

A Year of Global Displacement

This year's record-breaking global displacement crisis calls for immigration policies that reflect our humanity, not cruelty.

By [Prof. Farrah Hassen](#)

Global Research, January 06, 2023

[OtherWords](#) 14 December 2022

Region: [Latin America & Caribbean, USA](#)

Theme: [Law and Justice](#), [Poverty & Social Inequality](#)

All Global Research articles can be read in 51 languages by activating the **Translate Website** button below the author's name.

To receive Global Research's Daily Newsletter (selected articles), [click here](#).

Follow us on [Instagram](#) and [Twitter](#) and subscribe to our [Telegram Channel](#). Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

This year had the unwelcome distinction of being the first to see [over 100 million people displaced](#) worldwide. Such a staggering milestone reminds us that greater efforts are needed to address the underlying causes forcing so many innocent people to flee their homes.

Even more alarming, this milestone was reached by the middle of the year. [Over 50 million](#) people were internally displaced within their own countries, over 30 million were refugees forced to flee their countries, and some 4.3 million were stateless.

More than 70 percent of all refugees came from [five countries](#) mired in violent conflict: Syria, Venezuela, Ukraine, Afghanistan, and South Sudan. Climate-related emergencies, meanwhile — including [severe floods in Pakistan](#) and [drought in Somalia](#) — contributed heavily to the growing number of people internally displaced.

Many countries have welcomed refugees this year, despite seismic challenges and limited resources. In the first five months of the Ukraine war, the United States [admitted](#) more than 100,000 Ukrainians, while other communities around the world have welcomed millions more.

Such compassion in the face of enduring struggles is encouraging — and should extend to all crises. Refugees have also remained resilient while confronting these obstacles, which speaks to their inspiring grit and bravery that rarely makes the news.

But far too often, states adopt double standards in their treatment of refugees and asylum seekers.

This is especially true for Haitians, who have long encountered [discriminatory](#) U.S. immigration policies and abuse — exemplified by images of U.S. Border Patrol agents on

horseback whipping desperate Haitian asylum seekers in [Del Rio](#), Texas last year. Between October 2018 and June 2021, the U.S. [denied](#) asylum to Haitians more than any other nationality.

After decades of political and economic turmoil, living conditions in Haiti [deteriorated](#) this year due to gang violence following the 2021 assassination of **then-President Jovenel Moïse**. Nearly half the country faces [acute hunger](#). A lack of safe drinking water and basic sanitation have also led to a rapid reemergence of [cholera](#).

As a result, many Haitians have had to flee their country, which prompted the UN High Commissioner for Refugees **Filippo Grandi** to [call](#) on all countries “to stand in solidarity with Haiti” and “not to return Haitians to a country that is extremely fragile.”

Unfortunately, the U.S. accelerated the [mass expulsion](#) of more than 25,000 Haitians between September 2021 and May 2022. They were returned to Haiti where they face likely [harm](#) and humanitarian disaster.

Most of the expulsions have been carried out under [Title 42](#), a rarely used provision of U.S. health law first invoked by President Trump and continued under President Biden to bar people from seeking asylum at the U.S.-Mexico border under the pretext of preventing COVID-19.

By denying Haitians and others the right to seek asylum, this use of Title 42 blatantly violates both [international](#) and [U.S. law](#). It’s discrimination masquerading as a public health policy, and it’s only created more chaos at the border.

In November, a federal judge’s ruling confirmed as much by [striking down](#) Title 42, although what happens next remains to be seen. In another step forward, Biden recently [extended](#) temporary protected status for Haitians already in the U.S.

The U.S. has long served as a safe haven for the persecuted, but it must do more to treat all asylum seekers with respect and allow them to fully access the asylum process. The disparate treatment of refugees and asylum seekers also emphasizes the larger need for a more efficient, just, and inclusive U.S. immigration system.

This year’s record-breaking global displacement crisis calls for greater protections and investment by the international community instead of more indifference and cruelty. It demands humane policies anchored in respect and dignity for all people.

*

Note to readers: Please click the share buttons above. Follow us on Instagram and Twitter and subscribe to our Telegram Channel. Feel free to repost and share widely Global Research articles.

Farrah Hassen, J.D., is a writer, policy analyst, and adjunct professor in the Department of Political Science at Cal Poly Pomona.

The original source of this article is [OtherWords](#)
Copyright © [Prof. Farrah Hassen](#), [OtherWords](#), 2023

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [Prof. Farrah Hassen](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca