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GA4 – Humanitarian

*Accommodating refugees in mass
humanitarian crises*

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RESEARCH
REPORT



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Issue: Accommodating refugees in mass humanitarian crises

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Introduction

As a result of violence, conflict, persecution, or human rights violations, more than 70 million people have been forcefully scattered all around the world. There are currently more than 80 million refugees around the globe. Children make up 30-34 million of the 80 million people. These damaged children and teens were abandoned or separated from their families throughout their early years.

Refugees and other forcibly displaced individuals (FDPs) are vulnerable to dangerous journeys. That is caused by events that have broken marketing systems essential for safety and well-being. The Syrian Conflict is a prime example to demonstrate the challenges of these conflicts and to demonstrate a more Humanitarian Marketing System. That creates time, space, and other systems. Also provides opportunities for governments, NGOs, and businesses to collaborate and provide refugees and FDPs with resources that improve their conditions. While reducing their vulnerabilities and suffering, and enabling FDPs to thrive when this problem is resettled.

While accommodating the general needs of refugees, psychological support for the especially vulnerable is necessary. The number of "climate change refugees" – which has been increasing at a rate of more than 20 million per year since 2008, could reach 140-200 million by 2050. Therefore, when tackling the refugee crisis, climate change should also be addressed.

Definition of Key Terms

Refugees: A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.

Macromarketing: The impact of marketing policies, methods, and goals on the economy and society in general

Forced displacement: An involuntary or pressured removal of a person or individuals away from their home or home region

Migration: Involves the movement of people from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location.

Displaced persons: Individuals or groups of individuals who have been forced or compelled to escape or leave their homes or places of regular residency.

General Overview

The worldwide refugee dilemma is complicated and reveals damaged systems, citizen/consumer division, and a huge challenge that needs collaboration, resources, interdisciplinary methods, and creative problem-solving. Various scholarly viewpoints and practical actions have attempted to explain relevant phenomena and provide meaningful remedies.

A trigger event, such as a natural disaster or conflict, starts the process of people being displaced from their homes. When a person escaping violence is outside the borders of his or her home country, the person is granted refugee status, which lasts until the individual is returned or becomes a permanent resident of another nation. Once displaced, refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) go on a journey to a safer location. They hope to find a permanent home where they can rebuild their lives. If this is not possible, they may end up in a temporary settlement, such as a refugee camp or community, where they will live until a permanent settlement becomes available. Refugees may join a cyclical process involving temporary settlements and repeated displacements, depending on a variety of conditions.

Macromarketing has emerged with humanitarian issues such as refugee crises. However, the feeling is underrated, especially when considering the extent to which innovative commercial applications might contribute to the development of solutions for difficult-to-solve problems. Macromarketing is about how society distributes goods and services and about the global impact of marketing strategies. The FDP crisis has primitive parameters within which a more Humanitarian Marketing System will take shape, function, and adapt; these parameters include a clear conceptualization of FDP, the path they travel, and the vulnerabilities and participants they encounter along their elusive quest for permanent, safe settlement.

Governments should assist refugees to improve their lives while also preserving the integrities of the society, governments, and individuals touched by the refugee crisis. A systemic perspective allows us to comprehend phenomena endemic to the complex relationships and exchanges in which FDP are involved, rather than focusing on a specific need or risk.

The Syrian conflict is a complicated combination of various factors. It is widely assumed that it began with enormous protests for democratic reforms, which quickly devolved into violence and complex civil war. Long-term droughts, agricultural failures, water mismanagement, and consequent migrations of rural laborers into urban areas, according to more systemic and historical interpretations, contributed to the breakdown of socioeconomic systems, which in turn led to violence.

Nearly two-thirds of Afghans currently living in their country live in conflict-affected areas. Displacement is the result of this war. The problem is compounded by communities', governments', and humanitarian actors' limited ability to withstand the effects of frequent natural disasters such as floods, landslides, earthquakes, and drought. Concern has worked in Afghanistan for almost 20 years and was recently picked by the United Nations to help with the emergency service to displacement in the country's northeast.

Major Parties Involved and Their Views

Turkey: Turkey continues to host the highest number of refugees in the world. Turkey presently has 3.6 million Syrian refugees registered, as well as close to 320,000 people of concern from other countries.

Syria: Over 13.2 million Syrians had been forcibly displaced at the end of 2019. At least 6.7 million of them have left the country, with the rest moving within Syria. An estimated 120,000 refugees are Palestinians who previously found asylum in Syria.

South Sudan: South Sudan is facing one of the world's worst humanitarian crises, with thousands of people living in famine-like conditions. In addition, more than 2 million South Sudanese are living as refugees in neighboring countries like Sudan.

Myanmar (Rohingya): Today, there are 980,000 refugees and asylum-seekers from Myanmar in neighboring countries. Nearly 890,000 Rohingya refugees are living at the Kutupalong and Nayapara refugee camps in Bangladesh's Cox's Bazar region - which have grown to become the largest and most densely populated camps in the world.

Democratic Republic of Congo: As of November 30, the number of asylum seekers in the DRC is 12,579 including 11,353 people registered during the Central African emergency and 1,226 other cases of various nationalities.

Iraq: 1.5 million displaced Iraqis and Syrian refugees have moved into the Kurdistan region of Iraq, where 25 percent of the population is displaced. More than 180,000 internally displaced people (IDPs) are living in formal camp locations and over 100,000 are in informal settlements.

Yemen: In 2020, UNHCR assessed some 220,000 internally displaced Yemeni families, covering more than 1 million individuals. Some 71% of the respondents were males and 29% were females, with an average family size of six members. The population assessed comprised 78% IDPs, 19% host community members, and 3% IDP returnees.

Venezuela: 4.5 million refugees, asylum-seekers, and people displaced abroad. They migrate to surrounding countries in search of food, work, and a better life. Many Venezuelans who are fleeing the country do not have legal status and require international protection and assistance

Afghanistan: About 2.7 million people from Afghanistan are living as refugees, representing the second-largest refugee population in the world. Second-largest refugee population. 88% of Afghan refugees are hosted in neighboring Pakistan and Iran.

Canada: Received 321,045 migrants in 2018, a 12% increase from the previous year

Spain: Spain formally received 559,998 migrants into the country in 2018, a substantial 23% increase from the number of migrants accepted in 2017.

Germany: Germany received 1,383,580 new migrants into the country in 2018, by far the largest number by any OECD member country.

United States: The U.S. formally received 1,096,611 migrants into the country in 2018,

Treaties and Events

The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol

European Convention on Human Rights (1950)

1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons

1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966

Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984

Optional Protocol to the Convention Against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman and Degrading Treatment or Punishment,

Convention on the Rights of the Child

Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea, and Air, Supplementing the United Nations

Convention against Transnational Organized Crime Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Law on Foreigners and International Protection

Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

Throughout 2018, the pattern of routes chosen by refugees and migrants on route to Europe changed dramatically. For the first part of the year, more migrants arrived in Greece than in Italy or Spain; but, as more people tried the risky sea trip across the Western Mediterranean, Spain became the dominant entrance point.

UNHCR is also urging states to avoid detaining and returning thousands of individuals to neighboring countries without enabling them to apply for asylum or deciding whether they have international protection or other humanitarian requirements on an individual basis.

More solidarity and support for the countries where the majority of refugees and migrants arrive, improved access to safe and legal pathways, greater protection for unaccompanied children and survivors

of sexual and gender-based violence, and tougher measures against perpetrators of crimes against refugees and migrants, including prison time.

Possible Solutions

Integration on a local level

Member states could work on educating people about the benefits of integrating refugees into host communities. Also, they could seek advice on asylum and migration laws and regulations in order to aid integration. Encourage interaction between asylum-seeking countries to share best practices for local integration.

Repatriation voluntarily

Inform and learn more about the condition in the origin country. Negotiate agreements with the asylum-seeking countries, the native country, and the UN High Commissioner for Refugees to enable repatriation. To shorten the repatriation process, encourage "Go and See" trips. Encourage long-term reintegration and development aid.

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