

## CHAPTER 1

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of Research

Food security remains an urgent global challenge, particularly in nations grappling with armed conflict. Such conflicts not only devastate critical infrastructure but also significantly disrupt the distribution, accessibility, and stability of food systems.<sup>1</sup> Syria stands as a prominent example of a nation profoundly affected by prolonged conflict. Over a decade of sustained hostilities has precipitated an acute humanitarian crisis, with severe repercussions for the country's food security sector.<sup>2</sup>

During the period 2020–2023, the ongoing internal conflict in Syria continued to pose a significant threat to food security. The regime of Bashar al-Assad, in power since 2000, faced sustained pressure from armed opposition groups and radical factions. Despite regaining control over a substantial portion of strategic territories with the support of international allies, the situation on the ground remained highly volatile.<sup>3</sup> Economic blockades, restrictions on humanitarian aid access, and the frequent politicization of resource management further exacerbated the challenges faced by the population.

During this period, regions outside the control of the Assad regime, particularly in northern Syria, faced additional pressures stemming from ongoing political and military tensions. Agricultural infrastructure, which is critical to ensuring food security, remained severely damaged due to previous conflicts. Key systems such as irrigation networks, storage facilities, and distribution channels suffered from significant neglect and lack of rehabilitation, resulting in persistently

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<sup>1</sup> Premanandh, J. (2011). Factors Affecting Food Security and Contribution of Modern Technologies in Food Sustainability. *Journal of the Science of Food and Agriculture*, p. 207-208.

<sup>2</sup> Herlambang, A. (2018). Mengurai Benang Kusut Konflik di Suriah. *Transborder*, p. 82-83.

<sup>3</sup> UNHCR. (2024). *Syria Refugee Crisis Explained*. Retrieved from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees: <https://www.unrefugees.org/news/syria-refugee-crisis-explained/> (Accessed on January 21, 2024, at 00.55).

low local food production. Farmers in these areas also faced considerable challenges in accessing essential inputs, including fertilizers, seeds, and fuel, further hindering their ability to enhance agricultural yields.<sup>4</sup>

Additionally, over 7.2 million Syrians were internally displaced (IDPs) during this period, with many residing in refugee camps entirely reliant on humanitarian aid to meet their food needs. The situation was further exacerbated by rampant inflation and a deteriorating economic landscape, largely driven by international sanctions imposed on the Assad regime. These factors rendered food prices prohibitively high for the majority of the population.<sup>5</sup> The consequences of these challenges were particularly severe for vulnerable groups, including children, women, and the elderly. Data from 2023 highlighted the gravity of the crisis, with more than 609,900 children in Syria suffering from chronic malnutrition, underscoring the profound depth of the country's food security crisis.<sup>6</sup>

Amid this crisis, the role of international organizations has proven to be indispensable. The World Food Programme (WFP), one of the largest humanitarian organizations globally, has remained actively engaged in supporting food security in Syria. During the period 2020–2023, the WFP expanded its initiatives, including emergency food distribution, cash assistance programs, and support for local farmers to enhance long-term food resilience. Furthermore, the WFP collaborated with local communities and government entities to ensure that aid reached the most vulnerable populations, thereby addressing immediate needs while fostering sustainable food security solutions.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> ReliefWeb. (2024, Juni 05). *The Reverberating Effects of Explosive Violence on Agriculture in Syria*. Retrieved from ReliefWeb: <https://reliefweb.int/report/syrian-arab-republic/reverberating-effects-explosive-violence-agriculture-syria> (Accessed on January 21, 2024, at 00.56).

<sup>5</sup> IRC. (2024, Juni 05). *Syria: Deepening Economic Crisis Compounds Conflict Misery, as Syria Enters its Fourteenth Years and Humanitarian Needs Reach Unprecedented Levels, Warns the IRC*. Retrieved from International Rescue Committee: <https://www.rescue.org/press-release/syria-deepening-economic-crisis-compounds-conflict-misery-syria-crisis-enters-its> (Accessed on January 21, 2024, at 00.59).

<sup>6</sup> World Vision UK. (2024, Juni 05). *Ending Child Malnutrition in Syria*. Retrieved from World Vision UK: <https://www.worldvision.org.uk/about/blogs/ending-child-malnutrition-syria/> (Accessed on January 22, 2024, at 01.02).

<sup>7</sup> WFP. (2024). *Syria emergency appeal*. Retrieved from World Food Programme: <https://www.wfp.org/supportus/stories/syria> (Accessed on January 22, 2024, at 01.05).

This study focuses on the efforts of the World Food Programme (WFP) in supporting food security in Syria during the period 2020–2023. Through an exploration of various programs and policies implemented by the WFP, this research aims to analyze the effectiveness of the approaches employed in addressing the challenges of food security in conflict-affected regions. In doing so, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive understanding of the role of international organizations in addressing humanitarian crises in conflict zones.

## **1.2. Question of Research**

Based on the background, the primary issue to be addressed in this study is How has the World Food Programme (WFP) contributed to supporting food security in Syria during the period of 2020–2023?

## **1.3. Objectives of Research**

This study aims to examine the efforts undertaken by the World Food Programme (WFP) in supporting food security in Syria during the 2020–2023 period. It seeks to explore various initiatives, programs, and policies implemented by WFP to address food insecurity in the region.

## **1.4. Benefit of Research**

### **1.4.1. Academic**

The findings of this study offer several benefits for academics, including contributing to knowledge and information regarding the efforts undertaken by the World Food Programme (WFP) in supporting food security in Syria during the 2020–2023 period. This research will provide additional insights for scholars of international relations, particularly those interested in food security issues, thereby enriching their perspectives and understanding of the roles and challenges faced in addressing food needs in conflict-affected regions.

#### 1.4.2. Practical

The findings of this study are expected to offer significant benefits and insights for various stakeholders in addressing food security challenges. Policymakers can utilize the research to design more effective strategies and policies tailored to conflict-affected regions like Syria. Humanitarian organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can leverage the study's insights to enhance the implementation of food assistance programs, ensuring they are more targeted, efficient, and sustainable. Additionally, international institutions and donors can gain a deeper understanding of the complexities and challenges faced in addressing food security in conflict zones, enabling them to allocate resources more strategically and foster collaborative efforts. This research aims to contribute to the development of practical solutions that can strengthen food security frameworks in areas experiencing prolonged crises.

### 1.5. Literature Review

#### 1.5.1. Previous Researches

The first study is an analysis by Venny Maudina, titled "*Implementasi Kebijakan World Food Programme dalam Mengatasi Krisis Pangan di Afghanistan Tahun 2018-2022*".<sup>8</sup> This research examines the role of the WFP in addressing the food crisis in Afghanistan through programs such as emergency food distribution, logistics training, and the provision of communication network services. The WFP also collaborated with various actors, including local governments and civil society organizations, to support long-term food security. The study highlights that the involvement of the WFP significantly contributed to reducing food insecurity levels in Afghanistan.

The similarity with this study is the focus on the role of the World Food Programme (WFP) as an international organization playing a crucial role in

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<sup>8</sup> Maudina, V. (2023). *Implementasi Kebijakan World Food Programme dalam Mengatasi Krisis Pangan di Afghanistan Tahun 2018-2022*. Yogyakarta: Universitas Islam Indonesia.

addressing food crises in conflict-affected countries. In both studies, WFP programs are regarded as effective solutions to ensure food accessibility for vulnerable populations. Maudina's research also emphasizes the importance of collaboration between WFP and various local and international stakeholders, aligning with the collaborative approach examined in this study.

The primary difference between the two studies lies in the geographical context and the programs discussed. Maudina's research focuses on Afghanistan during the 2018–2022 period, while this study examines Syria during 2020–2023. Additionally, this study includes an analysis of the sustainability of WFP programs and how the organization transitions from emergency assistance to long-term development, an aspect that is not extensively explored in Maudina's research.

The second study, conducted by Tim G. Benton, Antony Froggatt, and Laura Wellesley, titled *"The Ukraine War and Threats to Food and Energy Security"*<sup>9</sup>, highlights the destructive impact of war on food security, including disruptions to food supply chains, price inflation, and restricted access to basic necessities. This study illustrates how armed conflict not only damages local food systems but also generates systemic ripple effects on a global scale. In the context of the Russia-Ukraine war, these disruptions have affected food stability not only within the conflict zone but also in neighboring regions.

The similarity between this study and Benton et al.'s research lies in their shared focus on the impact of conflict on food systems. This study analyzes the Syrian conflict using a similar approach, where warfare, infrastructure damage, and political instability are identified as key drivers of food insecurity. Both studies also emphasize the importance of a collective response involving international actors to mitigate the effects of conflict on food security.

However, Benton et al.'s research focuses more on the macro and global impacts of conflict, while this study specifically examines the role of the WFP in

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<sup>9</sup> Benton, T. G., & Froggatt, A. (2022). The Ukraine War and Threats to Food and Energy Security. *Environment and Society Programme*, p. 2-46.

Syria. Additionally, this study incorporates the dimension of WFP program sustainability, such as efforts to improve local food infrastructure and enhance community capacity to address long-term food security challenges—an aspect that is not extensively discussed in Benton et al.'s research.

The third study, conducted by Lisa Boden and titled "*Global Health and Food Security in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): Syrian Academics and Their Role in the Future of Food Security for Syria*"<sup>10</sup>, emphasizes how prolonged conflict in Syria has devastated the food system, including food production, distribution, and consumption. The author highlights the critical role of local academics in developing long-term strategies to restore food security in Syria, with support from international organizations and the global community.

The similarity between this study and Boden's research lies in their shared focus on food security in Syria and the impact of conflict on food accessibility. Both studies also underscore the importance of collaboration between local and international actors in addressing the food crisis in conflict-affected regions. Additionally, both studies highlight the need for sustainable approaches to tackling food security challenges.

However, Boden's research places greater emphasis on building local capacity through academics, whereas this study focuses more directly on the role of the WFP as an international organization in delivering food assistance. Furthermore, this study includes an analysis of the effectiveness of specific WFP programs, such as cash assistance distribution and agricultural support, which are not the central focus of Boden's research.

The last study is Rizky Oktaviana's research titled "*Peran World Food Programme (WFP) dalam Menangani Krisis Pangan di Sudan Selatan Periode 2011-2014*".<sup>11</sup> This research explores how WFP acts as a motivator, communicator,

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<sup>10</sup> Boden, L. (2019). *Global Health and Food Security in Fragile and Conflict-Affected States (FCAS): Syrian Academics and Their Role in the Future of Food Security for Syria*. Global Academy of Agriculture and Food Security, p. 1-30.

<sup>11</sup> Oktaviana, R. (2016). *Peran World Food Programme (WFP) dalam Menangani Krisis Pangan di Sudan Selatan Periode 2011-2014*. Jakarta: Universitas Pembangunan Nasional Veteran Jakarta.



and mediator in providing food assistance to the people of South Sudan affected by the crisis. The study also highlights that the effectiveness of WFP in reducing hunger largely depends on collaboration with various stakeholders and the adoption of flexible approaches tailored to local needs.

The similarity with this study lies in the analysis of WFP's role as a key actors in addressing food crises in conflict-affected regions. Both Oktaviana's research and this study emphasize the importance of WFP's assistance programs, including emergency food distribution and cross-sectoral collaboration to enhance food security. Both studies also provide empirical evidence that international organizations such as WFP play a strategic role in supporting vulnerable populations. However, the difference lies in the geographic focus and time period. Oktaviana's study examines South Sudan during the 2011-2014 period, whereas this study focuses on Syria during the 2020-2023 period.

#### 1.5.2. Conceptual Framework

This conceptual framework integrates the concepts of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and food security to analyze how the World Food Programme (WFP) contributed to food security in Syria during the 2020–2023 period. These two concepts serve as the analytical foundation due to their complementary relationship: INGOs provide operational and institutional mechanisms, while food security offers a framework to evaluate the effectiveness of implemented programs.

##### A. INGO (International Non-Governmental Organization)

The concept of International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) refers to organizations operating outside governmental structures with the aim of creating a positive social impact at the international level. David Lewis highlights several characteristics that distinguish INGOs from other international organizations, such as independence from political intervention, operational

flexibility, and the ability to adapt quickly to local needs.<sup>12</sup> INGOs play a vital role in addressing transnational issues, including humanitarian crises, economic development, environmental conservation, and the fulfillment of human rights.

As organizations operating across borders, INGOs have the capacity to overcome geopolitical constraints and intervene directly in areas of need, including conflict zones such as Syria. Typically, INGOs serve three primary functions: (1) providing emergency humanitarian aid, (2) facilitating long-term development initiatives, and (3) advocating for policy changes at both national and international levels. Their political independence allows them to operate neutrally in complex conflict zones, while their operational flexibility enables them to respond quickly and effectively to emerging needs.<sup>13</sup>

This study positions the World Food Programme (WFP) as an INGO with a mandate to address global food security challenges, including those in conflict-affected areas like Syria. As an INGO, the WFP not only delivers emergency food assistance but also mobilizes global resources to support long-term food security in countries impacted by conflict. In the context of Syria, the WFP's flexibility as an INGO has allowed it to maintain operations despite significant logistical and political challenges resulting from prolonged conflict.

## B. Food Security

Food security is a multidimensional concept encompassing the availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability of food. The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) defines food security as a condition in which all individuals have physical and economic access to sufficient, safe, and nutritious food to meet their dietary needs and preferences.<sup>14</sup> This concept serves as a critical framework for understanding the dynamics of food systems in conflict-affected regions, such

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<sup>12</sup> Lewis, D. (2020). Routledge Handbook of NGOs and International Affairs. *Routledge*, p. 1-10.

<sup>13</sup> Klinger, D. E. (2021). International Non-Governmental Organizations. *Routledge*, p. 20.

<sup>14</sup> Pinstrup-Andersen, P. (2009). Food security: Definition and Measurement. *Food Sec*, p. 5-7.



as Syria, where all four dimensions are often disrupted by the direct and indirect consequences of war.

The first dimension, food availability, pertains to a country or region's capacity to ensure an adequate supply of food through local production, imports, or international aid.<sup>15</sup> In the context of Syria, prolonged conflict has devastated agricultural infrastructure, reduced local food production, and disrupted distribution networks. Consequently, emergency food distribution programs by organizations like the World Food Programme (WFP) are essential to meet the basic needs of the population.

The second dimension, food accessibility, emphasizes individuals' ability to acquire food through purchasing power, equitable distribution systems, or direct aid. In Syria, economic instability, compounded by inflation and international sanctions, has created significant barriers to food accessibility.<sup>16</sup> To address this challenge, the WFP implements cash assistance programs designed to help communities purchase food according to their preferences. This approach not only enhances food accessibility but also stimulates local economic activity by supporting markets and local traders.

The third dimension, food utilization, refers to how individuals use food to meet their nutritional needs. This includes education on nutrition, sanitation, and healthy eating practices. In conflict situations like Syria, vulnerable groups such as children, pregnant women, and the elderly are particularly prone to malnutrition due to limited access to nutrient-rich food.<sup>17</sup> The WFP contributes to food utilization by providing nutritious meals and conducting nutritional training programs aimed at improving community health.

The final dimension, food stability, underscores the importance of sustained access to food over the long term. Stability is often threatened in conflict zones due

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<sup>15</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>16</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>17</sup> *Ibid.*

to infrastructure destruction, political instability, and disruptions to food distribution systems.<sup>18</sup> To address these challenges, the WFP not only delivers emergency assistance but also supports local agriculture by providing farmers with access to seeds, fertilizers, and technical training. This approach is designed to build more resilient food systems capable of withstanding future disruptions. In the case of Syria, all dimensions of food security are affected by the prolonged conflict, necessitating WFP's strategic interventions to address challenges across each of these dimensions.

### C. The Concept of Maslahah in Islam

The concept of *maslahah* in Islam is one of the fundamental principles central to *maqashid al-shariah* (the objectives of Sharia), which ensures the achievement of the well-being of humanity by safeguarding and fulfilling their basic needs while preventing harm or adversity (*mafsadah*). Literally, *maslahah* means benefit or goodness, but in the context of Islamic Sharia, this term refers to anything that brings benefit, whether individually or collectively, as long as it does not contradict the principles of Sharia. *Maslahah* serves to protect the five primary aspects of human life that are prioritized in Islam: religion (*ad-din*), life (*an-nafs*), intellect (*al-'aql*), lineage (*an-nasl*), and property (*al-mal*).<sup>19</sup> This concept positions Sharia as a system that is not only ritualistic but also solution-oriented in governing various aspects of life to achieve prosperity in this world and happiness in the hereafter.

Imam Al-Ghazali, a prominent scholar who significantly contributed to the development of the concept of *maslahah*, explained that anything that benefits humanity and protects these five essential principles can be classified as *maslahah*. Conversely, anything that damages or threatens these five aspects is considered *mafsadah* and must be avoided. According to him, Sharia aims to lead humanity to genuine well-being, encompassing spiritual, intellectual, social, and economic

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<sup>18</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>19</sup> Asiah, N. (2020). *Maslahah Menurut Konsep Imam Al Ghazali*. Diktum, p. 123.

dimensions. Al-Ghazali, whose full name is Abu Hamid Muhammad bin Muhammad al-Ghazali (1058–1111 CE), was a renowned scholar and philosopher born in the city of Tus, Persia (modern-day Iran). He was titled "Hujjatul Islam" due to his profound influence on Islamic sciences, particularly in the fields of jurisprudence, Sufism, and philosophy. One of Al-Ghazali's monumental works is *Ihya' Ulumuddin*, a book that integrates the dimensions of Sharia and Sufism in Islamic teachings.<sup>20</sup> In this book, Al-Ghazali emphasized the importance of balancing spiritual and worldly aspects while explaining how Sharia aims to bring maximum benefits to humanity.

Al-Ghazali further outlined that *maslahah* is divided into three levels: *daruriyyat* (primary needs essential for survival), *hajiyyat* (secondary needs that support ease and comfort in life), and *tahsiniyyat* (tertiary needs related to beauty and life's perfection). These levels demonstrate the flexibility of the concept of *maslahah* in addressing human needs according to situations and conditions. Through this concept, Al-Ghazali illustrated that Islamic Sharia is not rigid but adaptive to the development of time and human needs. This adaptability makes *maslahah* an essential foundation in the development of Islamic law, including modern contexts such as Islamic economics, technology, and human rights. For Al-Ghazali, the successful application of *maslahah* reflects the alignment between the objectives of Sharia and social justice, which is the essence of Islam as a mercy for all creation.

In the context of international relations, *maslahah* can be used as a normative framework to assess whether a policy or intervention brings tangible benefits to the global community, especially those in conflict situations. This principle emphasizes that every effort must be directed toward achieving welfare, justice, and equitable benefits, regardless of differences in religion, nationality, or background.<sup>21</sup> Therefore, the concept of *maslahah* is highly relevant for analyzing

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<sup>20</sup> Asnawi. (2014). *Konseptualisasi Konsep Maslahah*. *Salam*, p. 313-316.

<sup>21</sup> Zahrah, M. A. (1980). *"Al-'Alaqatu al-Dauliyah fil Islam"*. Nasr: Dar al Fikr al Arabi.

the role of international organizations, such as the WFP, in supporting food security in conflict-affected countries like Syria.

In this thesis, the concept of *maslahah* will be used to analyze the extent to which WFP's programs and policies provide benefits to the Syrian population affected by conflict. This concept allows the author to evaluate various aspects of WFP's programs, such as emergency food distribution, cash assistance, and agricultural support, by examining whether these initiatives protect the basic needs of the community—for example, through food distribution programs that effectively reduce hunger and malnutrition among children and other vulnerable groups. Furthermore, the analysis also includes efforts to prevent further damage, such as ensuring that the aid provided is capable of averting a more severe food crisis caused by prolonged conflict. These programs can also be evaluated from the perspective of sustainability, particularly in terms of their contribution to building resilient food security systems for the future.

By using *maslahah* as an analytical tool, this study does not merely evaluate WFP's programs based on direct outcomes but also from ethical and sustainability perspectives. This approach ensures that the analysis is not solely focused on the technical effectiveness of the programs but also on their impact in creating long-term well-being for the Syrian population. The concept of *maslahah* can also help illustrate the relevance of Islamic values in promoting global solidarity and international cooperation in addressing humanitarian challenges.

### 1.5.3. Analytical Framework



Picture 1. Diagram of the Analytical Framework

This conceptual framework illustrates how the prolonged conflict in Syria serves as the root cause affecting the country's food security. The protracted conflict has significantly disrupted local food production systems, restricted access to food resources, and triggered population displacement, exacerbating the demand for food assistance. In this context, food security in Syria has become a critical concern, encompassing multiple dimensions such as food availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability. These dimensions underscore the complexity of the challenges faced by the Syrian population in meeting their nutritional needs.

To address these issues, international organizations, particularly the World Food Programme (WFP), play a strategic role. As part of the Intergovernmental Organization (INGO) framework, WFP is tasked with providing humanitarian assistance by mobilizing international funding, coordinating with governments and local organizations, and implementing various aid programs. WFP's efforts focus



on emergency food distribution, support for local agriculture to enhance food production, and nutritional education to optimize food utilization.

These efforts are aim to achieve sustainable food security in Syria. Through WFP's active role in addressing the challenges posed by the conflict, the overarching goal is to mitigate the impacts of the food crisis, ensure consistent food availability, and rebuild resilient local food systems in the post-conflict period. This conceptual framework thus highlights the interconnected relationship between conflict, WFP's role, and its impact on efforts to create improved food security in Syria.

## **1.6. Hypothesis**

The World Food Programme (WFP) significantly improved food security in Syria in 2020-2023 through a food security-based approach that encompasses the dimensions of food availability, accessibility, utilization, and stability. As an International Non-Governmental Organization (INGO), WFP leverages its operational flexibility to address food distribution challenges in conflict areas, mobilize global resources, and support local agriculture to create sustainable long-term food security. In addition, based on the Islamic concept of *maslahah*, WFP's programs focus on meeting the basic needs of conflict-affected communities, such as reducing malnutrition and increasing access to food, thus providing tangible and sustainable benefits for human well-being. These programs are not only designed to provide emergency relief, but also to protect and restore essential aspects of life, including life (*an-nafs*), property (*al-mal*), and descendants (*an-nasl*), as mandated by the principle of *maslahah* in *maqasid al-shariah*.

## **1.7. Research Method**

### **1.7.1. Research Design**

This study employs a qualitative research method. According to Dr. J. R. R. Raco, ME., M.Sc., qualitative research seeks to gain a deep understanding of a



phenomenon, fact, or reality. Qualitative research tends to use a descriptive approach and does not solely focus on numbers or statistics. Instead, it emphasizes the analysis of data in the form of text, images, sounds, or videos.<sup>22</sup> In this study, the author employs a descriptive format to describe the issues in detail and document the mechanisms or causal processes underlying the problems being examined.<sup>23</sup>

#### 1.7.2. Research Object

This research examines the efforts of the World Food Programme (WFP) in supporting food security in Syria during the period of 2020-2023. The study focuses on analyzing various key programs implemented by WFP, such as emergency food distribution, cash assistance, agricultural support, and assess the long-term impacts of these initiatives.

#### 1.7.3. Data Collection Techniques

This study employs library research with a descriptive analytical approach. Library research is a method of searching, collecting, and analysing data sources to be processed and presented in the research.<sup>24</sup> This research utilizes and examines various materials, including reference books, articles, magazines, research reports, academic journals, websites, e-books, theses, and other relevant literature related to the subject of this study.

#### 1.7.4. Data Analysis Technique

The data analysis technique employed in this study is a descriptive approach, where the research is connects all relevant variables. The analysis is carried out by identifying and explaining the relationships between variables, and then drawing conclusions based on the research questions that have been

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<sup>22</sup> Deepublish. "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Pengertian Menurut Ahli". Diambil kembali dari Deepublish: [https://penerbitdeepublish.com/metode-penelitian-kualitatif/#1\\_Koentjaraningrat](https://penerbitdeepublish.com/metode-penelitian-kualitatif/#1_Koentjaraningrat) (Accessed on January 25, 2024, at 11:00).

<sup>23</sup> Hardani, dkk. (2020). *Penelitian Kualitatif & Kuantitatif*. Yogyakarta: CV. Pustaka Ilmu, p. 62.

<sup>24</sup> Deepublish. "Metode Penelitian Kualitatif: Pengertian Menurut Ahli". Diambil kembali dari Deepublish: [https://penerbitdeepublish.com/metode-penelitian-kualitatif/#1\\_Koentjaraningrat](https://penerbitdeepublish.com/metode-penelitian-kualitatif/#1_Koentjaraningrat) (Accessed on January 25, 2024, at 11:00).

formulated. The results will be presented in the form of a focused summary, which will be written in Chapter 4 as the conclusion.

### **1.8. Writing System**

This research is organized into four chapters to provide a comprehensive understanding of the research topic.

#### **CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION**

As the introductory chapter, this section outlines the background of the study, the research questions, the objectives of the study, the significance of the research, the hypothesis, and the research methodology employed. Additionally, this chapter provides an explanation of the concepts and theories that serve as the foundation for analyzing the efforts of the World Food Programme (WFP) in supporting food security in Syria during the period of 2020-2023. A review of previous studies is also presented to establish a theoretical basis that strengthens the current research and to demonstrate the relevance and contribution of the author's study.

#### **CHAPTER II: THE STRATEGIC ROLE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) IN ADDRESSING FOOD INSECURITY AND FOOD SECURITY CONDITIONS IN SYRIA**

Chapter II discusses the strategic role of the World Food Programme (WFP) as an international organization in supporting efforts to address food insecurity in conflict-affected countries, with a particular focus on Syria. The discussion begins with an explanation of the history of WFP's establishment, its primary mandate, and the programs it implements, such as emergency food distribution, cash assistance, and support for the agricultural sector to rebuild long-term food security. Additionally, this chapter explores how WFP adapts and carries out its role amidst the complex logistical and political challenges in conflict zones. The chapter then delves into the food security conditions in Syria, including the impact of the prolonged conflict on food production systems, distribution, and the accessibility

of basic needs for the population. This chapter aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the interconnections between WFP's strategic role and its efforts to address the food crisis in Syria, one of the most complex conflict zones in the world.

### CHAPTER III: THE ROLE OF THE WORLD FOOD PROGRAMME (WFP) IN SYRIA'S FOOD SECURITY

In this chapter, the author will present the research findings related to the role of the World Food Programme (WFP) in supporting food security in Syria. The discussion begins with an explanation of WFP's efforts, including food distribution, cash assistance, and agricultural support. Subsequently, the impact of the implementation of WFP programs on the Syrian population will be outlined, particularly in reducing malnutrition rates and improving access to food. Finally, this chapter analyzes the contribution of these programs in achieving sustainable food security amidst the existing challenges.

### CHAPTER IV: CONCLUSION

This chapter will present the conclusions drawn from the findings analyzed regarding the efforts of the World Food Programme (WFP) in supporting food security in Syria. Additionally, this chapter will provide recommendations for further research to deepen the understanding of the effectiveness of WFP programs and the challenges faced in improving food security in Syria. Furthermore, this chapter will include an analysis from the perspective of the concept of *maslahah*, to examine the extent to which WFP's efforts to support food security align with the principles of public welfare in a broader social and economic context.