



## STUDY GUIDE

Agenda Item: Economic Integration of  
Migrants

ESOGUMUN 2019

## LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY-GENERAL

### Esteemed delegates of the United Nations Fund for Population Committee,

As the Secretary-General, it is such an honor for me to welcome you all to the 5th edition of ESOGUMUN 2019 Conference organized by the Eskişehir Osmangazi University Diplomacy and Model United Nations Club. Each year we try to exceed all expectations and give participants a unique Model United Nations experience.



In the 5th edition, 4 different committees will be simulated. All these committees will provide you the opportunity of being the center of seeking solutions for peace at this time of global problems taking over the world and give you the chance of showing your ambition to protect people and planet. United Nations Population Fund works to increase understanding of migration issues and problems. One of the most important tasks of the UNFPA is to fight poverty on earth. In the United Nations Fund for Population Committee, the participants will discuss and elaborate economic integration of migrants.

My colleague and precious friend Selenay TÜFEKÇİOĞLU as the Deputy Secretary-General and the rest of our academic team consisting of successful Under-Secretary-Generals and Academic Assistants have worked hard for you to experience a wonderful MUN simulation. While I have full faith in our academic team helping you improve your academic skills, on the other hand, our amazing organization team led by Berkay KARLIDAĞ as Director-General and Zeki ÖZTÜRK and Zeynep DİLBAZ as Deputy-Director-General will take the quality of ESOGUMUN 2019 Conference to the utmost level. I have abiding confidence in both teams since every team member is very dedicated, hardworking and striving to advance your experience at this conference.

In a nutshell, I would like to thank Fatma SEVER for her amazing academic skills and writing a study guide that will certainly enlighten the delegates about the crucial matters of today.

**Let the journey begin!**

Best regards,

Nagehan Nur UYSAL

Secretary-General of ESOGUMUN Conference 2019

## LETTER FROM THE UNDER-SECRETARY-GENERAL

Dear Delegates,

It is my distinct pleasure to welcome you to the 5th iteration of the ESOGUMUN 2019. I'm Fatma Sever. I am a 3<sup>rd</sup>-year student at Eskisehir Osmangazi University, working toward my bachelor's degree in International Relations. I have the utmost gladness to be with you as the Under-Secretary General of United Nations Population Fund.



This year the UNFPA committee will focus on immigrants who are considered the world's second-largest problem in the future. The committee will discuss the integration of immigrants into economic life, which is critical to the survival of immigrants. This issue has become an agenda item because of the increase in irregular migratory circulation in the world and today constitutes an important part of the world's population. Particularly as the UN, it is an important responsibility of the international system to focus on the facts about migrants, sometimes perceived as a security problem and sometimes thought to hinder economic development, by host countries. Your focus on the agenda is very important to us, the important resolution paper of you, the UNFPA delegates, on the committee may perhaps guide the international community.

Above all, in this part of my letter, it is an honor to thank the distinguished academic assistants Miss Simge Şahin and Miss Sümeyye Kılınç. Our team was stronger together with Simge, who was my dear friend who guided me through my university life, and Sümeyye who supported us with her determination and diligence. I hope we will achieve much better work with this great team.

Last but not least, I hope that UNFPA committee gives you the opportunity to have fun. I have no doubt that you will put forth all your diplomatic skills and efforts. I hope ESOGUMUN19 will be one of the most memorable MUNs in your life and you will feel like a real MUNer after your amazing experience.

If you have any question or request don't hesitate to send me a mail to [fatma.sever.48@gmail.com](mailto:fatma.sever.48@gmail.com).

Best Regards,

Fatma Sever

Under-Secretary General of United Nations Population Fund

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## I. INTRODUCTION

United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which mission is to deliver a world where every pregnancy is wanted, every childbirth is safe and every young person's potential is fulfilled, is the United Nations sexual and reproductive health agency. UNFPA started as a trust fund in July 1967, was introduced as a UN Population Activities Fund and started to be managed by the United Nations Development Program. After 1972, it started to serve under the General Assembly and started to be managed by the UNDP Governing Council. In 1987, taking its current name, it began to be known as the United Nations Population Fund. The Fund has a crucial role in the UN structure. It deals with population and development problems in general. The Millennium Development Goals and ICPD Action Program form the basis of the fund. The Fund receives policy guidance from the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC). The Agency works closely with other UN organizations such as WHO, UNICEF, UNDP, IOM, UNHCR, and UNAIDS for raising awareness and achieving its missions. Five main goals form the basis of UNFPA; promote reproductive rights; reduce maternal mortality; achieve universal access to sexual and reproductive health; and accelerate progress on the ICPD agenda and MGDs. Most importantly, they advocate for human rights and gender equality worldwide. In line with these objectives, the committee is helping governments to analyze issues such as migration, aging, climate change and urbanization throughout the country and conduct research on censuses, population, and development. The committee also works with governments, local communities, NGOs, the private sector, and foundations to mobilize support and resources to achieve its mission. In 2007, the UNFPA decentralized its actions and became a more efficient and strategic partner, field centered, executing real and important work on the ground (Zusy , 2013).

### A. Governance, Membership, and Structure

UNFPA's current executive director is Dr. Natalia Kanem. On 3 October 2017, Kanem was appointed to the post by Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres. Kanem, served as a strategic leader in medicine, peace and social justice for many years (United Nations Population Fund, 2017). Laura Londén is Deputy Executive Director (Management) of the United Nations Population Fund. She was appointed by the then Secretary General Ban Ki-moon on 14 October 2015. Londén, has 25 years of experience in United Nations Office of Human Resources Management, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNFPA, n.d.). Dereje Wordofa is Deputy Executive Director (Programme). He was appointed by UNFPA on 16 April 2019. He has 28 years of experience in strategic leadership, program development, and challenging environments with a strong focus on Africa (UNFPA-West and Central Africa, 2019).

The executive committee was established by the general assembly on 20 December 1993. It operates with the gathering of representatives from 36 different countries. On 1 January 1994, the Executive Committee replaced the 48-member Board of Directors. Its mission is to provide intergovernmental support and supervision for UNDP, UNFPA and UNOPS activities. In doing so, the General Assembly should act in accordance with the policy guidance of the Economic and Social Council and the United Nations Charter (UNFPA, n.d.).

Working in more than 150 countries and territories, UNFPA collaborates with NGOs, governments and other institutions. In this way, it advances its mission. It conducts these activities under the guidance of the 1994 Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD). As a result of these activities, it publishes a progress report that is easily accessible to all. These reports include how much progress has been achieved over the past years and important work that needs to be done. The information contained in this report is crucial to achieving the objectives of the ICPD Program of Action. In February 2014, the ICPD Beyond 2014 Global Report was published. UNFPA adopts a human rights-based approach to its work. Human rights are very important in UNFPA's work because it focuses on women and young people and also aims at empowering individuals and governments. It teaches the importance of human rights to individuals and communities, and also supports governments to fulfil the human rights. However, it analyzes where countries are falling short, mobilizes resources, communicates with government officials, and provides training in public forums. In this way, it helps the government to actualize the promises about women and young people. The Fund has published an annual flagship report since 1978, so that we can see current issues from a wider perspective. In 2013, the Civil Society Advisory Panel was established. This panel aimed to develop dialogues with organizations and partners. In addition to working with governments and non-governmental organizations, UNFPA also regularly holds meetings with deputies to see the progress in implementing the ICDP program (United Nations Population Fund, n.d.).

## **B. UNFPA Current Priorities**

Since UNFPA started its work, progress has been made in the world: The number and rate of women who are dying of pregnancy or childbirth complications decreased by half. Families are healthier. Young people are more empowered and connected than ever. Unfortunately, there are still many more problems that exist. More than 700 million people are fighting extreme poverty. Sexual and reproductive health problems for women in the developing world are one of the leading causes of death and disability. Among young people, the risks of HIV infection and unwanted pregnancy are very high. Millions of girls face other harmful practices such as child marriage and female genital mutilation. The fund mainly supports in order to solve these problems: reproductive health care for women and youth in more than 150 countries, which refer more than 80 percent of the world's population; the health of pregnant women, who especially face life-threatening complications; safe access to modern contraceptives sufficient to benefit 20 million women a year; training of health workers to help ensure at least 90 percent of all childbirths are supervised by skilled staffs; prevention of gender-based violence, which affects 1 of every 3 women; abandonment of female genital mutilation (FGM), which harms more than 3 million girls annually; prevention of teen pregnancies of girls 15-19 years old; efforts to end child marriage, which could affect an estimated 70 million girls over the next 5 years; delivery of safe birth supplies, dignity kits and other life-saving materials to survivors of conflict and natural disaster; censuses, data collection and analyses, which are essential for development planning (About Us, 2018).

Since 2018, UNFPA concentrate efforts to achieve three transformative results that promise to change the world for every man, woman and young person: Firstly, they aim to end unmet need for family plan which is crucial for women's empowerment and sustainable development. Although more than 300 million women use contraception in developing countries today, more than 214 million women who want to plan their births do not have access to modern family planning. UNFPA supports universal access to quality, integrated sexual and reproductive health services by working with partners such as governments. UNFPA also aims to empower young people in autonomy, choice and participation in sexual and reproductive health and rights by promoting comprehensive sexual education and youth leadership. The second aim is Ending preventable maternal death. Everyone, including women and mothers, has the right to health. Although maternal mortality has declined 44 percent since 1990, 830 women and girls

still die every day for preventable causes of pregnancy and childbirth, and 99 percent of these deaths occur in developing countries. To address this problem, UNFPA is working with governments and others to strengthen health systems, train health workers, train midwives and improve access to the entire reproductive health range. The last effort is ending gender-based violence and harmful practices. Regrettably, one in three women is experience physical or sexual violence in her lifetime, and approximately 25 percent of girls in the developing world is married before age 18. While UNFPA focuses on preventing and responding to gender-based violence through its work with policy makers, justice systems, health systems and humanitarian partners, they are focusing on eliminating harmful practices such as FGM and helping to engage men and boys to promote gender equality (About Us, 2018).

### **C. Summary of the ICPD Programme of Action**

The Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, which established in 1994 by consensus of 179 Governments, address individual human rights and dignity, including the equal rights and universal access to sexual and reproductive health, are a necessary precondition for sustainable development, and set forth objectives and actions to accelerate such development for the next 20 year which is extended more in 2010 (United Nations, 2014). It is composed of fifteen basic principles fed by international conventions and notifications. The program enabled family planning to be made available to the world by 2015 and then calls on governments and partners to help identify national resources and the levels of international assistance that will be required. The Programme of Action also addresses issues relating to population, economic growth and sustainable development; refugees, urbanization, internal and international migration; gender equality, equity and empowerment of women; Family and structure; reproductive rights and reproductive health; information, education and communication; and technology, research and development. The Action Program provides each country with a system in line with national laws and development priorities, fully respecting their religious and cultural backgrounds and aiming at achieving international human rights universally, and in doing so, by making use of international cooperation and universal solidarity according to the principles of the United Nations Treaty, strives to upgrade (The United Nation, 2019). In 2015, world leaders unanimously adopted 17 global goals, namely the Sustainable Development Goals, also known as the 2030 Agenda, a historical set of goals. In 2019, at UNFPA, government representatives agreed that the ICPD Action Program

was needed to reach the 2030 Agenda. It will make additional commitments from governments and advocates to accelerate the objectives of the Nairobi Summit Action Program, which will address ICPD25 at 2019 (UNFPA, 2019).

## **II. AGENDA ITEM: ECONOMIC INTEGRATION OF MIGRANTS**

According to the United Nations, the number of international migrants in 2019 has increased by 51 million since 2010, exceeding 272 million and continues to grow. Immigrants, which make up 3.5 percent of the world's population, are a phenomenon that directly affects economies and societies since the beginning of humanity. Migrants constitute a large working capital for the countries of origin or host and, when integrated into the economy, contribute to economic growth. According to the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, migration can make a significant contribution to growth and development. UN members therefore agreed to cooperate to ensure safe and regular migration respecting human rights. The importance of global mobility and immigrants is also clearly stated between the 8th and 10th goals of the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Goal 8 deals with inclusive and sustainable economic growth, productive and full employment, and explicitly points out the protection of the rights of migrants and precarious workers. Target 10, aimed at facilitating a regular and safe migration movement and promoting planned and well managed migration policies, aims to reduce inequality within and outside countries (WCF, 2019). However, nowadays immigrants and refugees still face many difficulties. They have been discriminated against in social and cultural fields and have difficulty in reaching quality education. At the same time, capacity in business areas and state policies make this situation more difficult. Almost half of the immigrants are women and these women have special needs and human rights concerns. Especially due to uncontrolled migration and events affecting it, there has been an increase in internal migration and the capacity of big cities has been exceeded. Migration is a top priority for development in both developed and developing countries. While deficiencies in infrastructure and social services in developing countries create pressure to migrate, migration is being an important component to prevent the decline in population growth in developed countries (UNFPA, 2015). Therefore, understanding migration and integration is vital to addressing these issues.

## A. Definition of Migrant

The term of migration refers a process of moving people from their place of residence to another location, within or outside their own country, due to economic, political and environmental factors. There are push factors such as unemployment, conflict, incompatibility, war, and poor education, on the other hand there are pull factors suggesting that they will have better opportunities. Migration affects both the country of departure and the country of arrival. A migrant is a person who is temporarily or permanently relocated from his / her place of residence to another country or to an international border, although there is no definite definition in international law. There are many different types of immigrants: Economic migrants are often referred to as people who migrate from a less developed region or country to a developed country for better economic opportunities; a political immigrant is a person who takes refuge in another country by avoiding persecution and bad conditions due to political repression, conflict or internal discrimination; environmental migrant is a person who migrates to another place because of sudden or long-term environmental problems that negatively affect their lives and livelihoods (Definitions, 2018). With globalization, labor mobility gained momentum in the world. Especially in developed countries, the decrease in population growth and the decrease in the working age population increased the number of economic migrants. According to International Labor Organization statistics, more than 70 percent of the working-age migrant population was migrant workers. Even countries such as the Republic of Korea, Argentina and Ireland, which had previously emigrated, are currently receiving too much immigration (UNFPA, 2015).

It is also important to understand the difference between migrants and refugees. Refugees are persons who are defined by the 1951 Convention and the UNHCR Statute, who are out of their own country for fear of persecution, violence, conflict and serious disturbance of public order and who require international protection (Definitions, 2018). The number of people who migrate to escape from their region is also very high today. There is an explosion in the number of immigrants from the countries in crisis in the international community. Especially after World War II it reached the highest number. According to the United Nations Refugee Agency, by 2015, nearly 60 million people were forcibly displaced due to persecution, conflict or human rights violations. This trend continued and refugees and migrants, most of them fleeing conflict zones, such as Syria, are trying to seek refuge in Europe or other international regions.

## **B. Historical Context of Migration**

The migration process has been experienced mainly from the conquests and the discovery of new regions from the B.C. period (Sina, 2017). Immigration from Europe and Africa to the United States has also witnessed the new form of migration, “overseas migration” (Augustyn, 2019).

With the rise of imperialism in the world, mass slave migrations have been experienced in the historical process. However, millions of people had to leave their countries and move. After the prohibition of slavery, the still needed cheap workers. Their names have changed as contract workers. With the concept of contract workers, people signed official documents to work in another country for a certain period of time and left their country and migrated to another place. After the First and Second World War, the borders changed with the establishment of new countries and the collapse of some countries. The dissolution of the Ottoman and Habsburg states can be given as an example. Especially after the Second World War, the Jewish people were displaced by Nazi Germany and the people who did not want to live under the roof of the USSR migrated. With the rise of the concept of nation-state over time, borders and ethnicities have tried to harmonize in an effort to "homogenize". With the disappearance of the concept of colonialism, as a result of ethnic conflicts within the states established in the Middle East, Asia and Africa, masses were forced to move. After the two great world wars, there was a need for workers to rebuild Europe. These workers, often transferred from eastern and southern countries, have created a new wave of migration. In the new order, various economic, social and political problems were observed, especially in countries with bureaucratically fragile structures established after the Second World War. As a result of these problems, it started the process of migration to developed countries from less developed and developing countries. This process accelerated with the increase of internal and regional conflicts. In addition to economic concerns, the public started to have security concerns. At the same time, with the increase of urbanization in the 20th century, the process of migration from village to city was experienced in the country (Yilmaz, 2014).

Communication and transportation have become easier with globalization. At the same time, the economic situation of the less developed countries has worsened. This has caused irregular migration. The people who migrated in this process, which caused the increase of illegal immigration, began to live in that country in an illegal way. They started to live in a new country without having legal documents such as visas and domiciles. This process has been

facilitated by human traffickers and human smugglers. There are thousands of people who have died due to freezing, drowning and thirst while trying to emigrate illegally (Yilmaz, 2014).

In short, when the historical migration process is examined, it was due to conquests and discoveries in the first period, but with the rise of imperialism, slave migrations took place. People migrated because of world wars, security concerns and to rebuild Europe's damaged economy. Nowadays, it is seen that migrations are from underdeveloped and developing countries to developed countries. People leave places where they live because of better living conditions and security concerns.

### **III. SOCIAL IMPEDIMENTS ON INTEGRATION**

#### **A) Plight of Migrants**

The rate of international migration has been increasing rapidly for years and more than 210 million people live outside their countries. Discrimination and problems experienced by this large population in host countries can directly affect states and the international community. There are critical problems for the integration of immigrants into the economy and society. Those working in the irregular and informal sectors are the most vulnerable and are directly facing discrimination. These situations also create gaps in human rights. The ability to benefit from economic, social and cultural rights is important for migrants and for the peace of the region. However, immigrants still have difficulties in reaching basic needs such as housing, health, security and education (UN, 2019). Moreover, state policies that support this discrimination create barriers such as restricting the flow of migration that are difficult to overcome for immigrants. Anti-immigration considerations and discrimination create barriers to integration and equal access to human rights. The global economic crisis and rising unemployment rates have exacerbated this situation. The inability of the migrants and their families to reach basic needs and their exclusion from society makes life of migrants difficult. Migrants, whose job opportunities shrink between so many discriminations, are forced to work in poor conditions regardless of their qualifications. In this way, income inequality between migrants working with low incomes and citizens increases and migrants are forced to live in poor conditions.

## **B) Educating Migrants**

One of the most difficult things for refugees and migrants is the upbringing of young people and children in a foreign system. Lack of education in their own language may slow the development of immigrants and weaken integration. Failure to meet preschool needs causes migrants to lag behind peers. In this way, immigrants who cannot receive efficient education are left behind from the society in which they live. Especially under some harsh conditions, migrants may move away from their education in order to ensure their livelihood. Nomadic life keeps people away from educational opportunities. Deficiencies in laws such as child labor and, in general, non-application of these laws on migrants leave migrants unprotected. Inadequate school support causes migrants to lead a disadvantaged life. Moreover, the fact that they cannot adapt to the employment opportunities of the country they go to makes it difficult for the immigrant. It is another disadvantage that cannot adapt to job opportunities in the host country. The scarcity and inefficiency of vocational trainings for immigrants continue the problem. In the international system, there is still no vocational training to facilitate economic integration.

## **C. Cultural Barriers**

Cultural networks play an important role in the integration stages. These different cultures can affect immigrants' beliefs, languages, ethnicities and even their personalities. Particularly as an element of culture, lack of command of the language in the region makes even the daily life of immigrants difficult. Inability to adapt to their culture and society causes immigrants to be discriminated against and to move away from their communities. Especially nationalist and racist approaches in countries can put pressure on immigrants. Even if they find a job, different cultures in the region can adversely affect immigrants. Especially seasonal migrants are affected by cultural barriers. These difficulties make migrants helpless. As culture and language are linked to communication and gains in business, problems in this area directly affect the social and economic life of immigrants. Because some businesses are closed to different cultures, they either do not hire immigrants or direct them to legal jobs. The obstacles to their failure and success in these jobs often make migrants feel unsuccessful. Thus, these cultural and communication barriers can trigger psychological problems.

#### **D. Economic Concern of Women and Children**

One of the most important changes in today's immigration area is the enormous increase in the number of female immigrants. With these rapid increases, almost half of today's migrants are women. Moreover, the role of women is increasing in the number of migrant workers. According to the ILO, the number of female migrants is more than the number of males in certain places, and nearly 1 million women migrate each year from their own countries, such as Sri Lanka, Indonesia, to work specifically. But the situation of women migrants is even worse than in other parts of society. As in all segments of society, gender discrimination is effective even in recruitment processes. Female migrants are often considered less valuable than men because of their sexist roles within the household (Women Migrants, 2019). Female immigrants often work at low wages and bad statutes. In Thailand, for example, female migrants work with lower wages and less job security than men. Moreover, in some countries such as Malaysia and Thailand, marriage is prohibited for foreign female workers. Marriage and pregnancy can lead to cancellation of visa and passport (Women Migrants, 2019). Since job preferences are concentrated in the production and service sectors and they often do not have job security as they work in gender-based jobs such as house cleaning and childcare. Because of these problems, it is very common for women migrants to work informally. Moreover, because of these traditional sexist roles, women receive less education and cannot improve themselves much. In particular, the shortage and overwhelming working conditions in the business sector increase the number of women trafficked. Unfortunately, migrant women who are often exposed to exploitation and violence have little access to legal services (UNFPA, 2015).

This problem also causes other problems. When the Syrian refugees have been examined since 2011, the number of child brides is remarkable. The number of Syrian child brides is increasing day by day. Reports point that girls are marrying by their parents to reduce economic burdens or belief that the husband will protect them better. According to UNFPA data show that girls believed child marriage was inescapability regardless of their willingness ("Life became a cage": Syrian girls shed light on conflict, vulnerability and cycle of abuse, 2019). Thus, the integration problem constitutes a spiral problem. Failure to achieve economic integration may also cause girls to be seen as an economic burden. It is inevitable that daughters who are forced to marry at an early age and who are mothers will have problems while integrating into the economy.

#### **IV. DIFFICULTIES IN LABOR MARKET**

Migrants may experience problems in the country they migrate not only because of demographic and cultural differences, but also because of their working conditions. If immigrants do not have the same rights as the citizens of that country, they cannot complete their integration. Especially in their integration into the economy, the immigrant who does not have the same rights as the citizens of that country can never feel fully belonging to that country. Difficulties in labor market about integration of immigrants seem as new topic in reality throughout the past two decades it has changed through people who immigrate European countries.

##### **A. Government Policies**

Sometimes, the labor market integration process is restrained by some government policies. Government policies create a pressure over people who have immigrated. Some countries have rules before people get a job such as permanent residence which means that access to formal employment often prohibited or restricted by law. And this makes the employment process more difficult for migrants and refugees because of the integration of the foreign system. Reach to occupation necessitate the acquisition of country-specific qualifications. This process is not the same for all countries, it changes from country to country.

In the Nordic countries, Sweden is more successful in integrating immigrants into the economy than in other countries. In Sweden, which has been receiving immigration since World War II, many policies have been implemented to facilitate the integration of immigrants into the economy. In order to find a solution to the unemployment problem of migrants, with the law enacted in 2008, business owners have to employ migrants in their workplaces. Nevertheless, economic integration has not been fully completed. Problems still persist. Integration of migrants into the economy is limited. For immigrants from non-European countries, a work invitation has been made compulsory in Sweden to apply for a work permit. And for this invitation to be valid, legal day constraint has been introduced (Akarcay, 2019). In other words, even if Sweden is considered successful in economic integration compared to other countries, many official documents are required for immigrants to work in this country. It is not possible for immigrants who do not have these documents within a limited time to obtain a work permit.

For instance, according to Germany laws, you have to get an employment visa. To apply for employment visa, you must obtain an offer from a workplace in Germany. Language proficiency and diploma equivalence are the most common required qualifications (Immigration to Germany, 2019).

### **B. Access to the Workplace**

The ILO has made special agreements to facilitate the integration of migrants into the economy and to prevent the exploitation of migrants' labor. The International Labor Organization (ILO) 97 Convention refers that in the process of integration into the economy, a regular immigrant should have the same rights as the citizen of that country (CO97, n.d.). The ILO 143 Convention refers that prohibits the employment of irregular migrants, illegal migrants, and states that those who organize this process should be punished (C143, n.d.). The ILO article published in 2006 refers that migrants should be employed in humanitarian conditions and in reasonable jobs (Gemici, 2016). Despite of the ILO procedure there are problems that migrants and refugees faced.

According to G. N. Karaca's research on Turkish migrants living in the United States, Turkish immigrants living in the United States are often unable to perform their jobs in the field in which they are educated. Therefore, they are employed in unqualified jobs. Migrant workers are generally employed without insurance and work longer than the legal working period. This is profitable for employers. In this way, employers do not have to give paid leave to migrant workers. Immigrants are forced to work with low wages. Generally, immigrants work at a lower wage than an American citizen (Gemici, 2016). Immigrants who do not have legal work permits are often unable to protect their rights in the judiciary. This is attractive to employers because they already work in an illegal business. Thus, if the employer does not give their rights to migrant workers, the migrant cannot bring this to the judiciary in any way.

Another major problem of immigrants is unemployment, with the exception of working illegally, in poor conditions or in non-human conditions. Unemployment affects particularly the younger population. As a result, young migrants may tend to join youth gangs or religious organizations. They often start to hate and feel hostility towards the group they cannot integrate (Touraine, 2000). This can also lead to mental problems and traumas.

The Social Policy Agenda has shown unemployment as the most significant reason for poverty and social exclusion. Therefore, having a job is the best way to protect for any kind of discrimination and exclusion. In conclusion, UNFPA strives to ensure that woman and man

maintains to healthy and equal work life. UNFPA supports to use population data in the progress of reduce the poverty of state.

## V. EFFECTS ON HOST COMMUNITIES

The migration process affects not only immigrants but also the country of migration. In particular, mass migration leads to major changes in the economic, social, cultural and social structure of a receiving country.

Especially when a rapid migration is experienced, urban structures change. New settlements are needed, and when this need cannot be controlled by the state, it is seen that irregular settlements are formed. This results in crooked urbanization. In other words, with the arrival of more immigrants than planned, the issue of settlement may become a problem (Kiray, 1998).

At the same time, when this process cannot be controlled correctly by the state, there may be macroeconomic and microeconomic problems in society. Problems such as an increase the number of unemployment, an increase in housing prices, a decrease in wages and an increase in public expenditures may occur. As a result, there may be a polarization against immigrants in society. Nationalist actions and discourses may increase. It is like the recent nationalist parties in Europe have been active in politics. This leads to the deterioration of the democratic culture and structure. Social exclusion, polarizations, nationalist movements must be eliminated in order to achieve social integration.

If assimilation policies are implemented as a result of a poorly managed migration process by the state, the values of migrants can be destroyed. This negatively affects their social lives. With the failure to take the necessary measures, an increase in the crime rate may be happening in this disorder (Ekici & Tuncel, 2015).

At the same time, immigrants who are not under state protection must earn money and have jobs in order to satisfy their vital activities and basic needs. Employers who want to turn this into their own interests can accept migrants as cheap workers and exploit them at very low wages.

In this way, poorly managed migration processes have negative effects both for migrants and for the receiving country. The reaction of the people of that country towards immigrants also leads to the exclusion of immigrants. This kind of process makes integration process more difficult. In order to have a more successful integration, first of all, the needs of

migrants such as housing, education, health and employment should be met. Cultural ties to be established later can stabilize the society.

## VI. CASE STUDY: ADDRESSING SYRIAN REFUGEE CRISIS

Poor economic conditions, inequality between society, lack of democracy and years of repressive government fears over society have led Syrian Civil War. The clashes that started in 2011 in a small city like Dera spread to the whole country. Within a very short time, it even surrounded the big cities like Aleppo. Civilians were targeted with chemical weapons used in the war. UN's research in the region was reached in the traces of sarin gas. In the course of this civil war, Daesh declared a caliphate in the areas it captured. Thereupon, the US-led coalition forces followed by Russia started an intervention into Syria. Only by 2017, more than 400,000 people were killed and the most important settlements in the country were in ruins. More than 14,000 people were subjected to torture only in 2016. More than 7 million people were forced to leave their homes. War victims of Syria have sought refuge in neighboring countries such as Turkey, Lebanon and Jordan. As a result of seeking a diplomatic solution to the crisis in 2016, Turkey and Russia started to evacuate the cities where thousands of people trapped stepped in Syria. A small number of asylum seekers were placed in Idlib, controlled by the Free Syrian Army. With the Astana process, opponents and the Damascus regime met from time to time (NTV News, 2017).

The civil war in Syria has continued to this day and therefore the number of refugees has increased gradually. According to the UNHCR report the number of Syrian refugees in Turkey has more than 4 million. These migrants, who were initially seen as guests, settled in different parts of the country. With the increasing number of refugees in the country, opposing views have emerged. Refugees face social economic problems such as xenophobia, social exclusion, discrimination in their cities. In addition, refugees were sometimes seen as threats, which increased the feeling of insecurity. The irregularity of refugees causes negative reactions in society and delays integration of immigrants. integration of Syrian refugees in Turkey has made it mandatory to provide some legal regulations and social cohesion policies towards refugees has made it mandatory to develop (Özdemir, 2017).

After Syrian refugees arrive in Turkey some economic, social and cultural problems have emerged. Also, during this time Turkey's security concerns have also increased. Especially during periods of intense that the illegal entry of refugees from Turkey-Syria border

line, looking to ISIS, PKK / PYD militants and the presence of interference of probabilities attempt them from passing through the border it has increased concern. Moreover, the possibility of increasing of the crime of refugees located outside the camp due to insufficient Turkey camps are concerned. Turkey's experienced at different times and at different points in bombings that killed several Turkish citizens action. Depending on the increase in the number of Syrian refugees in Turkey has increased economic costs. As of September 20, 2016, Turkey has spent \$ 25 billion for Syrian refugees. The amount of UN assistance to refugees is \$ 525 million. Carrying humanitarian aid on behalf of the EU Humanitarian Aid and Civil Protection Office (ECHO), according to data from the EU, has sent 588 million euros since starting Syrian refugee crisis in Turkey. Considering the amount of aid to Syrian refugees, it appears that most refugees' costs are borne by Turkey. The international community is providing limited assistance to Syrian refugees. This situation adversely Turkey's economy affects (Özdemir, 2017).

Although Syrian refugees did not have work permits, employers were hired to work as illegal workers for low wages. Especially in the unqualified labor market, the sudden increase in population due to the work of Syrian refugees and the migration has brought a revival to the manufacturing and retail sector. The cheap labor force created by Syrian refugees negatively affected the middle and lower economic strata of the local population. Competing with cheaper labor has reduced wages in the unqualified labor market. The middle segments were negatively affected by the increase in rents and food prices. Moreover, the end of the money brought by Syrian refugees and the decrease in purchasing power reversed the short-term positive atmosphere in the markets. The inability to obtain rent fees from Syrian refugees has led to landlord-tenant problems beyond economic problems. Refugee crisis has affected the Turkey trade volume with the Middle Eastern countries. Economic cooperation with Syria and other countries in the region has been shaken and imports and exports have been adversely affected (Özdemir, 2017).

Approximately 1 million Syrian refugees from the war have sought refuge in the EU member states. This growing refugee crisis has become one of the EU's most important fields of work. Thereafter, policies are developed to protect the lives of refugees and improve their position, but problems arise in adopting these policies to the system. For example, some countries, such as Greece, Italy and Hungary, prohibit crossing the borders. In addition, the movement of asylum seekers inside the borders is not free like citizens. Due to the increasing number of refugees in Europe, many countries are uncomfortable and unable to achieve full

integration. In the context of increasing Syrian refugees, EU member states, in particular, think that the presence of refugees will lead to terrorism and social economic crises. Research in Germany, Britain, Italy and Greece argues that the population of refugees increases the likelihood of terrorism. Therefore, the crisis caused the security strategies in Europe to change and the policies were revised. At the same time, this has led to an increase in nationalism and radical ideas within the country. Integration of the refugees into the economy is expected to increase unemployment and adversely affect the local population. This makes integration difficult to apply to policies because otherwise it can lead to unemployment and an increase in negative attitudes towards refugees (Amaral, 2018).

## **VII. THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS**

The issue of integration of migrants and migrants, which was also highlighted in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, has long been discussed by the UN. Apart from UNFPA, many UN agencies such as UNHCR, UNRWA and IOM have tried to provide solutions to this problem. In 1949, the International Labor Organization for Migrant Workers introduced the Employment Convention for Migrant Workers (Revised). It is one of the first important steps taken especially for employment migration and improvement of working conditions of migrants (ILO, 1949). The 1975 Convention on Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions), also known as the Convention on the Promotion of Migration and Equal Opportunities for Migrant Workers and the Functioning of Migrant Workers, signed by the International Labor Organization, sought to determine the rights and scope of migrant workers. The Convention provides for the harmonization of migrant workers' rights with human rights and the definition of migrant workers (ILO, 1975). Additionally, on 16 January 1966, the General Assembly adopted The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), which entered into force 3 January 1976, stressed the need for equal rights to be exercised within states, regardless of their social cultural origin of people, even if they do not directly target immigrants. Among the rights that ICESCR particularly emphasizes are the right to work, which is important for migrants, fair payment and safe and healthy working conditions (OHCHR, 1966).

The International Convention for the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (ICRMW), an important step for migrant rights, was ratified by 22 countries on 18 December 1990 and entered into force on 1 July 2003. ICRMW aims to protect the rights of migrants and their families. The Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW) has been

established and monitors the implementation processes and methods of the contract. It was formed by the alliance of three important UN agencies, such as OHCHR, ILO and UNESCO, and was supported by IOM and 10 non-governmental organizations. Although this agreement was implemented in 58 countries until 2018, it was not accepted by the world's leading and host countries (ILO, 2003). Last but not least, the New York Refugees and Immigrants Declaration was adopted unanimously by the UN General Assembly on 19 September 2016. The Declaration particularly emphasizes the importance of the international refugee issue and makes important statements that underline the need for member states to develop policies and strengthen mechanisms to protect migrants and refugees. The New York Declaration reminded the world that member states should fully respect the human rights of migrants and refugees, protect and support migrants, and ensure social and economic integration. It showed that cooperation in the international system is necessary. It also enabled the IOM to connect to the UN. In 2018, the Declaration led two new global compromises which are a compact for safe, orderly and regular migration and a compact on refugees. One of the most important innovations it has pioneered is the establishment of a Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) to assist large and long refugee movements and their situation. The CRRF focuses on supporting and integrating immigrants in the host countries (UNHCR, 2019). Although the problem is tried to be solved by other international institutions except the UN, unfortunately, the problem still exists in the world.



## VIII. CONCLUSION

As acknowledged in different process such as ICRMW or the New York Declaration, economic integration is one of the largest problems for migrants. However, in order to solve the migrations' integration problems, there is still no consensus for cooperation in the international system. Especially the process is expected to be facilitated by the host states in the best way and they must support to access to migrants' jobs. Immigrants who are not under state protection need to be involved in the economic cycle in order to continue their vital activities. In this way, they work in a job, earn money and become able to meet their basic needs such as housing and nutrition. As a result of poorly managed integration processes, problems may arise not only for immigrants but also for that country and its international community because failed policies may cause economic crisis, inflation or unemployment. UNFPA, as a part of the UN, must also play an important role in the economic integration process in order to maintain the international system and peace, and to implement the orderly and safe migrant movement.



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