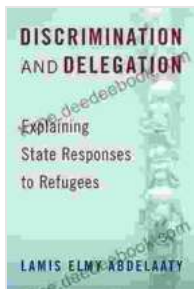


Discrimination and Delegation: Explaining State Responses to Refugees

Abstract

Discrimination and delegation play a significant role in shaping state responses to refugees. This article explores the different ways in which discrimination and delegation interact to influence refugee policy and practice. It also discusses the implications of these findings for understanding the challenges of refugee protection and promoting more just and humane responses to forced displacement.



Discrimination and Delegation: Explaining State Responses to Refugees

by Lamis Elmy Abdelaaty

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The global refugee crisis is one of the most pressing humanitarian challenges of our time. Millions of people have been forced to flee their homes due to war, persecution, and other forms of violence. Many of these refugees have sought safety in other countries, but they often face discrimination and xenophobia. In addition, states have increasingly

delegated responsibility for refugee protection to other actors, such as international organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs). This delegation has led to a fragmentation of refugee protection and a decline in the quality of care provided to refugees.

This article explores the different ways in which discrimination and delegation interact to influence state responses to refugees. It also discusses the implications of these findings for understanding the challenges of refugee protection and promoting more just and humane responses to forced displacement.

Discrimination Against Refugees

Refugees are often discriminated against because they are seen as outsiders or a threat to national security. This discrimination can take many forms, including:

- Denial of asylum
- Detention
- Deportation
- Limited access to education and employment
- Social exclusion

Discrimination against refugees is a violation of international law. The 1951 Refugee Convention prohibits discrimination against refugees on the basis of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. However, many states continue to discriminate against refugees, and this discrimination has a devastating impact on their lives.

Delegation of Refugee Protection

In recent years, states have increasingly delegated responsibility for refugee protection to other actors, such as international organizations and NGOs. This delegation has been driven by a number of factors, including:

- The increasing number of refugees
- The complexity of refugee protection
- The desire to reduce costs

While delegation can provide some benefits, such as increased expertise and resources, it can also lead to a fragmentation of refugee protection and a decline in the quality of care provided to refugees. This is because international organizations and NGOs are often not subject to the same standards of accountability as states. In addition, they may have different priorities than states, and they may be less responsive to the needs of refugees.

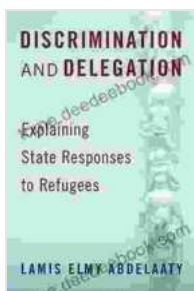
The Interaction of Discrimination and Delegation

Discrimination and delegation interact in a number of ways to influence state responses to refugees. First, discrimination can lead to the delegation of refugee protection to other actors. This is because states may be less willing to provide protection to refugees who are seen as outsiders or a threat to national security. Second, discrimination can make it more difficult for refugees to access the services provided by international organizations and NGOs. This is because refugees may be afraid to come forward and seek help from these organizations, or they may be denied access to services due to their race, religion, nationality, or other factors.

The interaction of discrimination and delegation can have a devastating impact on the lives of refugees. Refugees who are discriminated against and denied access to protection are more likely to experience poverty, violence, and other forms of harm.

Discrimination and delegation play a significant role in shaping state responses to refugees. This article has explored the different ways in which discrimination and delegation interact to influence refugee policy and practice. It has also discussed the implications of these findings for understanding the challenges of refugee protection and promoting more just and humane responses to forced displacement.

In order to address the challenges of refugee protection, it is essential to challenge discrimination and to strengthen the accountability of international organizations and NGOs. States must also play a more active role in providing protection to refugees and in ensuring that they have access to the services they need. By working together, we can create a more just and humane world for refugees.



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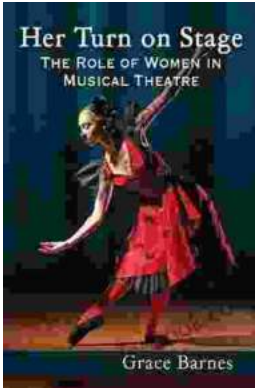
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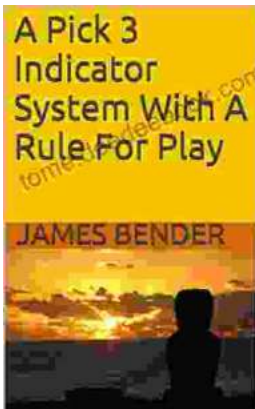
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