



GCBMUN
2024

GUÍA ACADEMICA

UNHCR

PRESIDENTE

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WELCOMING LETTER

UNITED NATIONS GCBMUN XXIV

Dear delegates, as your Dias it is our honor to welcome you to the UNHCR committee of the GCBMUN XXIII, and it is our job to guide you through this new experience.

We are eager to follow you on your road to success during the following days of debate. As well, we would enjoy supporting you in your progress of learning how to analyze different perspectives and the development of new skills.

In this committee, we aim to make you conscious of different human problems and to develop an advanced and unbiased way of thinking about our unequal world. We want you to take this opportunity as a way of understanding human thinking, as well as understanding the consequences that this problem brings to society.

As part of the UNHCR Committee, we aim to connect delegates with the data and public cases based on challenges that refugees encounter each day. This can lead to the diminishment of asylum taker opportunities within modern society.

Furthermore, we will encourage students to ask us any question they have and learn from their mistakes so they to grow stronger each day. We want you to understand the importance and value of the human rights of women all around the world.

Please do not hesitate to contact us if you have any questions or if you require additional help. We are here to support you step by step on this journey.

Once again, we extend a warm welcome to UNHCR, and we are eagerly awaiting your presence on our committee which will lead to an amazing discussion and exchange of ideas during the following days of debate. Together, we believe that we can make a positive impact on the world and improve the situation of refugees all around the world by sharing our ideas.

Sincerely,

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HISTORY OF THE COMITEE

(UNHCR, 2024- The UN Refugee Agency, s. f.-b)



La Federación Internacional de Fútbol (FIFA) fue creada el 21 de mayo de 1904 en Just after World War II ended, the United Nations was created with the aim of maintaining peace, security, and order throughout the world. Its objectives were political, social, cultural, demographic, economical and more, including migration, specifically refugees since the outcome of the war resulted with people having a status of refugee. On 1950, the UNHCR was formed. However, “it was officialize that the convention from June 2 until June 25 of 1951 took place, with an exclusive aim to highlight the nomination of exactly what is a refuge, so by having a defining status, the United Nations could help people under the status of refugee. Its first mission was to distribute 1 million people that were in the camps of Germany, which the majority were translated to United States.” (UNHCR, 2019)

The UNHCR had originally a mission to serve only for 3 years, but nowadays is still exist since there has been conflicts all over the world, like when the Hungarian revolution occur in 1956, forced the UNHCR to make its first major appearance, “which it helped more than 200000 people to coordinate its displacement from Hungary to other countries, adding that the organization financed projects of creation of houses.” (UNCHR, 2024). One year later, and through all the 1960´s decade, Africa started to experience the decolonization process, which meant an intervention of the UNHCR to control the situation of the people that wanted e Responsabilidad Social.” (FIFA. (n.d.). <https://inside.fifa.com/es/social-impact>)

to exit the respective countries to have an organized and success exit of those who had decided to leave their origin country. (UNHCR, 2024)

During all the Cold War the UNHCR was constantly involved as there were conflicts not only in Europe or Africa, but all over the world, which meant more assistance. As a result, the support given to the refugees became further, more than helping those people that had already left their home country. That is the reason behind that the UNHCR continued serving the United Nations and the world whenever it is necessary as conflicts between countries implies displacement of people to survive. After leaving it is necessary that the refugee has a worthy life, so the UNHCR is responsible for this to happen.

That is why nowadays the organization still exist and it has an important role inside the United Nations as conflicts between countries have continue to the present day, so the participation of the UNHCR is essential for these situations, to help people that want to leave their home country.

COMMITTEE SPECIFICATIONS

The UNHCR committee will run with the procedure shown in the GCBMUN handbook XXIII version. The level of complexity of this committee is junior, the language used will be English and it will follow the traditional requirements and procedures of a UN commission. Due to this and like for many delegates it is their first experience taking part in a United Nations model, it is expected that participants can develop skills in public speaking, writing and research, that are involved with international events but focusing specially on the issues of the topics discussed. Prior to the debates, delegates must prepare their performance by researching their country and its position on each topic, showing a standard level of understanding and argumentation. Lastly, delegates should be able to handle any crisis that could change the direction of the committee.

Opening speech

For the committee you will be asked to give an opening speech which you will read in (1 minute, 30 seconds). Each opening speech needs to include a special greeting to the Dais, delegates, sponsors, and people present in the room as well as a proper introduction of the delegation to the committee. It may as well include information about the country and its position regarding both topics. The main purpose of this speech is that as a delegation you show your position and make clear your contributions and role towards the committee, you must consider that this must be concise and clear considering you only have (1 minute, 30 seconds).

Position paper

On the other hand, you will be asked to do a position paper in which you must tell your delegation position towards both topics following religion, culture, economic and social context. This paper will be useful as a guide for each of you through the committee, especially during debate time, as it will also help make visible the problems and the way each delegation responds to them.

GENERAL MISSION



(UNHCR, 2024 - The UN Refugee Agency, s. f.-b)

The general mandate of the committee is to work to ensure a “direct and coordinate international action for the protection of refugees worldwide” (Sundholm, 2018). ACNUR also has more principal purposes such as safeguarding the rights of refugees, so they can ensure the exercise of the right to apply for asylum and find safe refugees in another State” (Sundholm, 2018).

By promoting the rights for people under this state, it will guarantee a legal process for the individual where the state that receives refugee could make use of their respective rights and the insurance of the state by doing actions such as “exercise the right to request and enjoy asylum in another State, identify durable solutions for refugees, such as voluntary repatriation in dignified and safe conditions, integration into the host society or resettlement in a third country.” (Sundholm, 2018)

All the tasks assigned to the UNHCR are done by the General Assembly of United Nations and ECOSOC, then the executive committee approves all the programs and corresponding budget. All this help is destined through all the countries where the situation is difficult, so they can access and aid people that are under the state of refugee. The general assembly stated that the UNHCR intervention and aid will last “until the refugee problem is resolved.” (Sundholm, 2018). The organization counts with the support of 126 all around the world to achieve the goals proposed by the General Assembly about the situation of the refugees all over the world, and to ensure their process is safe and the collaboration of states with this group of people.

Image 4. Note. Image taken from Thakur. (2022, September 9). How better business models can bring affordable healthcare to Bharat. Forbes India. <https://www.forbesindia.com/blog/enterprise/how-better-business-models-can-bring-affordable-healthcare-to-bharat/>



TOPIC A

UNACCOMPANIED REFUGEE CHILDREN STUDYCASE: MIGRANT AND REFUGEE CHILDREN IN EUROPE

INTRODUCTION

Refugee children's rates have increased due to multiple conflicts of interest within different countries all around the world. Thousands of families flee their home country due to monetary resources, persecution, or large-scale human rights violations. Because of this, minors must travel unaccompanied to ensure their survival rate is higher than being in their country of origin. However, over the last few years, many of these separated children must live with traumas that minors of their age should not be seeing.

Even though only refugee children are affected by this conflict, refugee crises often also deprive a country of being fully developed within the prior years due to lack of humanitarian aid. On the other hand, in the host country, refugee influence may lead to shortages of resources such as water, electricity and food, due to the increasing cost for the refugees and the host community.

Refugee children are minors which do not have the knowledge to be alone. They need the protection of an adult. In this case, they must consider the fact that they are now alone without any resources to live a good life that prioritizes their basic human rights such as health, liberty, freedom and education. All minors have the protection and care under international law. If this issue is not addressed as it should be done, there will be an increased impact on future generations that could experience the same conflict of interest. (Bürgin et al., 2022)

Because of unaccompanied refugee children, minors tend to face risks such as sexual exploitation, abuse, military recruitment without their concern, child labor and detention. This also considers that some countries may deny their entry or be detained by officials. On the other hand, if they are admitted they can also take the risk of being denied access to asylum procedures or their situations not to be handled in an appropriate manner for their age.

Some solutions that have been implemented by the United Nations organization UNICEF are:

- Find the cause of why minors were separated from their parents
- Help refugee children stay in school while preserving the right to health and care
- Keep families together
- End detention by finding alternative practices
- Combats discrimination
- Protect refugee children from child labor, abuse and more.

(ONU [unicef], 2023)

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

The refugee crisis has been a conflict since the Mexican Revolution (1910-1920), Nazi persecution of Jews in the 1930s, World War II, and the Holocaust. These conflicts created more racism, xenophobia and more between the countries. Which caused many nations to not accept all the migrants due to their physical abilities, ethnicity, age and more.

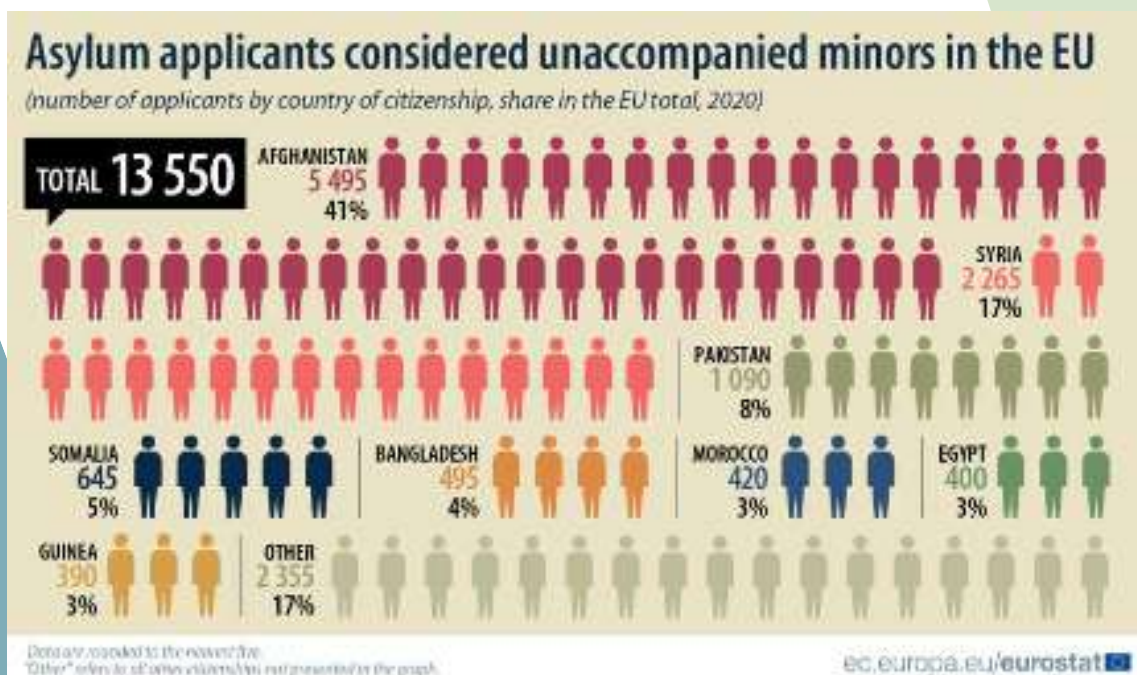
Considering the social, political and economic aspects of unaccompanied refugee minors, children often experience harassment, bribery requests or violence from authorities. And other children end up in facilities that aren't appropriate for minors. They are at the risk of child abuse and labor. Refugee children suffer symptoms of depression, anxiety, and post-traumatic stress. In previous years, governments could not receive many refugees due to language restrictions and physical limitations. This meant that private institutions could not help the refugee crisis in a direct way. However, throughout the years, this situation has changed due to the economic factor of monetary resources. Refugee children were ostensibly seen as a machine of work due to their origins. Major enterprises used children as slaves to help them work in the factories without having any financial problematic. (Östman, 2018)

Although the immigration act was made in the year 1917, it required all immigrants aged 16 years and older to demonstrate they could read. This helped the countries to know if the refugees could be of use to the country. However, most of the refugees did not know how to read. Following, the Quota Act specifies the limit of refugees admitted to the US by years. This marked many of the Jews that needed to find a home at the start of World War II, while also separating many of the families due to lack of asylum places in the country. Once the United Nations was established, there was made a commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization at the president Truman's request which let over 40,000 displaced persons enter the US under the existing quota regulations. Afterwards, in 1948, the Displaced Persons Act was the first specific "refugee" act passed by Congress. It allowed refugees to enter the US without considering the previous Quota Acts. With the creation of the UNHCR there were many more acts that helped the refugees have a fair accessibility of human rights by the countries that could manage the refugee crisis. (USCIS, 2023)

As said before, children from foreign lands without any adults to take care of them, get trapped in their status as migrants. Meaning that officials will not take consideration of their actions as much as a local minor. They constantly are denied access to education or medical assistance, they are mistreated by officials, and they are often unable to seek asylum. Some refugee minors can easily get into detention facilities in which the conditions may seem degrading or inhumane. They must suffer physical and mental consequences which leaves traumas that cannot be overcome.

The main countries that asylum applicants that were unaccompanied children come from countries such as Afghanistan, Syria and Pakistan. They count about two-thirds of all asylum applications in the EU member states in 2020. The total amount of unaccompanied minors in the EU was 13,550 citizens. The highest unaccompanied refugee children came from

Lafghanistan with about 5,495 refugees (the 41%) while the least amount of asylum takers (minors) came from Guinea with about 390 citizens (the 3%).



Graph taken from (UNHCR - The UN Refugee Agency, s. f.-d)

Considering the case study implemented, Greece had the highest number of applications for refugees in 2020 with about 2,800 applications. Greece had over the 20% of unaccompanied minors in the EU. While countries such as Belgium, Romania, Germany, Netherlands, Austria, Italy, Slovenia and other EU members also received an exponential number of refugees in 2020 due to main fleeing unaccompanied children coming from countries such as Afghanistan, Syria and Pakistan.

Graph taken from (UNHCR- The UN Refugee Agency,s. f.-d)).



The United Nations has worked with more than 100 countries to avoid the refugee crisis which includes unaccompanied minors applying to asylums. The UN applies legal standards within the country's constitution to ensure that the human rights of refugees are being protected. The UNHCR has helped over a million refugees to reach a promising life in their country of arrival. This was made as a long-term solution that helped to do an emergency response to their situation. (UNHCR, 2024)

CURRENT SITUATION



Image taken from (UNHCR - The UN Refugee Agency, s. f.-d)

During 2022, the United Nations verified 27,180 high levels of harassment against refugee children. This includes maiming, recruitment, use of children, and the denial of basic human rights. (General Assembly/ Third Committee 2023).

On the other hand, in 2023, the number of displaced children reached 43.3 million which meant that the number of refugee children increased double in the last decade. Therefore, the situation has only worsened because of the recent conflicts worldwide. According to UNICEF Executive Director Catherine Russell, "For more than a decade, the number of children forced to flee their homes has risen at an alarming rate, and our global capacity to respond remains under serious strain. The increase is in step with the consistent onslaught of conflict, crises and climate disasters around the world. But it also highlights many governments' underwhelming response to ensure every refugee and internally displaced child can keep learning, stay healthy, and develop to their full potential." (UNICEF, 2024)

Furthermore, in the current year, the number of displaced children is more than 50 million globally, doubling the numbers since 2010. It was found that 29,000 children a day were displaced inside their country or fled to another in 2023. Refugee minors have lost vital supplies but also security, education, a home, health, and their families. (Euronews, 2024)

In the European Union, the number of unaccompanied minors increased from 11,460 in 2013 to 91,955 in 2015, decreased to 13,550 in 2020, and increased again to 39,515 in 2022. Globally, 51,700 asylum claims in 2022 were from unaccompanied children. This had an increase of 89 % from 2021. In 2022, around 35,200 children arrived in Bulgaria, Cyprus, Greece, Italy, Malta, and Spain, representing a 46% increase over 2021. In total, 23,500

children arrived unaccompanied or separated, accounting for 67% of the total. Greece received the most arrivals, with children accounting for 34% of total arrivals, 48% of which were unaccompanied. Unaccompanied minors made up most of the child arrivals in Spain, accounting for 79%. Between January and August 2023, 12% of marine arrivals to Italy were unaccompanied youngsters, with 5% accompanied. Between 2014 and August 2023, at least 3,153 children perished or went missing on their migration route. (Migration Data Portal, 2023)

ANALYSIS & SOCIAL IMPACT

Due to the amount of migrant and refugee children, many families have been separated, discrimination has increased, there is abuse from adults and workers to young migrants and detention has increased. Therefore, there is an urgent necessity to reduce the amount of unaccompanied refugee children or prioritize the necessities from them to have a safe place to stay and education.

The denial of human rights within the countries is part of the problematic that is being considered on the committee. Meaning that refugee children live in deplorable conditions which may not be the best for kids around the ages of 5-17.

If we continue to increase the consistency of armed conflicts, crisis and climate disasters around the world, then this problematic will continue to rise. Making economics, politics and even environmental issues harder to control within each country's borders. Refugees often go far away from their country due to their country's sociopolitical status. This means that they will have to start a whole new life in their new place of residence. Sometimes leading to a state of starvation, bad health conditions and a poor living quality.

As delegates of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, it is your duty to create new forms of protection for the refugee children that have been deprived of their basic human rights. The chair would like the delegates to take the position of each of your countries and make solutions with other UN committees to maintain peace and boundaries within each country's constitutions and types of government.

PREPARATION QUESTIONS

- 1. What are the principal causes that make a refugee get out of its country?**
- 2. Why do many children around the world migrate without the presence of their parents or a legal guardian?**
- 3. How could governments help the enfant population to have access to the basic needs to live?**
- 4. How could governments ensure the security and wellbeing of the unaccompanied minors?**
- 5. How does the refugee's situation affect the receptive country in social and economic terms?**
- 6. What role can the United Nations play in supporting countries to manage and ensure the security of their refugees?**
- 7. What strategies can countries adopt to build better refugees shelters for this population ?**
- 8. How can countries identify if their security measures are helping refugees in their vulnerable situation?**

GLOSSARY

• **Asylum applicant:** is a person who has left their country and is seeking protection from persecution and serious human rights violations in another country, but who hasn't yet been legally recognized as a refugee.

• **Displacement:** is a particular form of migration, in which individuals are forced to move against their will.

• **Displaced person:** Someone who has been forced to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, either across an international border or within a State to avoid the effects of armed conflict.

• **Migrant:** a person who moves from one place to another, especially to find work or better living conditions.

• **Migration:** Forced or voluntary movement that consists in the permanent or semi-permanent change of the city, region or country of residence.

• **Recruitment:** refugees might involve specialized alliances with organizations that focus on refugee integration and employment.

• **Refugees:** are people forced to flee their own country and seek safety in another country. They are unable to return to their own country because of feared persecution because of who they are, what they believe in or say, or because of armed conflict, violence or serious public disorder.

• **Unaccompanied refugee minors:** a child traveling on a commercial flight, a train, a bus, or any similar conveyance, without the presence of a legal guardian.

(CambridgeDictionary | EnglishDictionary, Translations & Thesaurus, 2024)

Image 4. Note. Image taken from Thakur. (2022, September 9). How better business models can bring affordable healthcare to Bharat. Forbes India. <https://www.forbesindia.com/blog/enterprise/how-better-business-models-can-bring-affordable-healthcare-to-bharat/>



TOPIC B REFUGEE MINORS WITHOUT EDUCATION IN THEIR DISPLACE COUNTRY

INTRODUCTION

Internal crisis inside countries often generate disorder among the population, causing crisis in all aspects. The consequences of this situation force people to leave their home country in huge quantities, including minors. When minors arrive to their destination country, they face several problems highlighting their survival, access to education due to external factors, for example that in their destiny country is “Without the necessary investment in quality education, even if classes are offered, refugee children’s education may languish in overcrowded, under-resourced classrooms.” (UNHCR, 2023), or the necessity for survival every day which might be working avoiding the possibility to access education or the continuous migration as stability is not found.

Most minors decide to leave their home country mainly by 2 reasons, have the security of survival and to have a better future in state of refugee. However, their situation as refugee does not guarantee their safeness since their adaptation to their new life will present challenges and sacrifices that will decide the journey of the minor. Due to this, it exists the possibility that minors cannot access education, even when this is granted free by the government.

However, the situation has torn to become more frequent among the minors under the state of refugee and alarming since “More than half of the world’s 14.8 million school-aged refugee children are currently missing out on formal education” (UNHCR, 2023). It is essential that minors, no matter their current situation, need to access education as this is the only tool that guarantees them success in all aspects. As a result to the negative trend, the no-access to, the UNCHR in its latest report addressed 4 main points that could function as a solution to this situation:

1. Improve access to education and learning outcomes for children and youth affected by crises.
 2. Build inclusive, crisis-resilient education systems.
 3. Scale up and mainstream high-impact and evidence-based interventions into national policies and programming.
 4. Maintain and increase external financing, ensuring it reaches all learners equitably and aligns with national planning priorities.
- (UNHCR, 2023)

HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

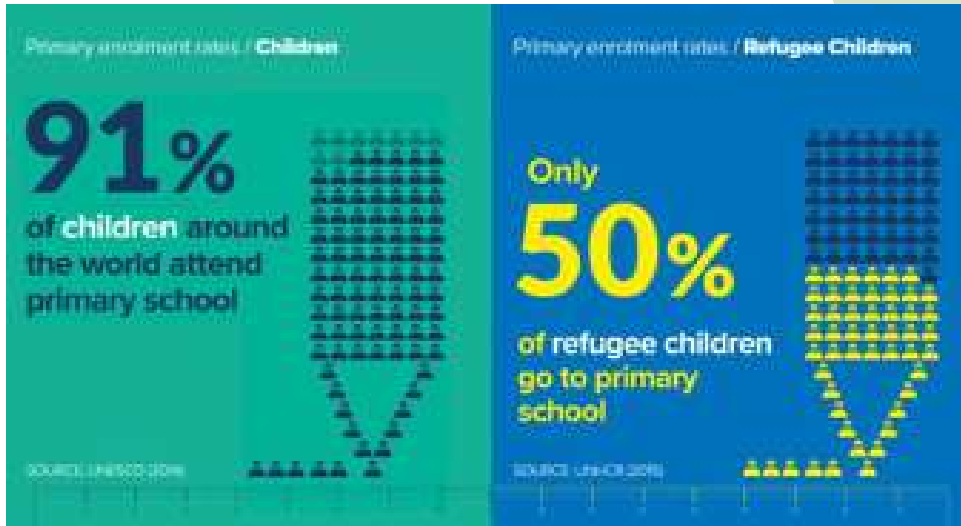
As mentioned in the previous topic, the refugee crisis has been a conflict since the beginnings of the 20th century in which many people of around the world have been victims of injustices, violence, war, hunger, extreme poverty internal conflicts and discrimination just by being human beings who follow a specific religion, gender or sexual orientation, ethnicity or from the consequences of climate change or other natural disasters. (Forced Displacement, s. f.). Although this topic has not enough history, many communities through many years have considered this situation normal, this have generated more racism, xenophobia and more between the countries.

Nevertheless, we cannot forget that for many centuries, refugee movements were a result of religious and racial intolerance. Entire groups were uprooted, exiled, or deported by secular or religious authorities to enforce conformity. Examples of such action include the expulsion of Jews from Spain in the late 15th century, the exodus of Huguenots from France after the revocation of the Edict of the Nantes in 1685, and the eviction of Jews from Germany, Austria, and Sudetenland (now in the Czech Republic) in the 1930s. (The Editors of Encyclopedia Britannica, 1998). This states that for around 600 years there have been thousands of generations with lack of basic needs and children that were forced to an unhealthy environment.

Unfortunately, many families have been forced to move and leave their past to have better opportunities, and as in most cases they are threatened, the life of their children (most vulnerable situation) is at risk. When this occurs, this population doesn't have access to the basic needs, for example food, clean water, health services and they are not in the capacity of attending a school. The report, *Stepping Up: Refugee Education in Crisis* shows that as refugee children grow older, the barriers preventing them from accessing education become harder to overcome only 63 per cent of refugee children go to primary school, compared to 91 per cent globally. (*Stepping Up: Refugee Education In Crisis - 2019 Report - UNHCR, 2019*)

Around the world, 84 per cent of adolescents get a secondary education, while only 24 per cent of refugees get the opportunity. (UNHCR - The UN Refugee Agency, 2023).

Additionally, as the displaced population continues to rise each year, a significant and increasing proportion of the world's children are missing out on an education



(UNHCR Reports Crisis In Refugee Education - UNHCR Greece, s. f.)



(UNHCR Reports Crisis In Refugee Education - UNHCR Greece, s. f.)



(UNHCR Reports Crisis In Refugee Education - UNHCR Greece, s. f.)

Considering the statistics mentioned above these children are exposed to other serious consequences. Many refugees, especially children, have experienced trauma related to war or persecution that may affect their mental and physical health long after the events have occurred. These traumatic events may occur while the refugees are in their country of origin, during displacement from their country of origin, or in the resettlement process here in the US.

While in their country of origin, refugee children may have experienced traumatic events or hardships including:

- Violence (as witnesses, victims, and/or perpetrators)
- War
- Lack of food, water, and shelter
- Physical injuries, infections, and diseases
- Torture
- Forced labor
- Sexual assault
- Lack of medical care
- Loss of loved ones
- Disruption in or lack of access to schooling

During displacement, refugee children often face many of the same types of traumatic events or hardships that they faced in their country of origin, as well as new experiences such as:

- Living in refugee camps
- Separation from family
- Loss of community
- Uncertainty about the future
- Harassment by local authorities
- Traveling long distances by foot
- Detention

Griffin, D. (2018, 5 september). About refugees. The National Child Traumatic Stress Network.

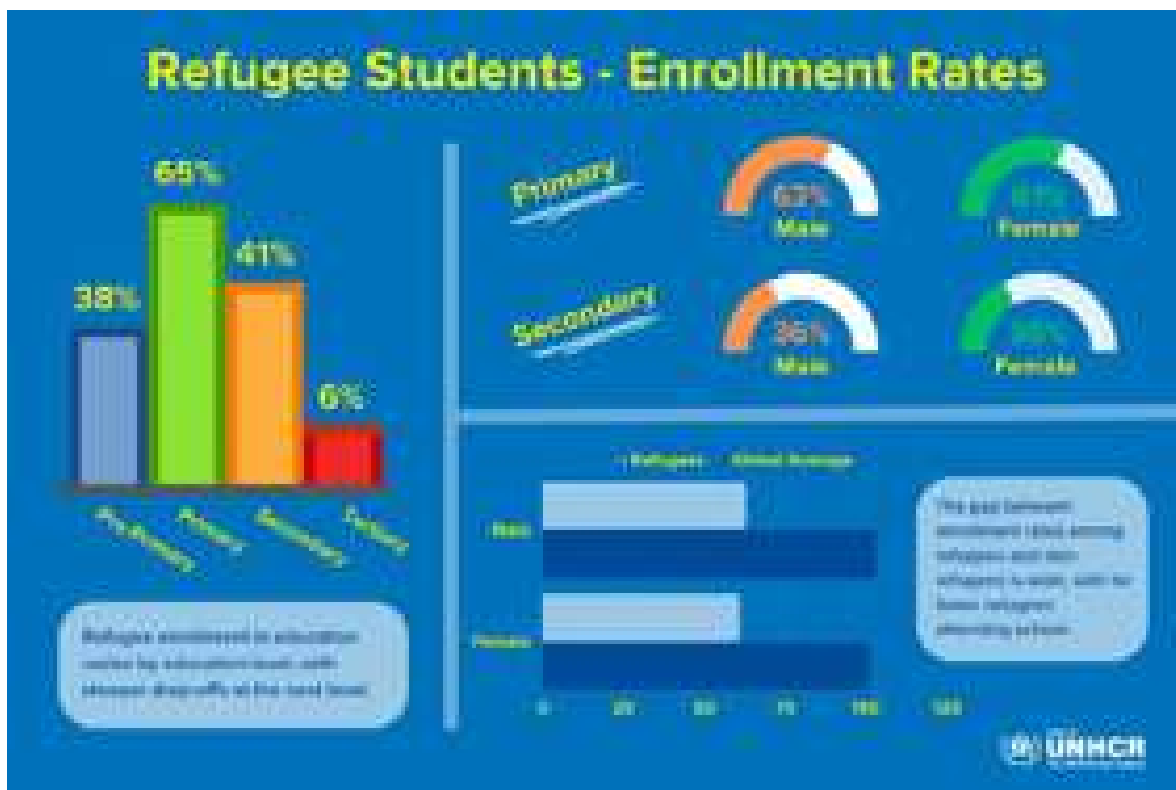
In previous years ,governments could not receive many refugees due to language restrictions and physical limitations. This meant that private institutions could not help the refugee crisis in a direct way. However, throughout the years, this situation has changed due to the economic factor of monetary resources. Refugee children were ostensibly seen as a machine of work due to their origins. Major enterprises used children as slaves to help them work in the factories without having any financial problematic.

CURRENT SITUATION



Image taken from (UNHCR - The UN Refugee Agency, s. f.-d)

The latest report of UNHCR made in 2023 showed that “More than half of the world’s 14.8 million school-aged refugee children are currently missing out on formal education” (UNHCR, 2023).



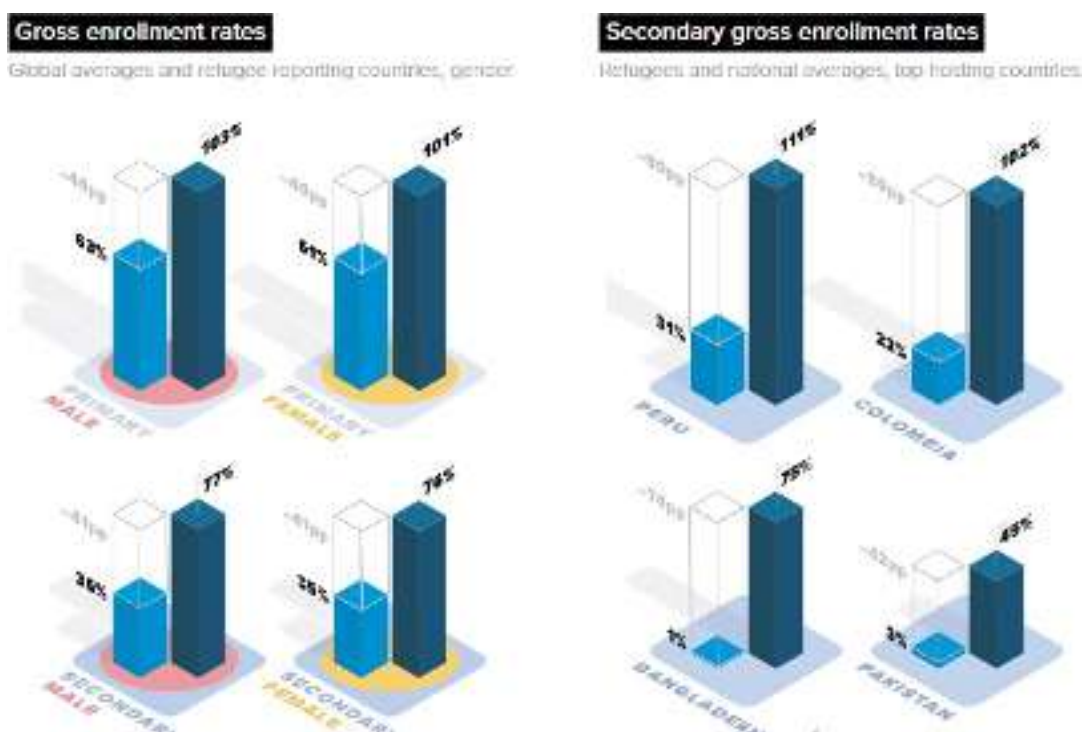
Graph taken from: (UNHCR - The UN Refugee Agency, s. f.-b)

As it was mentioned before, the rate of children refugee without attending to school has increased, revealing concerning results. Also, the previous statistics from past years show that the stage when refugee most drop-off is at secondary, meaning that not all children

refugees are able to finish their studies. This statistic, show an alarming situation as children refugee are not able to finish their studies and subsequently, they cannot secure their future

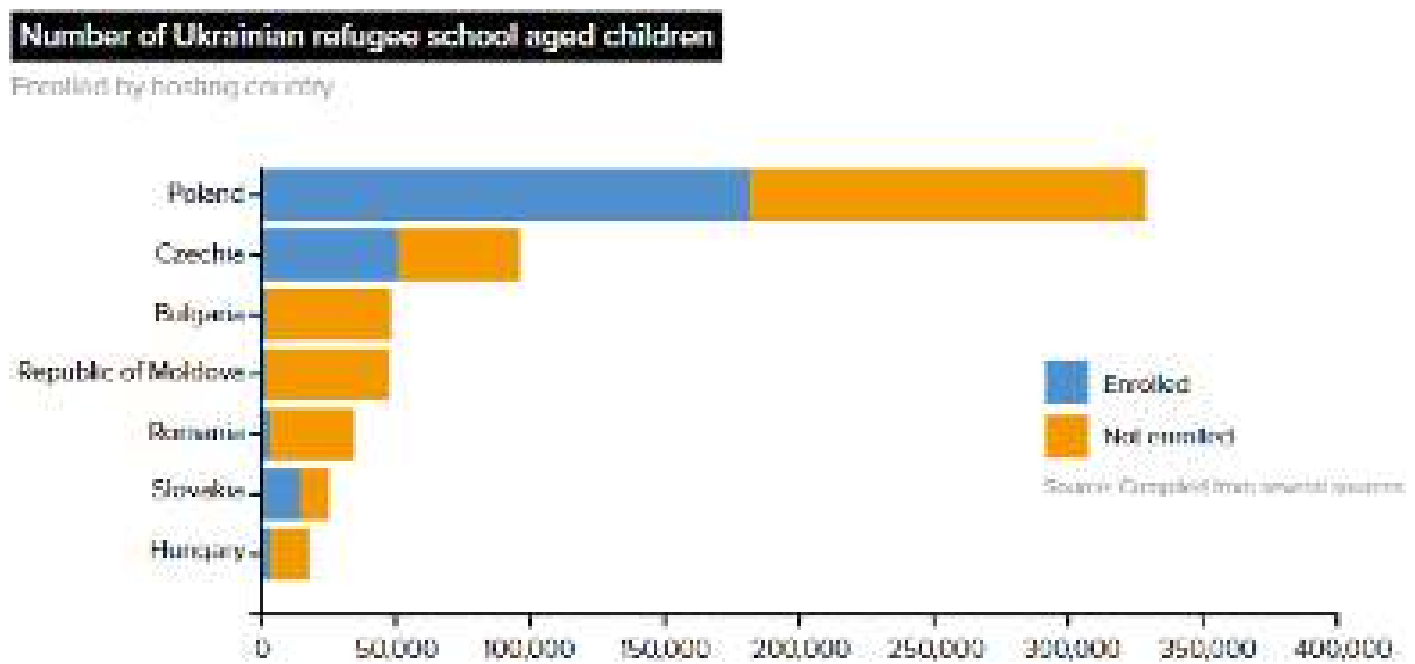
since they will not go to university, so they will not have the capacity that society demands to individuals to be successful. The image below shows data of the enrollment rates of refugee students.

Despite this concerning statistic, the same General Assembly has stated that “Yet there has been progress – erratic and halting, but progress nonetheless.” (UNHCR, 2023). However, the proportion of national students and children refugee shows also that it exists a great difference of the students that attend school. In countries the reason behind this according to the last report address “because opportunities to study at secondary and tertiary level are limited.” (UNCHR, 2023), this is supported as most children refugees are living in countries on way of developing, so there is a disproportion, for example in the next image.



Looking into regions with America and Europe, and starting with the American continent, by “the end of 2022, there were more than 700,000 refugees and 5.3 million others in need of protection in the Americas.” (UNHCR, 2023). America faces three main problems, the first one is that as it has great number of students and not all access education, that is linked to the second idea, as the quantity is greater, not all countries are able to offer worth education, so that’s why they priorities local students so the enrollment rates between both categories is not proportional. Despite this, the level of tests show that children refugee has almost the same capacities as local students.

Within Europe, it is known about the Ukrainian refugees all over Europe, in which “were almost 6 million Ukrainian refugees across Europe.” (UNHCR, 2023) which “An estimated 40 per cent, or nearly 2.5 million, are children.”. (UNHCR)The problem is Europe face the same problem as America, the enrollment rate between refugee and locals. However, in Europe, the reason behind these disproportions is since refugee students educate their selves in a different modality, virtually.



ANÁLISIS

The overall outcome of the situation is negative, with the urgent necessity to act to reduce completely the children refugee that do not access education right now. As it was mentioned before in the guide, by the simple fact that more than a half of children under the status of refugee do not access education has its negative effects to society that can be expressed in many ways. In addition, these children do not enroll secondary. That's why the constant action is made to counter it.

If children cannot access or finish education, no matter whether they are refugee or not, they will not have enough options to have optimal conditions of living since society will not take them into account as they do not have the capacity that society demands for them.

Is necessary that during the process of integration and schooling, society is present by supporting their inclusion to the educative system as its different and to be there until the children is completely adapted to the new methodology. Also is important to keep this people motivated to continue their studies. If the children finish its studies, then the general outcome for the host country and the children will be positive both short and long term as the children will have knowledge that they can apply and furthermore develop by going to university where with the capacities acquired, they can contribute to society in general terms.

In case the scenario has a different ending, then society will face the negative consequences of not educating refugees, mainly because it creates an opportunity cost, an extra cost pays that society that in this case is aid destined to refugees for them to have a payment for survival, leading to a slow rate of development from the host country as the funds are destined to refugee instead of public projects such as roads, improvement of medical services and more. This can get even more worse as those people cannot improve their standards of living meaning that they will continue to have a low-condition life and governments continuing to spend money on them. Also, society losses the opportunity to maximize the capacities and abilities that refugee children have that could be used for the developing for improving and optimizing the conditions of society.

As the world is every day achieving development and results on technology, this tool can be determinant if the use is adequate. Using technology, the innovation of educative programs to optimize the resources available of education that a country can offer and the collaboration between the international community and value the capacities of refugee, the situation will change completely so that all refugees can have a worthy access to all phases of education. Only by employing actions this type of actions and with these purposes, the goal can be achieved but is necessary the cooperation and intervention of all nations and organizations, with this then can be guarantee that children under the state of refugee can make use of their right to access education.

PREPARATION QUESTIONS

- 1. Why can a child refugee cannot have access to education?**
- 2. Would a good education system prevent or help the migration conditions of a refugee?**
- 3. How could governments help the minor refugees to have access to the education system?**
- 4. How could governments ensure the security and wellbeing of the unaccompanied minors?**
- 5. How can being a refugee student improve the economic system of a country?**
- 6. What role can the United Nations play in supporting countries to improve the education system?**
- 7. What strategies can countries adopt to give basic education to all refugees without living apart the native citizens?**

GLOSSARY

·**Education:** knowledge received through schooling or instruction and to the **institution of teaching as a whole.**

·**Inclusive, crisis-resilient education systems:** frameworks designed to ensure that all students, regardless of their background, abilities, or circumstances, can continue learning effectively during times of crisis, such as natural disasters, pandemics, or conflicts.

·**Pre-primary education:** educational establishment or learning space offering early childhood education to children before they begin compulsory education at primary school.

·**Primary education: education** system for children from the ages of about 7 to eleven (elementary school).

·**Secondary education:** education system for students between the ages of 12 and 18.

·**Tertiary education:** specialized education in a specific field, taken on after finishing high school.

·**Trauma:** when we experience very stressful, frightening or distressing events that are difficult to cope with or out of our control.

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Gracias por ser parte del
modelo

