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Refugee Status and Protection: An International Legal Perspective on Displacement in Conflict Zones

Muhammad Ibrahim Sekandary^{1*}, Khaliqyar Alokozai², Fakhruddin Ekhlasmand³

¹ VC Chancellor & Lecturer, Amir Ali Shernovy Institute of Higher Education, Nangarhar, Afghanistan

^{2,3} Lecturer, Law and Political Science Faculty, Amir Ali Shernovy Institute of Higher Education, Nangarhar, Afghanistan

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***Corresponding author:** Muhammad Ibrahim Sekandary

VC Chancellor & Lecturer, Amir Ali Shernovy Institute of Higher Education, Nangarhar, Afghanistan

Abstract

This study examines international legal frameworks for refugee status and protection, focusing on challenges and gaps in their implementation, particularly in conflict zones like Afghanistan. It aims to assess the effectiveness of existing legal instruments and propose solutions for improving refugee protection. The number of internally displaced people worldwide reached 71.1 million in 2022 and 75.9 million in 2023. A qualitative research design was employed, combining doctrinal legal analysis and case studies from selected conflict-affected regions. Data was collected through a review of international treaties, conventions, national policies, and reports from organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). The study also included secondary data analysis to evaluate legal and administrative barriers. Findings indicate that while international legal frameworks such as the 1951 Refugee Convention provide a foundation for refugee protection, their implementation remains inconsistent due to host country constraints, legal restrictions, administrative challenges, and socio-political opposition. IDPs, who do not fall under the definition of refugees, face even greater protection gaps. Additionally, security concerns and political instability in host and transit countries often lead to policy shifts that undermine the rights of displaced persons. The study highlights significant gaps in the legal and institutional mechanisms for protecting displaced persons, particularly in conflict zones. Weak enforcement of international obligations, lack of resources, and geopolitical interests further complicate refugee and IDP protection efforts. The study suggests enhancing refugee protection by strengthening international legal frameworks, increasing financial and technical support to host countries, promoting regional cooperation, improving legal pathways for refugees, and establishing clearer protections for internally displaced persons.

Keywords: Conflict zones, convention, forced displacement, internally displaced persons (IDPs), refugee status, 1951 Refugee Convention

INTRODUCTION

Displacement is one of the world's most serious humanitarian and legal issues. According to the Internally Displaced Persons Monitoring Center (IDMC), the number of internally displaced people worldwide reached 71.1 million in 2022¹ and 75.9 million in 2023, marking a 20 percent increase from the previous year². Armed conflict, natural disasters, and climate change are the primary drivers of displacement, and this phenomenon is concentrated in countries experiencing prolonged crises³, such as Syria, Afghanistan, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ukraine, Colombia, Ethiopia, Yemen, Nigeria, Somalia, and Sudan⁴. Afghanistan, which has the second largest number of internally displaced people globally, had an estimated 4.39 million internally displaced individuals by the end of 2022⁵, forced from their homes due to conflict, natural disasters, and environmental changes. The Taliban's return to power in August 2021 has further complicated the situation of displacement, as patterns of displacement have shifted and legal protection mechanisms for internally displaced persons remain inadequate⁶. Although various international legal frameworks exist to prevent forced displacement and protect displaced persons, internally displaced persons still face serious legal and humanitarian challenges. Unlike refugees, who enjoy international protection under the 1951 Refugee Convention, internally displaced persons remain within the borders of their own country and are subject to the laws of the host country, which leaves them with an uncertain legal status. To better understand this problem, this study examines the main legal challenges of displacement, specifically focusing on Afghanistan. The research explores international law's definition of forced displacement, its distinction from other migrations, responsibility for protecting internally displaced persons, and legal obstacles to their rights implementation. This study is valuable in several ways: First, it clarifies the legal definitions of forced displacement and its distinction from other forms of displacement to provide a broader understanding of the legal situation of internally displaced persons. Second, it assesses the legal gaps and challenges that hinder the protection of internally displaced persons in conflict-affected areas, particularly in Afghanistan. Third, the study provides key findings for humanitarian policy and legal reform, identifying existing obstacles to the implementation of international legal mechanisms. This study seeks to provide practical recommendations to legal experts, policymakers, and humanitarian organizations to develop better policies to protect the rights of internally displaced persons and find sustainable solutions to their living conditions.

Forced Displacement

Forced displacement is the situation in which an individual or a group of people leave their original place of residence and move to

another place due to war, violence, natural disasters, or political pressure⁷. International law has a number of principles to protect the rights of displaced people, but there is no specific international body for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), as they are subject to the national laws of their countries. The United Nations, international human rights courts, and some other organizations are committed to protecting the rights of these individuals. Refugee Convention (1951) recognizes people who have fled their countries as refugees and sets out the principles for their protection. Guiding Principles for the Protection of Internally Displaced Persons (2006) principles provide a clear definition of the rights of internally displaced persons. Kampala Convention of 2009 imposes obligations on African Union member states to protect internally displaced persons⁸. The issue of forced displacement is an important international legal debate. Although international conventions on refugees exist, the legal framework for internally displaced persons is limited, and this issue is considered a major challenge for human rights organizations. The concept of displacement is complex due to various factors, and has different definitions from legal, social and political perspectives. We attempt to examine this definition from a legal perspective. According to international law, forcibly displaced persons are people who have been forced to leave their homes due to war, violence, human rights violations, natural disasters, or other crises⁹. The legal definition of forcibly displaced persons is clarified based on the following international instruments: "A refugee is a person who, owing to race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or unwilling to return to it owing to such fear"¹⁰. (1951 Convention, Article 1). The Convention guarantees a number of rights to refugees, such as the principle of non-refoulement (Article 33)¹¹, according to which no country may return a refugee to a place where their life or freedom would be threatened. There is no specific international convention for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), but the UN Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998) define them as follows: "Internally displaced persons are persons who have been displaced from their homes as a result of armed conflict, civil unrest, human rights violations, or natural disasters, but have not moved beyond the borders of their country"¹². Although these principles are not legally binding, they are based on international human rights and humanitarian law, and encourage countries to provide necessary rights to internally displaced persons. International treaties on refugee rights, such as the 1951 Refugee Convention, do not provide a specific definition of displaced persons. However, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international organizations have defined the term as follows: ¹³Persons who have been forced to leave their place of residence

¹ Global Report on Internal Displacement 2024.

² Global Report on Internal Displacement 2023.

³ Imranullah Akhtar, "Exploring Refugee Crises: A Comparative Study of US Withdrawals from Vietnam and Afghanistan," *Journal of Political Science and International Relationship* 1, no. 1 (May 13, 2024): 20–26, <https://doi.org/10.54536/jpsir.v1i1.2722>.

⁴ Global Report on Internal Displacement 2024.

⁵ Global Report on Internal Displacement 2023.

⁶ Akhtar Imranullah and Manzanay Hakimuddin, "Strategic Interests and Geopolitical Considerations: Assessing the Importance of Afghanistan for the US Post-Withdrawal," *Journal of Arts, Humanities and Social Science* 1, no. 2 (May 26, 2024): 1–9, <https://doi.org/10.69739/jahss.v1i2.18>.

⁷ INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW/ Glossary on Migration (International Organization for Migration, 2019).

⁸ Florica Braşoveanu, "Legal Protection of Refugee Rights: Challenges and Solutions," *Technium Social Sciences Journal* 52 (December 8, 2023): 139–44, <https://doi.org/10.47577/tssj.v52i1.10314>.

⁹ INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW/ Glossary on Migration.

¹⁰ 1951-Refugee-Convention-1967-Protocol, article 1.

¹¹ 1951-Refugee-Convention-1967-Protocol, article 33.

¹² "Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement," n.d.

¹³ Muhammad Ahsan Iqbal, Hamid Mukhtar, and Hafiz Abdul Rehman Saleem, "Situation of Refugees in Warzone of The World and Their Legal Issues," *Pakistan Journal of Humanities and*

due to war, natural disasters, human rights violations or other various reasons. Those who have moved from one area to another due to threats to their homes, resources or lives, without crossing an international border. Persons who, although they have not left their country, are still in need of international protection. According to the 2006 “United Nations Guiding Principles on Internally Displaced Persons”, this definition has been further expanded and it is emphasized that these persons must have access to international human rights. From the perspective of international law, displaced persons must have basic human rights protection, even if they do not fall under the umbrella of the International Refugee Convention¹⁴. Domestic laws should specify the rights of displaced persons, which often vary according to political circumstances. The legal status of persons displaced by war, conflict, natural disasters or widespread crises should be clearly defined.

Displacement is a situation in which a person, group or community is forced to leave their home, region or country due to conflict, human rights violations, natural disasters or other factors. Internally displaced persons who have left their place of origin due to conflict, natural disasters or other factors within their own country, but have not moved beyond their borders. Refugees who have been forced to leave their country of origin due to war, persecution or other serious threats and have sought refuge in another country¹⁵. Displaced people leave their homes against their will, or are forced to do so by conflict, violence, persecution, or natural disasters. The need to find safe accommodation: Displaced people move to another safe area for accommodation, whether internal or external. International human rights treaties, such as the 1951 Refugee Convention, as well as the principles of international organizations (United Nations, Red Crescent and Red Cross), confirm that forced displacement must be recognized in accordance with human rights principles¹⁶. Under international law, people who are displaced by violence, conflict, or humanitarian disasters must receive protection. Forced displacement must not be used as a means of coercion, ethnic cleansing, or forcible transfer of populations¹⁷. Refugee status is a complex humanitarian, legal, and political concept that draws on human rights, international law, and the need to support vulnerable communities. Various laws, conventions, and humanitarian organizations around the world work to protect the rights of displaced people.

Principles of International Law and the Protection of Human Rights

According to international law, persons forcibly displaced by conflict should be protected under international law. From the moment of displacement, international law provides specific measures to protect their rights¹⁸. International humanitarian law

(IHL) is committed to protecting the rights of individuals in times of conflict, and clearly defines the rules governing migration or forced displacement. Forced displacement not only causes humanitarian catastrophe, but also leads to restrictions on individuals’ freedom, property, and social rights. International human rights law provides the basic framework for preventing forced displacement and protecting the rights of affected individuals¹⁹.

United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) Article 14, everyone has the right to seek refuge in other countries from persecution²⁰. Article 25, everyone has the right to food, shelter and health²¹. International Convention on the Status of Refugees (1951) Article 32, no state may expel a refugee except on the grounds that he or she poses a threat to public order²². Article 33, the principle of non-refoulement – No refugee may be returned to his or her country of origin if his or her life is in danger²³. Principles for Internally Displaced Persons (1998) Principle 28, Host countries have the obligation to facilitate the return, resettlement and normalization of life of internally displaced persons²⁴. UNHCR’s mission is to manage, protect, and assist refugees in accordance with the provisions of the International Refugee Convention. The UNHCR Charter oversees the implementation of the 1951 Convention and provides refugees with shelter, health, education, and employment opportunities²⁵. The responsibility of the international community and other organizations The European Union, the African Union, and the States of the Americas have some regional conventions, such as: The African Union Refugee Convention (1969), The American Convention on Human Rights (1969), The European Convention on Human Rights (1950, Article 3) these organizations play an important role in providing humanitarian assistance, economic assistance, and the protection of the rights of refugees²⁶. Based on the principles of international law, displaced persons must have the following fundamental rights: The right to freedom of movement: people must be protected, and they must not be forcibly removed from their homes. Right to residence, those who are displaced must be provided with adequate housing. Right to return, forcibly displaced persons must be allowed to return to their homes after the end of the conflict. Given the extent of international law, the following provisions are important for preventing forced displacement during conflict: The Geneva Conventions of 1949, contain specific principles for the protection of civilians in times of conflict. The Additional Protocols of 1977 contain further clarifications for the protection of human rights during armed conflicts. International refugee law contains principles for the protection of persons who have been displaced by conflict²⁷. The

Social Sciences 12, no. 2 (June 23, 2024): 1942–48, <https://doi.org/10.52131/pjhs.2024.v12i2.2334>.

¹⁴ *INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION LAW/ Glossary on Migration*.

¹⁵ Iqbal, Mukhtar, and Saleem, “Situation of Refugees in Warzone of the World and Their Legal Issues.”

¹⁶ Peter I. Gasiokwu et al., “Critical Examination of Emerging Issues in Refugee Protection: A Transnational Legal Perspective,” *Jurnal IUS Kajian Hukum Dan Keadilan* 12, no. 2 (August 30, 2024): 423–46, <https://doi.org/10.29303/ius.v12i2.1364>.

¹⁷ Inkeri Koski, *Confronting Environmental Displacement: Exploring the Status and Protection of Climate Refugees under International Law*, 2024.

¹⁸ “Forced Migration or Displacement Data.

¹⁹ Iqbal, Mukhtar, and Saleem, “Situation of Refugees in Warzone of the World and Their Legal Issues.”

²⁰ *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, 1948, article 14.

²¹ *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* 1948, article 25.

²² *1951-Refugee-Convention-1967-Protocol*, 1951, article 32.

²³ *1951-Refugee-Convention-1967-Protocol*, 1951, article 33.

²⁴ *GUIDING PRINCIPLES ON INTERNAL DISPLACEMENT*, principle 28.

²⁵ Iqbal, Mukhtar, and Saleem, “Situation of Refugees in Warzone of the World and Their Legal Issues.”

²⁶ Braşoveanu, “Legal Protection of Refugee Rights.”

²⁷ Zabihullah Shinwari, Imranullah Akhtar, and Nazifullah Niazi, “The Deployment of Military Robots and the Principle of Distinction in International Humanitarian Law: Balancing Human

principles of international law apply based on the following conditions. If a State formally enters into a conflict, the Geneva Conventions apply to it. If a state enters into an unofficial war, additional protocols apply. If a neutral territory is affected by war, the principles of international law must be applied. If human rights violations occur, international courts can decide on them. The rules of international law provide a comprehensive framework for the protection of forcibly displaced persons. International humanitarian law, human rights law, and international refugee law together guarantee rights to victims of conflict, and seek to mitigate the consequences of forced displacement. The purpose of international humanitarian law is to protect human rights, particularly in situations of armed conflict, displacement, and the challenges facing civilians²⁸. This law is based on the principles of war, human rights, and international law, but it does not have full effect alongside national laws. States are obliged to respect the principles of international humanitarian law, although under customary international law, these obligations only extend to those aspects that are supported by formal treaties and decisions of the international community²⁹. Any violation of international law, in particular violations of human rights, is considered a crime. This responsibility applies not only to States, but also to individuals, and they are held accountable by international courts³⁰. The implementation of international humanitarian law is problematic, as some laws are ignored during conflicts, and some local laws give priority to international principles. International courts, such as the International Court of Human Rights, are the main means of implementing this law, but due to political interference, they are not always independent³¹. States and international organizations must seriously investigate human rights violations, prosecute perpetrators, and establish effective mechanisms for the implementation of international humanitarian law. Article 35 of the International Refugee Convention (1951) states that states must provide cooperation to UNHCR, but some states do not have sufficient economic and administrative resources to manage refugees³². Poor countries' governments are unable to provide adequate services to refugees, such as health, education, and employment. Some countries are tightening their refugee admission laws, and are restricting their documentation, residence, and citizenship processes. Article 31 of the International Refugee Convention states that states cannot punish refugees for illegal entry, but some countries do not implement this provision³³. Some countries adopt strict laws against refugees, and do not adhere to international human rights principles. Article 26 of the International Refugee Convention states that refugees must have

Protection or Emerging Challenges,” January 28, 2025, <https://doi.org/10.5281/ZENODO.14752789>.

²⁸ Imranullah Akhtar, Riazullah Sadiq, and Noor Mohammad Khan Saqib, “The International Humanitarian Law and AI Deployment in Afghanistan’s War: A Just War Theory (2001-2021),” *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Growth Evaluation* 6, no. 1 (2025): 1193–1200, <https://doi.org/10.54660/IJMRGE.2025.6.1.1193-1200>.

²⁹ Shinwari, Akhtar, and Niazi, “The Deployment of Military Robots and the Principle of Distinction in International Humanitarian Law.”

³⁰ Iqbal, Mukhtar, and Saleem, “Situation of Refugees in Warzone of the World and Their Legal Issues.”

³¹ Braşoveanu, “Legal Protection of Refugee Rights.”

³² 1951-Refugee-Convention-1967-Protocol, article 35.

³³ 1951-Refugee-Convention-1967-Protocol, article 31.

freedom of movement, but some countries confine refugees to camps³⁴. Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person, but this right is not guaranteed in conflict-affected areas³⁵. The presence of armed groups, the risk of terrorism, and weak police control threaten the security of refugees. Under international law, forcibly displaced persons are entitled to certain rights, and their protection is the responsibility of host countries, UNHCR, and the international community³⁶. However, there are many obstacles to the implementation of these laws, such as the weak economic capacity of host countries, strict legal restrictions, and political and security challenges. To address these challenges, the international community must increase cooperation, strengthen the implementation of international law, and take practical measures to facilitate the return and resettlement of displaced persons. In discussing this topic, we will focus on the fundamental principles of international law, human rights protection rules, and the analysis of various aspects of conflict. Our discussion focuses on how forced displacement is related to international law, what are the principles of human rights protection, and the importance of international law in times of conflict.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study uses a qualitative research design to analyze the legal aspects of refugee status and protection in conflict zones. It employs a doctrinal legal research approach, focusing on legal frameworks, international treaties, case law, and academic literature. Secondary data sources include international legal instruments like the 1951 Refugee Convention, reports from UNHCR, judicial decisions, and peer-reviewed journals and legal commentaries. A thematic legal analysis is used to examine key themes in international refugee law, such as non-refoulement, asylum procedures, and state responsibilities. A comparative legal analysis helps identify gaps and inconsistencies in the application of refugee protection laws across different jurisdictions. The findings are synthesized to provide recommendations for strengthening refugee protection mechanisms in conflict zones.

RESULT

As a result, forcibly displaced people are people who have been forced to leave their homes due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, natural disasters or other crises.

Table 1: The distinction between displacement, deportation, and exile.

Term	Definition	Legal Status
Displacement	Displacement of people due to conflict, natural disasters, or violence	International law has principles to protect vulnerable people
Deportation	The expulsion of individuals or groups by a government, usually for legal	It is legal only through legal proceedings, but mass forced evictions are prohibited

³⁴ 1951-Refugee-Convention-1967-Protocol, article 26.

³⁵ Universal Declaration of Human Rights, article 3.

³⁶ Braşoveanu, “Legal Protection of Refugee Rights.”

	reasons	
Exile	The expulsion of an individual or group by a government for punitive or political reasons	It is considered a violation of human rights, if it is based on oppression

The table 1 shows: Refugees who have fled their country of origin and are entitled to protection under the International Refugee Convention (1951). Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) who have fled their home countries due to crises but are still living within their own country.

Under international law, the responsibility to protect forcibly displaced people lies with various institutions and governments. The primary responsibility lies with the host country, which must ensure the protection of refugees in accordance with human rights principles. Under the International Convention on the Status of Refugees, UNHCR is responsible for protecting and supporting forcibly displaced persons. Other countries and international organizations have a responsibility to provide humanitarian assistance, financial support, and durable solutions.

Table 2: Barriers and explanations for the safety of forcibly displaced persons

Obstacle	Explanation
Host country capacity constraints	Some countries do not have sufficient resources to accept refugees, which increases the challenges of managing, accommodating, and providing services to them.
Legal restrictions	Some countries impose strict laws on the admission of refugees, limiting their access to housing, work, and education.
Social opposition	Sometimes host communities have a negative view of the presence of displaced people, which creates obstacles to the realization of their rights.
Administrative Problems	The systems for registering refugees, granting citizenship, and providing legal services are weak, making the process of securing their legal protection difficult.
Security and political problems	Refugees in conflict-affected areas are not provided with the necessary security guarantees, and are sometimes evicted from their homes.
International legal obligations	Forcibly displaced persons have specific international human rights, and their protection is the responsibility of host countries, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and the international community.
Necessary measures to address	The implementation of international law faces many obstacles, which require the joint efforts of the international community, governments, and civil society.

There are many obstacles to protecting forcibly displaced persons, some of the most important of which are. Host country capacity constraints, some countries do not have sufficient resources to manage large numbers of refugees. Legal restrictions, some countries impose strict rules on the admission of refugees, which restricts their access to residence, work, and educational opportunities. Social opposition, Sometimes, host communities oppose the presence of displaced persons, which hinders the implementation of laws. Administrative problems, Systems for registering refugees, granting citizenship, and providing legal services are weak. Security and political problems, in conflict-affected areas, refugees are not given the necessary guarantees for their safety, and they are sometimes expelled from their places of residence. Forcibly displaced people have special rights under international humanitarian law, and their protection is the responsibility of host countries, UNHCR, and the international community. However, there are many obstacles to the implementation of the law, which require the international community, governments, and civil society organizations to work together to resolve.

DISCUSSION

The issue of forced displacement is a very important debate from the perspective of international human rights, refugee law, and domestic policies. This issue has not only legal aspects, but also political, economic, and social consequences. Under international law, forcibly displaced persons fall into two categories: refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). The International Convention on the Status of Refugees (1951) defines specific rights for refugees, but there are no specific international legal mechanisms for IDPs, and their responsibility is left to domestic law. Responsibility of the host state, under international humanitarian law, the host state must ensure the safety, shelter, health, and protection of the human rights of refugees. According to the International Convention on the Status of Refugees, UNHCR's main objective is to protect refugees, defend their rights, and provide humanitarian assistance. The refugee issue is not only the responsibility of the host country, but the international community must also cooperate in protecting them, resettling them, and finding durable solutions. Although UNHCR and humanitarian agencies have a responsibility to protect forcibly displaced people, the practical measures of the international community are often inadequate. Often, Western countries only provide theoretical support and do not provide sufficient financial and political support to crisis-affected countries. Many host countries, such as Pakistan, Iran, Turkey, and Jordan, which host large groups of refugees, are facing economic and administrative pressures. The large number of displaced people is straining the service systems of these countries, and international assistance is essential to solve this problem. Although the International Convention on the Status of Refugees (1951) guarantees the rights of refugees, it only covers those who have fled their country of origin. Internally displaced persons (IDPs) do not enjoy the same protection under international law, and this is a serious legal gap. Some countries give political justification to the protection of refugees and formulate policies based on their national interests. There is prejudice against refugees and displaced persons by some communities, which hinders the implementation of the law. Poor countries do not have the capacity to meet the needs of refugees. Specific international law should be adopted for IDPs to guarantee their rights. UNHCR and international organizations should take practical measures, such as financial assistance and effective programs for the

resettlement of refugees, rather than just consulting. Economic, educational, and health assistance should be increased for countries that accept refugees. The protection of forcibly displaced persons is a global responsibility, but the weakness of existing international law, the indifference of the international community, and the limited capacities of host countries exacerbate the problem. In order for forcibly displaced persons to enjoy their fundamental rights, it is necessary to reform international law, take practical responsibility from the international community, and provide necessary support to host countries.

CONCLUSION

The key summary of findings, forcibly displaced people are those who have been forced to leave their homes due to conflict, violence, human rights violations, natural disasters, or other crises. Under international law, the responsibility lies with various institutions and governments, with the host country ensuring protection in accordance with human rights principles. UNHCR is responsible for protecting and supporting forcibly displaced persons, while other countries and international organizations provide humanitarian assistance and financial support. Obstacles to protecting forcibly displaced people include host country capacity constraints, legal restrictions, social opposition, weak administrative systems, and security and political problems. When analyzing the legal status of refugees in the international legal system, an important debate is whether international law clearly regulates the rights of displaced persons and the responsibilities of the host country. International refugee law, despite providing a legal framework, faces difficulties in its practical implementation. One of the main legal challenges is that refugee protection laws often face difficulties in implementing national laws. In some cases, international law is difficult to interpret and conflicting with the legal principles of host countries. In addition, international human rights principles regarding refugees and asylum seekers are often influenced by the domestic policies and laws of host countries, which further complicates the problems. Therefore, it is necessary to further clarify the international legal principles regulating the legal status of refugees and to take the necessary executive measures for their implementation. This need is especially felt when the rights of refugees are at risk due to restrictions in national laws. It is necessary to harmonize international laws with domestic laws and establish effective mechanisms for the protection of refugees. To improve the situation of refugees, the international community should prioritize reform of laws and take necessary measures for their practical implementation. States that are committed to international refugee conventions should ensure their legal protection and pay serious attention to the practical implementation of laws. The problem of the legal status of refugees is a complex international debate, which requires finding a balance between international laws, national policies and human rights. To solve this problem, it is necessary not only to clarify international laws in terms of interpretation, but also to establish strong legal mechanisms for their practical implementation.

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