PART I

HUMANITARIAN CONSEQUENCES

OVERVIEW

Chapter 1, "Estimating Causal Effects of Sanctions Impacts: The Role of Country Studies, with an Illustration from Venezuela," Francisco Rodríguez
One of the most challenging questions regarding the humanitarian impact of sanctions concerns causation. When there are increases in indicators such as morbidity and mortality, but there are multiple factors at play, how can we identify the causal role of sanctions? The chapter explores this fundamental methodological question.

Chapter 2, "The Impact of UNSC Sanctions on Food Security in the DPRK," Hazel Smith
This chapter considers how the UNSC measures imposed on broad sectors of North Korea's economy and infrastructure affect food security. While food imports are permitted, there are nonetheless severe and ongoing food shortages because the sanctions directly impact the food economy, undermining agricultural production, fuel imports, and infrastructure for food distribution.

Chapter 3, "Sowing Discord: Iranian Wheat Imports under Sanctions," Esfandyar Batmanghelidj
While sanctions sometimes impact a country's economy and infrastructure directly, as in the case of North Korea, sanctions can do fully as much damage indirectly by creating the conditions that compel private actors to terminate commercial relations, even for goods that are ostensibly permitted, such as food. This chapter considers how unilateral sanctions have caused or worsened food insecurity among the poorest parts of the country's population, specifically in regard to Iran's wheat imports, by triggering overcompliance on the part of private actors.

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Chapter 4, "Sanctions and Their Lasting Legacy on Iraq's Healthcare," Omar Dewachi
From 1990 to 2003, UNSC sanctions on Iraq severely undermined the country's healthcare system. Even when Iraq was in principle permitted to import medical goods, members of the UNSC placed "holds" on these contracts, blocking or delaying their implementation. This compromised everything, from surgeries to pharmaceuticals, with long-term results extending up to the present time.

Chapter 5, "The Effect of Sanctions on the DPRK: Humanitarian Exemptions and the Health Sector," C. Yoonhee Ryder, Edward I. Ham, and Kee B. Park
The UNSC sanctions on Iraq were sharply criticized for impeding and delaying critical humanitarian goods, including medical supplies. Two decades later, the current UN sanctions regime on North Korea likewise undermines the country's ability to provide adequate healthcare.

Chapter 6, "The Gendered Impact of Sanctions on the DPRK," Suzy Kim and Kevin Gray
Although sanctioners often insist that they do not intend to harm civilians, when sanctions broadly undermine imports, exports, and infrastructure, it is to be expected that the impact will be indiscriminate. In the case of North Korea, the sanctions imposed by the UNSC and by national governments have severely impacted women, both directly and indirectly.

Chapter 7, "Economic Sanctions and the Human Security of Afghan Migrants in Iran," Athar Shafaei
Sanctions may also affect other vulnerable populations with no responsibility for the policies of the target state, such as migrants. Afghan migrants living in Iran have in many regards been adversely affected by sanctions imposed upon Iran. This chapter looks at the effects of sanctions on Afghan migrants' economic security and access to healthcare.

Chapter 8, "The Impact of US Sanctions on Cuba's Economic Development," Raúl Rodríguez Rodríguez
Unilateral sanctions that target the main components of a country's economy may not only create hardship but also compromise the country's economic and social development in the long term. This can be seen in the case of the US measures against Cuba.

Chapter 9, "Blacklisting: The US's Targeted Sanctions against Cuba, 1994–2021," Seida Barrera Rodríguez, Ernesto Domínguez López, and Melina J. Iturriaga Bartuste
The blacklisting of individual persons and companies is often viewed as a precise and narrow tool, affecting only the individuals named. However, in the

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case of Cuba, the US uses these listings with much greater effect, compromising Cuba's access to international trade, foreign investment, international financial transactions, and essential state functions.

Chapter 10, "The 'Chilling Effect' of US Economic Sanctions on Banking and Financial Inclusion in Africa," Charles B. Chilufya, S.J. and Fernando C. Saldivar, S.J.
While it has often been said that multilateral sanctions have far more impact than unilateral measures, that is not the case with regard to the US, which holds a singular role in the global economy. In addition, the combination of vague regulatory requirements and catastrophic penalties has given rise to a chilling effect, also called "overcompliance," on the part of private actors. The consequences of this are extensive; in the case of Africa, this chilling effect has significantly compromised financial inclusion throughout the region.

Chapter 11, "The Negative Impact of Sanctions on Humanitarian Aid," Alice Debarre
Both unilateral and collective sanctions have presented significant obstacles to the work of humanitarian organizations seeking to provide aid in sanctioned countries. The requirements of the sanctions regimes often run counter to the core principles of aid organizations, including neutrality, independence, and impartiality.

Chapter 12, "Sanctions as Barriers to the Work of Humanitarian Organizations in Syria," Mohammad Kanfash
This chapter examines the many ways in which sanctions impede the work of humanitarian organizations in Syria. These include financial transfers, telecommunications, and the legal and logistical burdens placed on these organizations. The direct requirements of sanctions, as well as overcompliance, undermine the ability of humanitarian organizations to provide aid to those affected by the longstanding crisis in Syria.

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