

General Assembly 3

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Topic 1: The Question of Refugee and Immigrants' Integration and Social Cohesion



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[Introduction:](#)

Successful integration is prerequisite for the well-being of both refugees and their host communities, especially as global migration increases. It is important to know about the challenges faced by refugees, such as legal status, trauma, and urgent needs to understand these differences to ensure effective support and integration. Integration goes beyond facilitating immigrants' social, economic, and cultural adaptation; it encourages the mutual understanding and respect of diverse groups. Language barriers, cultural differences, and socioeconomic status may interfere with such integration, leading to marginalization and social tensions. Thus, policies should include the complimentary ones that deal with such potentialities.

Such policies should be comprehensive, recognizing the different nuances of diverse immigrant populations and placing value on collective identities and social solidarity. One must also acknowledge that integration, ultimately, means a two-way transfer. In addition, to instigate trust and cooperation, both the migrants and host communities need to be engaged actively in that process as well.

Migration is increasing and is caused by wars, economic opportunities, environmental conditions, political persecution, education, and family reunification and many other factors. Currently, immigration is becoming increasingly global. With the kinds of wars that seem to go on indefinitely, some economic opportunities are now opening up, yet environmental factors count heavily. Newly arrived individuals would have to affect that crucial integration into themselves and the host communities.

Key Terms:

Refugee

Someone who has been forced to flee their country because of persecution, war, or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group. Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal, and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries. Refugees are a specific subset of migrants with unique legal protections. (UNHCR)

Immigrant

A person who has come to a different country in order to live there permanently. (Cambridge Dictionary)

Social Cohesion

The extent of trust in government and within society and the willingness to participate collectively toward a shared vision of sustainable peace and common development goals.

(UNDP)

Multiculturalism

The belief that different cultures within a society should all be given importance. (*Cambridge Dictionary*)

Discrimination

Any unjustified, legal or actual, direct or indirect distinction or unequal treatment, or failure to treat a person or a group of persons in comparison to other persons, as well as exclusion, restriction or preferential treatment of a person in comparison to other persons. (*UN*)

Assimilation

The process whereby individuals or groups of differing ethnic heritage are absorbed into the dominant culture of a society. (*Britannica*)

Background Information:

There is a historical context for the integration of refugees and immigrants, which is important to explain the modern problems and policies around it. The United States tradition of accepting refugees is very old; several important legislative changes have occurred regarding how refugees are accepted and integrated into society.

The refugee admissions were managed by Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) until 2003, but this was inherited by the U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS).

The very first immigration laws were more lenient towards allowing refugees entry, giving the same rules used for immigration over the general qualifications and requirements without consideration of their different circumstances.

The notable change came with the Refugee Act of 1980 which provided an entire architecture to refugee admissions under the definition from the United Nations, exempting it from previous geographic and ideological restrictions. Among its provisions was establishing the Office of Refugee Resettlement, which was to monitor resettlement programs, as well as increase quotas for the admission of refugees per annum.

Naturalized immigrants were brought to the United States during the Vietnam wars, while the most recent to have faced such challenges include immigrants from Syria and Afghanistan.

However, the challenges faced by each of these groups were different, owing to factors like socio-economic backgrounds, language differences, and cultural barriers. The integration policies have thus changed to meet the challenges such immigrants face, focusing on not just obtaining legal rights but also social ties within host communities as contributing factors. Integration, as such, is now understood as a reciprocal relationship in that there must be both adaptation by refugees and receptivity on the part of the host societies.

There is empirical evidence showing that most integration policies enhance the socio-economic outcomes of refugees, which consequently calls for the development of specific support systems to ensure access to education, and employment.

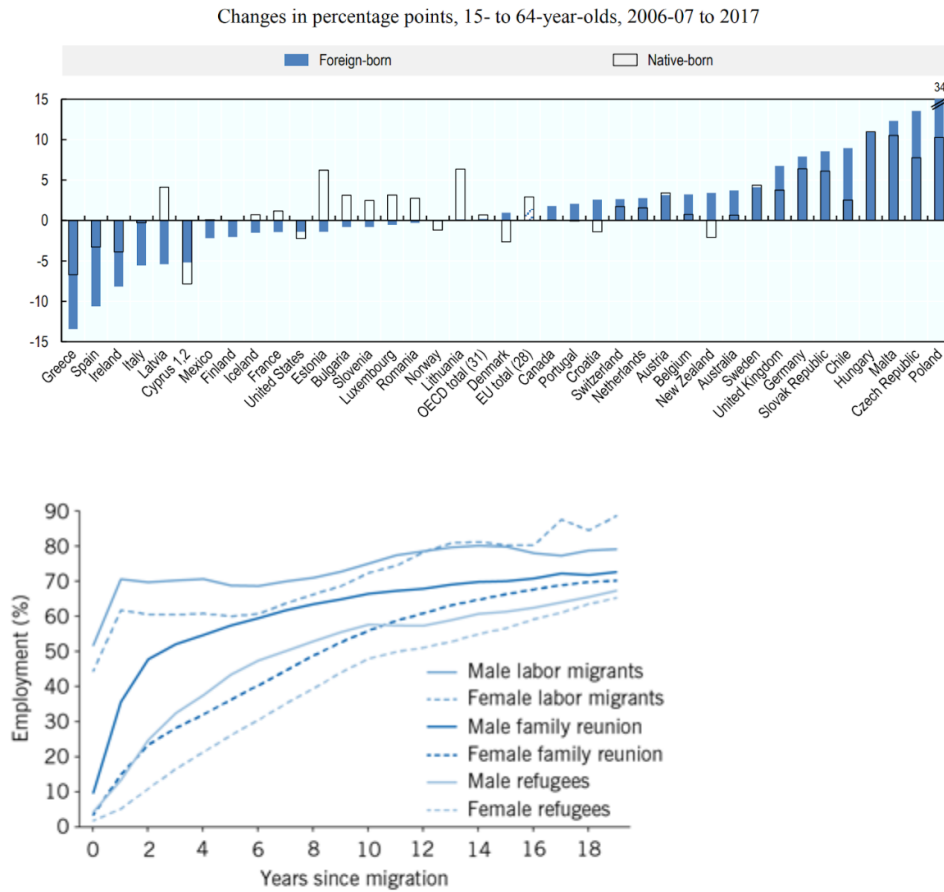
Historically, this need for effective integration has been underscored by the experiences of Europe the 20th century saw Europe experience several forced migrations, especially during and immediately after the World Wars. Post-World War I, approximately six million displaced persons migrated within the bounds of Eastern Europe because of newly emerging borders and conflicts. Such migration coupled with the increased influx of these people into host societies, such as Bulgaria and Greece, proved severe integration problems.

The activities of the League of Nations attempted to mediate these crises, but yet, refugee integration into host societies has strained local economies, social structures, and national identities over time.

The Evian Conference convened in 1938, brought together many countries as posterity witnesses of the many refusals to increase a country's quota for Jewish refugees under the fear of economic and social repercussions. This collective historical reticence towards more refugees has shaped popular perceptions and policies toward newcomers in Europe today.

Despite considerable strides toward recognition of the particular needs of displaced persons, the Refugee Act of 1980 in the United States has defined the parameters of refugee admissions within a formal framework. Yet the process continues to be complex, driven in part by socio-economic forces and cultural divides. Models of successful integration underline the necessity of a two-way street in which both immigrant and host communities adapt to and coalesce.

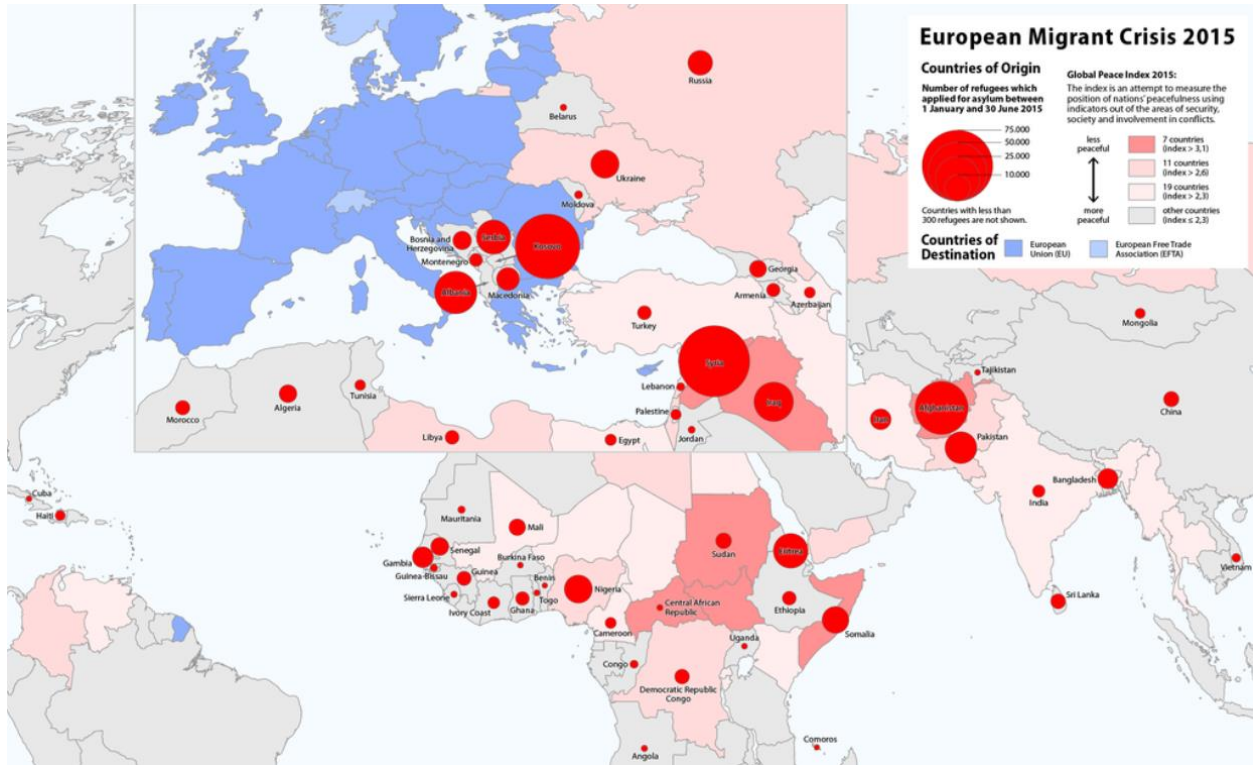
Figure 1: How employment rates have evolved and Employment integration of immigrants and refugees



Source: (OECD/EU. *Settling In 2018: Indicators of Immigrant Integration*. OECD Publishing, Paris/European Union, Brussels, 2018.)

Through focused strategies, several nations have improved integration outcomes, as seen in Figure 1, yet notable discrepancies still exist. For instance, it could take refugees up to 15 years to reach employment rates that are on par with those of citizens who were born here.

Figure 2: Asylum applicants' countries of origin between January 1 and June 30, 2015.



Source: (File:Map of the European Migrant Crisis 2015 - Asylum Applicants' Countries of origin.png - .nd)

According to historical studies, migrants always make up a small portion of the total population. Even one million refugees is still a negligible number in the EU, which has a population of about 750 million as of 2015. In addition, the UNHCR projects that there will be about 60 million displaced people worldwide in 2014. Thus, the one million people that make it to Europe, one of the most affluent regions in the world, is but a drop in the global bucket.

However, how do we distinguish between immigrants and refugees? Some people are both, while others alternate between the two all the time. Although this decision should be taken on an individual basis, officials are on the side of caution because poverty and war frequently coincide in today's world. After a war ended, would people go back to their own countries? According to historical data, a significant portion of the population always wishes to return to their birthplaces. It is clear that several countries have made advanced strides in creating targeted policies for better integration outcomes.

Current Situation:

This is the present global setting with refugee and migrant integration: it bears many challenges, and changing national responses to them. In the last twenty years, forced migration has reached a level unprecedented in history; the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

reported over 89 million forcibly displaced people by the end of 2021, and this figure only keeps climbing upward due to several continuing conflicts and climate complications. This so-called "exodus" has stretched resources in host countries and brought issues of social cohesion, pushing several governments to tighten their borders, as noted particularly in both Europe and North America.

Integration issues for increasing asylum seekers, especially if originating from Syria and Afghanistan, have always been a major problem in Europe. Once they receive approval from Germany, backlash comes as people begin to complain about a 'new' culture they are living with and economically about the 'new burden' placed on them. To strengthen measures towards this, the European Union surfaced with the New Pact on Migration and Asylum, citing the need for comprehensive integration strategies accessible to all-among other things education, healthcare, and employment. Yet results are quite varied across member states, depending on the often hostile local political and public climates.

There have been inconsistencies in the U.S. brand of integration policies regarding immigrants in North America. It has also brought back many restrictive policies put in place by the predecessor, including promoting paths to legal status for the vast number of unauthorized immigrants already living in the United States. For instance, Canada has put into place successful programs such as Express Entry to integrate skilled immigrants into the labor market, which will not only contribute to economic growth but also greatly help social integration by encouraging differences.

Integrating refugees and immigrants keeps getting more dynamic globally because of increasing humanitarian crises and growing wars. As per estimates, more than 122 million people (UNHCR) around the world are forcibly displaced. Approximately 43.7 millions (UNHCR) of these persons fit under the refugee category. Wars and other crises contribute significantly to forced displacement. These places have continued to empty significant refugee flows and increase pressure on the resources and infrastructures of the host nations.

An example is sub-Saharan Africa because it is estimated that low-income countries alone host about 80 percent of the world's refugees. In this case, Nigeria exemplifies a pretty worrying case scenario, with internally displaced people exceeding 1.8 million due to insurgency and intercommunal violence. The Nigerian government has been closing down internally displaced persons' camps so that they can return to their original places, but this raises concern from international humanitarian organizations on issues to do with safety and sustainability in returning populations. There exist national policies to manage displacement, which by no means reduce the realities on the ground by which refugees live.

The current response by Europe to the Ukrainian refugee influx could not have contrasted any more with other refugee movements. Nearly all European countries have been relatively nice to Ukrainians who are arriving at their borders. In contrast, other groups like those from Syria or Afghanistan have found that while such a robust policy change has basically brought the border down for Ukrainians coming in toward the rest of Europe, the policy walls have remained up for

these other groups. For example, some European countries have even proposed that they might forcibly return Syrian refugees to Syria's "safe areas." However, this has not been met with approval because violence and other dangers are still present in these areas. This will make the treatment very different from refugee to refugee, raising issues about equal practices in integration for different refugee populations.

Integration rates are comparatively better in jurisdictions that prefer language learning and community engagement to provide social cohesion and economic participation for refugees. Unfortunately, increased anti-immigrant sentiments threaten such initiatives globally, making it all the more necessary to have comprehensive policies that will lead to inclusion and root causes of displacement. These needed changes will require commitment by the international community to share responsibility in creating sustainable solutions for all dislocated populations.

Major Parties Involved:

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):

The UN High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is an advocate for the rights of refugees and promotes access for refugees as part of a host country's population, in providing guidance and support to governments in developing measures that facilitate access for refugees to services such as education and healthcare. It is also working on the Global Compact on Refugees, intended to create a framework of international cooperation and shared responsibilities for remedying the conditions of refugees globally.

For instance, with the support of the UNHCR the "Local Refugee Integration Program in Mexico" it was able to offer resources and opportunities for refugees and asylum seekers to integrate into Mexican communities. Since its launch in 2019, over 80,000 participants have received integration support across 21 cities.

European Union (EU):

The European Union takes care of the integration of refugees in many ways. One way lies through the policies and funding; for example, the Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion from 2021 to 2027 of the European Commission works via whole-of-society approaches such as inclusive education, access to labor markets, and community involvement. This framework is set to assist member states in the effective integration of migrants and refugees but also adds to building social cohesion across Europe.

Germany:

Welcoming more than a million asylum seekers, mostly from Syria, Germany was the most sought-after destination for refugees in Europe in 2015. Various integration programs, such as language courses and vocational training, have been provided for the refugees to ease into the labor market. Although there were many challenges in the beginning, proactive efforts have made a tremendous difference in the level of employment among refugees, and research shows that around 60% of refugees would be employed within five years from the time of arrival.

Canada:

Among all countries in the world, Canada stands as one of the top countries in having open immigration policies and inclusive support systems for refugees. Programs like the Private Sponsorship of Refugees Program have come into existence programs allow private citizens to sponsor refugees while promoting the active engagement of communities in achieving successful integration of refugees into life in Canada. Canada bases its approach to refugees on the concepts of multiculturalism and so far, it has absorbed masses of refugees from varied parts of the world in an economic-social context.

Sweden:

The policies regarding integration and language learning and participation in the labor market are some of the most comprehensive in Sweden. For example, the Swedish Migration Agency has provided an extended suite of services to refugees, including integration courses in preparation for access to the labor market. Sweden continues to make efforts toward integrating refugees, despite ongoing issues with public opinion regarding immigration, as a remedy for labor shortages and improving social cohesion.

Timeline of Relevant Events:

Sahel Region Crisis (2011)	In particular, Mali, Niger, and Burkina Faso, violence and food insecurity continued escalating in the Sahel since 2011. By the early part of 2022, internal displacement in this region increased tenfold with over 2 million people that had to be displaced due to armed conflict and climate-related problems.
Syrian Civil War Escalation (2011, March, 15)	The Syrian Civil War began, resulting in millions of Syrians leaving their homes. By 2023, approximately 7 million of them had fled to the neighboring countries, creating a much broader crisis than anticipated.
Crisis in Venezuela (2014)	With the condition of the political and economic crisis in Venezuela, it is said to be one of the most significant cases of displacement worldwide. According to the UNHCR Global Trends report an estimated 8.9 million Venezuelans left the country by 2024 the majority came to Colombia and other South American countries, a challenge for host countries of many significant resource and social integration issues.

European Migrant Crisis (2015)	There was an influx of over a million migrants and refugees into Europe, originating from countries including Syria, Afghanistan, and Iraq. Germany alone opened its doors to more than 890,000 asylum seekers thus fostering healthy debate and discussions on issues of immigration policy across Europe and integration.
Conflict in Myanmar (2021, February, 1)	More than 1.3 million people have been displaced internally by violence and persecution following a military coup in Myanmar by 2023. Most Rohingya populations continue to undergo serious human rights violations, with many of them fleeing to Bangladesh and other bordering countries where they struggle in poor conditions.
Russia's Invasion of Ukraine (2022, February, 24)	The invasion resulted in more than 5.8 million Ukrainians fleeing to neighboring countries over a few months, changing the face of migration in Europe and evoking significant responses from humanity.
Intensified Conflict in Sudan (2023, April, 15)	A devastating internal armed conflict erupted in Sudan between military factions, displaced more than 12 million people within the country, worsening humanitarian needs in the region as other countries struggled to take in a flood of refugees. There were more than 1.2 million Sudanese displaced to neighboring countries as conflict erupted in violent struggle among rival military factions in Sudan. The crisis leaves the largest internally displaced population ever recorded in Sudan, with millions of people currently suffering from severe food insecurity and critical humanitarian conditions.
Gaza Conflict Escalation (2023, October)	There has been an extraordinary rise in violence in the Gaza Strip, leaving one and a half million people displaced, or over 75 percent of the population, within only a few months. This situation has greatly aggravated the humanitarian needs and has posed some difficult challenges in integrating into neighboring countries.

Previous Attempts:

Refugees and immigrants have historically been supported by various UN resolutions and global initiatives to improve their conditions. Thus, one of the most important milestones along this path was the ratification of UN General Assembly Resolution 194 on December 11, 1948, which stated that "every refugee should have the right of return to his homeland and of living at peace with his neighbors". It also called for the compensation of those who would not return. This enshrined principles as to how refugee rights were to be constructed and integrated into efforts worldwide.

The most important initiative is the UNHCR Global Compact on Refugees, adopted on December 17, 2018. This compact will serve to enhance international cooperation for the resolution of refugee-related issues while emphasizing the support to be accorded to the host countries, in addition to the provision of sustainable solutions to the refugees, among which is

the integration of refugee populations within the surrounding communities and into labor markets. Further to this, the Human Rights Council Resolution A/HRC/RES/17/22, adopted on June 17, 2011, highlighted vulnerabilities faced by migrants and asylum seekers fleeing conflicts in North Africa. It called on states to uphold their international obligations and provide refugees with the necessary assistance and protection

The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, adopted on September 19, 2016, bound all member states to advance the protection of refugees and migrants through a more comprehensive approach to cooperation, responsibility-sharing, and integration strategies. Finally, the European Union Action Plan for Integration and Inclusion (2021-2027) is focused on improving the integration of migrants in its member states through specifically targeted policies promoting access to education, employment, and social services.

Possible Solutions:

There are several approaches to suggesting a range of new initiatives, policy reforms, and community engagement strategies that, when incorporated, will yield possible solutions to the challenges of refugee and immigrant integration seamlessly for better support provisions for displaced people.

One of the most exciting initiatives is the 2024-introduced IOM Innovation Facility, which aims at catalyzing disruptive possibilities for addressing migration issues. This facility funds and supports innovative projects dealing with the likes of climate change and displacement due to conflicts. Its partnership relationships with government, community, and private sectors ensure holistic approaches toward the productive integration of refugees, with that covering livelihoods, health, education, and housing sectors.

Another initiative is the UNHCR Refugee-led Innovation Fund, which focuses on empowering displaced people by providing financial resources and mentorship in turning ideas into viable models. The fund was instructed to specifically target the refugee-led organizations that mobilize to carry out brilliant ideas of significant value to the community toward enhanced integration and social cohesion. A good example here is that successful processes can include mental health support services geared toward specific populations of refugee communities.

Also, entrepreneurship empowerment among the refugees could greatly contribute to improving the integration of refugees into the local economies. For instance, hackathons for developing digital tools have also been held for refugee entrepreneurship around innovating digital solutions for removing barriers posed to starting businesses. This could include AI-based personalized platform support for business or even blockchain systems for secure transactions. It is often said that host countries gain economically while integrating refugees into societies through entrepreneurship.

The Initiative on Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways (CRISP) advocates for third-country solutions that use education and job opportunities for refugees. The initiative also emphasizes the need for various stakeholders to work together in building welcoming societies. This may also be a solution as it both addressed the short term and long term goals, in which refugees are able to access education, employment, and community support.

Suggested Readings:

- Refugee-Integration Opportunity Structures: Shifting the Focus From Refugees to Receiving Societies ([link](#))

The role of receiving societies in shaping refugee integration outcomes, it talks about how locality, discourse, relations, structure, and initiatives is able to impact refugee integration.

- From Mere Life to a Good Life: Shifting Refugee Integration Policy from Functional to Flourishing ([link](#))

Critiques current integration policies and proposes a framework of nine integration capabilities that focus on enabling refugees to flourish rather than merely achieving self-sufficiency.

- Refugee Integration: Research and Policy ([link](#))

Discusses the significance of policies and initiatives aimed at improving attitudes towards refugees, it examines on how strategies for improving community attitudes towards refugees is important for successful integration.

- Policy Variation and Refugee Integration: A Natural Experiment ([link](#))

How variations in local integration policies affect refugee outcomes. It goes in depth into the significance importance of tailored policies and how local governance can create environments conducive to successful integration.

- Everyday Refugee Integration: A Holistic Reconceptualization of Integration ([link](#))

Challenges common narratives portraying refugees as burdens, emphasizing the importance of understanding everyday experiences of integration. This report gives a holistic view and encourages a shift in narrative that promotes understanding and appreciation for refugees in communities.

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