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The Media and International Community Interventions in the Global Refugee Crisis: The Case of Syria and South Sudan

Miller Smith & Prof. Davis Brown

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Miller Smith, George Washington University

Prof. Davis Brown, George Washington University

*E-mail of corresponding author: smith19@gmail.com

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Abstract

As a powerful tool in shaping public opinion, the mainstream press has been a leading agent in influencing general attitudes towards refugees. Besides garnering sympathy for asylum seekers, news coverage also has the power, through misrepresentation and propaganda, to stimulate hostility towards refugees. In light of this, refugees' ability to establish a new identity and integrate in a host society partly hinges on their portrayal in the media. The latest wave of refugees has generated debates and press reportage from different approaches. At the same time as sexual attacks allegedly committed by refugees made the headlines in news portals, other journalists were bringing us human stories from refugee camps. Thus, the media has a pivotal role on refugee crisis especially on how they portray the refugees. Refugee voices in the press receive less exposure than political sources and citizen voices. In addition, negative portrayal of refugees in the mainstream press exacerbates stigma and hostility, and sensational reports often present asylum seekers as economic opportunists, potential criminals and a threat to national security. On the other hand, the response of the international community to the impact of large refugee populations on host countries is characterized by different conceptual underpinnings and motivations. Within the conceptual framework which UNHCR sought to organize a response there has been a facet of broader thinking on the relationship of refugee aid and development assistance, and their relationship, in turn, to durable solutions to refugee situations. Thus, the paper addresses the contributions and the influence of the media in covering the global refugee crisis and how the international community responds to it. The paper uses a case of the refugee crisis in both Syria and South Sudan.

Keywords: *International Community, Media, Global Refugee Crisis, Syria & South Sudan.*

1.1 Introduction

The global refugee crisis is arguably one of most urgent political issues facing European countries in recent history. Refugees fleeing war-torn countries are flocking to Europe in mass waves, resulting in heated debates on how to handle this influx of people. Host communities are divided in between supporting and disliking the acceptance of evacuees into their countries and also villages (Sally, 2016). Europe has actually experienced a boost in anti-immigration belief, motivating a reaction by conservative teams to campaign against evacuees in nations such as Sweden, Germany and the Netherlands (Brammall, 2015). At the same time, the voice of counter movements in uniformity with evacuees coming to Europe has actually additionally obtained appeal. Examples of such efforts include the Refugees Welcome activity throughout Europe and the many active NGOs that supply aid for evacuees in their areas as well as abroad, such as Refugees Welcome accommodation share that started in Germany and also spread across various other European countries.

Neighborhood and also international media outlets have actually committed considerable attention to this topic, covering information about evacuees crossing borders, evacuees' living conditions in various European countries, and clashes between refugees as well as authorities. Media has numerous alternatives in just how to report the evacuee dilemma as well as what aspects they choose to highlight, or disregard. Amidst all media protection of the crisis, there was one powerful turning point, the release of the picture of Alan Kurdi, a three-year-old Syrian toddler whose body depleted on a Turkish coast after the boat he boarded with his household sunk. The image of his body lying face down in the sand was so powerful that it was widely distributed and also set off a global feedback: humanitarian help as well as political arguments on immigration plans. His picture has actually been identified as a sign of the refugee crisis that stands for lots of children and also individuals making the hazardous trip to Europe.

Each photo, sentence, or video clip constructs a message in a particular means as well as provides a structure, an approach of composing and also supplying a specific message in a certain context. The way a message or a problem is presented has different impacts on various individuals. Considerable research on mounting results has adequately shown that structures in the media affect individuals's feelings, attitudes and habits in the direction of concerns (Lecheler, Bos & Vliegthart, 2015). Much more particularly, researches revealed that migration has been covered in the media using different and perhaps opposing frameworks as well as such frames influence exactly how audiences feel regarding immigration. Emotions in the direction of particular concerns additionally have a moderating impact on exactly how people's attitudes are created. Nevertheless, regardless of the multitude of researches focused on framing and framing impacts, scholars argue that study is drifting away from the initial definition of framing as well as mounting effects as well as confusing it with various other theories. For that reason it is very important to broaden framing impact research study to include non-verbal visuals, to return to what scholars suggest is the typical understanding of framing study. Yet, aesthetic framing has obtained much less interest than textual

framework, leaving an unique void in visual mounting study, and also its results on the public. One of the major factors visual framework has actually gotten much less attention is the trouble in recognizing visual frames. In 2015, over 1.25 million refugees attempted to go into the European Union, being obliged to flee their countries by social, financial, and political issues such as the continuous Syrian civil war. Considering that the beginning of the war, in 2011, greater than 5.4 million people have actually gotten away Syria, looking for a secure living environment. (Schuck & Feinholdt, 2015).

Although the number of refugees reached its peak throughout the summertime of 2015, evacuees continue to come to the borders of Europe. The International Company for Movement reported that a total of 8,501 refugees arrived in Europe in January 2018, 7,147 arriving by sea as well as 1,327 by land. In addition, in a report launched in March 2018 it is stated that an overall of 18, 956 evacuees have actually gotten in Europe, through both, sea and also land, by the end of the very first quarter of 2018 (UNHCR, 2018). The high number of evacuees stands for one of the biggest altruistic dilemma since the The second world war, and it pushes the limits of the host countries to locate lengthy standing solutions for holding the evacuees. As the variety of refugees showing up in Europe boosted, so did the media insurance coverage on the subject. Media electrical outlets being the primary source of information, they hold a crucial function in reporting and also representing the refugee crisis. Media companies not only play a central function in dispersing information, yet, according to Shani Orgad they likewise have the power to shape the method the receiver regards the details, through media framing (Orgad, 2017).

Previous research study on the United Kingdom's (UK) media sphere provided collectivized depictions regarding refugees and immigrants and also created stereotyped photos about them. On one hand, in this thesis the term collectivized representations is comprehended as media representations which refer to the evacuees as a collective as well as not as particular individuals. On the other hand, personalized representations are understood as representations which frame the evacuees individually, highlighting their distinct qualities. Nevertheless, Lutgard Lams mentioned that in comparison to various other European media outlets from France, Netherlands as well as Belgium, the British media was the media system that provided the refugees in a much less stereotyped means, having the highest percent of individualization. Furthermore, the principle of stereotype is understood as the certain qualities credited to the evacuees, either favorable or negative, which are created or overemphasized via the media..

1.2 Problem Statement

As a powerful tool in shaping public opinion, the mainstream press has been a leading agent in influencing general attitudes towards refugees. Besides garnering sympathy for asylum seekers, news coverage also has the power, through misrepresentation and propaganda, to stimulate hostility towards refugees. Due to this, refugees' capability to develop a new identification and also integrate in a host society partially hinges on their representation in the media. The most recent wave of evacuees has produced disputes and press reportage from various approaches. At the same time as sexual assaults presumably devoted by refugees made the headlines in news sites, various

other reporters were bringing us human stories from refugee camps. Therefore, the media has a crucial duty on evacuee situation particularly on exactly how they depict the refugees. According to UNHCR record (2018) on press coverage of the evacuee crisis, refugee voices in journalism obtain much less direct exposure than political resources as well as person voices. Furthermore, negative representation of evacuees in the mainstream press worsens preconception and also hostility, and also mind-blowing reports typically present asylum seekers as economic opportunists, potential lawbreakers as well as a hazard to national safety and security. Thus, study seeks to address is the contributions and the influence of the media in covering the global refugee crisis and how the international community responds to it. The paper uses a case of the refugee crisis in both Syria and South Sudan.

1.3 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to examine the role of the International Community and Media Interventions in the Global Refugee Crisis with a focus on Syria and South Sudan.

2.1 Theoretical Review

2.1.1 Framing Theory on Media

The theory was first put forth by Goffman and argues that people interpret what is going on around their world through their primary framework. This structure is considered key as it is taken for granted by the user. Its effectiveness as a structure does not rely on other frameworks. The foundation of mounting concept is that the media focuses its focus on particular events and then puts them within an area of meaning. Framework is, by doing this, an important subject as it can have an enormous impact as well as therefore the concept of mounting broadened to different organizations as well (Schuck, 2016).

In essence, framing theory proposes that exactly how something exists to the target market (referred as "the structure") influences the selections individuals make about exactly how to refine that certain information. Structures are as well abstractions that work to establish or create the message significance. "One of the most common use of frames is in terms of the frame the information or media position on the info they communicate"(Riff, 2019). They are believed to affect the assumption of the news by the audience, by doing this it could be construed as a type of 2nd degree agenda-setting; they not just inform the audience what to think of (agenda-setting theory), but additionally how to consider that problem (2nd degree schedule setting, framing theory). Last but not least, it is the media that produces the frameworks from the details that is given from, claim, a news article. This is generally an option by reporters with full awareness regarding their option. In this situation; a frame describes the way media as gatekeepers organize as well as present the concepts, occasions, and also subjects they cover.

Framing Concept on Media is relevant in the study as it is used to stand for the communication element which causes individuals's choice by consenting one meaning to one more. Framework promotes the decision making procedure by highlighting certain aspects by getting rid of the

others. In the refugee crisis, it can control the target market's assumption as well as also the acceptance of a particular representation or discussion. As media plays an essential duty in individuals's perceptions, the unfavorable framework can produce a big effect upon the people on the evacuee situation. But a biased media can frame an issue adversely and can affect the mass on evacuee crisis perceptions.

2.2 Media on Syria Refugee Crisis

The mass exodus of millions of Syrians from their country due to worsening war conditions has become a serious global humanitarian crisis. As the number of displaced refugees rises, so does the number of those living in inhuman conditions. According to the Migration Policy Centre (2018), there are an estimated 11 million Syrian refugees worldwide (Migration Policy Centre, 2018). More than 4 million of these refugees are in bordering countries such as Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, and Iraq, with Turkey alone hosting just over 3 million registered refugees (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Refugees Operational Data Portal, 2018). A recorded 797,605 refugees are within the European Union, with Germany hosting nearly 50% of them. These rising numbers indicate a worsening political and military situation that is rooted in a seven-year-long Syrian civil war.

Previous research has found that frames can serve to humanize refugees or portray them as collective threats to security and values (Horsti, 2018). Two of the dominant frames in such analyses are the victim frame and the intruder frame. Refugees are framed as helpless and passive victims of persecution in their homeland who need to be saved by democratic nations through their flexible asylum policies. In contrast, the intruder frame presents refugees as active adventure seekers engaged in criminal and illegal activities posing a threat to the cultural, economic, and security needs of the host country. The victim and intruder frames work together to create a combination of feelings of pity and hostility, which contributes to the dehumanization of refugees.

Many studies of the Syrian refugee crisis have focused on visual imagery. Bleiker and colleagues note the absence of recognizable facial features in photographs of refugees in Australian news media. Such depersonalization was linked with framing the refugee crisis as a security threat. Similarly, Cmeciu (2017), examined 12 images used in the “Debating Europe” platform that deploy strategies such as blame shifting and emotional frames to legitimize the lack of global action. In addition, Zhang and Hellmueller (2017) find that CNN’s visual reportage uses techniques such as close-up shots to emphasize the human-interest angle, whereas leading German newspaper *Der Spiegel* focuses on security and xenophobic frames. Some researchers have examined how the circulation of the photo of the dead Syrian child Aylan Kurdi through social media influenced humanitarian action. Overall, these analyses of visual rhetoric find that photos about the Syrian refugee crisis in Western newspapers portrayed refugees in large groups, often emphasizing the children in the group, to draw attention to the issue.

Frames from English sources represent refugees as victims, noting their helplessness and the obstacles they face in seeking asylum (Dekker, 2018). While these frames certainly underscore the

emotional and physical impact of the crisis on people, these stories also situate refugees as passive and in need of saving. These sorts of references to victimhood and victimization, while drawing attention to a desperate situation, simultaneously create a sociocultural hierarchy between the victim (Syrian refugee) and potential savior (Western host country). The geographic and cultural orientation of these frames reveals that the mainstream media have become nodes through which political and cultural discourses are addressed and represented. The worsening refugee crisis points to how national and cultural identities are being questioned and even potentially challenged as bodies flow across borders. For example, referring to the refugees as passive, helpless victims reaffirms the narrative of the West as powerful, active, and in control of global politics and culture. This frame serves to remedy or address anxieties as political control and influence shift.

The differences between English and Arabic news sources suggest that the contextually contingent frameworks are not only reflections of local concerns but ways to reaffirm those geographical, cultural, and political contexts. Language, culture, and politics converge in the context of these news frames. The Syrian refugee crisis, in this sense, becomes a site for mediating and negotiating broader struggles over regional and global political positions (Yigit & Tatch, 2017). They identified that the vast majority of travelers were Syrian refugees with families as well as young children which the majority of them were educated. It likewise helped that the Syrian evacuees had just recommendations to claim concerning the Greeks and also the welcome they obtained. The Syrian war, the inhuman criminal offenses perpetrated by ISIS and the devastation in Aleppo were very important aspects in coverage that highlighted the need for humanity and also uniformity and aided people much better understand why Syrians were leaving their nation (Smets, 2018).

2.3 Media on South Sudan Refugee Crisis

Since the start of the conflict, almost 2 million people have been internally displaced, and another 2 million have sought refuge in neighboring countries, with 1 million in Uganda alone. More than 230,000 people are sheltering in six United Nations bases in towns across the country (UNHCR, 2018). The media landscape in South Sudan has been widely influenced by the political as well as financial fragmentation in the country. Media companies face immense logistical, technical as well as financial challenges worsened by dispute and also violence across the nation. A new age of civil war, which began in 2013, resulted in a political as well as recession, resulting in busted federal government frameworks which negatively influenced electronic media growth and also advancement (Hebbani & Van Vuuren, 2015).

The nation's authorities, mainly the National Safety Service, employed a heavy-handed strategy as well as fierce techniques consisting of apprehensions, torment and also vindictive legislations, in a similar way to the previous Khartoum regimens which made use of to censor journalists and also subdue civil liberty (LeRiche, 2016). Open violence against journalists just aggravated as the war continued. Press reporters Without Borders approximates that at least 10 journalists have been killed in South Sudan in between 2014 as well as 2016 while others remained under arrest without charge. In addition, the continued erratic combating amongst numerous warring factions has prevented access to several parts of the nation, causing a sharp decrease in information media

blood circulation which has in result shut out a bulk of South Sudanese from accessibility to information as well as information (Moon, 2018).

Media are greatly managed by government body organs. The public broadcaster, South Sudan Broadcasting Firm (SSBC), operates a chain of FM radio stations and also a television which have since been utilized by the Sudan People's Liberation Motion (SPLM) routine to voice its sights and viewpoints. Government officials have actually freely alerted reporters and also media companies from reporting the sights of the opposition celebrations as well as armies. Any kind of attempt to important or balanced coverage of the dispute have actually been met violent strikes, arrests as well as shutdowns. A couple of private media establishments operate from the funding, Juba, yet they have needed to practice self-censorship or face shutdown. Consequently, lots of South Sudanese journalists have actually been required to flee the nation or give up the journalism practice.

In Africa media, the protection of refugee crisis tales is desiring given that there are lots of other issues that plague the African continent. As an example, the insurance coverage of the South Sudan refugee crisis obtains even more weight by papers in the East African area greater than papers in North Africa. For that reason, papers in Africa likewise use framing, entrance keeping, schedule priming, as well as agenda structure frameworks in picking their news too. Evidence shows that there is a tendency in Africa for federal governments as well as politicians to us the media in their favor as a means of communicating to the general public (Olsen, Carstensen & Høyen, 2016).

2.4 International Community on the Refugee Crisis in Syria

The response to the refugee crisis in Syria from global organizations and host country governments has actually greatly concentrated on giving humanitarian aid for refugees. International organizations including Oxfam and also Doctors without Borders have in fact said that the international aid response has in fact failed to keep up with the evacuees' climbing demands. Given that the Syrian conflict has actually currently lasted for seven years, as well as also without short-term alternative visible, a technique that takes care of the developing enduring issues of evacuees in their host countries is vital (UNHCR, 2018).

In feedback to the Syrian evacuee dilemma, contributors consisting of the Globe Bank and the European Bank for Repair and Development offered Jordan and also Lebanon, which hold more than 1.6 million signed up refugees, considerable sources to satisfy the demands of both refugees and also people. (UNICEF, 2018). This has actually developed the possibility of a win-win option for both teams and also has been excellent national politics for the host countries' federal governments. This sort of portable agreement that includes policy changes to expand evacuee legal rights as well as programs to boost the health of refugees and also hosts uses advantages for every person.

UNDP's interaction in action to the humanitarian catastrophe unfolding in Syria and affecting Lebanon and Jordan has been to sustain communities in the best requirement. Over two years into the situation, UNDP helps communities' coping devices to survive among the suffering of the war

within Syria and to minimize its impact amongst neighborhoods holding the burgeoning Syrian evacuee populaces in Lebanon and Jordan. In Syria, UNDP has been applying its extensive Good Samaritan Livelihoods Programme, supplying emergency assistance to one of the most prone members of communities as well as female-headed households critically impacted by the dispute. (Amnesty International, 2014). This gives abilities and also food for human protection as well as self-respect. Efforts include targeted emergency situation employment, rubble removal, solid waste collection, crucial facilities fixings, enterprise asset substitute and the stipulation of standard services at the heart of communities.

Non-governmental organizations and the private sector have actually been necessary players in responding to the immediate needs of evacuees. NGOs particularly have accommodated a wide range of specific niche passions and satisfy customized needs typically neglected by big bodies such as the UNHCR, including education and learning, employment training, and language training. At the same time, the economic sector activated large sums of cash as donations, supplying critical financial resources that will aid reduce the concern of refugee holding and the funding of altruistic requirements, however additionally to formulate cutting-edge solutions to the refugees' complicated issues. For example, Google as a media and communication giant had the ability to raise \$5.5 million for the evacuee dilemma in Europe within 48 hours and afterwards matched those donations for a total amount of \$11 million in September 2015 (Milner, 2017). Google likewise created Situation Information Center, an application developed to provide refugees vital info upon arriving in a new country without draining battery power.

Thus both NGOs as well as the private sector function as channels that straight connect civil culture and also civilians to the evacuee situation. While their lasting efficiency as well as sustainability may be suspicious, they can give small yet ingenious and fast-acting feedbacks to the vital short-term demands of the emergency situation. Nonetheless, wherever NGOs as well as the private sector are included, it is critical that their tasks are coordinated with city governments in order to guarantee validity, efficiency and also joint participation (UNHCR, 2018). Regardless of these obstacles, political dedication paired with public support and community interaction including personal sponsorship of evacuees identified Syrian evacuees' successful resettlement. Different stakeholders' participation in Canada, which has actually transplanted over 25,000 Syrian refugees, has actually helped effectively integrate them right into Canadian society. Germany, Austria, as well as Sweden have actually additionally improved energetic labor market policies and also executed compulsory integration actions, consisting of a boost in financing for language courses and the advancement of devices to analyze previously gotten abilities.

UNHCR and its partners have made significant progress in conquering huge enrollment stockpiles and also establishing inceptive defense and also outreach systems. Actions which have actually added to this have actually consisted of increasing the variety of enrollment sites as well as team, establishing mobile enrollment groups, helpdesks as well as information hotlines, strengthening referral systems and also establishing networks of evacuee outreach workers (Bleiker, Campbell, Hutchinson & Nicholson, 2013). The United Nations has supported for the relevance of making

certain that the needs of host areas are taken into consideration as early as possible. Along with placing substantial stress on neighborhood framework, the growing refugee increase has actually enhanced competition for work, depressed wages and also rose the price of living. These variables have actually sustained stress in between evacuees and also their hosts, threatening the favorable protection environment that has so far been established in all host countries (Migration Policy Centre, 2018).

The humanitarian response to the local evacuee dilemma has actually stepped up considerably despite a variety of facility, and in numerous respects extraordinary, challenges. Because the evaluation, acknowledgment has expanded of the need for better global solidarity to attend to the financial and social impact of the evacuee situation on neighboring nations (UNHCR, 2018). Managing the user interface in between the altruistic as well as growth responses and crafting sensible collaboration on assisting prone neighborhood populaces is likely to become a much more popular function of the control landscape from now on. This will certainly include in the range of brand-new as well as complicated concerns which have to be dealt with in responding to the Syrian refugee circumstance in the future.

2.5 International Community on the Refugee Crisis in South Sudan

In the South Sudan refugee crisis, the UNHCR has coordinated the humanitarian response to the South Sudan refugee crisis, in close collaboration with host Governments, UN agencies, local and international NGOs, refugee and host communities in the six countries of asylum. In June 2017, a new Regional Refugee Coordinator for South Sudan was appointed by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. This person also serves as the High Commissioner's Special Advisor on the South Sudan situation. In addition, a support unit was established in Nairobi in Kenya (UNHCR, 2018).

The roll-out of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in countries affected by the South Sudan situation has led to the establishment of government-led facilitation mechanisms that build on and complement existing coordination structures, and reflect a whole of government, multi-stakeholder approach. UNHCR is expanding strategic partnerships to include development actors including the World Bank, the African Development Bank, bilateral donors, and UN development agencies, as well as civil society and the private sector. International financial institutions such as the World Bank and regional multilateral development banks have been critical in leveraging development financing to address the root causes of displacement and develop alternative opportunities (Morrison-Métois, 2017).

In Uganda, the response has benefited from the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework approach adopted by the Government and a broad range of stakeholders. The whole of society approach has assisted to guarantee a more comprehensive response that takes into account the needs of host populations and will also assist in building the foundations for long-term solutions to the refugee situation. In the same vein, in Ethiopia, the response will benefit from the CRRF approach which supports the implementation of Ethiopia's pledges. The Government has increasingly sought a more sustainable response that goes beyond care and maintenance of

refugees to promote their self-reliance. This approach combines wider support to host communities, fostering peaceful coexistence and greater inclusion of refugees in national development plans (UNHCR, 2018).

In countries which are part of the regional refugee response and are faced with mixed situations of IDPs and refugees, the RCM has been applied to maximize a protection-sensitive approach and complementarity with the cluster system where it is activated such as in the CAR, the DRC, and Sudan. In addition to responding to the refugee crisis, UNHCR in South Sudan is a member of the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) response to internal displacement, ensuring coordination and leadership of the Protection Cluster with the Norwegian Refugee Council, and the Camp Coordination and Camp Management Cluster with IOM and ACTED (UNHCR, 2018).

UNHCR has continued advocating with governments to guarantee unhindered access to their territories for refugees, promoting *prima facie* recognition of refugee status during refugee influxes, especially in Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda, which are the largest hosting countries as well as to maintain the civilian character of asylum and humanitarian character of refugee camps and settlements. In partnership with the governments and other actors, UNHCR has aimed at ensuring access to services and immediate and effective response to basic needs of refugees and host communities. UNHCR and its partners will continue to prioritize essential service delivery to ensure that people of concern are provided with life-saving and life-sustaining support, especially in key areas where large influxes of new arrivals are anticipated in Ethiopia, Sudan and Uganda (UNHCR, 2018).

UNHCR's response to strengthen refugees' resilience has sought to develop partnerships with the private sector and development actors in order to enhance the livelihood and employment opportunities of refugees, with a view to promote peaceful coexistence with host communities. In addition, the international community used a whole of government approaches with various countries have been used in South Sudan. Canada, for example, pursued a whole-of-government approach that consisted of weekly meetings for information sharing among representatives of different parts of Canadian government, but with funding streams kept separate (UNHCR, 2018).

3.1 Conclusions

The study established that frames most media sources represents refugees as victims, noting their helplessness and the obstacles they face in seeking asylum in Syria and South Sudan. While these frames certainly underscore the emotional and physical impact of the crisis on people, these stories also situate refugees as passive and in need of saving. These sorts of references to victimhood and victimization, while drawing attention to a desperate situation, simultaneously have created a sociocultural hierarchy between the victim and potential savior. The worsening refugee crisis points to how national and cultural identities are being questioned and even potentially challenged as bodies flow across borders'.

In order for media narratives to generate positive attitudes towards the inclusion of refugees generally, it is important to consider the public discourse. Journalists and other communicators

have the ability to raise awareness about refugees' experiences by reporting on various stories from different angles; for example, by highlighting the stories of refugees from different countries and cultures. These personal stories can establish a connection between the reader and the subject. The issue of schooling and skills equivalency is also important despite not always being mentioned in the media in relation to the inclusion of refugees. Indeed, instead of prioritizing socio-economic factors, such as unemployment or language barriers, articles chronicling refugee experiences at work or school may generate positive responses. It is also important for media outlets to prioritize visuals and to be careful with the language they use. Visual narratives really make an impact; using images and photos can help contextualizing the stories. Through visuals, such as photojournalistic work or videos, media narratives help audiences see an issue in a different light. Being careful with the language used in articles or blogs can also have a big impact on the inclusion of refugees.

Likewise, the choice of words when writing about refugees' inclusion in society has a significant impact on their sense of belonging. For example, the words refugee and migrant have often been used interchangeably by the media, confusing the distinction between individuals escaping from a critical situation in their country and those seeking better opportunities. Indeed, when asylum seekers are misrepresented, it decreases their chances of being accepted by society. Promoting dialogue between decision makers, civil society, and refugees is crucial. There has been an acknowledged and recognized need to incorporate migration as a core theme within the international development discourse. Through dialogue, issues regarding the inclusion of refugees are more likely to be tackled as attention is paid to all parties involved.

The study also finds that the influx of refugees has had impacts on environmental, economic, social, and political and security perspectives. Lastly, the UNHCR has played the major role by coordinated the humanitarian response on refugees in Both Syria and south Sudan crisis.

4.1 Recommendations

In order to have a positive impact on the public's perception of refugee integration in host societies, media coverage must be fair, accurate, and balanced. There also needs to be a recognition of existing initiatives and guidelines established by international organizations aimed at improving media coverage of humanitarian crises worldwide

The media should provide a better understanding of the complex situation in which migrants and refugees find themselves; secondly, for news organizations to get diversified sources, provide accurate information, and hire expert reporters on specific subjects; thirdly, to create connections between the media, migrants, refugees, and NGOs; and finally, to challenge hate speech as well as to gain better access to information

The refugee coordinators such as UN must increase cooperation with NGOs and establishments working in numerous extents of humanitarian efforts to additional acquire information and also actual time info on dispersions of evacuees and private citizens in hard-to-reach and besieged areas. On safety and security nevertheless, the UN to endorse a brand-new resolution that asks for

rigorous monitoring on all altruistic cargo to stop use of cross-border shipments for non-humanitarian reasons such as deliveries of weapons.

The host country federal governments, cops, and also altruistic companies, specifically the UNHCR, need to be motivated to supply of legal counseling to ladies to notify them of their civil liberties in order to close gaps between plan and also execution. The UNHCR should increase host nations' and also altruistic firms' existing capacity for educational chances, including casual language courses and GBV awareness programs to teach both regional populations and refugee populaces exactly how to stop as well as react to it.

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