

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF LAW MANAGEMENT & HUMANITIES

[ISSN 2581-5369]

Volume 6 | Issue 1

2023

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Human Rights Crisis: A Study of Refugees, Asylum Seekers and IDPS in Asia and Europe

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ABSTRACT

The barbarism that individuals are just objects of International Law and only states are the subjects through which individuals can seek their human and international rights, is a concept of past and has no vindication now. This research paper revolves around the situation of stateless persons, asylum seekers, refugees, and internally displaced persons [“IDPs”] who stay in a constantly threatening atmosphere, are devoid of human rights, and struggle hard for a stable life. Delving deep into refugee law, this paper will underline that the rights of refugees and IDPs are robustly tethered with International Human Rights Law, and it cannot be said that the latter is being followed without the realisation of the former. Adopting a holistic approach towards the problems faced by these strugglers for their homes, this research paper puts light on the recent and present crisis in Asian and European countries such as Syria, Myanmar, Afghanistan, Ukraine, Russia, Turkey, etc. Furthermore, there is a traverse across the Asian and European frameworks of tackling the severe lacerations on human rights caused due to a large influx of refugees and internal displacement of persons. The solution lies in the collective efforts by UNHCR [“United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”], International Organisations, human rights advocates, and other performers with a threefold typology of manoeuvres which include providing effective and constant aid to the ones who are being tormented by promoting voluntary repatriations and other means, spreading awareness so as to inculcate the profound emotions of empathy which would stimulate local integrations, and issuing powerful sanctions for the ones who defy human right law.

Keywords: Human Rights Law, UNHCR, asylum, refugees, internally displaced persons.

I. INTRODUCTION

Dr Angela Merkel, the Former Federal Chancellor of Germany. received the UNHCR Nansen Refugee Award in the year 2022 due to her marvellous work for refugees by sheltering 1.2 million refugees and asylum seekers in the years 2015 and 2016² in Germany. The work was

¹ Author is a Law Graduate, University Institute of Legal Studies, Panjab University, India.

² UNHCR, <https://www.unhcr.org/nansen-refugee-award.html> (last visited Jan. 11, 2023).

highly commendable because it was carried out amidst the surging refugee crisis owing to the conflict in Syria and nearby regions. The Nansen Refugee Award is the eponym of the great Norwegian polar explorer Fridtjof Nansen, who was the first High Commissioner for Refugees in 1921 under the League of Nations.

However, the refugee crisis in Syria still persists even after so much upheaval about the continued weeping of the people displaced for the last 12 years. These 12 years have been full of an environment devoid of human rights and have been marked by violence, uneducation, an unhygienic environment, and injustice surrounding these refugees. It represents how grave the situation of refugees can become, and that the prolongation of the refugee crisis highlights the inadequacy of current machinery which could be either due to insufficient laws or the non-implementation of the existing ones.

While the prominent laws for the protection of the rights of refugees are the Refugee Convention, 1951³, and its Protocol of 1967⁴, other fundamental human rights laws that express refugee rights include the **International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights [“ICCPR”]**⁵ and the **Universal Declaration of Human Rights [“UDHR”]**⁶. ICCPR provides for the right of self-determination (Article 1), the right to life (Article 6), the right not to be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 7), the right to liberty and security of person (Article 9), the right to liberty of movement and freedom to choose residence (Article 12), right not to be expelled from their own territory without a lawful decision (Article 13), right to recognition everywhere as a person (Article 16), and right to equality before the law (Article 26). UDHR is the ‘first global expression of rights for human beings’. It makes provisions for the rights such as the right to life (Article 3), the right against slavery (Article 4), and the right against torture or cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment (Article 5).

The terms ‘stateless persons’, ‘Asylum Seekers’, ‘Refugees’, and ‘IDPs’

We come across terms ‘stateless persons’, ‘asylum seekers’, ‘refugees’, and ‘IDPs’ in International Law very often, and replace these terms with each other without being aware of their actual meaning. However, it is crucial to learn their actual meaning in order to understand their ambit and the laws applicable to them.

³ Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, July 28, 1951, 189 UNTS 137.

⁴ Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, Jan. 31, 1967, 606 U.N.T.S. 267.

⁵ UN General Assembly, *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, 16 December 1966, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 999, p. 171.

⁶ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, GA Res 217A (III), UNGAOR, 3rd Sess, Supp No 13, UN Doc A/810 (1948) 71.

The term ‘stateless person’ has been defined under the Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons⁷, which was adopted in the year 1954 by a ‘Conference of Plenipotentiaries’. A stateless person is one “*who is not considered a national under the operation of its law*”. The objective of the said Convention was to regulate and improve the conditions of stateless persons. Due to some circumstances, a person can become a stateless person by birth, for instance, when a mother gives birth to her child in a state that does not grant birthright citizenship. Secondly, an individual can become a stateless person after birth too, if they do not acquire the citizenship of a new state after having lost the citizenship of the former. However, due to the lack of any provision in this convention for reducing the increasing number of stateless persons, several conferences were conducted. Consequently, in 1961, the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness⁸ was adopted which came into force in 1975.

The word asylum is Latin and derives from the Greek word ‘*Asyilia*’. An asylum seeker is generally a person who is a refugee, however, their status is not qualified as a refugee, and therefore, cannot be granted international protection. Article 1 of the Draft Convention on Territorial Asylum adopted by the General Assembly in 1974 has recognised the grant of asylum as a sovereign right of the states. Asylum seekers can be defined as a “*person within a State party who has applied for recognition as a refugee. If the asylum seeker is determined to meet the definition of a refugee they are granted asylum*”. Additionally, Article 14 (Para 1) under the UDHR states “*everyone has a right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution*”.

In order to learn the scope of the term ‘refugee’, it is significant to turn attention to Article 1 of the Refugee Convention, 1951. It states, “*any person who owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, or who not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear; is unwilling to return to it*”. India is home to several refugees from neighbouring states such as Bangladesh, Myanmar, and Sri Lanka.

Furthermore, when people are forced to leave their homes and have to shift to other regions within their country, then they are called IDPs. The Report of the Secretary-General on IDPs of February 14, 1992, defined this term as “*persons who have been forced to flee their homes*

⁷ Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, Sept. 28, 1954, 189 UNTS 137.

⁸ UN General Assembly, *Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness*, 30 August 1961, United Nations, Treaty Series, vol. 989, p. 175.

suddenly and unexpectedly in large numbers as a result of armed conflict, internal strife, systematic violations of human rights or natural or man-made disaster". The most common example of IDPs in India is Kashmiri Pandits who were forced to leave their homes in Jammu and Kashmir and had to settle in other parts of India.

II. RECOGNISED RIGHTS

The body that aims at ensuring the rights of refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and stateless people is the UNHCR. The 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons stipulates the rights of a stateless person, which include the right to freedom of religion (Article 4), right to favourable treatment in the acquisition of property (Article 13), right of association (Article 15), right to engage in wage-earning employment (Article 17), right to self-employment (Article 18) and liberal professions (Article 19), right to education (Article 22), right to housing (Article 21), right to rationing (Article 20), right to freedom of movement (Article 26), etc. For the reduction, elimination, and regulation of the status of stateless persons, the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness was enforced on 13 December 1975. The Convention under Article 1 grants nationality to a person born in the territory of a contracting state by their birth in the respective territory or by an application to the authority. on behalf of the concerned person. who would otherwise be stateless: Usually, the danger of statelessness lurks over the fatherless children for which Para 3 of Article 1 comes to rescue. According to this provision, a child shall be considered the national of the state in which he/she is born provided they are born in the territory of the said state and their mother is the national of that state. However, the applicability and implementation of the Convention have a very limited scope due to its non-binding nature.

Furthermore, the Refugee Convention, of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol play a quintessential role in laying down the rights of refugees. Some of these rights include the applicability of the law on the basis of domicile, or in case of no domicile, the applicability of the law of the country of his/ her residence (Article 12), and 'favourable treatment' for the acquisition of movable and immovable property (Article 13). Moreover, Articles 20 to 33 of the Convention of 1951 contain provisions regarding the welfare of the refugees by providing rights such as the right to choose the place of residence, the right to freely move within its territory (Article 31), the right not to be expelled (Article 32), the right to be issued the travel documents to travel outside their territory (Article 28). Refugees also have a right to free access to the courts under the Convention.

It is a well-known fact that International Law and the decisions related to the International

Criminal Court are not binding, and the states can deviate from following the law or accepting the verdict of the International Criminal Court. However, catering to international obligations leads to the formulation of an international reputation worldwide and smoothens the relationships of one state with the other.

For vocalising and protecting the rights of IDPs, the Representative of the Secretary-General on the Human Rights of IDPs conducts certain activities which include encouraging the dialogue between the actors who are being affected or have affected the situation of IDPs, conducting seminars and research to evaluate their situation and foster the rights stated in the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement⁹. Dr Francis Deng, on being requested to draft a ‘normative framework’ for the protection of the rights of IDPs, set down the ‘Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement’.

The Guiding Principles address a range of particular needs and protection risks that typically arise in situations of internal displacements, such as family separation, loss of documentation, freedom of movement in and out of camps, and loss of property, and identify the corresponding rights and guarantees to address these concerns. Incorporating civil and political rights as well as economic, social, and cultural rights, the Principles cover the broad spectrum of rights, including those not typically at the forefront of humanitarian action.¹⁰ These principles make provisions such as protection from arbitrary displacement, protection, and assistance during displacement, access to humanitarian assistance, etc. They are not binding, however, the guidelines are in consonance with international human rights law, including the refugee law, thereby giving them back support.

III. HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS IN ASIA

The violence of the Syrian Government on the peaceful protests of the public in Syria demanding government reforms resulted in the introduction of the largest refugee crisis in the world which is about to reach its 12th anniversary this year. Facing its obvious and gruesome consequences such as unstable and risky life and collapsed infrastructure, they have fled to neighbouring countries namely, Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt. Escaping from their home country they became refugees in these nations, haplessly, the status of which is not universal in the world. They suffer from conflict and humanitarian crises at every stage of their lives. There have been instances where due to the huge number of Syrian refugees, humanitarian

⁹ UNHCR, <https://www.unhcr.org/protection/idps/43ce1cff2/guiding-principles-internal-displacement.html> (last visited Jan. 15, 2023).

¹⁰ UNHCR, HANDBOOK FOR THE PROTECTION OF INTERNALLY DISPLACED PERSONS 33 (UNHCR 2010).

aid has been pulled away from them. Lessening the number of rations to refugees in Lebanon and Jordan by the World Food Programme in the year 2015 and constructing a border wall to cease their entry by Hungarians are a few to name.

Due to continuous conflicts, more Syrian families have left their homelands and the number of refugees keeps rising. As mentioned earlier, the five countries that host most of the Syrian refugees are Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Türkiye. Surprisingly, out of these, only Egypt and Turkey have adopted the 1951 Refugee Convention. Syria still ranks number one on the scale of displacements and nearly 21 million refugees need humanitarian assistance.¹¹ Close to the Syria-Iraq border, there is an ‘al-Hawl refugee camp’ which shelters Syrian refugees displaced from Iraq and the Levant. On March 29, 2021, the Humanitarian Affairs Chief by making a statement, “*we estimate that 13.4 million people across all parts of Syria require humanitarian aid*”, highlighted the situation of Syrian refugees in this camp who are living in a constantly unsafe environment. He further stated that “*some 75% of the more than four million people in northwest Syria depend on aid to meet their basic needs and almost 85 percent are reached monthly through cross-border assistance*”.¹² The negotiation and mediation attempts to resolve the Syrian conflict have been proved futile due to the difference of opinions between various nations. The immense hostilities and disunity among the permanent members, especially between Russia and the US have restricted the implementation of a concrete proposal.¹³

On April 1, 2021, Ms Gillian Triggs, Assistant High Commissioner for Protection at UNHCR tweeted, “*The people being forced to flee from Myanmar should be given sanctuary. They must not be returned to a place where their lives or freedom may be at risk. This principle of non-refoulement is a cornerstone of international law and is binding on all states*”. The plight of Rohingya Muslims who are prey to ethnic discrimination in the state of Rakhine in Myanmar is another story of statelessness that resulted in the persecution of refugees. The Rohingya Muslims are said to have arrived in Myanmar (Arakan State) during colonial times and they have a ‘millennial-long history’ in the state. Owing to their Muslim religion in a Buddhist majority state, they have been denied their full citizen’s rights since the 1990s when they were issued temporary cards, a symbol of temporary residents. However, this conflict dates back to the year 1948 when Myanmar’s Citizenship Act excluded them from its purview. Myanmar is not a state party to the Refugee Convention, 1951 and its Protocol, 1967, and irrespective of

¹¹ UNICEF, <https://www.unicef.org/appeals/syrian-refugees> (last visited Jan. 14, 2023).

¹² UN NEWS, <https://news.un.org/en/story/2021/03/1088592> (last visited Jan. 15, 2023).

¹³ Meangan Easner, *The Syrian Crisis: Failed Mediation and Implications for Conflict Resolution*, 11 NEW VISIONS FOR PUBLIC AFFAIRS 48, 56 (2019).

being an original member of the **Asian African Legal Consultative Organization** [“AALCO”], owing to its non-binding nature, the problem of statelessness of Rohingya Muslims still persists. Restrictions have been imposed on their movement and rights such as the right to employment, marriage, education, family planning, etc. are restricted for them. After having witnessed violence, rage, and constant physical and sexual harassment, a huge number of Rohingya Muslims fled to Bangladesh. Although they come within the scope of the definition of ‘refugee’ articulated in the Refugee Convention of 1951, their situation is deteriorating by leaps and bounds. The refugee rights specified under International Humanitarian Law are far from being followed.

Before the 2017 crisis, an estimated 1 million Rohingya people lived in Burma.¹⁴ A huge number of Rohingya refugees live in overcrowded camps in deplorable living conditions. A camp called Kutupalong-Balukhali Expansion Camp is home to at least 635,000 Rohingyas.¹⁵ Furthermore, several have fled to the countries such as Malaysia, India, Thailand, and Indonesia. These asylum seekers are being treated as ‘illegal immigrants’ and these states are harsh on them. India also sent these refugees back in late 2018s without ensuring them refugee rights. Apart from the lack of basic human rights, the situation of this community gets worse with the risk of exploitation in terms of human trafficking and sexual enslavement. Repatriation methods that these countries plan in order to send Rohingya Refugees back to Myanmar have been condemned by the United Nations as their lives would be at greater risk there.

The protests and violence in Myanmar are not coming to a stop which is creating health hazards and posing serious threats majorly to the physical and mental well-being of children, women and the disabled. The targets set by the UNHCR for the year 2023 aim at providing humanitarian assistance to the refugees and displaced and redouble the efforts and promote alternatives to detention¹⁶.

While commenting on the continuance of displacement issues in Afghanistan, Filippo Grandi, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees stated, “*Afghanistan’s displacement crisis is one of the largest and most protracted in UNHCR’s seven-decade history. We’re now seeing a third generation of Afghan children born in exile*”. Many years ago, a number of Afghans fled from their country to Pakistan, Iran, and Europe, however, there has been a continuous hatred towards the Afghan refugees and asylum seekers, and they were forcibly returned back. Some were able

¹⁴ Erin Blakemore, *Who are the Rohingya People?*, NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC (last visited Jan. 3, 2023, 5.13 PM) <https://www.nationalgeographic.com/culture/article/rohingya-people>.

¹⁵ OCHA, <https://www.unocha.org/rohingya-refugee-crisis> (last visited Jan. 14, 2023).

¹⁶ <https://reporting.unhcr.org/myanmarsituation>

to return, for a while, but had their lives upended by a fresh eruption of conflict and violence—either to be displaced elsewhere in the country or to become refugees yet again.¹⁷ The reasons for such displacements include poverty and lack of resources due to natural disasters occurring in the country.

Although the country has been facing this issue for the last 4 decades, the takeover by the Taliban in 2021 has aggravated the problem. The majority of the Afghans are internally displaced, while the ones who have been forced out of borders live as refugees in Pakistan and Iran.¹⁸

IV. HUMAN RIGHTS CRISIS IN EUROPE

A huge influx of refugee population in Europe are generally from Asian countries such as Syria, and Afghanistan. As already discussed, Syrian refugees mostly seek asylum in Lebanon, Turkey, Jordan, Iraq, and Egypt. However, according to the November 2022 Durable Solutions Report¹⁹, the number of regional returnees increased in 2022 than the last year and this number of voluntary returns was the highest in Turkey. However, a lot of these returns are reported to be ‘coerced’, where the factors such as violence and intimidation have been adopted to make the refugees and migrants sign voluntary return forms.²⁰ Other European nations where refugees seek asylum include Hungary, Germany, Sweden, etc.

Already, several reports from 2015 to 2017 highlighted the criminalisation of assistance given to refugees and migrants in Europe, which often results in arrests, trials and prosecutions of the volunteers helping the migrants and asylum seekers.²¹ Majority are charged under the anti-smuggling laws. Indubitably, it is creating a chilling effect against providing any humanitarian aid. With the lack of proper implementation and obligations under international human rights and refugee laws, this criminalisation renders any work on the part of volunteers worthless, thereby, creating more hurdles in the process of ensuring human rights for asylum seekers and refugees.

The problems of refugees and IDPs have multiplied tremendously after the commencement of

¹⁷ Amnesty International, *Afghanistan's refugees: forty years of dispossession*, AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL (April 2, 2021, 9:32 PM) <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2019/06/afghanistan-refugees-forty-years/>

¹⁸ UNHCR, <https://www.unrefugees.org/news/afghanistan-refugee-crisis-explained/> (last visited Jan. 5, 2023)

¹⁹ OPERATIONAL DATA PORTAL, <https://data.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/97901> (last visited Jan. 9, 2023).

²⁰ Human Rights Watch, *Turkey: Hundreds of Refugees Deported to Syria*, HUMAN RIGHTS WATCH (Oct. 24, 2022), <https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/10/24/turkey-hundreds-refugees-deported-syria>.

²¹ Eric Reidy, *Refugee, volunteer, prisoner: Sarah Mardini and Europe's hardening line on migration*, THE NEW HUMANITARIAN (Jan. 18, 2023, 8:04 PM), <https://www.thenewhumanitarian.org/2019/05/02/refugee-volunteer-prisoner-sarah-mardini-and-europe-s-hardening-line-migration?>

the Ukrain-Russia conflict in February 2022 which has created the world's largest refugee crisis. According to the UNHCR reports, border crossings from Ukraine from 24th February 2022 to 17th January 2023 amount to 1,76,88,845²², which is a hugely startling figure, and the human rights violations of these victims of the armed conflict are even more distressing. The people from Ukraine have fled to neighbouring countries such as Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Poland, Hungary, Romania, etc. In order to address these mass displacements, the European Union has given force to the Temporary Protection Directive²³ for the aid of the people displaced. It ensures rights such as the right to access to housing and employment, right to social welfare, medical care, education, etc. However, only the successful applicability of these Directives can ensure the human rights of every person. In order to guide the directives, the European Commission presented operational guidelines on 18th March 2022 for the member states. The countries which have opened the gates for Ukrainian refugees by adopting these directives are Poland, the Czech Republic, France, Belgium, Cyprus, Finland, Ireland, Norway, etc.

V. ASIAN AND EUROPEAN FRAMEWORKS ON DISPLACEMENTS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The problems of forced displacements have been recognised and acted against in all the continents. Each continent namely, Africa, Asia, America, and Europe have dealt with the situation in its own ways with several sets of legislation.

Asia always seems to be reluctant in signing the Refugee Convention, of 1951 and most of the Asian states are not parties to it. However, some the countries such as East Asia, China, and North Korea have already signed the Convention. It is considered that the Asian states consider the signing of the Refugee Convention as a 'pull factor' for the refugees which would become a welcoming entry point for them.

Moreover, the region does not have any specific convention for tackling human rights issues and the non-binding AALCO principles have not had any serious influence on the law and practice in the region. Moreover, most countries in Asia have not passed national legislation on the status of refugees, with the result that there is little case law on this subject.²⁴ Some principles have been adopted by the AALCO to tackle the issue of refugees which have been put under the nomenclature, 'Bangkok Principles on the Status and Treatment of Refugees'. The definition of 'refugees' under the principles is broader, and it also includes the grounds

²² *Supra* note 18.

²³ EUROPEAN COMMISSION, https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/policies/migration-and-asylum/common-european-asylum-system/temporary-protection_en (last visited Jan. 15, 2022).

²⁴ MARYELLEN FULLERTON, *THE REFUGEE LAW READER* 125 (Hungarian Helsinki Committee, Budapest 2011).

such as external aggression, occupation, foreign domination, or events seriously disturbing public order and the grounds of persecution include 'colour, ethnic origin, and gender' in connection to the grounds specified in the definition of the UN Refugee Convention.

In Europe, the Council of Europe is an important human rights organisation. The member states of this organisation are the signatories to the European Convention on Human Rights²⁵. Article 1 of this Convention makes it obligatory for all the states to ensure to everyone within their jurisdiction the rights and freedoms which the Convention provides for. Some of the rights include the right to life (Article 2), the right to liberty and security (Article 5), the right to a fair trial (Article 6), the right to freedom of expression (Article 10), the right to an effective remedy (Article 13), right against discrimination (Article 14) etc. Their rights have been guarded with the help of prohibitions specified therein such as the prohibition of torture, slavery, and forced labour, discrimination, etc. The Council of Europe works enthusiastically with the collaboration of Resolutions and Recommendations by the Parliamentary Assembly and Committee of Ministers. However, at the same time, the conflicts and violence in the European countries are giving rise to forced displacements, resulting in severe human rights crises.

VI. THE WAY FORWARD

Undoubtedly, the influx of refugees in a country creates problems amongst the locals as they fear the exploitation of resources and sometimes, consider them carriers of diseases and conflict. For example, in October 2021, the large number of refugees housed by the Harmanli Migrant Reception centre near the Bulgaria-Turkey border led to demonstrations by the locals due to the growing concerns about violence and disharmony.²⁶ However, the refugee issues are never created by themselves, but majorly arise due to tensions or conflicts between two countries or emerge from ethnic or other kinds of community discrimination. The asylum seekers and IDPs already go through the struggle of leaving their homes in search of a better future, but a lot of nations adopt a no-refugee policy that gravely impacts their lives.

The United Nations and UNHCR make recommendations and suggest plausible ways to extend humanitarian aid and put a stop to these mass atrocities. Some of these include, (i) giving importance to voluntariness by the governments of each state dealing with IDPs and not forcing them to again return to their places of origin; (ii) providing IDPs with the requisite resources for settling in the places they desire; (iii) understanding and welcoming the UNHCR's role as a

²⁵ Council of Europe, European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, as amended by Protocols Nos. 11 and 14, 4 November 1950, ETS 5.

²⁶ Rossen Koroutchev and Kalin Peev, *The Current Migrant and Refugee Crisis in Europe: Refugee Reception Centers in South-East Bulgaria*, 8 *J LIBERTY & INT'L AFF.* 67, 74 (2022).

protection agency; (iv) making voluntary repatriations and sustainable reintegration more widespread and acceptable; (v) avert and discourage statelessness following the humanitarian principles; (vi) conform to the International Humanitarian obligations towards refugees, stateless persons, and IDPs; and (vii) making the conduct of GNA more frequent and certain.

International Human Rights Law is the solution to the problems which people have to face owing to forced displacements. The UNHCR is rendering support and encouraging the refugees in distinct ways. For example, in order to fasten access to humanitarian aid and resolve the problem of the Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh (which hosts about 1 million Rohingya Refugees), the UNHCR in collaboration with the government of Bangladesh launched the 2022 Joint Response Plan²⁷. The objectives of the Framework include (i) devising sustainable ways to return Rohingya Refugees to Myanmar; (ii) registration of Rohingya Refugees so that they can have access to services; (iii) facilitating a protective environment. The Temporary Protection Directive triggered by the European Commission amidst the Ukraine-Russia conflict is another example of taking practical steps towards addressing human rights violations.

However, it is also essential that every state collectively strive to adopt the humanitarian principles of neutrality and impartiality. With the increase in the displacements around the world, the need of the hour is to focus on eliminating the inhumane occurrences around the world with united efforts so that the world moves on the path of collaborative development drifting away from the evils caused due to the refugee crisis, internal displacements, and statelessness.

²⁷ JOINT RESPONSE PLAN, <https://reporting.unhcr.org/2022-jrp-rohingya> (last visited Jan. 15, 2023).