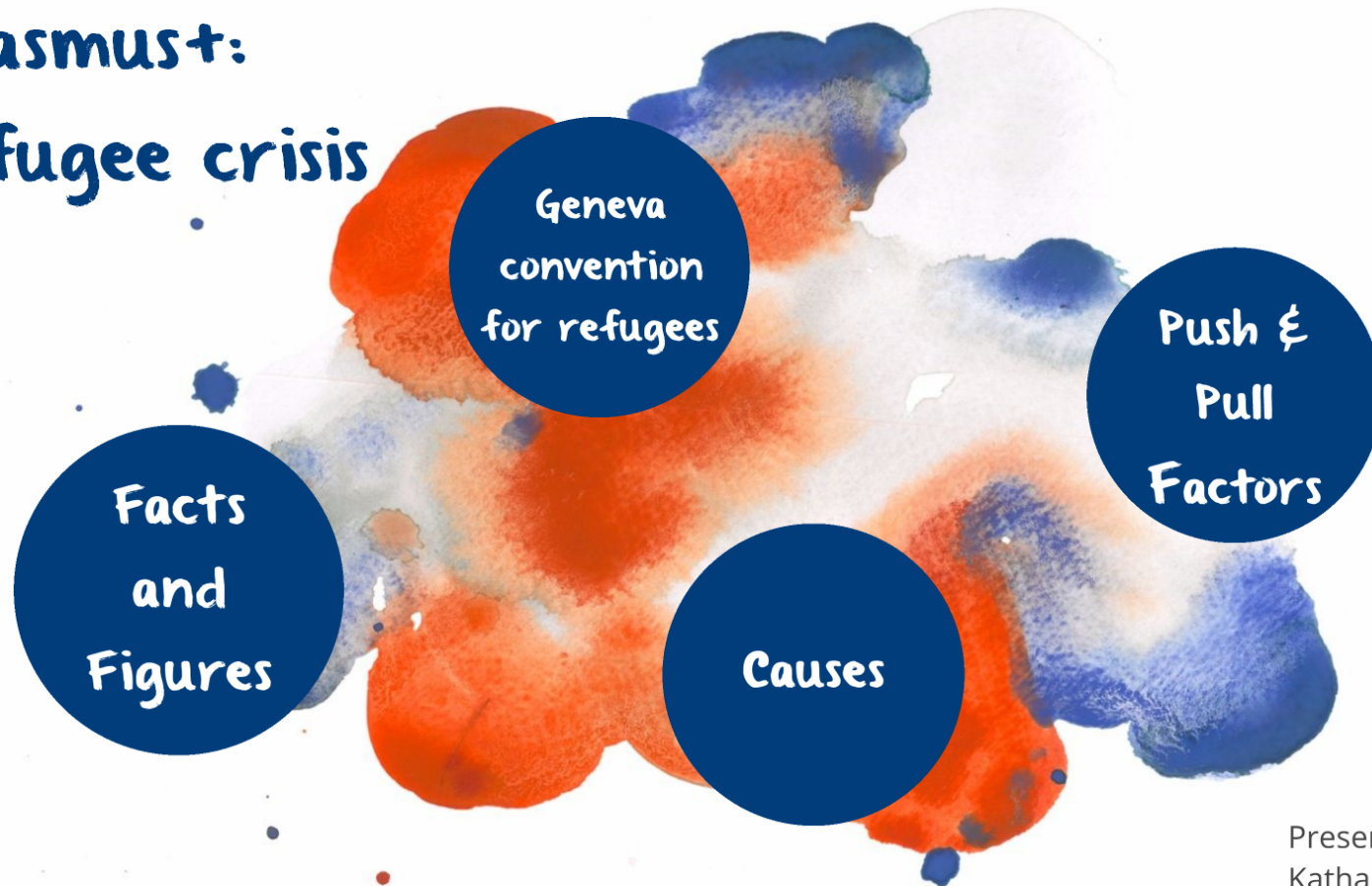


Erasmust+: Refugee crisis



Presented by Noémi,
Katharina, Henriette and
Charlotta

Facts & Figures about...

... number of people effected by expulsion

... origin of refugees

... countries that take refugees

Number of
people
effected by
expulsion

Origin of
refugees

Countries
that take
refugees

Number of people affected by expulsion

More than 71 million people are affected by expulsion

More than half of them within their country

- 20 million are refugees
- 5 million returnees
- 3 million asylum seekers
- 3 million stateless people

Every 110th person is affected by expulsion

Over half of affected people in 3 states

- Columbia
- Syria
- Congo

Facts & Figures about...

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refugees

Countries
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refugees



Where are refugees from?

Most refugees and asylum seekers come from

- Syria (6.5 mio)
- Afghanistan (3 mio)
- Sudan (2.4 mio)

Biggest movement between Syria and Turkey

With regard on Germany most refugees come from Syria, Afghanistan, Iraq

Facts & Figures about...

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refugees

A world map is visible in the background, with a large blue circle overlaid on the left side containing text. The map shows the Americas in blue and the rest of the world in orange.

Countries that take refugees

Ten states had 82 percent of all refugees

One third of all refugees has been taken by three states

- Turkey
- Pakistan
- Uganda

Ten states took 63 percent of all refugees

However every fifth asylum seeker is in the US (640.000)

- Second place is Germany (430.000)

Germany is also on second place when looking at refugees and asylum seekers together

- On first place Turkey

Facts & Figures about...

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Geneva convention for refugees

- in 1954 the convention came into force
- it's about the legal position of refugees
- 145 state parties ratified the convention

basic concepts of
international
rights of refugees:

- it controls help, social rights and responsibilities of the refugees in their host country

Article I

refugee

Article I (28 July 1951) :

- was made for the refugees from World War 2
 - it only refers to the persons who fled from occurrences which happened before 1951
 - on 31 January 1967 the time and place limits were cancelled in protocol about the legal position of refugees
- addition to the convention from 1951

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Article I

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refugee

1st: people who aren't in the country with his/her original citizenship

2nd: people who live in a state in which they are persecuted because of their race, religion, nationality and political opinions

3rd: people who aren't protected in their home country because of war or persecution

only a refugee who meets the following conditions can't be deported to his home country

No refugee
status

No refugee status

- new citizenship in another country
- a voluntarily return to the home country
- return to the home country when there are no "problems" anymore (war)
- shelter from UN organisations in the conflict areas (UN peacekeepers)
- people who are war criminals, did non-political crime or action against the UN conventions

refugee

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Conflicts/Causes

- Why do refugees leave their home country?

... religious conflicts

... military conflicts

... natural disasters

... economical causes

Religious
conflicts

Military
conflicts

Natural
disasters

Economical
causes

Religious conflicts

Basic facts

- All religions are effected
- Violation of human rights
- (more information: "Human Rights")
- Reason for persecuted people to escape

Situation

Human
Rights

Examples

Situation

- All religions are effected
- People are persecuted, discriminated, expelled or killed because of their religion
- governments restricted rights of people because of their
 - opinion
 - ethnic background
 - religion
 - sexual identity
 - looks
- Reason for persecuted people to escape

**Who is
responsible?**

Who is responsible?

- other religions and atheists are responsible for persecution

Situation

- All religions are effected
- People are persecuted, discriminated, expelled or killed because of their religion
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**Who is
responsible?**

Religious conflicts

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Situation

Human
Rights

Examples

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Article 18: Freedom of Religion or Belief

"Everyone has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance."

Religious conflicts

Basic facts

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Situation

Human
Rights

Examples

Examples



Myanmar
- Rohingya

Iraq -
Yazidi

Government
restrictions

Myanmar - Rohingya

- Rohingya have no citizenship
- refusal of rights
- discrimination against Rohingya

Rohingya escape to Bangladesh

Examples



Myanmar
- Rohingya

Iraq -
Yazidi

Government
restrictions

Iraq - Yazidi

- Yazidi are persecuted
- Genocide of Yazidi by ISIS (Islamic State in Iraq and Syria, also known as ISIL), 2014

Examples



Myanmar
- Rohingya

Iraq -
Yazidi

Government
restrictions

Government restrictions

Countries with most government restrictions on religion (2014):

- Egypt
- China
- Iran
- Saudi Arabia
- Indonesia

North Korea is absent from this Pew study due to lack of data

Examples



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Religious
conflicts

Military
conflicts

Natural
disasters

Economical
causes

Military Conflicts

- Government reacts with violence to protests of population
- People escape (e.g. from Iraq, Afghanistan, Syria)

Examples

Examples

critical situations in
Libya, **Syria**, Somalia, Nigeria,
Liberia, **Congo**, Sierra Leone,
Guinea-Bissau, Côte d'Ivoire,
Central African Republic, **South
Sudan**



Syria

Democratic
Republic of
the Congo

South
Sudan



Syria

- civil war since 2011
(more information: "Timeline")
- until 2016 >400,000 people were killed in this conflict (estimation of UN)
- half of Syrian population escapes from Syria
- conflict still goes on, over 5,6 million refugees have fled from Syria since 2011
- ISIS

Timeline
2011

Timeline
2012

Situation:
refugee
camps

2011

- March 15:
start of protest against dictator Baschar al-Assad
(Ba'ath Party)
- government reacts with violence, but promises a
reformation
- July:
law that allows other parties than "Ba'ath"
- August:
USA and EU urge Assad's resignation
- October:
Syrian National Council is founded by opposition,
FSA = Free Syrian Army (opposition)
- autumn:
first military conflicts between Assad's army,
armed militias and FSA



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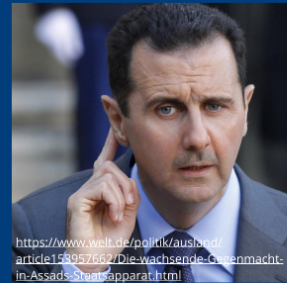
Timeline

2012

Situation:
refugee
camps

2012

- 2012: conflict between opposition and government becomes greater
- March. Assad agrees to a plan for piece (by Kofi Annan, from UN)
- May: ceasefire is broken by Syrian Army



<https://www.welt.de/politik/ausland/article153057667/Die-wachsende-Gewaltmacht-in-Assads-Staat.html>

Baschar al-Assad



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Timeline
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Timeline
2012

Situation:
refugee
camps

Situation: refugee camps



- millions are living in refugee camps in Syria, bordering countries or Europe
- camps are overcrowded, sexual abuse
- escape from the camps



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Syria

Democratic
Republic of
the Congo

South
Sudan



Democratic Republic of the Congo

- widespread militia activities,
unrest and violence
(for more information: "Situation")

Figures

Situation

Figures

- 2017: 100,000 Congolese refugees from DRC
- 55% are children
- top ten of refugee numbers in the world



Democratic Republic of the Congo

- widespread militia activities,
unrest and violence
(for more information: "Situation")

Figures

Situation

DRC - Situation

- Beginning of 2018: security conditions got worse (especially in eastern and central parts of the country)
- many camps are full and at their limit
- situation requires support, collaboration and resources



Democratic Republic of the Congo

- widespread militia activities,
unrest and violence
(for more information: "Situation")

Figures

Situation

Examples

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