

Committee: Economic and Financial (GA2)

Issue: Supporting the economic inclusion of refugees

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Position: Co-Chair

PERSONAL INTRODUCTION

Dear delegates,

My name is Sophia Zacharia and I'm currently attending the 10th grade at Pierce- The American College of Greece. The upcoming 3rd DSTMUN session will be my 7th conference and it is my honor to serve as a Co-Chair of the Economic and Financial Committee. Through MUN you will have the chance to broaden your horizons, advance your way of thinking, make new friendships and create beautiful memories as my own.

In this year's agenda of the Economic and Financial Committee, we will be discussing topics such as the issue of the use of tax havens by multinational corporations and supporting the economic inclusion of refugees. Both of which are of high global significance.

In this study guide, I will be covering the topic of supporting the economic inclusion of refugees. As the number of refugees increases globally and more people are forced to leave their homes to escape conflict, human rights' violations or even environmental deterioration, causing the current refugee crisis to become more and more intense. The economic inclusion of refugees is just one of the ways we can reassure their resettlement and introduction to the hosting communities. The significance of the topic is highlighted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees that has created the "MUN Refugee Challenge" where delegates worldwide are challenged to debate on issues regarding forced displacement. Opportunely, the passed resolutions on this will be sent to the competition.

Regarding your research, feel free to contact me at s.zacharia@acg.edu if any questions arise.

Best regards,
Sophia Zacharia

TOPIC INTRODUCTION

Every two seconds another person becomes displaced. Conclusively, approximately 43.200 people every day either make the choice or are forced to leave their homes seeking for a better life. 1 out of 108 individuals of the world is either an asylum seeker, an internally displaced person or a refugee.¹ Conflict, prosecution, human rights violations and violence is the reality of millions all around the world increasing the number of refugees dramatically over the past five years reaching 70.8 million worldwide leading to the current refugee crisis.² According to the United Nations Refugee Agency, the number of people fleeing violence is higher than the second World War. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees commented that “We have become almost unable to make peace.”³

Nowadays, there are worrying misperceptions about the destinations and the receiving states of the world’s forcibly displaced populations. “Fears about supposed floods of refugees in industrialized countries are being vastly overblown or mistakenly conflated with issues of migration. Meanwhile it is poorer countries that are left having to pick up the burden,” said Antonio Gueterres, the former United Nation High Commissioner and current Secretary General.⁴ According to UNHCR, 80% of the world’s refugees end up in Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs). Countries such as Pakistan, Syria and Iran have the largest refugee populations at 1.9 million, 1.1 million and 1 million in that respective order, as their internal economic instability and conflicts make them accessible destinations. In comparison to More Economically Developed Countries (MEDCs), the largest population reaches approximately 1 million refugees in Germany.⁵

As soon as a refugee group arrives at a hosting nation, that country is responsible for its resettlement and adaptation to the local society. Upon their arrival, they are hosted by refugee camps, temporary settlements that are run by the government, United Nations or Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Once those who are granted asylum, finally leave these camps and are ready to independently accommodate in the society, they face multiple obstacles as they are usually treated by the state as either an economic, social or humanitarian issue. Their economic inclusion can be the catalyst for increasing their independence, restoring their dignity, becoming resilient and self-reliant.

¹ “Refugee Statistics.” *USA for UNHCR*, www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/statistics/.

² “Refugee Statistics.” *USA for UNHCR*, www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/statistics/.

³ Cumming-bruce, Nick. “Number of People Fleeing Conflict Is Highest Since World War II, U.N. Says.” *The New York Times*, The New York Times, 19 June 2019, www.nytimes.com/2019/06/19/world/refugees-record-un.html.

⁴ “Refugee Statistics.” *USA for UNHCR*, www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/statistics/.

⁵ “Refugee Statistics.” *USA for UNHCR*, www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/statistics/.

DEFINITION OF KEY TERMS

Refugees

According to the UNCHR, a refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war or violence and is unable to return due to fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group.⁶

Immigrants

An immigrant is someone who consciously chooses to leave his country due to multiple factors aiming to improve the prospects of himself and his families and to become a legal permanent citizen in another state. Nowadays, immigrants flee mostly as a consequence of poor economic conditions in their countries.⁷

Internally displaced persons

An internally displaced person is someone who is forced to flee his home seeking safety inside the border of his country. Refugees and IDPs do not face the same treatment as IDPs are not protected by international law and often cannot receive aid from their own government.⁸

Receiving state

The receiving states are the member states who allow refugee populations to cross their borders having the responsibility to protect refugees in their territory and treat them accordingly to international standards. Countries that have signed the 1951 Refugee Convention are obligated to provide protection and treatment to such populations.⁹

Refugee camps

Refugee camps are temporary facilities that provide protection and assistance to forcibly displaced populations. These camps can cover the basic needs of refugees

⁶ "What Is a Refugee? Definition and Meaning: USA for UNHCR." *Definition and Meaning | USA for UNHCR*, www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/what-is-a-refugee/.

⁷ Martinez, Michael, and Miguel Marquez. "What's the Difference between Immigrant and Refugee?" *CNN*, Cable News Network, 16 July 2014, edition.cnn.com/2014/07/15/us/immigrant-refugee-definition/index.html.

⁸ "What Is a Refugee? Definition and Meaning: USA for UNHCR." *Definition and Meaning | USA for UNHCR*, www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/what-is-a-refugee/.

⁹ "What Is a Refugee? Definition and Meaning: USA for UNHCR." *Definition and Meaning | USA for UNHCR*, www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/what-is-a-refugee/.

such as medical treatment, food and shelter but do not offer them permanent solutions.¹⁰

Economic inclusion

The economic inclusion is based on the right to work that every citizen and non-citizen of an area obtains and aims for equal opportunities so as to be included in the economic life of their country in any way, including as employers, entrepreneurs and consumers.¹¹

Resettlement

Resettlement is the transfer of refugees from an asylum country to another State that has agreed to admit them and ultimately grant them permanent settlement.¹²

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

The economic inclusion of an individual in the hosting community is one of the fundamental aspects of his general involvement in society. Countries that receive refugees, must choose a solution to the plight of refugees and a framework according to which they will be transferred and receive aid. From the three durable solutions, resettlement, voluntary repatriation to the country of origin, and local integration in the country of asylum, resettlement is the one used by the UNHCR along with the receiving states.¹³ The status created by resettlement provides the refugee with protection, but also access to civil, socio-economic and political rights, similar to those obtained by the locals. Even though the hosting state usually receives third-country support, it is believed that large amounts of refugees can cause multiple problems inside its borders such as security violations, humanitarian crises or economic instability.

The economic burden of refugees

From the moment of arrival, refugee and local populations must share the goods and services that the government provides. As time passes, it is possible that obstacles can appear, and the system can face some difficulties. For example, refugees

¹⁰ "What Is a Refugee Camp? Definition and Statistics: USA for UNHCR." *What Is a Refugee Camp? Definition and Statistics | USA for UNHCR*, www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/camps

¹¹ Bettcher, Kim Eric, and Teodora Eric Mihaylova. *Economic Inclusion: Leveraging Markets and Entrepreneurship to Extend Opportunity*. Center for International Private Enterprise ECONOMICREFORM, 26 May 2015, www.cipe.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/05/FS_05262015-Economic-Inclusion.pdf.

¹² United Nations. "Resettlement." *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/resettlement.html.

¹³ United Nations. "Frequently Asked Questions about Resettlement." *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/56fa35b16.

can significantly alter the flow of goods and services, increase demand on natural resources or cause pressure on prices and wages.¹⁴ The largest numbers of refugee populations are concentrated in LEDCs, countries that are already facing internal difficulties, but most importantly economic instability. In countries such as Pakistan, researches have shown that the refugee influx is an economic burden in the economy of the country, both in the short and long term, as it lowers the economic activity.¹⁵ However, the refugee population cannot have only a negative impact on the economy but can be an economic opportunity for the receiving state.

Refugees as a security threat

Even if refugees have been forced to flee their homes due to unfortunate conditions in their country, they are not guaranteed security and safety in the hosting countries but are even treated as a threat to regional security. Police and security forces harass them physically, detain and arrest them. Violence towards refugee children is a common phenomenon as locals often face xenophobia or uncertainty towards them. Even though the media and politicians are presenting the forcibly displaced populations as “dangerous”¹⁶, refugees are the ones facing great obstacles in the hosting communities as governments have not guaranteed their safety.

Refugees as a humanitarian crisis

Although the media presents the massive movement of populations as a “Refugee crisis” or a “Migration crisis” describing the effects it has and will have on the rest of the world, it is significant to recognize the struggles and difficulties refugee groups face before and after they flee their country. Refugee populations trying to escape the terrible conditions of their country, go days without food and water, travelling illegally, walking thousands of miles or staying in the sea for hours. Plenty of families get separated, meaning numerous children lose their parents along the way. Once they arrive at the hosting state, they are often moved to a refugee camp and later achieve greater independence and self-reliance. However, it is a common phenomenon that the living conditions in which they live in are worse than the average local, as fifty per cent of refugees live under poverty.

¹⁴ United Nations. “Social and Economic Impact of Large Refugee Populations on Host Developing Countries.” *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/excom/standcom/3ae68d0e10/social-economic-impact-large-refugee-populations-host-developing-countries.html.

¹⁵ Baloch, Amdadullah, et al. “The Economic Effect of Refugee Crises on Neighbouring Host Countries: Empirical Evidence from Pakistan.” *Wiley Online Library*, John Wiley & Sons, Ltd, 12 Sept. 2017, onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/imig.12389.

¹⁶ Trilling, Daniel. “How the Media Contributed to the Migrant Crisis.” *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 1 Aug. 2019, www.theguardian.com/news/2019/aug/01/media-framed-migrant-crisis-disaster-reporting.

Benefits of the economic inclusion

As it was mentioned before, it is believed that refugees are an economic burden to the hosting communities, although they can have a great positive impact. Their economic inclusion is the key to achieving protection and effective integration for refugees benefiting both themselves and the local communities.



Figure 1: Economic Inclusion of refugees in society

Benefits for refugees

By being economically included, forcibly displaced persons have access to labor markets, entrepreneurship, economic opportunities, finance and employment. This way, they are given the opportunity to become self-reliant and resilient as they are able to cover their own needs and avoid aid-dependency, but also restore their life and contribute to the local economy. On a more general note, the acceptance of refugees protects their most important right, the right to live.

Benefits for the hosting community

Allowing refugees to participate in the economic life of the hosting state by giving them access to the labor market and educational opportunities can have a great benefit for the state itself. Refugees can become productive members of society and contribute greatly to it. Economic inclusion of migrants has both short, as well as long term benefits.

In the short-term, the economic impact on the country cannot be precisely defined, as the first years of a refugee's movement are unpredictable. Refugee populations are transferred between a few countries

before being accepted to stay permanently. During this period of time, public spending to cover the basic need of these populations such as housing, health, food and education will increase aggregate demand in the market, meaning the total of foods and services in the market. Even if the demand is drastically increased, refugees do not have the economic capacity to cover their own needs. As they are not economically independent and are unable to afford to purchase these products thus, the companies do not produce more according to the aggregate demand, because they know that their revenue will not be increased. As the aggregate demand is not balanced with the aggregate supply, the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will either be negatively impacted or remain stagnated, meaning that the total level output produced within the borders of the state decreases. In the short-term, a solution to such a problem from the government could be unemployment benefits that can provide financial aid to the refugees in order to cover their basic needs. Although this measure can help the economy of the state in the beginning, it will harm the GDP of the state in the long-term depending on the number of forcibly displaced persons received.

The benefits in the intermediate and long term depend on the speed of their integration in the labor market and generally in the economic life of the state. Economic inclusion is one successful measure to avoid the negative consequences of the short-term solutions. Refugees having their own wages and being able to cover their own needs leads to market equilibrium, meaning that the aggregate demand and the aggregate supply are equal. However, if equality is not achieved, there will be a drastic decrease in the GDP or no economic growth for a long period of time. If the integration is successful, then the employment gap between natives and new labor market entrants will gradually decrease over time resulting in economic growth.

Factors not allowing refugees to be economically included



Figure 2: Percentages of refugees that are not included in the economic sectors of a state as of October 2019

The right to work

The right to work for refugees is defined for the first time in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and later in the 1951 Refugee Convention. Although this right is recognized on an international level, 50 per cent of the hosting nations do not allow refugees to have access to the labor market and are usually not allowed to expand their businesses created in refugee camps. There are other rights that are limited too, as many refugees do not have access to education and training or banking and housing.

Refugee camps

Once a person becomes a refugee, he will remain a refugee for a few years, as they are not instantly integrated into a new society but are transferred multiple times until they stay in a place permanently. An important percentage of refugee populations stay at refugee camps for a certain amount of time until they are ready to live independently in society or are guaranteed asylum. However, the average length that a refugee stays at a refugee camp is 17 years, meaning that these groups of people maintain the title of a “refugee” for many years as they are not integrated into the society. With the lack of sufficiency of foreign aid and the existence of entrepreneurship, independent economies and labor markets are created within the camps. Even if those small businesses want to develop outside the camp, they do not have the legal right to do so as it is required that they get a work permit. Working without a permit can get them arrested or deported, although the conditions in their country have not changed. The UNHCR has created a policy to help refugees work using their skill to cover their own need. Unfortunately, many countries do not follow that policy and do not allow refugees to work legally, leading them to work inside the camp or illegally under bad conditions.

Large populations of refugees

As it was mentioned before, 85% of refugees are concentrated in LEDCs, as these countries do not have the ability to close their borders due to the instability within them. Usually, such countries face a high degree of unemployment and the situation becomes even harder when refugees have access to the labor market increasing the number of unemployed citizens. The economic inclusion of forcibly displaced populations becomes even harder in such countries as only a small per cent is able to settle down and become financially independent. However, big numbers of refugees come to MEDCs, especially in Europe. Germany, which hosts 1.5 million forcibly displaced persons, can resettle and provide work to only 1,600 individuals and their

families annually, due to a special selection program, which will be later analyzed in the research report.

Not recognized diplomas and education

In many receiving states, the diplomas and education of many refugees are not recognized meaning they cannot prove their profession or specialty in an activity. Documents and much paperwork are requested for their recognition, however, due to the situation in their country, they cannot contact their former place of work in order to confirm their experience. Many refugees do not even have access to education or training and in the case, that they are allowed to work, they may fall victims of exploitation in the labor market.

MAJOR COUNTRIES AND ORGANISATIONS INVOLVED

Germany

Within Europe, Germany is the largest receiving state of asylum seekers reaching 1.5 million received between 2014 to 2017.¹⁷ It has become a refugee destination mainly due to its political and economic stability, education and skill-development opportunities, access to labor markets and employment. The inclusion of refugees in Germany takes longer than expected as a large percentage remains unemployed or enrolled in training depending economically on the government.¹⁸ Unfortunately, the income support provided by the state is lower than the income of an average German and can only cover the basic needs. Germany resettles 1,600 individuals annually. However, this number of refugees comes from a special selection program. The government provides jobs and the ability to work to the most qualified refugees that it receives and guarantees their resettlement. Even though the selected refugees are able to have a fresh start and recover from the difficulties they faced, the rest have to overcome significant challenges as their safety is not guaranteed.

Pakistan

Pakistan hosts more than 1.4 refugees for Afghanistan due to the conflict in the area.¹⁹ It is the largest hosting country in the Middle East. Afghan families in Pakistan have access to all kinds of education, including universities, and have the right to work being economically active in the Pakistani society. Even though the

¹⁷ *Germany 2016 Resettlement Handbook Country Chapter Aktualisierung 2018*. UNHCR, www.unhcr.org/5162b3bc9.pdf.

¹⁸ *Financial Inclusion of Germany's Refugees: Current Situation and Road Ahead*. EUROPEAN MICROFINANCE NETWORK, [www.european-microfinance.org/sites/default/files/document/file/Financial Inclusion of German Refugees.pdf](http://www.european-microfinance.org/sites/default/files/document/file/Financial%20Inclusion%20of%20German%20Refugees.pdf).

¹⁹ United Nations. "Pakistan." *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/pakistan.html.

number of refugees in Pakistan is larger than the most receiving states, a large per cent of this population has the ability to resettle as all of their rights are secured by the government, making them relatively “privileged” to other refugee populations in similar countries.

European Union

The European Union is facing a migration crisis declared in March 2019. Large numbers of people are arriving within the European borders overseas from across the Mediterranean Sea or overland through Southeastern Europe. Greece, Italy and Hungary are the destinations through established routes. After they enter such states, many begin their journey to their final destination, which is either Germany or the United Kingdom due to better economic conditions and growth. However, a large number of refugees and immigrants do not have the ability to live and are forced to stay in the aforementioned countries. Their stay is causing great problems and instability in the region as such countries are already facing economic problems and a high degree of unemployment. In Greece, the situation has reached a dangerous point as hundreds of refugees are trying to pass the borders by sea reaching islands such as Lesbos, causing great devastation to the community as it is extremely difficult to organize and resettle such large populations in a small area.

United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees

The United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees is a global organization responsible for the protection of refugees, forcibly displaced communities and stateless people.²⁰ It was firstly founded by the United Nation and since they have provided major help to people who were forced to flee their country due to its unfortunate conditions.

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

Date	Description of event
December 10 th , 1948	The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nation.
July 28 th , 1951	Convention relating the Status of Refugees was signed by 145 States.
April 22 nd , 1954	The Convention entered into force.

²⁰ United Nations. “About Us.” *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/about-us.html.

December 17 th , 2018	The United Nations General Assembly affirmed the Global Compact on Refugees.
April 2012	The Syrian Refugee crisis began.
January 2015	The European Refugee crisis began.
March 2015	The European Refugee crisis was declared to be at an end by the European Commission.

RELEVANT RESOLUTIONS, TREATIES AND EVENTS

1951 Refugee Convention

The 1951 Refugee Convention is the fundamental legal document on which the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees has based its work on. It was signed by 145 Member States in 1951, entered into force in 1954 and was amended by the 1967 Protocol. In this document, the term “refugee” is defined and the rights that he obtains as well as the legal obligations of the receiving states are outlined. Articles 17 to 19 referring to the right to work, mention that hosting states should allow refugees to be engaged in wage-earning employment and participate independently in the economic life of the community but also, recognize already existent diplomas and experience of such individuals. Aside from the right to work, the 1951 Geneva Convention is significant to their inclusion as it sets the standards of treatment equal to the rights of nationals and also states that “a refugee should not be returned to a country where he or she faces serious threats to his or her life or freedom”.²¹

Universal Declaration of Human rights

Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights introduces the right to asylum, meaning the right for people facing persecution, war, or violence to flee their country seeking protection outside their national borders. As wars and conflicts became more and more frequent all over the globe the power and significance of this right increased dramatically. Even if large populations are fleeing their country due to such factors, there are countries that still refuse to allow refugees within their borders.

²¹ *THE 1951 CONVENTION Relating to the Status of Refugees AND ITS 1967 PROTOCOL*. UNHCR, Sept. 2011, www.unhcr.org/4ec262df9.pdf.

International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights

The International Covenant on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights was voted by the United Nations on December 13th, 1966 and was signed by, according to Article 6, the countries that have signed the covenant are required to take the necessary measures to defend the right to work of every individual by ensuring equal access to employment and protecting workers from being unjustly destitute of employment. Discrimination in the workplace should not be accepted and disadvantaged or minor population such as refugees should be guaranteed access. Article 7 recognizes the right of every worker to fair and appropriate conditions of work including “fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind”, safety in the workplace, equal opportunities in the field and reasonable limitation on working hours and holidays.²²

New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants²³

On September 19th, 2016, the United Nations adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants signed by all 193 Member States. The Declaration aims to strengthen and enhance frameworks in order to protect displaced populations. Member States are obligated to act according to the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework²⁴ and the Global Compact on Refugees²⁵. Both frameworks aim to support countries and communities that are hosting large refugee populations by promoting their inclusion to the society and guaranteeing their early development.²⁶

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE ISSUE

Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and UNHCR: 10-point multi-stakeholder action plan for employers, refugees, governments and civil society²⁷

The Organization for Economic co-operation and Development in collaboration with the UNHCR, have created the 10-point multi stakeholder action

²² “International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights.” *OHCHR*, www.ohchr.org/en/professionalinterest/pages/cescr.aspx.

²³ “New York Declaration | Refugees and Migrants.” *United Nations*, United Nations, refugeesmigrants.un.org/declaration.

²⁴ United Nations. “Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework.” *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/comprehensive-refugee-response-framework-crrf.html.

²⁵ United Nations. “The Global Compact on Refugees.” *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/the-global-compact-on-refugees.html.

²⁶ *The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants Answers to Frequently Asked Questions*. UNHCR, www.unhcr.org/584689257.pdf.

²⁷ “ENGAGING WITH EMPLOYERS IN THE HIRING OF REFUGEES.” *Document - The Organisation for Economic Co-Operation and Development & UNHCR: Engaging with Employers in the Hiring of Refugees*, data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/66385.

plan for employees, refugees, governments and civil societies with the aim to promote the integration of refugees in the local and national labor markets. Specifically, the 10-point action plan consists of the following steps for the hosting states: “Navigate the administrative framework, Provide employers with sufficient legal certainty, Identify and verify refugees’ skills, Developing skills for job-readiness, Match refugee talent with employers’ needs, Provide equal opportunities in recruitment and combat stereotypes, Prepare the working environment, Enable long-term employability, Make the business case for hiring refugees, Coordinate actions between all stakeholders.”²⁸

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development: Policy guide for entrepreneurship for migrants and refugee²⁹

The United Nations Conference on Trade and Development created this policy guide for entrepreneurship for migrants and refugees with the aim of strengthening humanitarian development in 2016 by focusing on the positive impact of migration on economic growth and development. The guide claims that entrepreneurship can be an effective way to economically involve refugees in the local communities, by providing them with knowledge and creating new opportunities in the market. It also explains that entrepreneurship can be one of the long-term ways to address the negative impact of the movement of large refugee populations.

World Bank Group: Socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities in Rwanda Project³⁰

The Socio-economic inclusion of refugees and host communities in Rwanda Project has as a goal to enhance the fundamental services and access to economic opportunities of refugees in Rwanda. By improving the education and the technical training in the target areas and giving access to finance to these populations in the camps, it intends to open opportunities for refugees as well as the host communities.

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

Refugee Rights

It is necessary for refugees’ rights and especially their right to work to be

²⁸ United Nations. “Engaging with Employers in the Hiring of Refugees - A 10-Point Multi-Stakeholder Action Plan for Employers, Refugees, Governments and Civil Society.” *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/protection/livelihoods/5adde9904/engaging-employers-hiring-refugees-10-point-multi-stakeholder-action-plan.html.

²⁹ “Policy Guide on Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees.” *UNCTAD*, unctad.org/en/pages/PublicationWebflyer.aspx?publicationid=2274.

³⁰ “Socio-Economic Inclusion of Refugees & Host Communities in Rwanda Project.” *World Bank*, projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P164130#results.

protected by the receiving state allowing them to have access to the job market and employment. Ensuring and strengthening their rights leads to the equal treatment of local populations and refugees.

Education and training

As the right to education is one of the fundamental human rights, it is essential for forcibly displaced populations to have the opportunity to educate themselves and become experts in a field of interest and competition in the job market. The recognition of diplomas and experience, as well as training programs, are necessary steps that need to be taken for them to be considered as possible employees.

Support of hosting nations and communities

Receiving states need more third-country support in order to include refugees in the local communities. Especially, host countries already facing difficulties require more help so that they are not even more burdened by refugee populations.

Support in LEDCs

As the majority of refugees ends up in a LEDCs it is essential to provide support to those countries as they are already facing their own economic and often humanitarian crisis. At this point, NGOs and UN Organs could provide humanitarian aid but also more funds could be given to these regions. Refugee camps that find a place in a large number of such countries should receive more external aid to be able to cover the needs of the residents.

Differentiation between refugees and migrants

As there is great confusion between the two terms by many communities, it is crucial for local populations to recognize the reasons for displacement of each group and become more sympathetic towards them.

Unemployment benefits

As previously mentioned in the background information, unemployment benefits are a great way to increase financial stability for refugees as they will be provided by a monthly income to cover their basic needs.

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