



**Social and Humanitarian Committee**

**Tackling the issue of global recession**

**Approved by president of the general assembly**

## Letter from the President of the General Assembly

In the words of George Monbiot " The only thing that can replace a story is a story ", After The financial crisis of 2008, a lot of us have been left wondering what's next, who is the hero that defeated the villain and who is this mysterious figure that is going to lead us into the modernization era. Now for us, it seems that the recently defeated neo-liberalism is an immortal ideology that's never going to leave and is the only way to progress into modernization, but with the rise of a new generation, a generation that grew up under a fragile economy, decays long disputes, and safety threats even within their own homes because of unauthorized weaponry, this idea of immortalization is slowly but surely starting to fade away. This generation is determined to get results no matter what it takes. They have made it their long life goal to resolve decays of dispute in hopes of finding the peace and prosperity they have never gotten the chance to taste and are keen on building a world where we prevent making the same mistakes like the ones we inherited.

Here we invite you to join us in creating our own story engraved with equality, equity, justice and peace where everyone's voice matters.

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## Introduction

Discrimination is the inappropriate and potentially unfair treatment of individuals due to specific group membership. Discrimination, although usually experienced, is originally a (negative) feeling that traces back to assumptions based on stereotypical ideas that are spread among nations/cultures about a distinct group of people. It can appear on different recognized characteristics- age, gender, appearance, etc., however, the main level of interest here is discrimination toward immigrant minorities. The number of international migrants globally reached an estimated 272 million in 2019, an increase of 51 million since 2010. Currently, international migrants comprise 3.5 percent of the global population, compared to 2.8 percent in the year 2000, according to new estimates released by the United Nations today.

## Key Vocabulary

**Discrimination:** inappropriate and potentially unfair treatment of individuals due to group membership.

**Immigrants:** a person who has come to a different country in order to live there permanently

**Underutilization:** is the state of not being used enough or not used to full potential.

## Focused Overview

### 1) What is society's reaction to immigrants?

Immigration is an inherent characteristic of Western societies: powerful forces have always existed to push and pull people across international borders. Yet every new wave of immigrants is often viewed by native-born residents of the host society as a source of anxiety and uncertainty, who are worried about the degree to which immigrants can or will integrate, and about the social impact of cultural or religious differences. Similar to the multiple violations especially towards Muslim minorities after the incident of 9/11 that took place in 2002, New York. In the past, Western states have often pursued exclusionary policies against

immigrants in the face of such anxieties. States prohibited any immigrants who were viewed as unable or unwilling to assimilate, admission or naturalization, and anyone seeking citizenship was expected and sometimes even forced to renounce or conceal their earlier ethnic identities. Yet in some Western countries, since the 1960s, a different approach has emerged in which assimilation is renounced as a goal and integration is seen as compatible with the maintenance and public expression of ethnic identity.

Yet in some Western countries, since the 1960s, a different approach has emerged in which assimilation is renounced as a goal and integration is seen as compatible with the maintenance and public expression of ethnic identity. Individuals may engage in society by becoming members of immigrant ethnic communities, which are seen as legitimate social and political actors worthy of support and consultation. The number of international migrants globally reached an estimated 272 million in 2019, an increase of 51 million since 2010. Currently, international migrants comprise 3.5 percent of the global population, compared to 2.8 percent in the year 2000, according to new estimates released by the United Nations today.

## 2) Which countries hold more immigrants?

The number of international migrants worldwide has continued to grow rapidly in recent years, reaching 258 million in 2017, up from 220 million in 2010 and 173 million in 2000. Over 60 percent of all international migrants live in Asia (80 million) or Europe (78 million). Northern America hosted the third-largest number of international migrants (58 million), followed by Africa (25 million), Latin America and the Caribbean (10 million) and Oceania (8 million).<sup>1</sup> In 2017, two thirds (67 percent) of all international migrants were living in just twenty countries. The largest number of international migrants (50 million) resided in the United States of America. Saudi Arabia, Germany, and the Russian Federation hosted the second, third and fourth largest numbers of migrants worldwide (around 12 million each), followed by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (nearly 9 million). In 2016, the total number of refugees and asylum seekers in the world was estimated at 25.9 million. Turkey hosted the largest refugee population worldwide, with 3.1 million refugees and asylum seekers, followed by Jordan (2.9 million), the State of Palestine (2.2 million), Lebanon (1.6 million) and Pakistan (1.4 million). In 2017, of the 258 million international migrants worldwide, 106 million were born in Asia. Europe was the region of birth of the second largest number of migrants (61 million), followed by Latin America and the Caribbean (38 million) and Africa (36 million).

### 3) How does it affect immigrants in their work-life?

Over the past few decades, immigration policies in many advanced economies have centered on recruiting "the best and the brightest." These highly skilled workers are expected to contribute to national economies by filling up shortages of labor and expertise, thus helping nations place themselves in an increasingly global, knowledge-based economy. While Canada, shortly followed by Australia, led to a stained immigration selection system for qualified workers, recent mechanisms for making highly qualified professionals easier to enter countries such as the United Kingdom, Germany, and the Netherlands have also been implemented. The United States has lagged behind to date, though the H-1B Visa – the largest visa program, allows temporary immigration for "specialty jobs" requiring specialized knowledge, which may lead to permanent immigration.

Despite their educational qualifications and extensive work experience, many skilled immigrants who have migrated to advanced economies are unemployed or underemployed— working in jobs that underutilize their education, skills, and previous work experience. This leads to the lower economic and psychological well-being of immigrants, and it undermines the value of policies designed to specifically attract and utilize the skills of these immigrants. In the United States (Batalova, Fix & Creticos, 2008), 1.3 million high-level immigrants are either unemployed or underemployed, representing 20 percent of highly skilled U.S. jobs. More than one in four eligible immigrants earn less than USD 30,000 annually in Pennsylvania (Welcome Center for New Pennsylvanians, 2013), while immigrants make up 30 per 100 of the California State's skilled workforce, they account for 35 percent of the underemployed skilled workers (Batalova et al., 2008).

## Major Parties Involved and Their Views

### 1. France has the highest discrimination rates

The rise of racism in France has been especially noteworthy over the last decade in the public expression of racist antisemitic opinion. Immigrants are also under-represented in the civil service, and stories abound of Maghrebis being refused private accommodation because of their origins.

## 2. Sweden

At least 112 blazes occurred at asylum accommodation centers, or planned accommodation centers, across Sweden in the following year, according to national police statistics. Mosques have also been the frequent targets of both arson attacks and racist vandalism. The report criticized Sweden for a “lack of sufficient funding to safeguard mosques against attacks”.

## 3) United States of America

Racial discrimination, along with other forms of social disadvantage, has detrimental effects on health and contributes to existing health disparities. At the societal level, racism and discrimination operate through residential segregation and when individuals are unequally treated in accessing jobs, education, healthcare, social services, and so on, due to their foreign-born status, ethnic origin, and/or race. At the individual level, discrimination “gets under the skin” as an acute and chronic stressor that activates physiological responses, such as elevated blood pressure, heart rate, and cortisol secretions, that trigger declines in mental and physical health

## 4) Turkey

Since the initial response of the Turkish government to the arrival of Syrians in the country in March 2011, there have been structured contradictions in their representation and reception. In the past month a systematic campaign has been underway in Turkey targeting Syrian and other migrant populations through deportations (through forcible signings of “voluntary return forms”), forced-movement within and between cities, harassment, and ill-treatment.

## Timeline of Events

1950	Bureau of Indian Affairs terminates federal services for Native Americans in lieu of state supervision
1964	The Civil Rights Acts ensures voting rights and prohibits housing discrimination.

1980	The Refugee Act redefines criteria and procedures for admitting refugees.
2012	President Barack Obama signs Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) which temporarily shields some Dreamers from deportation, but doesn't provide a path to citizenship
2016	the total number of refugees and asylum seekers in the world was estimated at 25.9 million. Turkey hosted the largest refugee population worldwide, with 3.1 million refugees and asylum seekers, followed by Jordan (2.9 million), the State of Palestine (2.2 million), Lebanon (1.6 million) and Pakistan (1.4 million).
2017	President Donald Trump issues two executive orders—both titled “Protecting the Nation from Foreign Terrorist Entry into the United States”—aimed at curtailing travel and immigration from six majority Muslim countries (Chad, Iran, Libya, Syria, Yemen, Somalia) as well as North Korea and Venezuela. Both of these travel bans are challenged in state and federal courts.

### Evaluation of Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue

- President Ronald Reagan signs into law the Simpson-Mazzoli Act, which grants amnesty to more than 3 million immigrants living illegally in the United States.
- In response to large movements of refugees and other migrants, the General Assembly adopted the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants on 19 September 2016. The Declaration calls for the development of two global compacts, both to be adopted in

2018. Whereas a proposed refugee compact is being developed under the auspices of the United Nations refugee agency (UNHCR) and will be presented in 2018 for consideration by the Member States, the development of the migration compact is being led by the General Assembly.

## Possible solutions

- The adoption of multiculturalism in the school curriculum and the inclusion of ethnic representation/sensitivity in the mandate of public media or media licensing.
- Allowing dual citizenship;
- The funding of ethnic group organizations and bilingual education or mother-tongue instruction;
- Affirmative action for disadvantaged immigrant groups.
- Vacate the convictions of undocumented persons who are perpetrators of trafficking in immigration and/or police searches.
- Ensure an effective and efficient verification system is part of a broader immigration reform strategy.
- Work closely with the immigration and customs enforcement agencies (ICE) to ensure that labor law enforcement takes precedence over migration compliance when labor dispute disputes are present and labor law violations are investigated.

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