



**KAYSERİ FINAL MODEL UNITED NATIONS  
2020**

**Economic and Social Council**

**Agenda Item A:** Reducing the negative effects of climate change

**Agenda Item B:** Supporting the economic inclusion for refugees

**Content:**

Letter from the Secretary-General.....	3
Letter from the Chair board.....	3
Introduction to the committee.....	5
<b><u>TOPIC A - Reducing the Negative Effects of Climate Change</u></b> .....	.
Introduction.....	6
Definition of Key terms.....	6
General Overview .....	8
Major Parties involved.....	12
Timeline of Events.....	13
Previous attempts to resolve the issue.....	14
Possible Solutions.....	15
Questions to be followed.....	18
<b><u>TOPIC B - Supporting the economic inclusion for refugees</u></b> .....	.
Introduction.....	20
Definition of Key terms.....	20
Major Parties involved.....	22
Timeline of Events.....	25
General Overview.....	26
Previous attempts to resolve the issue.....	28
Possible Solutions.....	29
Questions to be followed.....	31

## Letter from the Secretary-General

My name is Emin Serim, I am very excited to say that I will be serving as the Secretary-General of the very first session of our conference. The KFMUN will be held at Kayseri Final Schools on March 13th-14th-15th.

Over the past few months, our Secretaria team has worked hard to prepare the best conference to date and we are excited to share some of our work with you. While you will be having one of the most remarkable academic experience possible, it is our duty as Secretariat Team to ensure your amusement during the conference. I would lie to point out the hard work of our Secretariat Team. When it comes to teamwork and taking responsibilities, they are one of a kind to catch

During the three-day international relations simulation, you will practice the art of debating and solving problems in the spirit of collaboration. In the process, you will discover how important our institutions are and how valuable dialogue is for democracy. Through lively exchanges with other delegates and historical recreation of international crises, you will learn how to handle challenges in the future.

KFMUN will give you the opportunity to challenge yourselves intellectually, cooperate with your partners, and better understand some of the world's most pressing concerns. It is our wish that this conference will encourage your interest in international affairs and provide you with academic, social, and professional skills that you will bring home with you and use with confidence for years to come. Thank you for your interest in KFMUN, and I look forward to welcoming you all to Kayseri Final Schools in March!

Sincerely,

## Letter from the Chairboard

Prospective Participants,

It gives me great pleasure to welcome you all to the first annual of Kayseri Final Model United Nations conference.

My name is Kerem GÜRBÜZ and I am a junior student studying in a government school in Izmir in this year's education term. I will be serving as the Committee Director of the Economic and Social Council between the dates of 13-15 March 2020. I have been to several conferences nationally and internationally and gotten many experiences as a delegate but KFMUN will be my first conference as a chair.

During the preparation phase of this study guide, we have tried to choose two agenda items which are crucial and actual at the moment. Our expectation about ECOSOC is a realistic and balanced approach to the agenda items since the topics are related to the current situations. By all means, resolution of the agenda item Economic inclusion of refugees is going to be sent to the UNHCR in order to our attendance on the MUN Refugee Challenge. I believe that we have the chance to shape our future and we have to change it. The future is not clear and that's why we are here and will try to find resolutions upon these two significant agenda items. I hope that this experience would be full of improvement and success. As the committee director of the ECOSOC, I furtherly recommend to delegates to read their study guide with attention and make their further research

upon their countries' spot on the topics. Please do not hesitate to contact me before and during the conference. ([fenomen\\_132@hotmail.com](mailto:fenomen_132@hotmail.com))

Sincerely

Kerem GÜRBÜZ

Committee Director responsible for Economic and Social Council

Most esteemed delegates of KFMUN'20,

It's a great honor for me to welcome you all to the conference and our committee ECOSOC. My name is Berra BATUR and I will be guiding you throughout the conference which is going to take place in March 2020 as your chair. I am currently a 9th-grade student in Tekden Highschools Kayseri. I have been in many conferences before as either a delegate or a chair and going to experience chairing for the 3rd time but I am especially excited about this conference since at the end of it one of our resolutions will be sent to the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees.

The most significant consideration for us while choosing our topics was currency. And we paid attention to choose topics that are relatable for every country. In light of these, we came up with an agenda that involves the economic inclusion of refugees and reducing the negative effects of climate change. Personally, I am feeling the importance of these issues and believe that we have to be able to cope with them with the right actions of ours in the future.

We encourage you to prepare well and speak up in the sessions. In the ensuing pages of this study guide, you will find as much information as you can and hopefully, it will lead you in your research. We wish you can find what you are seeking at the following conference. Keep in mind that we are ready to do anything in order to help you and we are looking forward to meeting you all. Last but not least do not be surprised by the formal tone that you might confront in sessions and do not think twice to contact me. ([berrabatur38@hotmail.com](mailto:berrabatur38@hotmail.com))

Cordially

Berra BATUR

Committee Director responsible for Economic and Social Council

**[ATTENTION]**

The information and possible solutions regarding the committee are not limited to this Study guide. There will be further solutions and procedural guides upcoming. The chairboard will inform you through a website:

**[<https://kfmun-ecosoc.wixsite.com/home>]**

## Introduction to the Committee

The United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the six principal bodies of the United Nations which is the largest and most complex subsidiary organ of the UN. The United Nations ECOSOC council serves as the central forum for discussing international economic, social and environmental issues and formulating policy recommendations to member states. The council consists of 54 members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly and the council Each Member has one representative with one vote and decision<sup>[1]</sup>.

The council is responsible for discussing international economic, social and environmental issues, sustainable development goals and coordinating UN bodies. Moreover, the council is capable of initiate studies, make a recommendation, offer reports, call for international summits and prepare resolutions for the UN General Assembly. Currently, the council supervises<sup>[2]</sup>:

- a) 14 UN specialized agencies
- b) 10 functional commissions
- c) 5 regional commissions
- d) 9 UN funds and programs

In addition, these special agencies include the:

- a) International Labor Organization (ILO)
- b) World Health Organization (WHO)
- c) International Monetary Fund (IMF) <sup>[3]</sup>

Since the ECOSOC has been dealing with the sustainable development issues which are employment, health, social grievances, international educational cooperation and universal respect for human rights; the council promotes the dialogue and cooperation between governmental individuals, organizations and businesses.<sup>[4]</sup> Additionally, this council includes a delegate of United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) due to our participation in the MUN Refugee Challenge which is held by the UNHCR.

---

<sup>1</sup> United Nations, Chapter X , [Website], 2018 <https://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-x/index.html> (Accessed 6 November 2018)

<sup>2</sup> United Nations, What does ECOSOC do? [Website], 2018 <http://www.un.org/en/ecosoc/meetings/2005/>

<sup>3</sup> ECOSOC, About Us , [Website], 2018 <https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/about-us> (Accessed 6 November 2018)

<sup>4</sup> ECOSOC Development Cooperation Forum , [Website], 2018 <https://www.un.org/ecosoc/en/development-cooperation-forum> (Accessed 6 November 2018)

## Topic A

# Reducing the Negative Effects of Climate Change

### Introduction to the Topic

Climate change is one of the most fundamental global issues that the World has ever faced. The world has changed over the centuries tremendously and is still changing every single day. With the effects of technological transformation and nature itself, our World is evolving. Climate change has many observable effects on our World negatively. From displacement to enormous fires climate change has major effects on our planet. Climate change may not be something that we can fully stop but at least with the right steps that we towards the issue it can be something that we can avoid. By taking precautions against it, increasing awareness and many other relatable solutions it is possible to avoid and reduce the negative effects.

### Definition of the Key Terms

#### What is Climate Change?

Climate change is a change in the pattern of weather, and related changes in oceans, land surfaces and ice sheets, occurring over time scales of decades or longer. Weather is the state of the atmosphere—its temperature, humidity, wind, rainfall and so on—over hours to weeks. It is influenced by the oceans, land surfaces and ice sheets, which together with the atmosphere form what is called the ‘climate system’. Climate, in its broadest sense, is the statistical description of the state of the climate system.

Climate change is a change in the statistical properties of the climate system that persists for several decades or longer—usually at least 30 years. These statistical properties include averages, variability, and extremes. Climate change may be due to natural processes, such as changes in the Sun’s radiation, volcanoes or internal variability in the climate system, or due to human influences such as changes in the composition of the atmosphere or land use. The Earth's climate has changed throughout history. Just in the last 650,000 years, there have been seven cycles of glacial advance and retreat, with the abrupt end of the last ice age about 11,700 years ago marking the beginning of the modern climate era — and of human civilization. Most of these climate changes are attributed to very small variations in Earth’s orbit that changing the amount of solar energy our planet receives.<sup>5</sup>

#### Causes of Climate Change

Scientists attribute the global warming trend observed since the mid-20th century to the human expansion of the "greenhouse effect"—warming that results when the atmosphere traps heat radiating from Earth toward space.

---

<sup>5</sup> Climate change “How do we know?” <https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/>

Certain gases in the atmosphere block heat from escaping. Long-lived gases that remain semi-permanently in the atmosphere and do not respond physically or chemically to changes in temperature are described as "forcing" climate change. Gases, such as water vapor, which respond physically or chemically to changes in temperature are seen as "feedbacks."

### **Gases that contribute to the greenhouse effect include:**

Water vapor  
Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)  
Methane  
Nitrous oxide  
Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs)

On Earth, human activities are changing the natural greenhouse. Over the last century, the burning of fossil fuels like coal and oil has increased the concentration of atmospheric carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>). This happens because the coal or oil burning process combines carbon with oxygen in the air to make CO<sub>2</sub>. To a lesser extent, the clearing of land for agriculture, industry, and other human activities has increased concentrations of greenhouse gases.

In its Fifth Assessment Report, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, a group of 1,300 independent scientific experts from countries all over the world under the auspices of the United Nations, concluded there's a more than 95 percent probability that human activities over the past 50 years have warmed our planet.

The industrial activities that our modern civilization depends upon have raised atmospheric carbon dioxide levels from 280 parts per million to 400 parts per million in the last 150 years. The panel also concluded there's a better than 95 percent probability that human-produced greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide, methane, and nitrous oxide have caused much of the observed increase in Earth's temperatures over the past 50 years<sup>6</sup>

### **Effects of Climate Change**

Global climate change has already had observable effects on the environment. Glaciers have shrunk, ice on rivers and lakes is breaking up earlier, plant and animal ranges have shifted and trees are flowering sooner. Effects that scientists had predicted in the past would result from global climate change are now occurring: loss of sea ice, accelerated sea-level rise and longer, more intense heat waves.

Scientists have high confidence that global temperatures will continue to rise for decades to come, largely due to greenhouse gases produced by human activities. The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), which includes more than 1,300

---

<sup>6</sup> Causes of Climate Change <https://climate.nasa.gov/causes/>

scientists from the United States and other countries, forecasts a temperature rise of 2.5 to 10 degrees Fahrenheit over the next century. According to the IPCC, the extent of climate change effects on individual regions will vary over time and with the ability of different societal and environmental systems to mitigate or adapt to change. The IPCC predicts that increases in global mean temperature of less than 1.8 to 5.4 degrees Fahrenheit (1 to 3 degrees Celsius) above 1990 levels will produce beneficial impacts in some regions and harmful ones in others. Net annual costs will increase over time as global temperatures increase. Here are some of the predictions on possible future effects of climate change:

The change will continue through this century and beyond

Temperatures will continue to rise

Frost-free season (and Growing Season) will lengthen

Changes in precipitation patterns

More droughts and heat waves

Hurricanes will become stronger and more intense

Sea level will rise 1-4 feet by 2100 the Arctic likely to become Ice-Free<sup>7</sup>

**Greenhouse Effect:** The greenhouse effect is the way in which heat is trapped close to the surface of the Earth by “greenhouse gases.” These heat-trapping gases can be thought of as a blanket wrapped around the Earth, which keeps it toastier than it would be without them. Greenhouse gases include carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxides.<sup>8</sup>

**Global Warming:** Global warming is the long-term rise in the average temperature of the Earth's climate system. It is a major aspect of climate change and has been demonstrated by direct temperature measurements and by measurements of various effects of warming. Global warming and climate change are often used interchangeably. But, more accurately, global warming is the mainly human-caused increase in global surface temperatures and its projected continuation, while climate change includes both global warming and its effects, such as changes in precipitation.<sup>9</sup>

## General Overview

### Current situation

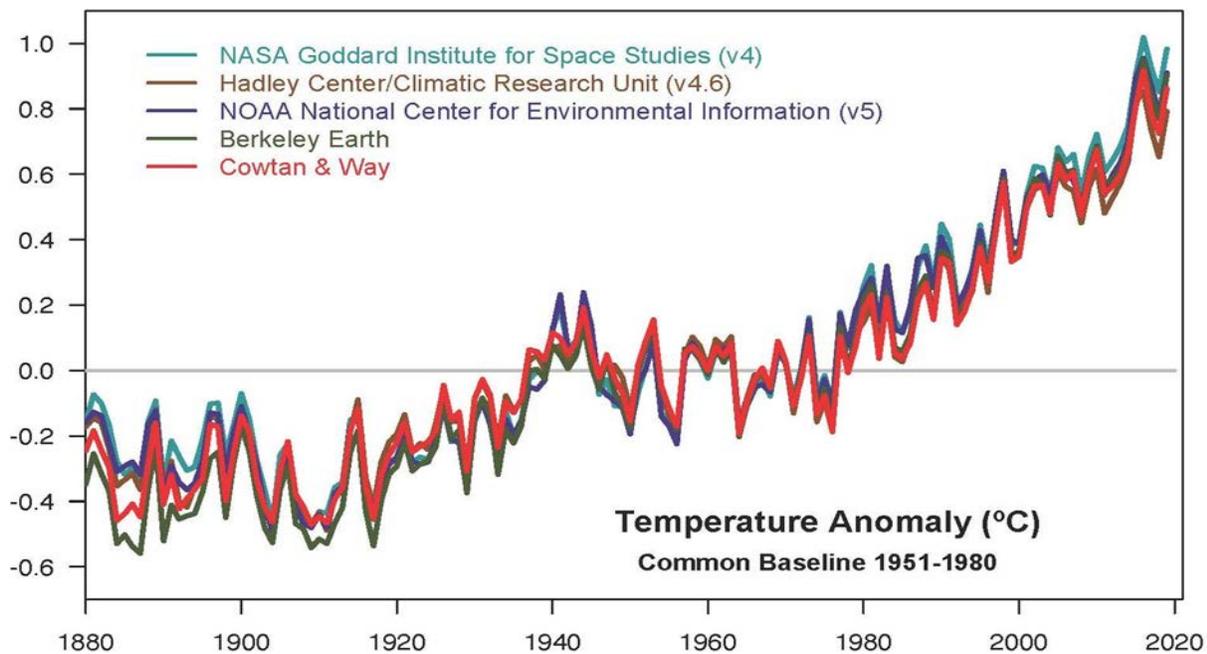
According to independent analyses by NASA and the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA), Earth's average global surface temperature in 2019 was the second warmest since modern record-keeping began in 1880. Globally, 2019's average temperature was second only to that of 2016 and continued the planet's long-term warming trend: the past five years have been the warmest of the last 140 years. This past year was 1.8 degrees Fahrenheit (0.98 degrees Celsius) warmer than 1951 to 1980 mean, according

<sup>7</sup> The Effects of Climate Change <https://climate.nasa.gov/effects/>

<sup>8</sup> What is the greenhouse effect? <https://climate.nasa.gov/fag/19/what-is-the-greenhouse-effect/>

<sup>9</sup> Global Warming [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global\\_warming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming)

to scientists at NASA’s Goddard Institute for Space Studies (GISS) in New York. “The decade that just ended is clearly the warmest decade on record,” said GISS Director Gavin Schmidt. “Every decade since the 1960s clearly has been warmer than the one before.” The average global surface temperature has risen since the 1880s and is now more than 2 degrees Fahrenheit (a bit more than 1 degree Celsius) above that of the late 19th century. For reference, the last Ice Age was about 10 degrees Fahrenheit colder than pre-industrial temperatures. Using climate models and statistical analysis of global temperature data, scientists have concluded that this increase has been driven mostly by increased emissions into the atmosphere of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases produced by human activities.<sup>10</sup>



### How Climate Change Affects Humans Lives?

Climate change has brought about possibly permanent alterations to Earth's geological, biological and ecological systems. These changes have led to the emergence of large-scale environmental hazards to human health, such as extreme weather, ozone depletion, increased danger of wildland fires, loss of biodiversity, stresses to food-producing systems and the global spread of infectious diseases. In addition, climatic changes are estimated to cause over 150,000 deaths annually.

To date, a neglected aspect of the climate change debate, much less research has been conducted on the impacts of climate change on health, food supply, economic growth, migration, security, societal change, and public goods, such as drinking water, than on the

<sup>10</sup> NASA, NOAA Analyses Reveal 2019 Second Warmest Year on Record <https://climate.nasa.gov/news/2945/nasa-noaa-analyses-reveal-2019-second-warmest-year-on-record/>

geophysical changes related to global warming. Human impacts can be both negative and positive.<sup>11</sup>

From health to safety climate change can have various impacts on humans. It can also become a reason for people to flee from their homes. Climate change can cause displacement and make people “Climate Refugees” which is becoming an issue for the World.

Global Warming – overwhelmingly as a result of human activity – has had enormous and irreversible effects on our climate, with the five warmest years on record taking place since 2010. In the near future, Latin America will see water availability decrease, Europe’s coastal flooding will rise and the death rate from disease associated with floods and droughts is expected to increase in some regions of Asia. In Africa, between 75 and 250 million people are predicted to be exposed to increased water stress by next year.

Whilst climate change will undoubtedly affect us all, it is the world’s poorest people, already living in precarious environments, who will be hit the hardest. Rising sea-levels and extreme weather events will be disastrous for those living on marginal land, or in drought or flood-prone cities and countryside, leading to huge numbers of human mobility. Chad, with one of the fastest-growing populations in the world, was rated as facing the greatest peril, out of 186 countries assessed in a European Parliament report. Yet, according to an Oxfam report, the poorest 50% of the global population emits only 10% of emissions whilst the richest 10% are responsible for 50% of emissions. With far more resources, richer countries like the UK have a duty to act fast to avoid dangerous climate change, prevent increasingly disastrous impacts from forcing more people out of their homes and support the growing number of desperate climate refugees already facing the consequences of Climate Change.<sup>12</sup>

### **Climate change and its effects on Australia Bushfires**

With increasing temperature and such other effects of climate change, bush fires in Australia are out of control recently. At least 33 people have been killed - including four firefighters - and more than 11 million hectares (110,000 sq km or 27.2 million acres) of the bush, forest, and parks across Australia has burned.<sup>13</sup> Thousands of animals have died because of the bushfires. The major causes of the bushfires are ignition, topography, climate change, carbon emission, and IOD.

### **Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)**

Sustained changes in the difference between sea surface temperatures of the tropical western and eastern Indian Ocean are known as the Indian Ocean Dipole or IOD. IOD is one of the key drivers of Australia's climate and can have a significant impact on agriculture. This is because events generally coincide with the winter crop growing season.

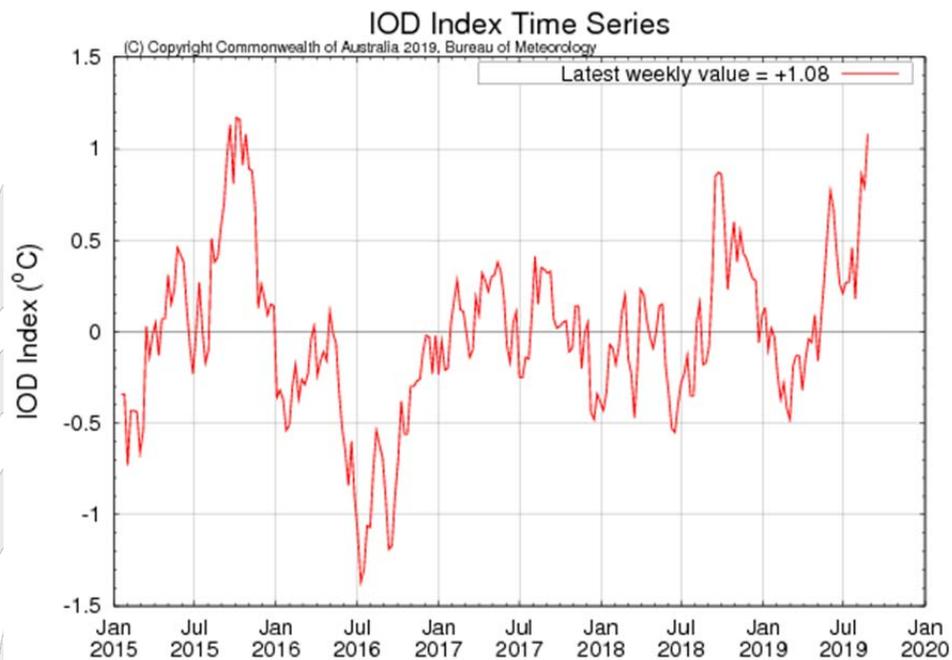
---

<sup>11</sup> Effects of global warming on humans [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effects\\_of\\_global\\_warming\\_on\\_humans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effects_of_global_warming_on_humans)

<sup>12</sup> The impact of our climate on human mobility [https://helprefugees.org/news/the-plight-and-rise-of-climate-refugees/?gclid=EAlaIqobChMI29D30ZG45wIVRqmaCh34CQuWEAAYASAAEgL48\\_D\\_BwE](https://helprefugees.org/news/the-plight-and-rise-of-climate-refugees/?gclid=EAlaIqobChMI29D30ZG45wIVRqmaCh34CQuWEAAYASAAEgL48_D_BwE)

<sup>13</sup> <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-50951043>

The IOD has three phases: neutral, positive and negative. Events usually start around May or June, peak between August and October and then rapidly decay when the monsoon arrives in the southern hemisphere around the end of spring.<sup>14</sup> IOD is playing a great role in Australia bushfires and floods in Africa recently.



### East Africa Floods

Floods in Africa recently are affected by IOD just like Australia Bushfires. With the effects of climate change and Indian ocean dipole, heavy rains caused deadly floods. The extreme downpours have affected close to two million people and washed away tens of thousands of livestock in Kenya, Somalia, Burundi, Tanzania, South Sudan, Uganda, Djibouti and Ethiopia, and<sup>15</sup> many people have been displaced by flash flooding.

### Tropical cyclones

A tropical cyclone is a rapidly rotating storm system characterized by a low-pressure center, a closed low-level atmospheric circulation, strong winds, and a spiral arrangement of thunderstorms that produce heavy rain or squalls.<sup>16</sup> Climate change can affect cyclones and the consequences that they bring with them. A cyclone can affect thousands of people at once and cause deaths.

<sup>14</sup> Indian Ocean influences on Australian climate <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/iod/>

<sup>15</sup> <https://phys.org/news/2019-12-dead-landslides-batter-east-africa.html>

<sup>16</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical\\_cyclone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical_cyclone)

## Major Parties Involved

### NASA

When people think of NASA They don't necessarily link NASA with climate research and observations. But Earth is a planet too, and NASA is one of the biggest players in the Earth science arena, with broad expertise on observing our climate, especially from the vantage point of space. Today it spends over a billion dollars a year doing Earth science and has more than a dozen satellites in orbit around the planet watching the oceans, land, ice, atmosphere, and biosphere.<sup>17</sup>

### NOAA

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) is an American scientific agency within the United States Department of Commerce that focuses on the conditions of the oceans, major waterways, and the atmosphere. NOAA warns of dangerous weather, charts seas, guides the use and protection of ocean and coastal resources and conducts research to provide the understanding and improve stewardship of the environment.<sup>18</sup>

From supercomputers and state-of-the-art models to observations and outlooks, NOAA is providing data, tools, and information to help people understand and prepare for climate variability and change.<sup>19</sup>

### UNEP

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP, UN Environment) is a programme of the United Nations that coordinates the organization's environmental activities and assists developing countries in implementing environmentally sound policies and practices. UNEP's activities cover a wide range of issues regarding the atmosphere, marine and terrestrial ecosystems, environmental governance, and green economy.<sup>20</sup>

### IPCC

The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) is an intergovernmental body of the United Nations that is dedicated to providing the world with an objective, scientific information relevant to understanding the scientific basis of the risk of human-induced climate change, its natural, political, and economic impacts and risks, and possible response options.<sup>21</sup>

---

<sup>17</sup> What's NASA got to do with climate change? <https://climate.nasa.gov/faq/18/whats-nasa-got-to-do-with-climate-change/>

<sup>18</sup> National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Oceanic\\_and\\_Atmospheric\\_Administration#National\\_Environmental\\_Satellite\\_Data\\_and\\_Information\\_Service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Oceanic_and_Atmospheric_Administration#National_Environmental_Satellite_Data_and_Information_Service)

<sup>19</sup> Climate <https://www.noaa.gov/climate>

<sup>20</sup> United Nations Environment Programme

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_Environment\\_Programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Environment_Programme)

<sup>21</sup> Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intergovernmental\\_Panel\\_on\\_Climate\\_Change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intergovernmental_Panel_on_Climate_Change)

## WMO

The World Meteorological Organization (WMO) is an intergovernmental organization with a membership of 193 Member States and Territories. WMO provides world leadership and expertise in international cooperation in the delivery and use of high-quality, authoritative weather, climate, hydrological and related environmental services by its Members, for the improvement of the well-being of societies of all nations.<sup>22</sup>

### Timeline of Events

1972-1973	Australian region cyclone season	The 1972–73 Australian region cyclone season was an above-average tropical cyclone season, in terms of activity <sup>23</sup>
1991	Mount Pinatubo eruption	When Mount Pinatubo erupted in the Philippines on June 15, 1991, an estimated 20 million tons of sulfur dioxide and ash particles blasted more than 12 miles (20 km) high into the atmosphere. The eruption caused widespread destruction and loss of human life. <sup>24</sup>
2018	East Africa floods	The 2018 East Africa Floods are an ongoing natural disaster in Kenya, Ethiopia, Uganda, Rwanda, Somalia, Djibouti, and Burundi affecting millions of people. They began when excessive rains began falling in March 2018 following a year of severe drought <sup>25</sup>
2018	California wildfires	The 2018 wildfire season was the deadliest and most destructive wildfire season ever recorded in California, with a total of 8,527 fires burning an area of 1,893,913 acres (766,439 ha), the largest area of burned acreage recorded in a fire season
2018	Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C by IPCC	The Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C was published by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) on 8 October 2018 <sup>26</sup>

<sup>22</sup> About us <https://public.wmo.int/en/about-us/vision-and-mission>

<sup>23</sup> 1972–73 Australian region cyclone season

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1972%E2%80%9373\\_Australian\\_region\\_cyclone\\_season#Unnamed\\_Severe\\_Tropical\\_Cyclone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1972%E2%80%9373_Australian_region_cyclone_season#Unnamed_Severe_Tropical_Cyclone)

<sup>24</sup> Volcanoes and Climate Change <https://earthdata.nasa.gov/learn/sensing-our-planet/volcanoes-and-climate-change>

<sup>25</sup> 2018 East Africa floods [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018\\_East\\_Africa\\_floods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018_East_Africa_floods)

<sup>26</sup> Special Report on Global Warming of 1.5 °C

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special\\_Report\\_on\\_Global\\_Warming\\_of\\_1.5\\_%C2%B0C](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Report_on_Global_Warming_of_1.5_%C2%B0C)

2019	Cyclone Idai	Intense Tropical Cyclone Idai was one of the worst tropical cyclones on record to affect Africa and the Southern Hemisphere. The long-lived storm caused catastrophic damage, and a humanitarian crisis in Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Malawi leaving more than 1,300 people dead and many more missing. Idai is the deadliest tropical cyclone recorded in the South-West Indian Ocean basin.
2019-2020	Australia bushfires	From September 2019, fires heavily impacted various regions of the state of New South Wales, such as the North Coast, Mid North Coast, the Hunter Region, the Hawkesbury and the Wollondilly in Sydney's far west, the Blue Mountains, Illawarra, and the South Coast, Riverina and Snowy Mountains with more than 100 fires burnt across the state. <sup>27</sup>

## Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

### United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) is an international environmental treaty adopted on 9 May 1992 and opened for signature at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro from 3 to 14 June 1992. It then entered into force on 21 March 1994, after a sufficient number of countries had ratified it. The UNFCCC objective is to "stabilize greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system". The framework sets non-binding limits on greenhouse gas emissions for individual countries and contains no enforcement mechanisms. Instead, the framework outlines how specific international treaties (called "protocols" or "Agreements") may be negotiated to specify further action towards the objective of the UNFCCC.<sup>28</sup>

### Kyoto Protocol

The Kyoto Protocol was adopted on 11 December 1997. Owing to a complex ratification process, it entered into force on 16 February 2005. Currently, there are 192 Parties to the Kyoto Protocol. In short, the Kyoto Protocol operationalizes the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by committing industrialized countries to limit and reduce

<sup>27</sup> 2019–20 Australian bushfire season

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019%E2%80%9320\\_Australian\\_bushfire\\_season](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019%E2%80%9320_Australian_bushfire_season)

<sup>28</sup> UNFCCC [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_Framework\\_Convention\\_on\\_Climate\\_Change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Framework_Convention_on_Climate_Change)

greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions in accordance with agreed individual targets. The Convention itself only asks those countries to adopt policies and measures on mitigation and to report periodically.<sup>29</sup>

The Kyoto Protocol implemented the objective of the UNFCCC to reduce the onset of global warming by reducing greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere to "a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system" (Article 2). The Kyoto Protocol applies to the six greenhouse gases listed in Annex A: Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Methane (CH<sub>4</sub>), Nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), Perfluorocarbons (PFCs), and Sulphur hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>).<sup>30</sup>

## **The Paris Agreement**

The Paris Agreement is an agreement within the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), dealing with greenhouse-gas-emissions mitigation, adaptation, and finance, signed in 2016. The agreement's language was negotiated by representatives of 196 state parties at the 21st Conference of the Parties of the UNFCCC in Le Bourget, near Paris, France, and adopted by consensus on 12 December 2015. As of November 2019, all UNFCCC members have signed the agreement, 187 have become a party to it, and the only significant emitters which are not parties are Iran and Turkey.

The Paris Agreement's long-term temperature goal is to keep the increase in global average temperature to well below 2 °C above pre-industrial levels; and to pursue efforts to limit the increase to 1.5 °C, recognizing that this would substantially reduce the risks and impacts of climate change. This should be done by peaking emissions as soon as possible, in order to "achieve a balance between anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases" in the second half of the 21st century. It also aims to increase the ability of parties to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change, and make "finance flows consistent with a pathway towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate-resilient development."<sup>31</sup>

## **Possible solutions**

We are breathing the same air no matter where we are. We are living on our planet Earth together thus we have common problems and responsibilities with it. Being aware of the issues that we have and seeking solutions in order to solve them is an important step that everyone should take. We can cope with global change by taking action upon reduction mitigation and adaptation.

## **Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation refers to efforts to reduce or prevent the emission of greenhouse gases. Mitigation can mean using new technologies and renewable energies, making older

---

<sup>29</sup> What is the Kyoto Protocol? [https://unfccc.int/kyoto\\_protocol](https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol)

<sup>30</sup> Kyoto Protocol [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyoto\\_Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyoto_Protocol)

<sup>31</sup> Paris Agreement [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris\\_Agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris_Agreement)

equipment more energy efficient, or changing management practices or consumer behavior.<sup>32</sup> Mitigation – reducing climate change – involves reducing the flow of heat-trapping greenhouse gases into the atmosphere, either by reducing sources of these gases (for example, the burning of fossil fuels for electricity, heat or transport) or enhancing the “sinks” that accumulate and store these gases (such as the oceans, forests, and soil). The goal of mitigation is to avoid significant human interference with the climate system, and “stabilize greenhouse gas levels in a timeframe sufficient to allow ecosystems to adapt naturally to climate change, ensure that food production is not threatened and to enable economic development to proceed in a sustainable manner”<sup>33</sup>

According to the IPCC's 2014 assessment report, "Mitigation is a public good; climate change is a case of the 'tragedy of the commons'. Effective climate change mitigation will not be achieved if each agent (individual, institution or country) acts independently in its own selfish interest, suggesting the need for collective action. Examples of mitigation include reducing energy demand by increasing energy efficiency, phasing out fossil fuels by switching to low-carbon energy sources, and removing carbon dioxide from Earth's atmosphere. Another approach to climate change mitigation is climate engineering. Climate change mitigation measures can be written down in national environmental policy documents of countries (for instance the nationally determined contributions (NDC) under the Paris agreement).<sup>34</sup>

## **Adaptation**

Adaptation – adapting to life in a changing climate – involves adjusting to actual or expected future climate. The goal is to reduce our vulnerability to the harmful effects of climate change (like sea-level encroachment, more intense extreme weather events or food insecurity). It also encompasses making the most of any potential beneficial opportunities associated with climate change.<sup>35</sup> Throughout history, people and societies have adjusted to and coped with climate, climate variability, and extremes, with varying degrees of success. Adaptation experience is accumulating across regions in the public and private sectors and within communities. Governments at various levels are starting to develop adaptation plans and policies and to integrate climate-change considerations into broader development plans.

## **Examples of adaptation across regions**

- In Africa, most national governments are initiating governance systems for adaptation. Disaster risk management, adjustments in technologies and infrastructure, ecosystem-based approaches, basic public health measures, and livelihood diversification are reducing vulnerability, although efforts to date tend to be isolated.

---

<sup>32</sup> Mitigation <https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/climate-change/what-we-do/mitigation>

<sup>33</sup> Mitigation and adaptation <https://climate.nasa.gov/solutions/adaptation-mitigation/>

<sup>34</sup> Climate change mitigation [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate\\_change\\_mitigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change_mitigation)

<sup>35</sup> Mitigation and adaptation <https://climate.nasa.gov/solutions/adaptation-mitigation/>

- In Europe, adaptation policy has been developed across all levels of government, with some adaptation planning integrated into coastal and water management, into environmental protection and land planning, and into disaster risk management.
- In Asia, adaptation is being facilitated in some areas through mainstreaming climate adaptation action into subnational development planning, early warning systems, integrated water resources management, agroforestry, and coastal reforestation of mangroves.
- In Australasia, planning for sea-level rise, and in southern Australia for reduced water availability, is becoming adopted widely. Planning for the sea-level rise has evolved considerably over the past 2 decades and shows a diversity of approaches, although its implementation remains piecemeal.
- In North America, governments are engaging in incremental adaptation assessment and planning, particularly at the municipal level. Some proactive adaptation is occurring to protect longer-term investments in energy and public infrastructure.
- In Central and South America, ecosystem-based adaptation including protected areas, conservation agreements, and community management of natural areas is occurring. Resilient crop varieties, climate forecasts, and integrated water resources management are being adopted within the agricultural sector in some areas.
- In the Arctic, some communities have begun to deploy adaptive co-management strategies and communications infrastructure, combining traditional and scientific knowledge.
- In small islands, which have diverse physical and human attributes, community-based adaptation has been shown to generate larger benefits when delivered in conjunction with other development activities.
- In the ocean, international cooperation and marine spatial planning are starting to facilitate adaptation to climate change, with constraints from challenges of spatial scale and governance issues.<sup>36</sup>

---

<sup>36</sup> Summary for policy makers [https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/ar5\\_wgII\\_spm\\_en-1.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/ar5_wgII_spm_en-1.pdf)

## Questions to be Followed

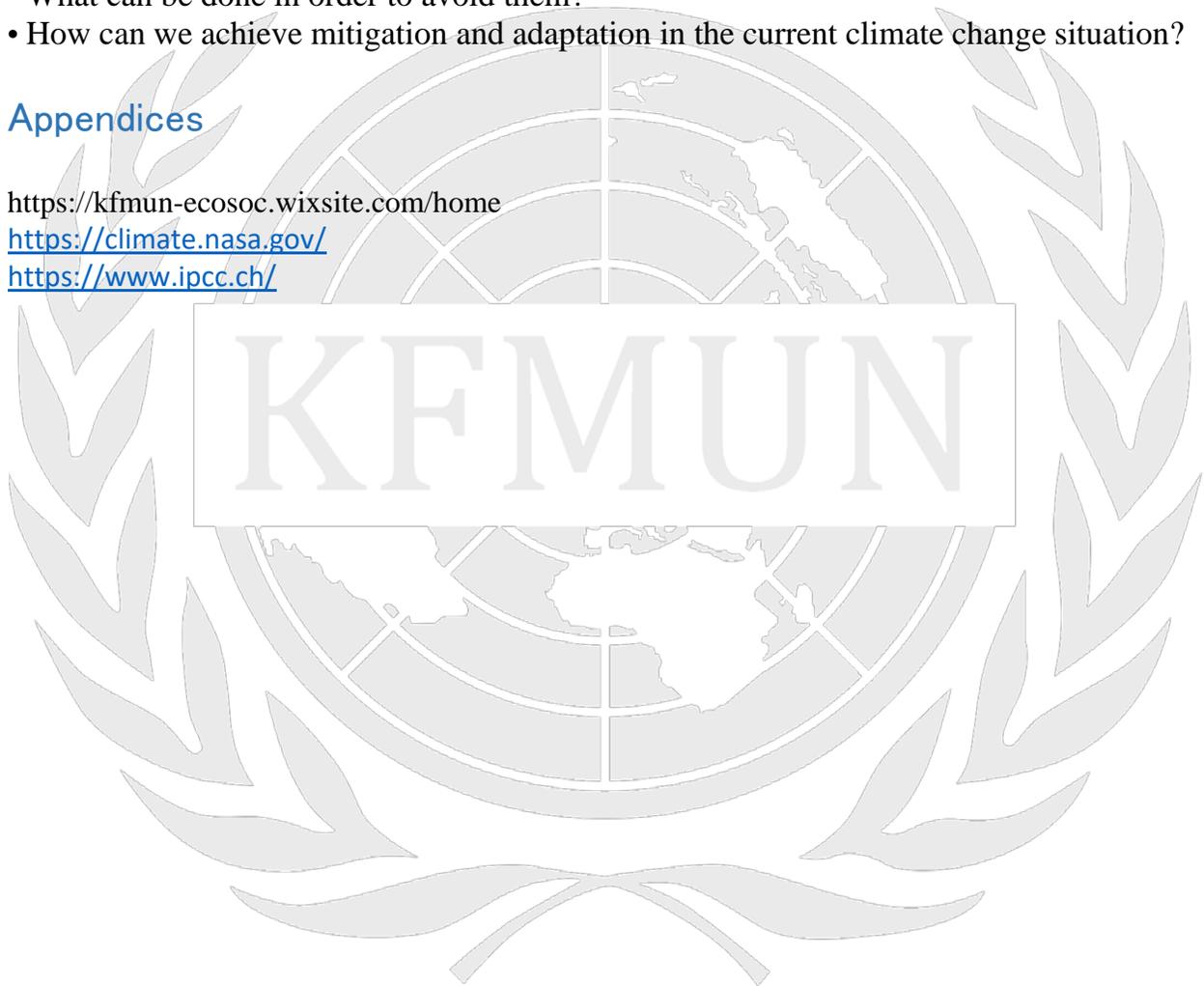
- How can we reduce greenhouse gases and their effects on climate change?
- What nations are doing for global climate change? Do governments know their responsibilities?
- How renewable energy using would affect climate change?
- What are the major negative effects of climate change and how they are affecting our lives?
- What can be done in order to avoid them?
- How can we achieve mitigation and adaptation in the current climate change situation?

## Appendices

<https://kfmun-ecosoc.wixsite.com/home>

<https://climate.nasa.gov/>

<https://www.ipcc.ch/>



## Bibliography

<https://climate.nasa.gov/evidence/>  
<https://climate.nasa.gov/causes/>  
<https://climate.nasa.gov/effects/>  
<https://climate.nasa.gov/faq/19/what-is-the-greenhouse-effect/>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global\\_warming](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Global_warming)  
<https://climate.nasa.gov/news/2945/nasa-noaa-analyses-reveal-2019-second-warmest-year-on-record/>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effects\\_of\\_global\\_warming\\_on\\_humans](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Effects_of_global_warming_on_humans)  
[https://helprefugees.org/news/the-plight-and-rise-of-climate-refugees/?gclid=EAIaIQobChMI29D30ZG45wIVRqmaCh34CQuWEAAYASAAEgL48D\\_BwE](https://helprefugees.org/news/the-plight-and-rise-of-climate-refugees/?gclid=EAIaIQobChMI29D30ZG45wIVRqmaCh34CQuWEAAYASAAEgL48D_BwE)  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-australia-50951043>  
<http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/iod/>  
<https://climate.nasa.gov/faq/18/whats-nasa-got-to-do-with-climate-change/>  
<https://phys.org/news/2019-12-dead-landslides-batter-east-africa.html>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical\\_cyclone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tropical_cyclone)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National\\_Oceanic\\_and\\_Atmospheric\\_Administration#National\\_Environmental\\_Satellite,\\_Data,\\_and\\_Information\\_Service](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Oceanic_and_Atmospheric_Administration#National_Environmental_Satellite,_Data,_and_Information_Service)  
<https://www.noaa.gov/climate>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_Environment\\_Programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Environment_Programme)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intergovernmental\\_Panel\\_on\\_Climate\\_Change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Intergovernmental_Panel_on_Climate_Change)  
<https://public.wmo.int/en/about-us/vision-and-mission>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1972%E2%80%9373\\_Australian\\_region\\_cyclone\\_season#Unamed\\_Severe\\_Tropical\\_Cyclone](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1972%E2%80%9373_Australian_region_cyclone_season#Unamed_Severe_Tropical_Cyclone)  
<https://earthdata.nasa.gov/learn/sensing-our-planet/volcanoes-and-climate-change>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018\\_East\\_Africa\\_floods](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2018_East_Africa_floods)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special\\_Report\\_on\\_Global\\_Warming\\_of\\_1.5\\_%C2%B0C](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Special_Report_on_Global_Warming_of_1.5_%C2%B0C)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019%E2%80%9320\\_Australian\\_bushfire\\_season](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2019%E2%80%9320_Australian_bushfire_season)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_Framework\\_Convention\\_on\\_Climate\\_Change](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Framework_Convention_on_Climate_Change)  
[https://unfccc.int/kyoto\\_protocol](https://unfccc.int/kyoto_protocol)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyoto\\_Protocol](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kyoto_Protocol)  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris\\_Agreement](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paris_Agreement)  
<https://www.unenvironment.org/explore-topics/climate-change/what-we-do/mitigation>  
<https://climate.nasa.gov/solutions/adaptation-mitigation/>  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate\\_change\\_mitigation](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Climate_change_mitigation)  
<https://climate.nasa.gov/solutions/adaptation-mitigation/>  
[https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/ar5\\_wgII\\_spm\\_en-1.pdf](https://www.ipcc.ch/site/assets/uploads/2018/03/ar5_wgII_spm_en-1.pdf)

## TOPIC B

### Supporting the economic inclusion for refugees

#### Introduction to the Topic

The refugee crisis is a real ongoing problem concerning many countries all around the world. Many people are forced to leave their countries to flee to other, relatively more stable, states. According to the data of the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR), by the beginning of 2019, approximately 25.9 million people left their countries as refugees and 20.4 million of these were under the UNHCR mandate<sup>37</sup>.

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<sup>38</sup>. These refugees choose various ways of passing to other countries which are more available to sustain their life depending on their conditions. Since the unstable state of those countries, generally, do not allow the citizens to travel in legal ways they choose to flee illegally leaving everything behind despite the available refugee camps which are located away from those countries. Unlike a camp, cities allow refugees to live autonomously and find employment or economic opportunities. But there are also dangers, risks, and challenges. Refugees may be vulnerable to exploitation, arrest or detention, and can be forced to compete with the poorest local workers for the worst jobs<sup>39</sup>.

Refugees are protected by international law in other terms they have rights like others. Those laws include refugees having the freedom of movement and the right to work with the aid of articles 17-19 and 24 of the 1951 Convention, international and regional human rights instruments, including in Article 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and ILO Recommendation 205. Moreover, Article 6 of the International Covenant on Economic Social and Cultural Rights contains a provision legally binding states to safeguard everyone's right to gain a living through work<sup>40</sup>.

#### Definition of Key Terms

**Economic inclusion:** Refers to everyone, anyhow of citizenship, having the right to work, and Governments are obliged to take progressive measures to safeguard this right.

---

<sup>37</sup> Forcibly Displaced People <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5d08d7ee7/unhcr-global-trends-2018.html>

<sup>38</sup> 1 UNHCR, Who is a refugee? [Website], <https://www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/what-is-a-refugee/>

<sup>39</sup> Special Section: Urban Refugees <https://www.unhcr.org/statistics/unhcrstats/5d08d7ee7/unhcr-global-trends-2018.html>

<sup>40</sup> UNHCR Refugee Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion 2019-2023 Global Strategy Concept Note <https://www.unhcr.org/5bc07ca94.pdf>

Noncitizens who are lawfully present in a State are entitled to treatment equal to that enjoyed by citizens in the realm of employment and work.

**Refugee:** Persons who are outside their country for reasons of feared persecution, conflict, violence or other circumstances that have seriously disturbed public order and, as a result, require international protection. The refugee definition can be found in the 1951 Convention and regional refugee organs as well as UNHCR's Statute

**Migrant:** an international migrant is someone who changes his or her country of usual residence regardless of the reason for migration or legal status. Generally, a distinction is made between short-term or temporary migration whose duration is between 3 and 12 months, and long term or permanent migration, referring to change of host country for a duration one year or more.

**Asylum seeker:** Asylum seekers are people who move across borders in search of protection, but who may not fulfill the strict criteria laid down by the 1951 Convention. Asylum seeker describes someone who has applied for protection as a refugee and is awaiting the determination of his or her status.

**Livelihoods:** A livelihood means of making a living. It includes people's capabilities, assets, income, and activities that are required to secure the necessities of life. A livelihood is sustainable when it enables people to handle and recover from the bad impacts (such as natural disasters and economic or social disruptions) and enhance their welfare and that of future generations without undermining the natural environment or resource base.

**Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF):** This framework is now being applied in a range of specific situations, through the mobilization of existing and new partnerships with development actors, humanitarian NGOs, the private sector and civil society under the leadership of host governments. It contains four key elements aimed at providing more predictable and sustainable responses to large movements of refugees to:

- Ease pressure on host countries;
- Enhance refugees' self-reliance;
- Expanding access to resettlement in third countries as well as other complementary pathways; and
- Supporting conditions that enable refugees voluntarily to return in their home countries in safety and dignity

## Major Parties Involved

### UN agencies

Coordination with comrade agencies that have links to livelihoods programmes such as;

**a) *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)***

UNHCR is the main organization that is helping and guiding the refugees with the donations it receives. It mandates approximately 20 million refugees. The refugees who are under the UNHCR mandate are officially recognized as refugees by the UNHCR and are under its protection. UNHCR mandate is crucial for those refugees who are in the states who are not a part of The 1951 Refugee Convention or 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees both of which define what a refugee is and elaborate on their rights and explain how they should be treated. UNHCR is also the organization keeping the statistical data of the issue providing an objective perspective.

**b) *United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF)***

UNCDF promotes financial inclusion as a key enabler to inclusive growth. Its expertise is complementary to that of UNHCR and, through their joint program, it aims significantly contribute to UNHCR's objective for self-reliance and improved livelihoods, specifically in terms of promoting the financial inclusion of refugees and host communities

**c) *International Labour Organization (ILO),***

ILO was established in 1946 following by the Versailles Peace Agreement by the UN. It provides technical assistance on issues such as education, vocational rehabilitation, working conditions, cooperations, social security, employee health, labor law, work safety, and business development.

**d) *United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)e<sup>41</sup>,***

UNDP is a program set up by the United Nations to create a global development network. Focusing on developing countries, in particular, it provides the knowledge, experience, and resources needed to help people have better living standards

**e) *Food and Agriculture Organization<sup>42</sup>***

It is an organization that was founded in 1943 and became the specialty of the United Nations in 1946 in order to eliminate hunger and improve nutritional conditions.

**f) *World Food Programme<sup>43</sup>,***

United Nations organization, which was established in 1961 and started to work in 1963 as a joint project of the United Nations General Assembly and the UN Food and Agriculture Organization. According to the WFP, it provides food assistance to an average of 91.4 million people in 83 countries each year.

---

<sup>41</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United\\_Nations\\_Development\\_Programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Development_Programme)

<sup>42</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food\\_and\\_Agriculture\\_Organization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Food_and_Agriculture_Organization)

<sup>43</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World\\_Food\\_Programme](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_Food_Programme)

can help in resource mobilization and unify approaches in order to obtain the economic inclusion of refugees. Coordination also entails participation in the United Nations Country Team and other relevant working groups to determine how to work together for the economic inclusion of refugees.

### **Financial service providers (FSPs)**

FSPs are organizations which may facilitate the financial inclusion of refugees such as microfinance institutions, banks, development agencies, and impact investors. These services do not necessarily have to be funded by UNHCR. Also, UNHCR's added value may entail advocacy, building the business case and providing appropriate encouragements to promote the financial inclusion of refugees by the aid of data-sharing, improving services to the specific needs of refugees, awareness-raising, creating connections between partners, conducting financial research and assessments and facilitating innovative models for risk-sharing.

For instance; a Credit Guarantee Facility established by the Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Unit in partnership with SIDA<sup>44</sup> and UNCDF<sup>45</sup> aimed at encouraging debt support to financial institutions willing to provide credit to refugees. The project will be implemented for 5 years and will be initially rolled out in Jordan, Lebanon, and Uganda.

### **Private sector<sup>46</sup>**

UNHCR engagement with the private sector (including but not limited to companies, chambers of commerce, private employment services, and business incubators) can increase the salary or self-employment of refugees through advocacy efforts and investment/development of refugee employability initiatives such as;

- a) companies offering training,
- b) mentorship programmes,
- c) internships,
- d) apprenticeships.

Collaboration with the private sector can also establish connections and innovative business models with global supply chains for products made by refugees to promote shared value. Therefore, the benefits of partnering with companies that have relevant products or services to sell to refugees will not be limited to increase their access to important products/services, also will create sustainable jobs for refugees.

---

<sup>44</sup> Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency

<sup>45</sup> United Nations Capital Development Fund

<sup>46</sup> All engagement with the Private Sector is subject to a Due Diligence process to ensure the selection of optimal partners and partnerships with the objective to protect UNHCR's reputation, and more importantly, to leverage the Private Sector Partnerships on behalf of refugees around the world. When facilitating refugee employment UNHCR will engage only with companies compliant with international and national labour laws, local wage standards and those with policies in place to prevent exploitation and abuse.

## **Academia and research institutions**

Researches are supporting the potential and positive effects of the economic inclusion of refugees may help with advocacy efforts. UNHCR can partner with research institutions to provide data and help build the case for inclusion.

## **Governments**

Partnering with relevant line ministries (such as Ministries in charge of Labour, Employment, Education and Vocational Training, Social Development, Youth) to include refugees into national systems and policies may help for ensuring sustainable livelihoods for refugees and positive effects on host economies.

Thus the cooperations referred to governments may improve the outcomes of policies for housing, employment, education, non-discrimination, access to markets and productive assets, innovation and entrepreneurship support.

## **Development actors**

Development actors are often the best placed to lead on livelihoods interventions. Collaborating with development actors can help bridge the humanitarian-development divide in the response to displacement needs, enabling greater access to development expertise, funding, and resources, as well as strengthened linkages with governments, the private sector, and other key actors. Development actors have a pivotal role in the stimulation of local economic growth in host countries, providing opportunities for greater integration of refugees into the labor market.

## **Non Governmental Organizations**

NGOs are organizations outside the official institutions and working independently, working with lobbying, persuasion, and actions in line with their political, social, cultural, legal and environmental goals, non-profit and donating their members and employees through membership payment. It is impossible to know how many NGOs exist in the world but we know that the number of NGOs worldwide is too much to record. Similar to development actors, NGOs with livelihoods expertise are often well placed to implement market-based livelihoods interventions for refugees, or to include them in existing services. Some of the effective non-governmental organization regarding the issue sort as:

- a) Amnesty International**
- b) Care International**
- c) Handicap International**
- d) Red Cross**

## Timeline of key events

1951	Refugee Convention	It builds on Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which recognizes A refugee to enjoy rights and benefits in a state in addition to those provided for in the Convention. By all means, the refugees who have come to the other host countries have rights regarded to work and safety.
1967	Refugee Protocol	With this protocol, geographical and temporal restrictions had to be lifted due to the decolonizations at that time. The protocol had previously been a party to the 1951 Convention and has given refugees geographically restricted countries a chance to withdraw it.
1990	Persecution of the Rohingya	Persecution of the Rohingya has begun and people in Myanmar started to flee to Bangladesh
1991	Kenya	The worlds largest refugee camp has established
1992	Afghanistan Crisis	A major civil war began. Afghans again fled to neighboring countries.
2011	Syrian Crisis	Syrian families begin to flee their homes. In Turkey, the first refugee camps have opened
2013	Syrian Crisis	UNHCR warns of the increased need for funds to support the Syrians seeking safety in host countries like Jordan and Lebanon.
2013	Afghanistan Crisis	A total of 6.3 million refugees were hosted in Pakistan and Iran by 1990. Afghanistan was the largest refugee-producing country in the world, a title held for 32 years.
2014	Sub Saharian Africa	The refugee population stood at approximately 3.4 million. <sup>80</sup> The largest and longest-standing refugee population in the region is from Somalia
2015	Syrian Crisis	The number of Syrian refugees tops the four million mark.
2016	Syrian Crisis	The battle of Aleppo displaces thousands. UNHCR rushes to provide shelter and basic items like blankets to those left out on the streets.

September 2017	Persecution of the Rohingya	Due to the rapid influx of Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh, UNHCR declares the Rohingya crisis an emergency
October 2017	Persecution of the Rohingya	More than 600,000 Rohingya refugees flee to Bangladesh in the first three months of the crisis
August 2019	Persecution of the Rohingya	Half a million Rohingya refugees have been registered and given documentation that verifies their identity. This documentation will protect their right to voluntarily return to Myanmar when it is safe

## General Overview

The economic inclusion of refugees has a crucial spot in the territory of host countries which are housing a prominent value of refugees. While the Host Countries population keeps its increment the general demands of people (such as housing, food, health education, security, etc.) will increase as well. Therefore, every government needs more budget and workforce to provide these demands to their people and particularly the refugees that they host. Moreover, all refugees who have immigrated to other countries from their own need to afford their fundamental livelihood needs in order to keep their life stabilized. However, the refugees who are located in host countries are not able to afford even their livelihood needs because of unemployment. The obstacles against employment can be sorted as:

### a) Limited access to work

For refugees, the right to work and access to labor markets are key for becoming confident, building their lives and securing their pride. As well, the refugees who are able to work may contribute to their host communities. Host countries need to evaluate the potential for opening their labor markets to refugees and enhancing access to decent work and economic growth.

### b) Poverty in the host community

The budgets of Most of the countries (especially located in south and north Africa) are inadequate to support the whole number of refugees. Likewise, the host countries' economy is damaging because of the increasing population of refugee

### c) Limited access to information

The right to education is limited for refugees like many other rights that the need to have thus they have limited access to information. And even if they access the information it can be a struggle for them to understand. At this point language, education for refugees is pretty essential. Access to information right for education and learning should not be stopped or limited by any authority.

### d) Shocks and vulnerabilities

For those who are forced to flee their homes shocks and vulnerabilities are inevitable. Refugees do not have most of the rights that the host countries citizens do

like education, right to work, healthcare and etc. With the effects of poverty refugees become even more vulnerable and most likely they tend to lose their confidence and strength. Psychological support by communities is crucial.

**e) Limited access to services**

The requirement of services is essential for refugees as well as the citizens. All the refugees who are trying to survive needs;

- i- Health Services
- ii- Security Services
- iii- Educational Services
- iv- Financial Services
- v- Social Security Services

But the host countries are not able to provide these services to the refugees because of their lack of possibilities.

**f) Limited freedom of movement**

Freedom of movement is a concept of human rights that includes the right to travel, the right of individuals to travel from one place to another, within the territory of a country, to leave the country and return to the country. This right is provided in the constitutions of numerous states, and in documents reflecting norms of international law as Article 13 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights

**g) Xenophobia**

The local citizens of the host country may react badly to the immigrants because of the differences such as culture, ethnic polarization, polygamy, language, etc. between the refugees and the citizens. By all means, the refugees had been taking action against the citizens who are reacting to their lifestyle and the conflicts between refugees and citizens may continue to occur.

For instance, In Turkey, local citizens are excluding the refugees and ignoring their privileges because of the strange actions of refugees who are harassing the good intention of the citizens and the government. The citizens are reacting to all actions that refugees have taken whether they are important or not, making propagandas in order to expel them, damaging their properties, and excluding them from job opportunities because of the abuse of their tolerance. Turkish people do not support and are against the marriages with more than one partner and uncontrolled births which causes the unwanted increase of population. Furthermore, the language difference between refugees and local citizens has been affecting the situation. Besides, there is another situation regarding terrorism. Since the refugee flow from Syria to Turkey had been increasing, the terror actions have been increased as well. Most of the terrorists are using the border gates between Syria and Turkey by disguising as an innocent immigrant for the aim of achieving their terror actions. Given that situations, we may sort the causes of xenophobia as; language, polygamy, ethnic polarization, and terrorism.

Local people do not support the refugees in the issue of employment. They include themselves to refugees' business enterprises and do not hire them into their business or hire them with low salaries and without social security insurance because of xenophobia

## Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

### 1951 Refugee Convention

The 1951 Refugee Convention is a multinational United Nations convention that defines refugee status, the rights of asylum-seekers and the responsibilities of countries that have granted asylum.

According to the rights and responsibilities of parties to the Refugee Convention;

- a) Refugees shall be treated at least like nationals in relation to;
  - i- The respect and protection of artistic rights and industrial property (Article 14)
  - ii- Labour legislation and social securities (Article 24)
- b) Refugees shall be treated at least like other non-nationals in relation to;
  - i- The rights of association in unions or other associations (Article 15)
  - ii- Wage-earning employment (Article 17)
  - iii- Self-employment (Article 18)
  - iv- The right to free movement and free choice of residence within the country (Article 26)
- c) The contracting states shall allow refugees to transfer their assets (Article 30)

### UNCDF-UNHCR Cooperation and 9 Country Operation

This solution attempt is not appropriate to call as 'previous' because it is processing at the moment. UNCDF's mandate to work first with Least Developed Countries (LDCs) has enabled it to develop capabilities to work in countries with high economic, social and political vulnerabilities. UNCDF has experience employing a range of interventions that strengthen UNHCR's existing efforts to prepare for the acceptance of refugees, meet immediate and ongoing needs (such as security, health, education) and strengthen resilience by investing in livelihood and employment creation opportunities for Person of Concern and host communities. UNCDF has established financial inclusion interventions as:

- a) **Ensuring adequate reception and admission measures**
- b) **Meeting immediate and ongoing needs (such as protection, health, education)**
- c) **Providing assistance to national/local institutions and communities receiving refugees**
- d) **Conceptualizing the expansion of opportunities for durable solutions**

UNHCR and UNCDF have chosen nine countries for this program. The selection of these countries is a consideration of the ongoing programming in operations. High priorities such as the preparation of a Multi-Year Multi-partner plan and the adoption of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) are outlined key considerations.

### **The nine countries of the operation:**

- 1- CAMEROON
- 2- CHAD
- 3- The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF CONGO
- 4- ETHIOPIA
- 5- KENYA
- 6- RWANDA
- 7- TANZANIA
- 8- UGANDA

### **Possible Solutions**

#### **Combat xenophobia:**

Governments must refrain from engaging in xenophobia themselves, for example by implying or directly claiming asylum-seekers and migrants are to blame for economic and social problems.

#### **Providing opportunities to the camps:**

Providing vocational and financial opportunities to camps may be efficient in the economic inclusion of refugees. Host countries can support the refugees for including them in the industrial and agricultural activities of their state. This action will support the development of the host countries as well as the fundamental livelihoods of refugees.

#### **Ensuring the Services on Refugees:**

All the refugees who are continuing their lives need fundamental services and insurance. Financial services need to be detailed in this section as:

- a) **Savings:** formal or informal, is positively associated with greater recovery, higher levels of consumption and assets, and lower levels of debt when people are faced with negative income shocks
- b) **Insurance:** for health, life, assets, etc. helps to reduce the risk for both the refugee and host community in times of crisis
- c) **Remittances:** Inbound remittance flows to forcibly displaced communities are an important source of income and at times a necessity for sustainable consumption
- d) **Credit:** Access to credit for emergency needs, starting a small business, learning new skills, paying fees to purchase permits, and manage expenses to survive in protracted situations may well provide the needed capital for sustenance and assist those who are looking for work
- e) **Payment services:** Access to affordable digital payment channels to pay for the range of services that people need, including health, education, and energy

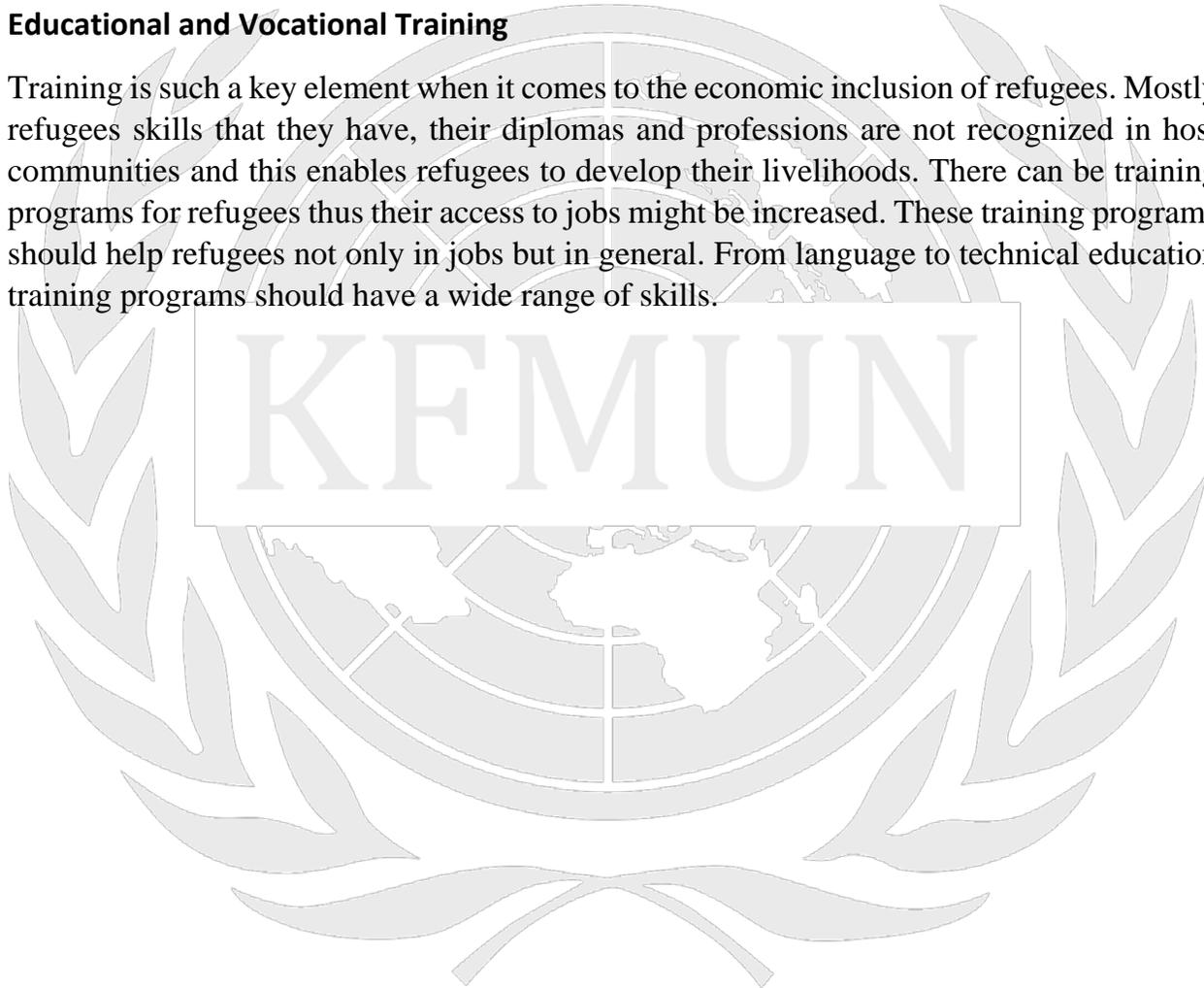
- f) **Cash transfers:** Cash transfers can lead to efficient roll-out of aid programmes and may result in multiplier effect ranging 1.3 to 2.5 times

### **Encouraging and Persuading the Private Sector**

The private sector has many responsibilities in supporting the economic inclusion of refugees and employers should be encouraged. There are many jobs that they can offer to refugees in the business market. They need to inform about the benefits of hiring refugees to their business.

### **Educational and Vocational Training**

Training is such a key element when it comes to the economic inclusion of refugees. Mostly refugees skills that they have, their diplomas and professions are not recognized in host communities and this enables refugees to develop their livelihoods. There can be training programs for refugees thus their access to jobs might be increased. These training programs should help refugees not only in jobs but in general. From language to technical education training programs should have a wide range of skills.



## Questions to be followed

- How can we expand the rights of refugees to access the labor markets of their host countries?
- How can we convince businesses to play their part in supporting the economic inclusion of refugees? What are the obstacles and how can they be overcome?
- How can governments in refugee-heavy regions balance the need to support refugees with the needs of their own citizens when it comes to employment and business? How can the private sector help in this regard?
- How can we tackle the unfounded fear that refugees present an economic threat? How can we counter political narratives that perpetuate this?
- What are the priorities for supporting the economic inclusion of refugees in resettlement countries, such as Germany or the USA, as opposed to hosting countries, such as Lebanon or Bangladesh?
- In host countries, what are the priorities for supporting the economic inclusion of refugees living in camps (40 percent) as opposed to urban areas (60 percent)?
- How can we better link up schools and universities where refugees are studying with future employers?

## Appendixes/Appendices

<https://kfmun-ecosoc.wixsite.com/home>

[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Nn91\\_Ibfs](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6Nn91_Ibfs)

<https://www.unhcr.org/5df9f0bc7>

<https://sites.tufts.edu/ihs/files/2018/02/Financial-Inclusion-in-Refugee-Economies.pdf>

[https://www.findevgateway.org/sites/default/files/publication\\_files/economic\\_inclusion\\_of\\_the\\_poorest\\_refugees\\_-\\_unhcr\\_tu\\_cgap\\_brief\\_-\\_032.pdf](https://www.findevgateway.org/sites/default/files/publication_files/economic_inclusion_of_the_poorest_refugees_-_unhcr_tu_cgap_brief_-_032.pdf)

<https://www.unhcr.org/rw/wp-content/uploads/sites/4/2017/02/Economic-Inclusion-of-Refugees-in-Rwanda-Final-Version.pdf>

## Bibliography

8 Ways to Solve the World Refugee Crisis.” Amnesty International,

[www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2015/10/eight-solutions-world-refugee-crisis/](http://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/campaigns/2015/10/eight-solutions-world-refugee-crisis/).

“Chapter X.” United Nations, United Nations, [www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-x/index.html](http://www.un.org/en/sections/un-charter/chapter-x/index.html).

“Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees.” Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, 29 Jan. 2020, [en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention\\_Relating\\_to\\_the\\_Status\\_of\\_Refugees](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Convention_Relating_to_the_Status_of_Refugees).

“Economic Inclusion of the Poorest Refugees through the Graduation Approach - United Nations Partnerships for SDGs Platform.” United Nations, United Nations, [sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=23569](https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/partnership/?p=23569).

“Largest Refugee Populations by Country of Destination, 1960-2017.” Migrationpolicy.org, 9 Aug. 2018, [www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/charts/largest-refugee-populations-country-destination?width=1000&height=850&iframe=true](http://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/data-hub/charts/largest-refugee-populations-country-destination?width=1000&height=850&iframe=true).

Miliband, David. “The Refugee Crisis Is a Test of Our Character.” TED, [www.ted.com/talks/david\\_miliband\\_the\\_refugee\\_crisis\\_is\\_a\\_test\\_of\\_our\\_character/up-next?referrer=playlist-refugees\\_welcome](http://www.ted.com/talks/david_miliband_the_refugee_crisis_is_a_test_of_our_character/up-next?referrer=playlist-refugees_welcome).

United Nations. “Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion.” UNHCR, [www.unhcr.org/livelihoods.html](http://www.unhcr.org/livelihoods.html).

United Nations. “Refugee Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion - 2019-2023 Global Strategy Concept Note.” UNHCR, [www.unhcr.org/publications/operations/5bc07ca94/refugee-livelihoods-economic-inclusion-2019-2023-global-strategy-concept.html](http://www.unhcr.org/publications/operations/5bc07ca94/refugee-livelihoods-economic-inclusion-2019-2023-global-strategy-concept.html).

United Nations. “Refugee Status Determination.” UNHCR, [www.unhcr.org/refugee-status-determination.html](http://www.unhcr.org/refugee-status-determination.html).

United Nations. “Volker Türk Explains the Global Compact on Refugees.” UNHCR, [www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2018/8/5aa15d60c/volker-turk-explains-global-compact-refugees.html](http://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/2018/8/5aa15d60c/volker-turk-explains-global-compact-refugees.html).

“What Is a Refugee? Definition and Meaning: USA for UNHCR.” Definition and Meaning | USA for UNHCR, [www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/what-is-a-refugee/](http://www.unrefugees.org/refugee-facts/what-is-a-refugee/).