

Committee: Economic and Social Council

Topic: Promoting economic and social inclusion of refugees

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Introduction

Currently, 35.3 million people are refugees, 108.4 million are forcibly displaced people worldwide, 62.5 million are internally displaced people, 5.4 million are asylum-seekers, and 5.2 million are other people in need of international protection on 14 June 2023. And those refugees are facing the risk of economic and social isolation. They have to undergo a variety of challenges when they decide to become a refugee, especially with economic and social challenges. These can give colossal impacts on mental and physical health. The situations are expected to be more severe because the majority of refugees are being hosted by LEDCs (Less Economically Developed Countries), which have limited infrastructure, healthcare systems, and are often politically and economically unstable. The refugees who moved to more economically developed countries such as the United States, France, and Germany are experiencing those economic and social isolations, and the impacts on mental and physical health resulting from discrimination, religious regulation (especially Islam), and low employment. What makes this problem worse is the suicide of refugees. In fact, 3.4 to 40% committed suicide according to the data in 2022 according to the study of Oxford University. Therefore, encouraging economic and social integration is essential and must be discussed rapidly not only for refugees but also other citizens.

The reason why this problem has a common character and needs to be resolved as soon as possible is that the number of refugees has been increasing rapidly since before and no appropriate and effective solutions have been produced in this regard. If the solutions are not offered in this regard, the problems related to refugees will become a severe problem that we can't even control. Then, the rights of refugees won't be protected continually. Various rights that refugees have because they are seeking asylum or have been granted refugee protection, and for which their host country is responsible to guarantee. These rights deal with the possibility of staying in the host country and not being returned to the country of origin, education, health care, housing, employment and family among the issues. In

addition, all host countries have a duty of refugee protection. Refugee protection includes all activities aimed at achieving full respect for the rights of refugees. Protection includes creating an environment conducive to respect for human beings, preventing and/or alleviating the immediate effects of a specific pattern of abuse, and restoring dignified conditions of life through reparation, restitution and rehabilitation.

There are several examples of economic and social isolation. Language barriers, limited access to education, lack of recognition of qualifications, discrimination and prejudice. limited access to employment, trauma and stress, lack of social networks, inadequate housing and living conditions, legal and policy barriers, and cultural differences are representative examples of economic and social isolation and all but a few are examples of the evidence that the rights of refugees are not respected, and the protection of refugees is not being achieved.

Definition of Key Terms

Refugee

Refugees are people who are unable or do not wish to return to his/her home country due to fear of persecution due to race, religion, nationality, belonging to a specific social group, political opinion or risk caused by war. They are defined in, and protected by, international law. People tend to confuse refugees and migrants, yet the two terms have distinct meanings.

The UN is officially defining refugees as someone who: "owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it."

Recently, numerous refugees have occurred due to the Russo-Ukrainian War, Syrian Civil War, Afghanistan Civil war and are still emerging constantly.

Asylum-seeker

An asylum-seeker is someone whose request for sanctuary has yet to be processed. Every year, around one million people seek asylum.

UNHCR(the United Nations Refugee Agency) has announced that everyone has a right to seek asylum from persecution.

IDP (Internally Displaced Persons)

According to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, Internally displaced persons are "persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border."

Internally displaced persons, despite being displaced within their own country, still have the same rights and guarantees as citizens and other residents of their country. Therefore, national authorities have the primary responsibility to prevent IDPs from being forced to leave their homes and to protect them.

Mortality rates among displaced people are far greater than those of the regular population. Additionally, they continue to face a significant danger of being physically attacked, sexually assaulted, and kidnapped, and they typically lack access to proper housing, food, and medical care. The vast majority of those who have been internally displaced are women and children, who are particularly at risk of having their basic rights violated. The internally displaced are more likely than refugees to stay near or get stuck in conflict areas, where they run the risk of being used as pawns, targets, or human shields by the opposing sides.

Host country

The host country is the nation that refugees reside in while they wait for a long-term solution, like resettlement or repatriation, as well as the place where they petition for asylum. Additionally, it is the country into which a citizen from a third country or a foreigner settles.

Economic Inclusion

Ensure that refugees have access to economic possibilities such as labor, entrepreneurship and trade training, and can contribute to the economy of the host country. Giving refugees access to the job market is the first step toward economic inclusion. This may entail removing obstacles to formal work

through legislation and initiatives, as well as connecting refugees with acceptable employment possibilities through job matching services. In order to increase employability, it may also include vocational training and skill development. In addition, some refugees can decide to launch their own companies or take on entrepreneurial endeavors. Economic inclusion includes making it easier for small firms to start up by offering training, credit access, and support for entrepreneurship programs. Moreover, it is vital to make sure that refugees have access to credit, savings accounts, and banking services. As a result, they can manage their money, put money away for the future, and make investments in their enterprises or education.

Social Inclusion

Create an environment where refugees can be welcomed and respected, participate in social activities, form connections, and contribute to community life. Furthermore, making sure refugees have access to necessities like shelter, healthcare, education, and skill development is an essential part of social inclusion. This guarantees that refugees can live wholesome lives, pursue their educational goals, and have secure living circumstances. And, the refugees undergo difficulties in using languages of host countries. They do go through a variety of disadvantages and losses because of the linguistic issues. In order to build a sense of welcome and belonging, promoting social inclusion for refugees means encouraging their active participation in the neighborhood through cultural events, social meetings, and volunteer work. Combining this strategy with education about refugee rights and contributions, fighting discrimination, and fostering understanding between refugees and the host community all work to promote social cohesion. In the end, these tactics produce a welcoming atmosphere where refugees are acknowledged as valued members of society.

Skill Recognition

Evaluation and recognition of refugees' abilities, qualifications, and professional experience that make it easy for them to find suitable jobs and educational possibilities.

Cultural Competence

The capacity to interact with people from different cultural backgrounds, understand them, and do so in a way that promotes understanding and prevents miscommunication between refugees and the host community.

Social Networks

The connections and bonds that refugees create within their host societies are essential to providing support, allowing access to opportunities, and providing resources.

Legal Status

Status of refugees in legal terms in new countries, such as the right to work, access to social support, and participation in local activities.

Multilateral Cooperation

To overcome the difficulties experienced by refugees and improve their economic and social inclusion, nations, international organizations, and NGOs must work together.

Inclusive Policies

A government initiative that consciously encourages the integration of refugees into various social areas, such as education, labor, and social services.

Background Information

Current situation of refugees worldwide

There are a total 108.4 million people who are forcibly displaced worldwide including internally displaced persons (IDP) at the end of 2022 and since the Russian invasion of Ukraine has not ceased yet, there has been a dramatic increase in refugees. Those people are all victims of persecution, conflict, violence, human rights violations or events seriously disturbing public order. Among the 108.4 million refugees, 52% of refugees originate from three countries, Syrian Arab Republic, Ukraine, Afghanistan (6.8 million, 5.7 million, 5.7 million in order), where factors such as war and fear do not guarantee security and decent living. The Islamic Republic of Iran is the country that is home to the second-highest number of refugees, with 3.4 million, after Türkiye, which has 3.6 million. Including additional persons in need of international protection, Colombia comes in third

with 2.5 million. Refugees tend to migrate to the narrow countries or the countries, developed in various aspects or the nations that are actively accepting refugees. That's why many refugees go to countries in Europe or the United States in the hope of a better life, and go to nearby countries or countries that receive asylum applications, and go to LEDCs. And the data, which contains the contents that 76% of all refugees and other people in need of international protection are hosted by low- and middle-income nations, 20% of all asylum seekers are given refuge in the Least Developed Countries and 70% of refugees and other people in need of protection from outside resided in nations that were neighbors to their countries of origin is exists. Moreover, of the refugees, an estimated 43.3 million(40%) are children below 18 years of age and 1.9 million children were born as refugees.

The right to work

The right to work of refugees is already officially announced in the 1951 Refugee Convention, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and other both regional and international instruments such as the International Covenant on Economic Cultural and Social Rights. Nevertheless, refugees are not even guaranteed basic rights such as access to education, housing and land, and business-crucial services like banking and training. The reality is that 70% of refugees in the newly evacuated country are at serious risk because they are not guaranteed the right to work, 66% of refugees are being restricted with freedom of movement, and 47% of refugees live in countries with restricted access to bank accounts. And since refugees are people who left their origin country to ensure their safety, rights, and improved environments, this is drastically contradictory. Their rights are being violated by the host country, and few institutions exist, even those organizations that could rescue the refugees are barely present in less economically developed countries. What makes the circumstance of refugees who have moved to LEDCs worse is that plus to lack of institutions, which help refugees, even governments are unable to support the refugees due to the deficiency of funds, policies, and facilities. However, the right to work is a basic of basic right in life. Humans have no authority to purchase fundamental commodities such as water and food. Because money is the first condition to get all the supplies, heads of households, who receive wages from their job and responsibly provide supplies, are unable to perform the most crucial duties and roles of their various duties and, in severe cases, may lose some or all of their family members.

Financial Service

Ensuring economic inclusion for refugees involves offering them access to a range of financial services. This includes providing the basics, like savings and checking accounts, which enable

refugees to securely manage their finances, receive wages, and save money. Additionally, access to credit and loans is crucial, as it empowers refugees to invest in businesses, education, or housing. Many microfinance institutions and initiatives cater to refugees, supporting the establishment and growth of small businesses that, in turn, benefit the local economy.

To further enhance economic inclusion, it's essential to offer financial education and literacy programs. These initiatives equip refugees with the knowledge needed to understand the local financial system, manage their finances effectively, and make informed decisions regarding saving, investing, and borrowing. Moreover, in today's digital age, providing access to mobile banking and digital financial services is increasingly vital. These services allow refugees to make electronic payments, access financial information, and conduct transactions conveniently, contributing to their overall financial well-being and integration into the host community.

Psychological impacts of the social isolation of refugees (Impacts on Mental Health)

When refugees abandon their native countries, they frequently leave behind their social support systems and familiar communities. Being in an unfamiliar area without the support of family and friends can cause emotions of loneliness, isolation, and a lack of belonging. and the onset or worsening of depression and anxiety in refugees can be attributed to social isolation. The pressures of displacement and uncertainty can combine with a lack of meaningful social relationships to have a detrimental effect on mental health. Furthermore, the isolation may make it difficult for refugees to trust others because they may have previously been the victim of betrayal or desertion. The development of new connections can be hampered by this lack of confidence.

In addition, a loss of cultural identity and a perception of being cut off from one's heritage can be caused by social isolation. Refugees may experience pressure to integrate and give up components of their culture in order to fit in, which can result in an internal conflict and a decline in self-esteem. Also, refugees may find it difficult to adjust to the cultural customs and expectations of their new nation. Feelings of loneliness and anxiety can worsen as a result of the consequent cultural misconceptions and uncertainty. Anxiety and low self-esteem can result from social isolation. It's possible for refugees to think of themselves as outsiders, which can result in a poor self-image and low self-confidence.

Isolation also might bring back painful memories of the past, including incidents of violence, persecution, or uprooting. Due to the absence of assistance and distractions, these memories may return, which can cause more discomfort. Refugees who are already experiencing social isolation may also experience prejudice and stigmatization, which can further undermine their sense of self-worth

and heighten psychological anguish. Besides, children who are socially isolated may find it challenging to establish lasting friendships, make new ones, and adjust to unfamiliar surroundings. The emotional and social development of the child may be affected in the long run by this.

Furthermore, emotional resilience can often be found in social ties. Refugees may find it more difficult to recover from setbacks and deal with new obstacles if they don't have these connections. Due to the stigma associated with mental health conditions or a lack of knowledge on the services that are accessible, isolated refugees may be less inclined to seek care for their mental health issues.

Cases in reality that the rights of refugees being violated

The ongoing Russian war against Ukraine has witnessed the use of sexual violence as a weapon, predominantly targeting women and girls. Human Rights Watch and Amnesty International have reported instances of rape and allegations of a systematic campaign of sexual violence by Russian military forces. Survivors of such violence often lack access to necessary healthcare and aftercare, exacerbating the risk of forced pregnancies and births. Many Ukrainian women seeking refuge in neighboring Poland, which has strict abortion laws, face barriers in accessing abortions. It underscores that denying rape survivors adequate access to abortions during armed conflicts violates international human rights law. While the UN has taken steps to assist victims and promote accountability, more attention is needed to ensure survivors' immediate aftercare and abortion access. Despite the absence of an explicit right to abortion in international human rights treaties, the denial of abortion to rape victims is seen as a violation of their rights. European Court of Human Rights (ECHR), Human Rights Committee (HRC), and Committee Against Torture (CAT) have acknowledged that denying access to safe abortions to rape survivors constitutes cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment. The post further explores how denial of abortion access violates the right to private life and the right to health, as well as Poland's restrictive abortion laws that make it nearly impossible for Ukrainian rape survivors to obtain abortions. The argument presented is that Poland's actions contravene human rights obligations, and the denial of safe abortion access constitutes a secondary form of violence against survivors of rape.

Amnesty International's report reveals disturbing human rights violations inflicted upon Syrians who returned home after seeking refuge abroad. The report, titled "You're going to your death," documents egregious acts committed by Syrian intelligence officers against 66 returnees, including 13 children. Despite military hostilities subsiding, the Syrian government continues to perpetrate severe violations, such as detention, disappearance, and torture, including sexual violence. Disturbingly, five detainees died in custody after returning, and the fate of 17 forcibly disappeared individuals remains unknown.

The report highlights that despite pressure from certain countries like Denmark, Sweden, and Turkey for Syrian refugees to return home, Amnesty International's findings underscore that no part of Syria is safe. Returnees have faced explicit targeting by intelligence officers due to their decision to flee the country, often accused of disloyalty or involvement in "terrorism." This has resulted in numerous human rights abuses, including sexual violence, arbitrary detention, and torture. The report documents 14 cases of sexual violence, including seven instances of rape, committed by security forces against women, a teenage boy, and even a five-year-old girl, reflecting a distressing pattern consistent with prior documented cases during the conflict. Amnesty International's report emphasizes the continuing grave dangers faced by those who return to Syria after seeking refuge abroad. The violations perpetrated by the Syrian government, including sexual violence and torture, underscore the dire need for international attention and action to protect the rights and safety of those affected.

The UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR) and the Mixed Migration Centre (MMC) have released a report titled 'On this journey, no one cares if you live or die,' which sheds light on the severe abuses suffered by refugees and migrants traveling along overland migration routes. The report highlights that individuals taking these routes often face brutal treatment from smugglers, traffickers, militias, and even state officials. The findings, based on MMC's data collection program and additional sources, indicate that at least 1,750 people died on these journeys in 2018 and 2019, with a monthly death rate of at least 72. Despite military hostilities subsiding, refugees and migrants are still subjected to unspeakable violence. The report points out that collecting accurate data on deaths in the context of irregular mixed population flows controlled by smugglers and traffickers is challenging due to the clandestine nature of these incidents. Deaths occurred in various locations along the route, with 28% happening during attempts to cross the Sahara Desert and other hotspots including southern Libya and parts of the West African route. Survivors of these journeys often suffer from severe mental health issues as a result of the trauma they endured, including random killings, torture, forced labor, beatings, and sexual violence. The report underscores the urgency of addressing the harrowing abuses faced by refugees and migrants along these routes. It calls for strong leadership and concerted action by regional states, with international support, to put an end to these cruelties, protect victims, and hold the criminals responsible accountable. Additionally, it highlights the need for credible legal alternatives to dangerous journeys, cooperation between states to identify and apprehend criminal perpetrators, and efforts to address the root causes that drive individuals to undertake such perilous journeys.

Major parties involved

Syrian Arab Republic

Approximately a quarter of the global refugee population is composed of Syrians who have been displaced due to the decade-long Syrian crisis. By late 2022, around 6.8 million Syrians have sought safety in various countries such as Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq, Egypt, and Turkey, with Turkey hosting the largest number of refugees. In Lebanon, there are no official refugee camps, resulting in more than 1 million Syrians living in temporary and often overcrowded shelters across approximately 2,000 communities.

The count of internally displaced Syrians within their own country matches the number of those who have become refugees, with conflict driving over 6.6 million individuals from their homes and compelling them to seek new places to live. A considerable 2.98 million individuals continue to reside in areas that are difficult to access or that are under siege. Concern has been actively responding to this crisis since 2013, providing assistance both within Syria and within refugee communities in Turkey and Lebanon. In 2019, the organization expanded its operations to include Iraq.

Ukraine

In February 2022, heightened conflict in Ukraine resulted in a comprehensive humanitarian emergency, with 5.4 million individuals becoming refugees. Ukrainian refugees now make up more than 16% of the global refugee population. This figure surpasses the initial projection of the UNHCR, which estimated that around 4 million Ukrainians, roughly 10% of the nation's inhabitants, would be displaced due to the conflict.

Concern initiated its operations in Ukraine in 2022, shortly following the outbreak of the conflict. Initially focused on assisting host communities along the borders like Poland and Romania, the organization shifted its efforts to Ukraine itself after assessing that the highest level of humanitarian need existed within the country.

Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

The enduring humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan consistently places it among the primary countries from which refugees originate. About 1 in every 10 refugees, totaling 2.8 million people, comes from Afghanistan. The majority, over 88%, of Afghan refugees find refuge in neighboring countries such as Pakistan and Iran.

Within Afghanistan, nearly two-thirds of the population resides in regions directly impacted by conflict, leading to ongoing internal displacement. This challenge is exacerbated by the limited

capacity of communities, governments, and humanitarian organizations to cope with the recurring impact of natural disasters like floods, landslides, earthquakes, and drought. Concern has maintained a presence in Afghanistan for over two decades and was recently selected by the UN as its partner for emergency response to displacement in the northeastern region of the country.

Republic of South Sudan

As the prolonged crisis extends into its sixth year, the South Sudanese scenario continues to stand as the most extensive refugee predicament on the African continent. The count exceeds 2.2 million refugees distributed across Sudan, Uganda, Ethiopia, Kenya, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, alongside an additional 1.8 million internally displaced individuals within South Sudan. The predominant nature of this situation is one of a children's crisis, with children accounting for more than 65 percent of the refugee population.

Republic of the Sudan

Sudan, like several other nations on this roster, highlights a significant aspect of the present refugee crisis: While it stands as the fifth-largest host country for refugees seeking asylum, it is concurrently experiencing a rise in the number of refugees it produces. The count has reached more than 844,000 individuals as of December 2022, marking an increase of around 40,000 compared to the previous year.

Federal Republic of Somalia

Somalia is currently situated at the core of one of the most severe humanitarian crises globally. Two decades of conflict and recurring droughts have forced a quarter of its population, which amounts to 7.5 million people, to be displaced. The situation is exacerbated by the region's most severe drought in six decades, leading to a rapid increase in the Somali exodus. The refugees are in urgent need of medical assistance and nutrition-rich food, along with clean water, shelter, and essential services within the camps.

Tuvalu

Tuvalu refugees symbolize some of the initial instances of climate-induced displacement. A significant portion of Tuvalu's population has experienced displacement as their island nation, situated between Hawaii and Australia, has been severely impacted by escalating sea levels, heightened natural calamities, and soil degradation due to polluted groundwater. Despite the absence of formal acknowledgment for climate refugees, Tuvaluans face escalating risks of losing their homes and encounter reluctance from affluent neighboring nations to recognize their refugee status. Here are ten pieces of information concerning refugees from Tuvalu.

Republic of Turkey

Turkey remains the world's primary host for refugees, as global forced displacement due to conflict, violence, and persecution reaches unprecedented levels. The country currently shelters approximately 3.6 million registered Syrian refugees, alongside nearly 320,000 individuals of other nationalities requiring protection.

Turkey is a signatory of the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, and it maintains the geographical limitation to the Convention, which prioritizes resettlement to a third country as the preferred durable solution for refugees originating from events outside of Europe. The nation has undertaken legal and institutional reforms to establish an effective national asylum system in alignment with international standards. In April 2013, Turkey's inaugural asylum law, the Law on Foreigners and International Protection, was approved by the Parliament and became effective on April 11, 2014. This legislation outlines Turkey's primary asylum system components and establishes the Presidency of Migration Management (PMM) as the primary entity responsible for policy-making and procedures concerning all foreigners within the country. Additionally, Turkey enacted the Temporary Protection Regulation on October 22, 2014, defining the rights, obligations, and procedures for individuals granted temporary protection within its borders.

Islamic Republic of Iran

Iran hosts one of the world's largest and persistent urban refugee situations, a consequence of the prolonged conflict and displacement that originated with the 1979 Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. As a result, nearly five million Afghan refugees are displaced outside their homeland, with Pakistan and Iran collectively accommodating 90% of this population. Iran's progressive policies have facilitated refugees' access to education, healthcare, and livelihood opportunities, fostering their well-being alongside local communities. The majority of refugees in Iran reside in urban settings, while a minority live in settlements managed by the Bureau for Aliens and Foreign Immigrants' Affairs (BAFIA) under the Ministry of Interior.

UNHCR is actively advocating for third-country solutions for Afghan refugees, driven by the deteriorating security conditions in Afghanistan that have led to a notable decrease in voluntary returns. In 2022, the global count of forcibly displaced individuals reached a staggering 103 million, more than double the count from a decade ago, underscoring the crucial role that organizations like UNHCR play in safeguarding their safety and welfare. As UNHCR tirelessly works to ensure refugees' protection, rights, and long-term prospects, the continued support of the international community remains pivotal in sustaining these life-preserving endeavors.

Republic of Colombia

Colombia is facing a significant crisis of forced displacement due to the influx of refugees and migrants from Venezuela, marking the largest displacement issue in Latin America. The nation is currently hosting a considerable number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, with the majority seeking legal regularization. Despite the 2016 Peace Agreement, Colombia continues to witness conflict and armed violence leading to the displacement of both Colombians and a rising number of Venezuelans within its borders. As of 2022, the armed conflict spanning 60 years has resulted in more than 9 million registered victims of forced internal displacement.

To address the common protection challenges faced by Colombians and Venezuelans affected by conflict, UNHCR has adopted a community-oriented strategy with a focus on Age, Gender, and Diversity (AGD) considerations. This approach aims to provide access to rights, services, and solutions while ensuring the active involvement of affected individuals in decisions that impact their lives. Since its inception in 1997, UNHCR has been engaged in Colombia, supporting the establishment of a national asylum system, preventing forced displacement, and responding to internal conflict. Its presence encompasses urban hubs, border regions with neighboring nations, and remote areas, concentrating on strategic approaches encompassing prevention, protection, assistance, empowerment, and solutions to enhance access to safeguarding and solutions for refugees, internally displaced persons, and host communities.

Federal Republic of Germany

In mid-2021, Germany stood as Europe's largest host country for refugees, accommodating nearly 1.24 million refugees and 233,000 asylum seekers, with a significant portion originating from Syria. The country also provided refuge to 27,000 stateless individuals. Beyond its hosting efforts, Germany has consistently ranked as UNHCR's second-largest bilateral donor globally, after the United States. The UNHCR presence in Germany, centered in Berlin and supplemented by a Nuremberg sub-office, engages in coordination with the German Federal Authority for Migrants and Refugees (BAMF), while also maintaining communication with refugees across the nation and supporting partner organizations. UNHCR's fundraising initiatives in Germany are facilitated through its partnership with UNO-Flüchtlingshilfe in Bonn.

Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Pakistan provides refuge to over 1.4 million registered Afghan individuals who have been compelled to leave their residences. In 2018, UNHCR's efforts in Pakistan encompass collaborating with authorities to grant refugees access to healthcare and education services, enhancing the integration and harmony between refugees and their host communities, and aiding those refugees who voluntarily opt to return to their home country. In the current year, the organization intends to facilitate the enrollment

of approximately 54,000 children in primary schools and maintain the safeguarding of the rights of registered Afghan refugees.

Republic of France

By the close of 2020, France hosted 455,295 individuals benefiting from diverse forms of international protection, including refugees, under the supervision of the French Office for the Protection of Refugees and Stateless Persons (OFPRA). Predominantly originating from Afghanistan, Syria, Sri Lanka, Russia, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), these individuals find refuge in France. The UNHCR's Representation in France, established since 1952, offers guidance to national authorities and asylum institutions, collaborating extensively with stakeholders spanning governmental bodies, civil society, private sector, academia, and media. Through this collaborative approach, the office advocates for refugee rights, facilitates legal pathways, promotes integration through partnerships emphasizing refugees' active involvement, and raises awareness about global forced displacement, while championing enhanced solidarity in accordance with the Global Compact on Refugees.

Possible solutions

Financial support

UNHCR initiated the expansion of cash-based aid, affording refugees the autonomy to decide how to utilize the funds. This approach not only supports local economies through their purchases of necessary items and utilization of local services, but also facilitates actions such as rent payments, medical expenses, debt settlement, and business establishment.

Private-sector support

The private sector plays a crucial role in advancing the economic integration of refugees through providing employment, training, and technological solutions that facilitate refugees' entry into the job market. Initiatives like the Tent Partnership for Refugees, spearheaded by Chobani's CEO Hamdi Ulukaya, work alongside businesses to pinpoint avenues for assisting refugees, spanning employment, supply chains, and specialized knowledge. Moreover, the Association of German Chambers of Commerce has collaborated with the government to form a network of more than 2,000 companies, including SMEs, aimed at supporting refugees' assimilation into the workforce.

Public awareness education

Increasing public understanding of refugees' positive impact on society and addressing misconceptions can foster backing for inclusive policies and initiatives.

Social cohesion programs

Programs that encourage engagement and cooperation between refugees and host communities can enhance comprehension and alleviate tensions. Activities rooted in the community, cultural exchanges, and collaborative ventures can play a role in strengthening social unity.

Education of skills

Offering refugees the opportunity to access high-quality education and vocational training is crucial for their economic empowerment. This equips them with the necessary skills and knowledge to secure employment, establish enterprises, and make valuable contributions to the local economy.

Access to financial services

Enabling refugees to easily access banking services, credit options, and financial education programs can empower them to efficiently save, invest, and effectively manage their finances.

UN Involvement, Resolutions, Treaties and Events

UN Resolution

Taking into account that during its fourth session, the General Assembly called upon the Council to formulate a draft resolution outlining the operational guidelines for the functioning of the High Commissioner's Office for Refugees, with the intention of presenting this draft resolution for review during its eleventh session, and subsequently presenting it to the General Assembly for deliberation during its fifth regular session, and Following the examination of the draft resolution put forward by the Secretary-General, Resolves to forward the ensuing draft resolution to the General Assembly for contemplation during its fifth session.

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