone's throw from the border, began to revive the Syrian province closest to the kingdom fall but the rebels respectively with the continued fall of missiles on northern Jordan (<http://www.aljazeera.net/knowledgegate/opinions/2013/9/10>).

There is no doubt that it is not justice or logic to say that all the Syrian refugees are criminals! They cause an increase in the lineage of the kingdom in the time I apologize do not deny the existence of the preparation of the Syrian refugees with crime and bad reputation and conduct which impact on the rest of the Syrians, but heard that the problem lies in the fact that Jordan and the different security organs do not know "exactly" political refugees and intellectual orientations, which makes their presence on the Jordanian lands and a "time bomb" threatening the national security of Jordan in any moment (Al Shalabi, 2017).

The stats and reports of the Ministry of the Interior refers to the lineage of the Syrian crimes in various forms in Jordan doubled soared 100%, as the preparation of the crimes in the 2017 to 5000 any doubled this year to reach 12 thousand and more, where most of these crimes scuffles with citizens or escape from refugee camps or possession of narcotic substances and moral crimes. The Syrian asylum to Jordan in the phenomenon of the spread

of drugs and the underworld among young people. The Jordanian authorities inflict severe punishment for drug pushers, up to life imprisonment, or dismissing to Syria across the border.

And regarding the internal security issue, although there are many difficulties in the situation of dealing with Syrian refugees, but Jordan has taken a series of security measures to control the positions of Syrian Refugees, which can be summarized as follows (<http://alkhaleejonline.net/articles/1483212895116114900/2017>).

1. During the Syrian war, there were 100 persons in Zaatari Camp, but the number reduced to four ones only that 70% of the Syrian refugees illegally entered Jordan per month.
2. The Zaatari refugee Camp, which includes about 130 thousand refugees, constitutes a major security challenge as being the scene of a riot almost daily, the internal protests extended abroad to collide with citizens and residents near the camp borders, different reasons and then dealt with in a timely manner.
3. There was no organized crime within the Zaatari Camp, or other Syrian refugee camps that crimes in the camps are like any other crimes that can occur in any society. The crimes that occur within the camps are various adjusted robberies, and theft of public property, in addition to road accidents.
4. The most governorates that suffer from the spread of the Syrians is Mafraq Governorate, the governorate witnessed sorrowful events, the occurrence of several murders and looting; he called for the people of the Mafraq to show their fear of security chaos threatens the stability of the province, and transforms it into a loose focus of security.

To sum up, the presence of the Syrians in the Hashemite Kingdom and their influence on the economic and social situations that led to a rise in the wages of the apartments, and prices of ration resources as the rivalry of the Syrian refugee with the Jordanian working group in the labor market to the complaints and furiousness of some Jordanians.

The authorities fear of sabotage operations may have a pro-regime Syrian groups at a time previously discovered intruding elements among the refugees to carry out revengeful or behavior offends those refugees on the Jordanian lands where the elements of the claimed it from "the Free Army" and fled from the Syrian army to prosecute dissidents or refugees, so security was keen to get back every one who has a security constraint of the airport or land borders ([Al Muhairat & Lubna, 2018](#)).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Crimes and atrocities committed within by Syrian refugees in Jordan:

The total number of crimes committed by the Syrian refugees in the period between 1/1/2011 until the end of the year 2017 reached 5800 crime. And various crimes committed by fences, with the following explanation of the nature of those crimes ([Sumairan & Meflih, 2014](#)).

1. The proportion of crimes committed in the year 2016 accounted for nearly 48% of the total, constituting 2900 crimes, while in the year 2012, there were 1836 crimes of 34% compared with 18% for the year 2011, having 981 ones.
2. The number of issues of the ethical nature was 177 cases, by 3% in most cases of adultery and the houses of prostitution, indecent assault and acts against shyness like rape.
3. In drug cases, there were totally 243 cases, and the total number of drug cases that have been seized only within Zaatari Camp 9 issues that were sent to judiciary: one trafficking case, eight reported abuse.
4. The number of detainees from Syrian nationality within the reform and rehabilitation centers in the period between 15/3/2011 until the end of 2017 was 2900 detainees, including 900 administrative detainee released, and 21 in prison, and 1,113 judicial custody.
5. It is indicated that the number of detainees who are still inside the prison since the beginning of the Syrian crisis, until the end of the year 2017 reached 310 detainees, while the number of those arrested and then were released reached 2400.
6. The number of thefts of the issues before the Syrian refugees since the beginning of the crisis 807 crimes which represented 14% of the total number of crimes committed, including 16 issues the issue of robbery and 33 case of fraud.
7. The ratio of Syrian refugees under the age of 18 of a total of 53 refugees, 4%, while the youth category constitutes the highest proportion, where up to 28,2%.

8. The percentage of females 52,1% against 47,99% of males, and the number of the Syrians, obtaining the cards service status refugees since the beginning of the crisis until the end of last year about 530 thousand of them is living in the territory of the capital and 31% of the territory of the north and 43% and 16% in the territory of the center, and 3% in the territory of the South, and 6% in the territory of the Badia district, and 1% in the territory of Aqaba.

The Department of the Syrianrefugees camps, since its establishment last year, had had the task of taking care about the refugees and the task of giving humanitarian services to them in all aspects. And there should be consolidation of efforts by the government and security services and organizations, and local and international, and the coordination of donor support.

Discussion

A strategic vision for the survival of the refugee camps. It has always been obvious that the security services in Jordan are the best in the Arab world. While this view is still true probably, showed the events of the past year, it cannot be considered security in Jordan is taken for granted. In view of the current track, it has become certain that Jordan will face an intensification of terrorist acts by the organization (the Islamic state of Daish) during the months or perhaps next years.

Taking the population dimension into account, there should be plans of all institutions and the need for the transition from humanitarian assistance to developing aids and investment required to enable localhosting communities of refugees and provide them with services and through concerted international efforts to support Jordan to maintain the capacity of the government in welcomingSyrian refugees and continuity of economic growth, especially that the indicators of the crisis indicate that their effects will remain at the extent of the average, the fact that the necessary big economic cost therefore to link the services provided to the refugees register and providing job opportunities for the Syrian refugees to serve themselves rather than compete with the Jordanians in terms of the professions, and promoting family planning and reproductive health services for theSyrian refugees (The Ministry of Planning and Cooperation and the big report of the Jordanian Syrian Crisis Response Plan* (Buenos Aires)- 2019-2017) We must take into account that the Syrian presence in Jordan is no longer temporarily, but can be extended for long years as well as it did not systematically in Jordan was no him thus, the latest increase in the number of the population 15-20%. Consequently, these are the large population and the consequent consumption ofsuppliers and the infrastructure a redirect their assimilation, both at the level of education or health or housing or accommodation or even with regard to the problems and issues of the community (Al Shalabi, 2017).

The continuing flow of refugees is to impose economic challenges to the very big resources with limited economic resources and capacity, as well as e Jordan is already suffering from problems, incapable of being resolved, before the Syrian presence of escalating debt and the deficit in the trade balance, which means we import more than three times than what we export. This has to do with the capacity of obtaining additional income to cover the expenditure of the supplying requirements of the Jordanian community that Jordan has aggravated these problems caused by the Syrian refuge (Alshoubaki, 2017).

Perhaps the presence of more than 2 million Syrians in Jordan poses a challenge through the provision of education, security and health, food and care. And all this requires additional cost not expected by Jordan plus the submission of grants given to Jordan is less than it is required in order to maintain the dignity of the Syrians and the maintenance of the minimum standard of living.

Therefore, the Jordanian Government must find appropriate solutions to overcome the consequences of the Syrian refuge through thinking of transferring their presence to the opportunity to benefit from professional or technicaland scientific skills. And sometimes these solutions can be used for making projects in the labor force, some qualified coach, perhaps more than other immigrant labor so as to tie the hands of working in cooperation with the Jordanians for projects and specific industries provide income for those refugees in a legal and legitimate under the control of the State (Jubran, 2018).

It must be taken into consideration the strategic solution of the impacts of the Syrian refuge on Jordan. And this strategy should depend on a deeper thought of the refugees mere early return to Syria since it cant be possible, even if peace occurred, due to the fact that Syria needs long yearsof rehabilitation. Moreover, It must take into

account the consideration of, a realfuture strategy and how do we do this presence, which Jordan benefits and ensures the Syrians opportunities in growth and development, reflecting the final results on the economic conditions of Jordan.

CONCLUSION, RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLICATIONS

- 1.The Jordanian government is to deal with the Syrian labor in annulment of the value of energy and serve the economic process in Jordan or will turn to just recipients of aid, donations and the burden on the national security here would be the additional problem of Jordan and the Jordanian economy if we do not provide all the necessary stuff because the Syrians are engaged in income generating real work on them and to have added values to serve the economy and the Jordanians.
- 2.The Jordanian Regulation of Employment and Attendance among Syrian parties through the establishment of joint industries, so there is no competition with more Jordanians and benefit from their skills with emphasis on competition on two levels that compete on the level of the Syrian Labor and Employment inflows continued employment was competing with the Jordanian labor cost and hours of work.
- 3.The Ministry of Labor and the government must issue regulations to observe the different activities, so there would be no unfairness toward the Jordanian worker and be linked to these institutions that occupy the immigrant employment.
4. As for taxes, the Syrian refugees can be more taxed because all Jordanians contribute and share with adequate food, residence, health audits and education. If the employer wants to employ the immigrant worker, he should pay a tax for the benefit of the national employment in order to fulfill the requirements of national affiliation.
5. The exact securitypursuit of refugees camps and border in terms of the internal problems of social violence and thefts and an increase of crime, these are all manifestations of the lack of job opportunities orof the low income compared to the requirements of the standard of living of the Syrian presence in addition to other factors. All this creates pressure on the community as the community fails to provide economic opportunities for its citizens, the results would be leveled at the social level, political and plunging the Jordanian society of the security and integrity of its citizens.
6. The international community and the United Nations continue strangulating the current Syrian government to ensure the return of refugees to their homeland under the auspices of the UN, where some refuse to return, fearing of the influence of the Syrian regime, a new constitution and the law on general amnesty for fences abroad.
7. The countries of the north and the Arab oil countries must hit the reconstruction of Syria and possible compensations for citizens to have returnable reconstruction of their homes.

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