

UNHCR

Study Guide

The Issue of Migrant and
Refugee Management



UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

**PREPMUN
2022**



Table of Contents

Welcome Letter	4
Chair Introductions	5
Head Chair: Ma Anqi	5
Deputy Chair: Zhang Shangnong	5
Deputy Chair: Czandrya Cheong	5
Council Introduction	6
Topic Introduction	8
Background	9
Definitions	9
Causes of Refugee Crises	10
Excess of refugees: poor living conditions	10
Opposition to refugee intake	10
Welfare costs	11
Reduction in blue-collar wages	11
Intercultural tensions	12
Past UN Action	13
Syrian Refugee Regional Resilience Plan (3RP)	13
Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2014–2024	13
Scope of Debate	15
Immigration detention	15
Cost-efficiency of immigration detention	15
Human rights concerns	15
Fostering domestic resettlement for refugees–repatriation	16
Protecting rights of stateless individuals	18
Statelessness as a result of gender discrimination	18
Statelessness as a result of the succession of states	19
Potential Solutions	20
Cash assistance	20
Provision of safe passages to sanctuary cities	21
Key Stakeholders	23
Germany	23
Balkan countries	23
Predecessor countries of refugees	24
Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMA)	25
Conclusion	26
Bibliography	27



UNHCR

Introductions



Welcome letter
Chair introductions
Council introduction



Welcome Letter

Dear delegates,

Welcome to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) at PREPMUN 2022! Introducing to you the Dais of UNHCR, which comprises the head chair, Anqi and the deputy chairs, Shangnong and Czandrya. We are extremely excited to be part of your beginning to MUN journey and to witness your growth over the four days. During the conference, you will be engaging in intense debate as you learn about global affairs and collaboration.

The UNHCR will be focusing on the issue of improving equitability of migrant and refugee management process. This topic has become increasingly relevant in today's world as war and increased accessibility to transport has caused an increase in asylum seekers and migrants. As each delegate represents a different country, you will have to be careful to maintain your country's stance while using negotiation skills in the process of debate to collaborate with others. During debate, delegates will have to exercise their judgement to make trade offs between economic gain and the well-being of those at stake. We hope that through this process, you will gain understanding of diplomacy as well as how the UN functions.

We hope this will be a very exciting and fruitful experience for all of you, and that you have some key takeaways from this experience, be it to have better equipped you with knowledge of current affairs or to have encouraged you to further your journey into MUN. As this is a preparatory MUN, we hope that this conference can give you a positive and warm introduction to MUN, and for you to forge long lasting relationships through the process. We look forward to meeting all of you and facilitating your active participation!

Best regards,

Dais of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Preparatory Model United Nations 2022

Chair Introductions

Head Chair: Ma Anqi

Anqi is a secondary 4 student who dabbles in astronomy—not to be confused with astrology—a pet peeve of hers. As much as she agrees with the phrase “Aim for the moon and land among the stars”, she would like to point out its irony in which stars are actually further than the moon from us. While she is in the science stream, she laments her lost opportunities in the humanities, wherein lies her interest, namely in politics and diplomacy (rather than Newton and his laws). When she isn’t mugging her life away, Anqi engages in leisure activities like watching movies, to which she psychoanalyses her favourite characters and their relationships. Of course, she also has an inclination towards MUNs. PREPMUN was the beginning of her MUN journey, therefore she is glad to come back as a chair at PREPMUN’22 and she wishes all delegates a fruitful and enjoyable experience!

Deputy Chair: Zhang Shangnong

Shangnong’s uncanny MUN journey began with being thrown into 2 intermediate councils, before being forced into 2 beginner ones (he still thinks he’s better suited for the latter). Completely bewildered by Anqi’s involvement in STEM-related fields, Shangnong, unlike Czandrya, has a hate-hate relationship with his subject combination (PMEELL) and does MUN as a coping mechanism to the ungodly subject of physics. With the prospects of a retireMUN looming ever-closer, Shangnong is honoured to have the opportunity to give back to the circuit in where he (totally) came from: a beginner council.

Deputy Chair: Czandrya Cheong

Czandrya is a 15-year-old student who still strongly resonates with how daunting a MUN sounds. If you ask her for one word that best describes her, it would be spontaneous. She stumbled into the circuit a year ago, and is thrilled to be able to chair a conference for the first time. During her free time, she enjoys reading Sci-Fi books, or else, figuring out her love-hate relationship with her subject combination. At PREPMUN’22, Czandrya looks forward to meeting her beloved delegates, and wishes all a joyful learning experience.

Council Introduction

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established by the United Nations' General Assembly and began its operations on 1 January 1951 as a non-legally-binding council. The UNHCR's mandate has been extended every 5 years so as to respond to the world's ever-evolving refugee crisis. Today, 19.8 million people fall under the UNHCR's mandate and it has offices in over a hundred countries. For its work, it has been awarded the Nobel Peace Prize twice.¹

The agency's purpose is to guide and coordinate international action to protect the rights and well-being of refugees (other than Palestinian refugees, who are aided by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees) and resolve refugee issues worldwide. It strives to make sure that everybody exercises the right to seek asylum and safe refuge with the choice to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third-party state.

For over half a century, the UNHCR has helped millions of people to restart their lives, not just refugees but returnees, stateless people, the internally displaced and asylum-seekers. The protection, shelter, health and education provided by the UNHCR has been crucial, healing broken pasts and building brighter futures.² In order to implement its mandate, the UNHCR constantly participates in UNGA Summits and Conferences, while partnering with other UN Bodies or Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) to catalyse its implementations.

The Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme organises a Standing Committee, composed of all member states of the UNHCR.³ It meets several times a year to appropriately legislate and examine thematic issues raised in the UNHCR's annually updated Programme of Work.⁴ In this Standing Committee, all delegates have equal voting rights with regards to substantive matters.

¹ "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees – Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth." United Nations. United Nations. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2013/09/office-of-the-united-nations-high-commissioner-for-refugees/>

² United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "About Us." UNHCR. UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/about-us.html>.

³ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Report of the Forty-Sixth Session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (Geneva, 16-20 October 1995)." UNHCR. Accessed October 9, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/3ae68d91c.html>.

⁴ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Standing Committee Meetings." UNHCR. UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency. Accessed October 9, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/standing-committee-meetings.html>



UNHCR

The Issue of Migrant and
Refugee Management



Topic Introduction

From wars and human rights violations to natural disasters and lack of life prospects, the reasons for migration are multiplying in an increasingly connected world. The motive to migrate is rooted in a myriad of push and pull factors related to security, human rights, socio-economic and geo-political aspects.

It may be hard to identify refugees during large-scale movements. This is likely to be the case when, as often happens, a country is simultaneously affected by war, economic decline and a lack of basic necessities. This phenomenon that involves both refugees and migrants is commonly known as ‘mixed movements’.

The growing scope and complexity of population movements have emphasised the intersectionality between refugee protection and international migration. Travelling without the required documentation is dangerous, exposing individuals to exploitation and risking their lives. People who travel in an irregular manner certainly require urgent attention. Identifying refugees within the mixed movements can be challenging, especially when individuals themselves have various motives for migration. Only once identified will refugees receive the necessary protection and access to durable solutions such as resettlement, voluntary repatriation and local integration.

On the other hand, increasing awareness of the broader phenomenon of migration and the ongoing development of migration laws and policies by states can offer new opportunities for refugee protection. Incentives and regional liberalisation intended to meet labour demands, for instance, have broadened the protections available to refugees in some countries.⁵

In the past 70 years, the UNHCR has been in search of durable solutions for refugees as part of its core mandate. Since the start of the 21st century, the primary actions the UNHCR takes towards refugees and stateless individuals are threefold: voluntary repatriation, local integration, and resettlement. As such, enabling refugees to become self-reliant pending the realisation of an appropriate long-term solution is an important first step towards achieving any of the three durable solutions. Working towards solutions can also reduce the need for irregular onward movements by refugees.⁶

⁵ “UNHCR Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration The 10-Point Plan in Action.” Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/50a4c17f9.pdf>

⁶ “UNHCR Solution for Refugees Chapter 7 of the 10-Point Plan.” Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/50a4c17f9.pdf>

Background

Definitions

Refugee: An individual who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin due to a well-founded fear of persecution because of their race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinions.⁷

Internally dispersed persons: Individuals who have been forced to flee or leave their homes or habitual residences as a result of armed conflict, general violence, human rights or infringement of nature or humans, or to avoid their effects. group. There are more people who have caused disasters and have not crossed internationally recognized borders.⁸

Returnees: A former refugee who has recently travelled back to their nation of origin.⁹

Migrant: An individual who moves away from their usual place of residence, whether internally or across a border, and regardless of whether the movement is forced or voluntary.¹⁰

Asylum: Protection granted by a state to individuals from another state fleeing persecution or serious danger on its territory.¹¹

⁷ “What Is a Refugee? Definition and Meaning: USA for UNHCR.” Definition and Meaning | USA for UNHCR. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/what-is-a-refugee/>

⁸ “International Standards.” OHCHR. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-internally-displaced-persons/international-standards>

⁹ “Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights - OHCHR.” Accessed July 30, 2022. https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf

¹⁰ “Emergency Handbook.” UNHCR. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/44937/migrant-definition>

¹¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “UNHCR Global Report 2012 - Hosting the World's Refugees.” UNHCR. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/publications/fundraising/51b1d61f5/unhcr-global-report-2012-hosting-worlds-refugees.html>

Causes of Refugee Crises

Excess of refugees: poor living conditions

The root of the problem of refugee rights lies in the literal need for people to turn into refugees and flee their homeland as a result of persecution, war or violence. Citizens may fear, regardless of the experience, persecution on the grounds of race, religion, nationality, political persuasion, or being a member of a particular social group such as a minority/victimised race.

Some of the worst crises exacerbating the worldwide flow of refugees today include the Syrian Civil War, Russo-Ukrainian War, and the War in Afghanistan.

In these crises, extreme violence, poverty and hunger plague the related communities. In Afghanistan, for example, with the Taliban regaining control after the fall of Kabul, the imposition of Sharia law has drastically impacted the quality of life of civilians.¹² Apart from the human rights violations such an act would entail – from the abject denial of women’s rights to the indiscriminate civilian killings¹³ – the country has experienced a cessation of aid, which composed about 45% of its original gross domestic product, causing total spending to collapse by about 60% and resulting in serious unemployment.¹⁴

These crises lead to citizens being forced to flee their home countries in search of safety, away from the unlivable conditions back home. The conflicts in these countries are hence an inextricable problem directly exacerbating the refugee crisis through forming them in the first place. While individual countries actively explore solutions to improve their living conditions, the UNHCR works mainly under the assumption that refugees will continue to exist due to these poor conditions.

Opposition to refugee intake

The other factor consequentiating the refugee crisis would be states’ reluctance towards refugee intake. States are generally increasingly unwelcoming of refugees seeking asylum by fleeing their original country to enter these states. Despite UN resolutions such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which assures the right to “seek and enjoy asylum from persecution”¹⁵ in other countries, states have shown a tendency to close their borders towards asylum-seekers. For example,

¹² “Overview.” World Bank. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/afghanistan/overview>

¹³ *Afghanistan archives*. Amnesty International. (n.d.). Retrieved August 19, 2022, from <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/south-asia/afghanistan/report-afghanistan/>

¹⁴ Ibid.

¹⁵ “Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” United Nations. United Nations. <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

in response to the Syrian refugee crisis in 2015, many countries within the European Union (EU) showed significant hostility and indifference. Hungary built a 4-metre high fence along its border to prevent these refugees from entering,¹⁶ while Slovenia, a key transit along the Balkan Route – a chain of countries in southeastern Europe connecting refugees from the Middle East to eastern Europe – handed border patrol responsibilities to the army in an effort to deter refugees from entering.¹⁷ Meanwhile, the European Union proposed a major amendment to tighten the Schengen Agreement, which enabled passport-free movement across participating states.¹⁸

Welfare costs

With the intake of refugees comes the states' responsibility to ensure their welfare, which includes healthcare, provision of basic necessities like consumables, and sometimes, education. With the inability for these refugees to pay taxes and contribute towards government revenue due to the vulnerability of their situation, many states feel that the refugees present them with a serious economic burden. Furthermore, these expenditures do substantially rack up. In 2017 alone, Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey were presented with a hefty €140.23 million bill for the cost of cancer treatment for Syrian refugees.¹⁹ In the United States, between 1990 and 2014, it was found that the average cost of resettling one refugee was \$15,000 on average. These costs incurred range from security background checks, housing, to education.²⁰ Hence, states, which are reluctant to spend such exorbitant sums on refugees, end up rejecting them altogether.

Reduction in blue-collar wages

As the refugees are expected to permanently resettle in their host countries and enter the workforce in the long run, they inadvertently have an impact on wages. Under the assumption that such refugees generally possess trade-based skills, a refugee influx would imply the increase in supply of labour.

¹⁶ “Transforming Refugee Management in the Context of Sustainable International Development.” https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346189821_Transforming_Refugee_Management_In_The_Context_Of_Sustainable_International_Development

¹⁷ “Refugee Crisis: Slovenia Calls in Army to Help Patrol Borders.” The Guardian. Guardian News and Media, October 21, 2015. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/oct/21/slovenia-calls-in-army-refugee-crisis-borders-europe>

¹⁸ “Schengen: Controversial EU Free Movement Deal Explained.” BBC News. BBC, April 24, 2016. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-13194723>

¹⁹ “The Economic Burden of Cancer Care for Syrian Refugees: A Population-Based Modelling Study.” The Lancet, May 2020. <https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S147020452030067X?token=2170553B702D80BD93AA3F1D3277A88C8F3D51BF3D4E44342EB0E4C58A4B5FDE4FCCC345E86201B2463D399489EBF6A1&originRegion=eu-west-1&originCreation=20220727181534>

²⁰ Gibbons, Patrick. “Economic Benefits of Admitting Refugees Outweigh Costs.” Phys.org. Phys.org, June 15, 2017. <https://phys.org/news/2017-06-economic-benefits-refugees-outweigh.html>

Coupled with the fact that refugees usually demand less pay than locals,²¹ employers are incentivised to hire said refugees in replacement of the locals because refugees offer an abundant source of cheap labour. Progressively, wages for such labour jobs will decrease with positions being increasingly filled by refugees. Critics of low-skilled immigration, such as Harvard Kennedy School Economics and Social Policy researcher George Borjas, found that a “10% increase in supply [of labour workers] reduces wages by 3 to 4%”.²² As such, out of fear of hurting local blue-collar communities, states are hesitant to open their borders to refugees.

Intercultural tensions

Xenophobia and racism also serve as contributing factors towards the reluctance of states to accept refugees. While governments may be open to accepting the refugees, if their citizens express opposition, they will be forced to comply and refuse refugees as well in fears of stoking racial tensions. As World Bank researchers Uri Dadush and Mona Niebuhr have pointed out, pre-existing tensions between different ethnic groups may be reinforced by a refugee influx. These tensions may inadvertently stem from competition for influence, resources, or territory.²³ In the interest of national security and social order, governments may choose to avoid the risk altogether and simply deny the entry of refugees.

²¹ “Migrant Pay Gap Widens in Many High-Income Countries.” Labour migration: Migrant pay gap widens in many high-income countries, December 14, 2020. https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_763763/lang--en/index.htm

²² “The Labor Demand Curve Is Downward Sloping: Reexamining the Impact of ...” Accessed July 27, 2022. https://www.uh.edu/~adkugler/Borjas_2003.pdf

²³ “Policy Studies Impact of Refugees - Pegnet.” Accessed July 27, 2022. https://www.pegnet.ifw-kiel.de/fileadmin/Dateiverwaltung/PEGNet/Policy_Studies/Impact_of_refugees/Policy_Studies_Impact_of_refugees.pdf

Past UN Action

Syrian Refugee Regional Resilience Plan (3RP)

In 2015, recognising the unique challenges countries face due to the influx of Syrian refugees, international bodies instituted a comprehensive approach. This new approach combined humanitarian and development responses into a single coherent plan lined with national priorities, under the co-leadership of UNHCR and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). In the pursuit of ensuring refugees' and host communities' self-reliance, the 3RP has explored various policy implementations, such as using innovative technologies to increase efficiency and effectiveness.²⁴

The 3RP is a strategic, coordinating, planning, advocating, fundraising, and programming platform for political partners in response to the Syrian refugee crisis. Comprising one regional plan, with five standalone country chapters that covers Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt. It has two interconnected components. The refugee component aims to address the protection and humanitarian assistance for refugees while the resilience component addresses the resilience, stabilisation and development needs of impacted individuals, communities and institutions, aiming to strengthen the capacities of national actors.²⁵

Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2014–2024

In October 2013, the UNHCR called for the “total commitment of the international community to end statelessness.” Developed in consultation with governments, civilians and NGOs, *The Global Action Plan to End Statelessness: 2014–2024* provided a guiding framework made up of 10 actions to be undertaken to end statelessness within 10 years. The UNHCR is confident that the Global Action plan will be able to end statelessness within a decade provided adequate leadership and effective implementation. The Global Action Plan includes Actions to:

- a. resolve existing situations of statelessness;
- b. prevent new cases of statelessness from emerging;
- c. better identify and protect stateless persons.²⁶

States are encouraged to take into account at least one of the following 10 actions to achieve the goals by 2024. The UNHCR, other UN and international agencies, regional organisations, civil society and

²⁴ “An Introduction to the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP): United Nations Development Programme.” UNDP. Accessed September 20, 2022. <https://www.undp.org/arab-states/publications/introduction-regional-refugee-and-resilience-plan-3rp>.

²⁵ Ibid.

²⁶ “Global Action Plan to End Statelessness: 2014 – 2024.” IBELONG. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/ibelong/global-action-plan-2014-2024>.

stateless people all have roles to play in supporting governments to accomplish the following actions:⁵³

- Action 1: Resolve existing major situations of statelessness
- Action 2: Ensure that no child is born stateless
- Action 3: Remove gender discrimination from nationality laws
- Action 4: Prevent denial, loss or deprivation of nationality on discriminatory grounds
- Action 5: Prevent statelessness in cases of State succession
- Action 6: Grant protection status to stateless migrants and facilitate their naturalisation
- Action 7: Ensure birth registration for the prevention of statelessness
- Action 8: Issue nationality documentation to those with entitlement to it
- Action 9: Accede to the UN Statelessness Conventions
- Action 10: Improve quantitative and qualitative data on stateless populations

While the Global Action Plan is focusing on the overarching aims of ending existing statelessness and preventing new cases of them, the UNHCR will continue to work with relevant partners to ensure the implementation of all aspects of its statelessness mandate a General Assembly Resolutions and Conclusions of the UNHCR's Executive Committee.²⁷

²⁷ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Global Action Plan to End Statelessness: 2014-2024." UNHCR. Accessed August 20, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/statelessness/54621bf49/global-action-plan-end-statelessness-2014-2024.html>

Scope of Debate

Immigration detention

Immigration detention is a form of incarceration targeted at refugees as they await the state's determination of whether they are allowed to stay in the country or must be deported. This practice is also intended to deter potential refugees and illegal immigrants, accounting for the hostile conditions in many immigration detention facilities.²⁸

Cost-efficiency of immigration detention

As the detainees are locked up in cells and not allowed to work or engage in productive activities, while being cared for daily by the state, the question of whether the government expenditure is justifiable is often raised. By simple calculations, an average family under immigration detention in the United States would require \$319 daily from the state.²⁹ Meanwhile, an average Immigration and Customs Enforcements (ICE) custody term lasts 55 days before an immigrant is either confirmed or rejected.³⁰ Total book-ins into such detention programmes totalled 396,448 in 2018, an increase characteristic of the upward trend from 323,591 in 2017.³¹ A reflection of the exorbitant costs of immigrant detention, the product of these numbers should compel delegates to consider the question of cost-efficiency of detention programmes.

Human rights concerns

The standards delineated by the UNHCR-published Compilation of International Human Rights Law and Standards on Immigration Detention are constantly flouted by current immigration detention programs around the world.³² For example, Principle III (1) of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights has prohibited, "in all circumstances, incommunicado detention of persons", including the denial of access to an attorney, intrinsic to the integrity of due process.³³ However, access to legal

²⁸ "What Is Immigration Detention? and Other Frequently Asked Questions." International Detention Coalition. Accessed July 28, 2022. <https://idcoalition.org/about/what-is-detention/#1496020739088-f9930051-905e>

²⁹ "Immigrant Detention Is Expensive, and Alternatives Are Just as Effective." Human Rights Watch, November 15, 2021. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/11/15/immigrant-detention-expensive-and-alternatives-are-just-effective>

³⁰ "Immigration Detention in the United States by Agency." Accessed July 27, 2022. https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/sites/default/files/research/immigration_detention_in_the_united_states_by_agency.pdf

³¹ *Fiscal Year 2018 ice enforcement and removal operations report*. (n.d.). Retrieved August 19, 2022, from <https://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/ero/pdf/eroFY2018Report.pdf?ftag=MSF0951a18>

³² United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "Compilation of International Human Rights Law and Standards on Immigration Detention." UNHCR. Accessed July 28, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/detention/5afe1b927/compilation-international-human-rights-law-standards-immigration-detention.html>

³³ "The Use of Incommunicado Detention." Setting and Example? Counter-Terrorism Measures in Spain: The Use of Incommunicado Detention. Accessed July 28, 2022. <https://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/spain0105/6.htm#:~:text=Incommunicado%20detention%20is%20generally%20understood.notify%20anyone%20about%20their%20arrest>

counsel is sporadic or non-existent in many places such as in the United States,³⁴ where asylum seekers can only rely on a sparse system of ad-hoc, pro bono services for legal representation.³⁵ Also, the OHCHR Working Group on Arbitrary Detention has declared the absolute prohibition of arbitrary detention,³⁶ which is prevalent in states like the United States where the system requires immigrants to indefinitely await an ICE determination in custody.³⁷

More general arguments about human rights violations have also been made, such as the idea that detention itself violates these refugees' rights. Many see the very act of detaining immigrants in detention centres an act of "deprivation of liberty" (Article 4, Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture).³⁸ That, in turn, contravenes the "right to liberty" dictated by Article 6 of the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights.³⁹

Fostering domestic resettlement for refugees–repatriation

One alternative which solves the root cause of the refugee crisis – the international overflow of refugees themselves – can be solved by encouraging their domestic resettlement. Domestic resettlement, or repatriation, is the return of refugees back to their home countries once conditions have been deemed adequate. This usually comes with the conclusion of a conflict or crisis in the refugees' predecessor countries.

In many instances, while both the host country and the refugees desperately wish for repatriation, the conditions are simply not right. For example, in the Rohingya Refugee Crisis, the Bangladeshi government has started urging refugees to return home by starting a "Going Home" campaign.⁴⁰ This is not only out of the Bangladeshi government's growing frustration with the permanence of stay five

³⁴ Ibid.

³⁵ Niskanen Center. (2022, July 26). *Why asylum seekers need legal representation: Immigration reform*. Niskanen Center. Retrieved August 19, 2022, from <https://www.niskanencenter.org/legal-representation-for-asylum-seekers-an-overlooked-area-of-reform-for-a-system-in-crisis/>.

³⁶ *Basic documents* - cidh.org. (n.d.). Retrieved August 19, 2022, from <http://cidh.org/basicos/english/Basic21.a.Principles%20and%20Best%20Practices%20PDL.htm>

³⁷ *Immigration detention must end*. The Center for Victims of Torture. (2021, July 7). Retrieved August 19, 2022, from <https://www.cvt.org/endeddetention>

³⁸ "Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment." OHCHR. Accessed July 28, 2022. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/optional-protocol-convention-against-torture-and-other-cruel>.

³⁹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. "African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights ('Banjul Charter')." Refworld. Accessed July 28, 2022. <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3630.html>

⁴⁰ Hatdash, Katie. "Why Is Bangladesh Encouraging Rohingya Refugees to Start a 'Going Home' Campaign?" – The Diplomat. for The Diplomat, June 16, 2022. <https://thediplomat.com/2022/06/why-is-bangladesh-encouraging-rohingya-refugees-to-start-a-going-home-campaign/>

years since the start of refugee aid, but also as a national political effort for the 2023 elections. Meanwhile, the Rohingya refugees have repeatedly protested against repatriation, citing violence and social isolation in these camps as part of complaints of unliveability.⁴¹

With that said, living conditions within Myanmar are said to be so unacceptable that even the Rohingya, who feel an undeniable attachment to Myanmar, are reluctant to be repatriated. In Myanmar, the state Administrative Council (SAC) has not promised any human rights, safety, or accommodations to returnees; on the contrary, it has erected “resettlement camps” fenced with barbed wire and guarded by soldiers. These conditions have made voluntary repatriation impossible, thereby cementing the reluctance of the Rohingya to return home.

The UNHCR’s policy framework and implementation strategy reflects that the following conditions must be met for successful repatriation: physical safety, integrability, and refugees’ willingness.

In ensuring the physical safety of refugees, international agreements have to be established, between the host countries and the predecessor countries, with adequate enforcement, to ensure the safety of refugees engaging in repatriation.

Integration must be done with attention to detail, as the refugees’ well-being after being repatriated is intrinsic in measuring the UNHCR’s success in repatriation efforts. Integration is made difficult for many reasons, one of which being the language barrier of returning to a predecessor country. Refugee families have frequently been born and raised in exile for generations.⁴² This means that many refugees have never stepped foot in their predecessor countries, resulting in an inability to communicate when they return.

Finally, it is vital to inspire refugee willingness for repatriation. The UNHCR has historically been a staunch stakeholder in driving voluntary repatriation.⁴³ Because of the immense trauma and suffering many refugees have experienced in predecessor countries, they have reservations of returning to the same locations or regimes they came to flee from. Delegates may draw on past UNHCR efforts such as informational initiatives to find ways to convince the displaced to accept voluntary repatriation.

⁴¹ Al Jazeera. “It’s Hell’: Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh Rally to ‘Go Home.’” Rohingya News | Al Jazeera. Al Jazeera, June 19, 2022. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/6/19/rohingya-refugees-in-bangladesh-rally-to-go-home>.

⁴² United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “Policy Framework and Implementation Strategy. UNHCR’s Role in Support of the Return and Reintegration of Displaced Populations.” UNHCR. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/partners/guides/4c2203309/policy-framework-implementation-strategy-unhcrs-role-supp-ort-return-reintegration.html>

⁴³ “UNHCR.” Accessed September 19, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/solutions.html>.

Protecting rights of stateless individuals

Statelessness is another issue that the UNHCR battles as it promotes the rights of stateless individuals. The UNHCR estimates that globally at present, at least 10 million people are stateless.⁴⁴ A stateless person is someone who “is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law”,⁴⁵ according to the UNHCR. Hence, these people fail to be recognised by the state as the state holds no records of them, including their birth credentials and family information. Thus, the state is unable to hold any responsibility for these people.

As a result, stateless individuals often suffer from the lack of basic human rights necessary for residence. Some of these rights include, but are not limited to: access to education, healthcare, marriage registration, job opportunities as they do not have the rights to employment licenses, and even the basic dignity of an official burial and a death certificate after death.⁴⁶

Oftentimes, the problem gets amplified as the stateless end up passing on this status to their children, who then pass it on to the next generation, because without parents having a nationality, authorities are unable to make out the nationalities of the next generations.

Statelessness as a result of gender discrimination

In most countries, a child’s nationality is conferred by that of both their parents; however, there are 25 countries where that is not the case.⁴⁷ Instead of usual situations where a child can inherit the nationality of either parent, in these countries, mothers are not allowed to confer their nationality on their children. This means that the child’s nationality solely depends on that of their father.

With the lack of conferral ability of the mother, the risk of statelessness is higher. For example, if the father himself is stateless, the child would have to take on that status of statelessness, even if the mother possesses nationality. Another possible scenario would be if the father’s identity is unknown, or is not married to the mother at the time of birth. In countries such as Malaysia,⁴⁸ where there are

⁴⁴ “Statelessness around the World.” IBELONG. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/ibelong/statelessness-around-the-world>.

⁴⁵ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “The 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons: Implementation within the European Union Member States and Recommendations for Harmonisation.” Refworld. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.refworld.org/docid/415c3cfb4.html>

⁴⁶ “About Statelessness.” IBELONG. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/ibelong/about-statelessness/>

⁴⁷ “Gender Discrimination and Childhood Statelessness.” IBELONG. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/ibelong/gender-discrimination-and-stateless-children>.

⁴⁸ Ibid.

about 300,000 stateless children,⁴⁹ both parents must legally be married in Malaysia for the child to be considered Malaysian.⁵⁰ Otherwise, these children will be deemed stateless.

Statelessness as a result of the succession of states

The succession of a state happens when a predecessor state is completely extinguished, and its sovereignty is replaced by that of one or more successor states. Succession also entails that citizens of the original, predecessor state will have to “update” their nationalities to the successor state in which they reside, depending on territorial distinctions.

International law dictates that it is the legal responsibility of the predecessor state to ascertain the identities of former citizens who have lost their original nationalities as a result of the change. It is also the responsibility of the successor state to ascertain those who have acquired its nationality.⁵¹

However, these laws are often ignored due to the circumstances of state succession.⁵² Citizens will be rendered stateless. This, in turn, makes it especially difficult for children of mixed parentage to acquire conferred nationalities from their parents because of the political and administrative obstacles.⁵³

Delegates must decide how to provide personalised attention to stateless individuals. While security risks are of paramount importance as identity fraud could lead to complicated consequences, more often than not, the red tape arising from these precautions may inadvertently bar the innocent from receiving fair treatment. Increasing investments into screenings, providing more legality options, and increasing advocacy against human rights violations sustained by the stateless are just some of the options which delegates are encouraged to explore.

⁴⁹ Chiew, Huiyee. “An Invisible Jail’ - Stateless Children in Malaysia.” Malaysiakini, May 20, 2019. <https://www.malaysiakini.com/news/387600>

⁵⁰ A, Mikaela. “Not All Kids Born to Malaysian Parents Can Get Malaysian Citizenship. Here's the Reason.” Asklegal. AsklegalMY, July 11, 2022. <https://asklegal.my/p/malaysian-citizenship-child-born-parents-married-unmarried>

⁵¹ “Articles on Nationality of Natural Persons in Relation to the Succession of States.” United Nations. United Nations. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://legal.un.org/avl/ha/annprss/annprss.html>

⁵² “CETS 200 - Coe.” Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://rm.coe.int/1680083747>

⁵³ “Refugees and Asylum Seekers from Mixed Eritrean/Ethiopian Families in ...” Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://documents.aucegypt.edu/Docs/GAPP/Mixedfamilies.pdf>

Potential Solutions

Cash assistance

In efforts to ensure equitability of the refugee management process, the question of cash assistance is often brought up. In opposition to in-kind assistance, which directly provides refugees with the necessary items they need to live (e.g. food, water, sanitary goods et cetera), cash assistance provides refugees with cash worth similar amounts to the value of in-kind assistance otherwise offered, for refugees to purchase them directly. Cash assistance has seen a marked rise in popularity, having increased from 6% to 18% of the composition of total assistance provided by the UNHCR from 2014 to 2020.⁵⁴

One main benefit of cash assistance is that it prevents hostile treatment by shelters. Shelters, which are often underfunded,⁵⁵ have no choice but to provide subpar aid to refugees. These mainly come in the form of spoiled or unhealthy food, which is hard to quantify as these indicators are generally qualitative. As a result, such behaviour by shelters is difficult to detect and the provision of quality assistance is difficult to enforce. However, with money provided instead of food, refugees can spend that money in local communities and choose their own essentials to purchase, their provided quality of life can be better assessed through the objective metric of monetary sums.

Refugees supported with cash assistance have also been seen as treated with more respect and consideration as they get larger decision-making power about the forms of assistance provided to them. Refugees can choose the proportion of each necessity they spend their assistance on, and prioritise those that they depend more largely on, as compared to if refugees were given everything in proportions not suited to them. Hence, proponents believe that cash assistance provides refugees with the dignity of choice and is more cost-effective.⁵⁶

However, there are certain limitations to cash assistance. For one, because retail prices are higher than wholesale prices, cash assistance may be less cost-efficient. When the refugee shelter orders necessities in bulk, the unit cost per good will be cheaper as the producers are willing and able to sell products in bulk at a cheaper per unit price. However, if the refugees themselves were to individually purchase these goods, they would not be able to enjoy that “discount” and would have to pay a higher price for each unit of goods purchased.

⁵⁴ “Doing Cash Differently: How Cash Transfers Can Transform Humanitarian Aid.” ODI, February 9, 2016. <https://odi.org/en/publications/doing-cash-differently-how-cash-transfers-can-transform-humanitarian-aid/>

⁵⁵ “UNHCR’s Most Underfunded Situations in 2021.” Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Underfunding-Report-2021.pdf>

⁵⁶ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “Cash Assistance Gives Refugees the Power of Choice.” UNHCR. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2018/8/5b6c40f04/cash-assistance-gives-refugees-power-choice.html>

Another case against cash assistance would be the tendency for price-gouging within refugee communities. As about 40% of refugees live in camps in small towns and rural areas with low population density,⁵⁷ where oftentimes each retailer holds significant market share, price-gouging is prevalent. This means that since the total demand in the community is relatively lower, one retailer could provide for most of the needs in the community. This happens because without competitors, these retailers have more liberty to raise prices without customers switching to alternative sources due to the lack of them. As such, they might artificially increase their prices to earn more profit from refugees and other customers.

This phenomenon can be seen through the Save the Children's cash transfer project, which was in response to the 2007/8 food crisis in Eswatini and South Africa. The project found that the cash transfers resulted in food price increases on an average of 21%. Such acts of price-gouging are not only hard to detect, but the inflationary impacts on refugees also severely undermine the aid provided by the UNHCR.

Provision of safe passages to sanctuary cities

In the process of fleeing their home countries to seek asylum, refugees travel towards their destination countries, often by foot. However, most of these destination countries are not the countries immediately next to their home countries. While many refugees in question come from countries in the Middle East where living conditions are undesirable, 5 out of the world's top 10 destination countries are in Europe.⁵⁸ After all, refugees have made the decision to put behind everything in the search for a better life, and hence will target places with greater opportunities and quality of support offered, as compared to a neighbouring country that does not provide much of these. To get to many of these different destination countries, the refugees usually have to travel across several countries by foot. The problem arises when these connecting countries are unwilling to temporarily accept these refugees as they prepare for the next, oftentimes final, leg of their journeys.

Between the Middle East and Europe as an example, refugees have to travel through the Balkan Route (illustrated in Figure 1). However, this over-utilised route, which extends through several countries, is not as easily accessible due to the national policies of individual states. Firstly, most of these countries are not part of the European Union, and hence are not part of the Common European Asylum System,

⁵⁷ "Www.unhcr.org." Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/people-forced-to-flee-book/wp-content/uploads/sites/137/2021/10/James-Milner-and-Am-anda-Klassen-Civil-Society-and-the-Politics-of-the-Global-Refugee-Regime.pdf>

⁵⁸ "Refugee Countries and Asylum Data." Worlddata.info. Accessed September 18, 2022. <https://www.worlddata.info/refugees-by-country.php>.

the primary refugee assistance mechanism in place. Secondly, the few countries that are, specifically Bulgaria, have taken an increasingly restrictive stance towards refugees, having recently been reported to “brutally and violently push [asylum-seekers] back to Turkey”.⁵⁹



Figure 1: The Balkan Route.⁶⁰

As such, the global problem (aside from the poor living conditions domestically) no longer starts when refugees arrive in refugee camps, but as early as when they begin their journeys toward these destination countries. Delegates are encouraged to explore and detail policies that provide safeguards to these refugees for them to more easily travel to their destination countries.

Delegates are also reminded that, owing to the fact that the refugees are usually only temporarily residing in these transit countries, national policies regarding immigration and asylum-seeking need not be put into question; instead the focal point should lie on targeted support schemes.

⁵⁹ “Migrants and Refugees in Bulgaria.” EuroMed Rights, July 20, 2022. <https://euromedrights.org/migrants-and-refugees-in-bulgaria/>.

⁶⁰ “The Balkan Route and Closures to Reduce Migration Flows to European ...” Accessed September 18, 2022. https://www.researchgate.net/figure/The-Balkan-route-and-closures-to-reduce-migration-flows-to-European-Countries-2013-2016_fig1_316228574.

Key Stakeholders

Germany

Germany is a pro-immigration country; according to the UNHCR, “Germany reported almost 1.24 million refugees and 233,000 asylum seekers, making it the biggest host country for refugees in Europe.” In 2021, Germany accepted 1.24 million refugees and 233,000 asylum seekers.⁶¹ Germany’s Asylum Procedure Acceleration Act of November 2015 constituted that refugees would be granted non-monetary goods and services, which means that they will be provided with the necessity itself rather than given money to purchase them, reducing the incentive for asylum applications. Integration courses for asylum seekers in terms of language, education, employment etc. were also provided.⁶²

Chancellor Olaf Scholz has concurred that “Germany is an immigration country”.⁶³ On immigration, the German government consistently expresses its position that it wishes to make it easier for refugees to be reunited with close family members still stranded in conflict-stricken countries. Some of the policies proposed include allowing more asylum-seekers to work. Immigrants with no criminal record who have lived in Germany for five years are also granted a one-year residence permit. Finally, immigrants seeking naturalisation in Germany are not forced to renounce all their other citizenships, which is not the case in most parts of the world.⁶⁴

Balkan countries

The Balkan countries hold very strong opposition towards refugee and asylum-seeking migrants. Their growing resentment towards the EU for attracting refugees and hence causing the immigrant surge across the Balkan Route has caused tension to build up between the two stakeholders.⁶⁵ They have desperately tried to close the Balkan routes for refugees entering Europe during the 2015 refugee crisis.⁶⁶ For example, Bosnia and Herzegovina has been shutting down their refugee camps, leaving

⁶¹ “Germany.” Accessed September 18, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/germany.html>.

⁶² Braeckeler-Kogel, Verena, and Meike Christine Rehner. “Germany: Employing Ukrainian Refugees and Other Employment Law Aspects of the Ukraine War.” L&E Global Knowledge Centre, April 20, 2022. <https://knowledge.leglobal.org/germany-employing-ukrainian-refugees-and-other-employment-law-aspects-of-the-ukraine-war/>.

⁶³ Wang S.Q. “Scholz Sets out His Immigration Vision.” Chinadaily.com.cn. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://global.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202112/17/WS61bbf6afa310cdd39bc7bf72.html>

⁶⁴ Chazan, Guy. “From Cannabis to Refugees, Scholz Plans to Leave Progressive Mark on Germany.” Subscribe to read | Financial Times. Financial Times, November 26, 2021. <https://www.ft.com/content/8bfd5c9e-eedf-4655-8fc7-011e3cc31291>

⁶⁵ Prtorić, Jelena. “Along the Balkan Route, Refugees and Volunteers Face Growing Hostility.” Equal Times. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.equaltimes.org/along-the-balkan-route-refugees?lang=en#.YuTkUopGTi0>

⁶⁶ “Balkan Route: Movement Increases in the Region as Europe Fortifies, Afghans Fleeing the Taliban Face Dire Conditions at EU Borders.” European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE). Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://ecre.org/balkan-route-movement-increases-in-the-region-as-europe-fortifies-afghans-fleeing-the-taliban-face-dire-conditions-at-eu-borders/>

the refugees homeless.⁶⁷ Moreover, North Macedonia, Croatia and Slovenia have also closed their borders since 2016 in an attempt to phase out the route for refugees to travel to Northern European countries such as Germany.⁶⁸ These countries play a key role in improving the management of refugees for they act as a country of transit or destination for the route taken by refugees. Therefore, cooperation from these countries may be a step forward in resolving the issue.

Predecessor countries of refugees

Predecessor countries of refugees are countries where refugees are forced to flee from. They play a pivotal role in the UNHCR's negotiations as they are in the direct course of implementation for preventing the phenomenon of people becoming refugees, domestic resettlement and repatriation. These countries are typically war-torn, and face issues like poverty, environmental catastrophes and political instability. These issues are obstacles that need to be overcome by the UNHCR before the refugee and migrant management process can become a more equitable one.

⁶⁷ “Bosnian Authorities 'Forcibly' Emptying UN Migrant Camps in Krajina.” The Guardian. Guardian News and Media, September 30, 2020.
https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/sep/30/bosnian-authorities-forcibly-emptying-un-migrant-camps-in-krajina#_blank

⁶⁸ Kingsley, Patrick. “Balkan Countries Shut Borders as Attention Turns to New Refugee Routes.” The Guardian. Guardian News and Media, March 9, 2016.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/09/balkans-refugee-route-closed-say-european-leaders>.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMA)

1. What can be done to lower the number of modern refugees left unrecognised and unaided in the country of refuge?
2. How should the UNHCR balance the impact of refugees on refugee-receiving countries, and the level of aid provided, financially or otherwise?
3. To what extent should countries expedite the process of immigration and asylum registration?
4. How can the UNHCR improve the equitability of migrant and refugee management processes?
5. How can stateless individuals be better managed?

Conclusion

In conclusion, the issue of improving the equitability of migrant and refugee management processes has been intensifying over time. The UNHCR has been constantly in search of answers to enhance their current implementations and eliminate inefficiency, while considering it crucial to be actively engaged in the issue of international migration so as to successfully discharge its mandate. At this conference, the issue of protecting rights of stateless individuals, as well as the question of immigration detention, awaits to be debated.

Bibliography

- “About Statelessness.” IBELONG. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/ibelong/about-statelessness/>
- “An Introduction to the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP): United Nations Development Programme.” UNDP. Accessed August 20, 2022. <https://www.undp.org/arab-states/publications/introduction-regional-refugee-and-resilience-plan-3rp>.
- “Articles on Nationality of Natural Persons in Relation to the Succession of States.” United Nations. United Nations. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://legal.un.org/avl/ha/annprss/annprss.html>
- A, Mikaela. “Not All Kids Born to Malaysian Parents Can Get Malaysian Citizenship. Here's the Reason.” Asklegal. AsklegalMY, July 11, 2022. <https://asklegal.my/p/malaysian-citizenship-child-born-parents-married-unmarried>
- Afghanistan archives. Amnesty International. (n.d.). Retrieved August 19, 2022, from <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/south-asia/afghanistan/report-afghanistan/>
- Al Jazeera. “It's Hell': Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh Rally to 'Go Home'.” Rohingya News | Al Jazeera. Al Jazeera, June 19, 2022. <https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/6/19/rohingya-refugees-in-bangladesh-rally-to-go-home>.
- “Balkan Route: Movement Increases in the Region as Europe Fortifies, Afghans Fleeing the Taliban Face Dire Conditions at EU Borders.” European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE). Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://ecre.org/balkan-route-movement-increases-in-the-region-as-europe-fortifies-afghans-fleeing-the-taliban-face-dire-conditions-at-eu-borders/>
- Basic documents - cidh.org. (n.d.). Retrieved August 19, 2022, from <http://cidh.org/basicos/english/Basic21.a.Principles%20and%20Best%20Practices%20PDL.htm>

Braeckeler-Kogel, Verena, and Meike Christine Rehner. "Germany: Employing Ukrainian Refugees and Other Employment Law Aspects of the Ukraine War." L&E Global Knowledge Centre, April 20, 2022. <https://knowledge.leglobal.org/germany-employing-ukrainian-refugees-and-other-employment-law-aspects-of-the-ukraine-war/>.

"Bosnian Authorities 'Forcibly' Emptying UN Migrant Camps in Krajina." The Guardian. Guardian News and Media, September 30, 2020. https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/sep/30/bosnian-authorities-forcibly-emptying-un-migrant-camps-in-krajina#_blank

"CETS 200 - Coe." Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://rm.coe.int/1680083747>

Chazan, Guy. "From Cannabis to Refugees, Scholz Plans to Leave Progressive Mark on Germany." Subscribe to read | Financial Times. Financial Times, November 26, 2021. <https://www.ft.com/content/8bfd5c9e-eedf-4655-8fc7-011e3cc31291>

Chiew, Huiyee. "An Invisible Jail' - Stateless Children in Malaysia." Malaysiakini, May 20, 2019. <https://www.malaysiakini.com/news/387600>

"Doing Cash Differently: How Cash Transfers Can Transform Humanitarian Aid." ODI, February 9, 2016. <https://odi.org/en/publications/doing-cash-differently-how-cash-transfers-can-transform-humanitarian-aid/>

"Emergency Handbook." UNHCR. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://emergency.unhcr.org/entry/44937/migrant-definition>

"EU Policies Put Refugees at Risk." Human Rights Watch, October 28, 2020. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2016/11/23/eu-policies-put-refugees-risk>

Emmett Nelson Emmett Nelson is a travel writer and adventurer. He's explored more than 50 countries on six continents. "Is Syria Liveable?" Tales Of Travelling Sisters, April 21, 2022. <https://talesoftravellingsisters.com/is-syria-liveable/>

Fiscal Year 2018 ice enforcement and removal operations report. (n.d.). Retrieved August 19, 2022, from

<https://www.ice.gov/doclib/about/offices/ero/pdf/eroFY2018Report.pdf?ftag=MSF0951a18>

Gibbons, Patrick. “Economic Benefits of Admitting Refugees Outweigh Costs.” Phys.org. Phys.org, June 15, 2017. <https://phys.org/news/2017-06-economic-benefits-refugees-outweigh.html>

“Gender Discrimination and Childhood Statelessness.” IBELONG. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/ibelong/gender-discrimination-and-stateless-children>.

“Germany.” Accessed September 18, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/germany.html>.

“Global Action Plan to End Statelessness: 2014 – 2024.” IBELONG. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/ibelong/global-action-plan-2014-2024>.

“Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights - OHCHR.” Accessed July 30, 2022. https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Publications/GuidingPrinciplesBusinessHR_EN.pdf

Hatdash, Katie. “Why Is Bangladesh Encouraging Rohingya Refugees to Start a 'Going Home' Campaign?” – The Diplomat. for The Diplomat, June 16, 2022. <https://thediplomat.com/2022/06/why-is-bangladesh-encouraging-rohingya-refugees-to-start-a-going-home-campaign/>

Immigration detention must end. The Center for Victims of Torture. (2021, July 7). Retrieved August 19, 2022, from <https://www.cvt.org/endeddetention>

“Immigrant Detention Is Expensive, and Alternatives Are Just as Effective.” Human Rights Watch, November 15, 2021. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2021/11/15/immigrant-detention-expensive-and-alternatives-are-just-effective>

“Immigration Detention in the United States by Agency.” Accessed July 27, 2022. https://www.americanimmigrationcouncil.org/sites/default/files/research/immigration_detention_in_the_united_states_by_agency.pdf

“International Standards.” OHCHR. Accessed July 30, 2022.
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/special-procedures/sr-internally-displaced-persons/international-standards>

Kingsley, Patrick. “Balkan Countries Shut Borders as Attention Turns to New Refugee Routes.” The Guardian. Guardian News and Media, March 9, 2016.
<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/mar/09/balkans-refugee-route-closed-say-european-leaders>.

“Migrant Pay Gap Widens in Many High-Income Countries.” Labour migration: Migrant pay gap widens in many high-income countries, December 14, 2020.
https://www.ilo.org/global/about-the-ilo/newsroom/news/WCMS_763763/lang--en/index.htm

Niskanen Center. (2022, July 26). Why asylum seekers need legal representation: Immigration reform. Niskanen Center. Retrieved August 19, 2022, from
<https://www.niskanencenter.org/legal-representation-for-asylum-seekers-an-overlooked-area-of-reform-for-a-system-in-crisis>.

“Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees – Office of the Secretary-General's Envoy on Youth.” United Nations. United Nations. Accessed July 30, 2022.
<https://www.un.org/youthenvoy/2013/09/office-of-the-united-nations-high-commissioner-for-refugees/>

“Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment.” OHCHR. Accessed July 28, 2022.
<https://www.ohchr.org/en/instruments-mechanisms/instruments/optional-protocol-convention-against-torture-and-other-cruel>.

“Overview.” World Bank. Accessed July 30, 2022.
<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/afghanistan/overview>

“Policy Studies Impact of Refugees - Pegnet.” Accessed July 27, 2022.
https://www.pegnet.ifw-kiel.de/fileadmin/Dateiverwaltung/PEGNet/Policy_Studies/Impact_of_refugees/Policy_Studies_Impact_of_refugees.pdf

- Prtorić, Jelena. "Along the Balkan Route, Refugees and Volunteers Face Growing Hostility." *Equal Times*. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.equaltimes.org/along-the-balkan-route-refugees?lang=en#.YuTkUopGTi0>
- "Refugee Crisis: Slovenia Calls in Army to Help Patrol Borders." *The Guardian*. *Guardian News and Media*, October 21, 2015. <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2015/oct/21/slovenia-calls-in-army-refugee-crisis-borders-europe>
- "Refugees and Asylum Seekers from Mixed Eritrean/Ethiopian Families in ...". Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://documents.aucegypt.edu/Docs/GAPP/Mixedfamilies.pdf>
- "Schengen: Controversial EU Free Movement Deal Explained." *BBC News*. BBC, April 24, 2016. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-13194723>
- "Statelessness around the World." *IBELONG*. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/ibelong/statelessness-around-the-world/#:~:text=At%20least%2010%20million%20people%20in%20the%20world%20today%20are%20stateless>
- Spare. "Damascus Ranked the World's Least Livable City." *Syrian National Coalition Of Syrian Revolution and Opposition Forces*, August 16, 2018. <https://en.etilaf.org/all-news/political-news/damascus-ranked-the-world-s-least-livable-city>
- "The Economic Burden of Cancer Care for Syrian Refugees: A Population-Based Modelling Study." *The Lancet*, May 2020. <https://reader.elsevier.com/reader/sd/pii/S147020452030067X?token=2170553B702D80BD93A A3F1D3277A88C8F3D51BF3D4E44342EB0E4C58A4B5FDE4FCCC345E86201B2463D399489EBF6A1&originRegion=eu-west-1&originCreation=20220727181534>
- "The EU Response to the Ukraine Refugee Crisis: News: European Parliament." *The EU response to the Ukraine refugee crisis | News | European Parliament*, July 11, 2022. <https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/world/20220324STO26151/the-eu-response-to-the-ukraine-refugee-crisis>
- "The Labor Demand Curve Is Downward Sloping: Reexamining the Impact of ...". Accessed July 27, 2022. https://www.uh.edu/~adkugler/Borjas_2003.pdf

“The Use of Incommunicado Detention.” Setting and Example? Counter-Terrorism Measures in Spain: The Use of Incommunicado Detention. Accessed July 28, 2022. <https://www.hrw.org/reports/2005/spain0105/6.htm#:~:text=Incommunicado%20detention%20is%20generally%20understood,notify%20anyone%20about%20their%20arrest>

“Transforming Refugee Management in the Context of Sustainable International Development.” Accessed August 19, 2022. https://www.researchgate.net/publication/346189821_Transforming_Refugee_Management_In_The_Context_Of_Sustainable_International_Development

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “About Us.” UNHCR. UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/about-us.html>.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (‘Banjul Charter’).” Refworld. Accessed July 28, 2022. <https://www.refworld.org/docid/3ae6b3630.html>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “Cash Assistance Gives Refugees the Power of Choice.” UNHCR. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2018/8/5b6c40f04/cash-assistance-gives-refugees-power-choice.html>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “Compilation of International Human Rights Law and Standards on Immigration Detention.” UNHCR. Accessed July 28, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/detention/5afc1b927/compilation-international-human-rights-law-standards-immigration-detention.html>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “Global Action Plan to End Statelessness: 2014-2024.” UNHCR. Accessed August 20, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/statelessness/54621bf49/global-action-plan-end-statelessness-2014-2024.html>.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “Policy Framework and Implementation Strategy. UNHCR's Role in Support of the Return and Reintegration of Displaced Populations.” UNHCR. Accessed July 30, 2022.

<https://www.unhcr.org/partners/guides/4c2203309/policy-framework-implementation-strategy-unhcrs-role-support-return-reintegration.html>.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “Report of the Forty-Sixth Session of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme (Geneva, 16-20 October 1995).” UNHCR. Accessed October 9, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/3ae68d91c.html>.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “Standing Committee Meetings.” UNHCR. UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency. Accessed October 9, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/standing-committee-meetings.html>.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “The 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons: Implementation within the European Union Member States and Recommendations for Harmonisation.” Refworld. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.refworld.org/docid/415c3cfb4.html>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “UNHCR Global Report 2012 - Hosting the World's Refugees.” UNHCR. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/publications/fundraising/51b1d61f5/unhcr-global-report-2012-hosting-worlds-refugees.html>

“UNHCR Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration The 10-Point Plan in Action.” Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/50a4c17f9.pdf>.

“UNHCR Solution for Refugees Chapter 7 of the 10-Point Plan.” Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unhcr.org/50a4c17f9.pdf>.

“UNHCR’s Most Underfunded Situations in 2021.” Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://reporting.unhcr.org/sites/default/files/Underfunding-Report-2021.pdf>

“Universal Declaration of Human Rights.” United Nations. United Nations. Accessed August 19 2022 <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>

Wang S.Q. “Scholz Sets out His Immigration Vision.” Chinadaily.com.cn. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://global.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202112/17/WS61bbf6afa310cdd39bc7bf72.html>

“What Is a Refugee? Definition and Meaning: USA for UNHCR.” Definition and Meaning | USA for UNHCR. Accessed July 30, 2022. <https://www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/what-is-a-refugee/>

“What Is Immigration Detention? and Other Frequently Asked Questions.” International Detention Coalition. Accessed July 28, 2022. <https://idcoalition.org/about/what-is-detention/#1496020739088-f9930051-905e>

“Www.unhcr.org.” Accessed July 30, 2022. https://www.unhcr.org/people-forced-to-flee-book/wp-content/uploads/sites/137/2021/10/James-Milner-and-Amanda-Klassen_-Civil-Society-and-the-Politics-of-the-Global-Refugee-Regime.pdf