

Forum: General Assembly 3

Issue: Measures to integrate refugees into society from war-torn countries

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Introduction

People fleeing acts of violence, persecution, and feeling unsafe have become a pressing worldwide concern in an increasingly connected world. The issue of integrating refugees from war-torn nations into civilization is a complex one with substantial social, economic, and political repercussions. It is a topic that not only touches on basic human principles, but also emphasizes the significance of developing inclusive, harmonious society. Throughout the world, millions have been displaced and affected from war and due to the ever-increasing conflicts the number of refugees just keep sincreasing and measures to integrate them into societies must be created.

Definition of Key Terms

Refugee

A refugee is someone who has been compelled to leave their country of origin because of a legitimate fear of violence, war, persecution, or other situations that endanger their safety or well-being.

Integration

The process of integrating refugees and migrants into the host country on a social, economic, and cultural level.

War-torn country

Country greatly affected by an ongoing dispute, particularly when it involves factions within the same nation

Host country

The country that offers displaced individuals, particularly those fleeing war-torn nations, safety and temporary or permanent residency.

Asylum

Asylum is a type of protection that the host country grants to refugees who fit the requirements for that status, enabling them to lawfully reside and work there.

Legal protection

Country greatly affected by an ongoing dispute, particularly when it involves factions within the same nation

Integration policies

Government methods and programs aimed at easing the integration of refugees into society; these frequently entail social and legal measures.

Humanitarian Aid

Support given to refugees' fundamental necessities by host nations and international organizations, particularly in the early phases of their displacement.

Key Issues

Most effective way to integrate refugees

Effectively integrating refugees into host society is a complex task. Comprehensive orientation programs, language instruction, job matching, cultural exchange programs, and the creation of support networks within the community for refugees are a few examples of these methods. The adjustments of these measures to various cultural and social contexts should be taken into account.

Educational restrictions

For the sake of their integration and future opportunities, it is imperative to guarantee refugee children have access to high-quality education. The committee must talk about ways to give refugees access to education, such as procedures for allowing their children to attend nearby schools, bridging language barriers, and taking into account a range of educational backgrounds. The committee should additionally examine the infrastructure

and financial support required to accommodate refugees' educational demands. This is imperative in order for refugees to become proper members of societies and can better their future.

Employment opportunities

The ability to find a gainful job is essential to refugees' integration and self-sufficiency. This committee will discuss strategies to help refugees enter the workforce, such as vocational training, employment training programs, and acceptance of credentials earned back home. There will also be a discussion of potential employment discrimination and obstacles to entering the workforce as it might not be easy for all refugees to be able to transition.

Healthcare services

Because of their varied medical demands, refugees must have access to healthcare in order to stay healthy both physically and mentally. Affordability, mental health services, medical evaluations, and preventive healthcare are a few of the concerns surrounding healthcare. Refugees should be given the necessary evaluations to determine their health needs as soon as they arrive in their new country. Encouraging preventative healthcare practices lowers prospective costs while assisting in maintaining their health. Make sure refugees can access financial resources, particularly if they don't have insurance.

Legal protection

The committee should talk on asylum rules to guarantee a clear route for requesting and receiving asylum, as refugees' rights are vital. Timely protection depends on efficient procedures for assessing refugee status. It is the right of refugees to work under international labor standards, free from discrimination. To stop refugees from being forcibly returned to regions where they face persecution, there must be comprehensive safeguards against retaliation. There should also be laws in their new countries protecting their best interests.

Xenophobia and discrimination

Xenophobia and discrimination against refugees can be combated through social interactions, diversity education, and public awareness initiatives. By combating harmful

preconceptions and stereotypes, these initiatives foster inclusivity and understanding. Through laws and efforts, governments and civil society organizations can play a key role in creating empathy and understanding between refugees and the host community, as well as in encouraging inclusivity and minimizing discrimination.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

Host countries

There are just 21 countries that accept refugees. Canada, Australia, Norway, and Sweden have taken in the greatest number of refugees for resettlement in recent years. There are many countries who have been helping refugees for years like:

Germany: For years, refugees fleeing war-torn nations have made Germany a popular destination. The nation has a track record of granting asylum and has taken in a sizable number of refugees. Germany frequently highlights the necessity of social support, job training, and language instruction as part of comprehensive integration. The integration of refugees into the workforce and society is given priority,

United States: Historically, the United States has been a popular destination for refugees. The nation frequently bases its policies on security and vetting practices. Though opinions on how best to integrate refugees differ throughout governments, a focus on achieving financial independence through work and community support is common.

Canada: This country is renowned for its welcoming policies and programs for resettling refugees with the goal of integrating them into Canadian society. The nation emphasizes the value of social inclusion through putting a strong emphasis on language instruction, employment opportunities, and community sponsorship.

Turkey: A large number of refugees, mostly from Syria, are hosted by Turkey.

Its strategy entails giving them access to healthcare, education, and temporary protection. Turkey has emphasized the need for long-term solutions and asked for international assistance in sharing the burden of hosting refugees.

The issue of integrating refugees is complex and tiered with multiple obstacles, and each country approaches it differently based on its unique circumstances and priorities.

International Organizations

International organizations put a high priority on the rights and welfare of refugees because they see them as defenseless people in need of assistance and protection. Through the provision of technical assistance, the establishment of policies, and the spread of best practices for refugee integration, they advance humanitarian ideals and global collaboration. They organize, mobilize resources, and promote international cooperation in the refugee crisis.

Non-Governmental Organization

NGOs are motivated by a humanitarian viewpoint that places a high value on the safety and dignity of refugees. They frequently view refugees as strong people who can prosper when given the right chances and encouragement.

NGOs work locally, offering a broad range of services catered to the unique requirements of refugees. This includes advocacy for refugee rights, language and skill training, counseling, and legal support. They frequently cover gaps in the government's service offerings.

Local Communities and Civil Society

Different perspectives on the integration of refugees may exist within local communities, depending on variables such as the state of the economy, degree of cultural variety, and the nature of political discourse. While some societies may be conservative or change-resistant, others may be open and accepting, appreciating the advantages of diversity.

In the daily lives of refugees, local communities are extremely important. Their participation may be difficult as well as encouraging. In addition to providing friendship and social connections, housing or work options, and assistance in adjusting to their new surroundings, they might also help refugees.

refuges and displaced populations

Although the opinions and ambitions of refugees differ, they frequently have the same objectives of independence, safety, and stability. They might see integration as a way to start over, support their families, and get involved in the community where they are now living. The integration process is actively engaged in by refugees. They devote time and energy to developing their talents, learning a new language, and adjusting to a new culture. They could be a valuable asset to host communities as well, bringing a variety of viewpoints, abilities, and skills.

Previous Attempts to Solve the Issue

Resettlement programs

Canada: The country's Private Sponsorship Program has served as a model for the resettlement of refugees. Private citizens and groups sponsor refugees, providing them with monetary and social assistance to aid with their adjustment and assimilation. Additionally, the government oversees the Government-Assisted Refugee program, which offers refugees financial assistance as well as accommodation.

United States: refugees from different crisis zones have been accepted under the U.S. Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP). With the goal of ensuring their self-sufficiency, the program helps refugees with initial accommodation, job placement, and access to critical services.

Education Initiatives

Germany: To aid in the integration of immigrant children, Germany introduced "Welcome Classes" in schools. These courses include extracurricular activities, counseling, and language instruction to assist students in adjusting to the German educational system.

Sweden: Language instruction and educational help are provided to refugees as part of Sweden's "New Start" initiative. Additionally, the government offers assistance with adult education and career training.

Employment support

Australia: To provide employment possibilities for refugees, the Australian government works with businesses and organizations. Programs such as 'Jobs Victoria' facilitate the provision of job training, placements, and vocational assistance to refugees.

Sweden: To enhance the employability of refugees, the "Jobbsprånget" program provides them with training and internship opportunities to help them obtain experience in the Swedish workforce.

Community sponsorship

Canada: In collaboration with the government, community organizations can sponsor refugees under Canada's Blended Visa Office-Referred (BVOR) Program. Through this initiative, community organizations and the government split the financial burden of providing for refugees.

United Kingdom: Community organizations can sponsor and help refugee families under the "Community Sponsorship Scheme" in the UK, which ensures their integration by providing them with social contacts and practical aid.

Legal protection

Germany: The country's anti-discrimination laws forbid discrimination on the basis of nationality or ethnicity and safeguard the rights of refugees. These legislative safeguards establish a foundation for defending refugee rights in many spheres of life.

United States: The protection of refugee rights and the equitable consideration of their claims have been made possible by U.S. immigration rules and asylum provisions.

Possible Solutions

Language and education initiatives, diplomacy, and conflict resolution techniques can all be used to effectively resolve refugee situations. Violence and persecution can be decreased by averting and resolving conflicts through diplomatic talks, peace accords, and international mediation. Refugees must have access to high-quality education, including culturally relevant curricula, in order to successfully integrate into society. Programs for job training and the development of vocational skills can provide refugees with the tools they need to find work and make a positive contribution to the host community.

Employment disparities can also be closed by legal and regulatory changes including anti-discrimination legislation, immigration and asylum regulations and community and cross-cultural engagement. Social cohesiveness and mutual understanding can be fostered through interfaith and interethnic discourse. Programs for community sponsorship can offer useful support and foster a sense of community.

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Appendix