**Committee**: UNHRC

**Country:** Syria

**Agenda:** Post Corona Immigrants and Refugee Status

**Main roots of the problem**

As the COVID-19 pandemic spreads around the globe, human rights organizations are warning of the disproportionate impact the coronavirus will have on the world's most vulnerable populations—including refugees. Refugees will be infected and affected in a similar way to their host communities. Yet refugees are more vulnerable. Refugees are also more likely to have underlying health conditions such as acute malnutrition. Because of this, there is a lot of concern that the COVID-19 infection will affect refugees more severely than people in their host communities.

**What UN has done**

As COVID-19 spreads across continents, the United Nations and its partners are working around the clock to prevent the pandemic from wreaking havoc on these vulnerable populations who already face humanitarian crises.  To prepare for a potential outbreak of the coronavirus in the camps, UNHCR and partners have started constructing isolation and treatment facilities, with the goal of ensuring the availability of 1,900 beds to serve both refugees and host communities in the coming weeks. UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) has launched a global $255 million appeal for its urgent push to lessen the impact of COVID-19 outbreaks within refugee communities, as part of a wider UN Global Humanitarian Response Plan.

**What Syria has done**

The Syria Crisis remains the largest displacement crisis in the world, with over 5.6 million registered refugees and over six million people displaced within Syria. The Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) offers a strategic, coordination, planning, advocacy, and programming platform for humanitarian and development partners to respond to the Syria crisis at the regional level and in host countries. Syria has banned entry for foreigners arriving from many countries. Syria has suspended international flights and closed its border with Lebanon to stem the pandemic.