



**APL MUN 2024 G20 SUMMIT
BACKGROUND GUIDE**

**Addressing the Economic Implications of
Migration and Refugee Flows on a Global
Scale**

Table of Contents

1. Letter from the Executive Board
2. Introduction to Committee
3. Introduction to Agenda
4. Factors of Migration and Refugee Flows to Consider
5. Documentation

Letter from the Executive Board

Greetings Delegates,

On behalf of the Executive Board of the Group of 20 Summit at APL MUN 2024, it is our pleasure to extend a warm welcome to all participants. We are excited to have you join us for what promises to be a stimulating and engaging conference which discusses the issues pertaining to the economic implications of migration and refugee flows on a global scale.

This particular agenda contains heterogeneous challenges, requiring creative, innovative, collaborative and comprehensive solutions. The delegates of this committee have the honor to be representing the world's most prosperous economies, and therefore, it is undoubtedly quintessential to engage and enter into constructive channels of effective dialogue as means to ensure further developments to the realms of economic stability and human development.

As members of the EB, we urge this committee to approach this agenda with creativity and efficacious collaboration. As representatives, you have the responsibility to open the gates to policy formulation that makes the difference for hundreds of millions of immigrants and refugees. Considering the diversity of this forum and the ever-changing inferences of other respective regions and nations, we call for you to take into consideration the diverse perspectives at play in order to recognize impartial and non-discriminatory.

We would also like to mention that this background guide is strictly a foundational document to improve your understanding of the agenda. Under no circumstance must you consider this to be your main source of information. This agenda is heavily reliant on detailed research, and we therefore urge you to do your own detailed research on the agenda and your nation's foreign policy with the links we have referenced as well as other sources.

In conclusion, we look forward to an exhilarating committee filled with debate and discussion. You have the ability to ensure that the committee makes rapid progressions towards meaningful change. We look forward to your enthusiastic participation and the valuable insights you will bring to the table. Together, let us strive to make this version of the G20 Summit a memorable and impactful experience. Should you have any questions or need assistance, please do not hesitate to reach out to the executive board.

Warm Regards,

Vishwesh Kumar (Head Chairperson)

Saahil Ali (Vice Chairperson)

Nidha Khan (Director)

Introduction to the Committee

Founded in 1999 as a result of the Asian financial crisis, The Group of 20, popularly referred to as the G20 is an intergovernmental convention, composed of the African Union (AU), European Union (EU) and nineteen other sovereign states. Its primary function is for Governors of central banks and ministers of finance to talk about financial and economic concerns worldwide. Following the global economic and financial crisis of 2007, the G20 was elevated to the status of Heads of State or Government and named the "premier forum for international economic cooperation" in 2009.

The 19 countries that are members of the G20 are: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, South Korea, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, Türkiye, the United Kingdom, and the United States.

Every year, the group hosts an annual G20 Summit which is held in the state that holds the G20 presidency. These summits serve as a meeting between Heads of State and Government to explore several sophisticated agendas, such as trade, health, agriculture, corruption, climate change and sustainable development.

There is not a fixed secretariat for the Group. The prior, current, and incoming Presidency form the Troika that supports the Presidency, a position that gets rotated annually. The current troika consists of South Africa, Brazil and India. Currently, as of now, from December 1, 2023 to November 30, 2024; Brazil assumes the role of the G20 presidency. The role of president is one of significant importance as it is the responsibility of the president to steer the agenda for the summit and host the event.

The G20 is composed of two parallel tracks: the Finance Track and the Sherpa Track. The leaders of the Finance Track are Central Bank Governors and Finance Ministers; the Sherpa Track is led by Sherpas following the Finance Track. The Ministry of Finance is primarily in charge of the Finance Track. Throughout the course of each Presidency, these working groups convene on a regular basis. Over the course of the year, the Sherpas oversee negotiations, coordinating the G20's substantive work and debating Summit agenda items. The Sherpas of member nations, who serve as the Leaders' personal messengers, oversee the G20 process from the Sherpa perspective. The central bank governors and finance ministers of each of the participating nations oversee the Finance Track. There are typically focused working groups within the two tracks, with participation from invited/guest countries, international organizations, and officials from the member states' relevant ministries. Furthermore, there are Engagement Groups that convene representatives from the G20 countries' corporations, think tanks, women's organizations, youth organizations, labor unions, and civil societies.

Introduction to the Agenda

UNDERSTANDING MIGRATION

Migration, as defined by the International Organization for Migration (IOM), is the "movement of people across borders, either within a country (internal migration) or internationally (external migration) <https://www.iom.int/about-migration> "

This movement can be temporary or permanent, voluntary or involuntary. Migration includes a wide range of motivations, e.g:

1. Seeking economic opportunities (better jobs, higher wages)
2. Reuniting with family members
3. Fleeing war, persecution, or violence
4. Pursuing educational opportunities
5. Seeking environmental safety due to climate change or natural disasters

The term 'migrant' does not have an international legal definition. However, it is commonly understood to refer to someone who has chosen to leave their home to start a new life in another country. A migrant can return home without risking their life or freedom. The movement is understood to be voluntary.

Other vulnerable migrants may not meet the strict definition of a refugee but are still fleeing violence or human rights abuses. These could include internally displaced persons

REFUGEES V/S IMMIGRANTS : KEY DISTINCTIONS

While each refugee and immigrant circulate across borders, the reasons and circumstances surrounding their motion vary significantly. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) presents clear definitions for these terms.

Refugee: A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee conflict or persecution and has crossed an international border to seek safety. They cannot return to their country without risking their life or freedoms. It is a legal term that carries with it certain protections that refugees are entitled to.

It is important to note that the refugee category does not encompass all people who are forcibly displaced. Asylum seekers are individuals who have fled their home country due to fear of persecution and are seeking international protection in another country. Their claim for refugee status has not yet been officially determined.

Immigrant: An immigrant is someone who chooses to leave their home country to live in another country, typically for economic reasons or to improve their quality of life. This can include seeking better job opportunities, educational advancement, or reuniting with family members who have already immigrated.

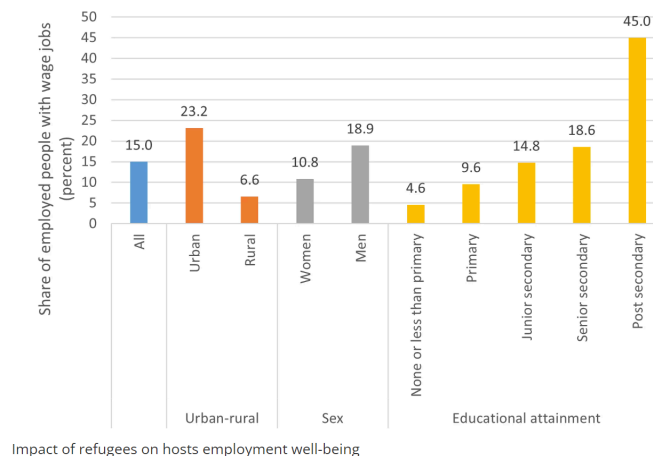
THE ECONOMIC IMPACT - REFUGEES AND MIGRANTS

The debate about the efficacy of refugees and migrants in the global economy is a gray area, filled with an innumerable number of arguments for both sides. It is crucial to comprehend these effects if our societies are to discuss migration's role in a constructive way.

Migrants and refugees have shown several notable advantageous impacts towards the global economy. Many of them fill important niches and job openings that lack demand in both declining and fast-growing sectors, contributing a great deal towards labor-market flexibility. Furthermore, as migrants and refugees continue to find work, they are known to contribute more in terms of tax revenue and social contributions, which increases their net fiscal impact.

However, migration provides its downsides. For instance, increases in migration populations that have the same education and experience as already-settled migrants contribute to wide scale unemployment in unyielding sectors. Migrants have also been credited with the causation of issues pertaining to socio-political and economic realms, such as increases in demand for goods and services, lack of population control, displacement of settled nationals and spreading of foreign diseases just to name a few.

Furthermore, refugees bring forth their own set of problems. Critics of refugee migration argue that refugee settlements in foreign countries bring out increased rates of crime and illegal activity such as drug trafficking and the smuggling of illegal refugees. Moreover, the overall surge in refugees takes up gargantuan percentages in education and jobs, displacing thousands, if not millions, of nationals due to increased competition.



It is clear to see that there are clear distinctions between the arguments for and the arguments against. With migration making drastic effects on employment, GDP and economic development in a country. Naturally, the combination of policies will differ throughout nations. However, the summit will need to address the fundamental issue of how to optimize migration's benefits for both host nations and the migrants themselves in the upcoming decades, particularly as the demand for migrants to fill labor shortages due to rapid population aging rises.

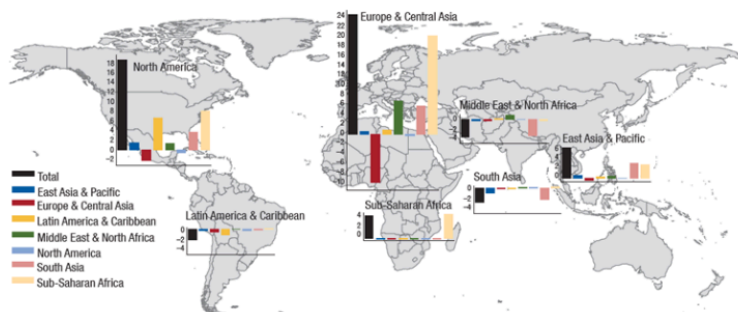
Factors of Migration and Refugee Flows to Consider

- 1. Migration's Correlation to Development:** According to a BCG and IOM report, the inclusion of migrants in nations' economic programs and development schemes has seen positive results. With International remittances for low and middle income countries reaching figures upwards of \$670 billion, reducing the need for reliability in foreign investment. The World Economic Forum also estimates that migrants are expected to add approximately over \$20 trillion worth of value to the global economy by 2050.
- 2. Taking Repetitive Jobs:** Often in an economy, there are several jobs that settled nationals are unwilling to take, resulting in a job shortage. However, migrants, under the promise of better working conditions, living conditions and human rights, are more likely to take these menial jobs. Furthermore, many nations would be in the need of development and migrants can be a viable solution, as more workers in recent years have been open to migrating to other nations. In fact the BCG survey in collaboration with the IOM has stated that 50% of workers are open to taking jobs abroad.
- 3. Cultural Diversity:** While it does not seem to be pertinent, diversity and multiculturalism can have an efficacious impact on the global economy. As refugees and economic migrants migrate to foreign lands, they introduce new customs in a cultural exchange which could result in wider acceptance for migrants and refugees, allowing them to be recipients of more economic and entrepreneurial opportunities. However, in recent years, there has been a growing sentiment in numerous G20 countries that have been completely against the inclusion of foreigners and their cultures on the argument that they must focus on their internal issues first.

Migration pressures

Immigration pressures are expected to build up from Africa and the Middle East to Europe, and drop within Europe and Central Asia.

(millions of individuals, 2020–50)

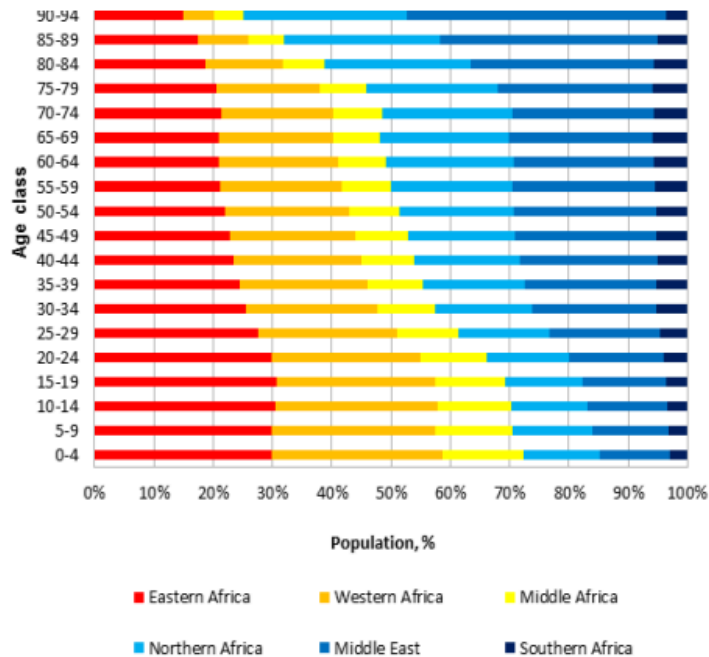


Sources: United Nations and IMF staff estimates.

BRAIN DRAIN AND LABOR IMPLICATIONS OF MIGRATION

During the 1960s and 1970s, brain drain was a contentious topic. Migration has been explained by macroeconomic, microeconomic, and other migration theories. However, further research into the literature and theories reveals that the causes as well as outcomes of migration have changed over time (Tung, 2008; Zweig, Tsai, & Singh, 2021a, 2021b). Because of the absence of a recent thorough evaluation in this area, this systematic literature review has been conducted. We provide much-needed clarification to skilled migration subtleties. There is also a scarcity of a framework that identifies and explains all these factors in an inclusive and holistic way. Migration theories and previous research have been consistent about international migration, attributing economic factors as reasons for migration; however, a precise consideration for cross-border migration.

Migration and the brain drain are not evenly distributed throughout the regions of Africa and the Middle East. This is intrinsically connected to the population growths being caused by the youth bulge. While Eastern, Middle and Western Africa account for more than half of all the under 35s, Northern Africa and the Middle East host more than half of the over-65s. This imbalance implies that the migration and the brain drain are concentrated mostly in Western, Middle and Eastern Africa. Interestingly, Eastern, Middle and Western Africa have approximately 75% of the new-born children. While this suggests that the youth bulge is a fairly recent phenomenon, it also highlights that within the next two decades the challenges generated by the bulge, such as migration and the brain drain, are going to become increasingly more impelling, especially when considering the push and pull migration factors on the ground.



ROOT CAUSES OF MIGRATION

Reasons for migration: push and pull factors Push factors are the reasons people leave a country. Pull factors are the reason they move to a particular country. There are three major push and pull factors.

Social and political factors: Persecution because of one's ethnicity, religion, race, politics or culture can push people to leave their country. A major factor is war, conflict, government persecution or there being a significant risk of them. Those fleeing armed conflict, human rights violations or persecution are more likely to be humanitarian refugees. This will affect where they settle as some countries have more liberal approaches to humanitarian migrants than others. In the first instance, these people are likely to move to the nearest safe country that accepts asylum seekers. The backbone of international humanitarian law is the Geneva Conventions, which regulate the conduct of armed conflict and seek to limit its effects. In recent years, people have been fleeing to Europe in large numbers from conflict, terror and persecution at home. Of the 384,245 asylum seekers granted protection status in the EU in 2022, more than a quarter came from war-torn Syria, with Afghanistan and Venezuela in second and third place respectively.

Demographic and economic causes: Demographic change determines how people move and migrate. A growing or shrinking, aging or youthful population has an impact on economic growth and employment opportunities in the countries of origin or migration policies in the destination countries. Demographic and economic migration is related to poor labor standards, high unemployment and the overall health of a country's economy. Pull factors include higher wages, better employment opportunities, a higher standard of living and educational opportunities. If economic conditions are not favorable and appear to be at risk of declining further, a greater number of people will probably migrate to countries with a better outlook. According to the UN International Labour Organization, migrant workers - defined as people who migrate with a view to being employed - stood at roughly 169 million worldwide in 2019 and represented more than two thirds of international migrants. More than two-thirds of all migrant workers were concentrated in high-income countries.

Environmental and climate migration: The environment has always been a driver of migration, as people flee natural disasters, such as floods, hurricanes and earthquakes. However, climate change is expected to exacerbate extreme weather events, meaning more people could be on the move. According to the International Organization for Migration, "Environmental migrants are those who, for a reason of sudden or progressive changes in the environment that adversely affect their lives or living conditions, are obliged to leave their habitual homes, either temporarily or permanently, and who move either within their country or abroad." It is hard to estimate how many environmental migrants there are globally due to factors such as population growth, poverty, governance, human security and conflict, which have an impact. Estimates vary from 25 million to one billion by the year 2050.

Source : European Parliament

LIST OF CASE STUDIES

1.1 The Syrian Refugee Crisis

The Syrian refugee crisis began in March 2011 as a result of a violent government crackdown on public demonstrations in support of teenagers who were arrested for anti-government graffiti in the southern town of Daraa. The arrests sparked public demonstrations throughout Syria which were violently suppressed by government security forces. The conflict quickly escalated and the country descended into a civil war that forced millions of Syrian families to flee their homes. Thirteen years later, the conflict is ongoing with Syrians continuing to pay the price—more than 16.7 million people in Syria are in need of humanitarian assistance, accounting for 70 percent of the population.

On February 6, 2023, two powerful earthquakes struck south-eastern Türkiye and northern Syria, claiming thousands of lives and causing untold destruction to homes and infrastructure across the region. This is a crisis on top of existing crises already impacting internally displaced Syrians and Syrian refugees. In Türkiye, the heavily impacted areas are regions where Syrian refugees live in high numbers. Syrian refugees were already vulnerable, living with protection risks and economic insecurity. For people inside Syria, the earthquake has only brought on more misery and pain and catapulted some of the most in need communities in the country into utter desperation. As of March 2024, the earthquake has impacted 8.8 million people across Syria, uprooting tens of thousands—many of whom had already been displaced. The earthquake claimed 60,000 lives, with tens of thousands injured and entire neighborhoods reduced to rubble. In north-west Syria alone, more than 40,000 people remain displaced by the earthquake and are living in temporary reception centers. The immediate impact of the earthquake has been devastating, but the full extent of the damage is yet to be seen. The long-term impacts of the earthquakes pose serious challenges for Syrians and will require a robust response on multiple fronts. Syrian refugees have sought asylum in more than 130 countries, but the vast majority live in neighboring countries within the region, such as Türkiye, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt. Türkiye alone hosts the largest population of Syrian refugees: 3.3 million.

Approximately 92 percent of refugees who have fled to neighboring countries live in rural and urban settings, with only roughly five percent living in refugee camps. However, living outside refugee camps does not necessarily mean success or stability. More than 70 percent of Syrian refugees are living in poverty, with limited access to basic services, education or job opportunities and few prospects of returning home.

Protracted displacement, the war in Ukraine, global inflation and the earthquakes that struck south-eastern Türkiye and northern Syria are some of the biggest challenges Syrians currently face. Poverty and unemployment are widespread within Syria, with over 90 percent of the population in Syria living below the poverty line. By October 2023, the cost of the food basket had doubled compared to January and quadrupled in the last two years. An estimated 12.9 million people are food insecure as a result of the economic crisis. The situation for Syrian refugees living in neighboring host countries has deteriorated as well. Economic challenges in neighboring countries like Lebanon have pushed Syrians in the country into poverty with more than 90 percent of Syrian refugees reliant on

humanitarian assistance to survive. In Jordan, more than 93 percent of Syrian households reported being in debt to cover basic needs. Ninety percent of Syrian refugees living in Türkiye cannot fully cover their monthly expenses or basic needs.

Millions of refugees have lost their livelihoods and are increasingly unable to meet their basic needs - including accessing clean water, electricity, food, medicine and paying rent. The economic downturn has also exposed them to multiple protection risks, such as child labor, gender-based violence, early marriage and other forms of exploitation.

Source : UNHCR Report on Syrian Refugee crisis

1.2 ETHIOPIAN MIGRATION CRISIS:

In Ethiopia, the largest number of refugees come from three countries: South Sudan (808,336), Somalia (380,000) and Eritrea (157,957). Among these refugees, 81% are women and children, including many minors who do not have parents or caregivers. Due to recent armed conflicts in Sudan and Laascaanood, Somalia, Ethiopia has received an influx of forcibly displaced individuals. Since February 2023, 100,000 Somalis have sought refuge in the Somali region of Ethiopia. As of April 24, 2023, over 33,600 individuals have fled to Ethiopia from Sudan. Of these, 23,409 are South Sudanese refugees, 9,803 are refugees from other nationalities, and 391 are refugee returnees.

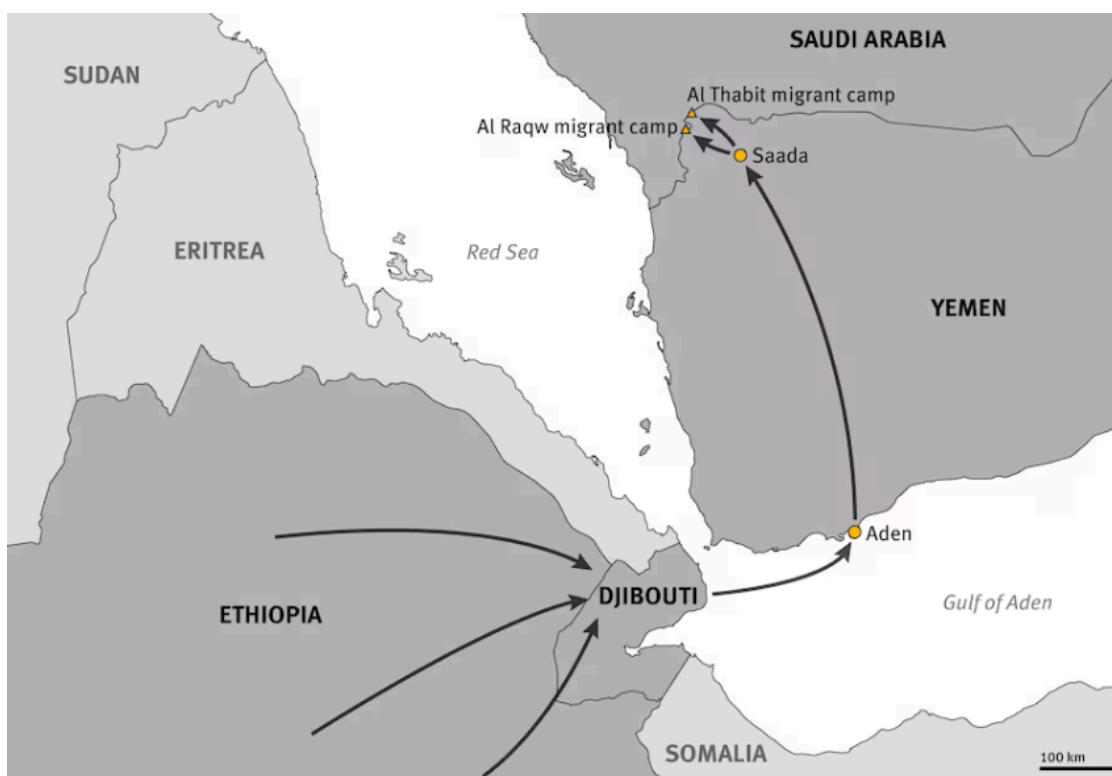
In addition to a large refugee population, Ethiopia has more than 3,779,000 internally displaced people (IDPs). Rapid urban expansion, ongoing conflicts within Ethiopia and high levels of vulnerability to ongoing drought and seasonal floods continue to generate new displacements yearly.

In November 2020, an armed conflict broke out in Ethiopia's Tigray, Amhara, and Afar regions, causing a significant humanitarian and protection emergency. The conflict led to the displacement of hundreds of thousands of people in Northern Ethiopia, and the delivery of essential humanitarian aid was severely disrupted. In November 2022, a significant milestone was achieved when the Ethiopian Government and the Tigray People's Liberation Front (TPLF) signed a peace deal. This deal marked a crucial first step towards ending the violent and devastating two-year war.

Saudi border guards have killed at least hundreds of Ethiopian migrants and asylum seekers who tried to cross the Yemen-Saudi border between March 2022 and June 2023. Human Rights Watch research indicates that, at time of writing, the killings are continuing. Saudi border guards have used explosive weapons and shot people at close range, including women and children, in a pattern that is widespread and systematic. If committed as part of a Saudi government policy to murder migrants, these killings would be a crime against humanity. In some instances, Saudi border guards first asked survivors in which limb of their body they preferred to be shot, before shooting them at close range. Saudi border guards also fired explosive weapons at migrants who had just been released from temporary Saudi detention and were attempting to flee back to Yemen.

It is estimated that approximately 750,000 Ethiopians live and work in Saudi Arabia. While many migrate for economic reasons, a number have fled because of serious human rights

abuses by their government, including during the recent, brutal armed conflict in northern Ethiopia. Ethiopian migrants have for decades attempted the dangerous migration route – known as the “Eastern Route” or sometimes the “Yemeni Route” – from the Horn of Africa, across the Gulf of Aden, through Yemen and into Saudi Arabia. It is estimated that well over 90 percent of the migrants on this route are Ethiopian. The route is also used by migrants from Somalia and Eritrea, and occasionally other east African nations. In recent years, there has been an increase in the proportion of women and girls migrating on the eastern route. Migrants and asylum seekers described their journey to the Yemen–Saudi border as rife with abuse and controlled by a network of smugglers and traffickers who physically assaulted them to extort payments from family members or contacts in Ethiopia or Saudi Arabia.



Source : UNHCR & HRW

Documentation

Introduction

The official document for this committee will be a Declaration. A Declaration is the official outcome document of the G20 Summit. It serves as a communique issued by the members of the conference. These documents outline the general consensus members have reached on a wide range of economic and financial issues. The Declaration summarizes all points which were discussed and takes note of strategies, multilateral policies and agreements that attempt to address the world's most pressing economic issues. While Declarations in the real G20 are quite informal, in this committee, by the discretion of the Executive Board, we will be viewing Declarations as official resolution documents of the G20 Summit, documents which can have real life implications on the world. The Declaration will serve as an official legal document for this committee.

Format

- Font: Times New Roman
- Font Size: 12
- Name of the declaration at the top-center of the document
 - The name must be written as: "G20 <City/State Location of Conference> Leaders' Declaration"
 - Right underneath the name must be the city, country and dates of the conference (e.g. "New Delhi, India, 9-10 September")
- Underneath the name, will be the sponsors and signatories. Please do note that only members of the G20 can be sponsors and signatories. Also, organizations in the summit, such as the AU and EU cannot be sponsors and signatories either. However, in the interest of making the committee fair, the EB will allow proxy sponsors, and delegates representing guests and organizations can represent member nations as sponsors of the declaration. The names of the sponsors and signatories must also be the full official name of the country (e.g. United States of America, Republic of India, French Republic)
- After the sponsors, we have the preamble. There must be a heading that is bolded and underlined. The first clause of the preamble must be a brief paragraph describing what was discussed in committee and identifying the problem behind the agenda. Whatever preambulatory clauses that follow will be at the delegates' discretion
- Before the operative clauses, the declaration must have a heading that is lettered, bolded and underlined. This heading will be section A of the declaration and you are required to write in the agenda for this section (e.g. **A. The Economic Implications of Migration and Refugee Flows on a Global Scale**)

- Once the heading is written, the document will have its operative clauses. For each moderated caucus that has been discussed in committee, there will be a sub-heading that is bolded and italicized but not underlined. Underneath each heading will be the solutions for that particular moderated caucus.
- The numbering of each and every single clause, from the preamble to the last moderated caucus heading will be continuous throughout the document and will not restart under each heading.
- Sub-clauses will be numbered in roman numerals in lowercase letters and sub-sub-clauses will be in lowercase alphabets. The sub-clauses will be followed with a full stop [e.g. i. and ii.] and sub-sub-clauses will be followed by a bracket [e.g. a), b), c)]
- Each clause, sub-clause and sub-sub-clause must end in a full stop
- Any abbreviations must be accompanied by a full form. This full form definition may be cited anywhere in the document, but it must be written somewhere in the document
- The usage or addition of the G20 Summit's logo on the document is optional and may be permitted
- Please do keep in mind that two-thirds of the nation members present in committee must be signatories for the document to even be considered

Please note that we will be entertaining format point of orders on the document.

For reference on what a declaration must look like, you can refer to the links given below:

1. Document Format: [☰ Declaration Format](#)
2. Example Declaration: [☰ Sample Declaration](#)

QUESTIONS A DECLARATION MUST ANSWER [QARMA]:

- **What are the economic implications that must be addressed pertaining to the Global Migration and Refugees Situation?**
- **What are the ways to mitigate the economic implications caused due to global migration?**
- **What Governmental Bodies and International Statutory provisions, Laws and International conventions play a role in it?**
- **How do the countries involved go ahead with it?**

BEST WISHES!

For further inquiry, write to g20summitmun@apl.edu.in

LIST OF REFERENCES & OTHER SOURCES FOR PREPARATION:

<https://www.g20.org/en/>

<https://www.iom.int/about-migration>

<https://www.unhcr.org/in/refugees#:~:text=A%20refugee%20is%20someone%20who,that%20refugees%20are%20entitled%20to.>

<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/e/economicrefugee.asp#:~:text=Employment%3A%20Critics%20of%20economic%20refugees,traditions%20of%20their%20adopted%20country>

<https://blogs.worldbank.org/en/dev4peace/theory-and-evidence-impact-refugees-host-communities>

<https://www.bcg.com/publications/2022/global-talent-migration-the-business-opportunity>

<https://www.weforum.org/agenda/2024/01/migration-model-sustainable-development/>

<https://www.imf.org/en/Blogs/Articles/2020/06/19/blog-weo-chapter4-migration-to-advanced-economies-can-raise-growth>

<https://www.unrefugees.org/news/syria-refugee-crisis-explained/>

<https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/completed-projects/the-politics-of-the-syrian-refugee-crisis>

https://www.eeas.europa.eu/eeas/situation-syrian-refugees-neighbouring-countries-challenges-opportunities-and-ways-forward_en

<https://www.worldbank.org/en/country/turkey/publication/turkeys-response-to-the-syrian-refugee-crisis-and-the-road-ahead>

<https://www.brookings.edu/articles/syrian-refugees-face-a-grim-future-without-international-policy-shifts/>

<https://www.ohchr.org/sites/default/files/Documents/Issues/Religion/Islamophobia-Anti-Muslim/Civil%20Society%20or%20Individuals/MultifaithAllianceforSyrianRefugees-3.pdf>

<https://www.consilium.europa.eu/en/policies/syria/>

<https://www.unrefugees.org/news/ethiopia-refugee-crisis-explained/>

<https://www.iom.int/news/funding-needed-assist-over-100000-ethiopian-migrants-returning-kingdom-saudi-arabia>

<https://www.hrw.org/report/2023/08/21/they-fired-us-rain/saudi-arabian-mass-killings-ethiopian-migrants-yemen-saudi>

<https://cfo.gov.ph/to-a-better-life-filipino-migration-through-the-years/>

<https://www.ilo.org/media/315011/download>

<https://www.wfpusa.org/articles/largest-refugee-crises-around-world-effects-hunger/>

<https://www.unrefugees.org/news/syria-refugee-crisis-explained/>

<https://www.wfpusa.org/articles/largest-refugee-crises-around-world-effects-hunger/>

<https://www.unhcr.org/au/global-trends>

<https://www.unhcr.org/in/news/stories/conflicts-push-internal-displacement-record-high>

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/10/25/record-114-million-people-displaced-global-y-says-un>