

LEGACYMUN'26

International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Agenda Item

The Socioeconomic Impacts of Forced Migration
and Refugee Integration

Under Secretary Generals

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- 1. Welcoming Part**
 - 1.1. Letter from the Secretary General**

1.2. Letter from the Under-Secretary Generals

Dear participants and academic team, we are Doğa Çelenk and Kadirca Yıldız, the Under-Secretary Generals responsible from IOM. We are currently 21 and 23. We are from Antalya but we have been living in Ankara for the past years due to our university education. It has been many years since we have been a part of the MUN community. We will try our best for you to both learn and have fun in this committee.

In our committee, we have such an important topic that is affecting many people, even more than you would think. Thus, we are expecting every single member of the committee to express their thoughts on it. Position papers are in order but not mandatory. However, it will be taken into consideration when deciding the awards. For the resolution paper, only and only delegates are responsible for writing it. The academic team will give instructions and guidance but that will be the only contribution from them. Failing to provide at least one resolution paper by the end of the committee will also result in the committee's failure. One other thing that will lead to a failure is usage of artificial intelligence. Once the committee starts, usage of AI is strictly prohibited. You should not be scared though, we are pretty sure we will complete this committee with great success.

We wish to thank the Secretariat for the opportunity. We cannot wait to meet you all in person and start the committee. If you have any questions or wishes you can contact us via the email addresses below. See you soon!

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2. Introduction

2.1. Introduction of the Committee

The International Organization for Migration (IOM) is an intergovernmental organization that works to promote humane and orderly migration for the benefit of migrants and societies. Established in 1951, IOM has developed into a major international actor in the field of migration and human mobility. Its work covers a wide range of issues, including migration governance, displacement, humanitarian assistance, migrant protection, return and reintegration, labor mobility and community stabilization.

IOM works closely with governments, international organizations, civil society organizations and other relevant stakeholders to address the challenges associated with migration. Its activities include providing technical assistance, supporting governments in developing migration policies, collecting and analyzing migration data, and implementing programs that respond to the needs of migrants and affected communities.

Forced migration is an important area of IOM's work. When conflict, natural disasters, economic disruption or other crises force people to leave their homes, IOM may support affected populations through emergency assistance, displacement tracking, protection activities, transportation and relocation assistance, and recovery and reintegration programs. These activities are particularly relevant when large-scale displacement creates pressures on host communities, public services, labor markets and local economies.

IOM also emphasizes the connection between migration and socioeconomic development. Migration can affect employment, access to education and healthcare, housing, public services, labor markets and the economic conditions of both migrants and host communities. Through its work with governments and other stakeholders, IOM seeks to strengthen migration governance and support approaches that address these challenges while protecting the rights and dignity of migrants.

For this agenda, IOM's perspective is particularly relevant because the socioeconomic effects of forced migration cannot be separated from the broader management of human mobility. Effective responses require cooperation between countries of origin, transit and destination as well as international organizations, local authorities, civil society and the private sector.

2.2. Introduction of the Agenda

Forced migration has become one of the most pressing global challenges of the 21st century, with millions of individuals displaced due to conflict, persecution, environmental disasters, and economic instability. According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the number of forcibly displaced people worldwide surpassed 110 million in 2023, marking an unprecedented humanitarian crisis (UNHCR, 2023). While forced migration primarily affects displaced individuals and their families, its consequences

extend far beyond, influencing economic structures, labor markets, public services, and social cohesion in host communities.

The agenda item, "The Socioeconomic Impacts of Forced Migration and Refugee Integration," calls for a comprehensive analysis of how displacement affects both refugees and host societies. The economic effects of forced migration vary significantly across countries and regions. On one hand, sudden large-scale displacement can strain national resources, leading to increased unemployment, housing shortages, and pressure on healthcare and education systems. On the other hand, with proper policies and investments, refugee integration can contribute to economic growth, innovation, and workforce development, particularly in aging societies with labor shortages.

Beyond economic factors, the agenda also encompasses social dimensions, including cultural adaptation, social tensions, and political responses to refugee movements. Integration challenges, such as discrimination and xenophobia, can hinder refugees' ability to contribute meaningfully to their new communities. Conversely, successful integration policies—such as language training, employment opportunities, and access to education—have been shown to foster social cohesion and long-term stability.

As forced migration remains a complex global issue, the international community faces a crucial responsibility: balancing humanitarian obligations with sustainable economic and social policies. This agenda requires delegates to explore comprehensive, evidence-based solutions that address both the challenges and opportunities associated with refugee integration. Discussions must focus on fair economic inclusion, sustainable social policies, and international cooperation to support both displaced populations and host communities.

By engaging in this debate, delegates will contribute to the development of practical, cooperative, and forward-thinking policies that ensure forced migration does not become a source of instability, but rather an opportunity for resilience, economic contribution, and global solidarity.

3. Key Terms

- Migration - Movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions.
- Immigration - The action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country.
- Refugee - A person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
- Labor Market Disruption – Economic imbalance caused by sudden changes in the workforce, often due to migration flows.
- Statelessness – The condition of not being recognized as a citizen by any country, resulting in lack of legal rights and protections.
- Xenophobia – Fear, hatred, or prejudice against foreigners or people from different cultures.

4. Background Information

When examining the historical context of the refugee crisis and forced migration, it is important to recognize that this has been a persistent issue throughout human history. Various factors, including conflict, persecution, natural disasters, and economic instability, often drive migration. While many individuals choose to migrate voluntarily in pursuit of better opportunities, forced migration occurs when individuals or communities are compelled to leave their homes due to external circumstances beyond their control.



People migrating to Turkiye during first Balkan War (1912)

4.1. Historical Context of Forced Migration

Approaching the matter of forced migration, we need to consider the past century and the ‘Balkan Migration Crisis’ and events that occurred in the region which happened in that century.

The breakup of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s triggered a brutal ethnic conflict series all over the Balkans. The being torn of Yugoslavia in the early 1990s initiated a wave of violent ethnic conflicts throughout the Balkans. The newly formed nations—Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, Slovenia, North Macedonia, and afterwards Kosovo—were marked by instances of ethnic cleansing, economic corruption, and the forced relocation of populations.

The Bosnian War (1992-1995) began when the Soviet Union tore apart and the fall of the Berlin Wall. With the pressure and insistence of the Vatican, Austria and Germany upon Croatia to part from the Soviet Union, Bosnia and Herzegovina proceeded with it.

This resulted in mass expulsions of Muslim populations from newly independent Balkan states (Serbia, Bulgaria, Greece). The war between Bosniak Muslims, Croats and Serbians led -already complicated- ethnic crisis. During this disorder there have been

expulsions, assimilation policies and exclusions. The Bosnian War caused 2.2 million people to be displaced, which is the largest forced migration crisis in Europe since WWII.

The Kosovo War was a conflict that took place between Serbian-Yugoslav forces and the Kosovo Liberation Army (KLA), which was made up of ethnic Albanians wanting independence. This fight was rooted in deep ethnic issues, especially after Serbian leader Slobodan Milošević took away Kosovo's autonomy in 1989, causing more Albanians to resist.

By 1998, the KLA started an uprising, and Serbian forces reacted with harsh crackdowns, including executions and forcing people out of their homes. One significant event was the Račak Massacre in 1999, where 45 ethnic Albanians were killed, which led to worldwide outrage. When talks to resolve the situation failed, NATO began a bombing campaign against Serbian forces in March 1999 that lasted for 78 days, which eventually forced Serbia to pull out.

The war caused a major humanitarian crisis, with more than 800,000 Kosovo Albanians having to leave their homes. Both Serbian forces and KLA units committed war crimes, including genocide and mass killings. After the war, Kosovo was placed under UN administration (UNMIK), and NATO-led KFOR (Kosovo Force, created by NATO to place safety during war) troops were sent to keep the peace.

In 2008, Kosovo declared itself independent, but Serbia and some other countries still do not accept this. Ethnic tensions continue to exist, and Kosovo faces ongoing economic and political issues. The war also set an example for humanitarian intervention, affecting NATO's later actions in places like Libya and Syria.

Not so far, only two decades after unwanted circumstances happened in Balkan heritage, Syrian Civil War provoked another gigantic forced wave of migration. Began in 2011 the whole conflict led to widespread violence, cruelty and destruction of entire communities, forcing thousands even millions of Syrians to flee from their homeland.

Neighbouring countries such as Türkiye, Lebanon, Jordan and others hosted the burden of the refugees. On the other hand, the European Union didn't want to take a big part in this hosting with their harsh threats.

The crisis peaked global debates on refugee policies, border security and international responsibility upon the current conflict and refugees.

Numerous individuals from Mexico relocate to the United States in pursuit of improved employment opportunities, increased wages, and enhanced safety. This trend saw a significant rise following the Bracero Program (1942-1964), which permitted Mexican laborers to work temporarily in the United States, predominantly in the agricultural sector.

While the program facilitated job access, it also resulted in the taking advantage of workers and was ultimately discontinued.

Migration patterns further escalated during economic downturns, such as the 1994 Peso Crisis, when the devaluation of Mexico's currency triggered inflation, unemployment, and financial instability, compelling more individuals to seek opportunities abroad. Additionally, violence arises from drug cartels and common poverty has further fueled migration.

The U.S. economy earns benefits from the contributions of Mexican workers, particularly in agriculture, construction, and service industries. Nonetheless, there are ongoing discussions regarding their effects on job availability and wage levels. Conversely, while Mexico experiences a loss of labor, it benefits from settlement, with over \$60 billion sent back annually, providing essential support for families.

Mexican culture has made a significant impact on American society, particularly in states such as Texas, California, and Arizona. However, many undocumented migrants encounter legal challenges, discrimination, and the threat of deportation. The future of migration will largely stand on economic circumstances and the evolving landscape of U.S. immigration policies.

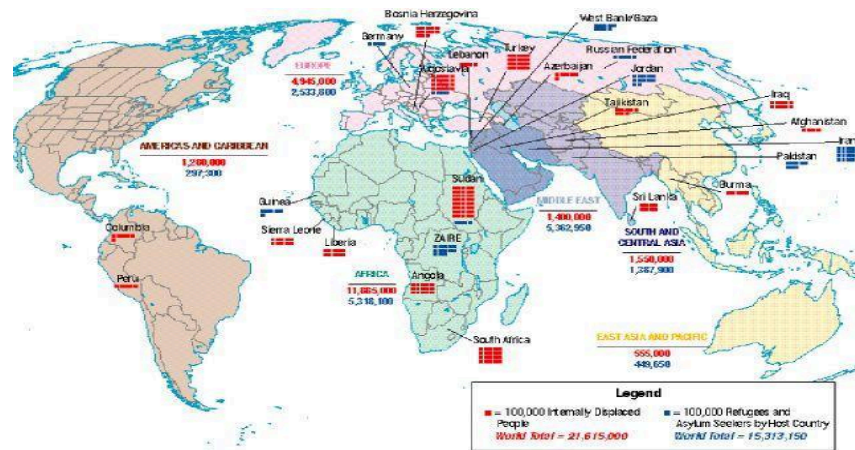


4.2. Major Refugee Crises and Migration Activities

4.2.1. Major Refugee Crises

The Syrian Civil War, which started back in 2011 is one of the most severe refugee crises in modern history. Over 6.8 million Syrians have been forced to leave their homelands, search for refuge in border countries like Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and as well as some in various European countries. This massive influx of refugees has really strained the economies, public services, and infrastructure of the host countries, and it's also ignited discussions around asylum policies and how to effectively integrate these displaced people in the long run.

The Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022 has resulted in one of the most significant displacement crises in Europe since World War II, comparable to the Balkan War. Over 8 million Ukrainians have been compelled to leave their country, primarily seeking refuge in Poland, Germany, and various other European Union nations. This situation has challenged European unity and the effectiveness of refugee support systems, requiring the development of common policies to promote integration and economic involvement in the host countries.



Global migration map.

4.2.2. Global Migration Trends

Migration trends show the routes that immigrants frequently follow during migration, the situations they encounter, and the policies of countries that frequently accept refugees. Although these examples are general; policies may vary according to current situations.

South-North Migration: A significant number of migrants relocate from developing regions in the Global South to wealthier nations in the Global North in chase of economic stability and improved living conditions. This migration pattern is especially evident in migration moves from Africa and the Middle East to Europe, as well as from Latin America to the United States.

Tightening of Immigration Policies: In response to increased migration flows, many nations have introduced stricter border controls and more stringent refugee camp policies. These take the measurements of have posed additional challenges for refugees seeking legal status and long-term protection

The Increase of Statelessness: A lot of displaced people face legal obstacles that stop them from getting citizenship, which makes them stateless. Being stateless greatly restricts their access to basic human rights like education, healthcare, and job opportunities, making their situation even more difficult.

5. Effects of Forced Migration and Refugee Integration on Society and the Economy

About the effects of forced migration, consideration must be held for both host countries and migrants. Headlines like; economic apprehensions, ethnic changes in society, integrations between cultures and manners are these discussions' main topics.

Forced migration is caused by wars and ethnic problems, sometimes economical reasons. In this scenario people tend to migrate to better situated countries.

5.1. Effects on Refugees and Migrants

Forced migrations effects and integrations on refugees and migrants are most likely economic challenges and cultural adjustments with legal and status issues.

Economic challenges are the most difficult problem for refugees and migrants due to employment barriers, discrimination, legal working permission and leaving everything behind while immigrating. Also migrants deal with language barriers and that makes them unqualified for the mid-wage jobs and they tend to work on low-wage jobs.

For example; In Germany, many Syrian refugees faced difficulties in finding jobs that matched their qualifications, with many resorting to low-skilled labor positions. A report indicated that while 50% of refugees were employed within three years, many were underemployed. In Türkiye, Syrian doctors and engineers struggle to get their credentials recognized, forcing them into low-wage jobs or unemployment.

In the United States of America, Latin American migrants are overrepresented in agriculture, construction, and service industries, with limited access to higher-paying jobs due to legal barriers and language proficiency issues.

Also in Uganda, which has a progressive refugee policy allowing work, self-employment rates among refugees are high (about 72%), but they remain concentrated in low-income sectors such as agriculture and petty trade

Migrants are making lower wages than native-born workers due to discrimination and legal barriers. In the United Kingdom, non-European Union migrants earn up to 15% less than native workers even though they have the similar qualifications.

These problems and the examples show the economic struggles refugees and migrants are facing. Regarding the work environment migrants tend to live in urban areas since it's more affordable. In the UK, migrants from Eastern Europe often rent overcrowded, poor-quality housing, facing discrimination from landlords.

Not only economic difficulties, there are social and physiological struggles of migrating. Integration with the ethnic cultures, new environment, language barriers and war

traumas contains the densities within the two sides which is migrant and host community. Many migrants deal with mental barriers like PTSD, anxiety, depression and social isolation.

A study in Sweden shows the rate of 40% of the refugees from Syria, Iraq and Afghanistan showed PTSD, significantly higher than the regular population.

In France, most migrants take physiological support from the government due to discrimination from locals due to language barrier and tend to self-employment because of this.

5.2. Effects on Host Countries

Effects on host countries are diving into two points which is, fiscal cost and cultural negative impacts on native society.

Refugee integration cost can be really high since it contains; education, healthcare, temporary shelter and after that housing.

Public spending on migrants is one of the first issues. The Swedish government spent about 3.5 billion euro in 2018 for migrant integration programs like language training schools, employment support and housing assistance. Since one migrant becomes a net contributor takes about 7-8 years, that means the host country has to pay this money until migrants contribute completely to the society. For Germany this rate is 23 billion euros in 2019 since they have more migrant scores than any country. Migrant-related expenditures, including unemployment benefits and social support that has been paid by Germany, seems to have benefit in the long term since migrants positively contribute to tax revenues.

Healthcare spending is as high as public spendings, even though healthcare spendings depends on age and health status. Migrants in Canada spend %21 less on healthcare than any native since Canadian migrants tend to be younger and need less medical requirements than native-citizen but still the number is higher than yearly 2 billion dollars.

Even though governments tend to pursue harsh and deterrent immigration policies due to these heavy financial burdens, it is observed that immigrants yield positive results in the long run. (8. Case Studies of Positive Integrations)

Social integrations positive and negative ways vary. Ethnic differences and adapting the host country's culture takes time and creates friction. Far right moves in France fueled discrimination especially after 2015. In Canada, the implementation of multicultural policies fosters social unity, and immigrant populations express a strong sense of belonging.

5.3. Effects on Countries of Origin

Forced migration seriously affects the country's labor market, brain drain, social development, economic growth and demographic structure.

‘Brain drain’ is used for the loss of educated professionals. This situation, which creates a huge economic and developed society deficit, has a negative impact on the development and keeping social balance of the countries that send immigrants. Forced migration mostly starts from society's highly educated part.

If we need any example during the Syrian Civil War, migration population were emigration of skilled professionals including the %40 of doctors. That rate of emigration led to a severe healthcare crisis.

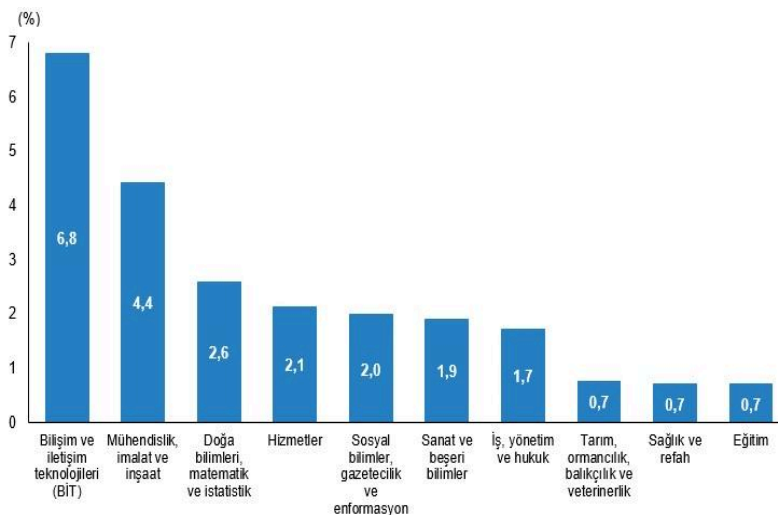
A similar scenario is from Venezuela 7 million people (which is %20 of the country's population) have migrated due to economic collapse. It created a critical labor shortage in the fields of medicine, engineering and education.

Mass emigration can lead to a decrease in the working-age population, which negatively impacts economic productivity and wages. This is called ‘Labor Market Disruptions.’

For instance, in Ukraine, the ongoing conflict has forced more than 6 million people to leave, resulting in a 30% drop in the labor force in certain areas, which has caused economic instability

Similarly, in Honduras, the migration of young workers to the United States of America has created labor shortages in sectors like agriculture and manufacturing, hindering GDP growth.

The decline in the number of individuals in the working-age population leads to decreased consumption, lower tax revenues, and decreased business investment opportunities.



For instance, in El Salvador, significant emigration has led to a decrease in the skilled labor force, which in turn has deterred foreign direct investment and hindered economic growth. Similarly, in Eritrea, ongoing forced migration driven by political oppression has impeded economic development, as young people escape mandatory military service.

6. Major International Efforts and Policies

International organizations like the United Nations and European Union and governments cooperated and created global frameworks, national programs and mostly regional policies. The reason why they did it is mostly to address economic and social impacts of migration. These corporations focus on humanitarian aid, economic and social integration of migrants, labor market access, and development from migrants.

First of all the United Nations agreement to manage globally and emphasizing the migration on social and economic integration, The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration. UN Migration, International Organization of Migration (IOM). This agreement and organization aims to provide access to decent work and social service for migrants, encourages financial inclusion and skill recognition while supporting data based migration policies to enhance socio-economic benefits.

6.1. Role of United Nations and International Organizations

United Nations (UN)

UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees)

The primary UN agency dedicated to the protection and support of refugees. Offers emergency aid, legal protection, resettlement services, and assistance with integration. Advocates for the principle of non-refoulement, ensuring individuals are not returned to perilous situations.

IOM (International Organization for Migration)

Facilitates safe, orderly, and regular migration processes. Provides support for voluntary repatriation, emergency evacuations, counter-trafficking initiatives, and capacity-building efforts. Engages in both contexts of forced displacement and economic migration.

UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund)

Concentrates on the needs of children impacted by displacement. Delivers education, healthcare, psychosocial support, and nutritional programs.

WFP (World Food Programme)

Works to secure food availability for refugees residing in camps and host communities. Frequently collaborates with UNHCR during crisis situations.

Other International Organizations

International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)

Functions in conflict areas, providing humanitarian aid to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs). Advocates for international humanitarian law and facilitates family reunification efforts.

NGOs and INGOs

Examples include Médecins Sans Frontières (MSF), Norwegian Refugee Council, and Refugees International. Deliver direct services such as healthcare, legal assistance, shelter, and educational support. Typically operate independently but often collaborate with UN agencies during large-scale humanitarian responses.

6.2. Key Treaties and Agreements

The management of international refugee protection and migration is supported by a wide-ranging, though often disjointed, set of international laws. These legal guidelines outline the duties of countries and the rights of individuals who are displaced or migrating, serving as the foundation for humanitarian aid and policy collaboration on a global scale. This article explores the key treaties, agreements, and legal documents that shape the current international system for protecting refugees and migrants.

The 1951 Refugee Convention: The Basis of Refugee Protection

The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees is the cornerstone of refugee law. Created in the wake of World War II, the Convention defines a refugee as someone who has a legitimate fear of persecution due to their race, religion, nationality, membership in a specific social group, or political beliefs, and who is outside their home country, unable or unwilling to seek its protection.

A key aspect of the Convention is the principle of non-refoulement (Article 33), which forbids sending a refugee back to a country where their life or freedom could be endangered. The Convention also ensures access to essential rights such as work, education, housing, and legal recourse. However, its initial focus was limited to individuals affected by events in Europe before January 1, 1951.

The 1967 Protocol: A Global Approach

To overcome the limitations of the original Convention, the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees was established. This Protocol eliminated both the geographical and time constraints of the 1951 Convention, making the treaty relevant to refugee situations around the world. Today, the Convention and its Protocol are viewed as a single legal framework, endorsed by over 140 countries, and continue to be the foundation of international refugee protection.

The Global Compact on Refugees (2018)

In response to the increasing challenges associated with displacement and the unequal burden faced by countries hosting refugees, the United Nations General Assembly adopted the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) in 2018. Although it is not legally binding, the GCR signifies a robust political commitment to fostering international collaboration and equitable sharing of responsibilities.

The Compact outlines four primary objectives: alleviating the strain on host nations, promoting self-sufficiency among refugees, broadening access to third-country solutions such as resettlement, and creating conditions in countries of origin that facilitate safe and dignified returns. Through its execution, the GCR aims to implement the principles established in the 1951 Convention while addressing current challenges.

The Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

In conjunction with the GCR, the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) was also adopted in 2018. In contrast to the GCR, which concentrates on forced displacement, the GCM encompasses all aspects of international migration. Its goal is to promote coordinated and rights-based governance of migration.

The GCM encompasses commitments to address the root causes of irregular migration, ensure the safety and dignity of migrants, combat trafficking and exploitation, and facilitate the orderly movement of individuals across borders. Similar to the GCR, the GCM is non-binding but offers a comprehensive framework for state cooperation in managing migration.

Human Rights Instruments and Migrant Protection

While the 1951 Convention specifically pertains to refugees, a broad spectrum of international human rights treaties extends protection to migrants, asylum seekers, and displaced individuals more generally. These include:

- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which affirms the right to seek asylum.
- The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966), which safeguards against arbitrary detention and expulsion.

7. Case Studies of Successful Integration

When we talk about the refugee and migration crisis, the focus often leans toward the challenges—strain on resources, political tensions, and humanitarian emergencies. But there's another side of the story that often gets overlooked: the places where integration has actually worked. These case studies show that with the right mix of policy, political will, and community support, refugees and migrants can not only rebuild their lives but also strengthen the societies they join.

Uganda: A Rights-Based Approach in Africa

When thinking about countries with progressive refugee policies, Uganda might not be the first that comes to mind. However, it has emerged as one of the most welcoming hosts globally, especially given its own economic difficulties.

In Uganda, refugees enjoy the freedom to move, the right to work, and access to essential public services like education and healthcare. They are also provided with land for farming, which enables many to support themselves and their families.

Refugees in Uganda are not viewed as mere recipients of aid; instead, they are seen as valuable contributors to society. This perspective has helped lessen reliance on humanitarian aid and foster better relationships with local communities. However, the system heavily depends on international funding, and without it, maintaining Uganda's model in the long run would be challenging.

Germany: Responding to the 2015 Refugee Influx

During the Syrian refugee crisis, Germany took a courageous step by welcoming over a million asylum seekers between 2015 and 2016. Although it faced numerous challenges, the country developed one of the most extensive integration programs in Europe.

Germany implemented mandatory language and integration courses, provided quick access to vocational training and job opportunities, and opened schools to refugee children almost right away.

By 2022, more than half of working-age Syrian refugees were either employed or in training, with many becoming active participants in their communities. While political discussions continue, Germany has set a global standard for large-scale integration in a wealthy nation.

Canada: Community at the Heart of Resettlement

Canada's Private Sponsorship of Refugees (PSR) program stands out as unique. It empowers ordinary citizens, religious organizations, and local groups to take the initiative in supporting refugees.

Sponsors agree to assist a refugee or family for one year, helping them settle in, learn the language, find housing, and secure employment.

This community-focused strategy fosters strong social connections, accelerates the integration of refugees, and makes the entire process feel more personal and less like a bureaucratic hassle. This approach has inspired similar initiatives in the UK, Ireland, and various regions across Europe.

United States: The Vietnamese Refugee Experience

Following the Vietnam War, the U.S. welcomed hundreds of thousands of Vietnamese refugees. Although the initial reception varied, the long-term results were largely positive.

Robust community support networks emerged quickly, particularly in states like California and Texas. Government programs provided resettlement aid, language instruction, and job placement services.

Today, Vietnamese Americans rank among the most economically and politically integrated refugee populations in the U.S., boasting high levels of education, homeownership, and civic engagement.

Sweden: Multiculturalism Meets the Welfare State

Sweden is often recognized as one of the most hospitable countries for refugees, offering strong legal protections and access to extensive welfare programs, including comprehensive healthcare, education, and social benefits.

The government provides language training and civic education, along with strict anti-discrimination laws. While Sweden's system offers substantial support, some groups have experienced slower economic integration. Nevertheless, many refugees succeed in the long term, particularly with focused labor and education initiatives.

Each of these cases is distinct—varying countries, resources, and cultures. However, they all share several fundamental principles:

- Timely and equal access to employment, education, and services
- Community engagement, whether through government or private sponsorship
- Political leadership and strategic planning, rather than just emergency measures
- An understanding that integration involves not just helping refugees survive, but enabling them to thrive and contribute to society.

8. Stakeholders and Positions

The worldwide reaction to forced migration and the integration of refugees is influenced by a variety of stakeholders, each possessing distinct interests, responsibilities, and capabilities. These entities function at multiple levels, including international organizations, national governments, local communities, and organizations led by refugees. Their strategies frequently embody political, economic, and humanitarian factors, resulting in both collaboration and conflict.

8.1. Perspectives of Different Countries

Nations globally implement various strategies for the integration of refugees and migrants, influenced by their political beliefs, economic resources, security issues, and historical trends in migration. While certain countries embrace inclusive and rights-oriented

methods, others focus on security measures, containment, or deterrence. This article examines the viewpoints of specific nations to highlight the range of policies and attitudes regarding integration.

Turkey's humanitarian reception involves regional burden-sharing and offers temporary protection with restricted integration rights. Hosting over 3.5 million Syrians under its Temporary Protection Regulation, Turkey leads globally in refugee numbers. While refugees can access healthcare and education, their employment rights are limited, and they encounter various bureaucratic and social obstacles. Integration policies in Turkey are influenced by a hesitance to provide long-term settlement options, political sensitivities surrounding demographics and national identity, and reliance on EU financial assistance as per the 2016 EU-Turkey agreement. Despite these challenges, Turkey has delivered significant public services to refugees, particularly in the areas of health and education.

The United States has focused on security-oriented resettlement, which has received mixed political backing. Historically, the U.S. has been a leading destination for resettled refugees. However, political changes, particularly during the Trump administration, resulted in a significant drop in resettlement figures and heightened vetting processes. The Biden administration has sought to: broaden resettlement initiatives, promote community sponsorship programs, and reaffirm international obligations. Integration efforts are primarily decentralized, with non-governmental organizations and state agencies offering services such as employment assistance, cultural orientation, and housing support.

Hungary and Poland have adopted stringent measures regarding asylum policies and migration management, emphasizing national security and the preservation of cultural identity. They have resisted EU relocation initiatives, enforcing rigorous border controls and pushback tactics. Their policies are articulated as efforts to safeguard national identity, uphold Christian values, and maintain sovereignty. Integration is frequently downplayed in favor of strategies focused on return and deterrence, externalizing asylum processing to third countries, and fostering bilateral security collaborations.

These policies have sparked tensions within the EU and with human rights organizations.

Country	Integration Model	Key Features
Germany	State-led inclusion	Language courses, vocational training, social support
Canada	Community-driven sponsorship	Private resettlement, multicultural policies
Sweden	Welfare-based integration	Universal access, rising political resistance
Turkey	Temporary protection model	Limited rights, regional containment
Uganda	Rights-based self-reliance	Work rights, land allocation, donor reliance
United States	Decentralized resettlement	Politically variable, NGO-led support
Hungary/Poland	Restrictive containment	Border controls, minimal integration effort

8.2. Role of the Private Sector and Local Communities

Although national governments and international organizations frequently take the lead in policy formulation and coordination, the effective integration of refugees and migrants ultimately relies on initiatives at the local level. The involvement of the private sector and local communities is becoming increasingly vital in establishing inclusive and sustainable systems that enable displaced individuals to restore their lives with dignity and independence.

Economic Empowerment and Workforce Integration

The role of the private sector is crucial in providing refugees and migrants with access to reliable employment, vocational training, and opportunities for entrepreneurship. Securing employment is essential for fostering self-sufficiency, while also promoting social inclusion and enabling economic contributions to the communities that host these individuals.

Prominent companies such as IKEA, Starbucks, Chobani, and Accenture have taken significant steps to employ refugees or have initiated specialized employment programs. By collaborating with non-governmental organizations and government entities, these businesses are assisting refugees in acquiring language proficiency, adjusting to new labor markets, and building sustainable careers.

An example of this commitment is the Tent Partnership for Refugees, which unites over 300 companies dedicated to enhancing refugee employment, training, and entrepreneurship. Such initiatives play a vital role in connecting immediate humanitarian efforts with long-term economic integration.

Investment and Innovation

In addition to creating jobs, the private sector plays a pivotal role in providing capital, technology, and innovative solutions to bolster integration initiatives. Technology firms have created resources for language acquisition, credential validation, and job placement. Furthermore, startups established by or aimed at refugees have launched services such as mobile banking, legal assistance platforms, and educational resources specifically designed for displaced individuals.

Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)

Numerous companies integrate support for refugees into their broader corporate social responsibility strategies, which may include funding housing initiatives, donating essential goods, or backing educational programs. By engaging in these activities, businesses not only aid in the integration process but also enhance their corporate image and strengthen relationships with a consumer base that is increasingly aware of social issues.

Local Communities: Fostering Social Unity and Everyday Inclusion

In many places, local communities serve as the first welcoming arms for refugees and migrants. The way these communities respond can greatly influence whether newcomers feel accepted or pushed away. Organizations that are rooted in the community, such as faith

groups, schools, and volunteer networks, play a crucial role in helping these individuals settle in. They provide essential services like language classes and cultural orientation, assist with finding housing and jobs, and create opportunities for social and recreational activities. Additionally, they act as a bridge between newcomers and local authorities, ensuring that everyone has a voice.

Cities like Toronto, Berlin, and Kampala have seen the positive impact of community-led initiatives that promote understanding and trust among residents. These efforts help to break down stereotypes and combat social isolation or discrimination that newcomers might face. By fostering a sense of belonging, these communities not only support refugees and migrants but also enrich their own social fabric, creating a more inclusive environment for everyone.

Municipal Leadership and Urban Integration

In response to the challenges of migration, many cities are stepping up to become “sanctuary cities” or “cities of welcome.” They are adopting inclusive policies that prioritize the needs of all residents, regardless of their immigration status. The Mayors Migration Council, which consists of city leaders, is working to empower municipalities to take charge of migration governance on a global scale. This proactive approach is essential for creating urban spaces that are welcoming and supportive.

Effective urban planning that takes into account the needs of refugees—such as access to education, healthcare, and public transportation—is vital for successful long-term integration. Local governments often collaborate with non-governmental organizations, religious groups, and diaspora communities to provide coordinated services that address immediate needs and facilitate smoother transitions for newcomers.

Social Capital and Community Resilience

The success of integrating refugees and migrants goes beyond just having the right policies in place; it hinges on the relationships that are built within the community. Local volunteers and neighbors who step up as mentors, host families, or friends can significantly influence how refugees view their new surroundings. These personal connections help to create social capital, which is essential for improving mental health and speeding up the integration process. When individuals feel supported and connected, they are more likely to thrive in their new environment, contributing positively to the community as a whole.



9. Questions to be Addressed

- How can host countries reduce employment barriers and underemployment among refugees while minimizing domestic job market disruption?
- What frameworks can be designed to ensure sustainable funding for integration programs, especially in under-developed host countries?
- How can the international community enforce shared responsibility in refugee resettlement and funding, especially when some states are reluctant to participate?
- How can countries of origin reduce brain drain and labor shortages resulting from forced migration?
- What urban development strategies can be adopted to absorb large refugee populations without overwhelming public infrastructure?
- What steps can host countries take to help refugees find fair jobs that match their skills, without making it harder for local citizens to find work?

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