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Conditions of refugees & displaced families

أوضاع اللاجئين والأسر النازحة

Prof. Ali Khashan*¹

¹ Former Minister of Justice, Founder Dean of Law school –
Alquds University, dr.khashan@gmail.com

Abstract:

Our aim with the study was to first map the interplay of policies at the domestic and regional level affecting the refugees in Palestine and in some main host countries such as Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan and to address the key protection gaps between existing legal obligations and implementation on the ground.

Our second and key aim is to speak about the duties and responsibility that require third states outside the region to offer refugee and humanitarian status to the refugees in their territories.

Keywords: Refugees, displaced families.

المخلص:

نهدف من خلال هذا البحث لرسم خريطة لتفاعل السياسات على المستويين المحلي والإقليمي، والتي تؤثر بدورها على اللاجئين في فلسطين وفي بعض البلدان المضيفة الرئيسية مثل تركيا ولبنان والأردن ومعالجة فجوات الحماية الرئيسية بين الالتزامات القانونية القائمة الدولية والإقليمية والوطنية والتنفيذ على أرض الواقع. والهدف الثاني يتلخص بالحديث عن الواجبات ومسؤوليات الدول الاخرى والوضع الإنساني للاجئين فيها.

الكلمات المفتاحية: اللاجئين، الأسر النازحة.

*Corresponding author

1. Introduction

The refugee crisis has brought tremendous challenges to the region¹; this paper attempted to map out one aspect of the crisis that has received very little attention: that is, the policies which affect the rights and status of the refugees² and the displaced families³.

Our aim with the study was to first map the interplay of policies at the domestic and regional level affecting the refugees in Palestine and some main host countries such as Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan and to address the key protection gaps between existing legal obligations and implementation on the ground.

Our second and key aim is to speak about the duties and responsibilities that require third states outside the region to offer refugee and humanitarian status to the refugees in their territories.

2. Overview

The circumstances in which refugees leave their country of origin, frequently, involve the separation of families. Such separation invariably leads to hardship and sometimes to tragic consequences⁴.

The family⁵, a well known “is the natural and fundamental group unit of society and is entitled to protection by society and the State”⁶.

Family, indeed, represents the earliest social formation where participants achieve their personality as human beings⁷.

The Family has a universal character. There is no society, no legal system, no historical period in which family is missing.

In other words, from the most remote times to present, the family is the most common form of social organization. All legal system generally recognizes the role of the family as primary institution⁸.

.3Definition

Methodological reason requires us, first of all, to find a common definition of refugees.

Generally, we can say that a Refugee is a person who flees to a foreign country or power to escape persecution⁹ or danger (such

as violence, danger, occupation, etc.) that undermine their rights (first of all right to live and right to health) and freedom (expression, religion and so on).

Let's try to trace a legal definition of refugees¹⁰.

As well known, as above mentioned under footnote nr. 2, the Geneva Convention¹¹ defined the Refugee status linking it with the persecution of a social group forced to find protection in a foreigner country

The OAU Convention¹² implements Geneva definition of refugee and recognizes refugee status to every person who *“owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality”*

.4Refugees and Migrants

There is not a common legal definition of “migrant” or “immigrant”,’ but analysing Geneva Convention and OAU Convention are clear that the *discrimen* between refugees and migrant is the reason why people leave one's country.

It is not only a terminological matter, but the use of the different name of “migrant” or “refugee” also involves a significant difference regarding rights, protection, support, inclusion activities and so on. Differences that imply important consequences in terms of policies that States are called to adopt¹³.

At the same time, as regards State policies for migrants and refugees, is time and is really very important, to examine the adaptation to democracy among immigrants who leave authoritarian regimes to settle in other countries.

States choices must be addressed, for the success of migration and refugees policies, to realize -fulfilled basic needs- also needs that are linked with the so called human rights of the third generation¹⁴ ,as called¹⁵ by Vašák at the inaugural lecture at the International Institute of Human Rights in 1979.

As is well known, the third generation of human rights are addressed to the redistribution of resources and power in the

international global system. That is the reason why the third generation rights consist of rights directed to reach the autonomy of people in need as for the right to political, economic, and cultural self-determination¹⁶, right to economic and social development¹⁷, right to participate to the common heritage of mankind¹⁸ and right to humanitarian relief.

All these rights are characterized by the recognition that human beings embodies value, that they are not individual rights, but collective rights, that they require a participate cooperation of all States in order to realize their achievement, this means they are considered Solidarity rights¹⁹.

Can we consider an expression of a human right of third generation the right to democracy? Can we consider the access to this right as a right to receive education to democracy?

In this perspective, two questions are addressed.

First, do immigrants from authoritarian regimes successfully adapt to democracy, in terms of both supporting democracy and the willing to participating in the future electoral process?

This question became important because of the discussion between the Syrian about the necessity of the new constitution and the necessity of constitutional guaranties, safeguards, and transitional justice

The second question is: does the pre-migration socialization in authoritarian regimes influence immigrants' democratic transition?

.5Immigrant rights of family unity and Family reunification

The unity of the family - a natural society that realizes a structuring effect for the development of the personality of its members, and at the same time their economic and social resource is an essential right²⁰ of the refugee.

Unity of family, indeed, is fundamental to face up trauma linked with migration²¹.

“A right to family unity is inherent in the universal recognition of the family as the fundamental group unit of society, which is entitled to protection and assistance. This right is entrenched in universal and regional human rights instruments and

international humanitarian law, and it applies to all human beings, regardless of their status. It therefore also applies in the refugee context. A small minority of participants, while recognizing the importance of the family, did not refer to family unity as a right but as a principle²²”

Restoring the family unity is a fundamental action in the bringing back process to normality the lives of refugees and migrants²³.

The right to the family union is distinguished from the right to reunification. This last one is addressed to protect more specifically family that are already separated with the purpose is to reunite them. The right represents, therefore, a remedy of Human right violation; instead, we can consider the right to family as a prevention measure of migratory flow, by which, hosting countries has the duty to not separate migrants of the same family at their arrival²⁴.

Realize the unity of family and family reunification, therefore, is a duty of all the host States All the international conventions, indeed, protect the family unification and urge all the states to protect the rights of the refugees.

In the Practice and the reality there is no application of the theory, for example, many immigrant families separated by Trump and his administration according to the zero tolerance Policy.

Nearly 2,000 immigrant children were separated from parents during six weeks in April and May, according to the Department of Homeland Security²⁵.

.6The refugees in Palestine

“Palestine refugees²⁶ are defined as “persons whose normal place of residence was Palestine during the period before 15 May 1948, and who lost both home and means”²⁷ of livelihood as a result of the 1948 war, "the Nakba²⁸".

UNRWA²⁹ (acronym of United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East), the first international organization that operates in this territories supporting refugees needs (education, health-care, emergency

and other services), is established³⁰ to pursue emergency relief and to implement public works programmes for the economic reintegration of Palestine refugees. UNRWA began operations in 1950.

UNRWA was founded by the UN to provide services and to help and relief the Palestinian refugees forced to leave their country by the Israelis forces, and the Israelis terrorist groups. The agency, until now, supports registered migrants. Are eligible for registration refugees that live in the territory, above indicated, and their descendants and all those need assistance.

Registered Palestinian refugees fled or expelled in 1948 are settled in 62 camps³¹ in Gaza, West Bank, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan. In camps, UNRWA provides services to refugees, but has no power to administer camps or act with police functions, or as authority. The land of where these camps are established is a public land or, generally, a waqf, it means that refugees are entitled only to use the land for a residence. There is no need to underline how the Socioeconomic conditions are really bad. Refugees live in poverty, cramped, without infrastructure.

Other Palestinians live as Palestinian Internally Displaced Persons in Israel since 1948 or as Palestinian Internally Displaced Persons in the Palestinian territory occupied since 1967. And Others in Europe or other Arabic Countries such as Libya, Kuwait, Egypt, Tunisia, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, but also in the no-man's land as happen at al-Tanf refugee camp in a piece of land between Iraq and Syria³².

Also if the action of UNRWA is limited into recognized camps, UN provide health and school services in other areas, not recognized, where has been detected a huge number of Palestinian refugees³³.

In this difficult situation, Israel takes actions against the UNRWA in Jerusalem and prevent it from giving more services to the Palestinians, especially the education and healthcare.

Israel's Mayor of Jerusalem Nir Barkat has threatened to end the work of the UN Refugee Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA) in the holy city, as indicated by an Israeli

newspaper³⁴

He said that "UNRWA is a foreign and unnecessary organization that has failed miserably. I intend to expel it from Jerusalem".

Days after Mayor of the Israeli Municipality of Jerusalem, Nir Barkat, raided the Palestinian refugee camp of Shuafat, located in the occupied holy city Jerusalem in order to end the UNRWA,s presence in the occupied city, including the closure of UN-run schools, healthcare centers, water, and other waste departments³⁵.

The Trump administration has cut all funding to the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), questioning the organization's "*fundamental business model*" of servicing an "*endlessly and exponentially expanding community*" of declared Palestinian refugees.

The US President Donald Trump administration cut all funding to UNRWA and ordered that 25 million earmarked for the care of Palestinians in East Jerusalem hospitals be stopped³⁶.

By cutting aid, the U.S. is violating international law and the UN resolutions.

UNRWA is not a Palestinian agency but organization established by the United Nations, "and there is an international obligation to assist and support it until all the problems of the Palestinian refugees are solved.

The potential end of UNRWA, if other funding is not forthcoming, would spell disaster for places where large numbers of Palestinian refugees reside, leaving them at risk for recruitment by extremist groups³⁷.

In the aftermath of the war of June 1967 and the Israeli occupation³⁸ of the West Bank and Gaza, ten camps were established to accommodate a new wave of displaced persons, both refugees and non-refugees, thousands of Palestinians found refuge in Jordan³⁹ most of them from the West Bank and East Jerusalem, still until now and don't have the possibility to return to their homeland.

Some of the Palestinians return to the West Bank and Gaza after Oslo agreement between Israel and the P.L.O. but millions still

out of their country and waiting for the day to return after 70 years⁴⁰.

.7Refugees towards Europe:

The UNHCR states that -only by the end of 2016- 65.6 million people were forced to leave their homes due to conflict and persecution, violence, or human rights violations⁴¹.

Most of the refugee requested applications were lodged by unaccompanied or women and children⁴². It is evident that women and children live, like all refugees and displaced person, dramatic experience linked with war, poverty end dangerous travel, violence, and other traumatic events, but for children and woman the impact of migration could be more traumatic because they are exposed to acts of extreme violence, rape and sexual abuse⁴³.

UNHCR suggest a common approach involving both sides of the Mediterranean, EU Member States, and North African countries, in order to address the SAR challenges more effectively. The chain of refusals to allow NGO ships to dock by the Member States, as well as the criminal charges pressed against those NGOs on the basis of unsubstantiated accusations of collusion with smugglers, has created not only a toxic political environment but also put the lives of hundreds of people rescued at risk⁴⁴.

Recently, the Italian Interior Minister took it one step further and threatened to also close Italian ports to ships taking part in international sea operations⁴⁵, such as Frontex-led Operation Themis and the EUNAVFOR Med operation Sophia⁴⁶.

If we want to find a solution, we have to face and work not only to the current challenges but, rather, we have to analyze and find a solution through a general framework covering all steps in the process from disembarkation to the return of those without legitimate claim to reside in the territory of the host State.

Babar Baloch, the UNHCR spokesman, underlined that *"It's not about the number, it's about the people ..., noting that the conflict has now lasted longer than World War II. We're trying to look for understanding, solidarity, and humanity. Turkey continues to host the highest number of displaced Syrians, at*

nearly three million, with an increase of 47,000 since February, Baloch said⁴⁷.

.8The Syrian crisis

The UN estimates that approximately of the refugee population who forced to escape from the war in Syria, in the region lives in refugee camps in the host countries, most of them in many camps in Turkey (63.9%)⁴⁸, hundreds of thousands in Jordan (11,9%), hundreds of thousands in Lebanon.⁴⁹(%16.8)

The Arab Spring in Tunisia, Egypt and other Arab countries inspired protests in Syria⁵⁰, prompting a crackdown by the Syrian army.

Syrian people divided into a complex battle and civil war⁵¹ between the government, rebel groups, and regional and international forces; Syria actually is the land of intelligence services from all over the world.

Most of the states don't care about the Syrian people, and the hundreds of thousands of victims killed in Syria⁵², and by the name of fighting the terrorism, they justified their presence there.

“Washington’s intention to use ... terrorist group (outlawed in Russia) for the fight against Bashar Assad’s government, Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov told reporters ... Moscow is concerned over differences in understanding the need to unite those who indeed fight on the ground and in the air against terrorists⁵³.”

At the same time, we have to consider that *“The Chinese government decided to send its troops in Syria to fight along with Al-Assad’s forces. The move comes as China becomes more concerned about the presence of Islamic militants in the East Turkestan region ... The move has been seen by some analysts as part of an agenda to increase China’s authority on the international scene⁵⁴”.*

The Syrian government, as well known, justified the attack against its own people by fighting the terrorism and extremist groups. *“The armed conflict in Syria has been marked by war crimes, crimes against humanity, widespread human rights abuses and shocking disregard for the lives of civilians⁵⁵”.*

This situation forced millions of Syrian to leave their country and to find refuge in other countries, and according to Amnesty International⁵⁶ ,Syrian refugees, as we saw, have sought shelter in five countries throughout the Middle East, including Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan.

In some Syrian refugees camps, as Rukban camp ⁵⁷, a camp located in southern Syria on the border with Jordan where 50.000 displaced people live, one of the most problems for refugees is to find clean water, food and medicines.

“The weather is only one of many concerns for the increasingly desperate families in Rukban camp. The United Nations warned that humanitarian conditions have reached a critical level and aid groups are scrambling to reach the area ...The camp sprang up in a demilitarized zone between the two countries as tens of thousands of people fled the devastation of war in Syria — many from areas where Russian- and American-backed forces were fighting the Islamic State. They found themselves blocked from entering Jordan.”⁵⁸

Turkey experienced a rush of refugees from Syria; more than 90% of its registered refugees are in fact Syrian, with more than three million⁵⁹ .

8.1 Turkey and the Syrian refugee:

Under the 1994 Regulation, non-Europeans could obtain temporary asylum in Turkey through a two-track refugee status determination procedure, the so called parallel track or dual asylum system⁶⁰ .The applicant registered with local police required within ten days of arrival. Once registered, the applicant would register at a local UNHCR office⁶¹ .

Turkey put a human policy to deal with the Syrian refugees, these policies give the Syrian people temporary protection status and give them the possibility to work and accept the Syrian students in the governmental schools, and they spent Billions of dollars to rescue the Syrian in Turkey⁶² .

In the contest of the EU plan for an economic redistribution of refugees in the asylum zone, some funds entered in the EU budget for States that that would have housed Refugees. The EU agreed⁶³ to give turkey Billions to help turkey to host millions

of Syrian refugees in Turkey and to prevent them from traveling to Europe, but they afford turkey with around 3 Billion Euros only⁶⁴.

On November 29, 2015, at the EU – Turkey summit- the European Union and Turkey signed the Joint Action Plan (JAP) that had been agreed ad referenda on 15 October 2015, agreement under which the EU will give Turkey €3 billion (about US\$3.25 billion) to manage the refugee crisis in the country and to prevent their reaching EU countries. Under the agreemen, *“Turkey will be in charge of sea patrols and enforce border restrictions to manage the flow of refugees to Europe combat human trafficking and passport forgeries, and return refugees to their countries of origin if they do not meet refugee requirements”* thereby becoming a wall of defense’ *against the flood of refugees.*⁶⁵ The JAP aims to develop cooperation between the EU and Turkey in order to support Syrian refugees under temporary protection and, at the same time, to support the Turkish communities that host refugees. The plan intents on the other hand, and with the above mentioned misure of supporting refugees, prevent irregular migration flows to the EU⁶⁶.

The deal, backed by the British government, including a promise that Turkey would get billions in aid in exchange for stopping the flow of migrants and to allow Turkish citizens to start visiting EU member states without visa restrictions⁶⁷. Turkey has already been struggling to cope with more than 3 million refugees on its soil, spending more than 10 billion Euros on hosting them since the Syrian civil war erupted in 2011⁶⁸.

At march 2016 Brussels noted that Turkey was hosting 2 928 975 refugees from Syria (let us just think that there were 77 059 new registrations between 1 February and 2 March) to whom where granted temporary protection status. With status, refugees received shelter and access to public services, food, education, and health care.

The Turkish government implementing policies and strategies related to refugees⁶⁹ and coordinating work between related agencies and organizations and carry out the tasks and procedures related to Syrians entry into, stay in, exit and

deportation from Turkey, international protection, temporary protection and protection of victims of human trafficking. At the same time, registration of protection seekers will continue to be carried out locally by the governorates.

The Joint Action Plan and Turkey's policy imposes Turkey to face also with other practical matters with juridical and administrative upside: registration of asylum seekers. Registration requirements do fast and easy with Minimal requirements.

UNHCR has launched a Refugees Status Determination that realizes the core of UNHCR protection function.

RSD determine whether asylum seekers "*fall with the criteria for international refugees protection*". There is no doubt that in this case coexisting on one hand security reasons, on the other hand, the determination of refugee status has profound implications for the life of asylum seekers.

According to Procedural standards for refugee status determination,⁷⁰ UNHCR established a mobile registration unit to facilitate RSD 2. Camp and non-camp refugees

- a) Camp refugees receive shelter, food, clothing, and healthcare
- b) Non-camp refugees are legally present but do not receive government services

8.2 Other refugees

Refugees present within the country before the start of crisis generally subject to Turkey's delineated refugee policies Secondary movers from Iran, Afghanistan, and Palestine ex-Syria receive the same treatment as Syrians⁷¹.

The LFIP⁷² -accepted by the Turkish parliament on 2013- was basically drafted in accordance with EU migration and asylum law, but take into account the experiences of various countries and best practices- contains a provision which states, in line with Art. 1D of CSR51 that while persons receiving protection or assistance from an organ or agency of the UN other than UNHCR are excluded from international protection as a general matter, they may avail themselves of such protection in Turkey provided that the protection has ceased for any reason without the position of such persons being definitively settled in

accordance with the relevant resolutions⁷³. Under LFIP are provided three types of international protection “*Refugees status*,” “*Conditional Refugees status*” and “*Secondary protection status*” another type of protection was added “*temporary protection*.”

The jurisprudence of the ECJ in its recent decision in *El Karem, El Kott and Others*⁷⁴, and extend international protection to Palestinians for whom UNRWA protection has ceased for reasons beyond their control.

8.3 Turkey and EU

This leads directly to the relationship between policies in the region and policies in other regions of the world that affect the Syrian refugees. You will notice in reading the Agency and Regional Response Plans, including the recent Regional Response plan from the EU Commission⁷⁵ that they focus on money.

Billions of dollars have been spent already on the crisis—Turkey alone has spent more than \$10 billion of its own money, exceeding the entire donation of the EU so far to the crisis. But these plans all work on a paradigm of containment of the refugee crisis to the region. Our goal is to push back against that paradigm and refocus a refugee advocacy dialogue on a shared protection program that identifies status mechanisms to allow refugees to move out of the region and lift the crisis from the Middle East to become a shared responsibility towards refugees themselves.

Thus, the primary recommendation in our report is for a Comprehensive Plan of Action (CPA) for the Syrian refugee crisis⁷⁶.

Our focus has been to identify legal obligations in the European and American regions, and in key third states to grant refugees and other displaced a combination of short and long term status through immigration, humanitarian, temporary protection, subsidiary protection, and family reunification mechanisms.

The Turkish government was upset about the West that only accepting educated people, professionals, and the elite of Syrians and other nationalities while poor, starving Muslim

peasants were left behind.

In her speech in saint Joseph University in Beirut, Professor Suzan Akram mentioned that most of the NGO's across the region had expressed concern about the huge backlog of refugee applications from all the other pre-existing populations⁷⁷.

One of the problems linked with migration which States are facing now is the detention of asylum seekers⁷⁸, especially minors asylum seekers⁷⁹.

The recasted text of Reception Conditions Directive⁸⁰ amends Article 11 with respect to the detention of children that are applicants for international protection.

One of the key constitutional objectives of the European Union since the entry into force of the Amsterdam Treaty immigration and asylum law⁸¹

A Detention asylum-seekers or refugees based on the mere reason of having entered or stayed illegally in a State is illegal, in the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, there are some specific safeguards against arbitrary detention⁸² or other restrictions on movement relevant to refugees and asylum-seeker⁸³. Article 31⁸⁴ of the convention states "*The Contracting States shall not impose penalties, on account of their illegal entry or presence, on refugees who, coming directly from a territory where their life or freedom was threatened in the sense of Article 1, enter or are present in their territory without authorization, provided they present themselves without delay to the authorities and show good cause for their illegal entry or presence. The Contracting States shall not apply to the movements of such refugees restrictions other than those which are necessary and such restrictions shall only be applied until their status in the country is regularized or they obtain admission into another country. The Contracting States shall allow such refugees a reasonable period and all the necessary facilities to obtain admission into another country.*

Detention of asylum seeking children⁸⁵ has become a matter of policy rather than a measure of last resort, with children not seen first as children, but as detainable foreign subjects. Unfortunately putting children in detention has become a

routine, a crime against children for response to the irregular entry or stay of asylum-seekers and migrants. Hence, this analysis questions the logic behind the capacity of states to detain children due to their migration status and identifies relevant protection gaps within EU spheres.

The presumption against the detention of minors – as well noted by European Council on refugees and Exiles (ECRE)^{86c} -is more firmly enshrined in the Directive by stating that “minors shall, as a rule, not be detained” as opposed to the current formulation according to which “minors shall be detained only as a measure of last resort”. As a consequence, placement of children in suitable reception facilities adapted to their needs is imposed on States as the norm...However, whereas the EP’s position was to ban the detention of children as a matter of EU law, the provisional compromise still allows for such detention in exceptional circumstances and as a measure of last resort. On the one hand, the wording is better as this is only possible after it has been established that other less coercive alternative measures cannot be applied effectively and after detention is assessed to be in their best interest. The latter requirement does not claim that detention for immigration purposes is in the best interests of the child⁸⁷ ”.Governments should stop placing children and families in immigration detention; however, there is never a justification for such detention.⁸⁸”

To the contrary, it presents an important guarantee to reduce child detention further as it is virtually impossible to conceive of a situation in which the detention of children, even when detained with adult family members, would be in their best interest. In fact, recently, UN Treaty bodies UNCRC and UNCRW have taken the position that “children should never be detained for reasons related to their parents’ migration status” and that “any kind of child immigration detention should be forbidden by law and such prohibition should be fully implemented in practice.”⁸⁹”

Children immigration detention appears not only incompatible with the above mentioned best interest of the child, but at the same time appear not to comply with the *ratio legis* of other

parties of the New York Convention.

There is no doubt, for example, that the *ratio legis* of provisions of article 22 that impose to the States Parties to take measures to ensure that a refugee child receives appropriate protection and humanitarian assistance. The Convention, indeed at article 9 states that “*States Parties shall ensure that a child shall not be separated from his or her parents against their will, except ... such separation is necessary for the best interests of the child*”. There is no doubt that for no one child, that already is traumatized by a migration the best interest is to be separated from his parent and prevent him the right to his family.

On the same intent appear the European Court of Human Rights states that detention of an accompanied refugees children is against the law, especially against article 3 e 5 CEDU. “In cases concerning the placement of accompanied foreign minors, it has found a violation of Article 3 in particular on account of a combination of three factors: the child’s young age, the length of the detention and unsuitability of the premises for the accommodation of children.”⁹⁰,

Besides, the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (resolution 2010), underlined how the immigration detention of children is a growing phenomenon, and that they are prisoners because of a lack of right immigration documents, without having committed any crime. Called on States to acknowledge that it is never in the best interests of a child to be detained on the base of their or their parents’ immigration status⁹¹;

.9Conclusion

The world’s system for protecting refugees is broken, we don’t need to build more walls, we need to stop wars and to end conflicts, worldwide, and more than 21 million have been forced to leave their countries and to look for new and better opportunities abroad.

Governments have a duty to help them. But most rich countries are still treating refugees as somebody else’s problem; meanwhile, the rich countries are the cause of most of the conflicts, wars all over the world!!

Hiding behind closed borders and fears of being “flooded,” they have conveniently allowed poorer, mainly Middle Eastern, African and South Asian countries, to host an incredible 86% of all refugees in the world⁹².

And by ignoring most appeals for humanitarian aid, they have left UN agencies so broke they can't even feed many refugees properly anymore, the big and last example come from the Trump administration when they stop all help and fund to UNRWA and to cut all fund to Palestinian hospitals including the UNRWA hospital and clinics in Jerusalem.

Israel has consistently denied the Palestinian right of return.

The world fails completely to solve the refugee problem they are not able to provide a realistic and durable solution to the conflict. The frustration of Palestinians' aspirations for a "just" solution — according to their understanding of the term — would incite and inflame the Arab agenda in general and particularly the Palestinian agenda. Were Israel to leave this problem unresolved, it would encourage the Palestinians to continue to nurture their political goal of liberating Palestine and to establish a democratic state for all. Instead of giving the issue a high priority at the multilateral talks, Israel has seemed unconcerned. Instead of being the interested party urging pursuit of a solution instead of raising it at the Oslo and Cairo negotiations, Israel has done its best to avoid a discussion⁹³.

To solve the Palestinian problem, we need first of all end the occupation.

.10Recommendation and Solutions

We need to take action now and make change immediately, by creating solutions to this massive humanitarian crisis by:

Opening up safe ways for refugees and allowing families to reunite with their relatives⁹⁴, and giving refugees visas and more axes so they don't have to spend their life looking safe places and countries. It also means resettling all refugees who need it especially people with serious medical problems.

World leaders also need to put saving lives first. No one should have to die crossing a border, thousands of people fleeing

persecution in Syria Iraq Afghanistan and in Myanmar fleeing persecution suffered for weeks on board boats; States can stop this by investing in search and rescue operations and immediately helping refugees⁹⁵

All countries should investigate and prosecute trafficking gangs who exploit refugees and migrants and put people's safety above all else. Traffickers killed people on board boats when their families couldn't pay; others were thrown overboard and left to drown or die from because there was no food and water⁹⁶.

Governments also need to stop blaming refugees and migrants for economic and social problems, and instead must fight racial discrimination.

Meanwhile, we need radical solutions, visionary leadership and global co-operation on setting up strong refugee systems: allowing people to apply for asylum, treating their refugee claims fairly, resettling the most vulnerable of all, and providing basics like education and healthcare — comprehensive Plan of Action focusing, first, on a temporary protection plan in the region, modeled on Turkey's TP program, which is working incredibly well. We need to apply this plan for Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt, grounded in the Casablanca Protocol and the Arab Charter⁹⁷.

The TP plan allows for basic rights to be afforded uniformly in each of the host states, with the assistance of the aid funding flowing into the region to make these feasible.

Second, a European Regional Protection plan, much like the one after the Balkan crisis, that puts in place a TP program that would allow Syrians to enter on 2-year status, hosted by refugee agencies and Arab communities in each state to guarantee short-term integration while the crisis plays itself out⁹⁸.

Finally a separate temporary protection plan for the Palestinians. The UNRWA estimates that there are currently 65.6 million forcibly displaced people worldwide. But those people are more than just a number. Every one of those individuals is someone's mother, father, son or daughter. And each of them deserves to know where their family is⁹⁹.

Meetings and conferences play a crucial role in the protection of

refugees. Often, they can bring together governments, representatives of international organizations, NGOs and UN agencies, academics, the media, child protection experts, refugees and young people from all over the world, strengthening existing partnerships and developing new ones. We can share good practices; lessons learned, new solutions and innovative approaches which aim to address the dynamics and challenges of forced displacement. Together, we can help to shape the future of millions, and together we can make a difference and bring hope to refugees today everywhere

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fear, he has not availed himself of the protection of one of the countries of which he is a national.”

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