



United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Background Guide



Agenda:

“The European Refugee crises and the transpiring migration trends due to conflict zones with special emphasis on external actors and role of EU policies.”



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Letter From the Executive Board

Dear delegates,

On the behalf of the Welham fraternity, I warmly welcome you all to the 11th edition of Welham Boys School Model United Nation. I am Vedant Singh, a Science student from grade 12th and I have the honor to serve as the Chairperson in this year's edition.

Every edition of Welmun brings students from across the country to celebrate diplomacy and this edition of Welmun we bring you another exciting opportunity to showcase your talents and skills. Assisting me in this endeavor are Tejasva Dhandhanian as the vice chairperson, Angad Khurana and Keshav Bhatia as the director and Shrey Gupta as the rapporteur.

This Year the United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees convenes here to address a critical and complex agenda: The European Refugee crises and the transpiring migration trends due to conflict zones with special emphasis on external actors and role of EU policies. The refugee crisis exists because of multiple reasons like extreme climate, religious and cultural but violence is the key reason. Europe has also been the centre of this crisis and the current situation has made the world see its worst forms, making it a vital topic to discuss.

Refugees are the most vulnerable and the most affected in conflicts around the world. With millions fleeing through borders and oceans with no identity and safety, hundreds of thousands die with none even knowing their struggle. Internally Displaced Persons or IDPs are another result of our lack of policies and solid implementation. Asylum seekers have no assurance of their acceptance and restrictions.

This year it will be our focus to focus on the crux of this crisis by discussing migration patterns and focusing on multiple conflicts and how they have contributed to the refugee crisis. As custodians of global peace and security it's your duty to discover and address loopholes in laws and policies and share creative solutions of the agenda at hand. Breaking down the agenda and discussing multiple factors will result in a more indepth and more accountable discussion. Delegates are expected to focus on the agenda at hand and bring forward the role of major stakeholders.

It is a great honor for me to serve as the Chairperson for this momentous edition of the Welham Model United Nations Conference. I look forward to engaging deliberations and innovative solutions from our delegates. Together, we can rise to the challenge and confront this global crisis with determination and unity. With this, I wish you all the best for this year's edition!

Warmest Regards,

Vedant Singh

Chairperson - UNHCR

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Important Keywords

- **Refugees**- Refugees are people who have fled their countries to escape conflict, violence, or persecution and have sought safety in another country.
- **Asylum seekers**- An asylum-seeker is someone who is seeking international protection. Their request for refugee status, or complementary protection status, has yet to be processed, or they may not yet have requested asylum but they intend to do so.
- **IDPS**- Those persons forced or obliged to flee from their homes, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflicts, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.
- **GBV**- Gender-based violence (GBV) is a serious violation of human rights and a life-threatening health and protection issue. When people flee their homes, they are often at greater risk of physical, sexual and psychological violence, such as rape, sexual abuse, trafficking and forced prostitution.
- **Non-Refoulement**- A core principle of international refugee law that prohibits States from returning refugees in any manner whatsoever to countries or territories in which their lives or freedom may be threatened. The principle of non-refoulement is a part of customary international law and is therefore binding on all States, whether or not they are parties to the 1951 Convention
- **Persecution**- to treat someone unfairly or cruelly over a long period of time because of their race, religion, or political beliefs, or to annoy someone by refusing to leave them alone

Nature of Evidence and Reports

Accepted Sources

Delegates are expected to make use of sources accredited by *The United Nations* only

- a) **REUTERS**: Statements that are in contradiction to the ones made by the delegate. However, quotes and/or statements from individuals shall not be accepted as they do not express the views of the government but rather an individual who holds office.
- b) **State operated news agencies**: Reports from these agencies can be used to support or question the credibility of the nation that owns them. However, since they are 1 state operated, other countries can deny their reports if they are not substantial.
- c) **UN Reports**: Reports published by the UN that are relevant to the agenda are considered credible.



We would not encourage the delegates to use sources like Wikipedia (<http://www.wikipedia.org/>), Amnesty International (<http://www.amnesty.org/>), or newspapers like The Guardian (<http://www.guardian.co.uk/>), Times of India (<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/>), since these aren't accepted in the Council.

About the committee

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was set up on December 14, 1950, by the United Nations General Assembly. The world needed this committee by the end of World War II. At that time, millions of people around the globe, especially in Europe, were displaced and didn't have homes.

UNHCR is meant to help people who have to leave their homes but stay in their own country. These people are called displaced persons. UNHCR does this because it knows a lot about people who have to move. The agency doesn't have an official job to help IDPS everywhere, but the General Assembly has asked it to step in when big problems happen and people are moving both inside and outside their country. When UNHCR works with IDPS, it follows rules to be fair and helpful. It also teams up with the local government and other groups that give aid.

- UNHCR takes a key role in helping returnees after conflicts.
 - It has the responsibility to check on their safety and living conditions based on global conditions.
 - UNHCR focuses its efforts on the humanitarian values of humanity and neutrality. These values make sure assistance and protection reach people based on their needs without any biases.
 - The agency uses a rights based method with an age, gender, and diversity (AGD) lens in its work. It aims to prioritise and involve groups at the greatest risk, like women, girls, unaccompanied children, people with disabilities, and other marginalised groups.
 - It aims at creating a safe, secure and comfortable space to allow the return of the refugees.
 - It works toward the empowerment of refugees to become self-sufficient, independent and ensures participation.
-



Mandate of the Committee

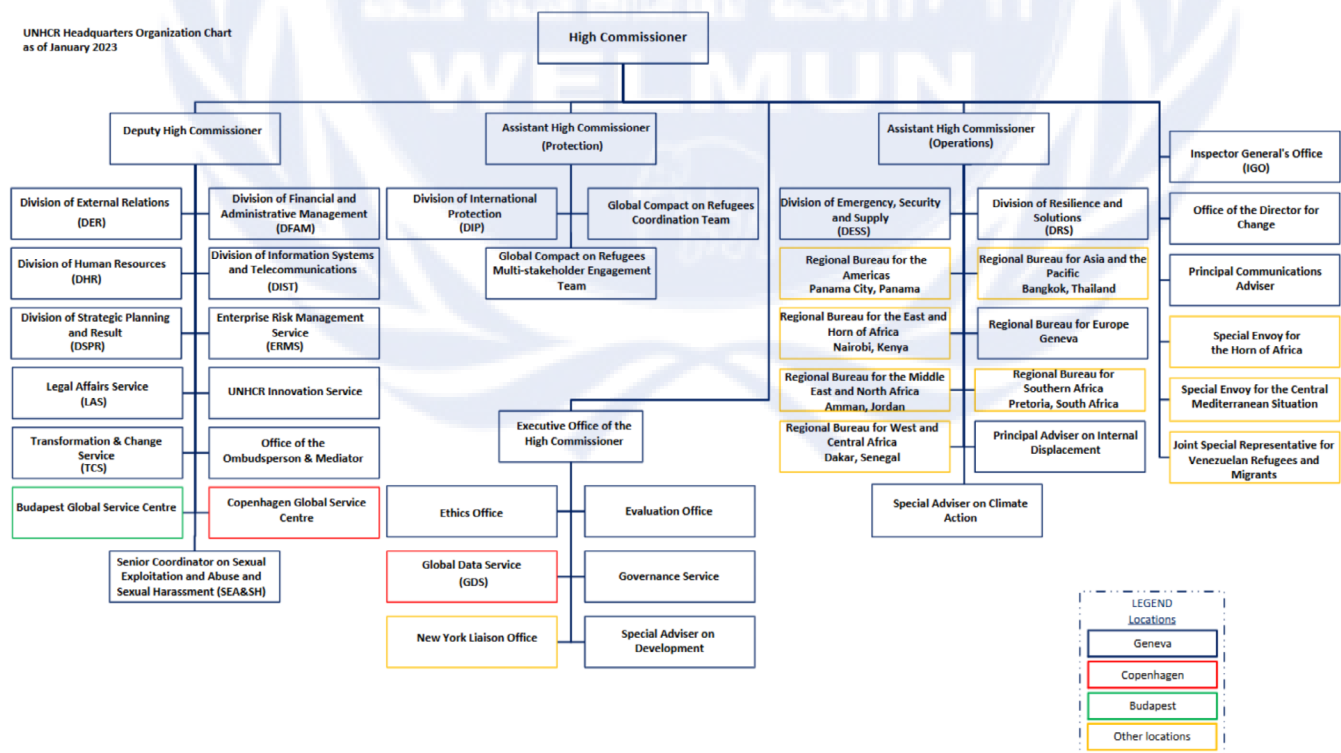
This worldwide organisation, globally known as UNHCR, has the job to protect and find long term answers for refugees across the globe. The Statute of the Office lays out the legal groundwork for this mission. It stresses that the High Commissioner works under the General Assembly's authority to guard the rights and welfare of people forced to leave their home countries.

- UNHCR's mandate, as stated in Paragraph 1 of the Statute, has two main parts: to protect refugees worldwide and to help them in finding permanent solutions like going back home, settling in the host country, or moving to a new country.
- The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol agreements make State Parties work with UNHCR and back its roles under Article 35.

The refugee mandate covers emergency and regular cases, in camps and other settings, and in situations with mixed groups of refugees, migrants, and people seeking asylum. UNHCR works with governments, NGOs, and other UN groups using plans like the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM). UNHCR now has 20,305 personnel working in 136 countries.

The structure of the committee is as follows:

UNHCR Headquarters Organization Chart
as of January 2023





Timeline and Important Dates

Year	Event
1950	UNHCR was established by the United Nations General Assembly
1932-33	Soviet regime repressed Ukrainians
1946	Syria gained independence
1955-1972	Sudan civil war 1
1978	Saur Revolution
1980 – 1988	Iran Iraq War
1983- 2005	Sudan civil war 2
1990 – 1991	Gulf War
1992 -1995	The Bosnian War
2000	6 million Afghan deportees
2001	US intervention in Taliban
2003	U.S. led irruption of Iraq
2003	EU Dublin Regulation
2011	Outbreak of the Syrian Civil War
2015	Peak of the Mediterranean refugee and migration crisis
2016	EU Turkey statement to manage refugee flows
2018	Global Compact on Refugees was adopted
2022	Russia Ukraine war triggered a new refugee movement



History of the Agenda

Social Patrimonies and Postcolonial Displacement

The social period profoundly shaped the ultramodern migration patterns into Europe. European powers, in their pursuit of colonies, assessed artificial borders in regions like Africa and the Middle East, frequently without regard for ethical, ethnic, or religious divisions. These arbitrary boundaries sowed seeds of conflict that would later erupt into wars and civil strife. For instance, the partition of India in 1947 led to mass deportations, and the subsequent independence movements in African nations frequently redounded in internal conflicts and exile flows into Europe. Also, the birth of coffers and exploitation of original populations during social times left numerous regions economically impoverished and politically unstable. This heritage of underdevelopment and insecurity has been a significant driving factor for migration. As former colonies gained independence, many faced challenges in establishing stable governance and profitable systems, leading to internal conflicts and relegation. Accordingly, Europe became a destination for those fleeing these unstable conditions, marking the beginning of a long standing pattern of migration from former colonies.

Cold War Dynamics and the Middle East

Superpower confrontations fought over the Middle East's geopolitical significance throughout the region during the Cold War. Global influence by both the U.S. and the Soviet Union resulted in interventions that further destabilized the conflict-ridden zone. The 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Iran Iraq War (1980–1988) and the Gulf War (1990–1991) displaced millions, numerous of whom sought refuge in Europe. These conflicts not only caused immediate humanitarian concerns but also had long term effects on indigenous stability. The arms supplied to colourful coalitions during these wars contributed to dragging out conflicts and the proliferation of munitions, further aggravating instability. Also, the geopolitical interests of Western powers frequently led to support for authoritarian administrations, undermining popular institutions and human rights. This created surroundings where civil liberties were suppressed, and dissent was met with violence, egging numerous people to flee in search of safety and stability in Europe.

The Balkan Wars and the Collapse of Yugoslavia

The 1990s' breakup of Yugoslavia produced a series of horrifying wars marked by mass genocide. Alone, the Bosnian War (1992–1995) uprooted almost two million people, which resulted in many of them migrating to Europe. The inability of the transnational community to assist or sufficiently react to these crimes underlined the difficulties Europe had in controlling exile overflows and integrating displaced people. The wars in the Balkans also resulted in the creation of multitudes of exile camps all around Europe where displaced people lived in filthy and crowded surroundings. The wealth of deportees taxed public services and budgets in host nations, creating social unrest and political discussions on immigration policies. Likewise, the legacy of these wars left severe wounds in the area with continuous ethnic divisions. Likewise, the heritage of these conflicts left deep scars in the region, with ongoing ethnic divisions and undetermined territorial controversies continuing to affect the stability of the Balkans and impacting migration patterns to Europe.



The Arab Spring and Its Aftermath

During 2011, the Middle East saw a burst of revolutions under the name Arab Spring, posing questions to ancient totalitarianism. Though initially faced with sanguinity, the destiny was tattered with state collapses and civil wars. Libya went into ruins after NATO stepped in to eliminate Muammar Gaddafi, causing a void left by revolution and regular factions to fill in. Furthermore, Syria's slide into civil war generated one of the most extensive refugee crises in recent history. The instability in these nations fragmented husbandry, broke down structure, and precipitated pervasive human rights violations, driving millions out of their homes. The European Union's reaction to these heads was often criticized for being disintegrated and reactive, not visionary. The absence of an integrated approach to address the underlying causes of relegation as well as to deal with deportees helped to perpetuate the problems of both the displaced people and host nations in Europe.

Western Military Interventions and Their Consequences

The 2003 U.S. led invasion of Iraq, supported by several European countries, had profound counter accusations. ISIS eventually emerged as a result of the insurrectionary group by the fall of Saddam Hussein's government. Numerous migrations were fuelled by the destabilisation of Iraq, which affected the entire region. Furthermore, the central government collapsed and strengthened groups expanded as a result of NATO's 2011 intervention in Libya, which was meant to protect civilians. The resulting chaos in the landscape made it simpler for settlers and deportees to pass through Libya and arrive in Europe. These interventions, while aimed at promoting stability and republic, frequently overlooked the complications of original political dynamics and the possibility of unintended consequences. The lack of post conflict reconstruction and support for governance institutions left power vacuums that were exploited by revolutionist groups, further aggravating indigenous insecurity and relegation.

Profitable difference and Globalization

Profitable factors have always played a part in migration. The late 20th and early 21st centuries saw significant profitable differences between Europe and regions like Sub Saharan Africa and South Asia. Structural adaptation programs assessed by transnational fiscal institutions frequently led to profitable rigours in developing countries, encouraging individuals to seek better opportunities in Europe. Also, the appeal of Europe's social welfare systems and perceived profitable substance acted as pull factors for settlers. The globalization of trade and aid has also contributed to these differences, as developed countries have benefited from access to cheap and coffers from developing nations. This has frequently resulted in the exploitation of labour and the exacerbation of poverty in source countries, encouraging migration as individuals seek better living conditions. Likewise, the effects of climate change, similar to famines and cataracts, have further strained the husbandry of vulnerable regions, leading to increased migration pressures on Europe.

Environmental Factors and Climate Change

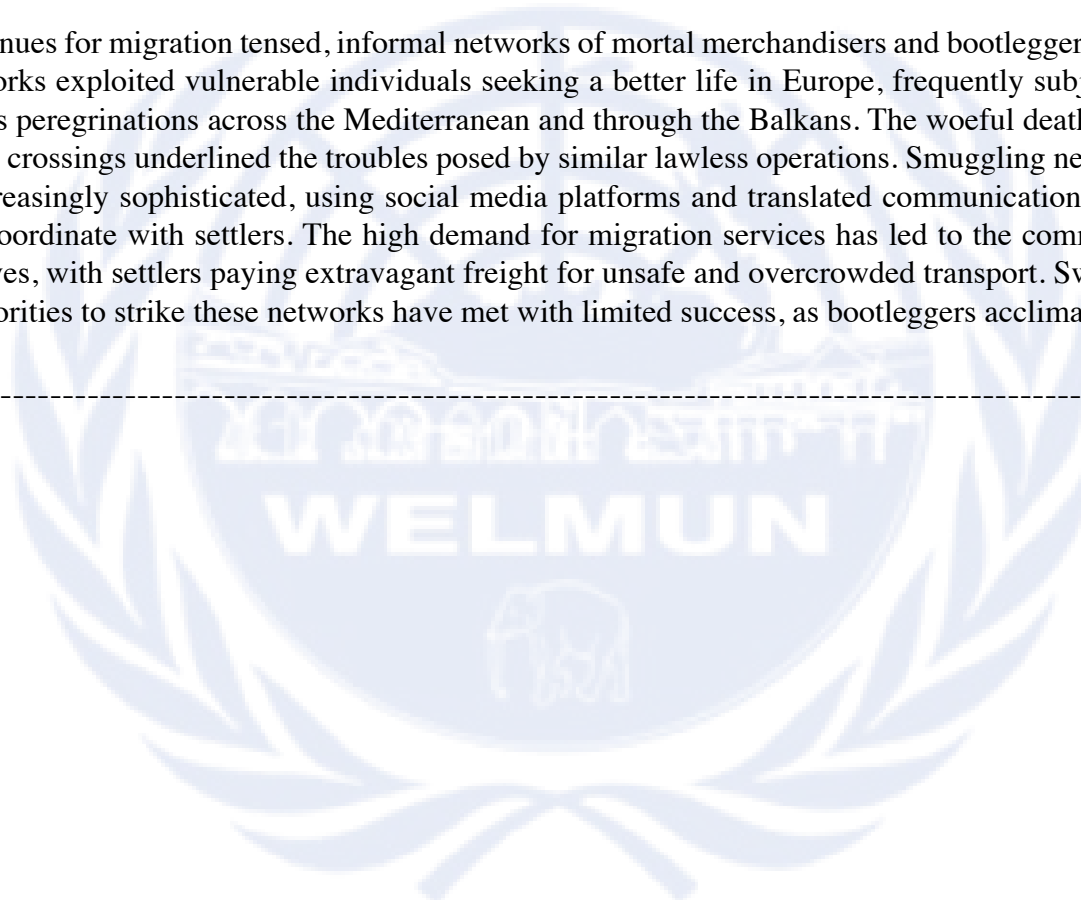
While not the primary motor, environmental factors have increasingly influenced migration patterns. Famines, desertification, and resource failure, aggravated by climate change, have displaced communities, particularly in regions like the Horn of Africa. These environmental stressors, including socio political challenges, are



leading to increased migration pressures on Europe. The decline of natural resources, like water and pastoralist land, has culminated in competition and disputes over access and control, and continued to displace people. Besides environmental degradation, the effects of climate change like rising sea levels and heavy rainfall events have loomed over the livelihoods of millions, compelling them to resettle in pursuit of safer and more stable environments. The response of the transnational community to these issues has often been timid, with little backing for adaptation and mitigation in vulnerable areas. This has left vulnerable populations with many options but to resettle, frequently facing dangerous peregrinations and uncertain futures.

The Part of Smuggling Networks

As legal avenues for migration tensed, informal networks of mortal merchandisers and bootleggers flourished. These networks exploited vulnerable individuals seeking a better life in Europe, frequently subjecting them to dangerous peregrinations across the Mediterranean and through the Balkans. The woeful deaths of settlers during these crossings underlined the troubles posed by similar lawless operations. Smuggling networks have become increasingly sophisticated, using social media platforms and translated communication channels to retain and coordinate with settlers. The high demand for migration services has led to the commodification of mortal lives, with settlers paying extravagant freight for unsafe and overcrowded transport. Sweats by European authorities to strike these networks have met with limited success, as bootleggers acclimate quickly.





Introduction to the Agenda

The 2015 European migratory extremity was a time of greatly heightened migration of settlers and deportees into Europe, primarily from the Middle East. Roughly 1.3 million individualities arrived on the mainland to seek shelter, a record high for a time since World War II. They were primarily Syrians, but also comprised a notable number of individualities from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iraq, Nigeria, Eritrea, and the Balkans. The number of shelter campaigners has been traced to factors similar as the heightening of multiple wars in the Middle East and ISIL's territorial dominance in the area as a result of the Arab Downtime and Lebanon, Jordan, and Egypt stopping their input of Syrian shelter campaigners.

The EU tried to legislate some measures to address the problem, including distributing deportees among member countries, dividing root causes of emigration in the home countries of settlers, and simplifying expatriation processes. Still, due to a lack of political collaboration at the European position, the distribution of countries was unstable, with some countries taking in numerous further deportees than others.

The first responses of public governments were largely different. the utmost European Union (EU) governments responded by shutting their borders, and utmost nations declined to accept the incoming deportees. Germany eventually took in utmost of the deportees after the government chose to temporarily suspend its enforcement of the Dublin Regulation. Germany would accept further than 440,000 shelter requests(0.5 of the population). Other nations that accepted a large number of deportees are Hungary, Sweden and Austria.

The extremity had profound political counter accusations in Europe. The settlers brought huge demographic and artistic paroxysms in these nations. Some politicians accordingly stressed the difficulties in integrating the settlers, and the public initiated conversations about possible counter accusations to European values. Coupled also with adding cost of living and other intricate social issues, political polarization grew, faith in the European Union declined, and utmost nations hardened their shelter policy. There was also a swell in demurrers over immigration and the spread of the white nationalist conspiracy proposition of the Great relief. Nonetheless, the political impacts notwithstanding, a 2023 study using quantified profitable pointers(like chained GDP and the affectation rate) determined that the events ended up having a "low but positive impact" on the German frugality.

Steady rise (early 2015)

The first half of 2015 counted around 230,000 people who arrived in the EU. Italy and Greece were the most common entry points. They requested shelter collectively or tried to secure entry into Northern and Western European countries substantially by traveling through the Balkans and dropping out of the EU via Hungary or Croatia. Hungary was fairly needed under EU law to register them as shelter campaigners and tried to help them from continuing their trip to other EU countries. By August 2015, Hungary housed roughly 150,000 deportees in new camps. Utmost had no desire to stay in Hungary due to the government's comradely gesture, revolting camp conditions, and their poor prospects of being allowed to stay. In 2015 and 2016, nearly all who



had filed a shelter claim in Hungary left the country. The German Federal Office for Migration and Deportees on 21 August 2015 was submerged. It was because of the sheer number of shelter operations pouring in, the essential complexity of determining whether aspirants had preliminarily applied for shelter in another EU country, and that nearly all shelter operations by Syrians were being granted anyway. Because they demanded the capacity to sift through the operations, the German office put a halt to the Dublin Regulation for Syrians. They took this as a suggestion that Germany would begin accepting further deportees, and therefore, numerous emigrants tried to cross to Germany from Hungary and southeast Europe. They were met with a welcome event by the German millions.

PEAK (September–November 2015)

Germany accepts refugees stranded in Hungary

In early September 2015, Hungarian officials closed outbound trains from Budapest's Keleti station, preventing refugees attempting to make their way to Austria and Germany. Thousands massed at the station. On 4 September, most departed on foot towards Austria. Later, Hungary retreated and offered buses to the Austrian border.

Confronted by a human crisis and not wishing to employ force, Austria and Germany announced that they would let the migrants cross and file for asylum. Crowds convened at train terminals all over Germany to greet the newcomers.

Between July and September, approximately 550,000 people came to Germany to make an application for asylum, approximately half the figure for the remainder of the year. Unhindered by lobbying from right wing politicians, however, the government of Germany spurned talk of imposing a quota on asylum seekers, citing Angela Merkel as saying that the “fundamental right to take refuge from the hell of war does not have an upper limit.” She famously reaffirmed her trust that Germany was able to accommodate the situation with “wir schaffen das” (translation: “we can manage this”). This sentence soon became synonymous with her administration's refugee policy.

Chaos—Sudden Closure of Borders in Central Europe

In a period of ten days since Germany made up its mind to accept the Hungarian refugees, the rapid influx overburdened a large part of Germany's asylum processing and reception facilities. Germany began imposing border controls and allowing people to make asylum claims directly at the Austrian border. Austria also accepted part of the asylum seekers but merely acted as a transit route towards Germany, giving temporary shelter, food, and medical care.

Germany's imposition of checks on its border had a trickle-down effect across countries to the southeast of Germany, and Austria and Slovakia then imposed their own checks on the border. Hungary shut its border with Serbia in its entirety using a recently constructed fence, pushing migrants through Croatia and Slovenia. Croatia tried to push them back into Hungary, and Hungary replied with force of arms. Croatia and Hungary



exchanged blame.

Hungary further shut its border with Croatia in October, with Slovenia the only remaining passage to Austria and Germany. Croatia reopened its border with Serbia and, together with Slovenia, began allowing migrants to pass through, providing buses and temporary refuge along the route. Slovenia put a 2,500 person daily quota in place, which stranded thousands of people in Croatia, Serbia, and North Macedonia. Slovenia also erected temporary fences to direct the flow of people towards official border points. Some states, such as Hungary, Slovenia, and Austria, authorised their militaries to seal off their borders.

EU authorities reacted to the closure of borders in panic, sending out warnings that they undermined the mutual trust and openness on which the Union was founded. The European Commission warned member nations against measures that went against EU treaties and called on nations such as Hungary to come up with alternative measures to control the inflow of refugees.

Sweden took in over 160,000 refugees in 2015, more per capita than any other European nation except Turkey. Over a hundred thousand of them came in October and November alone. Most entered Sweden by crossing from Germany into Denmark and then continuing on into Sweden, as few wanted to seek asylum in Denmark because it had relatively harder asylum conditions. In November 2015, Sweden reintroduced border checks on the Danish border, though asylum seekers could still claim protection. Within hours of Sweden's action, Denmark also introduced border checks along the German border.

Migration Trends due to Conflict Zones

SYRIA (2011 CIVIL WAR)

The Syrian civil war, starting in 2011, had displaced more than 13 million individuals which is approximately over 60% of Syria's pre war population. Out of these, roughly 5.6 million had taken refuge outside the country, while 6.1 million are still internally displaced. Internal displacement for many Syrians was merely the initial phase, ultimately ending in international migration. Syrian refugees have taken various migration routes, such as asylum seekers, forced migrants, transit migrants, unaccompanied children, irregular migrants, and resettled refugees.

Syria's neighbouring countries Lebanon, Turkey, and Jordan are host to the highest percentages of refugees, with the biggest number accommodated by Turkey. Germany also features prominently among Europe's receivers. Refugees do not share an identical experience given their living environment (for instance, self settlement in a city and living in camps) and entitlement level (such as permanent and temporary protection, for example). The Syrian refugee situation has generally been an urban refugee situation since less than 10% of the refugees reside in camps. The nature of the protection accorded has important consequences for secondary



migration patterns. Syrians resettled under UNHCR programs or receiving permanent protection in Western Europe enjoy greater rights and stability, but most residing in Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan have temporary protection with limited access to services, facilitating onward migration.

Syrian migration policies toward them also vary significantly: Syria's neighbouring countries tended to have large inflows through temporary protection schemes, while the majority of EU countries strictly limited lawful entry, excluding resettlement plans and family reunion programs. For Syrians in the EU they came either as irregular entrants or as orderly entrants by way of official resettlement processes facilitated by UNHCR.

AFGHANISTAN

Afghan deportees are Afghan citizens who were driven out by prolonged conflicts, including the Afghan Soviet War, the Afghan Civil War, and the War in Afghanistan (2001–2021), political persecution and religious suppression. The 1978 Saur Revolution and 1979 Soviet occupation resulted in the original massive surge of internal relocation and emigration across the border into contiguous countries like Iran and Pakistan. Between 1979 and 1992, more than 20% of Afghanistan's population left the country. While some had returned following the Soviet withdrawal in 1989, rising violence in the 1990s once again displaced many of them. By 2000, more than 6 million Afghan deportees were residing in Iran and Pakistan.

On the flip side, once the Taliban regime fell in the 2001 U.S. invasion and an immense population of deportees flocked back to Afghanistan, somewhere around 5.7 million between the period of 2002–2012. Surely so, Afghanistan is one among those nations of the globe generating the largest amount of deportees, with additional than 8 million Afghans driven from their home territories due to conflict, persecution, and destitution. Approximately 6 million had been displaced owing to the U.S. dominated War in Afghanistan.

Internal displacement has kept growing, with more than 5 million internally displaced people (IDPS) documented by the end of 2021. Internal displacement has not only been caused by conflict, including military action by various groups, but also by natural disasters. In the past, the Soviet invasion uprooted millions from rural to urban centres, and during the Afghan Civil War (1992–1996), many nationals fled north to escape Taliban authority. Afghanistan's chronic insecurity and war have repeatedly triggered internal movements.

External factors in the last 50 years — especially Soviet and U.S. intervention, and actions by the Taliban — have been primary reasons for displacement. The U.S. invasion and the occupation that followed for 20 years were largely responsible for external and internal displacement. While presented as a mission to fight terrorism and promote democracy, the war led to widespread fear and insecurity among Afghan civilians, usually obscuring distinctions between combatants and non combatants and worsening humanitarian crises.

MYANMAR - THE ROHINGYA REFUGEE CRISIS

Discriminatory programs by Myanmar's government since the late 1970s have forced hundreds of thousands of Rohingya, an ethnic Muslim to flee their homes. The utmost have sought retreat in Bangladesh, while others have tried dangerous ocean peregrinations to countries like Indonesia, Malaysia, and Thailand. These migration patterns reflect global trends where ethnic violence and statelessness impel large scale relocation,



frequently into neighbouring countries with limited capacity or legal frameworks to offer long term protection.

A swell in violence in 2017, touched off by military operations in Myanmar's Rakhine State, led to one of the fastest growing exile populations in the world. The United Nations has described these operations as flaunting " genocidal intent. " According to philanthropic groups, Myanmar's security forces used tactics including mass killings, sexual violence, and destruction of entire townlets, conduct that caused nearly 700,000 Rohingya to flee in a short time.

The Rohingya have long been denied legal recognition by the Myanmar government. Despite generations of occupancy, they've been barred from Myanmar's citizenship laws and are effectively stateless. Programs similar to the cancellation of temporary identity cards and forced brackets under different ethical terms have further stripped the Rohingya of civic and political rights. Statelessness has redounded in defined access to education, employment, healthcare, and freedom of movement, buttressing cycles of relegation.

The Rohingya extremity has mustered global philanthropic actors, including UN agencies, to deliver aid, examine rights violations, and advocate for responsibility. Still, indigenous responses, especially in host countries like Bangladesh and Malaysia, have been shaped more by public political considerations than by harmonious exile protection morals. Deportees frequently warrant formal status, durable legal results, and the right to work or migrate.

This dynamic presents important assignments for Europe

Burden Participating challenges Like EU frontline countries, countries skirting Myanmar have borne disproportionate responsibility for exile fluxes, frequently without acceptable transnational support.

External actors and indigenous deals: Informal indigenous arrangements and disinclination to accept endless integration echo debates within the EU about relocation proportions, third country agreements, and the outsourcing of shelter processes.

Mortal rights and statelessness—The Rohingya case highlights the need for legal frameworks that address statelessness, an issue increasingly applicable to displaced populations in Europe and bordering regions.

Non refoulement and transnational law The Rohingya situation underscores the significance of adherence to transnational protection principles, especially where return is unsafe

VENEZUELA

The Venezuelan exile exodus is the largest relocation event recorded in the Americas, with over 7.7 million people having fled the country since the morning of the Bolivarian Revolution. touched off by political and profitable insecurity under the regulations of Hugo Chávez and Nicolás Maduro, this extremity has been marked by deteriorating living conditions, political suppression, hyperinflation, and deaths of essential goods and services. While Venezuela formerly attracted immigrants during the 20th century, the extremity has reversed that trend, leading to one of the most severe brain drains in the region's history.



Migration originally involved the upper class and professionals, but as conditions worsened, middle- and lower-class Venezuelans also began to emigrate in large numbers. Public checks during the extremity reflected a growing desire among Venezuelans to leave the country, with nearly 60% of repliers in 2016 expressing intentions to emigrate. By 2019, emigration numbers had reached roughly 6 million, completing the relegation situations of major global heads similar to the Syrian Civil War. By 2024, the number had risen to 7.77 million, with over 85% of Venezuelan settlers and deportees remaining in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Host countries in the region have responded with colourful forms of legal stay arrangements and temporary protection mechanisms. Colombia has enforced several regularisation sweepsres, including the allocation of temporary protection permits and new visa orders. Ecuador, Brazil, Uruguay, and Argentina have also introduced enterprises to grant occupancy and legal status to hundreds of thousands of Venezuelan citizens. Despite these efforts, about 2.3 million Venezuelans remain in irregular situations, hindered by legal, fiscal, and regulatory walls.

The philanthropic response, led by UNHCR and IOM through the Regional Agency Coordination Platform (R4V), includes efforts to expand access to shelter, protection, and original integration. Host countries and philanthropic actors are working together to stabilise the situation and promote long-term results, including profitable addition and community support programs. Within Venezuela, UNHCR coordinates efforts to respond to rising protection requirements, provide introductory support, and promote peacebuilding and social cohesion.

Despite extensive efforts, the Venezuelan exile and migratory extremity remain one of the most underfunded encyclopedically. UNHCR, as part of the Regional Refugee and Migratory Response Plan (RMRP), aims to support nearly 3 million Venezuelan settlers and deportees in 2024, with plans to revise its response based on streamlined population numbers at the end of the year.

Current Situations

The world is in turmoil because of all these incidents taking place all over the world. From the USA to Russia, every European country has made their immigration laws stricter because of the sudden flood of migrants, especially through the Mediterranean Sea. The migration issue started soon after the impact of COVID, which led to people seeking better health care and searching for areas with low population, leading them to Europe. Having top-class facilities and a high mortality rate led to a massive spike in migrants in Europe, of whom the majority had come illegally. The issue died down for a few years before resurfacing in 2023, when more than 385,000 such migrants entered Europe in 2023, nearly triple the pandemic-era low in 2020. These were just a fraction of the twenty-nine million immigrants who arrived in the past decade, legally and illegally, placing significant strain on a migration system already considered ineffectual. Most migrants died while travelling through the deadly terrain, and ships crashed even before they reached Europe. Although some came to reunite with their families and economic opportunities, most were escaping their poverty-stricken countries or seeking refuge and asylum for greater protection.



RUSSIA SYRIA ISSUE

The Russians have been playing a smart game and have been using their force to destabilize the European continent by dumping refugees from Syria. The attempts by most of the refugees to cross the border, unfortunately, failed, and the majority of them were arrested, which led to questioning the true intentions of Moscow. This instant flood led to Finland closing most of its border with the Russian front and further claims by the Finnish Prime Minister, Petri Orbo, to close the entire border to stop asylum seekers from entering. The strategy adopted by Russia is called the Hybrid Offensive Operation, in which they are directing the flow of migrants just to cause chaos and use it as a front or disrupt the other countries. Helsinki and Estonia have already accused them of such an operation in public and blamed them for the rising tension in the Baltic states. The sudden increase of up to 600 from the average of 0 to 10 asylum seekers has led to this belief. Most don't even seek permission to enter without seeking asylum.

The fall of the Assad government in December 2024 has resulted in spontaneous returns to Syria. More than 1 million Syrians have returned home, including some 301,967 Syrians from countries like Türkiye, Lebanon, and Jordan, and 885,294 internally displaced persons (IDPs) since the end of November 2024.

In the wake of recent developments in Syria, UNHCR carried out a regional survey to gain a clearer picture of Syrian refugees' opinions regarding returns to Syria. Generally, over 80 percent of refugees aspire to return to Syria someday, a significant change from the last survey in April 2024, which reported that only 57 percent of refugees had hopes of returning. In the same token, short-term return intention has also grown—27 percent of Syrian refugees have return plans in the coming twelve months as opposed to 1.7 percent in the past. Spontaneous returns will likely continue through 2025.

UNHCR stays on the ground in Syria and is determined to stay and deliver. UNHCR affirms again that all refugees have the basic right to return to their country of origin at a time of their choosing, and all returns must be safe, dignified, and voluntary. UNHCR is prepared to assist voluntary returning Syrian refugees and calls for sustained protection and assistance for Syrians within and outside the nation.

BELARUS BORDER CRISIS

The rising number of migrants in Minsk, the capital of Belarus, arriving via air and sea has been rising. Most of them are migrating from Afghanistan and Syria, as well as many other small countries. The European Commission has accused Belarus of falsely luring immigrants by providing fake permissions to them. Poland and Lithuania, too, have made similar accusations against them by specifying that Belarus has made its VISA process simpler to help migrants from Iraq to enter as tourists. A network of travel agents, airlines, and smugglers has been involved in enabling migrants to get visas, leave their home countries in the Middle East, fly to Minsk, and travel on to the EU's borders.

The EU has been taking quite a few preventive measures:

- They have blocked and restricted some of their air routes. (Iraq, Syrian, Yemeni)



- Belavia has announced that it will no longer accept citizens of these countries on its flights out of Turkey.
- More than 4,200 illegal immigrants have been apprehended while crossing the Lithuanian border from Belarus.
- International law states that anyone seeking protection must be given access to the asylum process. The EU has said it is up to the Lithuanian authorities to make sure their policies are in line with EU law on asylum procedures. But human rights groups have accused the EU of ignoring what is happening on the ground. (BBC NEWS)
- Involvement of Guantanamo Bay has also been witnessed time and again.

USA (ANTI IMMIGRATION POLICY)

Throughout Trump's campaign, he mandated the enactment of several anti-immigration policies to guarantee the quality of the population, but it caused displacement of nearly 860,000 migrants, resulting in chaos across the world. The refugees started pouring onto the borders of the European nations, some applying for asylum while others crossed illegally.

Terminating birthright citizenship of U.S.-born children of undocumented immigrants sanctioning Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) raids of workplaces and withdrawing temporary residency permissions (immigration paroles).

Elimination of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) Program, which provides authorization to work and protection from removal proceedings to non-U.S.-born young workers. Restricting refugee limits by shutting down the CBP One application for asylum seekers and eliminating Temporary Protected Status designations for immigrants from some countries.

About 860,000 immigrants from 16 countries are protected by TPS. Wind down the H-2 visa programs over the next 10 to 20 years and impede the use of T and U visas (victim assistance visas) by revising the criteria for approval.

Eliminate the lowest wage-level categories from the H-1B visa program (which is intended for highly qualified immigrants, notably in the IT sector). Giving automatic green cards to foreign graduates from US colleges, which, on the contrary, positively affect qualified migration. Increased application fees across the board, including on citizenship applications, spousal sponsor forms, and employment petitions (among others), add a fee to the asylum application and severely restrict the availability of fee waivers. Building enormous detention facilities along the border to hold migrants while they await deportation.



RUSSIA UKRAINIAN (post russia 2022 invasion)

An exile began in Europe in late February 2022 after Russia raided Ukraine. Since then, over 6 million Ukrainian deportees have been counted in Europe. Also, around 8 million people are estimated to have been displaced inside Ukraine by late May 2022. By March 20, nearly a quarter of Ukraine's population had left their homes. The vast vast majority of the deportees are women and children, about 90, because numerous Ukrainian men, aged 18 to 60, can not leave the country.

By March 24, over half of all children in Ukraine had to leave their homes, with a quarter of these kiddies going abroad. Numerous deportees originally traveled to bordering countries to the west, like Poland, Slovakia, Hungary, Romania, and Moldova. Roughly 3 million of them also moved further west into other European nations. As of July 18, 2023, the loftiest figures of Ukrainian shelter campaigners were in Poland (1.6 million), Germany (1 million), and the Czech Republic (540,000).

Both Human Rights Watch & the UN Human Rights Office reported that some Ukrainian civilians, including children alone, were forced to move to areas controlled by Russia or indeed to Russia itself. The United States Department of State believes that at least 900,000 Ukrainians have had to move to Russia. Since the eruption started, more than 4.5 million Ukrainians have returned to their home country. Countries in the European Union that border Ukraine have eaten all Ukrainian deportees. The EU has also touched off the Temporary Protection Directive, which enables Ukrainians to remain, work, and study in any EU member state for an original period of one time. Yet, there have been reports of ethical demarcation at the borders against non-European and Romani people. Due to the ongoing conflict with Russia, Trump's latest policies have led to mass mixed migration consequences. The possibility of the fall of Ukraine might lead to 20 million refugees fleeing to Europe, which will lead to turmoil. Despite the kindness showcased by the EU, already accepting millions of refugees has been a blessing, but accepting any more will be detrimental to their situation. One thing to keep in mind in such a return scenario is what it would mean for the labor market in Europe, with millions of Ukrainians currently filling jobs in labor markets that, generally across Europe, face severe labor market shortages.

CIVIL WAR IN SUDAN

Sudan Refugee and Displacement Crisis (2023–Present)

There's a still ongoing exile emergency that commenced around mid-April 2023 after an upsurge in civil war among the Sudanese Armed Forces (SAF) and Rapid Support Forces (RSF). It has produced one of Africa's biggest relegation heads. By December 2024, roughly 4.1 million individuals had crossed from Sudan to other countries in the region, and about 16 million were displaced internally within the country. The figures refer to at least 75,000 third-country citizens and migratory returnees.

Most deportees escaped to Chad, generally from Darfur and Khartoum. By May 2024, the UN reckoned for the following exile distribution:

Chad 600,000 deportees
South Sudan 675,000



Egypt 500,000–550,000

Ethiopia 75,000

Central African Republic 30,000

Libya 3,500

At least 25 million people, over half of Sudan's population, have been impacted by the extreme in aggregate. The conflict started on 15 April 2023, when the RSF attacked Sudanese Army positions over the country, including in Khartoum, in a coordinated manner. Crucial locales, such as Khartoum International Airport and the military bases, were taken over by the RSF. The Sudanese Air Force redressed with upstanding dummies. Combat soon escalated to other areas, similar to Darfur and Kordofan, where multiple fortified groups shared in the war. This fresh violence occurred while the nation was still recovering from former internal controversies and civil wars.

Before the recent conflict, Sudan formerly had a huge number of deportees because of former civil wars and the extremity in Darfur. Around 400,000 Sudanese have escaped to Chad, with several hundred thousand in South Sudan, Egypt, and other neighboring nations.

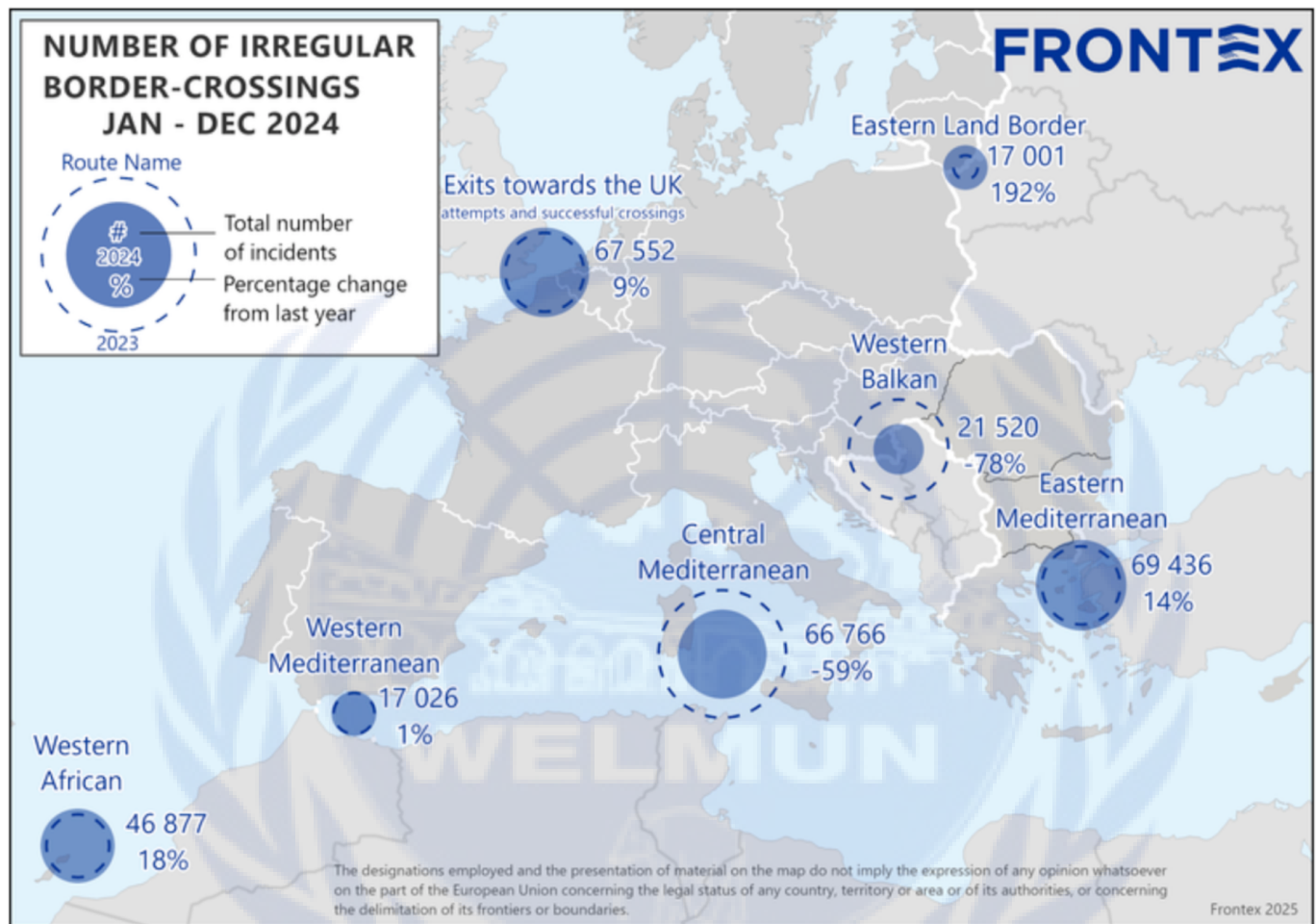
But with Eritreans, Ethiopians, and Sudanese all having strong diaspora links in Europe, in such a scenario, there will certainly be more movements towards North Africa and Europe. And, with the European-supported efforts to contain migrants in North Africa and knowing the situation many migrants find themselves in, for example, Libya and Tunisia, this also means potential for even further human rights violations of migrants. As of late 2024, Sudan had over 16 million internally displaced individuals. Khartoum, a megacity, alone witnessed 1.7 million individuals displacing themselves as a result of conflict, with others displaced throughout all 18 countries of Sudan. Khartoum deportees relocated to places similar to El Gadarif, Tunaybah exile camp, and Wad Madani. White Nile State hosted as many as 260,000 displaced individuals and 37,000 displaced from Nyala, South Darfur's capital.

Blue Nile State endured over 32,000 internally displaced people as conflict erupted between the SAF and the SPLM-N revolutionary group. In South Kordofan, 83,000 were displaced. Khartoum represented close to 69% of overall relocation, followed by West Darfur with over 17%, as reported by the International Organisation for Migration.

The security situation continues to oppressively limit philanthropic access, complicating the delivery of aid and endangering aid workers. Despite these challenges, the UN and its mates continue to operate in Sudan. The World Food Programme provides daily life-saving aid, and the Food and Agriculture Organisation distributed seeds to over 500,000 homes during the planting season. In total, 15.6 million people received at least some form of aid from the UN in 2024. Sudan's health system has all but collapsed. Health installations have been attacked, and healthcare workers have deserted them. Nonetheless, the World Health Organisation and UNICEF continue to operate, backing immunisation juggernauts for conditions similar to cholera and malaria and transferring mobile medical brigades where feasible.



Migratory situation in 2024



Past Actions

RUSSIAN WEAPONIZED MIGRATION ALLEGATIONS AGAINST THE EU PREFACE

The European exile extremity, which peaked in 2015 and 2016, stressed not just philanthropic issues but also geopolitical strains. As an influx of settlers from conflict areas, especially Syria, poured into Europe, there were charges made professing that outside powers, specifically Russia, were kidnapping migration aqueducts as a strategic armament. These claims asserted that Russia was “weaponizing” migration as a tool for destabilizing the European Union (EU) and shifting the balance of power in its direction.



In February and March 2016, Supreme Allied Commander of NATO and Commander of the United States European Command General Philip Breedlove testified before the U.S. House Armed Services Committee.

He criticised Russia and the Assad government for weaponizing migration from Syria, deliberately to destabilise the EU. Breedlove described the tactic as a type of mongrel warfare to overwhelm European institutions and shatter European will.

The environment for these allegations was the mounting exile extremity, with more and more settlers trying to enter the EU. News of settlers arriving in Finland and Norway via non-traditional routes, such as by bike, taking advantage of loopholes in the law. These events added energy to the comprehension of a coordinated effort to produce an extremity. The exile was also seen to be affecting public opinion in the UK, particularly in the run-up to the Brexit vote in June 2016.

The Russian Federation's intervention in Syria, starting in 2015, greatly affected the conflict dynamics and the subsequent exile extremity. Russia's military intervention, which involved airstrikes and backing to the Syrian government forces, concentrated on opposition-held homes, resulting in large scale relocation of civilians. The deployment of magpie munitions, like barrel losers, was proven to terrify mercenary populations, causing many to abandon their homes. Though these measures were helping to fuel the exile extremity, the overall thing sounded to be a military gain rather than causing an exile extremity in order to discredit the EU.bbc.com

Following the growing influx of settlers into its eastern borders, the EU gave nations similar to Poland the authority to suspend shelter rights for a temporary period if they felt that migration overflows were being used to destabilize the area. Poland, for illustration, contemplated legislation to suspend shelter requests for a period of 60 days in response to pressure from rising migration. The European Commission also released finances to support border defenses, including a€ 170 million package to help member countries make their borders stronger.

Though these ways were presented as responses to possible external manipulation of migration, they also emphasized the EU's wider enterprises regarding security and the integrity of its borders. The occasion stressed the intricate interplay between migration, security, and political dynamics in the EU.

Upon near examination, there's little substantiation to support the argument that Russia used migration as an armament with the intent to destabilize the EU. Although Russia's military interventions in Syria easily targeted mercenary zones, the ultimate thing sounded to be military gain and not the creation of an exile extremity to destabilize the EU. The Russian military action convinced relegation, while massive, does n't present definitive evidence of intent to use migration as an armament against the EU.

The miracle of" weaponized migration" is the tactic of using displaced persons to gain political or military pretensions. While there have been examples of similar manipulation of overflows of settlers, the illustration of Russia's conditioning in Syria does n't easily represent this model. The exile extremity, though accelerated by numerous different factors, was largely a derivative of the conflict and not a Russian design to destabilize the EU.



UKRAINE REFUGEE CRISIS

The 2022 refugee crisis is the result of territorial and political tensions between Russia and Ukraine for decades. The Soviet Union engulfed Ukraine after Ukraine became independent for a brief time in the early 1900s. It was the Soviet regime that brutally repressed Ukrainians, and particularly in 1932-33, the Holodomor famine killed millions. When the Soviet Union collapsed in 1991, Ukraine declared its independence. Russia and Ukraine were at first acknowledged, but relations became bitter when Ukraine began to try to have more connections with the European Union. 2014 also saw the annexation by Russia of Crimea and support of separatists within eastern Ukraine after the State president of the country was toppled by pro-Russian demonstrations, leading to continued warfare. Russia initiated a full-scale invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022.

Massive displacement and extensive destruction which has resulted due to the war. Approximately 14 million Ukrainians needed to escape to Europe, 6 million of whom had actually migrated there, and 8 million of whom were internally displaced, as of mid 2022. Most of those fleeing are women and children, who are forced to stay behind as Ukrainian men between the ages of 18 and 60. Why? Ukrainian refugees are typically found in close by EU countries, such as Poland, Germany and the Czech Republic. The Temporary Protection Directive was implemented by the EU that granted displaced Ukrainians year long access to homes, employment, education, and healthcare. It has been noted, however, by Human Rights Watch and UN Human rights office that there were reports of coerced transfers of some civilians by Russia controlled zones. Racial and ethnic prejudice at border checkpoints, more so against Romani individuals and non Europeans, raised humanitarian concerns.

SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISIS

The Syrian Refugee Crisis. One hundred years of intricate historical, political, and social dynamics have come together to form one of the greatest refugee crises in recent history in modern Syria. The destruction of the Ottoman Empire after World War I precipitated the insertion of Syria into French rule, which had been instituted by the 1920s. Sykes Picot Agreement. France exercised authority over Syria until Syria gained its independence in 1946. Following independence, Syria was bedeviled by political turmoil with frequent coups and short lived regimes. The Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party seized power and formed a central, authoritarian regime in 1963. Hafez al Assad ascended to power in 1970 and employed the intelligence machinery and the military to form a strongly securitized state. Following him in 2000, his son Bashar al Assad maintained a repressive regime and encouraged limited economic liberalization.

The 2000s saw an escalation of the tensions at hand, such as lack of political freedom, corruption, economic discrimination, and sectarian divisions. Promoted in 2011. State brutality crushed the Arab Spring protests and peaceful reform movements in Syria. The situation soon escalated into an armed conflict between the groups involved, such as government troops, opposition militias, extremist groups and foreign powers. The result was not definitive. More than 13 million Syrians had been displaced due to the war, which was both domestic and international, and comprised over 60% of the pre war population. Mostly under temporary protection arrangements, most were sheltered in neighbouring states like Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. Fewer individuals applied for asylum in Europe, mostly through UNHCR sponsored resettlement programs or irregular entry. Besides



the effects of war, this protracted crisis also showcases both the impact of dictatorship, repressive colonial rule, and poor international burden sharing mechanisms in dealing with refugee crises.'

AFGHAN DISPLACEMENT CRISIS

Afghanistan has faced nonstop cycles of conflict and insecurity for over a century, performing in one of the most prolonged and complex relegation heads in the world. In the early 20th century, Afghanistan was a monarchy navigating pressures between British and Russian Homeric interests. Following its independence in 1919, the country was relatively calm until the 1970s. Political insecurity escalated with the 1973 achievement, which ended the monarchy, followed by the 1978 Saur Revolution, bringing a communist governance to power. wide resistance led to the 1979 Soviet irruption, driving a brutal decade long conflict. From 1979 to 1992, further than 20% of Afghanistan's population, millions of people fled the country, primarily to Pakistan and Iran.

The Soviet pullout in 1989 did n't bring peace. Afghanistan descended into civil war(1992 – 1996) among mujahideen coalitions. The emergence of the Taliban, who captured Kabul in 1996, assessed strict rule and further displaced populations. By 2000, further than 6 million Afghan deportees were living abroad. Following the 2001 U.S. led intervention that removed the Taliban from power, nearly 5.7 million deportees returned between 2002 and 2012. Still, renewed conflict, poverty, and insecurity reversed this trend. As of 2021, over 8 million Afghans remained displaced due to conflict, persecution, or disaster — 5 million internally displaced, and millions more living in Iran, Pakistan, and beyond.

Crucial motorists of relegation include foreign military interventions, internal power struggles, Taliban re-juvenescence, and natural disasters. numerous Afghans still live under temporary protection, facing limited access to rights and services. Durable results remain grueling due to ongoing instability and philanthropic constraints. Afghanistan's relegation patterns reflect a century of disintegrated governance, foreign hindrance, and dragged conflict, making it a leading exile producing country in the 21st century.

SUDAN REFUGEE AND DISPLACEMENT CRISIS

Ever since the social period, Sudan has been floundering with political insecurity, exclusionary policy, and fortified conflict, leading to its 2023 2024 relegation extremity. Under the Anglo Egyptian condominium(1899 – 1956) in the 19th century, ethnical, indigenous, and religious pressures increased as a result of asymmetric governance systems serving the north against the south and west. Sudan came independent in 1956, but latterly it endured two long civil wars(1955 1972 and 1983 2005), during which the central government primarily disagreed with southern revolutionists. These political marginalization backed wars, driven by social divisions and artistic differences, brought death and relegation to millions.' The alternate civil war ended in 2005. The 2011 Comprehensive Peace Agreement led the way for South Sudan secession, which was followed by notable population movements and border pressures. In 2003, there was a Darfur conflict between the government supported regulars and the revolutionary fighters, which led to mass violence and relegation. The Darfur conflict was rated as one of the worst philanthropic heads in history by the UN, with over 2 million people displaced. Following decades of being ruled by President Omar al Bashir, Sudan saw



a change in politics in 2019. Trying mercenary rule was not possible as a result of military accomplishments and political power controversies. The pressures escalated to the extent that a fortified fight between the Sudanese Armed Forces(SAF) and the civil Rapid Support Force(RSF) commenced in April 2023, performing in a philanthropic extremity that gulfed the nation. Sudan's authoritarian rule, demilitarization, and unsettled indigenous grievances have led to the present relegation extremity, which has registered over 16 million internally displaced persons and millions of deportees. The country's weak structure and introductory installations have also made the situation more grueling . In addition, there's still an extremity.

MYANMAR ROHINGYA CRISIS

The Rohingya exile extremity is the result of a century of queried identity, ethnic marginalization, and state led rejection in Myanmar. The Rohingya are a Muslim nonage group primarily residing in Rakhine State, near the western border with Bangladesh. Though numerous trace their presence in Myanmar to centuries once, their legal and political status has been disputed since the British social period(1824 – 1948).

During British rule, significant labor migration passed between British India and Burma, especially in the Rakhine region. After Myanmar(also Burma) gained independence in 1948, pressures strengthened between Buddhist and Muslim communities in Rakhine. The Post independence government failed to completely integrate the Rohingya, and by the 1960s, military administrations began framing them as" illegal immigrants" despite numerous families' long term hearthstone.

The 1982 Citizenship Law institutionalized their rejection by denying the Rohingya full citizenship, rendering them effectively stateless. Without legal identity, Rohingya communities faced adding restrictions on movement, employment, education, and access to health services. Periodic military crackdowns, similar as those in 1978, 1991 – 92, and 2012, touched off swells of relegation, primarily into Bangladesh.

The most severe escalation passed in August 2017, following insurrectionary attacks on police posts and the Myanmar service's large-scale retaliatory operations in Rakhine State. The United Nations and mortal rights groups proved wide abuses, including mass killings, wildfire, and sexual violence. Within months, over 700,000 Rohingya fled to Bangladesh, creating one of the fastest growing exile heads.

For a moment, the Rohingya remain one of the world's largest stateless and displaced populations. While philanthropic responses have handed exigency aid, long term results are hindered by legal limbo, indigenous political resistance to integration, and ongoing instability in Myanmar. The extremity underscores the critical need for durable results, legal recognition, and indigenous burden participating harmoniously with transnational exile and mortal rights law.

VENEZUELAN REFUGEE CRISES

The largest displacement crisis in the Americas has lasted for a hundred years, and Venezuela has struggled with economic instability, political unrest, and problems of governance. Once oil was discovered in the 1920s, the Venezuelan economy became transformed from rural to extremely reliant on the export of oil. Wealth



served as an impetus to modernization and attracted migrants from Europe, the Middle East, and neighboring Latin America. Military coups were a minority of the mid 20th century's period of democratic governance. A populist government led political movement known as the Bolivarian Revolution started in 1998 after Hugo Chávez was elected when a comparatively stable democratic period from 1958 to the late 1990s came to an end. Chávez introduced deep social programs based on oil revenues but also wielded central authority, dismantled democratic institutions, and polarized society. Nicolás Maduro succeeded to office after Chávez's death in 2013, as economic instability, falling oil revenues, and rising authoritarianism grew. In the mid 2010s, Venezuela suffered from hyperinflation, medicine and food shortages and widespread poverty and political repression. These circumstances created a massive exodus, which grew from 2015 onwards. With more than 7.7 million Venezuelans having exited the country by 2024, it has become one of the world's biggest displacement crises. This is currently occurring. The majority have settled in Latin America, Caribbean, Colombia, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil, Chile and other places. While host nations have responded to the crisis by implementing temporary protection schemes, over 2 million Venezuelans remain in an irregular status. Venezuela's former position as a country of refugees has been turned around in this contemporary displacement, which underscore the need for regional cooperation, international assistance, and durable solutions to protection, legal status or integration in all of Latin America's countries.

EU TURKEY DEAL

The outbreak of civil war in Syria in 2011 and other international crises compelled millions of individuals to migrate to neighboring countries and Europe. Over 1 million Syrian, Afghan, Iraqi, and other migrants from further afield, including Pakistan and Nigeria, asylum seekers entered European Union nations in 2015, a record number ever for a single year. Since the majority of refugees that arrived in Europe during 2015 had passed through Turkey, its support was seen as at the forefront of efforts to stem the tide of migrants. Aware of the burden that Turkey was experiencing, the European Commission negotiated in 2015 a deal for shutting Turkey's borders to Greece in return for economic assistance and diplomatic rewards. In March 2016, a deal was agreed: Turkey would bolster border security and accept all subsequent irregular migrants into Greece. With the bloc lacking an effective mechanism to share the burden of responding to these asylum claims, Member States in the south and east faced a disproportionate impact as arrivals surged and continued at significant rates into 2016. The agreement entered into effect on 20 March 2016. It caused a dramatic fall in migrant arrivals in Greece, with irregular border crossings falling 90% in April from the preceding month. The migration challenge quickly became continental, threatening to undermine the decades-long project of European integration and shatter the notion of Europe as a singular entity that could speak with one voice.

The EU Turkey deal was established in March 2016 which is often used as a term to describe 'The statement of cooperation' Between EU states and Turkey. The main goal of the deal was to stop the irregular flow of immigrants to Europe via Turkey. According to the EU Turkey Statement, all new irregular migrants and asylum seekers arriving from Turkey to the Greek islands and whose applications for asylum have been declared inadmissible should be returned to Turkey. Number of meetings took place from 2015 till March 2016 to deepen EU Turkey relations and to defend against the migration crisis.

The European Union agreed to pay 6 billion euros in aid to Turkey for Syrian migrant communities, update the customs union, re energise stalled talks regarding Turkey's accession to the EU, reduce visa restrictions for

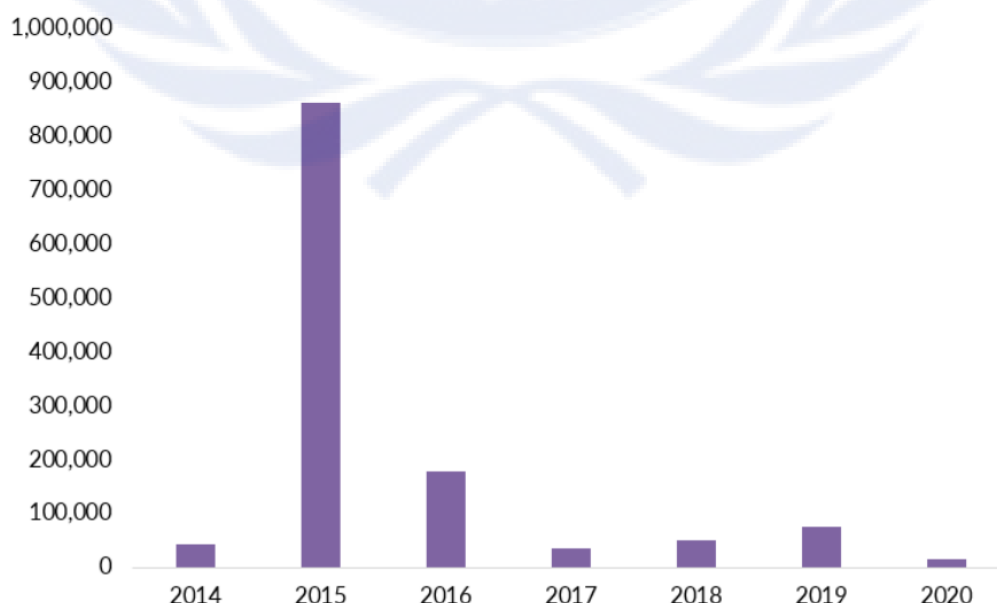


Turkish citizens, and resettle Syrian refugees from Turkey one on one in exchange. The bulk of the roughly 3 million refugees in Turkey came from Syria, but there were also sizable numbers of Iraqis, Iranians, and Afghans, making it the world's largest refugee hosting nation at the time and still today.

In response to increased arrivals in Italy, Italy entered into a deal in early 2017 with Libya's UN recognized government. Italy funded and trained Libya's coast guard and detention centres in return for Libya preventing departures of migrants. NGO rescue missions were curtailed after Libya reclaimed its waters, resulting in a dramatic reduction in arrivals but also heightening the risk of the journey

The talks led to agreement on 3 key points

1. Turkey would take any measure necessary to stop people travelling from Turkey to Greece island irregularly.
2. Anyone who arrived irregularly would be sent back immediately.
3. For every Syrian member returned from the island, EU member states would accept one Syrian refugee who had waited inside Turkey.
4. Once irregular crossings between Turkey and the EU are ending or have been substantially reduced, a Voluntary Humanitarian Admission Scheme will be activated;
5. The fulfilment of the visa liberalisation roadmap will be accelerated with a view to lifting the visa requirements for Turkish citizens at the latest by the end of June 2016. Turkey will take all the necessary steps to fulfil the remaining requirements;
6. The EU will, in close cooperation with Turkey, further speed up the disbursement of the initially allocated €3 billion under the Facility for Refugees in Turkey. Once these resources are about to be used in full, the EU will mobilise additional funding for the Facility up to an additional €3 billion by the end of 2018;
7. The EU and Turkey welcomed the ongoing work on the upgrading of the Customs Union.
8. The accession process will be re energised, with Chapter 33 opened during the Dutch Presidency of the Council of the European Union and preparatory work on the opening of other chapters to continue at an accelerated pace;
9. The EU and Turkey will work to improve humanitarian conditions inside Syria.





The agreement had several goals: Its main goals were to ease the strain on Europe's borders and deter future economic migrants and asylum seekers from traveling the occasionally dangerous route. More importantly, it was intended to communicate to the bloc and to the outside world that EU member states could unite on issues that cut to the heart of the union. At the time, the arrangement was only one of many attempts to slow migration to Europe; restrictions along the Western Balkans migratory route were equally noteworthy. In Turkey, where Erdoğan's administration has asserted that important terms of the agreement were not fulfilled, success has been more uneven. The promise of one to one resettlements has also seemed to fall short of expectations; between March 2016 and March 2021, just over 28,000 Syrian refugees were relocated from Turkey to the European Union, falling well short of the agreement's maximum of 72,000. As Erdoğan's government has become more authoritarian, talks to ease the visa requirements for Turks and bring Turkey into the European Union have largely stalled.

EU DUBLIN REGULATION

The EU Dublin Regulation was adopted in 2003. It offers the legal foundation and procedural guidelines for defining the standards and procedures for identifying the state in charge of reviewing a third country nationals or stateless person's application for international protection submitted in one of the participating states. When determining whether to transfer your application to another Member State, the Chief International Protection Officer will assess all pertinent information that is available to him or her, including any statements you or your representative may have made. The Dublin system, which was widely accepted by the UNHCR, ECRE, and European Parliament in December 2008, severely disrupts the lives of those escaping to Europe for safety and puts additional strain on the EU's external border regions.

Asylum seekers should have the right to a suspensive appeal

The determination of the country responsible for a claim should not result in transfers to Member States that do not guarantee a full and fair hearing of asylum claims. Asylum seekers should have a right to remain in the country where they have requested asylum while appealing against their transfer to the Member State through which they entered the EU (the so-called suspensive effect of appeal).

- According to the Dublin Regulation, some Member States automatically detain people pending or after transfer; this should only be done as a last resort, according to European Parliament members. Therefore, it is encouraging that the European Commission has proposed safeguards to lessen the possibility of arbitrary detention. However, there are serious concerns that member states will continue to detain asylum seekers in the Dublin system, based on the view that they are likely to flee. Only when non custodial measures have been shown to be ineffective should detention be used as a last resort.

- The best interest of children should be respected

Unaccompanied children's wellbeing suffers when they are moved from one nation to another. They might vanish as a result of transfer or the threat of transfer. However, in order to prevent needless movement, unless the transfer is intended to reunite families, the nation that reviews children's asylum requests should be the



one where the most recent application was submitted. It is not appropriate to separate children from relatives, including siblings who are already in the EU. It should be mandatory for member states to track down family members who live in the EU.

- Transfers to EU nations should be suspended on certain conditions. A positive measure has been undertaken with the proposal by the Commission for a system to suspend transferring asylum seekers to EU nations faced with challenges. The Commission's suggestion that Member States regularly hold personal interviews with all asylum applicants under the Dublin system is welcome, as it will allow the asylum seeker to provide all the information required to determine which Member State should deal with his/her asylum claim. To facilitate the provision of all the information needed to determine which Member State should deal with their asylum claim, the Commission has suggested that Member States regularly conduct in person interviews with all asylum applicants under the Dublin system. This rule, which came into force in 2003, is intended to provide fair consideration for each claim in one Member State and to dictate in which state the responsibility to review an asylum application lies. Oftentimes, this state is the one in which the asylum seeker first entered into the EU.

The "Dublin" system works on the presumption that, since asylum laws and practices of the EU Member States are grounded in the same common standards, they enable asylum seekers to be granted similar protection in all EU Member States. In fact, however, asylum law and practice continue to differ significantly from one country to another, making asylum seekers subject to disparate treatment throughout Europe.

In its 2008 evaluation, the European Parliament noted that, in the absence of harmonization, "the Dublin system will continue to be unfair both to asylum seekers and to certain Member States." The Dublin system increases pressures on the external border regions of the EU and harshly disrupts the lives of those fleeing to Europe for protection. In December 2008, the European Commission proposed amendments to the Dublin Regulation, which were largely welcomed by the European Parliament, ECRE, and UNHCR. During determination procedures under the Regulation, asylum seekers wait in limbo, often separated from their families and in detention, pending transfer to the state deemed responsible for their claim. In some cases, their claims are never heard. Demonstrated failures to respect the rights of persons transferred under the Regulation have been so severe, that both UNHCR and ECRE have appealed governments to stop asylum applicants from being returned to certain countries.



Role of Frontex

The European Border and Coast Guard Agency, or Frontex, helps in the monitoring of the EU's external borders. Frontex was created in 2004 to help EU member states control their borders by giving them technical and tactical help. Frontex has been doing a lot more in the last few years, especially in 2015 because of the refugee crisis.

Frontex is now a permanent component of the EU's migration laws and outer border protection, striking a balance between security requirements and humanitarian requirements.

Authority and Responsibilities-

Frontex primarily assists EU Member States with the management of the external borders of the European Union, particularly where large masses attempt to immigrate. Frontex is not a border police force or a force that has law enforcement powers but helps national authorities with coordination, assistance, and funding. The agency's roles are further detailed in Regulation (EU) 2019/1896, which outlines Frontex's broader roles. Its most critical roles are:

- **Migration support:** Frontex supports Member States with a considerable migration level. The support comes in the form of sending border guards, technical equipment, and logistical support for joint operations at the external borders.
- **Coordination of Joint Operations:** Frontex coordinates joint operations with different Member States and agencies. Joint operations are very important and are extremely vital in the current war against various threats that pose a danger to the security of our borders. The joint operations typically entail a very careful process of coordinating sea patrols and land patrols, all with the main aim of being able to prevent illegal immigration, as well as the smuggling of people and goods across the border.
- **Return Operations:** The most contentious operation of Frontex is organizing the return of individuals who are not seeking asylum. The operations have been the target of much criticism of whether it is legal and safe to return people to some states.
- **Risk Analysis:** Frontex is responsible for examining the migration flow in order to predict future patterns of movement by individuals. This analysis helps the European Union construct policy and supports the Member States to tackle prospective problems in migrating efficiently.
- **Training and Capacity Building:** Frontex's main mandate is to train national border guards in such a way that border management is harmonized throughout all EU Member States. Training is on security issues and sensitizes on international human rights obligations.

Frontex's Role in the Refugee Crisis

The 2015 refugee crisis transformed how Frontex operated. Most of the refugees were fleeing conflict-ridden nations such as Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq. Frontex had to be promptly restructured to address growing hu-



manitarian needs and maintain border security.

In the Mediterranean Sea, migrants go to great distances to reach Europe. Frontex has established operations such as Operation Triton and Operation Themis. The operations are for search and rescue activities and have been responsible for saving a lot of lives. They have, however, been under criticism because they are not in a position to handle the huge numbers of arrivals.

Frontex assists in registering and processing migrants as they enter the EU. This is to verify that they have the proper documents and that their asylum claim is up to EU standards. Not everybody is concerned with how efficient these procedures are and whether or not they are equitable. The critics complain that Frontex is not doing enough to safeguard vulnerable migrants while they pursue their asylum claim. Disagreements and Issues

Frontex is significant, but it has been at the center of numerous controversies and criticisms, particularly regarding pushbacks and migrant human rights concerns.

Pushbacks-

One of the most infamous and controversial claims of wrongdoing against Frontex is concerning its role in some harsh actions. These actions involve repelling migrants into their countries of origin without granting them an opportunity to apply for asylum. This is in international waters or on the borders of European Union Member States. Human rights organizations, such as Amnesty International, have presented evidence of the occasions where Frontex is being accused of aiding or participating in such activities contrary to international laws, particularly the 1967 Refugee Convention.

Transparency and accountability: Frontex has been charged with secrecy and lack of accountability in the matter of allegations of illegal behavior. People have alleged that the agency has not conducted investigations into misconduct cases, specifically pushbacks, properly. This has raised an eyebrow regarding Frontex's devotion to the enforcement of human rights and adherence to EU law.

Human Rights: Frontex is also obliged to uphold the European Union's human rights law, but various reports have stated that the agency has failed to respect it previously. Most of the big issue has been migrants' treatment during return operations, and there is no independent oversight in place to track how Frontex operates. Frontex struggles to balance securing EU borders and safeguarding the rights of migrants. The core work of the agency is preventing illegal migration, yet it needs to ensure that it does not overlook the fundamental rights of those seeking protection. Future Problems and Opportunities

In the future, Frontex will be confronted by increasingly complex migration challenges.

As society has varying perceptions regarding migration, Frontex will be under greater pressure to address these concerns while maintaining borders secure. The EU's attempt to increase Frontex's budget in 2020 indicates its increasing significance. In order to earn respect, Frontex will have to enhance operations and enforce international law and human rights firmly. Frontex will have to balance EU border security and support to vulnerable people at risk. The future of the agency lies in being able to conduct its work transparently, accountably, and with human rights respect.



QARMA

1. How can EU member states make sure that their efforts to protect borders don't break international human rights laws?
 2. What can be done to make sure that EU countries handle asylum requests properly, so that frontline states don't have to handle as many cases?
 3. Should the EU keep using deals like the one between the EU and Turkey to handle migration from other countries? If so, how can these deals be made more moral and clear?
 4. How can the EU address the main causes of migration instead of just reacting to it?
 5. What surveillance and technology techniques are appropriate for border control, and what restrictions or monitoring procedures need to be in place to stop abuse or discrimination?
 6. How can procedures for repatriation and return be changed to put human rights, justice, and dignity first? Should deportations need the presence of outside observers?
 7. What steps can ensure Frontex is held accountable for rights violations?
 8. How can the EU build a migration system that works in both normal times and during crisis?
 9. How can EU states share the responsibility of hosting migrants more fairly?
 10. How should the EU engage with origin and transit countries to manage migration effectively?
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Position Paper Policy

Formatting

Position papers should include: the name of the delegate, his/her country, the committee along with the agenda — · Be in a standard font (e.g. Times New Roman) with a 12 point font size and 1 inch document margins. Once your position paper is complete, please save the file as your country and position paper and send it as an attachment in an email, to your committee's email address, with the subject heading as your country name and position paper. (File should be saved as: country_positionpaper) The subject of the mail should be : Country Position Paper. Your position papers should be combined into a single PDF or Word document file; position papers submitted in another format will not be accepted. Each position paper will be manually reviewed. The email address for this committee is chair.unhcr@welhamboys.org.

Documentation

Documentation will play a major role in the marking of delegates, as any crisis management will primarily be done through communiques and directives. The delegates may send in pre committee communiques if they wish to wherein they explain their plan of action. Always keep in consideration that to take an action on any matter regarding someone, the consent of the particular portfolio is required so make sure that you lobby accordingly.

Communiques

Communiques are of two types: private and public , without any particular format. Private communiques may be jointly or singularly authored by portfolios who wish to take an action. The actions taken through private communiques will not be read out to the committee and the result of the communique may come up as a crisis for the rest of the committee. Private communiques can be orders that one delegate gives to the other in order to carry out the operation. Public communiques are sent by a delegate to the rest of the committee wherein the proposed plan of action is read out to the whole committee.

ATTN: Nouri Abusahmain, President of Libya Dear Mr. Abusahmain, It has come to the attention of the United States Government that two of our nationals have been kidnapped and are being held hostage by the Al Qaeda terrorist organization.

Directives

Directives are a plan of actions that will be voted upon by the committee. A directive is a powerful piece of documentation that has the power to take actions. In order to solve the crisis, delegates will be expected to pass directives in short notice of time to prevent further crises from taking place. Since directives are actions that are always put into effect, make sure that these directives are detailed and have the ability to make the plan successful. Directives also do not have any particular format but must be given a name, must have authors and



sponsors that are decided by the chairperson.

Directive

After our recent victory in Budapest, the city shall be searched and swept by the Reichspolizei (Imperial Police) to imprison all traitorous nobles. The main revolutionaries – Deak and Kossuth – will be on the top of the wanted persons list. Their capture is of vital importance. A bounty of 20,000 Reichsmarks from the interior budget is placed for this.





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