



**Accomplishing social inclusion by minimizing discrimination  
against refugees in order to ensure their safety in the  
countries where they have found refuge**



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## Overview

In 2020, there were 82.4 million people who were forcibly displaced. 26.4 million are refugees who fled their country due to war, violence, conflict, or persecution and 4.1 million are asylum seekers, whose request for sanctuary has yet to be processed. (27) In these 10 years, the number of refugees has increased by 150%, the number of forcibly displaced people including refugees is increasing rapidly each year due to complicated conflicts around the world. Many of them need acute help in increasing the demand for shelter, food, water, and health services. Many of the refugees are densely crowded in neighboring refugee accepting countries. The east and horn of Africa and the great lakes region hosted about 4.5 million refugees at the end of 2020. Turkey hosts about 15% of all of the people displaced across borders including 1.5 million refugees. (28) The larger number of refugees in a single country sometimes causes xenophobia which is a huge obstacle for accomplishing the social inclusion of refugees.

The term “refugee” was first defined in congress in 1951, Since then, there have been many refugee crises that are forcing people to flee their nation. During the late 1900s, many Afghan refugees were displaced due to the Soviet invasion and Afghan civil war, most of them fled to neighboring countries Pakistan and Iran. In 2011, the Syrian civil war started, which forced 5.6 million refugees to flee, most of them to Turkey. Due to the overpopulation of refugees, Turkey's foreign minister stated that its country cannot take on new refugee burdens. In 2014, Yemen's civil war started, due to the failure in its president's policy, another 4 million people were forced to flee their nation. Venezuelan refugee crisis which happened in 2019 happened due to the severe socio-political and economic crisis in its nation. Most recently in 2021, there was another refugee crisis in Afghanistan due to the Taliban taking over the governmental role again. Since January 2021, 667900 people have been forcibly displaced. Although many people remain internally displaced in many countries willing to flee overseas, the COVID-19 pandemic is making those civilians unable to find refuge. Even if they were able to flee their country, because the refugees are not in the global vaccination plan, it is significantly hard for refugees to get vaccines. At the same time, many of the refugee camps are lacking in necessary health services and have unsanitary conditions, which is exposing the refugees to the infection of serious diseases. Moreover, the higher infection rate among refugees can cause further xenophobia within the refugee-hosting nations.



Discrimination is defined as “a socially structured and sanctioned phenomenon, justified by ideology and expressed in interactions among and between individuals and institutions, that maintains privileges for members of dominant groups at the cost of deprivation for others”. Many refugees living abroad experiences some sort of discrimination towards them in the hosting nation, just because they are refugees. In 2020, about 22% of refugees arriving in Australia answered that they have experienced discrimination and 90% of them felt that the discrimination had harmed their mental health. Key settings of discrimination are neighboring, public transport and in the relation to employment, which is all essential to their lives. (29) Xenophobia often causes serious incidents, such as in 2009, “Nathalie” a grade 10 student in South Africa who came from the Democratic Republic of Congo was assaulted because of being elected as class monitor although she was a “non-national student”.

Many organizations are taking action to minimize the discrimination and accomplish the social inclusion of refugees. UNHCR has been protecting and assisting refugees to ensure that everyone has a right to seek asylum and find safe refuge. Not only do they work for the provision of shelter, food, and healthcare, however, they also work on advocacy of refugees. In times of forced displacement, UNHCR uses advocacy to influence governments, non-governmental partners, and the public at large to adopt practices that ensure the protection of those in need. (30)

To accomplish the social inclusion of refugees worldwide, combating xenophobia will be key to the solution. This will eventually lead to a decrease the discrimination towards the refugees. The appropriate allocation of resources is one key solution to combat xenophobia towards refugees. This is because, in low-middle-income countries, some areas are already struggling to meet their needs and are concerned about refugee arrivals. It is also important to include the refugees into the economy of the hosting country to accomplish successful integration into the society. While the rights of refugees to work are embedded in the 1951 refugee convention, most of the states do not recognize the rights of refugees to work legally. In addition, most of the refugees have no access to financial services, such they can not open bank accounts. Thus, this makes it difficult for refugees to save or borrow money or start a business in the fled country. Especially to children, refugee children often face discrimination when it comes to education. Currently, an estimated 3.7 million refugee children are out of school, which obstructs them from entering the labor market. Thus, the lack of education puts refugees at risk of economic dependence and social inclusion. (31) These factors should be improved to accomplish the social inclusion of refugees in the hosting nation.



## Definitions of important terms

### **Asylum seeker**

Asylum seeker is someone whose request for sanctuary has yet to be processed. Every year, around one million people seek asylum. National asylum seekers are in places that qualifies for international refugees, However, due to the mass movement of refugees, it is not always possible to conduct individual interviews with every asylum seekers who crosses the border and, these groups are often called ‘prima facie’ refugees (5)

### **Refugee**

Refugees are people who have fled war, violence, conflict or persecution and have crossed an international border to find safety in another country. Refugees are defined and protected in international law. The 1951 Refugee Convention is a key legal document and defines a refugee as: “someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.”(9)

(For the sake of convenience in this case, "refugees" refers also to returnees and to internally displaced persons ("IDPs") protected or assisted by UNHCR.)

### **Internally displaced people**

Internationally displaced people, often called IDPs have not crossed a border to find safety. They stay within their country and remain under the protection of its government, if its government is causing the reason for their displacement. The reasons for displacement could be to avoid armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violation of human rights or natural or human made disasters. At the end of 2020, some 48 million people were internally displaced due to armed conflict. (10)

### **Xenophobia**

Xenophobia is defined as fear and hate towards foreigners or people from different cultrues. This often happens in refugee hosting countries, due to the beliefs of refugees worsening public safety or job loss in its border, or even the low vaccination rates of refugees. This inhibits the further social inclusion of refugees.



## Timeline of key events

### **July 1951 - 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees**

The 1951 refugee convention defines “refugee” and is one of the key legal documents that form the basis of UNHCR work. The core principle of its convention is “non-refoulement”. This affirms that refugees should not be returned to a country where they face serious threats to their lives or freedom. Total 149 states are legislated to this convention, states are expected to cooperate with UNHCR to ensure the rights of refugees are protected and respected. (15)

### **January 1967 - 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees**

The 1967 protocol is the international treaty, it is to be read alongside the 1951 Refugee convention. The 1951 refugee convention was drafted to protect refugees from WWII, so it only applied to refugees who got displaced as the result of events before 1 January 1951. However, After 1951, new refugee problems arose and these refugees were not protected under the 1951 convention. This protection gap led the governments to create a 1967 convention to ensure equal status and rights to all of the refugees. (16)

### **1978-1979 - Saur revolution / Soviet invasion**

**Saur revolution** - In 1973, Mohammed Daoud Khan the first self-proclaimed president of Afghanistan took role by overthrowing the king Mohammed Zahir in a coup. At the time, there was a division between the ruling party, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA) in particular between the Parcham and Khalq function. The Saur revolution took place on April 27th and 28th of 1978. The military loyalists to the Khalq function commenced a war by launching attacks on the important government buildings in Kabul city. (17)

**Soviet invasion** - Soviet invasion in Afghanistan took place in 1979. On December 24th, Russia began a massive military operation, and within a few days, the Soviets completed a special assault against Tajbeg Palace and Kabul. On december 27th, the exiled leader of the Parcham function of the PDPA was installed as the new head of the government and the Soviet troops entered from the north.



These two events resulted in one of the biggest humanitarian crises of modern history, estimated over five million refugees fleeing to Pakistan and Iran and another 2 million refugees displaced internally. (19)

### **1978~1992 - Afghan civil war**

The internal conflict of Afghanistans started from 1978 between anticommunist Islamic guerrillas and communist government run by former president Nujibullah who had a close relationship with the Soviet Union. At this time, the Soviet was contributing to provide military and economic assistance to the Kabul government; however, many of the Afghan citizens were against the communist policy of the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, Taliban started to expand its influence over Afghanistan and in 1992, when former president Nujibullah was ousted from power soon after the breakup of Soviet Union, Taliban took control of the Afghanistan government. (20) (21) The internal conflict, violation to the safety and the human rights due to the attack from Taliban towards Afghan national security forces and other citizens, and implementation of severe Sharia law led millions of Afghans to flee the country.

### **March 2011~ Ongoing - Syrian civil war**

The majority of Syrian citizens have been complaining about President Bashar al-Assad's government policy for years due to its corruption, high employment rate, and lack of political freedom. In March 2011, pro-democracy demonstrations rose up in the southern city of Deraa. The Syrian government used deadly forces to suppress the demonstration, which led the whole nation to demand the president's resignation. The violence rapidly spread and escalated through the whole nation and the country descended to civil war. Since 2011, more than 500,000 civilians have been killed or missing and the majority of deaths are blamed on the Syrian government. 12.3 million civilians, which is more than half of the Syrian population has been displaced, 5.6 million of them are registered as refugees, another 6.7 million of them being internally displaced. At the point of January 2021, 13.4 million people inside Syria were in need of some humanitarian assistance. (22)

### **2014 ~ Ongoing - Yemen Civil war**

The root of the conflict is in the failure of the political processes ruled by its longtime authoritarian president Ali Abdullah Saleh. He failed to overcome multiple problems as a president including attacks by jihadists, a separatist movement in south, as well as corruption, unemployment and food insecurity. The Houthis took advantage of the weaknesses of the new president, seized control of their northern heartland of Sada province. Many ordinary Yemenis including Sunnis supported them and in late 2014~2015, they took over the capital Sanaa. The Houthis attempted to take over the whole country by forcing Mr Haidi in 2015



however, he was restored to the government by the power of Saudi Arabia and 8 other Arab states. Since then, the coalition helped drive Houthis and other allies out of the principal cities however, in 2021, the Houthis conducted an attack in Maribu, the offensive in Marib, the government's last stronghold in the north and the capital of an oil-rich province. In 2020, it reported that the conflict caused an estimated 233000 deaths. 4 million people have been forced to flee the country and 20.7 million which is about 71% of its population are in need of humanitarian assistance. The UN has reported that 5 million are on the brink of famine, and 50,000 are already experiencing famine conditions. (23)

### **2019 - Venezuelan refugee crisis / Hyperinflation**

Venezuela has been going through a severe socio-political and economic crisis for several years. The challenges Venezuela is facing is more complicated because of the ongoing leadership conflict between Nicolus Maduro who won the heavily distributed election in 2018 and Juan Guaido the leader of the national assembly. A high unemployment rate and difficulty in accessing food and other basic necessities including medicine, have forced millions of Venesuelans to flee the country. Hyperinflation has devalued the Venezuelan bolivar by several orders of magnitude, compounded by wages that have fallen far behind the inflation rate. Bloomberg created “Venezuela Café Con Leche Index” to track the inflation rate using a coffee price as a measurement. As a result, the price has increased by 445% from December 2020 to December 2021. (24)

### **2021 - Taliban takes over Afghanistan**

In 2021, violence in Afghanistan intensified and spread through the country due to the Taliban taking over the control of the government after the withdrawal of the U.S military. In April 2021, President Biden released a plan for full withdrawal of the remaining 3500 troops. After the withdrawal, Taliban fighters overran Kabul, the capital and took over the presidential place. Since January 2021, more than 667900 Afghans have been forcibly displaced. Women and children especially had a devastating impact due to the conflict, estimated 80% of all forcibly displaced within Afghanistan are women and children. (25)



## Position of key nations and other bodies

### Afghanistan

After more than 4 decades of displacement due to conflict, natural disasters, chronic poverty, food insecurity and most recently COVID pandemic, Afghan refugees constitute one of the largest protracted refugee situations in the world. In 2021, thousands of refugees are seeking to flee from their nation due to the onset of Taliban rule. Withdrawal of the US military is triggering a new wave of Afghan refugees. There are nearly 6 million Afghans who have been forcibly displaced from their homes. Within those people, 3.5 million are displaced within Afghanistan, 2.6 million are refugees living abroad. The impact on the conflict on women and girls has been particularly devastating. Estimated 80% of the newly displaced Afghans are women and children. (1) The support needed for those who have been newly displaced is acute, it is increasing in demand for shelter, food, water, and health services.

### Colombia

In recent years, Yemen has caused the world's second largest displacement of people. Those refugees have flowed into the neighbouring country Columbia, and its nation is currently hosting the world's second largest population of refugees by 1,765,500 refugees within its border. Approximately 25 municipalities in Columbia host 70% of Venezuelan migrants. (1) Since 2015 Colombia remained committed to extremely open policies for social and economical integration of Venezuelan migrants. At the beginning of 2021, the Colombia officials announced a program that will register refugees in a move such as extending access to health, education and social programs and housing subsidies and issuing work, transit and stay permits. (2)

### Syria

The Syrian refugee crisis started in March 2011, due to the violent government crackdown on public demonstration which led to the further conflict and resulted in the Syrian civil war. After more than 10 years from the beginning of the Syrian civil war, Syria still remains the world's largest refugee crisis. In 2021, more than 6.6 million people forced to flee their





country, nearly 5.7 million Syrians are resislated as refugees, including almost 2.7 millions are children, major of them living in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey and, another 6.7 million people remain on the border internally displaced. Syria undergoes extreme poverty and unemployment rate after the COVID-19 pandemic, more than 70% of the Syrian citizens currently suffer in poverty. Estimated 20.6 million people need urgent assistance in order to sustain their lives. (12) (13)

## **Turkey**

Turkey has the world's largest population of refugees by 1,577,500 refugees within its border. Many of them are Syrians who started to flee from their country a decade ago due to their country's violence. In 2017, Turkey has taken in 54% of the total number of Syrian refugees. In 2016, the EU reached an agreement with Turkey officials to host large numbers in return of billions of euros to fund refugee programs. The Republic of Turkey is a party to the 1951 refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol, maintaining the geographic limitation to the 1951 Convention, thus retaining resettlement to a third country as the most preferred durable solution for refugees arriving due to the events that occurred outside of Europe. The world bank has noted the improvements the country has made for carrying refugees, especially for programs that put a focus on refugee childrens. However, on Aug 29th 2021, Turkey's foreign minister stated that its country cannot take on new refugee burdens. (3)

## **UNHCR**

UNHCR is an organization founded in 1950, working to ensure that everybody has the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge, having fled violence, persecution, war, or disasture at home. Since the foundation of its organization, UNHCR has been facing multiple crises on multiple continents and provided virtual assistance to refugees, asylum-seekers and stateless people. The 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 protocol are the key legal documents that form UNHCR's work and its organization serves as the "guardian" of these leslations. According to the legislation, nations are expected to cooperate with UNHCR, ensuring the rights of refugees are respected and protected. The organization is currently working with 132 countries to ensure that these legislations are honored. (8)

## **Venezuela**



Unlike the other refugee crisis, Venezuelan one is not the result of conventional war or conflict, but the situation that the Venezuelans are facing on a daily basis is not much different from other war zones. Venezuelans are continuously fleeing from their country due to violence, insecurity, threats, as well as lack of food, medicine and essential services within their country. Over 5 million Venezuelans are currently displaced outside of their country, which reaches over 17% of its population and, 170,000 are recognized as refugees. (6) 17 countries host about 80% of them and the majority of them are living in Latin America and the Caribbean, which caused the largest external displacement crisis in Latin America in recent history. Refugees leaving Venezuela use a variety of routes to cross the border including by land, plain and sea. More people are taking marine routes than in years prior, sometimes putting their lives at risk. Many of them cross the border without any documentation, they often face the danger at the hands of smugglers and traffickers. (7)



## Suggested solutions

Ensuring the safe refuge of people willing to flee from their country is one of the most important factors to accomplish social inclusion. Many refugees flee from their nations due to religion, political; social and racial persecutions, war or civil war, gender or sexual orientation, and hunger. Although these people are experiencing extremely severe conditions within their own nation, they often go through life-threatening routes in order to flee to safer countries. The number of deaths by attempting to cross the border is increasing each year significantly as the number of refugees is increasing. Many refugees are suffering by being deceived by victorious traders masquerading to help their safe refuge. In many cases, they are deceived by money or even sold by human traffickers. In order to ensure a safe refuge, supporting domestic or international pro-immigration organizations is one of the effective ways.

Xenophobia is the main cause of discrimination towards refugees in the countries they fled to. The cause of xenophobia differs depending on the situation and their portions however, oftentimes xenophobia is a cause because of the job threats to the citizens due to the cheaper labor provided by the refugees, misunderstandings, and incompatibility caused by the cultural differences, relative depression in commodities or housing, and simply uneasiness of significant amount of people with different language and culture coming into the country. In recent years the low Covid-19 vaccination rate of refugees is also causing xenophobia by the thought of refugees bringing the Covid-19 within the nation. All of the nations have to work on combating xenophobia to conduct social inclusion of refugees smoothly. Education is a key to preventing xenophobia. Many people especially in developed countries are being xenophobic or conducting discrimination without fully knowing or understanding the consequences of refugees. Including contents regarding the world refugee situations such as the increasing number of refugees worldwide, the extremely hush conditions people are experiencing within refugee-producing countries and, discriminations refugees are getting in the countries that they fled to in the school education curriculum will raise awareness of younger generations. Advocacy and advertisement regarding these topics will raise awareness of generations who are already out of school. It is also important for the government to protect the job occupations for the citizens to prevent complaints towards the refugees. In many cases after the refugees flee to the different nations, they are forced to work for very



low wages which threatens the lives of the refugees as well as threatens the job occupations for other citizens. The nations should create an environment in which refugees and citizens are treated equally under fair competition for job occupations. It is also acute to include the refugees into global and domestic vaccination plans to prevent the further spread of disease and uneasiness of citizens regarding the infection of diseases due to the contact with refugees.

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