

International concern for refugee protection

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Abstract:

Since the right to asylum is one of the universally acknowledged human rights, it receives a lot of attention from around the world. A person whose rights have been seriously infringed upon or endangered is considered a refugee. Due to the growing number of refugees worldwide and the growth of the group of people who are eligible for protection, the subject of refugees has drawn more attention from the international community. In order to address the issue of refugees and provide them with a dignified living, the international community has implemented a number of measures to ascertain their legal status within the country of asylum. All of this necessitates reevaluating protection strategies through international collaboration and treating the refugee crisis as a humanitarian crisis above all else.

key words: Asylum, Right of asylum, Refugee, Asylum application, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, UNRWA, Refugee protection.

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introduction:

Since this group of individuals is most at danger of suffering due to conflict, persecution, or other forms of human rights violations, the issue of forced displacement and refuge is one of the most urgent ones facing the international community. But given the difficulties this subject faces now, the international response needs to be reevaluated .

Only in the years after World War I, notably with the founding of the League of Nations, was the refugee crisis regarded as an international issue that needed to be addressed. States, especially the asylum-seeking nations from which refugees fled, bear the major obligation for providing refugee protection and assistance.

The international community started to confront these challenges as a result of the large number of people who were compelled to flee persecution, military conflict, and political violence and seek refuge abroad. The first international convention, which focused on the humanitarian element of the refugee crisis, was established in Geneva in 1951. It was followed by the Additional Protocol in 1967, which eliminated geographical restrictions to make the treaty more uniform and thorough .

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was able to function during the Cold War and later times of armed conflict because of this division between political and humanitarian factors.

As a result, the Office's two main responsibilities were established as political and humanitarian. As the number of refugees worldwide has grown, so too has interest in refugee issues, and protection has recently taken on new forms. Along with resettlement, there has been a greater emphasis on offering social services like healthcare and education as well as tangible aid like food and housing.

The list of people eligible for protection has been broadened beyond refugees to include internally displaced people (IDPs), returnees (refugees or internally displaced people who have returned),

asylum seekers (whose status is still pending), stateless people, people affected by war, and others.

International protection for refugee issues has changed from being reactive to being based on a holistic approach to tackling the issues of forced displacement and asylum. The rise in armed conflicts, the shifting nature of both international and local (internal) conflicts, the growing population movements, the difficulties in humanitarian action generally, and the lack of financial support from the international community for UNHCR and refugee-hosting nations are some of the major challenges that have emerged in relation to the refugee issue.

Accordingly, we ask the following problematic :

What are the mechanisms dedicated to protecting the right to asylum and the freedoms of refugees in international conventions?

Section I: The right of asylum in public international law.

This section discusses the definition of asylum and sets it apart from related traits in order to help readers grasp its nature. We also outline the development of global refugee protection initiatives.

A) definition of refugee in international law:

According to international law, refugees are individuals who want to leave their nations in order to avoid persecution and conflict. We shall, however, define refugee status precisely in this framework.

1. Definition of Refugee and the Right of Asylum in International and Regional Sources:

1.1. Definition of Refugee:

Despite the fact that the term "refugee" first appeared following World War I, international law has yet to define it precisely. Depending on political events and circumstances, its concept has changed. As a result, regional and international accords have concentrated on developing a definition, which is as follows:

1.1.1. Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees:

The following is the definition of a refugee found in Article One, Paragraph 3 of the Convention on the Status of Refugees.

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Because of things that happened before January 1, 1951, and because of a legitimate fear of being persecuted because of his race, religion, nationality, membership in a certain social group, or political beliefs, he is outside his country of nationality and cannot or will not seek protection from that country; or because he lacks a nationality and is outside his country of former habitual residence because of such events, he cannot or will not return there¹

This Convention defines a refugee as someone who:

- Became a refugee due to circumstances that transpired prior to January 1, 1951;

- must be subjected to persecution because of their political beliefs, ethnicity, religion, nationality, or affiliation with a specific social group ;

- Is outside their country of origin, or if they are stateless, outside their country of habitual residence; -Has a legitimate fear of persecution.

1.1.2. Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967:

Within the framework of this international convention's article one, paragraph 2, the term "refugee" was defined as follows: As if the words "As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and..." and "...as a result of such events" were omitted from article 1 A (2), the term "refugee" would refer to any person who falls under the definition of article I of the Convention for the purposes of this Protocol, with the exception of the application of paragraph 3 of this article²

1.1.3. Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa of 1969:

The member states of this treaty provide a comprehensive definition of a refugee by examining several situations in which

¹- Convention relating to the status of refugees adopted in 28 July 1951 in the framework of United Nations Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees and Stateless Persons convened under General Assembly resolution 429 (V) of 14 December 1950.

² - Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees adopted in 16 December 1966 by the General Assembly in resolution 2198 (XXI).

people are granted refugee status; As we can see from article one of the aforementioned convention, the term "refugee" shall mean every person who is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, due to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country, because of a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, anyone who lacks a nationality and, as a result of such incidents, is unable or reluctant to return to his country of habitual residency because of such fear.

Any individual who is forced to leave their place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another location outside of their country of origin or nationality due to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination, or events that seriously disturb public order in either part or the entirety of their country of origin or nationality is also considered a "refugee".

For an individual with multiple nationalities, "a country of which he is a national" refers to each of those countries, and a person is not considered to be without the protection of the country of which he is a national if he has not taken advantage of the protection of one of those countries without a good reason based on well-founded fear . The following situations are taken into account by the convention's drafters when determining whether a person qualifies as a refugee :

-When a person's refugee status no longer applies to them:

- a- When he has willingly returned to the protection of his nation of origin, or
- b- He deliberately regained his nationality after losing it, or
- c- After obtaining a new nationality and benefiting from the protection of the new nation ,
- d- When he has chose to return to the country he left or stayed outside of out of fear of persecution ;
- e-When he is no longer able to use the protection of the country of his nationality because the circumstances that led to his recognition as a refugee have ended ;

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f-When he has committed a serious non-political crime outside of his country of refuge after being admitted there as a refugee; or

g- When he has gravely violated the goals and objectives of this Convention.

The following situations occur when no individual is affected by the convention at all :

a- A person who has committed a crime against humanity, a war crime, or a crime against peace as those terms are defined in the international instruments created to address such crimes ;

b- A person who committed a serious non-political crime outside of the country of refuge before being admitted as a refugee ;

c- A person who has committed acts against the Organization of African Unity's goals and principles ;

d- A person who has committed acts against the United Nations' goals and principles.

1.2.Definition of asylum:

According to the International Law Institute, asylum is the protection that a state offers to a foreign individual who comes to ask for it on its territory or in another location connected to any of its overseas organs¹.

Another definition of it is: a form of international protection granted by international law to an individual who faces persecution and oppression in their country of origin because they disagree with the political system, whether in doctrine or belief², According to other definitions, asylum is the right of a person who has been given refugee status to temporarily enjoy legal protection from the so-called country of asylum, whether that protection is provided on the country's actual territory or in a specified location outside of it³.

¹ - Maria-Teresa Gil-Bozo, Asylum as a general principle of international law, international journal of refugee law, Vol.27, N°01, 2015, p3.

²- Syed Wajdan Rafay Bukhari and Jibran Jamshad, and Naila Kareem, and Muhamed Waqas Javed and Kashif Mahmoud Sadiq, Asylum as a human right in international law : theory and practice, Palarch's journal of archeology of Egypt/Egyptology, Vol.17, N°08, 2020, p898.

³ - Ralph Janik, The right to asylum in international law : one step forward, two steps back ? Sigmund Freud Private university, November 24th, 2017, p 4.

2.Distinguishing the refugee from similar categories:

The main goals of international accords on asylum are to define refugees and establish their rights and responsibilities. Consequently, a differentiation will be established between the refugee and comparable classifications.

2.1.Distinguishing between a refugee and an internally displaced person:

As we previously stated, a refugee is defined as any individual who has fled the territory of his country of origin, where he is a citizen, or where he was living, and has traveled over international borders till he has reached another nation. People who have been displaced are those who have been compelled to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, especially due to circumstances involving armed conflicts, widespread violence, human rights violations, or natural disasters, and who have not crossed a nation's internationally recognized borders.

2.2.Distinguishing between a refugee and an asylum seeker:

A person who has been compelled to from his country of origin or place of residence because staying there would endanger his life in order to seek safety in a foreign state's territory is known as an asylum seeker. Although he has this right under international law, the state is not required to grant him refugee status or to acknowledge him as a refugee, According to Article 14/1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, a person has the fundamental human right to apply for refuge abroad and enjoy it in order to avoid persecution in his home country.

Since the 1951 United Nations Refugee Convention adopted special provisions for the period during which the asylum application is examined, it is noted that an asylum seeker is deprived of the rights outlined in international treaties regulating refugee affairs, with the exception of his enjoyment of standards of humane treatment and the principle of non-refoulement¹.

¹ - James C. Hathaway, The architecture of the U.N refugee convention and protocol, University of Michigan law school, 2021, pp, 176-177.

2.3.Distinguishing between a refugee and an immigrant:

A migrant is a person who, either voluntarily or involuntarily, relocates to live outside of their nation for a variety of reasons, such as to pursue employment opportunities, be with family, or for other reasons, either alone or in groups. Both legal and illegal migration are possible¹.

3.Conditions that must be met by a refugee:

Since there is no universally accepted definition of a refugee—rather, it changes depending on international instruments—a person can only be granted asylum if they fulfill the requirements for refugee status. Furthermore, only a State may evaluate the political factors that influenced its decision to grant asylum to a specific individual. Consequently, the following requirements need to be met:

3.1.Fear of persecution or oppression to which an individual may be exposed for any reason: The 1929 American Convention on Human Rights' Article 22, paragraph 8, affirmed this. The persecution needs to be severe enough to endanger the individual's life and freedom in a way that would destroy the citizen's bond with his or her nation of origin. Even whether it originates from a terrorist organization or an occupying force, the threat must have a source, which means it must originate from the government. Regarding the motive for the persecution, it must be political in nature, involving an assault on the state's political structure and a violation of its autonomy².

3.2.The persecution that the person fears is due to certain reasons: It has to do with nationality, ethnicity, religion, or socioeconomic class³.

¹ - Jorgen Gerhards, and Lukas Antoine, Rasmus Ollroge, The distinction between refugees and immigrants, Comparative sociology, N°23, 2024, p 621.

² - Jose H. Fischel De Andrade, On the development of the concept of 'persecution' in international refugee law, Anuario Brasileiro de direito internacional, V.2, 2014, p 120.

³ - DIKRAN M. ZENGINKUZUCU, A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON INTERNATIONAL REFUGEE LAW AND TEMPORARY PROTECTION IN THE CONTEXT OF TURKEY, The Age of Human Rights Journal, Vol.17, December 2021, p 388.

3.3.The person is outside his territory of nationality:

A person must be outside of their country of citizenship in order to qualify as a refugee. A person who is stateless must be outside of their nation of habitual residence. Therefore, internally displaced people are exempt from the 1951 Refugee Convention. A refugee is a person who is afraid to return and seeks safety in another nation. An immigrant is someone who has left their nation for economic reasons.

3.4.The following cases do not apply to refugees:

The 1951 Refugee Convention's Article 1 lists these, forbidding the granting of asylum to anybody who :

- Has recovered his nationality after losing it ;
- Has rejoined the protection of his country of nationality .
- Acquired a new citizenship .
- He has gone back to his home country .
- He can no longer refuse his nation of origin's protection .
- was able to return to his country of habitual residence and was stateless.

B) Evolution of international interest in refugee protection:

The international community has attempted to address the refugee issue and lessen its consequences despite its evolution. Prior to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) being established, the effort was in progress. It can be separated into two primary stages:

1-During the era of the League of Nations:

The League of Nations took the lead in urging nations to start several refugee assistance programs, all of which were centered on Europe.

1.1. Office of the Russian High Commissioner for Refugees

The detrimental consequences of World War I on European nations led to the establishment of Russia's first refugee office. In order to aid those who had been displaced by the Russian Revolution, Dr. Nansen was named the first Commissioner for Refugee Affairs in 1921. He obtained work possibilities and gave them identity documents.

1.2.High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany :

Professor James MacDonald served as the High Commissioner for Refugees from Germany, a position created by the League of Nations in 1933 in response to the exodus of German refugees.

1.3.The International Agency for Refugees :

In 1932, thirty-two nations made the decision to create an organization outside the League of Nations to resettle refugees from Austria and Germany. This body was crucial, particularly after World War II broke out because it had authority over everyone who was compelled to apply for asylum because of the conflict. Despite not being a part of the League of Nations, this body was crucial in helping to protect refugees, especially once its activities grew to include all sects¹.

2-During the era of the United Nations:

Since the international community was convinced that specialized international institutions for refugees were necessary, the United Nations Charter stipulated the necessity of developing the principles of international law and the significance of the individual refugee's international status.

2.1.International Refugee Organization:

In 1947, the United Nations was compelled by the aftermath of World War II to create an international organization for refugees in accordance with Articles 57 and 63 of the UN Convention. It was the first to tackle all facets of refugee affairs and endeavor to repatriate them to their home nations. The political climate in Europe made refugees reluctant to go back to their home nations. As tensions escalated, the group was accused of racism and resettlement, which resulted in its suspension on April 28, 1952.

¹ - Erika Feller, the evolution of the international refugee protection regime, Washington university journal of law & policy, vol.5, January 2001, p 16.

2.2.The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the middle East:

(UNRWA) is an advisory organization that has been in existence since 1950. As long as they fulfill the following requirements, the Agency's goal is to aid and offer legal protection to Palestinian refugees who were uprooted from their homeland and their primary source of income as a result of the 1948 war and who are currently residing in one of the nations where it conducts business (Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, or the Gaza Strip), They must be in desperate need of help¹.

Section II: Refugee Protection within the Framework of International Refugee Law

Protecting refugee rights is among the most advanced international legal norms, as it has received widespread international attention in light of the current circumstances facing the international community. Therefore, it was necessary to have a framework that addresses all refugee cases, based on the following points:

A) The legal basis for refugee protection.

The legality of refugee protection is determined by the 1951 Geneva Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Additional Protocol.

1.Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees:

The Conference of Plenipotentiaries, which took place in Geneva from July 2 to July 25, 1951, and in which 26 governments participated, established this convention. By Resolution 429 of December 14, 1950, the UN General Assembly called the conference. On July 28, 1951, the Convention was made available for signatures, and it became operative in 1954 .

This Convention's significance stems from the fact that it established international refugee law, addressing all relevant legal

¹ - Erika feller, International refugee protection 50 years on: The protection challenges of the past, present and future, international review of the red cross, Vol.83, N°843, 2001, pp, 585-590.

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regulations, defining social assistance and legal protection, and containing the following clauses:

- Ensuring that all refugees, without exception, are covered by international refugee protection; 2. Adhering to minimal requirements for refugee treatment and the duty of refugees to fulfill certain duties to their host nation;
- Prohibition of a refugee's expulsion or return from a host nation if their life is in danger, unless emergency situations or public order and security situations are involved;
- Since offering refugee protection is a strictly humanitarian endeavor, it cannot lead to conflict between states ;
- According to the Convention, refugee rights, including housing, healthcare, education, first aid, and social security, must be upheld, and their care must be handled;
- The application of administrative procedures, including as the access to identify documents and the freedom of movement of refugees, that require member states to abide by the Convention¹.

2. The 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees, Additional to the 1951 Convention:

The international community is considering providing protection to all refugees globally as a result of the ongoing and expanding refugee phenomenon, which has caused transcontinental crises and issues. The Convention's time and spatial restrictions, which mainly permitted Europeans who became refugees as a result of events that took place prior to January 1st, 1951, to seek for refugee status, may be the cause of this. This made it difficult for refugees to take advantage of the worldwide protection that the Convention offers. Thus, in accordance with United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2198 of 1966 and Economic and Social Council Resolution 1186, a Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees was

¹ - Marina Sharpe, The 1951 Refugee Convention's Contingent Rights Framework and Article 26 of the iccpr: A Fundamental Incompatibility?, *Refuge*, Volume 30, Number 2, 2014, pp, 6-8.

added. On January 31, 1967, the Protocol was made available for signature.

The elimination of the time and location constraints was mentioned in Article 1 of the Protocol. The need for cooperation between the Contracting States and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees or any other UN agency was mentioned in Article 2. States are required by Article 3 to notify the Secretary-General of any laws they enact to carry out this Protocol. The resolution of disagreements between Protocol States Parties was covered in Article 4. The Convention's provisions for reservations and declarations were also outlined in Article 7, the dates of entrance into force were specified in Article 8, and the Secretary-General of the United Nations' notifications were mentioned in Articles 9 and 10¹.

3. Rights and Obligations of Refugees:

According to the aforementioned international conventions, refugees have both rights and obligations.

3.1.The rights recognized for refugees in the country of asylum:

3.1.1. The principle of non-refoulement:

Enshrined in numerous international and regional conventions, this principle is regarded as one of the core ones pertaining to refugee protection. It implies that unless there are special circumstances, a refugee cannot be expelled. Article 33 of the 1951 Convention lays out this idea. The Convention further states that it is binding on contracting States and that they cannot waive the articles they have accepted due to the serious implications that could result. Allowing asylum seekers to temporarily stay in the nation of asylum until their application is decided by the appropriate authorities is crucial,

¹ - ALICE EDWARDS, TEMPORARY PROTECTION, DEROGATION AND THE 1951 REFUGEE CONVENTION, Melbourne Journal of International Law, Vol.13, N°02, 2012, pp, 10-12

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according to the UNHCR. Consequently, both refugees and asylum seekers are prohibited from being expelled¹.

3.1.2. Restricting State power to deport refugees:

When a state takes legal action against a foreign national who is lawfully on its soil, it is known as deportation. This action forces the foreign national to leave the country . Since the refugee is deemed a foreigner, the State of asylum has the authority to deport them, and the State has the discretionary capacity to control foreigners' entry and end their stay on its territory, so long as it does not misuse this power. But only in the extraordinary circumstances listed in the 1951 Convention, specifically:

- A Contracting State may not forcibly remove a legitimate refugee from its territory unless it is necessary for public security ;

- A decision made in compliance with due process of law may only be used to deport such a person .

- Unless there are strong public security concerns that dictate otherwise, the refugee may exercise his right to defense .

- A Contracting State must give such a refugee a reasonable amount of time to apply for legal admission into another nation².

3.2. Obligations of refugees in the country of asylum:

In the nation where he has sought safety and made his home, the refugee has responsibilities. Even though he has what may be considered extraordinary rights, he nevertheless has obligations as a foreigner in the asylum-seeking nation. He must respect the laws of the host nation, abide by its rules, and follow the procedures put in place to keep the peace. He must also make sure that he doesn't do anything that would be illegal in the asylum-seeking nation .

¹ -ALICE EDWARDS, TEMPORARY PROTECTION, DEROGATION AND THE 1951 REFUGEE CONVENTION, Melbourne Journal of International Law, Vol.13, N°02, 2012, pp, 10-12.

² - Seline Trevisanut, The principle of non-refoulement at sea and the effectiveness of asylum protection, Max planck yearbook of united nations law, Vol.12, 2008, pp, 208-212.

This is supported by Article 2 of the 1951 Geneva Convention, which declares that each refugee has obligations to the nation in which they are living, including following its domestic laws and regulations and participating in efforts to keep the peace¹.

B) The status of refugees in international law after the establishment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees:

In order to supplement the efforts of the two earlier refugee agreements, the United Nations General Assembly created the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1950 to offer protection and aid.

1. Introduction to the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees:

Resolution No. 428 on December 14, 1950, validated its statutes, which were established by General Assembly Resolution No. 319 of December 3, 1949. Established in January 1951, the Office has its headquarters in Geneva. As defined by the international community, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees is in charge of both the protection of refugees around the world and the administration of asylum².

2.The functions and mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) can be divided into two categories :

both original and supplementary mandates.

.2.1Original mandate :

Providing protection and seeking solutions.

¹ - Rosa da Costa, Rights of Refugees in the Context of Integration: Legal Standards and Recommendations, report of United Nations high commissioner for refugees, legal and protection policy, research series, POLAS/2006/02, June 2006, p 168.

² - Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Strategic Review pursuant to General Assembly Resolution 58/153, Supplement No. 12, United Nations-New York, 2023, p 14.

.2.1.1 Providing protection :

In accordance with active paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Statute, the Office of the High Commissioner is in charge of offering international protection to individuals who are stateless due to fear of persecution, as well as to refugees who have been recognized as such under one of the international instruments listed in paragraph 6. Furthermore, refugees in all UN-affiliated nations—including those that have not joined the organization—are likewise protected¹.

.2.1.2. Providing Solutions :

The UNHCR's Statute states in the first paragraph that the Office's role is to help governments and private organizations support refugees' voluntary return to their countries of origin or integration into new national communities, with a preference for voluntary return to the country of nationality .

In the event that the first option is not feasible, the UNHCR convinces a third nation—a nation other than the country of origin or the country of asylum—to relocate refugees to its territory in order to provide them with a stable life. The UNHCR does this by doing the following:

- The United Nations Human Rights Organization must use lobbying to persuade nations to accept refugees .

- Each refugee is interviewed by UNHCR representatives to ascertain their specific preferences .

- Resettlement countries' selection of refugees .

- Assisting the relevant nations or capable international organizations in planning refugee transfer operations under the High Commissioner's direction.

2.2. Complementary specializations:

In order to approach a nation where he might be requested for asylum, a refugee frequently has to leave behind everything he owns and go alone. As a result, the High Commissioner steps in by taking the following actions:

¹ - Active Paras. 6 and 7 from General Assembly, Resolution N° 319 (IV) concerning Refugees and stateless persons, 3 December 1949.

2.2.1. Providing Assistance:

Giving aid to refugees has emerged as a key UNHCR mission. It is predicated on :

- Paying for refugee aid activities within the parameters of a program that is willingly funded by all nations and international organizations who want to participate through financial initiatives .

- Under the financial and technical direction of UNHCR, assistance activities are carried out by non-governmental organizations or the host nation.

2.2.2. Developing a preventive policy :

In order to address the current refugee crisis, the Commission must not only implement a deterrent strategy but also pinpoint the potential contributing elements in order to avoid and control them. Consequently, the following actions are necessary for this strategy :

- A quick alert system: This is designed to keep an eye on the situation in conflict zones throughout the globe and to notify authorities of any indications of a possible threat brought on by flagrant human rights abuses .

- Resolving the factors that may contribute to displacement: There are a number of strategies, including diplomatic ones, to address planned or current displacement in a particular area of a nation.

- Intensifying efforts within the international community's political and economic entities :

- This is a long-term, proactive measure meant to handle problems that can eventually worsen and result in the forcible relocation of dozens of individuals .

- Regardless of their area of expertise, all international governing entities must work together to implement the steps necessary to address this problem

Conclusion:

This study tackles the problem of refugee protection under international law, which is particularly urgent given the current state of the refugee crisis and the internal displacement brought on by the rise in wars and conflicts. Even though the international community

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has made progress in this area, the refugee crisis still persists and has gotten worse over time, particularly since some countries that had previously welcomed refugees have started to close their doors to them out of concern for their resources and national security. Thus, we arrived at the following conclusions:

- The most crucial types of international protection for refugees are humanitarian aid, legal protection, and long-term solutions to their issues, such as allowing them to return to their home countries voluntarily or assisting in their integration into host nations.

- The UNHCR is the international organization in charge of protecting refugees, helping them, and coming up with solutions to ensure their rights. The UNHCR assumes additional efforts to aid refugees, and other international organizations are only partners, contributing to its mission.

The following recommendations can be made:

- Raise public awareness of the need to respect human rights, as they are considered a safety valve for the stability of peoples and societies, and to view refugees with a sense of humanity and welcome them.

- The international community must treat human rights violations with equality.

- Ratify the Arab Convention for the Protection of Refugees and strengthen it by establishing an Arab Asylum Commission, whose goal is to ensure the implementation of this convention and address the refugee problem in the Arab world.

- Arab countries must propose international treaties addressing the issue of refugees in Arab countries.

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