



WORLD AFFAIRS COUNCIL *of Philadelphia*

Aiding Refugees and Displaced People – FACT SHEET

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS (SDGs)

- Target 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies (Source: UN).

QUICK FACTS

- There are currently **70.8 million forcibly displaced people worldwide**. 41.3 million of those people are **internally displaced people (IDPs)**, people who have been forced to flee their homes but remain within their country's borders. The rest are **refugees**, people who have been forced to flee their homes and have migrated to a different country (Source: UNHCR).
- The primary reasons why people experience displacement are war, violence, and persecution on account of race, religion, nationality, social group, or political opinion (Source: UNHCR).
- About 80% of refugees live in countries bordering their country of origin, and 57% of all refugees tracked by the UN come from three countries: Syria, Afghanistan, and South Sudan (Source: UNHCR).
- Out of all displaced people worldwide, 50 million (around 70%) are children (Source: UNICEF).

CHALLENGES

- Developing countries that neighbor conflict-affected countries are the primary hosts of refugees. Out of the top ten refugee host countries, only one – Germany – is a highly developed country. 6.7 million people (a third of refugees) are hosted by the world's poorest countries, whose resources are further strained by these influxes of migrants (Source: Amnesty International).
- 1.4 million refugees face especially dangerous conditions and require permanent resettlement in a different country, but only a small fraction of them have actually achieved this. In 2018, 92,000 refugees (only 7% of those awaiting resettlement) were permanently resettled (Source: Amnesty International).
- Refugees face significant legal and social barriers to employment in their new countries, and are employed at much lower rates than native-born citizens even after achieving asylum or legal status. Refugees are also more likely to report long-term health issues that affect their ability to work (Source: Economic Integration of Refugees in the UK).
- Language barriers, social stigma surrounding refugees, and economic constraints within host countries often prevent refugees from accessing the public services available to native citizens. For instance, more than half of school-aged refugee children worldwide are not enrolled in school (Source: UNICEF).

INTERNATIONAL ACTION

- The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) is the primary UN body for aiding displaced people. The three strategies used by the UNHCR for protecting displaced people are local integration into the host country, voluntary repatriation (ensuring that refugees can safely return to their homes), and resettlement to a third country.
- The most recent international treaty on Refugees is the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees (GCR). Its four key objectives are to ease the pressures faced by host countries, enhance self-reliance of refugees, expand refugee access to resettlement, and support conflict-affected countries so that refugees may return home.

MOVING FORWARD

- Developing nations host 80% of refugees worldwide. The international community should find ways for more developed nations to accept larger numbers of refugees and the international community should offer greater assistance to developing nations who receive high rates of displaced people.
- Oftentimes refugees successfully settle in a new country but remain estranged from the broader population. Nations should develop plans to help refugees integrate linguistically, socially, culturally, and economically into their host countries.

- 76% of internally displaced people are concentrated in just ten countries. The global community should keep in mind the volatile conditions in the world's most unstable states that ultimately result in internal displacement, and consider long-term solutions to the root causes of this global issue.

Preambulatory Clause – Vocabulary

Affirming	Emphasizing	Having received
Alarmed by	Expecting	Keeping in mind
Approving	Expressing its appreciation	Noting with regret
Aware of	Expressing its satisfaction	Noting with satisfaction
Believing	Fulfilling	Noting with deep concern
Bearing in mind	Fully Aware	Noting further
Confident	Further deploring	Noting with approval
Conscious of	Further recalling	Observing
Contemplating	Guided by	Realizing
Convinced	Having adopted	Reaffirming
Declaring	Having considered	Recalling
Deeply concerned	Having considered further	Recognizing
Deeply convinced	Having devoted attention	Seeking
Deeply disturbed	Having examined	Taking into account
Deeply regretting	Having studied	Taking note
Desiring	Having heard	Welcoming

Operative Clause – Vocabulary

Accepts	Emphasizes	Reaffirms
Affirms	Encourages	Recommends
Approves	Endorses	Reminds
Authorizes	Expresses its appreciation	Regrets
Calls	Expresses its hope	Requests
Calls upon	Further invites	Resolves
Condemns	Further proclaims	Solemnly affirms
Congratulates	Further recommends	Strongly condemns
Confirms	Further reminds	Supports
Considers	Further requests	Trusts
Declares	Further resolves	Takes note of
Deplores	Have resolved	Urges
Draws attention	Notes	Designates