The History of Havoc & Homelessness

What is there to do about the modern global refugee situation?

ABSTRACT

Jobs are in short supply as education requirements and population keep increasing. People are moving more than ever to find stable income or in the case of refugees, any form of stability. I propose that with the shift in the nature of the economy and migration patterns that there also needs to be a new model for refugee crises management. My model emphasizes work placement for refugees. I question the sustainability and feasibility of affirmative action for refugees in new host labor markets, To weigh the possible success of my proposal, I analyze the three largest refugee crises today, mostly through the lenses of potential labor supply indicators, statistical demographics, and the faults and successes of the current systems in place. I look at how this data can be applied to my proposal for the best outcome possible. By conducting interviews with representatives of the International Labor Organization and UNESCO and examining the foundations of refugee law that are used today, I have learned the imminence of development within refugee contexts and how work has become the foremost focus of managing human exodus.

Cassie Blazejeski

Acknowledgments:

Without Ms. Albricht in the 8th grade, I would never have learned about the real need refugee aid until University so I would like to thank her for starting such a strong interest in me at a young age.

Caroline Philips, of the Womanity Foundation. Thank you for introducing me to your coworkers and friends who are actually working towards something that they love. It has been inspiring.

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Thanks to my mom for continuously asking me if I will have this paper done on time, because if you hadn't I probably wouldn't. I love you.

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Thanks to my sister for staying up with me while I crammed every last bit of information into the paper that I could find.

Table of Contents:

Research Question: What has the political and legal climate been for refugee initiatives in the past and how can these foundations be adapted to make more sustainable infrastructure that minimizes the dangerous repercussions of under-action that exists today?

Justification: When I was an eighth grader in Ms. Albricht's Spanish class I was shown a documentary on the process that refugees escaping from South and Central America must go through before arriving in the US and then what their life is like when they arrive, the arrests, detainment, mistreatment, and scarce work. It shocked me and gave me the original thought, or so I believed at the time, that there should be UN sponsored neutral territory where refugees such as these could live and work before they apply for citizenship in another country. As grew and became more aware of the world around me, I learned that refugee camps did just this but they were overcrowded and breeding grounds for dangerous activities. I think the worst feeling someone can have is that of not having anywhere to belong or be safe. The basic human right of shelter is not universally protected and this is mostly due to people feeling violence. This paper has been long in the making and is adamantly necessary especially in light of the Syrian Refugee Crises which very globally visible. The town of Ithaca, where I attend school has been accepting families for the past two years and along with Cornell University provide extensive help to the new families. I think by educating people on the whole picture of refugee movement there will be less fear and animosity towards people fleeing homes and instead people will learn compassion to help end the long treacherous journey that refugees must undertake.

Objectives: With this paper I hope to fully explain the leading refugee situations along with the processes that accompany managing them. I want to illustrate the hopeful view for the future

of refugee management and how by dealing with it on a global scale, there will be greater global cooperation and thus understanding which can only lead to a more peaceful world.

Methodology and Ethics:

Although most research was done in the form of literature review and research of UNHCR activities over the last 50 years, some information has been generated from interviews with key representatives from relevant organizations. The three people who contributed to this paper in order of involvement are Nicolas Grisewood, ILO Labor and Crisis Migration Specialist and Negotiator for Ethiopian Pilot Program, Kerstin Holst, UNESCO Chair for Education in Emergency Situation, and Lisa Wong, ILO Senior Officer of Non-Discrimination. Recruitment for interview was done by emailing people within my network for leads on experts in the field I was working within. My human rights professor was able to provide a few names and I was able to attain other interviews through my own research and involvement in relevant public events, such in the case with Professor Guy Goodwin-Gill who answered my questions via email after meeting him at the book launch of Diana Miserez's book at the UN.

I explained the premise of my research proposal to every person I emailed while asking if they were willing to speak with me about refugee law and current events. I asked all participants if they consented to my recording our conversation and if I used their names in the paper with the chance that it will be able to be publicly accessed. All participants agreed to the terms without coercion or power dynamics influencing their decisions. I made it clear that each participant could terminate the discussion at any time. Machine scripted transcripts from these recordings have been attached below, with key elements from each highlighted as the machine script had some issues with background interference.

I. <u>History and Legislation of Refugees:</u>

The movement of people has been an ongoing in the world since the beginning of recorded history, to say that refugees and migration is a new phenomenon is completely inaccurate. Movement of persons has been occurring since the very original African Diaspora, until the Jewish exodus from Muslim Spain, to lesser movements scattered throughout history, such as the Vikings and Polynesians.[1] The reasons for movement have not changed much throughout human history, either. What has changed is the level of systematic governance. The continuous strengthening of government oversight can thus divide the history of migration into three distinct phases, with the argument that we have just begun a fourth phase over the past few years.

Premodern movements can be classified as anarchical and irregular. People were displaced because of ethnic divides that led to intra-group violence over limited natural resources. Borders were vastly unestablished and many of the prominent countries today, such as Italy and Switzerland, remained divided into serval independent local governances up until the 20th century.[2] People identified with their local group rather than the governmental domain that they paid taxes to and fought for occasionally. This all changed with the advent of nationalism that came about during the First World War.[3] By this time, borders began to become more permanent and citizens identified as their country of origin much more, rather than their direct local group. With a shift in allegiance of people towards their government, more responsibility was expected of the ruling parties. Civilians were being harmed through the fighting and it was the

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[1] ICRC Musee, exhibition on restoring familial links
[2] ICRC Musee, exhibition on restoring familial links
[3] FIND SOURCE ABOUT NATIONALISM

responsibility of the government which got them involved in the fighting in the first place to protect them.

With experience from World War I and the global economic dip, by the time world combat began again, governments were much more used to cooperating with each other, as well as setting up protective policy for their citizens. With increased persecution within borders and bombings that left whole cities devastated and dangerous, there was a need to facilitate mass movements of people out of war zones. During World War II, 50 million people were displaced from their homes.[4] With an international forum already established, there was the potential for State cooperation to curb this issue. In 1951, the first major legislation on refugee law was born. The 1951 Convention on Refugees outlined how people fleeing their homes were to be treated, as well as rules for the establishment for the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, which would oversee the movement of forcibly displaced peoples during wartime. This was the first major change in migration. It developed from anarchical, erratic movements into systematic cooperation between States for the protection of their people who are moving due to dangerous conditions.[5]

However, this revolution in migration policy only occurred in western states. The rest of the world was still predominated by the localized group divides that were overseen for the most part by western governance. When the West began to decolonize, the rest of the world was included, initiating another new migration era. Country boarders which were drawn without consideration to tribal influence by the colonizers, poor (or no) transition policies accompanying decolonization, and power vacuums that were opened in previous colonies, unleashed

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[4] NPR, 'UN: Number of displaced people hits mark not seen since World War II.' 2014
[5] UNHCR Convention and Protocol on Refugees

humanitarian atrocities and a growth in refugees across the world that continued for decades.[6] The need to control and protect such large numbers of wanderers, led to Protocol 71, which extended inclusion of the 1951 Convention to the rest of the world. Although, not all States which host refugees and aid in transition have ratified the convention and the subsequent protocol, these both continue to serve as the framework for refugee management and in most cases these states still work extensively with the UNHCR.

The UN Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees was created due to the preceding Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which under article 14 recognizes the right of persons to seek asylum from persecution in other countries.[7] The 1951 Convention consists of 37 articles that all relate back to the general premise of the basic Human Right of asylum. The protocol then gives these articles "universal coverage, excluding refugees who benefit from the protection or assistance of a UN agency other than UNHCR."[8] The Convention lends to understanding what the largest issues of migration and refugees were during this time of decolonization and increased government oversight. Key framework in this document includes measures on: Non-Discrimination practices, exemption from reciprocity, continuity of residence, property rights in the scope of being moveable or immovable, right of association, access to courts, labor legislation and social welfare benefits, prohibition of expulsion or return (hereupon referred to as refoulment), and naturalization processes.[9]

All subsequent laws and contracts that involve refugees have included mechanics of transition largely on a bilateral basis, further reinforcing the 1951 Convention:

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[6] African Article
[7] Agenda of Protection UNHCR
[8] Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees: UNHCR
[9] 1951 Convention pdf

European Parliament Decisions on Refugees: Amsterdam Treaty (1999), Treaty of Nice (2001), Dublin Regulation (2003), Treaty of Lisbon(2009); All three of these treaties involved the EU's intention to make refugee law uniform between all member states. The system works on the premise that asylum seekers will enjoy similar levels of protection in all EU Member States since States have ideally the same common standards. The general rules are, 'Asylum seekers should have the right to a suspensive appeal; People should be detained as a last resort only; The best interest of children should be respected; Suspending transfers to EU States under particular pressure should be possible; Asylum applicants should always have the right to a personal interview.[10] Specifically, these agreements determined that, "if the asylum claim was filed in a state where certain close family members legally resided, then that state was responsible for deciding the claim. If no qualifying family members resided legally in the application state, but the applicant had been issued a valid residence permit or visa to enter one of the state's parties, then, with some exceptions, the state that issued the permit or visa was responsible for deciding the asylum claim. In the absence of family members, a residence permit, or a visa, however, the Dublin Convention assigned responsibility to any member State whose territory the asylum claimant had entered irregularly from a non-member State. That responsibility lapsed, however, if the person then entered another member State and remained there for at least six months before applying for asylum. In that case, the latter state became responsible."[11]

Organization of African Unity (1999): expanded the refugee definition to include "every person, who owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously

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[10] UNHCR, 'The Dublin Regulation'
[11] 'Secondary Refugee Movements and the Return of Asylum Seekers to Third Countries: The Meaning of Effective Protection,' Stephen H. Legomsky

disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality." Thirty-four member states have signed on to not denying "asylum and not to repatriate any person whose welfare would be threatened by return to his or her country. The convention also stipulates that the granting of asylum should not be interpreted as an unfriendly act by another state.

Canada-US Safe Third Country Agreement (2002): focused on the movement of refugees between those two countries. As noted, far more refugees use the US as a first country of asylum, en route to Canada, than vice-versa. Many Central Americans, Cubans and Haitians have transited through or stayed for lengthy periods in Mexico before traveling to the US; the same applies to a small but increasing number of extra-continental refugees. More might do the same no that Mexico has become a party to the 1951 Convention. Elsewhere, the mass exodus of Colombians has turned Venezuela, Panama, and Costa Rica into first countries of asylum (as well as destination countries in many instances).[12]

Recently, the mentality has changed from operational and decisional in nature into a development mindset. There still needs to be greater cooperation and uniformity between countries but as the refugee crises are growing and only going to worsen (because of job elimination by technology, climate change and country economic specialization) there now is a need to facilitate transition of refugees into productive members of society in either their home country or a new one. This shift has only happened in the last year or so and things have been moving quickly ever since. Legislation agreed on by many global actors and power players simultaneously appeared and there is forceful pushing by the United

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[12] 'Secondary Refugee Movements and the Return of Asylum Seekers to Third Countries: The Meaning of Effective Protection,' Stephen H. Legomsky

Nations to continue negotiations with major asylum states to develop more strategies for efficient refugee transition.
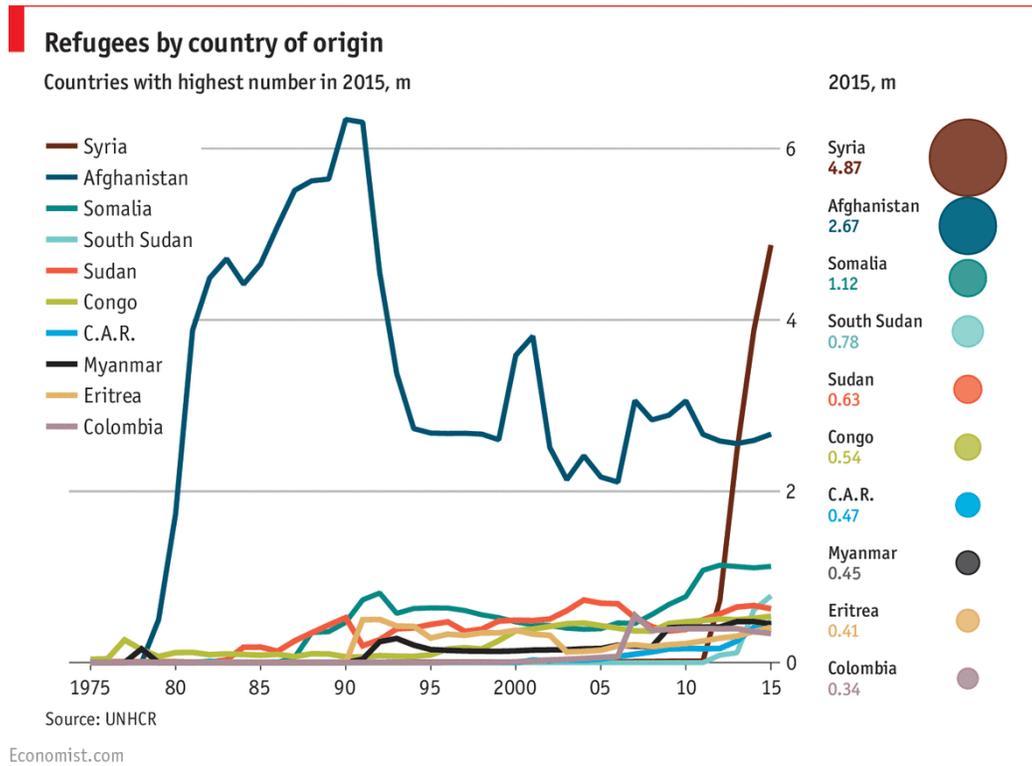
London Conference (2016): This conference brought the hosting countries of the Syrian Refugees together for a better plan of action. The World Bank pledged to triple is support in the next five years, while the conference emphasized the importance of partnerships with private industries, economic development, and substantial policy change that facilitates these two things as well as open labor markets for refugees. Most importantly, the Conference emphasized jobs and education. Under the heading, "Jobs bring sustainability; education brings hope," the 3RP Mid-Year Report explains the shift in initiatives from temporary assistance to development focus: "The 'Partnership for Prospect' (P4P), a new fund for livelihoods managed by KfW, with an initial allocation of EUR 200 million from Germany, illustrates the new set of priorities. P4P aims to create 500,000 jobs in Lebanon, Jordan, Turkey and Iraq. Another commitment was to provide access to quality schooling for all refugee children, IDP children and vulnerable children in host communities approximately 3.8 million girls and boys overall."[13]

EU-Jordan revision of 2002 Association Agreement (2016): The EU agreed to time-limited simplification of rules of origin on Jordan-made manufactured goods that have been in place as terms for Jordan to benefit from preferential access to the EU market under the Association Agreement. With lower standards or production, Jordan may therefore create more jobs in manufacturing that will be filled with a minimum percentage of Syrian refugee labor, initially at 15% and then increasing to 25% after three years. Once 200,000 Syrian refugees are brought into the formal labor market, the EU will consider ways of further simplifying the initiative.

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[13] 3RP Mid-Year Report pp11

New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016): In the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants, member states agreed to abide by the following commitments: to protect the human rights of all refugees and migrants, regardless of status—including the rights of women and girls and promoting their full, equal and meaningful participation in finding solutions; ensure that all refugee and migrant children are receiving education within a few months of arrival; prevent and respond to sexual and gender-based violence; support those countries rescuing, receiving and hosting large numbers of refugees and migrants; work towards ending the practice of detaining children for the purposes of determining their migration status; strongly condemn xenophobia against refugees and migrants and support a global campaign to counter it; strengthen the positive contributions made by migrants to economic and social development in their host countries; improve the delivery of humanitarian an development assistance to those countries most affected, including through innovative multilateral financial solutions, with the goal of closing all funding gaps; implement a comprehensive refugee response, based on a new framework that sets out the responsibility of Member States, civil society partners and the UN system, whenever there is a large movement of refugees or a protracted refugee situation; find new homes for all refugees identified by UNHCR as needing resettlement; and expand the opportunities for refugees to relocate to other countries through, for example, labor mobility or education schemes; strengthen the global governance of migration by bringing the International Organization for Migration into the UN system. Additionally, the declaration outlines the structure and system for building on these commitments.

II.   Who are These Laws Protecting? Refugee Demographics

Refugees by country of origin
Countries with highest number in 2015, m

Legend:
- Syria
- Afghanistan
- Somalia
- South Sudan
- Sudan
- Congo
- C.A.R.
- Myanmar
- Eritrea
- Colombia

2015, m

Country	2015, m
Syria	4.87
Afghanistan	2.67
Somalia	1.12
South Sudan	0.78
Sudan	0.63
Congo	0.54
C.A.R.	0.47
Myanmar	0.45
Eritrea	0.41
Colombia	0.34

Source: UNHCR

Economist.com

II.I Syria (4.87)

According to the Journal on Migration and Human Security, the Syrian Crises as many people have been calling the displacement of people from the civil war in between the government of Bashar al-Assad and various other forces is only growing and contributes to the largest population of displaced persons today. The executive summary of "The Syrian Refugee Crisis: A Comparison of Responses by Germany, Sweden, The UK and the US," explains that, "by the end of 2014, an estimated 7.6 million people were internally displaced and 3.7 million

Syrians had fled the country since the conflict began [in 2011]."[14] It was recorded that an estimated 56,400 Syrians requested refugee status in 44 countries consisting almost entirely of OECD member states in 2013, doubling in size from the numbers in 2012.[15] More than 80% of registered Syrian refugees in neighbor countries of Turkey, Jordan, Lebanon and Iraq live among citizens there rather than separated into refugee camps. This has been particularly challenging for Lebanon which now has the highest per capita rate of refugee worldwide and prior to the Syrian conflict they maintained their own development challenges that have persisted throughout the crises. Lebanese national health, education and infrastructure services are overstretched, and in some areas demand for electricity, water, and waste collection far surpass the capacity to meet the needs.[16] Additionally, lack of cheap housing and refugee camps leave many refugees homeless. "At the end of 2014, 55 percent of the 1,146,405 registered Syrian refugees lived in substandard shelter, mainly in informal settlements, garages, worksites, or unfinished buildings; this is no different to the situation in hosting countries Jordan and Turkey as well. Meanwhile Egypt, another asylum country, offers instable political climate and security that adversely effects Syrian settlement.

Although the London Conference in February 2016 improved commitments by Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan in education and livelihoods, there are major shortcomings in funding to substantiate these commitments.[17] Only about 30% of expenses for mitigating the refugee crises can be covered with the current funding being received. A major downfall of this is the inability to sponsor training for refugees on vocations skills, life skills and employment support skills.[18]

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[14] Nicole Ostrand, The Syrian Refugee Crises: A Comparison of Reponses by Germany, Sweden, The United Kingdom and the United States," Executive Summary
[15] Nicole Ostrand, Introduction, p. 257
[16] Nicole Ostrand p. 262
[17] 3RP Mid-Year Report pp3
[18] 3RP Mid-Year Report pp8

Currently, the demographics of the moving Syrian populations consists of a nearly 50/50 split of women and men under the age of 60 years old.[19] These are families that are of working age however in many of the host countries women are not considered equally to men and consequently find difficulty in attaining jobs. According to the UNHCR, more than half of the 6 million school-age Syrian children under its mandate have no school to go to and it has been a challenge to both properly educate these children and their parents in order to integrate them into the communities they reside in. Head of Migration in Emergency Contexts for the International Labor Organization, Nicholas Grisewood, explains that "education of children is the best way to integrate a family," they grow up with a norm of integration, they learn the language skills and can pass on culture to their parents.

II.II Afghanistan (2.67)

Afghanistan has a unique circumstance, compared to what people commonly expect a 'typical refugee' movement to look like. Rather than having trouble with leaving the country, Afghanistan is currently struggling with large waves of sporadic resettlement by people who were originally displaced by the violence in Afghanistan around the turn of the century and from Soviet occupation. There are fewer people seeking repatriation than in the peak years between 2002 and 2008, but still Afghanistan serves to be the largest global repatriation operation.[20] Already, thousands of people have been internally displaced in Afghanistan. By adding the 2-3 hundred thousand Afghans deported per year by Iran and Pakistan (and 700,000 returnees in

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[19] Data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/regional.php
[20] Afghanistan Refugee and Returnee Overview

2016 alone, according to IMF[21]), tensions and violence rise as the new arrivals and established persons over compete over housing, work[22] and property.

According to the US Institute of Peace, "Intra-family and intra-community tensions have the potential to escalate to a larger conflict that could threaten the stability of communities, particularly when the Taliban offer help in addressing grievances." Additionally, terrorists can disguise themselves as returnees to enter and move around the country undetected, while increasing propaganda for the radicalization and recruitment of the group which the move within. "The large influx of returnees adds strain to an already weak economy. Currently, 39% of the population live below the poverty line and more than 11 million are severely and moderately food insecure. At 40%, unemployment has reached an all-time high, jumping a staggering 400% between 2013 and 2015. Afghanistan's youth population is among the world's youngest and fastest growing, and close to 40% of returnees are males younger than 18, putting additional strain on the labor market. Insecurity and lack of school facilities and trained teachers mean that a significant number of school-age children are deprived of education, and returnee children are more likely to remain out of school than their peers. The lack of livelihood and education opportunities can make unemployed youth more at risk of turning to illicit activities to support themselves and their families." These returnees from Pakistan and Iran are a product of refoulment, which is banned in international law by the 1951 Convention, of which Iran is a signatory (Pakistan is not).[23]

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[21] https://www.imf.org/en/News/Articles/2017/01/26/NA012617-Return-of-Afghan-Refugees-to-Afghanistan-Surges-Country-Copes-Rebuild

[22] In an IOM survey conducted in 2011, it was recorded that only 23.3% of respondents had been able to find paid employment. The IOM has identified an urgent need for direct reintegration support for specific, highly vulnerable PSN groups of non-refugee returnees with high protection risks, which includes unaccompanied minors and single female returnees. *Chiswick, B.R. (2011, July)*

[23] US Institute of Peace

The UNHCR works with both governments in the refoulment process, in order to make sure that the return of these refugees is entirely voluntary and not because of a fault of the asylum state; however once the returnees pass back through their boarders they are no longer under the jurisdiction of UNHCR.[24] This is why, partnerships between the local government and development actors is key[25] as well as the role of the IOM which in the coming years has pledged a plan of action which consists of better identifying returnees, particularly vulnerable individuals, and then providing educational and skills training to children and development packages to heads of households.[26]

II.III Somalia (1.12)

"Since at least the 1970s, Somalis have been displaced at varying scales in response to different dynamics involving conflict, natural disaster, and economic hardship."[27] "The government's manipulation of clan loyalties and relations made clan identity a principal source of insecurity, conflict and access to political power and resources. The establishment of state boundaries in the post-colonial period also meant that many clans and sub-clans occupied territory that spanned two countries and thus were able to exploit economic, social and citizenship ties and claims in multiple countries. Violent clashes between clans, combined with

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[24] Afghanistan Refugee and Returnee Overview pp6
[25] Afghanistan refugee and returnee overview pp9: one example of these partnerships is between the provincial Department of Education, NRC and UNICEF, to provide emergency education to children in the Gulan Camp as well as children living in communities
[26] Afghanistan Refugee and Returnee Overview pp11: "These activities will involve DoRR as well as Directorate of Labour, Social Affairs, Martyrs and Disabled in order to strengthen their capacity in return and reintegration assistance. Provision of vocational training or educational assistance to these groups will not only support their sustainable reintegration but also support to mitigate various risks such as; becoming a victim of human trafficking or engaging in irregular migration, increasing their vulnerability to a host of other protection risks."
[27] UNHCR-Somali refugee displacements in the near region: Analysis and recommendations. Paper for the UNHCR Global Initiative on Somali Refugees. pp 2

the effects of a severe drought led to the death of an estimated 250,000 Somalis during the 1992-1993 emergency and sent other fleeing for safer areas in either urban centers in the country or in neighboring countries. As many as 800,000 refugees fled to Kenya and Ethiopia in 1992. Nearly 2 million people were displaced internally."

For most refugees over the past 20 years, their lives have been confined to camps within these countries where they face emergency situations and inconsistent supply relief that is at the mercy of donations. Generations of Somalis have lived within some of these camps beginning in the early 70s when return was not possible due to poor infrastructure and drought within the country that would not allow the 400,000 returnees in the 1990s to fully integrate back into the society from which they left.

Since the 1990s, health and nutrition conditions in the Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti camps have improved but this has lent to decreasing donor support. However, refugees who have remained in the camps have adapted to them as permanent living arrangements. Since they are unable to, "move legally and freely, seek employment, or engage in farming or livestock rearing outside the camps, a sort of urbanized subsidized existence developed. Some found ways of supplementing their support from ration entitlements by working informally. Schools and clinics were set up for support. Resettlement to third countries (mostly to the US, as well as Australia, Canada, and some European Union countries) was implemented throughout this period but benefitted only a relatively small number of refugees."[28]

Relief has been difficult to administer to Somalia because a. donor states do not want any of the resources to fall into the hands of power mongrel al Shabaab where he could continue

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[28] UNHCR Somalian Refugees pp5

extreme violence in his attempt to consolidate rule, and b. because in his quest, al Shabaab has banned certain aid agencies from the country in his attempt to keep control for himself. This has served as a huge problem as the areas which are most devastated by violence and famine are inaccessible by aid agencies. The only option left for many people in this case is to flee the country or take up residence in safer areas with family within Somalia. One hundred thousand more arrivals to Ethiopian camps were recorded in 2011, adding to the already 40,000 refugees that the state was hosting. According to a nutritional assessment of the camps showed just what state the refugees were in when arriving, "new arrivals showed global acute malnutrition (GAM) rates of 50% (15% is considered indicative of a serious emergency) and sever acute malnutrition (SAM) rates of approximately 23%. Mortality rates for children under five were twice the level indicating an emergency, at 4/10,000/day."

In 2012, with the establishment of a new government within Somalia after the al Shahab civil war, prospects for greater security infer possible resettlement of the 10 million Somali refugees who live outside the country but weak infrastructure and persisting drought will make integration difficult, especially if the numbers of returnees are substantial as may be the case if Kenya and other countries close down camps, as they have been speaking of doing. A treaty in 2013 was made between UNHCR, Kenya and Somalia that stated, "returns are strictly voluntary and would not be undertaken until conditions in the country of origin are safe and stable enough to permit sustainable reintegration. As of 2016, the agreement did not set any timetable or deadline for mass return has yet been committed to." Similar parameters are instituted within Ethiopia and Yemen as well, hopefully creating a situation where there will not be a flood of people back to Somalia.

Unlike in many countries because of restrictions placed by the 1951 convention on distributing work permits, notably in Kenya, Uganda has been able to use its refugee population I economic development. According the UNHCR, "refugees in camps are given access to farmland: some farm it while others rent it out to other refugee farmers. Work done by the Humanitarian Innovation Project at Oxford University shows that Somali refugees tend to work as petty traders, small shop owners and restaurateurs rather than farmers. They found that Somali refugees were relatively well off. Economic activities engaged in within the refugee camps was well integrated with markets in urban areas and even with markets in other countries, and refugees drew on their social networks inside and outside the camps to both develop their businesses and share their profits." This shows that refugee economic activities can actually benefit local economies well if the skill sets are paired well and there is room for economic development within a country's market, which is not usually the case in many of the saturated host countries.

Overwhelmingly, Somalian Refugees find refuge in Kenya at 46% of those who leave but more notably 68.9% of 2.24 million people are internally displaced.[29] UNHCR collected data from 1,500 IDPs finding that, "72% had the intention to return under certain conditions, 25% wanted to remain at their current place of displacement, while 3% had the intention to move onwards. Of those who do and have moved onwards do so because of the increase in the past few years of "push-back, refoulment, arrest, arbitrary detention, extortion and the verbal and physical harassment of Somali refugees and asylum-seekers by various authorities and local populations." Specific demographics represent Somali population as a whole because of the wide reaching

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[29] Somalian Refugee Profile, UNHCR 2009

effects of the violence and famine within Somalia, although many who move are generally younger.

II.   Classification by Cause and Skill

As refugees and migrants are completely separate categories upon first emigration from their home country, these classifications can blur once a refugee goes to a third country for asylum. The issue of non-refoulment is greatly disputed between developed countries for this very reason.[30] Why should a country allow status to a refugee if the individual first sought asylum somewhere capable of delivering aid? What are some of the reasons that refugees would seek asylum elsewhere if they are already receiving aid in the primary destination? These are the questions that developed countries must consider before allowing refugees to move. When does a refugee stop being a victim of turmoil and instead move for economic potential, thus becoming a migrant?

In most cases, the bordering countries to those that create refugees are similar in culture, language and industry so it would be assumed that integrating into these countries would be easier for refugees than would further destinations. However, in theory, this has additional faucets that play into the grander classification. The countries that are accepting the largest number of refugees are mostly developing countries and almost all asylum countries have saturated labor markets, poor infrastructure for integration, and low funding to deliver adequate aid and training for integration. A second wave of emigration could be justified as a refugee movement in the face of many of the human rights violations that occur within migrating peoples, such as human trafficking, forced labor, extremist group recruitment, and sexual

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[30] 'Nonrefoulment,' Legomsky.

violence but often are not viewed that way. All of which can come from these issues of integration in host countries, economic incentive would simply be a secondary motivation.

Grey area on this front opens up for States to reject pleas for asylum with loose justification, applied inconsistently even though in many cases the requirement for granting of humanitarian visas is only that one "fears persecution in their home country," not their current country. There needs to be greater accountability by the States which are not accepting the same level of refugees as those in direct proximity to the violence. The UNHCR and Member States need to develop a better policy for classification requirements that can be uniformly enforced, just as they did for jurisdiction in the Dublin Agreement.

Hesitations on the part of Member States are understandable as simple economics explain; yes, increasing a labor supply will subsequently decrease earnings by that group, whether it be high skilled or low skilled labor and a government's job is foremost to its own people. Yet, there are industries in every country which do require more labor and it is the responsibility of the States to consider these sectors and lay out comprehensive plans of action for maximizing acceptance within their means—an employment test, if you may, just as it exists for regular migration patterns.

Migrants apply by visa or green card, refugees are accepted by quota and use travel documents covered in the 1951 Convention, or by humanitarian visas. A refugee can in a very straightforward fashion become a migrant by applying for a visa. Both may apply for citizenship with either a visa or travel document but this takes a long time and many refugees can find themselves living on the streets as they wait for approval.[31]

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[31] Davidson, C. (2016, October 19).

III.I High Skilled Migrants

"Migration of the highly skilled has already been a hotly debated issue during the development debates of the 1970s, usually under the heading 'brain drain'. The newly found interest in highly skilled migration is more balanced, more concrete and is evident, for example, in the quest for the formulation of selective admission policies designed to attract and retain highly skilled migrants (e.g. through points systems or through Green Card schemes). The new concern with highly skilled migration on the receiving side is, once again, mirrored by an increasing concern about the loss of skilled workers on the sending side."

Highly skilled migrants are often given homes by the company that attracts them, they are fully employed and receive countless benefits. However, in many cases they do not acclimate to hosting society because of their highly transferrable skills. They can find work in almost any region of the world with the right skills background, such as STEM, and therefore could not look at their assignment as long-term.[32] In the case that these highly skilled migrants move without first finding a company to be a part of, they generally have the means to procure adequate living arrangements, proper status, and worse-case scenario will have to take a job that is not quite a skills match. For example, as explained by Lisa Wong at the ILO, many countries like to reserve occupations such as teaching and the medical field for their own citizens and people with these backgrounds who come from different countries will often times have to take other jobs that are slightly outside their training.

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[32] Chiswick, B.R. (2011, July)

It is in the best interest of hosting countries to properly pair skill set to occupation, but sometimes people slip through the system. An example used in a brief for discussion on Highly Skilled Migration illustrates how this slip can negatively affect both a country and an individual through negligence and skill deterioration. It reads, "a (2001) study by the City of Malmo, Sweden's third largest city, found that 44% of the city's immigrant taxi drivers had academic degrees. Thus the proverbial academic taxi driver from a low-income country in the streets of any western city may find her/himself trapped between the poor prospects of returning home with no job or savings and staying on with little hope of upward mobility."

5.2 Low Skilled Migrants:

The UNHCR Handbook (1979:62) explains that if an individual "is moved exclusively by economic considerations, he is always an economic migrant and not a refugee."

Even though migrant workers represent only 4.4% of the global workforce, they have a sizably higher chance of being victims of forced labor than do other workers. According to the 2012 ILO global estimate, nearly half of the total 20.9 million forced laborers had been in transit, either internally or internationally beforehand. Forced labor may be more prominent in sectors such as agriculture, domestic work, fishing and the electronics industry. These low skilled jobs along with those in the service industry will oftentimes take undocumented workers out of necessity for operation, and pay them less because both parties are desperate, workers for wages and employers for workers, while running the risk of being extradited for willingly employing illegal immigrants.

Low skilled workers are limited in housing options and often can be offered housing by employers such as with the high skilled workers but instead as a means to facilitate forced labor.

Many of the low skilled migrants additionally work seasonally, returning to their place of origin along with the money they made as is the case for landscape help in the US and agriculture in Switzerland.[33] Low-wage migrant workers are often denied the right of association and to bargain collectively because of their irregular status or by structural barriers in legal channels that systematically disempower workers.[34] Additionally, they are vulnerable to discrimination, exploitation by conditions of work and occupational safety and health. As far as benefits, most social security agreements that do exist cover only formal workers, leaving low skilled migrant workers unprotected.

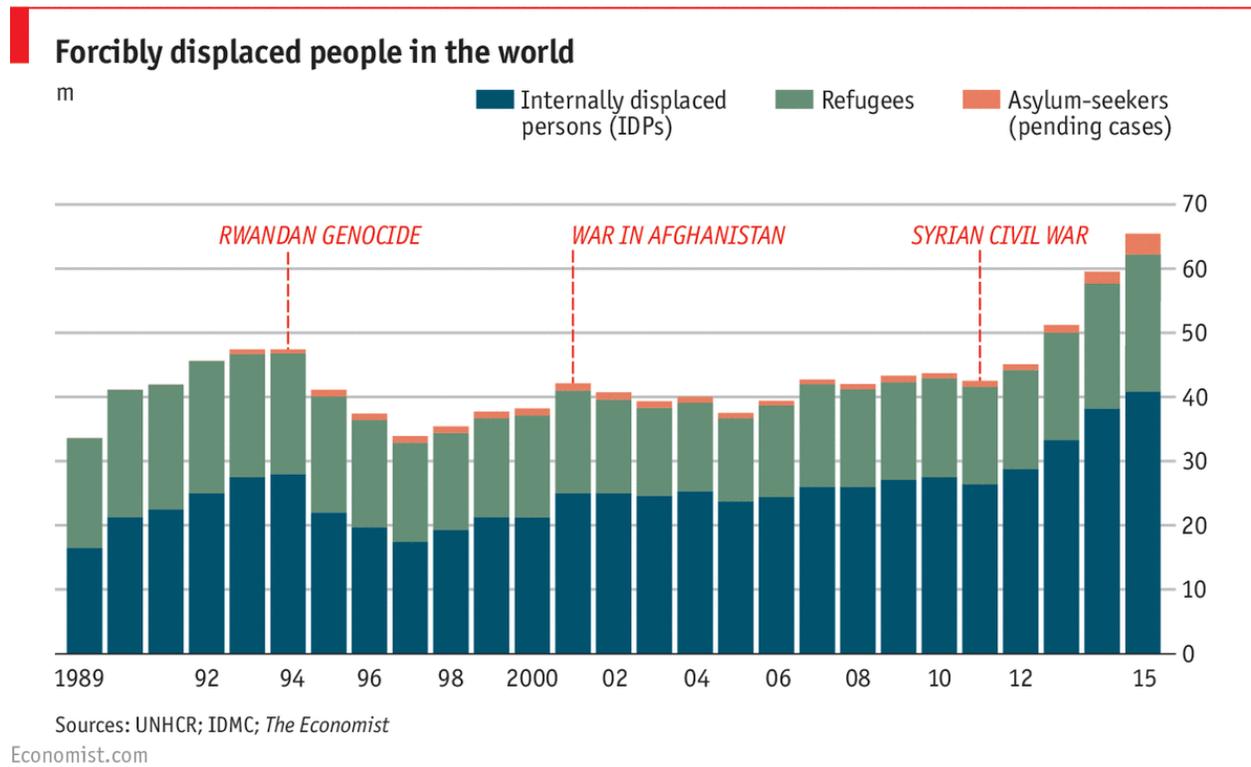### 5.3 Refugees, Internally and Externally Displaced:

The definition provided by UNHCR of refugee includes the wording "outside the country of his nationality." This means that no international protection will be given if a person is "within the internal jurisdiction of his home country"[35] Stephan Legomsky explains the arbitrariness in external versus internal displacement by quoting, Ambassador Holbrooke's speech at the Crdozo Law School: he highlights the, "geographic accident of crossing an international border, which would determine whether you were a refugee or simply internally displaced. He emphasized the lack of any real difference between the two--each was uprooted,

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[33] Representative of WTO for Switzerland, SIT Lecture Series. Spring, 2017.
[34] UN: Report of the Special Rapporeur on the human rights of migrants, Francois Crepeau: Labour exploitation of migrants, Human Rights Council, 26th session, A/HRC/26/35, 3 Apr. 2014, para. 43
[35] Cambridge University Press: African Article

each seeking shelter and safety."[36] However, those left within their home boundaries are and

Forcibly displaced people in the world
m

Legend: Internally displaced persons (IDPs) — Refugees — Asylum-seekers (pending cases)

RWANDAN GENOCIDE   WAR IN AFGHANISTAN   SYRIAN CIVIL WAR

Years: 1989, 92, 94, 96, 98, 2000, 02, 04, 06, 08, 10, 12, 15

Sources: UNHCR; IDMC; *The Economist*
Economist.com

have always been more prevalent than those who have the courage to leave.

      The problem of internal displacement is tricky due again to the fact that UNHCR is not applicable and the aid must be foremost administered under the State. During times when the government is extremely unstable this can be a huge issue, such as in the case of Somalia. However, since the Somalian Refugee Crises has been going on for so long, there has been the ability for Somali groups to be more self-sufficient by relying on their networks that span the entire globe. Since this is a global dispora, refugees in developed nations have been able to provide support to those still living within and just outside of Somalia. This aid from telecommuting is not the same between internally displaced and externally displaced peoples

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[36] 'Secondary Refugee Movements,' Stephen H. Legomsky.

since direct and specific aid is more easily given to those who are internally displaced, since there are lines of communication. However, externally displaced individuals are more difficult to contact and aid due to haphazard documentation processes, refoulment/frequent movement, and poor lines of communication within camps. Additionally, generalized aid for the internally displaced has proven to be much more difficult because they are often not overseen by the same plethora of organizations and contain the same system order as one would see when the UNHCR is involved, especially during the Somalian civil war.

It is abhorrent that this is still policy considering the 1951 Convention was drafted around the war that is remembered for a state's genocide of its own citizens, within its borders. In the case that a government is not stable enough to provide protection and refugee status to its own citizens, the UNHCR should take the forefront of responsibility, without exception. But it does not, it operates through Member States. This does not allow individuals who may be staying with relatives or friends, or on the streets in their own countries, to seek assistance. For this reason, advocacy and outreach need to be center pillars of the UNHCR in order to show internally displaced people their alternate options, as well as to teach externally displaced people their rights so they are not at subject to breaking laws that would otherwise not have applied to them. In the US for example, around 90% of requests for status come from persons who are in the process of being detained or indicted for residing illegally.[37]

In the case of externally displaced peoples, it is more difficult to protect rights particularly in the realm of social benefits. Disturbed residency status or immigration to a country, while not working, affects the transfer of State sponsored welfare, namely social security and other pension benefits, just as in the case with low skilled migrants. Internally

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[37] Goodwin-Gill, G.S. (n.d.).

displaced persons, although unable to receive the same level of aid as those who cross borders, do maintain citizenship and thus do not have the same trouble satisfying requirements for welfare benefits as do externally displaced peoples.

III.   But where are they Living? Historical State Sponsored Asylums

III.I Neutral Zones:

Neutral or safe zones have long been exercised as asylum options to persons fleeing violence. The use of safe zones was notably utilized in one of the most notable modern genocides in Rwanda, under the name of Operation Turquoise. The operation created a "safe humanitarian zone" in south-west Rwanda, geographically consisting of one-fifth of the country, and one million refugees.[38] Because of serious security concerns in this case, resettlement and the discontinuance of the safe-zone was pushed. There were fears that the zone was, "a conduit for arms to the former Rwandan regime, and there were allegations that the internally displaced who had taken refuge there were génocidaires." Kibeho Camp (which then housed between 84,000 and 120,000 people) was seen by its own government as "a center of hostility and a threat to internal security," and thus instead of successfully moving the displaced home, the camp was massacred using automatic rifles, machine-guns, grenades and rocket-propelled grenades.[39] This was only one instance of such a dark outcomes. In Uganda al Shabaab attacked a safe zone that was rumored to be raising ground troops against him from Somali refugees.[40] The rumors are in many cases founded in truth.[41]

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[38] UNHCR magazine 103
[39] UNHCR refugee magaize 103
[40] Hammond (2013)
[41] ICRC museum, human dignity exhibit; chamber of witnesses

Fear of safe areas being breeding grounds for covert action against the country which displaced them, has led the UNHCR and most States to move away from the use of neutral and safe zones, least of all crack down on open border policies. Most recently, the United States decided against using safe zones altogether for the displaced civilians from Syria. The justification was that a safe zone, "is not safe without perimeter protection by combat-capable ground troops and continuous air cover," and no country has come forward to volunteer this service.[42] Without security and sufficient assistance from countries of first refuge, education, wellbeing and opportunity for improvement for refugees, are threatened. Refugees will continue to flee and continue moving in orbit, the good with the bad. Universal asylum requires a "Migration and Protection Agency competent to fulfil and to implement collectively the individual obligations of States and the policy and protection goals [of the host country]."[43]

III.II Refugee Camps:

Encampment policy falls under the same umbrella as neutral zones and in most scenarios coexist. For this reason, refugee camps have the same issues as the safe zones. The distinguishing factor between a refugee camp and a neutral zone, however, is that in many cases, refugee camps are filled with idle people who have limited mobility, or opportunity to improve their circumstance. Generally, refugees coming to camps in Ethiopia from Somalia and other war torn countries, arrive on foot from weeks without adequate food or water, destitute and entirely reliant on refugee assistance. Camps serve foremost as temporary shelters in emergency contexts and they are typically located far away from urban centers. This reduces the access to jobs and

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[42] Goodwin-Gill
[43] International Journal on Refugee Law, general

the opportunity to surpass the situation they are in. Many people within the camps have not been granted full status or proper visas to become integrated into the country which hosts the camp.

In Afghanistan there is only one camp, located in the Khost Province, and there is no provision for additional camps to be made because of how expensive having just one has proved to be. According to the UNHCR Afghanistan Refugee Overview, there were recently approximately 3,500 families living in this Gulan Camp, with expectation for the number to grow to include 500 more in only a few months, climbing to 5,000 families in about six months' time. With such rapid growth, the camp's prerogative has been simply, "to provide life-saving assistance and support refugees in organizing themselves to better their conditions in the camp and provide a safe and secure environment where refugees can exercise their rights. In particular, UNHCR will continue to undertake basic site planning and infrastructure work in the camp, security measures in coordination with the authorities, as well as shelter."[44]

Refugees from Somalia have been living in camps for generations and have created informal economies, having more or less adapted to encampment living as if it were an established city, notably in Hartisheik Camp which has been a large transit point for trade with outside regions.[45] With the objective of returning so many back home, there are inherent issues with hosting States' such as Kenya and Uganda, threating to shut down their camps. Where can an entire city be moved to in Somalia, when the country is still recovering from decades of civil war and famine? It takes time for emergency conditions to be brought under control within camps and just as long if not longer for refoulment programs.

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[44] UNHCR Plan of Action, pp12//121
[45] UNHCR Somali Refugee Overview pp3

High rates of malnutrition and mortality in Hartisheik A, the largest camp in Ethiopia, were attributed to, "inadequate and irregular rations, high incidence of communicable diseases (including diarrhea, [measles] and hepatitis) and low enrolment in supplementary feeding programs." According to Human Rights Watch, there are high incidences of rape, physical attack and theft in camps. This is output from anger and exposure to trauma which leaves a population morally numb and psychologically broken and vulnerable. A 2013 report by the Heritage Institute for Policy Studies, explained that most of the 15,000 refugees returned to Somalia from Ethiopian camps were motivated, "more by concern about insecurity in the camps than by optimism about the conditions facing them inside Somalia on their return."[46]

There is a wide spectrum of camp standards throughout countries and some are much better taken care of than others but each attempts to provide the same fundamental aid and across the board there is need for more. The New York Times did a piece on one of the most successful refugee camps open today and it outlines what camps could be if well maintained, and who the main organizers are and what they do. Each has a form of education for children, whether it be in tents administered by UNICEF or in two story buildings with principals and counselors for the many children who need psychological release. They all have food aid. Either in the form that is shipped to food storage centers, transported to camp distribution centers, and then distributed to people waiting in line for rations, *or* provided in large grocery stores that are affordable with debit cards that have allotted money placed on them every month, provided by the host government. The NYTimes explains that Kilis, the model refugee camp in Turkey, is so successful because Turkey "long ago exempted itself from any obligation to respond at all." All non-European refugees are guests of the country, not status refugees (they never signed the 1971

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[46] Hammond (UNHCR) pp10

Protocol), so they have much more freedom of choice in who they accept into their camps and how they go about it. Their camps are not overseen by UNHCR, they are funded and administered by the State Government under Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency (AFAD). Lebanon and Jordan are looking into establishing camps similar to those in Turkey. [47]However, the problems still stand that no matter how nice and well organized and clean the camps are, they are still extremely expensive, limited in space, and only temporary remedies that are susceptible to attack and developing dependency within their occupants. Not to mention the granting of citizenship can be lengthy at best for those who wish to continue on from camps.

III.III Communities:

Community placement serves as the best option as far as security goes for those seeking asylum because they no longer become political targets in blatant areas. However, bringing refugees into communities runs the risk of accepting dangerous individuals into a community in which they may cause harm. There is a benefit to this risk however in the form of increasing labor supply which as explained in 'Addressing Governance Challenges in a Changing Labour Migration Landscape," the economic implications of immigrants, actually improves economic yield for countries even if it may affect wage and employment rates of those in the direct community.[48] Many refugees apply for humanitarian visas in areas that already have people of similar cultural background and language skills if not with people directly within their network. For those who do not have those connections upon arrival, they could face homelessness or poor housing as well as difficulty attaining work or the required skills for the available jobs (such as language skills). The UNHCR, in the Global Livelihoods plan aim to ease these difficulties by

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[47] New York Times, 'How to Build a Perfect Refugee Camp.' McClelland.
[48] 'Addressing Governance…Migration Landscape,' (2017)

partnering with local leaders and instituting field representatives and PPGs that help aid in transition and collect data that can help to better provide the resources needed to make fully community integration successful. Important takeaways from the Livelihood plan are illustrated in their recent publication outlining goals and means of attaining them.

UNHCR emphasizes that, "refugees and host communities should participate in all stages of planning, needs assessment, implementation, monitoring and evaluation in order to design appropriate an sustainable programmes. Enabling strong communities is a vital part of supporting self-reliance. Interventions should build upon the knowledge, skills and resources present, and aim to enhance them further while strengthening community leadership and integration." In areas where this is less possible for whatever of the many reasons (legal barriers to in-state social welfare, biased/discriminatory government boards/populace/business leaders, or poor economic climate), the UNHCR has decided to, "explore options for providing cash-based assistance or introducing it as a temporary measure for targeted soci-economic groups during a set time period." Essentially, their plan is to provide the same aid that a refugee would recieve within a camp without the extra cost of actually maintaining a camp. Ideally, they eventually completely erase the need for camps by using community integration, as explained by Nicolas Grisewood. Community integration by providing safe income opportunities "minimizes negative coping strategies such as criminal acts, survival sex and unsafe labour. The right to work allows for more interaction between refugees and host communities and may contribute to building trust and peaceful coexistence."

The way in which they plan to do this is further illustrated in the Global Livelihood Plan and will be overseen by an Advisory Board for Global Livelihood: "partners are identified that can effectively implement quality livelihood support interventions (local, national, international,

private, public); refugees have increased access to technological advances in agriculture to increase yields and quality of products; refugee have increased access to skills and vocational training according to market demand, individual interest and capacity; refugees have increased access to information and services leading to employment and to greater market access; refugees have increased access to micro-enterprise development opportunities and support; refugees have increased access to financial services." They will also, "implement cash-for-work, food –for-work or asset provisioning projects that provide maximum employment opportunities for displaced people." Establishing "partnerships with impact-sourcing (bringing internet-based jobs to disadvantaged communities) companies to build work opportunities for refugees; identify new markets, value chains and potential employers for skilled refugees, including artisans, education or health care workers, technicians and other professionals" are the central means in which they hope to grow employment.

A so far successful strategy has been with Syrian refugees who have proved to be very skilled in crafting, notably in inlaid wood, hammered metal, embroidery and crochet. "UNHCR is working to identify international markets for these products including direct and online retail outlets. UNHCR is also engaging with local designers to couple the skills of Syrian artisans with the labour demands and opportunities available in the regional arts and crafts sector. Established designers or design houses may help artisans innovate according to market demands. Artisans benefit by adding value to their crafts and generating regular income. Designers and design houses benefit by drawing on a uniquely skilled labour force that does not displace national

workers. This approach strengthens the local economy with new products, injects income into the refugee and host community, and fosters social cohesion and stability."[49]

IV.   Today's Problems Explained

The World Population Prospects records "a world population of 7.3 billion as at mid-2015, with a further one billion expected over the next 15 years," with the number of 10-24 year olds likely reaching 2 billion by 2050. Global youth unemployment is getting worse tangentially with the strain on jobs due to innovation and a growing population. In underdeveloped countries, around 15 million youths join the labor force each year. Workers in this niche face unemployment, under-employment, or vulnerable employment. With the dim employment prospects, there will irrevocably be an uptake in economic migration if jobs are not being created in the places which are most sensitive to it. The problem still stands that the economy is becoming more specialized as well and requires workers to have more skill sets. Once refugees leave a camp for another place they become an economic migrant to OECD Member States' standards which only creates more job dissatisfaction for the entire group of people in search for wages. In the case of Somalia, some camps do provide jobs in the informal economy if not actual jobs set up through the camp such as in the case of Turkey's camps and many more sometimes can function on bartering systems that are less than ideal but more functional to the extent that upon camp closure residents will have nothing to go back to. As Nicolas Grisewood explains,

There will always be problems that will persist and need to be improved upon due to human nature and the spontaneity of catastrophes, such as finding better early warning mechanism, improving accountability of states in their action or inaction and promoting universal action so

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[49] UNHCR Global Livelihoods Plan, pp36

that refugees receive the same treatment in any and every community or miscellaneous area that the flee to. However creating infrastructure to better the stability and productivity of refugees is more attainable. According to UNESCO, refugees are five times more likely to be out of school than the global average and more than half of the world's out of school refugee children are located in Chad, Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lebanon, Pakistan and Turkey, the largest hosting countries in the world.[50] School has been shown time and time again to be the best tool of cultural integration in addition to the expected benefits of having an education would lead to such as preparing people for future sustainable careers and helping curb psychological distress.

Additionally, the pillars of the 1951 Convention on Refugees have been ineffectively protected due to the large problem of refoulment leading to unstable and inconsistent habitat registration for refugees. It is difficult to protect a person, her safety, and her property if she is not registered with a state, or if she becomes persons without a state or in 'orbit,' as Professor Stephan H. Legomsky terms it. Orbiting people is the product of hosting-States shirking their responsibility for persons on their borders by sending them back to the last country that those persons resided in, however temporary that residence was.[51] This only reinforces the issues of human rights violations discussed earlier.

V.   The Solution: Private Sector involvement to create industrial parks and staff training, bringing back the Work Houses:

"History doesn't repeat itself but at least it rhymes." –Roald Dahl

An often forgotten chapter in world history already experimented with in-house relief such as in the case of refugee camps and out-relief such as the proposed cash transfers. It happened

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[50] Unhcr.org/news/press/2016/9/57d7d6f34?unhcr-reports-crisis-refugee-education
[51] 'Secondary Refugee Movements'

before the world wars and could arguably be a basis for how future refugee plans can be made successful. In Victorian England, the very first form of social welfare started with cash transfers from wealthy donors to British poor and then when this served to be a huge disincentive for the poor to work and worsened the extent of idle poor, workhouses were created.[52] There was major concern that out-relief aid made the poor reliant of free money and did not necessarily cure the problem of poverty and unemployment. Although, setting up work-houses was more expensive than giving direct transfers it reassured people that the people receiving aid were actually making an attempt to improve their life and contribute to society. This served as the basis for the ideology of all future social welfare programs, where people would have to conform to a set of standards before receiving aid.

The workhouse became obsolete when the idea grew into mainstream business where factory-towns would set up systems that kept poor people confined to working low wages in harsh conditions by ensuring that they would always be in debt from paying for company housing and company products within the town. The work houses of the 1800s were different from these new company systems in that they allowed anyone who was homeless or poor to come and work and receive aid that would potentially allow them to eventually leave the workhouse. No one wanted to be in a workhouse, there was social stigma against it and it was hard work particularly for women, children and the elderly. They were also extremely costly to donors but they did serve their purpose of providing economic relief to those who needed it, while minimizing the work disincentive that always accompanies typical economic transfers of social welfare.[53] Still to this day, many people spurn the idea of workhouses because of historical

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[52] Samuel Smiles, 'Self Help' (1845)
[53] For more readings on historical social welfare in Britain and North America see George R Boyer: *2016. "Work for their Prime, the workhouse for their age": Old Age Pauperism in Victorian England, Social Science History. 40(Spring*

trends of Britain instituting similar workshops in the countries which they oversaw. No one is willing to bring back an institution that phased out due to disuse and bad social ramifications. However, potentially something similar to the workhouse can be implemented to curb the current homeless epidemic if it is able to become sustainable. Instead of having cash transfers from donors, profits could be reinvested into a system that creates menial work for those who cannot find any other options.

Having proposed this idea to Nicolas Grisewood he informed me quickly that my idea was already in part being negotiated with the government of Ethiopia. Nick explained in his attached interview transcript that the role of the ILO currently is to develop contracts with individual hosting countries to establish industrial parks. Because negotiations are still due to begin at the end of this week there is only generalized framework on what these will look like. The current goals on the ILO's side are to have private and public investment in areas of industry/production that are in direct vicinity to refugee camps. This way refugees can become useful people of society, however temporary their stay may prove to be now that they will have the means to afford movement to more permanent areas.

VI.   Conclusion:

What has the political and legal climate been for refugee initiatives in the past? Devastating. Asylum countries have been hesitant to house refugees and so they force them to play a deadly game of musical chairs, where they are orbiting in circles searching for a place to settle and when

2016):3-32; George Boyer, Timothy P. Schmidle. 2009. Poverty among the Elderly in Late Victorian England, Economic History Review. 62(2):249-78.; George Boyer. 2004. The Evolution of Unemployment Relief before the adoption of National Insurance: Great Britain, 1834-1911, Journal of Interdisciplinary History. 34(3):393-433.; George Boyer, Robert Smith. 2001. The Development of the Neoclassical Tradition in Labor Economics, Industrial and Labor Relations Review. 54(2):199-223; George Boyer, Timothy J Hafton. 1997. Migration and Labour Market Integration in Late Nineteenth-Century England and Wales, Economic History Review. 50(4):697-734.

the music stops their chair is gone and other places to go have already been filled. Years of legislation on processes and status granting have still left huge discrepancies in treatment of refugees by different countries. These foundations can and should be adapted to make more sustainable infrastructure with the focus on the problem at hand, of too many homeless people in the world and not fixate on how they are going to classify those who have no place to go. There needs to be instant and efficient universal systems in place to quickly transition refugees in order to protect both them and the societies that host them.

All of the sources used in the writing of this paper all say the same thing, that this issue will only get worse and there needs to be long-term thinking with permanent solutions. It is very exciting to see that whether it be with creating better refugee camps, working with local governments to better integrate refugees or making bilateral agreements to institute workplaces that are strictly made for refugees in areas that they can easily access them, there is a definite shift to the long-term thinking needed. There will be another catastrophe and it will be amazing if this time, we got it right.

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