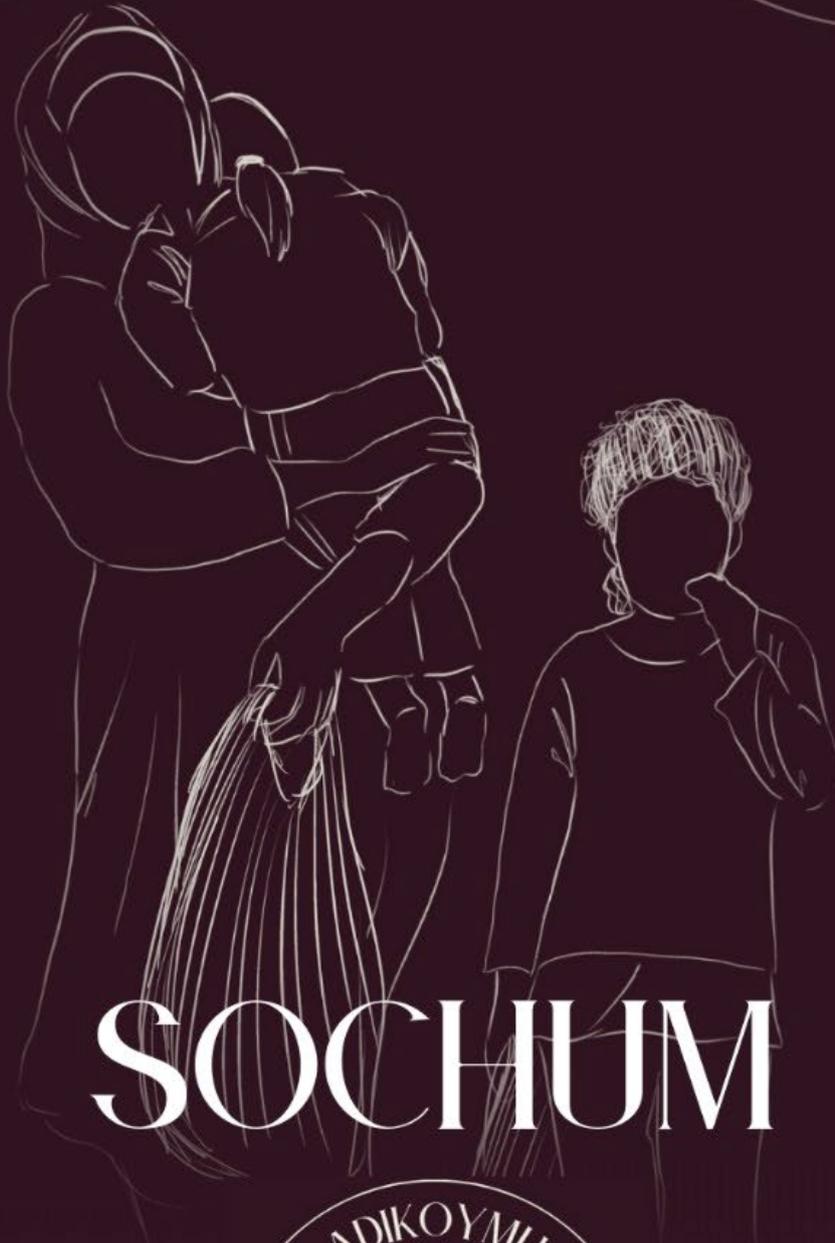


# KADIKOYMUN'26

## *Study Guide*



# SOCHUM



# KadıköyMUN'26

Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee

Agenda Item:

*Political Responsibilities of the World Countries Upon the Refugees*

1975

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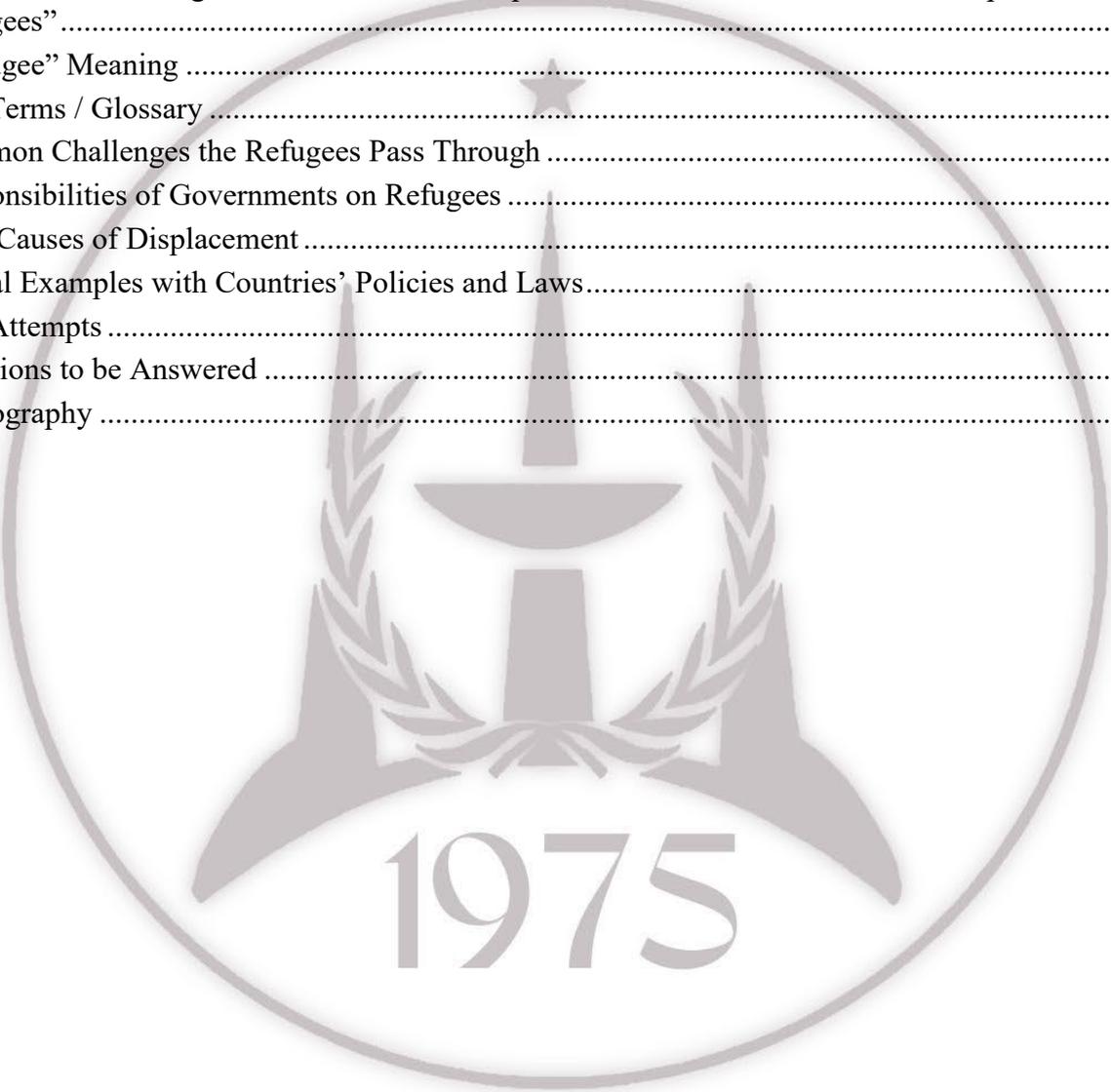
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## Letter From the Secretary General-1

Distinguished Delegates and Most Esteemed Participants,

It is my pleasure and honor to serve as the Secretary General of Kadıköymun'26, which will allow you to participate in fruitful debates and solve crises. In the second edition of Kadıköymun, we prepared six engaging committees for you to improve yourselves and speak up as countries.

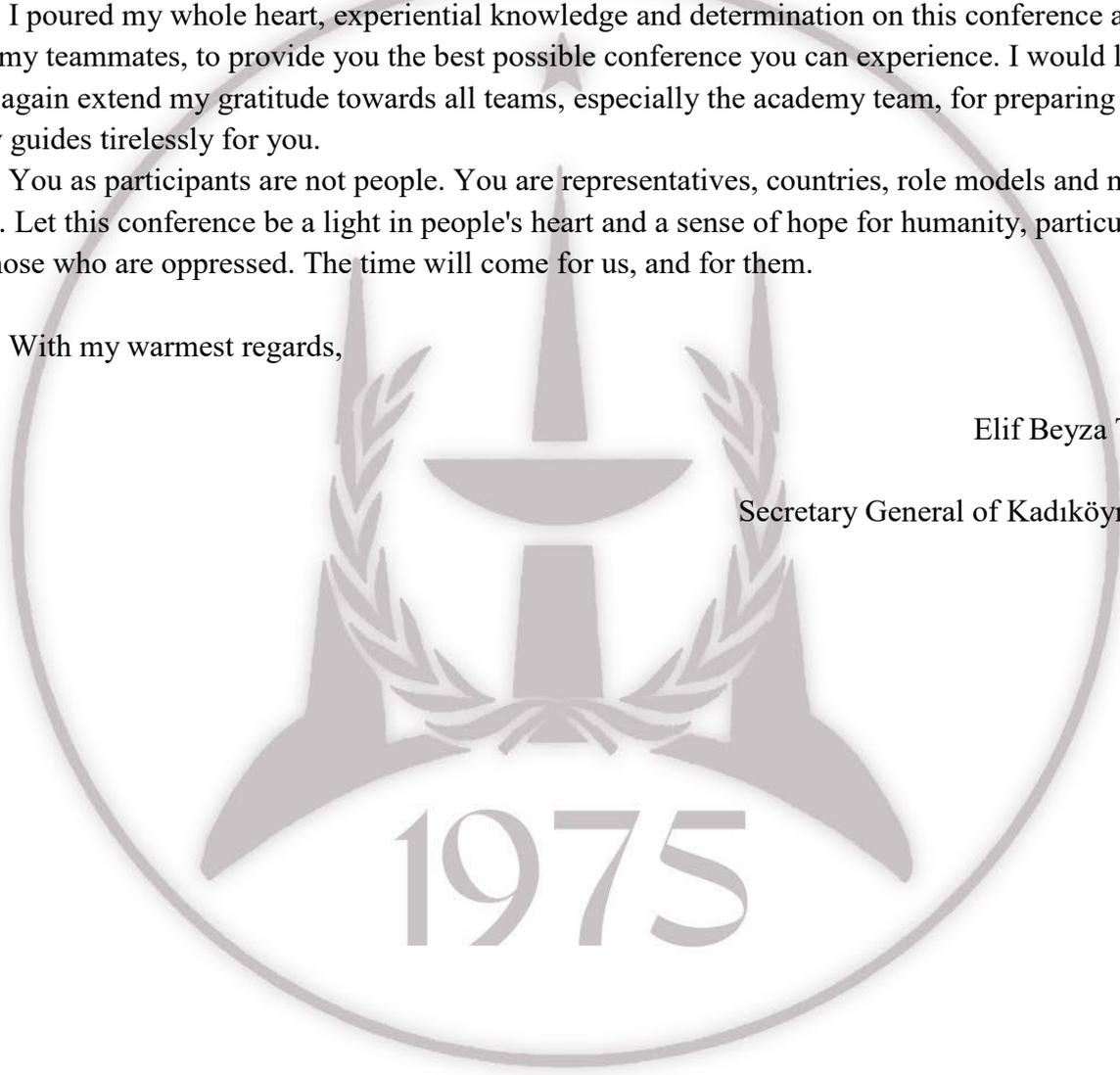
I poured my whole heart, experiential knowledge and determination on this conference along with my teammates, to provide you the best possible conference you can experience. I would like to once again extend my gratitude towards all teams, especially the academy team, for preparing the study guides tirelessly for you.

You as participants are not people. You are representatives, countries, role models and many more. Let this conference be a light in people's heart and a sense of hope for humanity, particularly for those who are oppressed. The time will come for us, and for them.

With my warmest regards,

Elif Beyza Tüfekçi

Secretary General of Kadıköymun'26



1975

## Letter From the Secretary General-2

Distinguished Delegates and Esteemed Participants,

It is my privilege, as your Secretary General, to welcome you to Kadıköy Model United Nations Conference.

In a world marked by rapid change, rising tensions, and unprecedented global challenges, the role of youth in shaping the future has never been more vital. MUN is not merely an academic exercise; it is a training ground for leadership, diplomacy, and collective action. Here, every delegate - regardless of experience or background - has the opportunity to think critically, speak courageously, and collaborate across differences.

Throughout this conference, you will be challenged to confront complex issues, to defend your positions with integrity, and to seek solutions that extend beyond borders. You will debate security and development, human rights and technology, sustainability and global governance. But above all, you will learn that diplomacy is built on respect, empathy, and the willingness to listen.

As you prepare your arguments and refine your strategies, remember that the most impactful delegates are not those who speak the loudest, but those who elevate the discourse, build bridges between opposing viewpoints, and lead with purpose.

We encourage you to embrace every moment - the intense negotiations, the late-night drafting sessions, the breakthroughs and setbacks - for they are the heart of what makes MUN transformative.

On behalf of the Secretariat, I wish you productive debates, meaningful connections, and an unforgettable experience. May this conference inspire you not only to understand the world, but to improve it.

Zeynep Reyyan Aktaş

Secretary General of Kadıköymun'26

1975

## Letter From the Under Secretary General

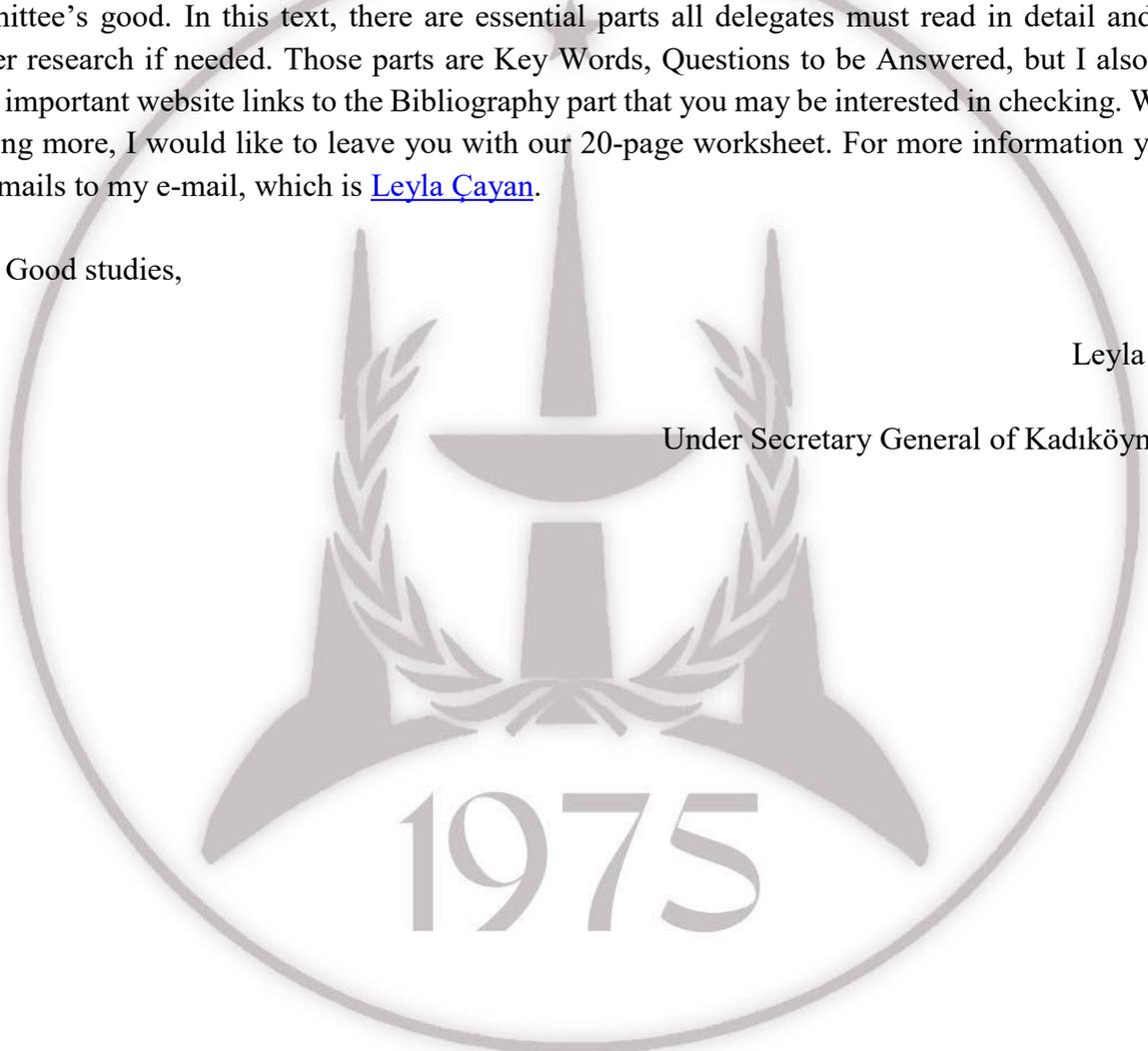
My Dear Delegates,

As your under secretary general, it is a big honour for me to welcome you all to our precious committee which will have debates upon the countries' responsibilities on the refugees and how those actions may be controlled. As it is my second time being an academic member of Kadıköy Girl Anatolian Highschool's MUN, I get a bit of Dejavu with great excitement. Me and my unique, adorable academic assistant Zeynep Su Sezgin have prepared this study guide to enlighten you for the committee's good. In this text, there are essential parts all delegates must read in detail and make further research if needed. Those parts are Key Words, Questions to be Answered, but I also added some important website links to the Bibliography part that you may be interested in checking. Without yapping more, I would like to leave you with our 20-page worksheet. For more information you can send mails to my e-mail, which is [Leyla Çayan](mailto:Leyla.Cayan).

Good studies,

Leyla Çayan

Under Secretary General of Kadıköymun'26

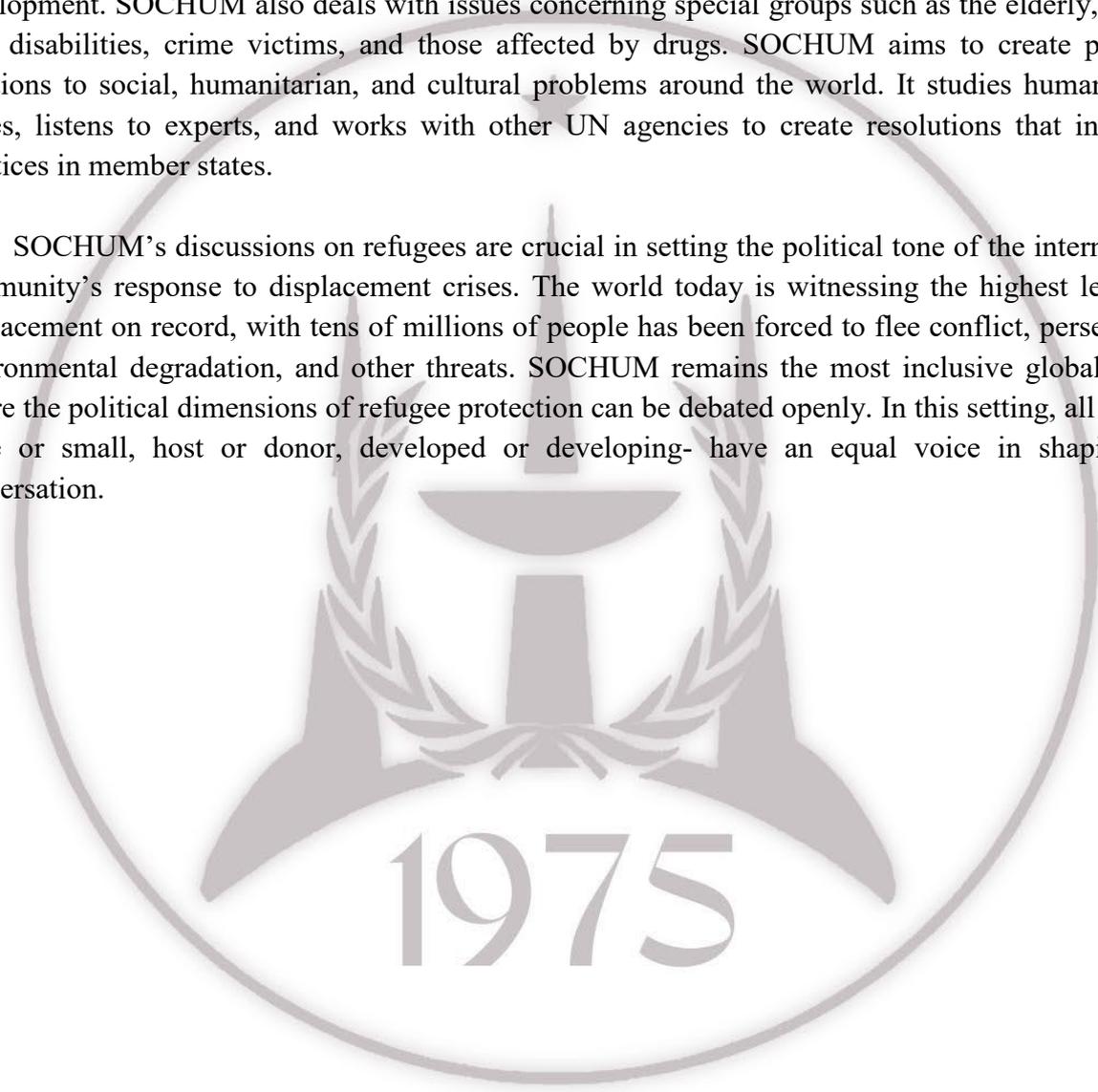


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## Introduction to the Committee

The Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM) is the Third Committee of the United Nations General Assembly. It was established in 1945 in response to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. SOCHUM focuses on issues related to basic human rights that should be enjoyed by everyone worldwide. This includes the right to live (live olmalı), the freedom of expressing cultures, the right to participate in politics, protecting children's rights, and promoting social development. SOCHUM also deals with issues concerning special groups such as the elderly, people with disabilities, crime victims, and those affected by drugs. SOCHUM aims to create peaceful solutions to social, humanitarian, and cultural problems around the world. It studies human rights issues, listens to experts, and works with other UN agencies to create resolutions that influence practices in member states.

SOCHUM's discussions on refugees are crucial in setting the political tone of the international community's response to displacement crises. The world today is witnessing the highest levels of displacement on record, with tens of millions of people has been forced to flee conflict, persecution, environmental degradation, and other threats. SOCHUM remains the most inclusive global forum where the political dimensions of refugee protection can be debated openly. In this setting, all states - large or small, host or donor, developed or developing- have an equal voice in shaping the conversation.



## **Introduction to the Agenda Item “Political Responsibilities of the World Countries upon the Refugees”**

The refugee crisis is among the most urgent and complex humanitarian issues of the twenty-first century. At its core lies a fundamental tension between the rights of individuals fleeing persecution and the responsibilities of sovereign states to provide protection. Today, the international community faces the highest levels of displacement in recorded history. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), more than 110 million people worldwide are currently displaced by the conflict, persecution, violence, and human rights violations. Of these, over 35 million have crossed borders as refugees, while the remainder are internally displaced people (IDPs) who are trapped within their own countries. This extraordinary scale of human suffering places and immense strain on the global humanitarian system has exposed the weaknesses of international cooperation in addressing displacement.

This agenda item, which calls upon delegates to address the limited international cooperation in the global refugee crisis and the increasing politicization of refugee admissions, touches upon some of the most fundamental dilemmas in international relations today.

The main reason for the crisis is the issue of unequal burden-sharing. While several international frameworks establish the right of individuals to seek asylum, they do not provide a binding mechanism to ensure that the responsibility for hosting refugees is shared equitably among states. The result has been a stark imbalance: underdeveloped and developing countries—many of them are geographically close to conflict zones—host nearly three-quarters of the world’s refugees, while wealthier countries often admit only a fraction of that number.

For instance, Turkey alone currently hosts nearly four million refugees, primarily from Syria, while countries such as Pakistan, Uganda, and Lebanon bear enormous demographic and economic pressures relative to their capacities. In contrast, many developed states have opted to limit the number of arrivals, tighten border controls, or outsource responsibility through financial contributions rather than through direct resettlement.

This agenda item calls on delegates to confront two interconnected challenges:

1. How to strengthen international cooperation and ensure fair burden-sharing in refugee protection.
2. How to prevent the manipulation of refugee admissions for political gain and reaffirm their purely humanitarian character.

Delegates will be expected to explore practical mechanisms to encourage cooperation, such as financial solidarity frameworks, regional agreements, or monitoring systems to track compliance. At the same time, they will need to consider strategies to insulate refugee protection from political

manipulation, whether through stronger legal safeguards, independent oversight mechanisms or awareness campaigns that counter harmful narratives about refugees.

## “Refugee” Meaning

A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war, or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries. %69 percent of all refugees and other people in need of international protection come from just five countries: Afghanistan, Syria, Venezuela, Ukraine, and South Sudan.

## Key Terms / Glossary

### 1. Asylum Seeker

*An individual who has applied for recognition as a refugee but whose claim has not yet been decided by the host state. Asylum seekers may or may not ultimately be granted for refugee status.*

### 2. Migrant

*A person who moves across international borders voluntarily, usually for reasons such as employment, education, or family reunification, rather than as a result of persecution or conflict. Migrants do not fall under the same international protections as refugees.*

### 3. Internally Displaced Person (IDP)

*A person forced to flee their home due to conflict, persecution, or disaster but who remains within their own country's borders. IDPs are not covered by the 1951 Refugee Convention but are protected under international humanitarian law and human rights.*

### 4. Stateless Person

*An individual who is not considered a national by any state under its laws. Stateless persons often face difficulties accessing basic rights such as education, healthcare, and legal employment.*

### 5. Non-Refoulement Principle

*A core principle of international refugee law that prohibits states from returning refugees or asylum seekers to a country where their life or freedom would be threatened. Considered a customary norm binding on all states, even those not party to the Refugee Convention.*

## **6. Burden-Sharing (Responsibility-Sharing)**

*The principle that states should equitably share the responsibility of protecting and assisting refugees, rather than leaving the burden to geographically closer or less economically developed countries.*

## **7. Politicization of Refugee Admission**

*The usage of refugee policies by states as tools to achieve domestic or international political objectives, such as gaining electoral support, pressuring other states, or securing financial concessions, rather than basing policies on humanitarian needs.*

## **8. Protracted Refugee Situation**

*A situation where 25,000 or more refugees of the same nationality have been in exile for at least five consecutive years with no immediate prospects of durable solutions such as repatriation, resettlement, or integration.*

## **9. Resettlement**

*The process of transferring refugees from an asylum country to another state that has agreed to admit them and grant them permanent residence. Resettlement is one of the three durable solutions promoted by UNHCR.*

## **10. Voluntary Repatriation**

*The return of refugees to their country of origin based on their free and informed choice, when conditions allow for their safety and dignity. Considered the preferred long-term solution but not always feasible.*

## **11. Local Integration**

*The process by which refugees settle permanently in the host country, enjoying legal rights, social participation, and often eventual citizenship. Integration requires political will, economic opportunity, and public acceptance.*

## **12. Refugee Camps**

*Designated settlements managed by governments, UNHCR, or NGOs that provide temporary shelter, food, and basic services to large groups of refugees. Camps are meant to be temporary but often become long-term settlements.*

## **13. Urban Refugees**

*Refugees who settle in urban areas rather than camps. They may have greater independence but often face challenges such as accessing services, housing, and legal employment.*

## **14. Host Country**

*The country that receives and provides asylum to refugees. Host countries bear the primary responsibility for the welfare and protection of refugees within their borders.*

## **15. Donor Country**

*A state that provides financial or material assistance for refugee protection but hosts relatively few refugees itself. Donor countries often fund humanitarian aid delivered through UNHCR or NGOs.*

## **16. Humanitarian Assistance**

*Material, medical, and logistical support provided to displaced populations to meet immediate needs such as food, water, shelter, and healthcare.*

## **17. Humanitarian Corridors**

*Safe passage routes established during conflicts to allow civilians and refugees to escape violence and access humanitarian assistance.*

## **18. Internally Enforced Returns (Forced Repatriation)**

*The act of returning refugees or asylum seekers against their will to a country where they may face danger, forced repatriation is in violation of international law.*

## **19. Refugee Status Determination (RSD)**

*The legal process through which a government or UNHCR determines whether an individual qualifies as a refugee under international law.*

## **20. Global Compact on Refugees (2018)**

*A non-binding international framework adopted by the UN General Assembly to strengthen burden-sharing, improve refugee responses, and provide greater support to host communities.*

## **21. Refugee Convention (1951) and Protocol (1967)**

*The cornerstone of international refugee law. The 1951 Convention defines who qualifies as a refugee and outlines their rights and state obligations. The 1967 Protocol removed the original geographical and temporal limitations.*

## **22. United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)**

*The UN Refugee Agency, established in 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly, with the mandate to protect refugees, stateless persons, and internally displaced populations. UNHCR provides*

*emergency relief, coordinates humanitarian assistance, facilitates durable solutions (such as repatriation, resettlement, or integration), and advocates for international responsibility-sharing.*

## Common Challenges the Refugees Pass Through

The United States, which in 1995 admitted 131,304 refugees, is currently accepting the greatest number of refugees since World War II. During the last 20 years, large groups of refugees have come to the United States, predominantly from Southeast Asia as an aftermath of the Vietnam War. More recently, the number of refugees from the former Soviet Union has surpassed those from Vietnam and Laos, and other countries now generate many thousands of refugees. Some countries have a great many refugees from a single country, whereas other large metropolitan areas absorb refugees from various countries who come with a variety of medical problems and cultural practices. Language and cultural barriers make it imperative for the doctors to know which medical problems are common, what laboratory tests should be considered when caring for these patients, and what health views are unique to a given population. Because of that so many refugees are having issues taking proper health care.

Pakistan and Iran host more than 1.3 million and 780,000 registered Afghan refugees, respectively, which makes these two countries the biggest hosts of Afghan refugees. Turkey is also a host country for a large number of Afghan refugees. There are currently 7647 refugees and 133,062 asylum seekers from Afghanistan residing in Turkey. Like many Syrian refugees, Afghan refugees and immigrants coming from the Middle East, the lack of safety and security in their countries are the most important reasons for their migration to Turkey. These refugees had to migrate to neighboring countries (e.g., Iran and Pakistan), Western Europe, and the U.S. due to the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan and the civil war in Afghanistan. However, attitudes towards Afghan refugees and immigrants by host society members are, in general, unfavourable.

Health concerns and needs of Afghan refugee families—fourteen years of war have been devastating to the children and women in a country with the second highest infant mortality rate- have been studied and the most pressing problems were the psychological disorders, major depression and stress resulting from trauma and loss, occupational and economic difficulties and issues related to cultural conflict. Physical problems included diabetes, dental disease and heart disease etc.

Somalia, the site of Operation Restore Hope, has been in civil turmoil for years. By far the greatest health problem is malnutrition. During the 1992 famine, an estimated 74 percent of children younger than 5 years -living in refugee camps- died. Iron deficiency anemia, scurvy, and vitamin deficiency were and still are common.

Representations of refugees in traditional and social media may also intensify negative attitudes towards refugees in Turkey. For example, Syrian refugees were portrayed as poor and in need of help, victims struggling to survive, but also frequently as criminals and threats to social security in the Turkish Press. Gökçe and Hatipoğlu's (2021) study examined tweets towards Syrian refugees between May-August 2016 and found that tweets associated with security issues were prevalent and attitudes towards refugees were highly politicized.

In addition to racism, refugees face the challenge of building a life and career from scratch and supporting themselves and their families in the country they settle in. Consequently, difficulties such as language, work experience, and inadequate wages also contribute to their financial hardship.

Furthermore, a legal process begins the moment refugees set foot in another country, and this is a challenging process for refugees : arriving in a country with a different language and politics. While governments have expedited efforts to facilitate this process the subsequent steps—such as settling in, finding a job, applying for various training programs (school, language courses, and vocational training), receiving treatment for mental and physical illnesses, and acclimating to the region—lead refugees to a challenging process that can last for years.

## Responsibilities of Governments on Refugees

The host countries' have basic missions to be done for the refugees, such as:

- Promote community support and social inclusion by encouraging refugees and migrants to participate in society through community forums and peer-mentorship programmes.
- Avoid separating families and children to preserve family unity.
- Address social determinants by ensuring equal access to basic needs such as food, housing, legal support, safety, education, and employment.
- Involve multiple sectors, such as law enforcement and social services, to integrate mental health support and ensure proper referral and access to services.
- Protect human rights by safeguarding the rights of all refugees and migrants regardless of legal status, and protect them from discrimination and violence, especially at-risk groups such as unaccompanied minors and people with disabilities.
- Strengthen community capacity by engaging with refugee and migrant groups, providing information about mental health services, offering community-based referrals, improving continuity of care through communication among service providers, and providing portable health information.

Let's take Syrian refugees as an example, on January 2nd 2018, there were 5,481,218 registered refugees from Syria. However, only 0.5 million of them were accommodated in refugee camps and the remainder were distributed among the rural, peri-urban and urban populations of their host states. The largest host country was Türkiye with substantially 3.5 million, followed by Lebanon with just under a million and another million was divided across Jordan, Egypt and Iraq with Jordan. Between April 2011 and October 2017, the number of asylum applications in the EU has reached 996,204 with 64% being taken into Germany and Sweden, 20% being shared among Hungary, Austria, Netherlands, Greece, Denmark and 16% in all other member states. In sum, a group of low-medium income states with a total population of 230 million adopted more than five times of the number of Syrian refugees as a medium high income group of states with a total population of 510 million.

There are challenges in refugees' access to political rights or citizenship, as well as in the process of choosing which state to apply for asylum in. Responsibility-sharing for refugees should be considered in two stages, and these two stages are based on different capacities and therefore different areas of responsibility:

**First stage** – Emergency stage, this concerns "refugees in need of immediate protection." Priorities here include: refugees' ability to physically reach a safe place (often based on geographical proximity), maintaining the prohibition of refoulement, and meeting basic needs (such as shelter, food, and healthcare). In other words, the focus at this stage is on refugees' survival and safety.

**Second stage** – Asylum and integration stage, this stage concerns the country in which refugees apply for asylum for a longer-term purpose. Key issues here include the protection of human rights, the inclusion of refugees, and the establishment of pathways to citizenship or civic integration.

Life in a refugee camp is rarely a short-term affair. Conflicts that drag on for many years and the failure of states to provide sufficient resettlement places have resulted in a situation where 54% of the world's refugees have been living in camps or insecure asylums for more than five years. As most refugees showed up in the South, it is Southern countries that bear the brunt of responsibility because they are the countries refugees can mostly easily reach. Moreover, these inequalities are used by the measures that Western states use to prevent refugees arriving on their territory, like strict visa regimes, interdiction and carrier sanctions. These practices create safety corridors around the world's refugees confined to the South. The consequences for refugees seeking asylum outside the poorer and often more insecure countries of the South are high. The difficulty of reaching countries of the North where secure asylum could have fueled demand for smugglers and makes refugee journeys more hazardous, as safe routes of entry are often sealed off.

However, refugees may not be obliged to apply for asylum in states that lack the capacity or disposition to ensure such protections. It is noteworthy that the integrative capacities of states are not independent of refugee choices, or the reasons for these choices. While refugees clearly have reason to favour states with robust human rights regimes, they may also have reason to favour either ranges of states or particular states on grounds that are intrinsic to realize the ends of inclusion and integration. Thus, for example, they would like to stay in a given range of states on basis of its proximity to their home state, the language(s) they speak, its cultural similarity to their home state, the range of opportunities it offers given their education or occupational skills, its religious composition, or a number of other factors, where refugees may order and weight such factors quite heterogeneously. Refugees may also have reason to favour a particular state based on established family or friendship groups who are resident there.

For example, the vast majority of Syrian refugees who have expressed a preference for a state of asylum in the EU have identified Germany as their first choice. To exclude or ignore refugee choices is to fail to exhibit the moral respect for persons expressed in the claim to equal political standing (as effective membership of a state) of people that the institution of refugeehood is designed to uphold in the face of state failures

States are not the only actors in the governance regime established within the framework of a global refugee compact. The primary addressees of such a governance regime are refugees themselves.

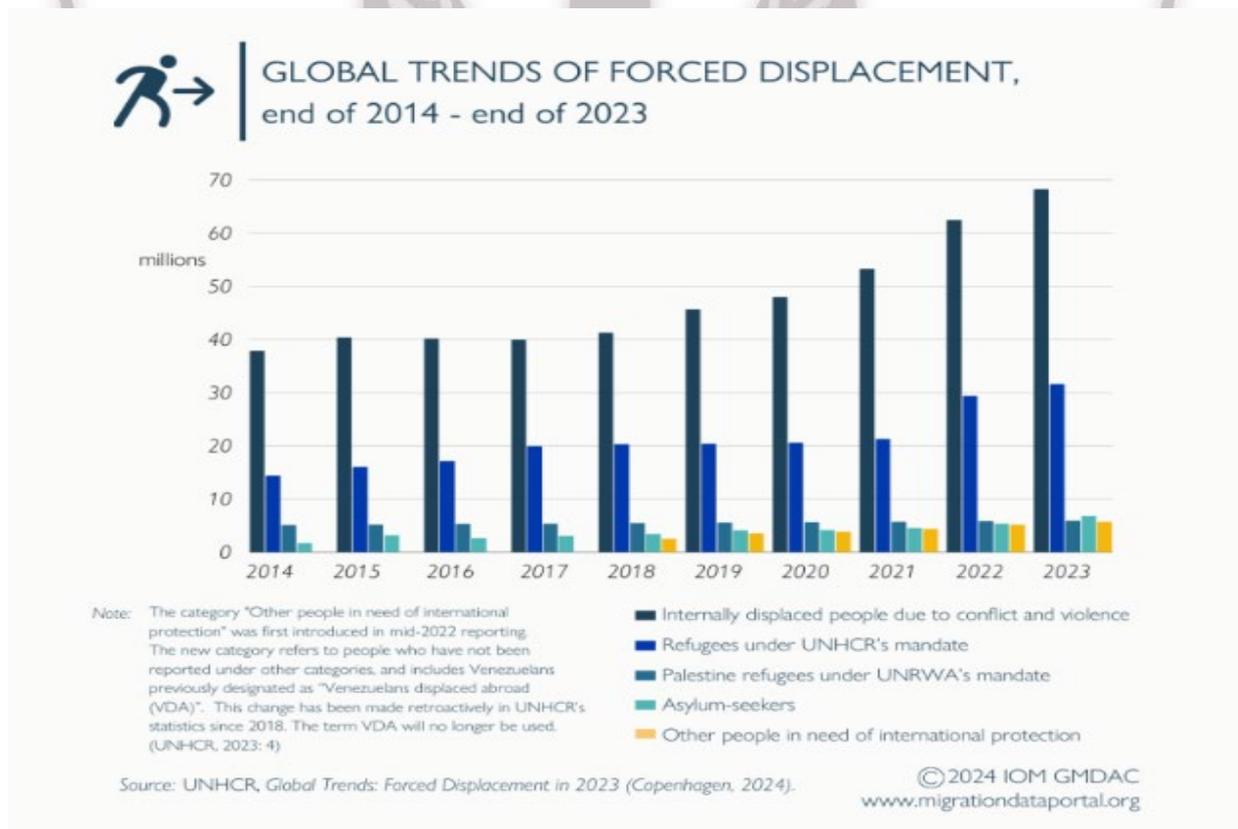
However, as emphasized, refugees are defined as individuals who have lost their political status within the international system of states.

Refugees' demands for a say in how they are governed—that is, to influence the norms, institutions, and practices applied in global refugee management—can be based on different theoretical foundations.

## Root Causes of Displacement

Displacement, according to IOM is “the movement of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters”. Refugees are people who flee their country due to "well-founded fear" of persecution reasoning from their race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion.

Today, many people migrate out of choice, others migrate out of necessity. Some may be forcibly displaced from their homes as they flee persecution, conflict, violence or disaster. Others facing adversity may also have little option but to move, for example to escape inhuman treatment, avoid economic hardship, access social rights or reunite with families.



It was noted that the majority of the forcibly displaced worldwide reside in food insecure areas. Competition for energy resources and increasing urbanization leads climate change-related forced displacement. Tensions resulting from increasing competition for resources (such as water, energy and food) between host and displaced populations were also noted as a persistent challenge.

In urban areas, they struggle with poverty, lack of psychosocial support and various challenges in normalising their legal status. Violence, abuse, and exploitation against them (especially women and girls) often peak in the aftermath of new emergencies. Finding durable solutions for the forcibly displaced is a challenge. Voluntary repatriation to their home countries is the preferred long-term outcome for refugees, but the lack of political solutions to conflicts, recurrent violence, and instability prevent many from doing so. Forced displacement is no longer a temporary phenomenon, as it has become increasingly protracted. Displacement lasts 20 years on average for refugees and more than 10 years for most IDPs.

## **Global Examples with Countries' Policies and Laws**

In 2015, then-German Chancellor Angela Merkel made a historic decision to open Germany's doors to thousands of refugees fleeing the brutal civil war in Syria. Encouraging Germans to help integrate Syrian refugees into their society, Merkel demonstrated that this process should be mutual—an agreement that would benefit both the refugees and the host country). The underlying expectation was that while these new arrivals would receive safety, shelter, and a chance to rebuild their lives, they too had responsibilities to fulfill. In exchange for the protection and opportunities Germany offered, refugees were expected to learn the German language, find employment, and contribute to the economic and social fabric of the country.

Since then, the Syrian refugee population in Germany has grown significantly. Official figures indicate that nearly one million Syrians now call Germany home, making them one of the largest refugee groups in the country. A substantial proportion of these individuals, approximately ten to fifteen percent, have successfully acquired German citizenship. This marks an important milestone in their journey towards the full integration into German society. However, despite these achievements, the path to integration has been far from simple.

With the long-lasting conflict in Syria showing signs of nearing its end and the prospect of the Assad regime's collapse, many Syrian refugees are now contemplating returning to their homeland. The desire to rebuild their lives in Syria, especially after years of displacement and upheaval, has led to a growing debate over whether returning is a feasible option. Yet, the reality of a post-war Syria remains uncertain. The country's infrastructure, economy, and political situation have been devastated, and many refugees are left wondering if a return would offer the stability and opportunities they had hoped for.

Canada follows a Refugee Resettlement Program that helps refugees outside of Canada. For that, people must be referred by the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR) or a private sponsorship group.

The Nakivale refugee settlement in southwest Uganda—established already in 1958—covers an area of 185 square kilometers and is home to more than 170,000 refugees benefiting from Uganda’s “open door” policy. They come from Sudan, Somalia, the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, South Sudan, Eritrea and elsewhere, fleeing strife and conflict, yearning for only one thing for themselves and their families: security. Humanitarian partners, including UNHCR, WFP, the Norwegian Refugee Council, the Danish Refugee Council, and Medical Teams International are funded by the European Union to support Uganda’s refugee response.

The health center serves in Uganda around 94,000 people, 82,000 of whom are refugees and 12,000 members of the host community. Services are provided not only by health professionals but also by refugees themselves. Over 230 volunteers, organised in “village health teams” and trained to provide basic health care, visit households and refer patients to a health facility if needed.

## Past Attempts

Countries have taken steps to address refugee crises in the past, while some have been successful, reducing chaos and maximizing refugee comfort, others have been more pernicious, creating more crises or failing to achieve the expected results. Examples include the establishment of refugee camps, complete border closures, and repatriation.

Due to civil war, merciless killings, explosions, drought and extreme scarcity of food in Somalia, the number of people seeking a place to live protection from Somalia in Dadaab increased to over half a million people. The new population is residing in generally poorer conditions in terms of food, healthcare and education. Livelihoods are severely limited within the camps. The main forms of livelihoods are relief, remittances and some small livestock. Some youth in the camps have received training, but didn’t have the opportunity to earn a livelihood and have nothing to do). Some refugees have established small-scale businesses to cater for their daily needs.

In addition to this, the Kenyan Government instituted (established) a policy that limits movement of refugees outside the Camps. This means refugees have limited access to labour markets or to alternative sources of income, making them highly dependent on food donation from UNHCR and other aid agencies.

Moria refugee camp was established in 2015 as a temporary facility to accommodate migrants arriving on the shores of Lesbos and other Greek islands close to Türkiye. It was initially intended to be a temporary reception and identification centre where individuals could register their asylum claims before moving to other locations in Europe. However, due to the large influx of people seeking refuge and protection, the camp quickly became overcrowded and turned into a long-term settlement.

Figure 1  
**Mexico–U.S. Migration Rate, 1965–95**



SOURCE: Mexican Migration Project.

For years conditions in the camp deteriorated. Although it was meant for 2,800 people, the population grew until it peaked in early 2020, reaching over 20,000 residents. The camp lacked space and infrastructure needed for adequate accommodation and it lacked services to cover even the most basic needs, including sanitation and hygiene. Physical, psychological, and sexual abuses were frequently reported. In early 2020, residents of the camp organized several protests, demanding to leave the camp and island. The government response was the repression of the protests by the police force. A majority of

the local population of the island also opposed the existence and the conditions of Moria camps.

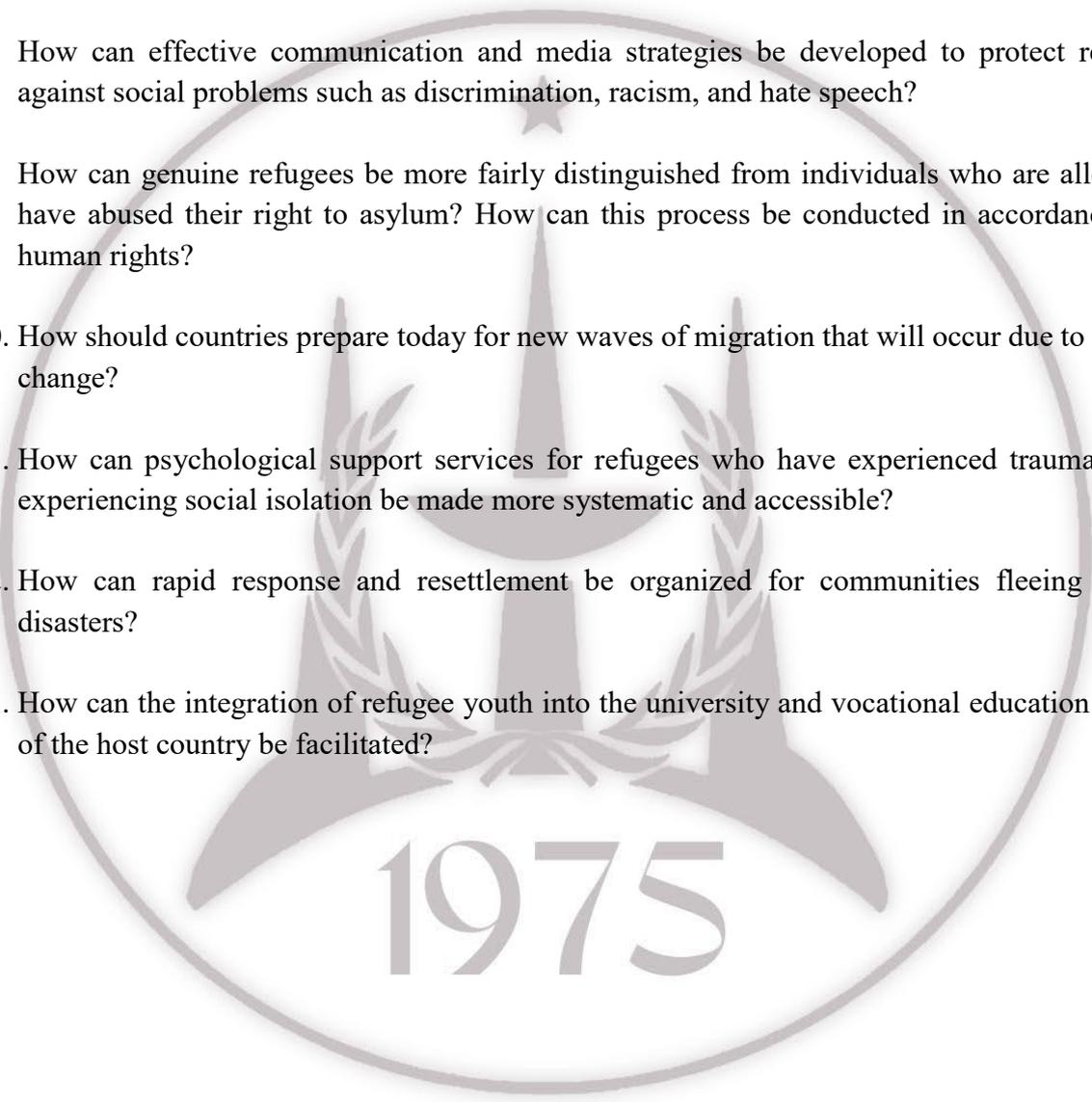
On September 8, 2020, following the first official diagnosis of COVID-19 in Moria camp, it first broke out over the next two days, resulting in the camp's complete destruction. Thousands of people were displaced, without shelter. In the weeks following the fire, the Greek government, with the support of UNHCR and the European Commission, established a temporary camp.

Illegal immigration from Mexico became more common in the late 1960s, following the end of the Bracero Program in 1964. The Bracero Program allowed Mexican guest workers to work legally in the United States. Over the past three decades, illegal immigration along the Southwest border has increased, and enforcement efforts have intensified as a result. Border apprehensions have grown from 200,000 in 1970 to more than 1.5 million in 1999. However, Mexico has lost millions of working-age men and women to the United States; at the local level, the impact of mass emigration has been severe in places.

## Questions to be Answered

1. How can all countries work together and cooperate against refugees?
2. How can sustainable financial resources be created to meet the basic needs of refugees (housing, healthcare, education)?
3. How can a bridge be built between states and local communities to facilitate the integration of refugees into society?
4. How can international monitoring mechanisms be implemented to improve the poor living conditions in refugee camps?

5. How can practices contrary to international law, such as pushback, be prevented, and what sanctions can be imposed on responsible states?
6. What policies can be used to regulate refugee participation in the workforce in a way that both contributes to the economy and reduces conflicts with the local population?
7. How can refugees' right to education be guaranteed in host countries, and how can international cooperation on this issue be increased?
8. How can effective communication and media strategies be developed to protect refugees against social problems such as discrimination, racism, and hate speech?
9. How can genuine refugees be more fairly distinguished from individuals who are alleged to have abused their right to asylum? How can this process be conducted in accordance with human rights?
10. How should countries prepare today for new waves of migration that will occur due to climate change?
11. How can psychological support services for refugees who have experienced trauma or are experiencing social isolation be made more systematic and accessible?
12. How can rapid response and resettlement be organized for communities fleeing natural disasters?
13. How can the integration of refugee youth into the university and vocational education system of the host country be facilitated?



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- [https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/humanitarian-aid/forced-displacement\\_en](https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/what/humanitarian-aid/forced-displacement_en) → *That site may be used for taking information about what United Nations do about resettling the refugees.*
- <https://liberties.aljazeera.com/en/the-integration-of-syrian-refugees-in-germany/>
- <https://settlement.org/ontario/immigration-citizenship/refugees/basic-information-for-refugees/how-does-canada-s-refugee-system-work/>
- [https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/news-stories/stories/welcoming-haven-those-fleeing-strife-and-insecurity-ugandas-unique-refugee-policy\\_en](https://civil-protection-humanitarian-aid.ec.europa.eu/news-stories/stories/welcoming-haven-those-fleeing-strife-and-insecurity-ugandas-unique-refugee-policy_en)
- <https://www.macrotrands.net/global-metrics/countries/hun/hungary/refugee-statistics#:~:text=Hungary%20refugee%20statistics%20for%202023,a%202.77%25%20decline%20from%202020> → *This site may be checked in order to see the ranking of refugee number all countries host.*
- <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S2666622723000588#bib0023> → *How Afghan immigrants hosted in Türkiye.*
- <https://www.jabfm.org/content/jabfp/10/5/337.full.pdf>
- <https://ltd.educ.ubc.ca/media/dadaab-camps/>
- <https://memorializeturkey.com/en/memorial/digital-reconstruction-fire-moria-refugee-camp>
- [https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Pia-Orrenius/publication/5029995\\_Illegal\\_immigration\\_and\\_enforcement\\_along\\_the\\_US-Mexico\\_border\\_An\\_overview/links/0c96052a0f46eece9c000000/Illegal-immigration-and-enforcement-along-the-US-Mexico-border-An-overview.pdf](https://www.researchgate.net/profile/Pia-Orrenius/publication/5029995_Illegal_immigration_and_enforcement_along_the_US-Mexico_border_An_overview/links/0c96052a0f46eece9c000000/Illegal-immigration-and-enforcement-along-the-US-Mexico-border-An-overview.pdf)