

Forum: *Human Rights Council (HRC)*

Issue: *Enforcing the UDHR as applied to refugees and immigrants*

Student Officers: *Rosemary Ho, William Yeh*

Position: *Deputy Presidents*

Introduction

Ratified on December 10th, 1948 by the General Assembly as Resolution 217, the UDHR continues to serve as the fundamental framework for international human rights laws. Yet, despite the numerous efforts the United Nations (UN) have devoted to uphold the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), the protection of individual rights — especially ones that are granted to migrants — is often neglected due to a multitude of factors, one of which is the extensive debate on national sovereignty and individual freedoms. As stated in Article 14, everyone is entitled to the right of asylum. However, it is crucial to realize that the UDHR, albeit proclaimed and adopted, is not legally-binding. As a result, member states' reluctance in heeding to the UDHR remains as one of the most unsettling issues of the 21st centuries.

According to the United Nations Refugee Agency, there are currently 2.6 million refugees in the world and 45.7 million internally displaced people. To put these numbers into context, out of the 258 million migrants, 30% are forcibly displaced. About 40% of these people are children under the age of 18. Although most migrants live in healthy and sanitary conditions with adequate resources, the prospect of human rights exceeds these basic life requirements, let alone the remaining portion of migrants whose life conditions are far below the line. It is evident that the application of the UDHR upon migrants is a grave issue, and thus should be taken into account by all member states.

The main difference between immigrants and refugees is the freedom of choice. Refugees are people who are forced to leave their country of origin, seeking new — oftentimes temporary — shelter in foreign locations. The reason behind such varies greatly; some factors include climate change, scarcity in food resources, and armed conflicts. Immigrants, on the other hand, usually have a certain degree of freedom to choose their movement. Despite such, however, the obstacles migrants face in terms of seeking for equal treatments and rights are similar in that xenophobia exists regardless of the migrants' status such as their social standing, race, and economic abilities. Refugees are especially vulnerable since their migration is often due to humanitarian crises. Such is also aggravated by the tension between

different groups of people, as can be seen in multiple cases of xenophobia rooted discrimination. One example of such occurrences is the situation of Haitian migrants in Dominican Republic. Due to governmental corruption and natural disasters in Haiti, many Haitians attempted to illegally travel across the border between Haiti and Dominican Republic. Owing to the tension between these nations, the Dominicans' condescending responses towards these Haitian migrants (both legal and illegal) continues to contribute to the disturbing outcomes of discrimination.

In short, because the UDHR grants inalienable rights for all, the enforcement of it upon migrants should be a universal goal. Although it is not difficult for one to recognize that migrants are, after all, human beings too, the issue stems from a variety of concerns regarding the ambiguity in migration laws and regulations, debate on sovereignty, and the pre-existing stereotypes of these people. It is therefore imperative that the UN should devote its best efforts in ensuring human rights for migrants.

Definition of Key Terms

Asylum Seekers

Asylum seekers are those who have fled their nation of origin as a result of war or other factors. Asylum is protection granted by states to someone who has left their home country as a political refugee. It has been estimated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) that every year, there are around one million people who seek asylum.

Border Control

Border control is a means taken by a nation to allow for the regulation and monitoring of the flow of people and goods in and out the country. The implementation of this measure facilitates legal immigration while blocking irregular or illegal entries of non-citizens, trafficked goods and more.

Bilateral Labor Migration Agreements

Bilateral labor migration agreements are legally-binding agreements between two states regarding inter-state collaboration on labor migration. These agreements address the responsibilities of each party involved and the social protection accessibility of migrant workers.

Expulsion

Expulsion is an action taken by a state wherein non-nationals are expelled from all territories of the state. Note that the term expulsion could also be used to refer to the legal order to leave a state, whereas a deportation refers to the action implemented via such order.

Internally Displaced Person (IDP)

An IDP is a person who has been forced out of their home and became displaced but remains within the legal borders of his or her country. They are under the governance, control, and protection of the nation's government, even if the government is the cause of displacement. Many IDPs migrate to areas difficult for organizations like the UNHCR to provide humanitarian aid. Additionally, IDPs do not officially fall under the legal definition of a refugee.

Migrant

A migrant is an individual who is leaving or has left his or her home country regardless of the legality, purpose, length (in terms of time spent staying in the country), and cause.

Refugee

A refugee is an individual who has been forced to flee his or her country of origin, seeking residence at foreign territory. The causes of their disability to return and need for protection include the fear of armed conflicts, persecution, nationality, and natural disasters.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, drafted by numerous member states, was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in Paris on December 10th, 1948. It constitutes many of the international laws and regulations in modern times. The UDHR consists of 30 articles that establish individual rights to life, liberty, and equality.

Background Information

The History of UDHR

The events of World War II — including the extermination of 6 million Jews and 17 million total people in the Holocaust — demonstrated to the world that human rights are not universally respected. This soon led to an attempt to foster international peace and development, resulting in the creation of the

United Nations in the June of 1945. In 1948, under Eleanor Roosevelt, the First Lady of the United States at the time, representatives of 50 member states came together and successfully achieved the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR). The said member states included a variety of nations such as the United States, China and Lebanon, and the drafting committee would later be enlarged to include representatives and delegates of Australia, Chile, France, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom. On December 10th of 1948, 30 rights and freedoms were announced, and the UDHR formed the basis of international law for the seven decades to come.

According to article 14 of the UDHR, there exists a right of asylum to all, and that everyone has the right to seek and enjoy asylums in foreign countries to avoid persecution. Despite these criteria, however, international protection has been deemed inadequate owing that the UDHR comprises more than the physical safety of the refugees, as freedom of thought, movement, and expression should also be granted to refugees just as equally as to any other foreign legal resident. Other fundamental rights include the right to life, right to equality and non-discrimination, the protection against arbitrary arrest and detention, the protection against torture or inhumane treatment, etc. Although the UDHR is not legally binding, the document has served as and become incorporated into a multitude of human rights documents and laws.

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Established in 1951, the International Organization for Migration (IOM) was one of the first attempts the UN has made in ensuring the legality of the immigration process and the welfare of immigrants. The UN Charter and the UDHR serve as the two main fundamental principles of the IOM. The Strategic Visions of IOM reflects the organization's priorities in achieving the following for all migrants: resilience, mobility, and governance ("Strategic Vision of IOM"). Compounded by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), the IOM is dedicated to the pursuit of humane and orderly processes of migration.

The Department of Migration Management

The Department of Migration Management, under IOM, consists of five divisions: Migration Health Division, Immigration and Border Management Division, Migrant Protection and Assistance Division, Labour Mobility and Human Development Division, Migration, Environment and Climate Change Division, and the Migration Development Fund Unit. The department aims to devise international policies and to counter trafficking. Although most of these divisions are responsible for only overseeing migration processes and related matters, a few of them can actually provide assistance to counter-trafficking and at-risk migrants. For instance, the Migrant

Protection and Assistance Division is accountable for the prevention of abuse and exploitation of migrant workers.

Humanitarian Emergencies

In cases of humanitarian emergencies, which are events that threaten or endanger the security and wellbeing of a community (such as armed conflicts, epidemics, natural disasters, and famine), the IOM works alongside the UN and the Human Rights Watch. Additionally, the IOM aims to intensify relationships with intergovernmental organizations such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), in hopes to devise more satisfactory edicts. IOM and NATO signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) in February 2006.

Key Issues

Xenophobia Rooted Discrimination

In fear of the overtaking of native population by asylum seekers over time, regional and domestic citizens may reinforce public stereotypes and political opinions that harm the image and feelings of the refugees and/or immigrants. Two major examples can be seen in the situation of Syrian refugees and displaced Afghan refugees.

The Situation in Syria

Both Afghan and Syrian refugees are targets that the media consistently portray in a dehumanizing light, which heightens fear of the invasion of refugees and the increased crime rates they would bring. Yet, the UN has found that most Syrian refugees are well-educated. Many Syrians are also potential workers that could aid the issue of Europe's increasingly aging population.

The Situation in Afghanistan

With Afghan refugees, the Afghanistan Research and Evaluation Unit (AREU) have found that countries holding refugees and hosting asylums like Iran or Pakistan have been seeking substantial reduction in Afghan refugee population as the governments continue to be under enormous internal pressure by the people to send the refugees back. Iran in particular has been gradually withdrawing their health entitlements, education services and even penalising Iranians who employ Afghans. Afghan refugees in Pakistan also face a combination of growing police

harassment, and the increasing closings of major refugee camps serve as a looming warning that refugees do not have a long term future in the country.

Turkey already hosts nearly 4 million refugees and asylum seekers, more than any other country in the world. The vast majority of that group, around 3.5 million, are Syrians, while Afghans make up the second largest group of 166,00 people. While Afghans receive a protection status that allows a legal status in Turkey, their rights are limited and the general expectation from the masses is that they will eventually resettle elsewhere or return home. The Turkish government has begun rounding up new arrivals and departing as many as 17,000 people back to Afghanistan, making them refugee returnees. At the same time, several European countries as well as Afghanistan's neighbors have gradually become increasingly hostile towards Afghan refugees.

Lack of Access to Humanitarian Aid and Basic Rights and Services

Statelessness and extreme circumstances often cause the lack of access to humanitarian aid and basic rights and services for migrants, especially refugees. Such rights and services include fundamental healthcare, education, and financial services. In more than 30 countries, nationality documentations are a prerequisite for the receiving of medical care, and in at least 20 countries, vaccines are unavailable to stateless children.

Access to Humanitarian Aid

Due to insecurity and armed conflicts in nations such as Syria and Afghanistan, civilians often lack regular and sustained access to basic health services; specialized care is even more elusive in governmental hospitals and clinics. The United Nations has stated that more than 10 million Afghans face such circumstances at the moment, and that many survivors of insecurity or wounds lack access to necessary treatment.

Attacks on civilians, migrants, refugees, and public infrastructures by terrorist organizations often result in reduced access to education, healthcare facilities, water supplies, food, and transportation. Many nations struggling with war and insecurity often do not have sufficient resources to fund their health sectors, resulting in a shortage of medical professionals. Hospitals and clinics remain out of reach for many internally displaced people, and conflicts only worsen the situation.

Blockades to Supply Routes

According to the UN's aid coordination arm, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), many internally displaced people are in need of some form of humanitarian assistance yet face extremely difficulty receiving them as aid groups often face attacks when attempting to deliver care to contested areas. The OCHA, in the situation of Afghanistan, estimated that one in six Afghans face such difficulties, and already in 2018 had 4,000 hours of healthcare delivery been lost and 335,000 consultations missing because of forced closure or destruction of the health facilities. Supply routes to places like Jaghori and Malistan largely remain closed. In response, the United Nation agencies commented that "Roads connecting Jaghori and Malistan to the provincial capital of Ghazni have reportedly been blocked ... leaving people in siege-like conditions with no access to health facilities and limited ... food, fuel and medicine." On top of that, the interruption of telecommunication networks massively affects the availability of fuel, food and medicine in local markets.

Access to Education

In many countries such as Côte d'Ivoire and Georgia, nationality identification and documentation are necessary for children to receive primary education. The lack of identification and documentation renders it difficult for stateless children to attend primary schools, not to mention higher education where they can likely face obstacles such as unaffordable tuition, refused admissions, transportation issues, etc. Yet, even the completion of secondary school does not guarantee a provision for diplomas, graduation certificates or scholarships as a result of their national identities.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

Afghanistan

The prolonged violence in Afghanistan has forced millions of Afghans to leave their country each year. An event that aggravated the situation was the terrorist attack by Al-Qaeda on September 1st, 2001. The United States of America invaded the country in the same year, and has been at war with Afghanistan ever since. Both the Al-Qaeda and the Taliban are Islamist terrorist groups who took much control of the Afghan militia. The latter successfully took over Afghanistan in 1996, but was purged from political affairs in 2001. However, due to the political instability of Afghanistan, the Taliban still controls much of the country. The increasing rate of deaths and refugees each year, with 25,000 people who

perished in 2018, showed no signs of recovery. Although in 2014 a new government was elected, the levels of insecurity and corruption have risen drastically as can be seen with the doubled number of internally displaced people in Afghanistan.

Haiti

With a GDP per capita of 868.34 USD in 2018, Haiti ranks as the poorest country in the western hemisphere. Over 80% of the Haitian population lives in poverty. Due to the heavy economic reliance on agriculture, the nation is more prone to natural disasters such as tsunamis and earthquakes as compared to neighboring nations. The earthquake in 2010, which damaged over 8 billion USD estimated by the Inter-American Development Bank, contracted the Haitian GDP by 5.1%, destroying 106,000 inhabitations out of the 294,383 damaged. Around 50,000 displaced Haitians are currently living in camps due to a multitude of factors, many of which are under unsanitary conditions, lacking both the access and freedom to healthcare, education, and security. As such, many Haitians attempted to illegally travel across the border between Haiti and Dominican Republic. However, xenophobia-rooted discrimination continues to hinder both the legal and the illegal immigration of Haitians. The Dominican government expelled hundreds of Haitian immigrants, and the remaining Haitians were either killed, assaulted, or forced back into Haiti due to the ongoing tension between the two peoples.

Pakistan

Annually, an estimated 30,000 to 40,000 people attempted illegal emigration from Pakistan to Europe due to a multitude of factors from fragile economic and security systems, political corruption, and natural disasters to the scarcity of higher education and job opportunities. Although there are laws limiting the smuggling of migrants and closing illegal passages, these laws do not directly address the root of these illegal attempts. Laws that regulate the safety of emigration from Pakistan to other locations and systems that facilitate such processes are crucial to ensure the rights of Pakistani immigrants. A natural disaster that aggravated the refugee crisis was the Kashmir Earthquake in 2005. With more than 80,000 people killed, 100,000 people injured, and 3 million left homeless, the earthquake marked the most devastating natural disaster in South Asia. This event further highlighted the existing instability Pakistan holds, forcing more Pakistani to illegally flee to neighboring countries.

Syria

In March 2011, the armed conflict in Syria escalated with the increasing amounts of pro-democracy protests galvanized by the Arab Spring movement. The Syrian president Bashar al-Assad responded to this violence by initiating a massacre of protesters. MEDCs such as the USA and EU countries issued numerous sanctions against Assad in hopes of halting the violence. However, this

move simply exacerbated the war. The conflict caused a substantial amount of humanitarian crises in Syria. An estimated 11.5 million Syrians fled to neighboring countries such as Egypt, Iran, and Turkey. The Assad regime continued to bombard civilian infrastructures such as schools and hospitals with chemical weapons, causing millions of casualties. Terrorist organizations such as the Islamic State of Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) and the Muslim Brotherhood of Syria further violated the individuals' rights to safety and even livelihood. As such, humanitarian aid is essential in Syria.

Timeline of Relevant Resolutions, Treaties and Events

Date	Description of event
December, 1948	<p data-bbox="432 792 815 822">The Formation of the UDHR</p> <p data-bbox="432 853 1453 943">Under the guidance of Eleanor Roosevelt, the United Nations and 30 member states officially adopted the UDHR.</p>
December, 1950	<p data-bbox="432 1010 1422 1093">Establishment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</p> <p data-bbox="432 1122 1422 1211">The UNHCR, a United Nations programme mandated to protect and support refugees at the request of a government, is first officially formed.</p>
July, 1951	<p data-bbox="432 1240 1225 1270">The Refugee Convention & the Right to Non-refoulement</p> <p data-bbox="432 1301 1469 1704">The 1951 Refugee Convention was established by the United Nations. In article 33, the convention states, "No Contracting State shall expel or return a refugee in any manner whatsoever to the frontiers of territories where his life or freedom would be threatened on account of his race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion." This thus refuses the ability for states' to deport refugees through recognizing the universal right to asylum. Additionally, the International Organization for Migration was established the same year.</p>
October, 1967	<p data-bbox="432 1733 788 1762">UNHCR Refugee Protocol</p> <p data-bbox="432 1794 1453 1991">The Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, which was an international treaty signed by a total of 146 member states, was adopted and enforced starting in 1967. Amendments on the resolution allowed for the implementation and use of the convention universally.</p>

United Nations Declaration on the Protection of Women and Children in Emergency and Armed Conflict

December, 1974

The Declaration was adopted by the United Nations in 1974, proposed by the United Nations Economic and Social Council. It is a response towards violence through war, civil unrest, and emergency towards women and children.

The European Migrant Crisis

2015

The European Migrant crisis occurred in the start of 2015 when an influx of people from across the Mediterranean Sea or overland through Southeast Europe arrived into the European Union (EU).

Relevant UN Treaties and Events

- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 10 December 1948 (**A/RES/217(III)**)
The UDHR is a document adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948 in Paris, France, and states that displaced people and refugees needed to be treated with dignity. It additionally stresses that they require social and economic rights..
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), 19 December 1966 (**2200A (XXI)**)
The General Assembly adopted the ICCPR on December 16th of 1966, and was entered into force on March 23rd the year after. This places the responsibility and necessity of respect of the rights of individuals upon every member state, including the right to live and the freedom of speech, assembly, religion and more.
- United Nations General Assembly Resolution, 30 June 2016 (**A/RES/70/290**)
This particular resolution adopted in June of 2016 addresses large scale movements of refugees and migrants as well as the necessary actions towards solving issues on specific refugee social activities and events. These are towards the goal of promoting inclusion and the social-economic statuses of said personnel.

Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

The UDHR

The establishment of the UDHR alone could be interpreted as a means to resolve the issue of securing each individual's human rights: it sets a framework for future laws and regulations. Greatly influenced by the preceding world wars, it further stresses the fundamental rights of each individual as

human beings. The United Nations was also founded based on such principles. Although the enactment of the UDHR represents a pivotal step in achieving inalienable rights for all, the factor behind authorities' lack of adherence to it remains one complication of political incentives and national sovereignty. The UDHR, albeit holistic, does not put forth a solid procedure on execution and implementation, and most importantly, the UDHR is not legally-binding. The degree to which the guidelines set forth by the UDHR are followed, if any, is left to the discretion of each nation. In other words, it is all up to the government's decision on whether to abide by the UDHR.

Economic Coercive Measures

Economic coercive measures refer to actions taken by a state (or a group of states) to impel changes in the policy of another state. Examples of these measures include sanctions (which are financial penalties in forms of trade barriers such as tariffs) and embargoes (more severe and direct punishment such as naval blockade and trade restriction). As aforementioned, numerous MEDCs attempted to utilize such measures in order to denounce the human rights violation of certain nations; for instance, the US sanction on the Assad regime signed on August 18th, 2011. The mandate comprises a blockade of Syrian assets, a list of designated individuals, and a prohibition on new investments in Syria. This caused a burden on the Syrian economy, and as a result, the civilians suffered even more from poverty. With the preexisting 80% population that lives under the poverty line, the sanction worsened the situation, giving rise to the 30% population that lives in abject poverty. Despite the consequences, the Assad regime showed no signs of remorse, perpetuating its tyrannical rule.

Although economic coercive measures serve as threats to prevent new nations from treading the same path, experts find them to be more of a supplementary mechanism for the nation's economic and political interests rather than an effort for human rights protection. Aside from that, the legality of these measures are often being questioned owing that they infringe the right to development, or the inalienable right of each individual to political, economic, and cultural development. Ultimately, the goal of these measures is to hinder the economic growth of a country, and at the same time, prompting changes in policies. However, these measures create only repercussions on the civilians. To put into context, it is merely impossible for one to gauge the success of such measures due to the various external factors involved.

Possible Solutions

Promoting Social and Economic Inclusion

One of the most vital aspects of the refugee and immigration discrimination issue centers around the lack of social inclusion. Refugees' transitions from place to place often require their ability to participate in the workforce, to pursue education, and to be able to participate in social activities without discrimination. This, and the facilitation of the UDHR, could be achieved through an improvement of the legal framework for the integration procedures for IDPs allowing for a more efficient assigning of location and assimilation for refugees while simultaneously keeping track of the validity and security of the land to which they have been assigned, and ensuring their safety and economic participation. Strategies such as the Economic Inclusion Strategy (EIS, or the EBRD) builds investments and aids across multiple sectors and regions for immigrants and refugees. This allows for a pathway towards employment, training and an acceleration of their respective transition towards equal economic opportunities for all.

Additionally, to mitigate risks of protection, it is important to empower vulnerable communities by improving their living conditions and bolstering communal engagement. By strengthening community resilience and coexistence between groups, one would be able to minimize violence outbreaks, forced evictions, and the deprivation of basic human rights from refugees. United Nations branches such as the UNHCR can implement and promote access to labor markets and key institutions, resulting in a smoother transition between different states and conditions.

Renewed framework for nationality laws

In regards to laws concerning statelessness, if such laws discriminate against refugees and immigrants based on their respective nationalities or identities, reformations and renewed frameworks must be put in place to eliminate and restructure the system. This would allow for an effective reduction of statelessness, and safeguards or the implementation of specialized plans for disadvantaged individuals could aid the current circumstances. Similar safeguards can be noted in member states such as Indonesia, Dominican Republic, Ivory Coast or Brazil, all of which have introduced and implemented safeguards into their nationality laws to ensure the rights and securities of refugees. Brazil, for example, reformed its constitution in 2007 to facilitate the acquisition of Brazilian citizenship for children born abroad; Indonesia similarly amended its nationality law in 2006 so that citizens abroad for long term durations would still be able to retain citizenship.

Bibliography

“Afghanistan Multi-Year Protection and Solutions Strategy.” UNHCR. Web. 2017-2018.

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/67772.pdf>.

Afghanistan: Overview of corruption and anti-corruption with a focus on development assistance. (n.d.).

Retrieved November 28, 2020, from <https://www.u4.no/publications/afghanistan-overview-of-corruption-and-anti-corruption-with-a-focus-on-development-assistance>.

“Afghan Relief Efforts.” Network for Good :: Afghan Refugees, 2019,

www.networkforgood.org/topics/international/afghanrefugees.

Amadeo, K. (n.d.). Haiti's 2010 Earthquake Caused Lasting Damage. Retrieved November 28, 2020,

from <https://www.thebalance.com/haiti-earthquake-facts-damage-effects-on-economy-3305660>.

“Asylum & the Rights of Refugees.” International Justice Resource Center, 2 Aug. 2019,

<https://ijrcenter.org/refugee-law/>.

Brandt, Jessica, and Robert L. McKenzie. "Towards Solutions to the Syrian Refugee Crisis." Brookings.

Brookings, 05 Aug. 2016. Web. October 23, Feb. 2017. <https://www.brookings.edu/blog/markaz/2016/06/22/towards-solutions-to-the-syrian-refugeecrisis>.

Crisp, Jeff. “The Local Integration and Local Settlement of Refugees: a Conceptual and Historical

Analysis, Jeff Crisp.” UNHCR, United Nations, www.unhcr.org/research/working/407d3b762/local-integration-local-settlement-refugees-conceptual-historical-analysis.html.

Diplomat, S. (2020, June 17). The Taliban and al-Qaeda: Enduring Partnership or Liability? Retrieved

November 28, 2020, from <https://thediplomat.com/2020/06/the-taliban-and-al-qaeda-enduring-partnership-or-liability/>.

“General Assembly Adopts Resolution Pledging Continued Support to Afghanistan in Rebuilding State,

Eliminating Terrorism, Narcotics | Meetings Coverage and Press Releases.” United Nations, United Nations, 6 Dec. 2018, www.un.org/press/en/2018/ga12100.doc.htm.

Gossman, P. (2020, October 28). Dispatches: Why Afghans are Leaving. Retrieved November 28, 2020, from <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/09/16/dispatches-why-afghans-are-leaving>.

Gurria, Angel. “International Migration, The Integration of Migrants and Refugees: Challenges and Opportunities.” The Integration of Migrants and Refugees: Challenges and Opportunities - OECD, 7 Oct. 2016, www.oecd.org/migration/integration-of-migrants-and-refugees-challenges-and-opportunities.html.

Hans. “Forced Displacement: Refugees, Asylum-Seekers and Internally Displaced People (IDPs).” European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations - European Commission, 19 June 2020, ec.europa.eu/echo/refugee-crisis_en.

Heller, Sam. “What Are America's Sanctions on Syria Good For?” *War on the Rocks*, 29 Sept. 2019, Parker, Ben. “Syrian Currency Craters as US Sanctions Loom.” *The New Humanitarian*, 9 June 2020, www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2020/06/09/Syria-economic-crisis-currency-exchange-rate-crash-us-sanctions.

Humanitarian Emergencies. (2016, December 07). Retrieved November 28, 2020, from <https://www.iom.int/humanitarian-emergencies>.

“Humanitarian Response Plan. ReliefWeb.” Relief Web, 2019. Web. https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/afg_2019_humanitarian_response_plan.pdf.

“Immigration & Migrants' Rights.” International Justice Resource Center, 22 Aug. 2018, ijrcenter.org/thematic-research-guides/immigration-migrants-rights/.

“Leaving No One Behind: Integrating Vulnerable (IDPs and Returnees) into the Urban Fabric and Enhancing Housing, Land and Property Rights: Legal/Policy Development and Implementation (SDG 1, SDG 5 and SDG 11) - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs Platform.” United Nations, United Nations, 1 Mar. 2018, <https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=30663>.

“Lessons Learned from Integrating Refugees into Labour Markets and Society Could Benefit Everyone.”

European Economic and Social Committee, 23 Nov. 2017, www.eesc.europa.eu/en/news-media/news/lessons-learned-integrating-refugees-labour-markets-and-society-could-benefit-everyone.

Looking Back on the 2005 Kashmir Earthquake. (n.d.). Retrieved November 28, 2020, from <https://earthobservatory.sg/blog/looking-back-2005-kashmir-earthquake>.

Man lynched in Dominican Republic as tensions run high. (2015, February 12). Retrieved November 28, 2020, from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/feb/12/dominican-republic-lynching-haiti-fears-human-rights>.

“Migration Management.” *International Organization for Migration*, 13 Apr. 2018, www.iom.int/migration-management.

Mj.proulx. (2015, May 06). What Is a Humanitarian Emergency? Retrieved November 28, 2020, from <https://www.humanitariancoalition.ca/what-is-a-humanitarian-emergency>.

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. “The Adverse Consequences of Economic Sanctions on the Enjoyment of Human Rights.” 5 April, 2012. PDF file. Retrieved July 28, 2020 from https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Events/WCM/MarcBossuyt_WorkshopUnilateralCoerciveSeminars.pdf.

Peshawar. “Timeline of Afghan Displacements into Pakistan.” *The New Humanitarian*, 6 June 2016, www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2012/02/27/timeline-afghan-displacements-pakistan.

“Poverty in Syria: How Sanctions Are Worsening the Issue.” *BORGEN*, 10 Nov. 2019, www.borgenmagazine.com/poverty-in-syria-how-sanctions-are-worsening-the-issue/.

“Right to a Nationality and Statelessness.” Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights. OHCHR. n.d. Web. 13 Oct. 2017. www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Pages/Nationality.aspx.

“Roundup: Migration, Displacement, and Afghanistan's Interlocking Crises.” *The New Humanitarian*, 5

Mar. 2020,
www.thenewhumanitarian.org/news/2019/09/13/Migration-displacement-Afghanistan-crisis.

Saleem, A. (2020, January 16). Why do migrants from Pakistan head to Europe? Retrieved November 28, 2020, from <https://www.infomigrants.net/en/post/22133/why-do-migrants-from-pakistan-head-to-europe>.

“Social innovation for refugee inclusion.” Intercultural cities programme, 12-13 Sept. 2016,
www.coe.int/en/web/interculturalcities/belgium-12-13-september-2016.

Submitted by Pilar Luz Rodrigueson Sun, Rodrigues, S., Steffens, I., Slingsby, A., & Mony, S. (n.d.).

Bilateral agreements: A tool for enhancing social protection for migrant workers. Retrieved November 28, 2020, from <https://socialprotection.org/discover/blog/bilateral-agreements-tool-enhancing-social-protection-migrant-workers>.

Syria Sanctions - United States Department of State. 30 Mar. 2020, www.state.gov/syria-sanctions/.

“The Welfare of Syrian Refugees.” The World Bank Group, n.d. Web. 23. Oct,
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/23228/9781464807701.pdf?sequence=21&isAllowed=y>.

“The UDHR Document.” Globalization101, www.globalization101.org/the-udhr-document/.

Ubaid, Mir. “Shadows of themselves: Portraits of statelessness.” Aljazeera. Web. 18 Dec 2015,
<https://www.aljazeera.com/features/2015/12/18/shadows-of-themselves-portraits-of-statelessness>.

“UN Conventions on Statelessness.” UNHCR. UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). n.d. Web. 13 Oct. 2017. www.unhcr.org/un-conventions-on-statelessness.html.

“UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.” Relief Web, 6 Dec. 2018. Web. 2019,
<https://reliefweb.int/report/afghanistan/2019-afghanistan-humanitarian-needs-overview>.

“UN Warns Escalating Afghan Fighting Sparking Humanitarian Crisis.” Voice of America, 14 Nov. 2018,

www.voanews.com/south-central-asia/un-warns-escalating-afghan-fighting-sparking-humanitarian-crisis.

“UNHCR's Activities in the Field of Statelessness: Progress Report.” Refworld. UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 30 June 2005. Web. 13 Oct. 2017. www.refworld.org/docid/47a707930.html.

“UNHCR Report Reveals Debilitating Impact of Statelessness on Children.” UNHCR. UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). 3 Nov. 2015. Web. 13 Oct. 2017, www.unhcr.org/news/press/2015/11/563762946/unhcr-report-reveals-debilitating-impact-statelessness-children.html?query=stateless%2Bchildren.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “Internally Displaced People.” UNHCR, <http://www.unhcr.org/internally-displaced-people.html>.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (n.d.). Afghanistan. Retrieved November 28, 2020, from <https://www.unhcr.org/afghanistan.html>.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “Figures at a Glance.” *UNHCR*, 2020, www.unhcr.org/figures-at-a-glance.html.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (n.d.). Protecting Refugees: Questions and answers. Retrieved November 28, 2020, from <https://www.unhcr.org/publications/brochures/3b779dfe2/protecting-refugees-questions-answers.html>.

“United Nations, Universal Declaration of Human Rights, History.” United for Human Rights, www.humanrights.com/what-are-human-rights/brief-history/the-united-nations.html.

“Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” Amnesty International, www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/universal-declaration-of-human-rights/.

UNUniversity. “The Contributions of Refugees: Lifting Barriers to Inclusion.” Our World, ourworld.unu.edu/en/the-contributions-of-refugees-lifting-barriers-to-inclusion.

“What Is the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?” Amnesty International UK,

www.amnesty.org.uk/universal-declaration-human-rights-UDHR.

World Bank. “Turkey's Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis and the Road Ahead.” World Bank

Document, World Bank, Dec. 2015,

www.documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/583841468185391586/pdf/102184-WP-P151079-Box394822B-PUBLIC-FINAL-TurkeysResponseToSyrianRefugees-eng-12-17-15.pdf.