



CalsMUN 2023



*Fighting Social
Inequality CalsMUN
2023*

Research Report

Forum: Human Rights Council

Issue: Protecting Human Rights of War
Refugees Stranded on Borders on the
Coasts of the Aegean Sea

Chairs: Alisa Kabakcı, Katrin Haliash





Introduction

A tiny lifeboat, struggling to move toward the shore. It's close, or at least it seemed close. Everyone was able to see it even before the journey started. Perhaps it was thanks to this illusion that many mothers agreed to get on the boat. This tiny vehicle is far too crowded than it should be. Everyone's soaked and cold, the heavy wind is not helping the situation. The so-called captain is struggling to get a hold of the lifeboat, causing it to tilt from one side to another. Mothers hold their babies, the young care for the elders. Men, women, children... There are people from every age group. Everyone has one and only aim: to survive.



The distance between Turkish and Greek shores is about 210 kilometers, with many islands in between. Although the distance doesn't seem much, it's almost impossible to cross without a proper boat and an experienced captain. Also, the Aegean Sea is really aggressive at times, making it fatally dangerous.

Each year thousands of refugees die on their journey of hope to Europe. These are mostly women and children escaping from areas of conflict. Leaving their homeland, their families, friends and basically everything behind, these civilians hope to start a new and safe life in Europe. They don't have a second chance, they don't have the privilege to go back, in most of the cases the situation back home is too dangerous to even consider going back.



CalsMUN 2023

The refugee flow had its first peak with the ongoing civil war in Syria. Türkiye had a positive response to those affected by the conflict, and this led to many passing the Turkish border. But Türkiye was mainly a country of transit, meaning that incoming refugees aimed to go to Europe. Although Europe welcomed many refugees in the beginning, this approach shifted with time. Europe was already under a heavy social and economic migration influx, so many countries weren't willing to look after more refugees. Türkiye did its best to look after those who were "trapped" in its borders. Despite the financial help by the European Union, the resources were not enough for millions of refugees and this started to become a huge problem for the government, the citizens and the asylum-seekers themselves. Again with the takeover of Taliban in Afghanistan, many Afghan citizens sought asylum from Türkiye, hoping for a possible passage to EU countries from there. Today Türkiye is the number one asylum-taker, hosting 3.9 million refugees. Here's the question that comes to mind; is the best solution we can come up with putting all the responsibility on a few countries, whereas we have the power to create an international community to ensure a better life for those suffering?

Definition of Key Terms

Refugee: Civilians who had to flee their country of origin due to military, political and/or social conflicts and who are seeking asylum from other countries. Refugees are unable to return to their homeland due to unsafe and potentially fatal conditions back there. It's important to highlight the difference between refugees and migrants, since they are two different notions. Refugees are no longer protected by their country of origin so they have no option but to save themselves. Whereas immigrants migrate to seek better quality of life and more opportunities.

Aegean sea: Aegean Sea or "Ege Denizi" in Turkish is an elongation of the Mediterranean Sea, that is between the eastern coast of Greece and western coast of Türkiye. It is also connected to the Sea of Marmara. Hundreds of refugees set sail from Türkiye to Greece each year, to seek asylum in European countries.

Irregular migration: Irregular migration, also known as undocumented migration, is the act of crossing an international border without the legal authorisation. This kind of migration happens outside of the regulation of sending and receiving countries.

Temporary protection: The measure that provides immediate and temporary protection to asylum seekers. This applies when there is a closeby influx of refugees due to a mass crisis such as but not limited to war. In said cases the regular migration system is not able to function properly.





Migrant pushbacks: It's the act of deportation without any legal framework. Unlike deportation, which requires legal investigation, migrant pushbacks force the groups out of the country's borders. The process is usually violent and without any regulation, resulting in cases of assault and mistreatment of the said groups.

General Overview

Reasons of Migration: A long history of conflicts in the Middle East

- **Syrian Civil War:**

In March 2011, a conflict started in Syria as a result of Arab Spring protests. Inspired by the protests in Egypt and Tunisia at the time, the people showed their discontent towards the government. Although these protests were peaceful, they were met with an aggressive response from the authorities. On March 24, 2011 security troops reportedly opened fire on a protest in Dar'ā, killing dozens of protestors. After that, the government used every power they held to quiet these protests but this only led to an even larger amount of uprisings in the whole country, with tens of thousands participating. In May, the European Union imposed an arms embargo



and a travel restriction was implemented to 13 senior Syrian officials. By July, protestors started fighting back, gathering the support of some troops in the Syrian army. These troops were later called "Free Syrian Army". The violence quickly grew and then escalated into a civil war.

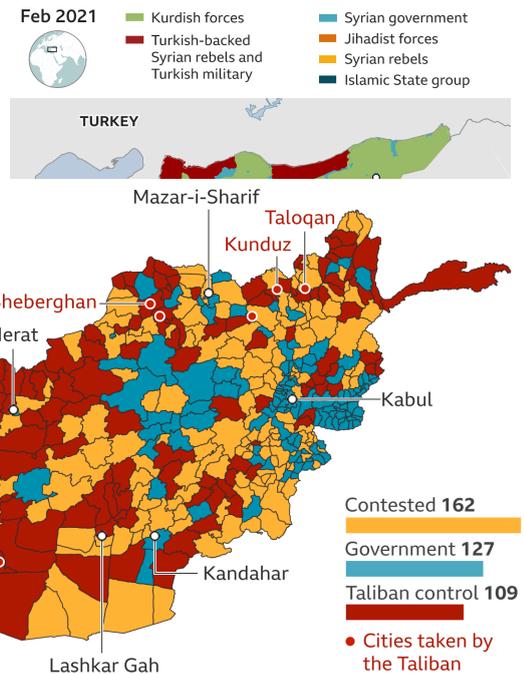


CalsMUN 2023

It's estimated that more than 60.000 people died in just the first 18 months of the conflict. Among them there were also children. 13 year-old Hamza Ali al-Khatib was one of them. He was beaten and tortured to death in police custody. This sparked a huge outlash among the rebels and quickly became a symbol of the brutality of the regime. On August 23, 2011 United Nations Human Rights Council decided to open an investigation about the possible human rights violations in the area. It's later proven that the Assad government used poison gas and chemical weapons toward its own citizens, resulting in 85 deaths, 20 of them being children.

The Syrian Civil War has been a multipronged conflict throughout its duration and has caused tremendous suffering, displacement, and devastation to the region. This brutal war has caused more than 500,000 casualties while displacing more than half of the Syrian population. Today, the war is continuing leading to continued displacement, human rights violations and severe economic instability. The Syrian Civil War highlights the need for better international cooperation and coordination in order to address existing and future humanitarian crises.

Who controls what in Syria



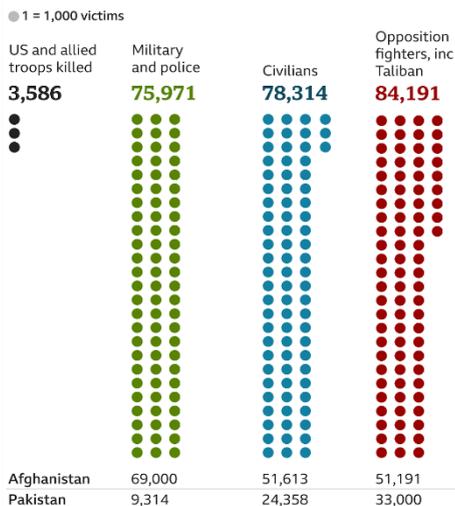
- **Situation in Afghanistan**

On 14th of April, the US declared that they will withdraw all of their troops by September 11. Encouraged by this, the Taliban attacked the government once again taking over the capital, Kabul, and causing President Ghani to flee the country. This withdrawal and the takeover of Taliban caused a huge humanitarian crisis. In the first half of the year, civilian casualties hit record highs, and they drastically rose in May as foreign military forces started to leave Afghanistan, according to the UN Assistance Mission in Afghanistan. 2,409 women and children were among the 5,183 civilians who had either died or been injured by the end of June. The Taliban and other non-state actors were responsible for over two-thirds (68%) of the attacks, while the Afghan National Defence and Security Forces (ANDSF) and other pro-government forces were responsible for 25%. The Taliban killed individuals connected to the previous government, including members of the ANDSF, in punishment during and after their invasion.



CalsMUN 2023

Thousands of civilians in Afghanistan and Pakistan have died in the conflict, 2001-21



Note: Civilian numbers include aid workers/journalists/contractors
 Source: Watson Institute for International and Public Affairs, Brown University (All numbers are estimates)

The most affected by this reign of terror were evidently women. After the initial takeover, a taliban spokesman announced that women should refrain from attending work until “proper systems” were put in place to “ensure their safety”. Girls were also held back from going to school for a long period of time, only to return to a divided and hostile learning environment. Women not covering up and going out without the supervision of a male relative were punished and even executed. Although the spokesman Suhail Shaheen said that the women and minorities will be respected "as per Afghan norms and Islamic values" this doesn't seem possible.

EU Turkey refugee agreement

In order to stop the refugee flow from Turkey and lift the responsibility of hosting millions of refugees, the EU began negotiations in 2015. A deal was announced in March 2016, following months of tense negotiations, during which Turkish president Recep Tayyip Erdoan repeatedly threatened to open Turkey's borders and "flood" Europe with migrants to obtain concessions. Turkey agreed to significantly increase border security on its own shores and take back all of the illegal immigrants that escaped to Greece. In addition, the EU would accept one registered Syrian refugee living in Turkey who had never attempted to enter the EU illegally for every Syrian sent back from Greece, up to a total of 72,000, in exchange for a payment of 6 billion euros, or approximately \$5 billion. The EU also promised to give Turkey's EU accession talks new life and to make Schengen travel visa-free.





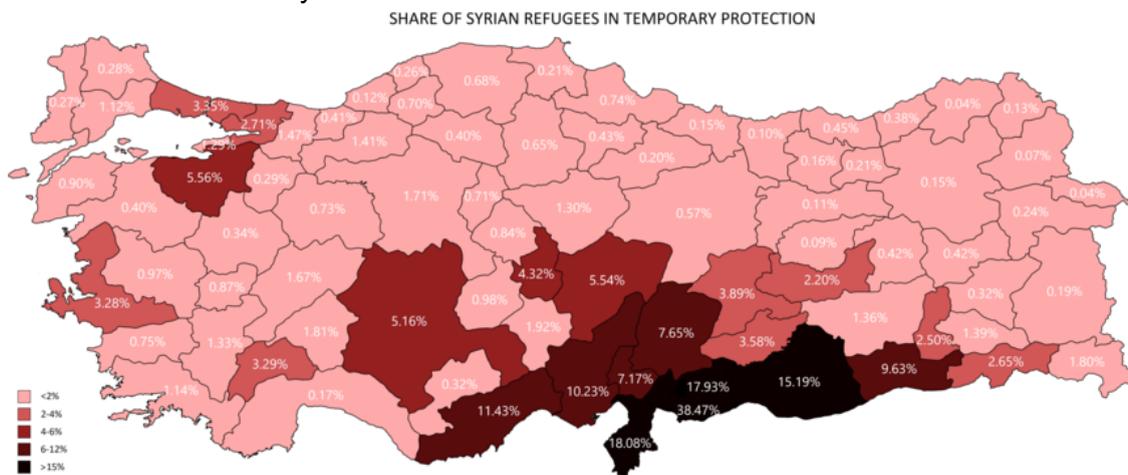
CalsMUN 2023

Although this settlement worked for a while it gathered a huge international backlash, especially from human rights organizations. The United Nation (UN) warned the EU that sending back refugees for political and economic gains might be illegal and the UNHCR announced that they were no longer a party in the agreement. This meant that during the returns and the displacement, the refugees would not receive any support from the UNHCR. The UN wasn't the only one to cut its ties off with the deal. Médecins Sans Frontières, the International Rescue Committee, the Norwegian Refugee Council and Save the Children also declared that they wouldn't interfere because of concerns about the international law outreaches.

Major Parties Involved

Türkiye:

Türkiye is the number one host to refugees worldwide. Since 2012 many refugees coming from Syria, Iran, Afghanistan and Somalia have entered the country, some legally and some illegally. Although the government had a very welcoming attitude, the responsibility of millions of refugees began to create problems socially and economically. The EU and the UN have been supporting the member state, the EU dedicating €3.34 billion since 2012 to humanitarian aid in Türkiye.



Türkiye has offered free education, free healthcare and a monthly salary to registered refugees. For children and teens, the ministry of education offers integration camps, teaching them Turkish and keeping up with their education. Just like its own citizens, every refugee has the right to free healthcare no matter their gender, race and religion. Those who don't have a stable job receive 1058 Turkish Liras each month and employers are encouraged to hire refugees. Also a small number of them, about 200.950 people, obtained Turkish citizenship. Even though these promises sound impressive and helpful in the theory, there are far too many refugees in Türkiye to ensure these services. Apart from all of these many still struggle to find housing, food and clean water. The country is getting weaker everyday financially and sadly, even with the help from foreign forces, it's no longer possible for



CalsMUN 2023

refugees to stay and live a good life. This is one of the main answers to the question “Why do refugees not want to stay in Turkey?”.

Another reason is the increasing hostility towards the said group. Especially in recent years, with the economy going worse, Turkish public lost their patience and hospitality towards the refugees. The Syrian Barometer, conducted by UNHCR in 2019, aimed to test the integration of Syrian refugees into Turkish society. When asked the question “To what extent do you think Syrians in Turkey are culturally similar to us?”, 81.9% of the citizens responded “they are not similar at all” or “they are not similar”. And when asked to choose the expression that described the Syrian refugees the best, the most common response was “They are dangerous people who will cause us a lot of troubles in the future” with 42%. This was followed by “They are people who did not protect their homeland” (41,4%) and “They are burdens on us” (39,5%). The answers changed drastically since the last questionnaire in 2017. Back then, the most popular answer was “They are victims who escaped persecution/war” with 57,8%. Observing the results, it’s safe to conclude that feelings of pity and sympathy towards the refugees are rapidly decreasing while various concerns take over.

Greece:

Greece has been thoroughly involved in this crisis as it’s the second transit country in the journey. It acts as the key to Europe. However refugee policies of Greece have been increasingly more aggressive over the years. In January 2010, the Greek government planned to construct "the fence," a barbed wire wall along Thrace's Turkish border. The fence was intended as a measure to putatively restrict irregular migration into Greece and subsequently into the EU. It would delimit and block access to the land portion of the border, a distance of around 12.5 km. The barbed wire wall in Thrace effectively caused over 3.000 deaths in the Aegean Sea in just the summer of 2015 by limiting the land route from Turkey to Greece. The Evros fence is yet another example of how border strengthening only serves to reroute migratory routes, frequently to riskier areas where ever-increasing numbers of people perish. Moreover, Greece stationed an additional 1,800 border guards to the Greek-Turkish Evros border in July 2012 and constructed 26 floating barriers along the river between the two nations in an effort to deter a potential influx of Syrian refugees.





CalsMUN 2023

Allegedly Greece has been covering up its illegal pushbacks with the help of Frontex. German magazine Der Spiegel wrote “Instead of preventing the pushbacks, Leggeri and his people covered them up. They lied to the EU Parliament and concealed the fact that the agency even supported some pushbacks with European taxpayers’ money,”. Although the Greek government strictly denies the allegations, the leaked report says otherwise. German Foreign Minister Annalena Baerbock, after an official visit to Frontex, said: “Even if I clearly cannot verify in detail what happened in each individual case... there have been pushbacks that are incompatible with European law”.

With the deal of Türkiye and the EU in 2016 the amount of refugees passing the border have decreased significantly. But still as of 2022, there are still dozens of people trying to cross the Aegean Sea every month.

FRONTEX:

Also known as the European Border and Coast Guard, Frontex is the main agent of the EU in order to regulate and protect its borders. It aims to protect the member states from possible flows of illegal migration and to ensure the safety of the migrants while doing so. However, it’s reported that the refugees that are “rescued” were subjected to inhumane and violent treatments by the Frontex forces. “Frontex has repeatedly failed to take effective action when allegations of human rights violations are brought to its attention,” said Eva Cossé, Western Europe researcher at Human Rights Watch. “Its rapid growth into an executive agency of the EU, with increased powers, funding, and legal responsibilities makes it all the more urgent for Frontex to put in place effective tools to safeguard fundamental rights.”. From March 2020 to March 2022 FRONTEX pushed back more than 27.000 refugees from Greek seas.



Operation Poseidon, a Frontex initiative to monitor the Aegean Sea, had only a €18 million budget with 11 coastal patrol vessels, one ship, two helicopters, and two aircraft. Subsequently, the operation was replaced by Poseidon Rapin Intervention in 2015, which was, again, not very successful. An instance from March 2020 reveals its flaws. A Danish patrol boat, also participating in the Operation Poseidon, said that after rescuing 33 people from the sea, the operation headquarters ordered them to put them back on the boat and



CalsMUN 2023

"tow it out of the Greek waters.". Frontex later announced in June 2020 that this was all a misunderstanding and that the Greek Coast Guard had given the Danish crew "incorrect instructions," but everything was explained later on. However, a redacted email chain from Frontex regarding the incident, confirmed that the Greek Coast Guard had specifically instructed the Danish patrol boat to send passengers back into Turkish waters in March. It was also interesting that Frontex representatives supposedly never filed a serious incident report, despite how serious the situation was.

Other involved parties include:

The EU, Germany, Sweden, France, Italy, Bulgaria, Lithuania, Hungary, Malta, Libya, Iran and Afghanistan.

Timeline of Key Events

28 July 1951	The Refugee Convention in Geneva
4 October 1967	Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees
26 March 1995	The Schengen Area is formed.
1999	Common European Asylum System is established.
2001	The US forces enter Afghanistan after the 9/11 attack.
2004	The European Border and Coast Guard Agency (FRONTEX) is established.
15 March 2011	The Syrian Civil War starts.
June 2013	Dublin III convention is adopted.
The year 2015	3.770 refugees drown in the Aegean Sea. 30% of them were children.
18 March 2016	The European Union (EU) reached an agreement with Türkiye to stop the influx of refugees to Europe.



CalsMUN 2023

28 July 1951	The Refugee Convention in Geneva
14 April 2021	The US withdraws from Afghanistan and Taliban takes over the country.

VI) Further research:

2016 EU-Türkiye Refugee Deal:

<https://www.europarl.europa.eu/legislative-train/theme-towards-a-new-policy-on-migration/file-eu-turkey-statement-action-plan>

Dublin III regulation:

<https://eur-lex.europa.eu/legal-content/EN/TXT/PDF/?uri=CELEX:02013R0604-20130629&from=EN>

A European Agenda on Migration:

https://ec.europa.eu/commission/presscorner/detail/en/IP_15_4956

New Pact on Migration and Asylum:

https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar%3A85ff8b4f-ff13-11ea-b44f-01aa75ed71a1.0002.02%2FD0C_3&format=PDF

Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of the Refugees:

<https://www.unhcr.org/3b66c2aa10>

Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

Although the UN and the EU are working on the refugee's problems, the marine help is so far limited to the Mediterranean, specifically the Italy region. Other than a limited financial help and humanitarian organizations working autonomously, there are no international resolutions for the rights of refugees in the Aegean Sea.

Possible Solutions

Since this is a humanitarian crisis, our number one priority should be to assure the well-being and safety of the affected refugees. There is no organization or an international security force to help the victims during a catastrophe in the sea. Global funding for the cause is used mainly in the Mediterranean, leaving the Aegean Sea resourceless, alone and hopeless. Delegates should come up with solutions that will both rescue and look after the victims. The help should not be limited to the rescue, there is still a huge demand for aid during the housing and asylum-seeking process. The refugees should be provided with homes, food, clean water and healthcare while waiting for asylum from a country.



CalsMUN 2023

Also it's urgent to reach a consensus within the EU concerning the refugee policy. Encouraging visa facilitation and family reunification for refugees would be a good start. The member states should regulate the amount of help, both in forms of financial aid and housing, regarding their economic power and national resources. The crushing weight should be taken off the shoulders of a few countries and should be handled equally and globally. This issue is no longer a regional conflict but a worldwide humanitarian crisis.

The refugee crisis in the Aegean Sea is a humanitarian emergency which demands attention from the international community. This crisis has resulted in thousands of individuals, families and communities being displaced from their homes and put in the difficult predicament of seeking asylum. The affected countries in the region are struggling to cope with the influx of people, and the risk of unsafe and potentially fatal journeys is high. This is an issue that must be addressed through increased international aid, collaboration and dialogue across all levels of government, so as to ensure sustainable and humane solutions can be reached. By recognizing the underlying causes of this crisis and working together to cultivate effective and durable solutions, we can prevent future incidents of this troubling magnitude.

Bibliography

Philippe Fargues, Christine Fandrich, *The European Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis – What Next?*, MPC RR 2012/14, Robert Schuman Centre for Advanced Studies, San Domenico di Fiesole (FI): European University Institute, 2012.

https://cadmus.eui.eu/bitstream/handle/1814/24836/MPC_RR2012-14.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y

OSTRAND, Nicole *The Syrian Refugee Crisis: A Comparison of Responses by Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States*, JMHS Volume 3 Number 3 (2015): 255-279

<https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/233150241500300301>

ARMAN, Murat N. *The Syrian Refugee Crisis and the European Union Conditionality*, Doğu Anadolu Sosyal Bilimlerde Eğilimler Dergisi, 1/2, 2017 e-ISSN: 2564-7202

<https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/355692>

ÇAKRAN, Şebnem & EREN, Veysel *Refugee Policy: A Comparative Study on the European Union and Turkey*, Mustafa Kemal University Journal of Social Sciences Institute, Year: 2017, Volume: 14, Issue: 39, s. 1-30

<https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/355090>



ARAS, İlhan & SAĞDIROĞLU, Akın *Germany and Syrian Refugee Crisis*, Journal of International Relations and Diplomacy, Volume: 1, Issue:1, June 2018, pp.105-116.
<https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/569919>

BAYRAKLI, Enes & KESKİN, Kazım *Europe's Refugee Crisis*, Akademik İncelemeler Dergisi (Journal of Academic Inquiries) 115 Cilt/Volume: 12, Sayı/Issue: 2, Yıl/Year: 2017 (115-136)
<https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/355347>

Prof. Dr. ERDOĞAN, M. Murat, *Syrians Barometer-2019: A Framework for Achieving Social Cohesion with Syrians in Turkey*, July 2020
<https://www.unhcr.org/tr/wp-content/uploads/sites/14/2020/09/SB2019-ENG-04092020.pdf>

NURDOĞAN, Ali Kemal & DUR, Ali İhsan Burak & Doç. Dr. ÖZTÜRK, Mustafa *Turkey Refugee Problem and Syria Crisis Effects of Refugee Problem*
<https://dergipark.org.tr/tr/download/article-file/299579>

KARADAĞ, S. (2022). *Ege Denizi'nin dalgalarında sınır yönetimi: aktörler, söylemler ve pratikler*. İstanbul Ticaret Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi Türkiye'nin Göç Siyaseti Özel Sayısı, 21 (Özel Sayı), 293-315. doi:10.46928/iticusbe.1183277
<https://dergipark.org.tr/en/download/article-file/2684155>

KAYAALP, Özgür (2018) Irregular migration, Security and Human Rights Paradoxes in the Aegean Sea: Frontex, Dokuz Eylül University Graduate School of Social Sciences Department of Marine Transportation Engineering Maritime Safety, Security and Environmental Management Program Master's Thesis
https://acikbilim.yok.gov.tr/bitstream/handle/20.500.12812/551921/yokAcikBilim_10194369.pdf?sequence=-1&isAllowed=y

SAMUK, Şahizer & PAPUÇÇULAR, Hazal *Aegean in Motion: The Reasons, Consequences, and Tragedies of Four Distinct Phases of Migration in the Aegean Sea*, Meltem Journal of the Izmir Mediterranean Academy No. 3, Summer 2018, 56-74, DOI 10.32325/iaad.2018.3
<http://www.meltemizmeda.org/wp-content/uploads/DergiNo-3/Samuk-Papuccular.pdf>

BBC News Türkçe. (2016, January 22). *Ege'de göçmen tekneleri battı: 20'si çocuk 44 ölü*.
https://www.bbc.com/turkce/haberler/2016/01/160122_gocmen_teknesi_felaket



CalsMUN 2023

BBC News. (2022, March 15). *Why has the Syrian war lasted 11 years?*
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-middle-east-35806229>

BBC News. (2022b, August 12). *Who are the Taliban?*
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-south-asia-11451718>

Doucet, B. L. (2021, April 14). *Afghans face pivotal moment as US prepares to “close the book.”* BBC News. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-56741106>

BBC News. (2021, August 30). *Taliban are back - what next for Afghanistan?*
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-49192495>

Team, B. T. V. J. (2021, August 16). *Mapping the advance of the Taliban in Afghanistan.* BBC News. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-57933979>

Frontex | European Union Agency. (s. d.). <https://frontex.europa.eu/>

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency. (s. d.-b). UNHCR. <https://www.unhcr.org/>

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency. (s. d.-c). UNHCR.
<https://www.unhcr.org/desperatejourneys/>

“UNHCR regrets loss of life in the Aegean Sea, with at least 31 dead and more missing”
UNHCR News, UN, 28 Dec. 2021

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency. (s. d.-d). UNHCR.
<https://www.unhcr.org/news/press/2021/12/61cabf664/unhcr-regrets-loss-life-aegean-sea-31-dead-missing.html>

UNHCR, the UN Refugee Agency. (s. d.). UNHCR.
<https://www.unhcr.org/news/briefing/2022/6/62a2f90a1a/unhcr-data-visualization-mediterranean-crossings-charts-rising-death-toll.html>

Dozens missing after migrant boat sinks in Aegean Sea – UNHCR. (2022, August 10). UN News. <https://news.un.org/en/story/2022/08/1124352>



CalsMUN 2023

Laub, Z. (2017, 1 May). *The U.S. War in Afghanistan*. Council on Foreign Relations. <https://www.cfr.org/timeline/us-war-afghanistan>

The European Union. (n.d.). *International Donors to Syrian Refugees*. <http://syrianrefugees.eu/assets/img/charts/top-10-international-donors.png>

Mediterranean | Missing Migrants Project. (2021, January 2). <https://missingmigrants.iom.int/region/mediterranean>

Sunderland, J. (2022, September 13). *Endless Tragedies in the Mediterranean Sea*. Human Rights Watch. <https://www.hrw.org/news/2022/09/13/endless-tragedies-mediterranean-sea>

Communications, D. (2022, July 25). *Greece and EU have left over 27,000 people to die in Aegean Sea*. DiEM25. <https://diem25.org/greece-eu-left-over-27000-people-die-aegean-sea/>

Wikipedia contributors. (2023, January 8). *Syrian civil war*. Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syrian_civil_war

Wikipedia contributors. (2022, December 31). *Arab Spring*. Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Arab_Spring

Wikipedia contributors. (2023a, January 7). *2015 European migrant crisis*. Wikipedia. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2015_European_migrant_crisis

Wikipedia contributors. (2018, March 4). *Türkiye'deki Suriyeliler*. Wikipeđi. https://tr.wikipedia.org/wiki/T%C3%BCrkiye'deki_Suriyeliler

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (2023, January 5). *Syrian Civil War | Facts & Timeline*. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/event/Syrian-Civil-War>

The Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. (2022, December 16). *Refugee | Definition, History, & Facts*. Encyclopedia Britannica. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/refugee>

Amnesty International. (n.d.). *Afghanistan Archives*. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/location/asia-and-the-pacific/south-asia/afghanistan/report-afghanistan/>



CalsMUN 2023

Amnesty International. (2022, August 8). *EU-Turkey refugee deal a historic blow to rights*. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/press-release/2016/03/eu-turkey-refugee-deal-a-historic-blow-to-rights/>

Amnesty International. (2021, June 1). *Turkey: No safe refuge: Asylum-seekers and refugees denied effective protection in Turkey*. <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/eur44/3825/2016/en/>

Türkiye-Greece migrants: 38 people found stranded on tiny, unnamed island. (2022, August 16). Middle East Monitor. <https://www.middleeastmonitor.com/20220816-turkiye-greece-migrants-38-people-found-stranded-on-tiny-unnamed-island/>

Sözcü Gazetesi. (2022, November 2). *Ege’de göçmen faciası! Çok sayıda ölü ve kayıp var*. Son Dakika Dünya Haberleri – Sözcü. <https://www.sozcu.com.tr/2022/dunya/egede-gocmen-faciasi-cok-sayida-olu-ve-kayip-var-7457152/>

Syria. (n.d.). European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations. https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/where/middle-east/syria_en

EU border agency Frontex “covered up” Greek pushbacks: reports. (2022, August 16). www.euractiv.com. <https://www.euractiv.com/section/justice-home-affairs/news/eu-border-agency-frontex-covered-up-greek-pushbacks-reports/>

ShelterBox. (2022, December 8). *The Syrian Conflict Explained*. <https://shelterbox.org/syria/the-syrian-conflict-explained/>

Team, D. (2022, March 17). *7 things you need to know about the Syrian conflict*. ShelterBox. <https://shelterbox.org/news/blog/7-things-you-need-to-know-about-the-syrian-conflict/>

Pushback. (2023, January 7). ECCHR. <https://www.ecchr.eu/en/glossary/push-back/>

Labbeduettel, J. (2020, June 18). *Pushbacks and police violence - Legal framework* – Border Violence Monitoring Network. <https://www.borderviolence.eu/legal-framework/>

Vox. (2017, April 7). *Syria’s war: Who is fighting and why* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JFpanWNgfQY&feature=youtu.be>



CalsMUN 2023

Human Rights Watch. (2015, November 16). *Desperate Journey: Europe's Refugee Crisis* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uX-8emlxqqc>

Into Europe. (2021, October 30). *How the European Union's migration policy is broken* [Video]. YouTube. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6h5vdUJNPR4&feature=youtu.be>