IEW PANEL DISCUSSION:
THE GROWING CRISIS OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT

NOV 14 @9AM, EST

Event co-sponsor Boston University Center on Forced Displacement
IEW PANEL DISCUSSION: THE GROWING CRISIS OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT

MODOERATOR AND PANELISTS

Moderator: LEONELLA CASTELLANO THIÉBAUD / Director, BU Geneva, Switzerland Programs

Panelist: SONDRA CROSBY, MD / Professor of Medicine and Associate Professor of Health Law, Ethics & Human Rights at the School of Public Health

Panelist: SUSAN AKRAM / Clinical Professor of Law and Director of BU Law’s International Human Rights Clinic

Panelist: CARRIE PRESTON / Director of Kilachand Honors College, Professor of English and Women’s, Gender, & Sexuality Studies, and Founding Co-director of the BU Center on Forced Displacement

Panelist: TIMOTHY LONGMAN / Professor of Political Science and International Relations; Director of the BU Institute on Culture, Religion, and World Affairs

Panelist: MUHAMMAD ZAMAN / Howard Hughes Medical Institute Professor, Founding Co-director of the BU Center on Forced Displacement, and Professor, Dept. of Biomedical Engineering and International Health
103 MILLION
Forcibly displaced people worldwide

While a full picture is yet to be established, UNHCR estimates that global forced displacement has reached 103 million at mid-2022.

53.2 MILLION
are internally displaced people (Source: IDMC, as of end-2021)

32.5 MILLION
are refugees (as of mid-2022)

4.9 MILLION
are asylum-seekers (as of mid-2022)

5.3 MILLION
are other people in need of international protection (as of mid-2022)

Welcome to UNHCR’s Refugee Population Statistics Database

Last update: 27 October 2022
**SOURCES OF LAW**

- **UNIVERSAL DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS**
  - Freedom of movement
  - Right to seek asylum
  - Right to a nationality

- **CONVENTION ON STATUS OF REFUGEES (1951)**
  - Universal definition of ‘refugee’: forced to flee for fear of persecution on specific grounds
  - Principle of non-refoulement
  - Access to asylum and responsibility-sharing of refugees
  - Entitled to durable solutions
  - Once recognized, bulk of human rights protected

- **CONVENTIONS ON STATELESS PERSONS (1954, 1961)**

- **INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES (CAT, CERD, CCPR, CESC, CRC)**

- **MULTIPLE REGIONAL TREATIES (I-A, EU/COE, AU)**

- **DOMESTIC (NATIONAL) LAWS OF EACH COUNTRY**
SUSAN M. AKRAM
International Law of MIGRANTS AND THEIR FAMILIES

SOURCES OF LAW

- CONVENTION ON RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND FAMILIES (1990)
  - ‘MIGRANT WORKER’: PERSON ENGAGED IN PAID WORK IN COUNTRY NOT HIS/HER OWN
  - MIGRANT WORKERS ARE DOCUMENTED OR UNDOCUMENTED
    - International law has no concept of ‘illegal migrant’.
    - No international definition of ‘migrant’ in any treaty

- INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS TREATIES (CAT, CERD, CCPR, CESC, CRC)
  - Migrants and migrant workers are protected under all human rights treaties ratified by host country
PROTECTION (?) OF REFUGEES & MIGRANTS TODAY

POSITIVE TRENDS

• Global Compacts on Refugees & Migrants (2018)
• Comprehensive Plans of Action (CPA’s: Indochina, CIREFCA, ICARA, CIS, Mex. Plan of Action)
• Temporary Protection measures (Europe, the US, ME, African states)
• Subsidiary Protection and Private Refugee sponsorship (Canada, EU, UK)

NEGATIVE TRENDS

• ‘Convention refugees’ decreasing; ‘persons of concern’ and others increasing relative to refugees
• Causes of displacement don’t fall under Conv. Definition (armed conflict, climate change)
• ‘Fortress Europe’ & ‘Fortress N. America’: Major northern and western states increasingly hostile to all migration & admission of refugees (EU-Turkey deal; 18 separate 3d-state agreements w/Eur; US ‘safe’ country agreements & pushback policies)

RESPONSIBILITY-SHARING

• Low-income countries host 83% of world’s refugees
• Least-developed countries providing asylum to 27% of total
• Aruba, Pakistan, Lebanon, Turkey, among the top 10 refugee-hosting countries
• Germany is the only European nation in the top ten (since Syrian crisis)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Initiative</th>
<th>Date Enacted</th>
<th>Details</th>
<th>Migrants Affected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Metering</td>
<td>Mid-2018</td>
<td>U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CBP) officials limit the number of migrants who can make asylum claims each day at ports of entry, leading to waits to enter the United States that can last days or months</td>
<td>All nationalities; all family compositions (single adults, families, and unaccompanied children)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP, also known as Remain in Mexico)</td>
<td>Jan. 29, 2019</td>
<td>CBP returns migrants to Mexico to await their U.S. immigration court hearings and final adjudication; the waits can last months.</td>
<td>Migrants from Spanish-speaking countries other than Mexico; Brazilians; single adults and families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transit-Country Asylum Ban</td>
<td>July 16, 2019</td>
<td>This regulation makes ineligible for asylum all migrants who crossed through third countries on their way to the U.S.-Mexico border and who fail to present formal determinations that they applied for and were denied asylum in one of those countries</td>
<td>All nationalities other than Mexicans; all family compositions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prompt Asylum Case Review (PACR)</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 2019</td>
<td>Claimants for humanitarian protection have cases adjudicated rapidly, with the goal of removal within 10 days</td>
<td>Non-Mexicans; single adults and families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Humanitarian Asylum Review Program (HARP)</td>
<td>Oct. 7, 2019</td>
<td>Asylum seekers have cases adjudicated rapidly, with the goal of removal within 10 days</td>
<td>Mexicans; single adults and families</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asylum Cooperation Agreements (ACAs, also known as Safe Third-Country Agreements)</td>
<td>Nov. 20, 2019</td>
<td>U.S. asylum seekers may be deported to Guatemala to seek asylum there. (ACAs with El Salvador and Honduras have been signed but not yet implemented.)</td>
<td>Hondurans and Salvadorans (with the possibility of future inclusion of other nationality groups); Single adults and families</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TIMOTHY LONGMAN

Stopping Forced Displacement before it Happens

Both international refugee law and international human rights law were developed after World War II to respond to humanitarian crises. Human rights law seeks to establish universal standards to protect the inherent dignity of all people, guaranteeing a right to life and basic needs and also basic civil and political rights. Nearly all countries in the world have signed onto the basic human rights documents, but their actual enforcement is uneven.

- Largest sources of refugees in recent years are Syria, Venezuela, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Myanmar, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan
- War and violent authoritarian rule are the primary factors driving refugees.
- Most effective means of addressing the refugee crisis is to enforce human rights standards consistently.
- Less war and less brutal governance will produce smaller refugee flows.
Humanizing Forced Displacement
IEW PANEL DISCUSSION: THE GROWING CRISIS OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT

SONDRA S. CROSBY

Title 42
IEW PANEL DISCUSSION: THE GROWING CRISIS OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT

SONDRA S. CROSBY
SONDRA S. CROSBY


Interviews with Asylum Seekers and Medical Professionals in Mexico Reveal Abuses Perpetrated by U.S. Government Officials During Title 42 Expulsions, Severe Physical and Mental Health Harms

July 28, 2021  |  Asylum, United States

IEW PANEL DISCUSSION:
THE GROWING CRISIS OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT

SONDRA S. CROSBY

ISTANBUL PROTOCOL
PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SERIES No. 6/Rev. 2

Manual on the Effective Investigation and Documentation of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment

UNITED NATIONS
HUMAN RIGHTS
OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER

Date: 29/06/22
Medical system in Mass. seeing a significant increase in asylum-seeking families
SONDRA S. CROSBY

How to Help Migrants Locally

https://www.ccab.org/ways-to-give/volunteer/
https://iine.org/get-involved/
https://www.riacboston.org/volunteer-riac/
https://www.miracoalition.org/get-involved/
https://www.facebook.com/cosechaenmassachusetts/
(Dis)Placed Border Performances

Ana Teresa Fernández, “Erasing the Border/ Borrando la Frontera,” 2011; Foreign Bodies: Erasing the Border, Oil on Canvas, 2013
CARRIE J. PRESTON

(Dis)Placed Border Performances


American and Mexican families play with a seesaw installation at the border near Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, in July 2019. London’s Design Museum recognized the project with an award for best design of 2020.

Luca Taurel/AFP via Getty Images
CARRIE J. PRESTON

(Dis)Placed Border Performances
CARRIE J. PRESTON

(Dis)Placed Border Performances

Eight border wall prototypes on the United States-Mexico border in Otay Mesa neighborhood of San Diego. Christoph Büchel, a Swiss-Icelandic artist, has proposed the group be protected as a national monument. Josh Haner/The New York Times
PROTOTYPES

MAGA is proud to announce the Land Art Exhibition PROTOTYPES

PROTOTYPES consists of the eight border wall prototypes commissioned by the U.S. government and built as models for testing and evaluation for President Donald Trump's proposed border wall between the United States and Mexico.
PROTOTYPES: Participatory Performance Art

– through website, social media, petition, tours, photography, news collection, and documents of demolition

ABOUT

The eight border wall prototypes have significant cultural value and are historical land art. PROTOTYPES thus also consists of a petition campaign to designate the eight border wall prototypes a national monument under the Antiquities Act of 1906, legislation that protects significant natural, cultural, or scientific features on Federal land.

TAKE ACTION

Ready to take the next step? You can become a contributor to our cause, or participate yourself.

Sign Petition
Partners
The Overpass Light Brigade projected images on the border wall prototypes in Otay Mesa.
IEP PANEL DISCUSSION: THE GROWING CRISIS OF FORCED DISPLACEMENT

The prototypes for the US-Mexico border wall have been demolished. @Independent
BLU’s E.U. Flag, near the fence separating Morocco from Melilla, a small North African territory claimed by Spain since 1947.
MUHAMMAD ZAMAN

Important questions in science and engineering *(beyond housing and infrastructure)*

- Designing ethically appropriate point of care technologies
- Issues of data access and privacy
- Antimicrobial resistance
- Trauma and mental health
Muhammad Zaman

Reinforcement of ideas and solutions that do not work
THANK YOU!