

UNHCR

*Novice
ECOSOC*



TOPIC: Reintegrating Refugees into Urban Society

CHAIRS: Miles Idrovo, Siena Mondello

LAIMUN XXVIII

December 3-4

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LAIMUN XXVIII

December 3-4

Letter from the Secretaries-General

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of our entire staff, it is our pleasure to welcome you to Session XXVIII of the Los Angeles Invitational Model United Nations (LAIMUN) conference. LAIMUN XXVIII will take place on Saturday, December 3 and Sunday, December 4 of 2022 at the Mira Costa High School (MCHS) campus.

Our staff, composed of over 100 MCHS students, has been working tirelessly to make your debate experience the best it can be. You will find your dais members to be knowledgeable about the issues being debated and MUN procedure. We pride ourselves in hosting a conference that is educational and engaging, and we hope you take advantage of that as you prepare and debate.

At LAIMUN, we value thorough research and preparation. We ask that delegates write position papers following [these directions](#). The deadline to submit position papers to be considered for Committee and Research Awards is Friday, November 25 at 11:59 PM PT. The deadline to submit to be considered for Committee Awards is Thursday, December 1 at 11:59 PM PT.

We also encourage all delegates to read the [LAIMUN Rules of Procedure](#) for conference-specific information and as a reminder of points and motions that can be made during committee.

Feel free to reach out to our staff with any questions or concerns you may have. Delegates can find their chairs' contact information next to their committee profile and the Secretariat's email addresses on the staff page. Any member of the LAIMUN staff will be happy to assist you.

We look forward to seeing you in December!

Sincerely,

Allyssa Lessinger and Brady Stephens
Secretaries-General, LAIMUN XXVIII
secretarygeneral@mchsmun.org



Introduction to the USG

Hello Delegates! My name is Ava Reyes and I am the Under-Secretary General of ECOSOC. This is my fourth year in the Mira Costa Model UN program and I am beyond thrilled to welcome you to LAIMUN XXVIII!

I'm so excited to see the various diplomatic strategies of debate and topical discussions concerning the very real and pressing issues we encounter on a global scale. Our chairs intend to hold the delegates to high standards of research, diplomacy, speeches, and solutions.

As you may know, we have a strict no pre-written resolutions policy—resolutions may only be worked on at your chair's discretion. Please verify that your work is authentic to ensure all delegates experience a fair and relatively accurate depiction of a United Nations conference.

The Mira Costa Model UN program has provided me with incredible opportunities and lasting memories; I hope that LAIMUN XXVIII will be a memorable experience for you as well! Mira Costa MUN strives to ensure that delegates gain knowledge, confidence, speaking skills, and most importantly, a new understanding of international relations and the current events around us that affect the way we live today. All LAIMUN XXVIII staff have been hard at work to provide the best experience for everyone in attendance and we wish you the best of luck throughout your preparation!

If you have any questions or concerns, please don't hesitate to reach out to ecosoc@mchsmun.org or any other secretariat member. Looking forward to seeing you in December!

Regards,

Allyssa Lessinger and Brady Stephens
Secretaries-General

Ava Reyes
Under-Secretary General

Introduction to the Dias

Dear delegates,

My name is Myles Idrovo and I will be your head chair for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at LAIMUN this year. I am very excited for you to start researching this deep and relevant topic. I am a senior at Mira Costa, and this is my fourth year in MUN. I have participated in many conferences throughout my high school career, both in person and online. I am definitely glad that this year is going to be in person. I love MUN because of its relevance in the modern world, and because I love learning all about different cultures, world issues, etc. I hope all of you can relate with this and that we can strive to propose meaningful solutions to the pressing topic that is refugee reintegration. I hope to see you soon!

Outside of MUN, I am a huge baseball fan. I love the complexity of it, similar to MUN, and the historical context with which it exists in America. Music is another one of my passions. I listen to all sorts of genres from country, to rap, and electronic. I play piano and participate in both concert band and marching band at Mira Costa.

I believe this committee will be filled with meaningful solutions that are very applicable to many issues going on today. If you have any questions, feel free to email us and we will respond as soon as possible. Good luck with your preparation and we will see you soon!

Sincerely,

Myles Idrovo

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of this year's Laimun staff I am so pleased to welcome you to this conference! My name is Siena Mondello and I am a sophomore at Mira Costa. I am one of your chairs for the Reintegrating Refugees into an Urban Society debate. I am enrolled in the advanced Model United Nations program and am so excited to be your chair this year! During my freshman year, I gaveled at a special invite travel conference and have won many awards at my past debates. I also attended LAIMUN last year and had a wonderful fun experience! Outside of the Mira Costa MUN program, I like to swim and hangout with my friends at the beach. I have lived in Manhattan Beach my whole life and am on the JV swim team at Mira Costa. I am a very outgoing person who loves exciting committees and I hope we get into some interesting discussions. In UNHCR, we take this issue very seriously because the population of refugees is rapidly increasing and their rights are decreasing. We made this topic broad, so you can show your innovation and come up with more creative solutions on diverse topics. If you have any questions or comments, make sure to reach out because I would love to assist you with anything!

Sincerely,

Siena Mondello

Committee Description

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is an agency that was created in 1950, and was utilized for the first time to aid thousands of Europeans who lost their homes or fled during the Second World War. The organization was given a three year mandate in order to complete their goal in Europe, and accomplished just that. This led to a Nobel Peace Prize in 1954¹, that solidified the importance and significance of the UNHCR within the international community. Almost seventy years later the UNHCR continues to provide humanitarian aid as well as protection to refugees, stateless people and forcibly displaced communities globally.

Furthermore, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has worked in a total of 135 countries, and has successfully aided over 50 million refugees to restart their lives². The UNHCR ensures a multitude of emergency assistance in the form of healthcare, sanitation, shelter and occasionally food and water. In addition, the organization advocates for transformative policies that protect and serve displaced peoples. They also provide countries in conflict templates that guide governments on proper actions that will help resolve and diminish the refugee and humanitarian crisis in their own borders. Lastly, through the utilization of

¹ United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “History of UNHCR.” *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/en-us/history-of-unhcr.html.

² United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. “What We Do.” *UNHCR*, www.unhcr.org/what-we-do.html.

volunteers and donations, the UNHCR continues to provide aid and assistance to refugees throughout the international community.

Topic: Reintegrating Refugees into Urban Society

I. Background

With problems such as climate change and the Covid-19 pandemic, the number of refugees, as well as the issues surrounding their wellbeing have taken a dark turn. The UNHCR defines a refugee as “someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.”³ Essentially, refugees are people who leave the place they currently abide in to find opportunities and a better life elsewhere, often other countries. As of 2021, over the past ten years, the global number of refugees has more than doubled, making the number of displaced persons 84 million and the number of refugees 26.6 million.⁴ The Ukraine Crisis has added even more to this astonishing number and has augmented the issue, specifically across Europe. Asylum seekers are also a part of this issue. An asylum seeker is defined as, “someone whose request for sanctuary has yet to be processed.” Asylum seekers number over 1 million per year.⁵ Essentially, the difference between the two is that a refugee has been given a special designation that allows them to stay in a certain country with some assistance. Asylum seekers are people who have not been approved to live in the host country, therefore it is very common for them to be transported out of the country, or denied the aid that refugees receive. Although it can be more challenging for asylum seekers to stay in their

³ “What is a Refugee?” UNHCR, 2 Sept. 2022, <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/what-is-a-refugee.html>.

⁴ “The 10 Largest Refugee Crises to Follow in 2022.” Concern Worldwide, 2 Sept. 2022, <https://www.concernusa.org/story/largest-refugee-crises/>.

⁵ “Asylum-seekers” UNHCR, 2 Sept. 2022, <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/asylum-seekers.html>.

desired location, both groups suffer extreme challenges. After refugees have been in the country for a certain amount of time, many choose to move to big cities for more opportunities. Because it is very common for these people to have no monetary funds or possessions of any value, they are forced to live in refugee facilities that are far from pleasant. These facilities are more often than not located in developing nations where there is barely enough adequate infrastructure to support the actual citizens of the nation, much less thousands of refugees that flee there. A lack of sufficient data that tracks economic expenditures on refugees, coupled with influxes in refugees, and inaccessibility to a large and demonstrative enough sample have made it challenging to put numbers on the economic strain that refugees put on nations.⁶ However, it is quite apparent that in developing nations where these refugees are the most abundant, refugees live in terrible conditions. Safety and sanitation lack tremendously in refugee facilities. Eighty percent of the world's refugee population are women and children, many of which are subject to sexual assault, trafficking, and more.⁷ 57% of the participants involved in a 2012 study in camps in Belgium and the Netherlands claimed that they had been exposed to sexual violence in refugee facilities.⁸ In the early stages of the Ukraine Crisis alone, over 1.5 million children fled Ukraine as refugees.⁹ This vast population movement makes children and women a target for trafficking in many places. Both developed and undeveloped countries have struggled with this issue.

⁶ "Economic Impacts on Refugees." PNAS. <https://www.pnas.org/doi/10.1073/pnas.1604566113>

⁷ "Gender based violence in Refugee Camps." *Inquiries Journal*, 1 Feb. 2019, <http://www.inquiriesjournal.com/articles/1757/gender-based-violence-in-refugee-camps-understanding-and-addressing-the-role-of-gender-in-the-experiences-of-refugees>

⁸ "Prevalence of Sexual Violence in Migrants." *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 11 Sept. 2018, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6165364/>

⁹ "Children Fleeing War in Ukraine at Heightened Risk of Trafficking and Exploitation." UNICEF, <https://www.unicef.org/press-releases/children-fleeing-war-ukraine-heightened-risk-trafficking-and-exploitation>

Noting the lack of attention towards the increasing number of refugees, it is essential for the world's nations to remove them from the destitute designation of "refugee" and assist them in becoming a productive part of society again. This process is referred to as the integration of refugees into urban society.¹⁰ Through documentation of these refugees, as well as the provision of citizenship, refugees are able to become a part of the society in the country that they fled to. On the outside, the task seems simple, but becomes increasingly difficult when met with social stigma, as well as certain economic and political legislation in each respective country. Furthermore, it is difficult to convince nations to help refugees reintegrate into society. In 2015, 654 million dollars were raised by the European Union to combat the Mediterranean Refugee Crisis.¹¹ Despite the vast measures taken to help refugees in their initial stages of becoming a refugee—like monetary support—there haven't been many collaborative efforts to help refugees integrate into society. This is unfortunately due to the fact that all nations have different quotas on how many refugees they will harbor, how many can work jobs, which jobs they can work, etc. Their lack of similar policies hinders the international community's ability to establish policies that help refugees reintegrate into society by getting jobs, and citizenship papers because of the drastic differences in situations. For example, Turkey currently harbors about 3.7 million refugees per year, the most out of any country.¹² Poland, on the other hand, only takes less than 15,000 per year.¹³ Recently, however, the Ukraine Crisis has prompted Poland to welcome over 2

¹⁰ "Promoting Integration through Social Connections." UNHCR, <https://www.unhcr.org/handbooks/ih/social-connections/promoting-integration-through-social-connections>

¹¹ "Breakdown of Spending on Refugee Crisis in Greece." UPI, UPI, 7 Mar. 2017, https://www.upi.com/Top_News/World-News/2017/03/07/Breakdown-of-spending-on-refugee-crisis-in-Greece/4441488902860/

¹² "Refugee Statistics." UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency, <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>

¹³ "Refugees in Poland." 1, Sept. 2022, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Refugees_in_Poland

million people from Ukraine.¹⁴ This drastic difference can be explained by Poland's connection with Ukraine due to their close proximity and having a more similar collective experience when compared to, for example, Syrian refugees that are a lot more different than Polish people. Once refugees get out of reception facilities, they often travel to urban areas because of the existing opportunities in cities. The problem is that when refugees go to these urban areas, education, stable income, and healthcare are often denied to them. Underdeveloped countries struggle to provide these refugees with social services such as integration, working, and necessity programs. Globally, 85 percent of refugees are hosted by low and middle-income developing nations that do not have the financial resources to provide for the needs of refugees without subjecting their native populations to bear the consequences.¹⁵ Refugees are met with Xenophobia and adjustment to cultural differences when migrating to urban areas in their new country can be difficult. In order to help refugees effectively, it's not only essential to help them in the incipient stages of migration, but also towards the end of their refugee journey by making them a part of society again.. This will become an indelible problem if the UN refuses to address it.

II. United Nations Involvement

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was created December 14, 1950 after WW2. In 1951 during the Refugee Convention, the United Nations (UN) defined a refugee as “someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a

¹⁴ “Poland Welcomes More Than Two Million Refugees from Ukraine.” UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency, <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/news/press/2022/3/6234811a4/poland-welcomes-million-refugees-ukraine.html>

¹⁵ “10 Things to Know About the health of Refugees and Migrants.” World Health Organization, World Health Organization, <https://www.who.int/news-room/feature-stories/detail/10-things-to-know-about-the-health-of-refugees-and-migrants>

well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.”¹⁶, on July 28, 1951, the United Nations Convention related to the Status of Refugees was established to provide a legal base for assisting the refugee crisis. The UNHCR refers to refugees as people who have “fled war, violence, conflict, or persecution and have crossed international borders to find safety in another country.” In 2017, there were an estimated 25.4 million refugees globally.¹⁷ The UNHCR has spent the past 70 years focusing on providing asylum seekers a safe home to find refuge after facing indescribably difficult living situations. The UNHCR won a Nobel Prize for their revolutionary assistance in Europe after World War II and currently they have 17,878 workers in 132 different countries with a \$8.6 billion budget in 2019. Additionally, the UNHCR played a huge role in handling the refugee crisis from the decolonization of Africa and then the Asian and Latin American crisis. The UNHCR’s headquarters is in Geneva, but 89% of their employees work in destabilized countries, especially Asia and Africa.

In response to the current Ukrainian refugee crisis, the UN has assisted over 6.5 million refugees, 7 million internally displaced Ukrainians, and 2.9 Ukrainian refugees before the crisis began, — being a reliable source of humanitarian aid since 1994. The UN has designated Ukraine as a level 3 emergency—the most dangerous level—and are therefore, working to provide humanitarian assistance to them. Ground workers have been providing blankets, sleeping mats, emergency shelters, and security services to Ukrainians, especially unaccompanied

¹⁶ “Refugees” UNHCR, The UN Refugee Agency, <https://www.unhcr.org/refugees.html>

¹⁷ “Refugees.” United Nations, United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/refugees>

children and the disabled.

Some other UN Agencies focused on assisting specific refugees include the United Nations Relief and Works for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) and the Global Compact on Refugees. The Global Compact on Refugees was established in 2018 and acknowledged the need for international cooperation on certain crises. Furthermore, the UNRWA was made in 1949 and is aimed at the Palestine displacement issue in the Middle East. It has assisted 750,000 Palestinian refugees because it delivers education, health care, microfinance loans, refugee camp infrastructure, and emergency aid. The agency has been applied in the Gaza Strip, West Bank, Jerusalem, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria. Although there has been great initial support for refugees by the UN, assisting them in reintegrating has proven challenging, as all nations have different policies and views on the situation.

III. Topics to Consider

A. Refugee Women and Child Rights (gender based violence)

Most refugees are women and children who have been traditionally discriminated against and abused. Children around the world have been separated from their family and are lost in different new environments. Also, women have faced gender based violence in the rehoming system for years without their rights being protected. Most countries don't have adequate legislation put in place to improve the rights for women and children, leading to these groups being continuously ignored/unprotected. One in five refugees face gender based sexual violence and there are over 100 million refugees in the world, so around 20 million refugees face violence and have to face the burden of that daily. If 20 million refugees face violence and half of them

are women and children, then around 10 million women and children face brutality and almost all of them have no system in place to protect themselves.

B. Mental Help for Refugees When Trying to Reintegrate

Refugees around the world are exposed to very unstable environments, which can take a toll on their mental states. Also, when a refugee is integrating into a loud and busy urban environment after coming from an unstable, most likely underdeveloped country, it can be extremely difficult for them to thrive in that space. Furthermore, refugees are commonly less educated with less technological skills, which can affect their employment and make it extremely difficult to get high paying jobs to sustain themselves and get mental health services in a more urban setting. Around one in three refugees experience depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, panic attacks and anxiety. Also refugees are five times more likely to experience mental health issues than the average population.

C. Cultural Assimilation

A culture is defined as social behavior and norms found in human societies, as well as the knowledge, beliefs, and values that is tied to a place in hearths, which allows people to find a group identity to provide structure in people's lives. This shows how if culture gives people a group identity and structure, it can be very difficult to assimilate considering that they struggle to find the same cultural group in an urban environment. Most refugees speak different languages and have a different set of customs, so it can be extremely difficult for a refugee to culturally change their beliefs to fit in an urban setting. If they haven't found an ethnic neighborhood matching their ethnicity it can be difficult to fit in and feel citizenship in a new community. Also,

most urban environments are culturally influenced by politics and a specific dominant group, which can make it difficult for a refugee to stay true to their culture and increase cultural appropriation. Cultural appropriation is the issue of a minority culture's traits, showing the deep embedment of a power gap; in urban environments specifically, a refugee's culture is more prone to appropriation. Additionally, interaction in modern societies is dependent on a country having an advanced knowledge of communication technology, but refugees usually come from areas that don't have access to technology, which can make it difficult to interact with others/other cultures. Distance Decay decreases cultural diffusion as time and distance away from refugees' original location increases. Time-Space Compression states that cultural diffusion depends upon the connectedness among places. Along with this, the Digital Divide causes places without transportation/communication technology to be more disconnected than ever, and is a pressing concern for refugees coming from a less developed country (LDC). All of these phenomenon can lead to a loss of culture for refugees. One positive of cultural assimilation is that now, cultural protectionism is trending dramatically because, even in a modernized world, culture is not obsolete and people are still drawn to identity. Furthermore, ethnic neighborhoods thrive in urban environments, so it is critical to assist refugees in finding one or establishing them for local cultures. Ethnic neighborhoods are communities based on a common diversity that can provide unity and safety for minorities. An example of an ethnic neighborhood is the Italians in Boston's North End that created a community from a rundown old neighborhood. Additionally, ethnocentrism is the evaluation of other cultures from a personal perspective, which can be a conscious or unconscious bias. One example of this is post-apartheid, which is the time period

after race segregation/discrimination in South Africa, when a president in South Africa drew a new constitution that led to excessive violence, poverty, and discrimination towards the Black South African community from the white government.

D. Citizenship programs

Considering that the average amount of time it takes to process just a Green Card application is 7 to 33 months and a Family Preference Green Card processing takes 1 to 10 years, it shows that it is extremely hard to become an actual citizen in a new country.¹⁸ Also, many countries have policies against taking in new refugees and letting people of different cultures become a certified citizen, which can make it even harder for a refugee to reintegrate. Examples of this are the EU refugee policy or even Poland's policy of refusing to take non-Slavic Ukrainian refugees, causing a border control/refugee conflict.

E. Food Insecurity Among Refugees

Most refugees travel with the clothes on their back and if they are lucky a bag of personal belongings, which doesn't leave room for preserved foods. Refugees are also continuously facing financial limitations, which can affect their nutrition. Also in more urban societies, fast food restaurants are one of the cheapest more popular food options and can lead to poor unbalanced diets. Furthermore, since we live in a more free market society, food is becoming more and more expensive, especially more healthy nutritious foods. Additionally, food desserts are more common in urban societies because of rising food prices and food supply chain issues.

F. Refugee Employment Legislation

¹⁸ "Green Card Processing Time." VisaGuideWorld, <https://visaguide.world/us-visa/green-card/processing-time/>

Most countries are unwilling to change legislation to help refugees or allow them to be employed. Refugees are twice as likely to be unemployed - 65.1% of all refugees are unemployed.¹⁹ Refugees are often discriminated against, especially in the workforce, due to education and language barriers. Refugees often don't have systems in place to account for the transition after being rehomed. The governments in many of these nations do not consider it a priority to assist their transition. This is crucial though, because if a refugee can't find a sustainable job, then they can't survive in their urban society. Many refugees, despite often coming from poverty, do have certain skills. They are viewed as useless, despite the fact that they could actually stimulate the economy by working similar jobs that they did before. However, the problem is that it is very difficult to get records of employment in their previous country, something that host nations require.

IV. Case study: Mediterranean Refugee Crisis

Thousands of refugees have been fleeing Syria and other nations to neighboring countries, as well as countries across the Mediterranean Sea. Many have died attempting to travel to these coastal countries. Most of these refugees have come from Eritrea, Afghanistan, Syria, and Somalia in order to escape corruption and instability in those nations. In 2018, 1 out of 18 who attempted to cross died.²⁰ The harsh conditions and long journey have made it extremely

¹⁹ "Promoters and Barriers to Work." The New Iraqi Journal of Medicine, U.S. National Library of Medicine, 2012, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4347467/>.

²⁰ "Mediterranean Crossings Deadlier Than Ever." UNHCR, <https://www.unhcr.org/en-us/news/press/2018/9/5b8935964/mediterranean-crossings-deadlier-new-unhcr-report-shows.html>

challenging to make the journey, and even if they reach their destination, many don't get the freedom they want and deserve. Greece, a primary destination for those who travel across the Mediterranean, has approximately 119,700 asylum seekers within its borders.²¹ Many coastal nations like Greece will accept these people, but will also have to deport many. Out of this huge number, Greece only granted refugee status to 50,000 of these over 100,000 asylum seekers. 38,000 refugees have positioned themselves on the Greek mainland, most of them living in urban settings. Many of these and other refugees that cross the Mediterranean have been traumatized by war. Many need psychosocial support, therapy, counseling, medical aid and basic humanitarian assistance such as food and water. Greece and Italy, another country that has been overwhelmed with these refugees, have struggled to provide these services to even the refugees. Asylum seekers who have not gained recognition as a refugee have been put in an even worse position. Despite the obvious need for help, more inland or northern nations like Germany have seen a drastic decrease in applications for asylum; in 2018, Germany received about 185,000 asylum applications, a drastic decrease from the 2015 peak of 890,000.²² Although the number of applications has decreased, deportation has also nearly doubled. This has been due to new sentiments in nations like Germany, who are more separated from the conflict, that want to reverse the previous extreme acceptance of these refugees. A main issue with this is that coastal countries have been overwhelmed with both asylum seekers and refugees. Once a person is designated as a refugee, many will travel to big cities with flourishing industries in nations like Germany. Germany, along with many northern European nations, was a prime destination for

²¹ "Greece." The IRC, <https://www.rescue.org/country/greece>

²² "Syrians in Germany." 1, Aug. 2022, https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Syrians_in_Germany

people designated as refugees that traveled to a Euro-Mediterranean country like Greece. Refugees were able to be spread out evenly throughout Europe to decrease strain on a certain nation. These nations do not even have to deal with the initial processing of all these peoples; they simply must help refugees get some form of citizenship or work visa and help them integrate into the big city life. Refugees can drastically help cities in countries like this, something that is rare in overpopulated cities in underdeveloped nations with lack of infrastructure. Unfortunately, nations like Germany do not see the stimulating benefits that refugees can have on the economy. There has been an emergence of political parties and groups who have highlighted the negatives that refugees bring with them, and national sentiment has turned against these refugees. This has left Greece, Italy, and other coastal nations with the task of organizing all peoples, helping them monetarily/with basic needs, and integrating them. This is a lot for a country like Greece, who has had ongoing financial struggles on its own. The last thing that a refugee would want is to be deported after catching a glimpse of a new, opportunity filled world. It is also unfortunate that many refugees in this crisis, and across the world, have skills that could help the economy, but are overlooked because of where they come from.

V. Guiding Questions

1. How can you create better living environments for refugees in an urban society, while following country policy?
2. Considering that politics heavily affects culture, how will you prevent a corrupt government's effect on cultures?
3. Considering that most refugees come from less educated and less technologically

- advanced areas, how will you increase employment?
4. How will you increase the speed of citizenship application processes, recognizing that the speed at which they become citizens greatly affects their wellbeing, as well as political representation?
 5. How will you account for mental illness among refugees and make sure they have support?
 6. How will you account for religious beliefs among different cultural groups?
 7. How will you account for refugees not trusting their new governments?
 8. Considering that the majority of refugees are women and children, how can you create systems to focus on their safety?
 9. In what ways can you incentivize countries to change legislation that prohibits refugees?
 10. What is your country's policy on refugees? How many refugees do you take - demographic breakdown of accepted refugees for your country? Knowing this, how can you propose solutions to cater to these types of refugees?
 11. How can other nations use your country's policies towards refugees to help them become a productive member of society in their new home?
 12. How will refugees adjust to a new language, especially if they are coming from a language that is not mutually intelligible?
 13. How can you use refugees to stimulate your country's economy and reduce the burden they can pose?

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