

TEKMUN'24



Study Guide

SOCIETY

Agenda Item:
Addressing the waves of refugees,
immigrants and asylum seekers and
their impacts on the social order

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Letters.....	3
1.1 Letter from the Secretary General.....	3
1.2 Letter from the Head of Academy.....	4
1.3 Letter From the Under Secretary General.....	5
2. Introduction to the Committee.....	6
3. Introduction to the Agenda Item.....	6
4. Key Vocabulary.....	7
5. Background of Information.....	8
5.1 Global Trends in Displacement and Migration.....	9
5.2 Significant Waves of Displacement Have Occurred in Recent History.....	10
5.3 Causes of Refugee and Migrant Waves.....	10
5.4 Impacts on Social Order.....	11
5.5 Global and Regional Responses.....	12
6. Recent Status of Refugee-Producing Countries.....	13
6.1 Syria.....	13
6.2 Afghanistan.....	13
6.3 Sudan.....	14
6.4 Myanmar.....	14
6.5 Venezuela.....	15
6.6 Yemen.....	15
6.7 Iraq.....	15
7. Countries Policies of Refugee-Hosting Countries.....	16
7.1 Turkiye.....	16
7.2 Lebanon.....	17
7.3 Jordan.....	17
7.4 Pakistan.....	18
7.5 Uganda.....	19
7.6 United States.....	20
7.7 Canada.....	21
7.8 Germany.....	22
7.9 United Kingdom.....	22
7.10 Australia.....	23
8. Countries with Practiced Policies in Immigrant Settlement.....	24
8.1 Sweden.....	24
Norway.....	25
8.2 Denmark.....	25
8.3 Switzerland.....	26
8.4 United Arab Emirates.....	27
9. Questions to be Addressed.....	28
10. Bibliography.....	29
11. FURTHER READINGS.....	30

1. Letters

1.1 Letter from the Secretary General

Most esteemed participants of TEKMUN'24,

It is with the utmost respect that I sincerely welcome every distinguished delegate to join us at the first annual Tenzile Erdoğan Girls Anatolian Religious High School Model United Nations Conference, which will be held between 22-24 of November.

I, Tuğba SevdeNur Karataş and currently nine-year student at Tenzile Erdoğan, consider it an honor to serve you as the Secretary-General in TEKMUN'24, a conference that brings together delegates from across the globe to discuss some of the most pressing issues the world is facing today.

In addition, I would like to thank in advance all to the members of our academics and organization team, and board members of the TEKMUN club for their outstanding talent and efforts. We are a strong family, thanks to our passion for this conference. I cannot wait to meet all of you in November. Until the time we all meet, take care of yourselves, and get ready for this extraordinary MUN conference.

Most esteemed participants of TEKMUN'24, It is with the utmost respect that I sincerely welcome every distinguished delegate to join us at the first annual Tenzile Erdoğan Girls Anatolian Religious High School Model United Nations Conference, which will be held between 22-24 of November.

I am looking forward to meet you at TEKMUN'24

Warmest Regards,

Secretary General

Tuğba Sevdener Karataş

1.2 Letter from the Head of Academy

To All Delegates and Esteemed Participants,

I am pleased to welcome you to TEKMUN'24! It's a great honor to see you at our SOCHUM (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural) Committee, where we will address one of the most pressing challenges of our time—the waves of refugees, immigrants, and asylum seekers, and their profound impact on the social order.

The movement of people across borders due to conflict, persecution, poverty, and climate change has created both opportunities and challenges for nations and communities worldwide. As we gather here today, we are tasked with confronting difficult questions: How can we ensure that the rights and dignity of displaced populations are upheld? What role can states and international organizations play in managing migration in ways that foster inclusivity, peace, and social cohesion?

The decisions and resolutions that you will debate here for these three days can have far-reaching consequences, influencing policy discussions and shaping our collective response to one of the most urgent humanitarian issues of the 21st century. In this context, I encourage each of you to approach this debate with empathy, respect, and a commitment to finding balanced, sustainable solutions that uphold the values of justice, equity, and human rights.

As we move forward, let us remember that every delegate here plays a vital role in creating the dialogue necessary to drive positive change. Together, we can bring meaningful discourse to an issue that affects millions worldwide, ensuring that our efforts today lead to better policies tomorrow.

I wish you all a productive and inspiring debate. May your contributions be insightful, your ideas bold, and your resolutions impactful.

Best regards,

Nilgün Nihal Çalık

Head of Academy of TEKMUN'24

1.3 Letter From the Under Secretary General

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, the most merciful

Esteemed TEKMUN'24 SOCHUM delegates

In the last few decades, this issue is one of the issues that takes part in the scope of the big issues we face in this world. This issue is not an issue that just goes by itself, but on the contrary, has many things together with it. Starting from the things that led to the occurrence and formation of this issue, to the effects and of course the events that occurred as a continuation of this issue.

In this committee's agenda item, I tried to combine several large scale items which I stated as: *“Addressing the waves of refugees, immigrants and asylum seekers and their impacts on the social order.”* This includes various aspects that we will discuss together.

Starting from producing countries, hosting countries, to countries that have been classified as successful in implementing their immigration policies. From aspects driving this wave, to destinations and all the possibilities that occur therein. Of course, solution based discussions are needed in discussing problems, and those issues.

I, Hafizh Surya Rabbani from Istanbul Fatih Sultan Mehmet International High School, welcome you all to this SOCHUM Committee. I hope we can be part of the global movement for a better world.

Warm Regards...

Under secretary general

Hafizh Surya Rabbani

2. Introduction to the Committee

The General Assembly allocates to its Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs Committee, commonly referred to as the "Third Committee", agenda items relating to a range of social, humanitarian affairs and human rights issues that affect people all over the world.

The Committee discusses the advancement of women, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the right to self-determination. The Committee also addresses important social development questions such as issues related to youth, family, ageing, persons with disabilities, crime prevention, criminal justice, and international drug control.

3. Introduction to the Agenda Item

The issue of refugees, immigrants, and asylum seekers has become one of the most pressing challenges of the 21st century, with significant implications for global peace, security, and development. Conflicts, persecution, environmental disasters, and economic instability have forced millions to flee their homes, seeking safety and better opportunities elsewhere. The United Nations estimates that as of 2023, over 108 million people are forcibly displaced globally, a number that includes refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). This unprecedented movement of people has brought both opportunities and challenges for host nations.

The influx of refugees, immigrants, and asylum seekers has profound effects on the social order of receiving countries. On the one hand, they contribute to economic growth, cultural diversity, and labor market flexibility. On the other hand, large-scale migration can strain public services, health systems, and housing infrastructure, while also sparking political tensions, social unrest, and a rise in xenophobia. These challenges necessitate a balanced approach, one that ensures the protection of human rights while also addressing the concerns of host communities.

This agenda item calls for the examination of both the causes of mass migration and its multifaceted impacts on society. It will explore how the international community, national governments, and civil society can collaborate to create sustainable solutions that protect vulnerable populations while maintaining social cohesion. The discussions will also focus on legal frameworks, integration policies, and the role of international organizations in managing migration flows.

Delegates are tasked with navigating the delicate balance between humanitarian obligations and the preservation of national security, economic stability, and social harmony. Through constructive dialogue and innovative policymaking, this committee will aim to address the root causes of displacement and propose long-term strategies for global cooperation on this critical issue.

4. Key Vocabulary

Refugee: People who flee their country of origin due to persecution, war, or violence and cannot or will not return because of fear of persecution. Forced displacement, inability or unwillingness to return due to fear, and often have a well-founded fear of persecution.

Immigrant: People who move to a new country to live permanently, often for economic or educational opportunities. Voluntary displacement, typically for economic or educational reasons, and often have legal status in their new country.

Asylum seeker: People who have left their country of origin and are seeking protection in another country, claiming to be persecuted or fearing persecution if they return. Forced displacement due to persecution or fear of persecution, and awaiting a decision on their asylum claim.

Social order: the structured arrangement of norms, values, roles, and institutions within a society that guides individuals' behavior, maintains stability, and regulates interactions. It encompasses the established patterns of social organization and governance that provide cohesion, predictability, and coherence to social life, shaping the dynamics of social relations and collective behavior.

5. Background of Information

The movement of people across borders—whether as refugees, immigrants, or asylum seekers—has been a constant feature of human history. However, in recent decades, the scale and frequency of these movements have increased dramatically due to a confluence of factors. Wars, civil unrest, political persecution, economic inequality, and environmental crises have led to a rise in both voluntary and forced migration. This phenomenon has far-reaching impacts on the social order of host nations, affecting everything from political stability to cultural dynamics.



Figure (1) : a picture from the syrian refugee camp

5.1 Global Trends in Displacement and Migration

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) reports that the number of forcibly displaced people has reached an all-time high. As of 2023, over 108 million people are displaced, including refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Refugees are individuals forced to flee their home country due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on factors such as race, religion, nationality, or political opinion. Asylum seekers are individuals seeking protection under refugee law but whose claims for refugee status have not yet been evaluated. Immigrants, on the other hand, are those who voluntarily leave their home country to seek better economic or social opportunities.



Figure (2) : An Afghan asylum-seeker helps his father wash the hands of his younger brother at the Kara Tepe emergency site on Lesbos, Greece.

5.2 Significant Waves of Displacement Have Occurred in Recent History

Syrian Civil War: Since 2011, over 6.8 million Syrians have fled the country due to the ongoing conflict, with millions more displaced internally. Neighboring countries like Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan have shouldered much of the refugee burden.

Venezuelan Crisis: Political and economic instability in Venezuela has triggered one of the largest mass migrations in Latin American history. Over 7 million Venezuelans have fled to neighboring countries, particularly Colombia, Brazil, and Peru.

Rohingya Crisis: The persecution of the Rohingya Muslim minority in Myanmar led to mass displacement in 2017, with over 1 million Rohingya refugees currently living in overcrowded camps in Bangladesh.

European Migrant Crisis (2015-2016): Triggered by conflicts in Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq, this crisis saw over 1 million refugees and migrants arriving in Europe, sparking a humanitarian, political, and social challenge across the continent.

5.3 Causes of Refugee and Migrant Waves

The movement of people across borders is driven by a complex interplay of push and pull factors. The primary push factors include:

Conflict and Violence: Ongoing wars and internal conflicts, such as those in Syria, Yemen, and South Sudan, are the leading causes of forced displacement. People flee these situations to escape violence, persecution, or targeted attacks.

Political Persecution: Authoritarian regimes and political instability can also lead to displacement. Political dissidents, activists, or members of minority groups often seek asylum in countries that respect human rights.

Economic Inequality and Poverty: In many cases, people migrate to escape poverty and seek better employment opportunities in more economically developed countries. The widening gap between rich and poor nations is a key driver of economic migration.

Environmental Degradation: Climate change and environmental disasters are increasingly contributing to displacement. Rising sea levels, desertification, droughts, and natural disasters like hurricanes or floods displace millions, particularly in vulnerable regions such as Southeast Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa.

5.4 Impacts on Social Order

The large-scale movement of people has profound implications for both host and transit countries. While migration can bring economic and cultural benefits, it also poses significant challenges to the social fabric of receiving societies. The impacts are multi-faceted, and include:

1. Economic Impacts:

Labor Market: Refugees and immigrants often fill labor shortages, contributing to economic growth and productivity in host countries. For example, in countries like Germany and Canada, migrants have helped address workforce gaps in aging populations. However, in certain cases, a rapid influx of migrants can lead to tensions over jobs and wages, particularly in sectors where competition with local workers is high.

Public Services: Large numbers of refugees and immigrants can strain public services such as health care, education, housing, and social welfare systems. This is especially evident in countries bordering conflict zones that receive high volumes of displaced people.

2. Political Impacts:

Rise of Nationalism: The rise of anti-immigration sentiment has been a significant political consequence of migration. The influx of migrants can fuel nationalist and populist

movements, as seen in countries across Europe and North America. In many cases, political parties advocating for stricter immigration controls have gained popularity, as migration is often perceived as a threat to national identity and security.

Policy Shifts: Governments are often forced to re-evaluate their immigration and asylum policies in response to refugee crises. These shifts can lead to tighter border controls, new legislation, or international agreements aimed at managing migration flows.

3. Social and Cultural Impacts:

Social Cohesion: Integrating refugees and immigrants into local communities is a critical challenge. The success of integration policies determines whether newcomers are able to contribute positively to the host society or face marginalization. Social cohesion can be disrupted if there is a lack of understanding or mutual respect between local populations and migrants, leading to tensions, discrimination, or even violence.

Cultural Enrichment vs. Cultural Clash: Migrants bring their own cultures, traditions, and languages, which can enrich host societies through diversity and multiculturalism. However, cultural differences may also lead to conflicts, particularly if there is resistance to integration from either the newcomers or the host society.

4. Security Concerns:

Border Security: The mass movement of people often prompts concerns about national security. Some governments fear that insufficiently controlled borders could allow criminal networks, terrorist groups, or human traffickers to exploit the situation.

Social Stability: In some cases, the arrival of refugees and immigrants has been linked to a rise in social unrest. Host communities may perceive migrants as a threat to their own economic well-being or cultural values, leading to increased xenophobia, hate crimes, or protests.

5.5 Global and Regional Responses

The international community has taken various steps to address the challenges posed by refugee and migration flows. Key global frameworks include:

The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, which define the rights of refugees and the obligations of states to protect them.

The Global Compact on Refugees (2018), which seeks to enhance international cooperation to share the responsibility of hosting refugees.

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (2018), which provides a framework for countries to manage migration flows in a coordinated and humane manner.

Regional approaches have also played a crucial role in managing migration. For example, the European Union has developed systems for burden-sharing and resettlement of refugees through programs such as the EU Relocation Scheme. In Latin America, the Quito Process has facilitated cooperation among countries receiving Venezuelan migrants.

6. Recent Status of Refugee-Producing Countries

6.1 Syria

Syria has been a leading producer of refugees since the outbreak of its civil war in 2011. As of 2024, more than 6.8 million Syrians are living as refugees in other countries, with millions more internally displaced. The conflict between the Assad regime and various rebel groups, along with the presence of ISIS, has devastated the country, leaving civilians caught in a violent and unstable environment. Syrian refugees have primarily fled to neighboring countries, with Turkey hosting over 3.5 million, Lebanon around 800,000, and Jordan about 660,000.

Most Syrian refugees seek asylum in Europe and North America, although access has become more restrictive in recent years. The return of refugees is complicated by ongoing instability, economic collapse, and destroyed infrastructure within Syria. Refugees face an uncertain future, as many host countries have started encouraging repatriation despite the continued risks in Syria. Inside Syria, the Assad government does not have formal policies in place to aid displaced citizens, making it primarily a refugee-producing country.

6.2 Afghanistan

Afghanistan is a major source of refugees due to decades of conflict, most recently due to the Taliban's return to power in 2021. Since then, millions of Afghans have fled the country, fearing persecution, especially women, former government officials, journalists, and ethnic minorities. Over 2.7 million Afghan refugees are registered globally, with neighboring Pakistan and Iran hosting the majority.

However, both countries have started imposing stricter controls on new arrivals, and Pakistan has begun deporting unregistered Afghan refugees in recent years.

Afghan asylum seekers have also sought refuge in Europe and North America, but the response has been mixed, with some countries increasing refugee quotas, while others have tightened their borders. Afghanistan's political instability and the Taliban's repressive policies make it one of the world's leading refugee-producing countries, as there are no mechanisms in place to protect those seeking asylum within its borders.

6.3 Sudan

Sudan has long been a country plagued by internal conflicts and political instability, resulting in large-scale displacement. The ongoing conflict between the Sudanese military and paramilitary groups, particularly since 2023, has forced over 1 million Sudanese to flee across borders, seeking refuge in neighboring countries like Chad, Egypt, and South Sudan. In addition to these external refugees, millions are also internally displaced due to the violence.

Sudan's capacity to offer protection or support to asylum seekers within its borders is minimal. Instead, it has become a major refugee-producing nation, as citizens flee to escape persecution, violence, and dire humanitarian conditions. The government's inability to maintain control or stability, combined with its limited resources, has exacerbated the refugee crisis.

6.4 Myanmar

Myanmar has been a refugee-producing country for decades, primarily due to its persecution of ethnic minorities, most notably the Rohingya. Since 2017, over 1 million Rohingya have fled to Bangladesh to escape what the United Nations has called ethnic cleansing. The situation for other ethnic minorities, such as the Karen and Shan, has also deteriorated, particularly after the 2021 military coup, leading to further displacement.

Myanmar's military government has shown little interest in facilitating the return of refugees or providing protections for asylum seekers. It does not recognize the Rohingya as citizens, rendering them stateless. The country's ongoing internal conflicts and human rights abuses have solidified its status as a key source of refugees in the region, with many fleeing to Thailand and other Southeast Asian countries.

6.5 Venezuela

Venezuela's political and economic collapse has led to one of the world's largest displacement crises. Over 7.7 million Venezuelans have fled the country by 2024, seeking asylum primarily in Colombia, Peru, Brazil, and Ecuador. These countries have struggled to manage the influx of asylum seekers, many of whom are fleeing hunger, poverty, and lack of medical care, rather than direct political persecution. The sheer scale of displacement makes Venezuela the largest refugee-producing country in the Western Hemisphere.

The Venezuelan government under Nicolás Maduro has done little to stem the flow of refugees or create conditions for their return. Many Venezuelans face barriers to asylum as host countries become overwhelmed, and the possibility of repatriation remains slim given the country's ongoing crisis.

6.6 Yemen

Yemen's civil war, which began in 2014, has turned the country into a major refugee-producing state. The conflict between the Houthi rebels and the internationally recognized government, combined with famine and a humanitarian crisis, has displaced over 4 million people internally, with tens of thousands fleeing to neighboring countries like Oman, Djibouti, and Somalia. However, Yemen's remote location and the blockades on its borders make it difficult for many to escape, leaving many Yemenis trapped in dangerous conditions.

The Yemeni government has no formal mechanisms for protecting refugees or asylum seekers, as the war has devastated infrastructure and governance systems. The ongoing conflict and lack of safe return options mean that Yemenis continue to flee, with neighboring countries and international organizations taking on most of the refugee burden.

6.7 Iraq

Iraq has been producing refugees for decades due to ongoing conflicts, including the rise of ISIS, sectarian violence, and instability following the 2003 U.S.-led invasion. As of 2024, Iraq continues to be a major producer of refugees, with many Iraqis seeking asylum in countries like Turkey, Jordan, and Europe. Although ISIS has largely been defeated, the country remains unstable, with ongoing sectarian

violence, corruption, and economic difficulties.

While the Iraqi government has made some efforts to assist internally displaced persons (IDPs), it lacks the capacity to manage large-scale returns or to offer protection to those who seek asylum abroad. As a result, Iraq remains a source of refugees, with many displaced people unwilling or unable to return due to safety concerns.

7. Countries Policies of Refugee-Hosting Countries

7.1 Turkiye

Turkey, a country with a long history of hosting refugees, has borne a significant burden in recent years due to the Syrian civil war. Millions of Syrians have fled to Turkey, making it one of the world's largest refugee-hosting countries. The Turkish government has implemented various policies to manage the refugee population, including temporary protection status, which provides access to certain rights and services but does not confer full refugee status. However, the influx of refugees has strained Turkey's resources and led to challenges such as economic strain, social tensions, and security concerns.

The economic impact of the refugee crisis on Turkey has been substantial. The influx of refugees has increased competition for jobs, strained public services, and put pressure on housing markets. Additionally, the Turkish government has incurred significant costs in providing humanitarian assistance and support to refugees.

Social tensions between refugees and host communities have also emerged, particularly in areas with high concentrations of refugees. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for Turkey. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among refugees.

Despite these challenges, Turkey has made efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support to refugees. The government has established refugee camps, provided access to education and healthcare, and facilitated the integration of refugees into Turkish society. However, the scale of the refugee crisis has made it difficult for Turkey to meet the needs of all refugees.

7.2 Lebanon

Lebanon, a small country with a fragile economy, has been disproportionately affected by the Syrian refugee crisis. The country has one of the highest refugee populations per capita in the world, primarily due to the influx of Syrians fleeing the war. The refugee crisis has placed a heavy burden on Lebanon's infrastructure and resources, leading to economic hardship and social unrest. Despite efforts to provide assistance to refugees, opportunities for integration, such as access to education and employment, are limited.

The economic impact of the refugee crisis on Lebanon has been severe. The influx of refugees has increased competition for jobs, strained public services, and put pressure on housing markets. Additionally, the Lebanese government has incurred significant costs in providing humanitarian assistance and support to refugees.

Social tensions between refugees and host communities have also emerged in Lebanon. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for Lebanon. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among refugees.

Despite these challenges, Lebanon has made efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support to refugees. The government has established refugee camps, provided access to education and healthcare, and facilitated the integration of refugees into Lebanese society. However, the scale of the refugee crisis has made it difficult for Lebanon to meet the needs of all refugees.

7.3 Jordan

Jordan, a neighboring country to Syria, has also experienced a significant influx of refugees. The country has hosted hundreds of thousands of Syrians, particularly in the northern and eastern regions. The refugee crisis has strained Jordan's resources and led to increased poverty and unemployment. However, Jordan has made efforts to integrate refugees into society, including providing access to education and healthcare. Despite these efforts, the refugee population continues to face challenges, such as discrimination and limited access to services.

The economic impact of the refugee crisis on Jordan has been substantial. The influx of refugees has increased competition for jobs, strained public services, and put pressure on housing markets. Additionally, the Jordanian government has incurred significant costs in providing humanitarian assistance and support to refugees.

Social tensions between refugees and host communities have also emerged in Jordan. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for Jordan. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among refugees.

Despite these challenges, Jordan has made efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support to refugees. The government has established refugee camps, provided access to education and healthcare, and facilitated the integration of refugees into Jordanian society. However, the scale of the refugee crisis has made it difficult for Jordan to meet the needs of all refugees.

7.4 Pakistan

Pakistan has a long history of hosting refugees, dating back to the Afghan wars. The country has been home to millions of Afghan refugees for decades, making it one of the world's longest-running refugee situations. The refugee population has faced challenges such as discrimination, limited access to services, and vulnerability to exploitation. Pakistan has worked with Afghanistan to facilitate the voluntary repatriation of Afghan refugees, but many remain in the country.

The economic impact of the refugee crisis on Pakistan has been substantial. The influx of refugees has increased competition for jobs, strained public services, and put pressure on housing markets. Additionally, the Pakistani government has incurred significant costs in providing humanitarian assistance and support to refugees.

Social tensions between refugees and host communities have also emerged in Pakistan. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for Pakistan. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among refugees.

Despite these challenges, Pakistan has made efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support to refugees. The government has established refugee camps, provided access to education and healthcare, and facilitated the integration of refugees into Pakistani society. However, the scale of the refugee crisis has made it difficult for Pakistan to meet the needs of all refugees.

7.5 Uganda

Uganda, a country in East Africa, has a relatively open-door policy for refugees, allowing them to settle anywhere within the country. This policy has made Uganda a refuge for many fleeing conflict and persecution in the region. Uganda has made significant strides in integrating refugees into its society, providing them with access to land, education, and healthcare. However, the growing refugee population has placed a strain on Uganda's resources, particularly in remote areas.

The economic impact of the refugee crisis on Uganda has been substantial. The influx of refugees has increased competition for jobs, strained public services, and put pressure on housing markets. Additionally, the Ugandan government has incurred significant costs in providing humanitarian assistance and support to refugees.

Social tensions between refugees and host communities have also emerged in Uganda. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for Uganda. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among refugees.

Despite these challenges, Uganda has made efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support to refugees. The government has established refugee camps, provided access to education and healthcare, and facilitated the integration of refugees into Ugandan society. However, the scale of the refugee crisis has made it difficult for Uganda to meet the needs of all refugees.

7.6 United States

The United States has a long history of welcoming refugees from around the world. The country's refugee resettlement program allows a limited number of refugees to be admitted each year. Refugees undergo a rigorous screening and vetting process before being admitted to the U.S. Once admitted, refugees receive resettlement services to help them adjust to life in the country. However, the U.S. has faced challenges in recent years in terms of the number of refugees admitted, due to political and administrative factors.

The economic impact of refugee resettlement on the United States has been a subject of debate. Some studies suggest that refugees can contribute to the economy by filling labor shortages and starting businesses. Others argue that refugees may compete with American workers for jobs and increase demand for public services.

Social tensions between refugees and host communities have also emerged in the United States. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for the United States. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among refugees.

Despite these challenges, the United States has made efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support to refugees. The government has established refugee camps, provided access to education and healthcare, and facilitated the integration of refugees into American society. However, the scale of the refugee crisis has made it difficult for the United States to meet the needs of all refugees.

7.7 Canada

Canada has a reputation for its humanitarian values and has a long-standing refugee resettlement program. The country accepts a certain number of refugees each year, prioritizing those fleeing persecution, torture, or war. Canada has a strong commitment to integrating refugees into society and provides them with various support services. However, the country has faced challenges in meeting the needs of a growing refugee population while maintaining high standards of integration.

The economic impact of refugee resettlement on Canada has been a subject of debate. Some studies suggest that refugees can contribute to the economy by filling labor shortages and starting businesses. Others argue that refugees may compete with Canadian workers for jobs and increase demand for public services.

Social tensions between refugees and host communities have also emerged in Canada. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for Canada. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among refugees.

Despite these challenges, Canada has made efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support to refugees. The government has established refugee camps, provided access to education and healthcare, and facilitated the integration of refugees into Canadian society. However, the scale of the refugee crisis has made it difficult for Canada to meet the needs of all refugees.

7.8 Germany

Germany has experienced a significant influx of refugees in recent years, particularly from Syria and other countries in the Middle East and Africa. The country has implemented various policies and programs to integrate refugees into society, including language training, vocational training, and cultural orientation. However, the influx of refugees has also led to challenges such as housing shortages, social tensions, and economic strain.

The economic impact of refugee resettlement on Germany has been substantial. The influx of refugees has increased competition for jobs, strained public services, and put pressure on housing markets. Additionally, the German government has incurred significant costs in providing humanitarian assistance and support to refugees.

Social tensions between refugees and host communities have also emerged in Germany. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for Germany. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among refugees.

Despite these challenges, Germany has made efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support to refugees. The government has established refugee camps, provided access to education and healthcare, and facilitated the integration of refugees into German society. However, the scale of the refugee crisis has made it difficult for Germany to meet the needs of all refugees.

7.9 United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has a refugee resettlement program that accepts a limited number of refugees each year. Refugees undergo a rigorous screening process before being admitted to the UK. Once admitted, refugees receive support services to help them adjust to life in the country. However, the UK has faced challenges in meeting the needs of a growing refugee population while maintaining public support for refugee resettlement.

The economic impact of refugee resettlement on the United Kingdom has been a subject of debate. Some studies suggest that refugees can contribute to the economy by filling labor shortages and starting businesses. Others argue that refugees may compete with British workers for jobs and increase demand for public services.

Social tensions between refugees and host communities have also emerged in the United Kingdom. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for the United Kingdom. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among refugees.

Despite these challenges, the United Kingdom has made efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support to refugees. The government has established refugee camps, provided access to education and healthcare, and facilitated the integration of refugees into British society. However, the scale of the refugee crisis has made it difficult for the United Kingdom to meet the needs of all refugees.

7.10 Australia

Australia has a refugee resettlement program that accepts a certain number of refugees each year. The country also has offshore processing centers in the Pacific region to process asylum seekers who arrive by boat. Australia provides support services to refugees, including language training, job placement, and cultural orientation. However, Australia's immigration policies have been criticized for their harsh treatment of asylum seekers, particularly those who arrive by boat.

The economic impact of refugee resettlement on Australia has been a subject of debate. Some studies suggest that refugees can contribute to the economy by filling labor shortages and starting businesses. Others argue that refugees may compete with Australian workers for jobs and increase demand for public services.

Social tensions between refugees and host communities have also emerged in Australia. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for Australia. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among refugees.

Despite these challenges, Australia has made efforts to provide humanitarian assistance and support to refugees. The government has established refugee camps, provided access to education and healthcare, and facilitated the integration of refugees into Australian society. However, the scale of the refugee crisis has made it difficult for Australia to meet the needs of all refugees.

8. Countries with Practiced Policies in Immigrant Settlement

8.1 Sweden

Sweden has a long history of welcoming immigrants and has a reputation for its inclusive policies. The country has a comprehensive system for integrating immigrants into society, including language courses, job training, and cultural orientation programs. Sweden also provides generous social welfare benefits to immigrants, including housing, healthcare, and education.

The economic impact of immigration on Sweden has been a subject of debate. Some studies suggest that immigrants can contribute to the economy by filling labor shortages and starting businesses. Others argue that immigrants may compete with Swedish workers for jobs and increase demand for public services.

Social tensions between immigrants and host communities have also emerged in Sweden. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for Sweden. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among immigrants.

Despite these challenges, Sweden has been successful in integrating immigrants into society. The country's inclusive policies, generous social welfare benefits, and strong commitment to human rights have helped to create a welcoming environment for immigrants.

Norway

Norway has a long history of welcoming immigrants and has a reputation for its inclusive policies. The country has a comprehensive system for integrating immigrants into society, including language courses, job training, and cultural orientation programs. Norway also provides generous social welfare benefits to immigrants, including housing, healthcare, and education.

The economic impact of immigration on Norway has been a subject of debate. Some studies suggest that immigrants can contribute to the economy by filling labor shortages and starting businesses. Others argue that immigrants may compete with Norwegian workers for jobs and increase demand for public services.

Social tensions between immigrants and host communities have also emerged in Norway. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for Norway. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among immigrants.

Despite these challenges, Norway has been successful in integrating immigrants into society. The country's inclusive policies, generous social welfare benefits, and strong commitment to human rights have helped to create a welcoming environment for immigrants.

8.2 Denmark

Denmark has a long history of welcoming immigrants and has a reputation for its inclusive policies. The country has a comprehensive system for integrating immigrants into society, including language courses, job training, and cultural orientation programs. Denmark also provides generous social welfare benefits to immigrants, including housing, healthcare, and education.

The economic impact of immigration on Denmark has been a subject of debate. Some studies suggest that immigrants can contribute to the economy by filling labor shortages and starting businesses. Others argue that immigrants may compete with Danish workers for jobs and increase demand for public services.

Social tensions between immigrants and host communities have also emerged in Denmark. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for Denmark. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among immigrants.

Despite these challenges, Denmark has been successful in integrating immigrants into society. The country's inclusive policies, generous social welfare benefits, and strong commitment to human rights have helped to create a welcoming environment for immigrants.

8.3 Switzerland

Switzerland has a long history of welcoming immigrants and has a reputation for its inclusive policies. The country has a comprehensive system for integrating immigrants into society, including language courses, job training, and cultural orientation programs. Switzerland also provides generous social welfare benefits to immigrants, including housing, healthcare, and education.

The economic impact of immigration on Switzerland has been a subject of debate. Some studies suggest that immigrants can contribute to the economy by filling labor shortages and starting businesses. Others argue that immigrants may compete with Swiss workers for jobs and increase demand for public services.

Social tensions between immigrants and host communities have also emerged in Switzerland. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about security.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for Switzerland. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among immigrants.

Despite these challenges, Switzerland has been successful in integrating immigrants into society. The country's inclusive policies, generous social welfare benefits, and strong commitment to human rights have helped to create a welcoming environment for immigrants.

8.4 United Arab Emirates

The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has a relatively recent history of immigration, but it has become a major destination for foreign workers. The UAE's economy is heavily reliant on foreign labor, and the country has implemented policies to attract and retain skilled workers. However, the UAE's treatment of foreign workers has been criticized, and there have been concerns about the exploitation of migrant workers.

The economic impact of immigration on the UAE has been significant. Foreign workers have contributed to the country's economic growth by filling labor shortages and contributing to various sectors of the economy. However, the UAE's reliance on foreign labor has also led to concerns about job security for Emirati citizens.

Social tensions between immigrants and host communities have also emerged in the UAE. These tensions have been exacerbated by factors such as economic competition, cultural differences, and concerns about the treatment of foreign workers.

Security concerns have also been a major challenge for the UAE. The country has faced threats from extremist groups operating in the region, and there have been concerns about the potential for radicalization among immigrants.

Despite these challenges, the UAE has made efforts to improve the conditions of foreign workers and promote social cohesion. However, the country's treatment of foreign workers remains a controversial issue.



9. Questions to be Addressed

1. How can we balance national security concerns with the obligation to provide humanitarian assistance to refugees and asylum seekers?
2. What role can international organizations like the UNHCR play in ensuring that countries share the responsibility of hosting refugees and asylum seekers equitably?
3. What measures can governments take to protect the human rights of refugees, immigrants, and asylum seekers without straining local economies and services?
4. What role can regional cooperation play in managing refugee and immigrant waves, and how can countries collaborate more effectively at a regional level?
5. How can education and employment opportunities for refugees and asylum seekers be improved to facilitate their integration and reduce tensions with local populations?
6. What strategies can countries implement to combat xenophobia, racism, and social unrest that often arise in the wake of large-scale immigration?
7. How can we ensure that refugees and asylum seekers are not exploited or subjected to human trafficking during their journeys and upon arrival in host countries?
8. What financial and technical support can wealthier nations or international bodies offer to countries hosting large numbers of refugees to ease the economic and social burden?
9. How can host countries balance economic opportunities presented by refugees and immigrants with potential negative impacts on local job markets?
10. What are the environmental impacts of large-scale refugee settlements, and how can sustainable practices be implemented in temporary camps and permanent resettlements?
11. How can media and public discourse around refugees and immigrants be shaped to reduce misinformation, fear-mongering, and stigma?
12. What can be done to prevent the politicization of refugee crises and ensure that humanitarian assistance remains impartial and effective?

13. What role can producer countries play in ensuring the safe return and reintegration of refugees and displaced persons once conditions in their home countries improve? 14. How can producer countries strengthen governance, accountability, and rule of law to create political stability and prevent further mass migration?

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11. FURTHER READINGS

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