Cleveland-Winter Conference
2018

Position Papers for:
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Delegation from: the Islamic State of Afghanistan
Represented by: Saint Joseph Academy

Position Paper for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees

The issues before the United Nations High Commission for Refugees are: Protecting women’s rights at refugee camps; and Developing a global action plan to end statelessness. The delegation of the Islamic State of Afghanistan does not support women's rights.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

Refugee camps are hastily built shelters to provide immediate protection and safety for refugees. They are meant for people who had to flee their countries due to violence and persecution. They are practical for emergencies. At the camps, UNHCR delivers water, food, and medical attention. 28,300 people are forced to flee their home every day. The camps allow refugees to receive an education. 61% of of refugee children, kindergarten- 5th grade, are in schools today.

Afghanistan has been the largest refugee producing country for the past 32 years. Violence has been the biggest factor in involuntary moving in Afghan. The Taliban is a big threat to the people. One fourth of refugees from around the world are from Afghanistan and most of them end up in Pakistan or Iran. Child malnourishment rates are high. Afghanistan has been using GRB (gender-responsive budgeting) for 10 years now. Women have not benefited the same as men have. Everyone in the camps are poor especially women leaving them with no rights.

The Islamic State of Afghanistan would like to see women's rights in refugee camps stopped. The Islamic State of Afghanistan hopes to work with other delegates to create a resolution with the main purpose of stopping women's rights in the camps. Issues concerning refugees is worldwide and needs to be addressed. Reducing or stopping the rights of women refugees would be the most beneficial plan.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Statelessness is the state where an individual is not considered to have a nationality. It is proved that at least ten million people in the world are stateless. Stateless people are often denied rights such as healthcare, employment, identity documents, etc. The effects of statelessness can cause a disruption in economic and social development in an individual and population.

Afghanistan's population is 42% homeless (9 million people) and cannot afford to have stateless people wandering around. The Islamic State of Afghanistan has the second highest homeless population in the world which often results in malnutrition and infant mortality. Being stateless not not mean you're living in poverty, but most stateless people tend to because they lack in most rights a regular citizen should have. The effects of stateless people in Afghanistan are having people live on the outside of society, an increase in poverty, and undocumented workers. Afghanistan has been taking preventative steps to reduce statelessness such as the reformation of nationality laws and administrative procedures. In the past, civil registration of an individual has helped a stateless person achieve citizenship.
The Islamic State of Afghanistan is very involved in other pressing issues like war and other civil disputes to put in funding for the fulfillment of citizenship of stateless individuals. We would be pleased if a vast majority of them leave our territory and return to their homeland. Only the stateless people who originated from Afghanistan should stay and be allowed citizenship.
Delegation from: Australia
Represented by: St. Vincent-St. Mary High School

Position Paper for the High Commissioner for Refugees

The issues before the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees are: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. Australia stands fully in support of actions which seek to improve the living conditions and protect the rights of women in refugee camps, and efforts to combat statelessness throughout the world.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

The escalation of violence in the world’s armed conflicts has resulted in millions of refugees seeking asylum worldwide. Violence against women, especially in refugee camps, has unfortunately become “the new normal.” Sex crimes, especially, are a problem that must be counteracted. They violate the dignity of a person and have the ability to cause lifelong mental health issues. Additionally, they can lead to complications such as unwanted pregnancy and hazardous abortions. Though U.N. Member States have long attempted to prevent violence against women using a variety of policies and tactics, these methods have often failed due to ineffective implementation. The 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women specifically denoted that women have the exact same rights as men to an adequate standard of living and that states have an obligation to protect these rights. The 2008 UNHCR Handbook for the Protection of Women and Girls calls for legislation to eliminate sexual assaults by humanitarian and authority personnel, but this legislation has yet to be efficiently enforced.

The Australian government has openly acted in support of the need to protect the rights of female refugees. The Australian Institute of Family Studies recently conducted a project entitled, “Empowering migrant and refugee women.” This project, recognizing that the provision of services to migrants and refugees is an essential component of refugee resettlement, aimed to discern both good methods of delivering these services as well as gaps in program delivery. The data gathered was then used to identify key priorities for the Government in the compensation for these gaps. Australia has also enacted further policy measures to protect the rights of refugee women and has been an active participant in international debate regarding the issue, ranking in the top three countries in the world for refugees seeking asylum.

Australia encourages the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to make stronger and more specific suggestions for policies regarding female refugees. Additionally, Australia believes that United Nations staff as well as participating NGOs should demonstrate a stronger presence in refugee camps to act as an objective authority on the internal affairs of said camps. Australia would like to see the issue of violence against women in refugee camps solved in the near future.
II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Statelessness, by definition, is a person who does not technically belong to a state or country. A stateless person does not have a nationality. Statelessness can be caused by a number of factors such as discrimination in nationality laws (e.g. racial, religious or gender) or conflict between and gaps in nationality. A number of stateless people happen to be refugees. Australia stands in support of people who fall into this category amidst the chaos and calamity that ensues after fleeing a country that is in violent disarray. We seek to help those in need in the best ways possible.

Australia is in progress of reforming the policies implemented on refugees. Steps are being taken such as new legislation to protect the rights of the refugees seeking help. Australia has been seen as a country that does not benevolently welcome refugees. However, this is simply a common misconception; we are helping refugees when they come to our borders seeking help. We are trying our best to help and save families as fast as possible. There are safety precautions that we must go through in order to make sure no possible harm can occur. Due to the fact that we take precautions such as these, the acceptance process has to be a little longer.

There has been many controversies on solutions and what it will take. One solution is to set a limit on how many refugees can be accepted at once. By doing this the economy will not take a huge hit. We have jobs in place for refugees so they can have a fair fresh start in life. Another solution would be to make them go through specified programs. These programs would consist of learning the main language, laws and other things to expect. This will narrow down confusion once accepted. A third solution is to let refugees in but make them work for a certain amount of years then they can become a citizen. They would be paid a fair wage, and this would help many issues.
Delegation from: Canada  
Represented by: Vermilion High School

Position Paper for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees

Canada is a firm supporter of protecting the rights of refugees. Canada plans to work closely with other nations to not only protect, but to expand the rights of refugees.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

In present day society, global conflicts have produced upwards of 68.5 million refugees worldwide. Women account for nearly 50 percent of these refugees. This has led us to believe, as a country, that women deserve more rights in refugee camps. During conflict, women and children experience the first loss of rights in many cases. Throughout all refugee camps throughout the world, women experience high levels of physical and sexual violence. Though refugee camps are safer than conflict zones, women encounter threats to freedom, health, and overall security, creating the need for global legislation.

Canada has taken to stepping forward on the perspective of legislation. Embedded in the Universal Declaration for Human Rights, states can not refuse to provide asylum to refugees. Furthermore, Canada has signed the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees other human rights instruments, which ultimately caters towards refugees. One in six women who flee their countries to Canada do so because of domestic abuse. Canada is considered to be the “global leader with respect to refugee protection”. As a country, we believe that others should follow in our footsteps. Refugees are chosen by immigration officials for the resettlement process. However, women in particular do not meet the criteria in many cases, as they often have poorer language skills. A small number of women have been admitted into the country of Canada under AWR programs. Males typically dominate the refugee systems, and we hope to become more inclusive.

As a country, Canada would like to see others follow in our footsteps. It is essential to create global legislation to protect women from the violence that occurs within refugee camps. As a country, we hope to expand our legislation to be more inclusive towards women. Furthermore, we hope to protect their rights equally to their male counterparts.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Currently there are around ten million people suffering from the causes of being stateless around the world. These people have no state that accepts their nationality, race, gender, etc. According to the statistics from our country in 2016 there are 3,790 who declared themselves stateless. There has been 316, 882 stateless people since 1981.
Though Canada is not a signatory to the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless persons, stateless persons are protected under Section 7 of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. This section guarantees everyone the right to “life, liberty and security of the person, and the right not to be deprived thereof except in accordance with the principles of fundamental justice”. Canada does not have pacific precurde or legal framework to help determine the form of statelessness. However, with this lack of procedure it means that Canada’s rate of statelessness is so low that it is not necessary to have one. There are two acts created by the government of Canada called Citizenship Act and Immigration and Immigration and Refugee Protection Act (IRPA). These acts do not define a stateless person. The IRPA defines a foreign national as “a person who is not a Canadian citizen or a permanent resident, and includes a stateless person.” There is no definition of what a stateless person is in the Immigration and Refugee Protection Regulations (IRPR), or the Citizenship Regulations. Those who remain in Canada that have no nationality and that do not fall into another category of status remain very vulnerable.

As a country there a few options Canada has to do something about statelessness in our own country and around the world. The first option we have is to sign the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons. Canada is a world leader in the human rights field and the world needs Canada to be a leading example. A second option Canada has is to establish a statelessness determination procedure. Since Canada does not have a procedure to help the effects of statelessness it is a rational decision to make one. Even though Canada has a low rate of statelessness there needs to be a security FOR those who are. The final option Canada has it to support global projects aimed at ending statelessness. International leadership and good models is what the world needs to end statelessness. Canada is very much capable of making a difference, contributing to the goal of ending statelessness in 10 years and improving the lives of millions of neglected and forgotten people around the globe.
Committee: The United Nations High Commission for Refugees  
*Country: The Republic of Chile*  
*Delegate:* Max Morscher, Philip Pantalone  
*School: St. Edward High School*

**Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps**

The situation of women getting mistreated in refugee camps due to non up to standard protection rules and regulations is a long standing issue. Women sometimes don’t have enough protection rights to protect themselves, and that can potentially lead to violence in these camps, which is undesirable. The delegates of the Republic of Chile express the need to protect all people from any form of violence they may encounter, although there are a few risks that women may encounter that potentially could be more devastating than men. The Republic of Chile and it’s delegates intend on helping and protecting these women from these acts of harm by others.

The Republic of Chile has been helpful in the past few years with providing refuge for all those coming from middle eastern countries. The Republic of Chile started with helping and admitting refugees in 2010 with the Landmark Domestic Legislation. This piece of legislature has helped and will continue to help South America become a safety center for all refugees. This will help lighten the load of other countries worldwide who are also struggling to take in refugees. The Republic of Chile also makes it one of the main points of the Chilean aspect of relocating refugees to convince and support other South American nations to admit refugees. Argentina, Uruguay, and Brazil each have started admitting more refugees after the Landmark Domestic Legislation, and Paraguay has expressed that they may soon give it a try. Recently, Chile has been tasked with handling Syrian refugees, which are welcome in Chile.

As an extension of the recent progress made towards making the Republic of Chile a new safe-haven for refugees, the Republic of Chile expresses the need to keep potential “problem-causers” separated and with their respective families and trusted others. This should result in less problems overall and should allow the lives of refugees to go relatively unaffected, if not better and more successful. The Republic of Chile also expresses the need to provide the resources available as to prevent any future problems from arising and to aid those who may have become affected. This includes but is not limited to: safe drinking water, sustainable food, personal hygiene utensils, proper and safe care, clean living conditions, and more. The Republic of Chile recognises previous disasters with containing refugees and the safety of said refugees within the refugee camps. Chile intends to send medical staffing to help with the suffering refugees and nurses to inspect the remaining healthy refugees. Especially the women refugees, who may be suffering from many losses and emotional troubles, as well as physical maladies. These women need the especial care of more doctors than usual, which the Republic of Chile is willing to provide with increased funding to the medical field and increased flow of essential items and services to the refugees, especially women, who desperately need them.
Developing a global action plan to prevent statelessness

The situation of statelessness has affected millions and millions of refugees in the world, and is estimated to have affected 2,000 children alone in the Republic of Chile. The Republic of Chile and the delegates of the Republic of Chile recognise all previous treaties that have attempted to fight statelessness. While the number of stateless people is rising, and resolutions are continuing to be made, the delegates of the Republic of Chile advise for as many countries as possible to shelter and protect all those who are currently stateless.

Chile has signed acts in the past which prove the determination of the Republic of Chile to solve this pressing issue. The Republic of Chile fighting statelessness through multiple ways one being Chile Reconoce which is currently being implemented throughout Chile as this conference proceeds. Chile Reconoce was launched in 2016 so Chile could assist those affected by the pre-2014 legal interpretation of citizenship. According to data as of April 17th, 258 children have had their citizenship confirmed through the collaborative initiative of the State, UNHCR, UNICEF and civil society. Chile is the 90th state to accede to the 1954 convention, wants to make sure that stateless people have some rights before they can acquire a nationality, and the 71st to accede to the 1961 convention, tries to prevent people from becoming stateless. Chile has done a lot to prevent stateless people in their countries and contributed to previous conventions regarding the issue. Chile pledged to defeat statelessness sets an example for the rest of the world. This pledge came from UN High Commissioner for Refugees who is conducting a ten year campaign to end statelessness by 2024.

The Delegates of the Republic of Chile suggest for the nations of the world to implement a special program to convert stateless refugees into citizens of the respective nations that are willing to take in more refugees. This will hopefully create new, better lives for those who were misplaced and will give a new future for all those who are suffering under statelessness. The Republic of Chile already is on the path to create a more open door policy to allow more people to apply for citizenship. This is similar to some other countries citizenship policy for refugees. Stateless people shouldn’t be seen as homeless necessarily, they should be seen as refugees from nowhere. This may give nations a better idea of how to deal with them, instead of thinking of them as two different problems.
Position Paper for the High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

The issues before the High Commission for Refugees Committee: protecting women’s rights at refugee camps and developing a global action plan to end statelessness. China is devoted to protecting women's rights at refugee camps, and also making global action plan.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

An issue that was brought up to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees is protecting women’s rights at refugee camps. China is known as of being a long time source of refugees. China shows interest in presenting an opportunity for the international community to further obligation of Chins is the international refugee protection regime.

Since 1998, women in China have provided assistance to help administer gender equality and women’s empowerment. Women’s human rights were placed to the center of the work and was focused on violence against women, leadership and political participation and economic empowerment. Violence against women is needed across the board, strong laws are needed like protection and prevention need to be reinforced. Leadership and political participation is when women have a limited say in decisions that affect them and economic empowerment is that men are favored in many economic activities. An example of this would be jobs, men are most of the time favored over women for job placements and positions.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

One of the issues brought up to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees that many countries are facing with is stateless, and the goal is to developing a global action plan to end stateless. Stateless is when a person in not recognized a citizen. Stateless in occurring problem in China, but there is not exact number of how many people are stateless.

Many children in china don’t have documents which put these children at the risk of statelessness. China also has the problem of people just coming the country with becoming a citizen, and the government doesn't know. This also happens in many other countries. China wants to set up a system when it makes it easier to become a citizen. Also China wants to make easier to get documents without having the problem of getting them. Many young children in China don’t have documents because their parents didn't put it in or the children don’t know their parents.
In China they want to have better system where people can become citizens easier, and also watch for people crossing into china illegal. This is a very big problem throughout the united state and China believes that country needs to work together to catch illegal immigrants, so it the statelessness will go down.
Delegation from: the Arab Republic of Egypt
Represented by: Beachwood High School

Position Paper for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees

The issues brought before the United Nations High Commission for Refugees are as follows: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. The delegation of Egypt looks forward to resolving the above issues in committee.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

Fleeing armed conflict and political subjugation in their motherlands, upwards of 30 million women are today pigeonholed into the position of refugee. Even before they enter a refugee camp, women have already suffered, as the militias and paramilitary groups that create refugee crises are known to dehumanize and exploit women. This serves to create a cult of abuse, marginalization, and trauma within refugee women. However, excursions into the realm of misogyny continue well into refugee status, as the bleak conditions of refugee camps starkly fail the women they aim to protect. Notorious for sexual violence, human trafficking, and medical neglect, these camps deteriorate the physical and mental well-being of female refugees. According to Refugee Rights Europe, 69% of women living in refugee camps are not even granted a secure lock to protect their property. The same study found that 95% experience depression. It is unsurprising, therefore, that these same camps have become bonanzas for human traffickers, as female refugees live perpetually at risk of abduction, forced prostitution, and sexual slavery. It is imperative that something be done to help female refugees.

Egypt has been a profoundly good actor within the international struggle to assist the victims of the current refugee crisis. The republic accepted 10 million refugees, most of them from Syria, Iraq, and Palestine. Aside from providing refugees with short-term safety, Egypt has also made tremendous strides in granting refugees long-term stability and health. Egypt has worked with the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to make the healthcare for Syrian refugees in Egypt completely free. This healthcare system offers Syrian refugees routine immunization, premarital and antenatal care, medicine provisions, medical examinations, chronic illness treatment, and even dental services. Furthermore, Egypt differs from other Arab countries in that the bulk of these refugees have been resettled within cities, instead of forced to live in meager refugee camps. Syrian refugees are also granted free schooling from the elementary through undergraduate level, and Syrian-specific and Sudanese-specific schools for refugees are flourishing. The neglect, rape, and slavery of refugees is thus curtailed, as the refugees are assimilated into Egyptian society, where neither rape nor slavery are tolerated and neglect is non-existent.
Egypt believes that the abolition of the refugee camp system is the only way to maintain human dignity among female refugees. Assimilating refugees into society, as has worked spectacularly for Egypt, will not only erase these hotspots for human trafficking off the map, but will allow for refugees to repay their host country through labor under the capitalist system, under the condition that they do not take jobs from native-born workers. Egypt also encourages granting free and broad healthcare for all refugees, including antenatal care and birth control, thus curtailing the medical neglect levied on female refugees. The issues of neglect, abuse and rape of women, is caused by the institution of the refugee camp, and the Arab Republic of Egypt strongly believes that assimilation into the preexisting economic and social structures of host structure is the definite solution of the issue.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

According to the UNHCR, 10 million people worldwide do not have a nation to call home - most of whom live in Asia or the Middle East. They are denied many of the privileges that come with nationhood including protection, legal recognition, healthcare, and many other basic rights. Worse yet, the trauma of statelessness often follows the horror of war and displacement. In particular, wars in Syria, Iraq and the Rakhine state of Myanmar have contributed immensely to the global population of stateless individuals - though there are still hundreds of thousands of stateless individuals left over from the Balkan wars. Yet another type of statelessness is often born out of legal ambiguity. Nations such as Palestine and areas such as Kurdistan are only recognized by certain nations, and this can often create legal problems regarding nationality. As an international community, we must make strides to deal with both types of stateless individual in a safe, secure, and responsible manner.

Egypt has taken profound steps in the international effort to help stateless individuals. Among other actions, Egypt has granted 50,000 Palestinian refugees Egyptian citizenship. These people had no state to call their own, and Egypt took it upon itself to grant them a state. However, Egypt in no way plans on taking on the burden of excess citizenry because of the injustice of other nations. Egypt has also taken immense strides in limiting the creation of stateless individuals within well-defined borders, as has occurred within Syria due to the ongoing civil war. Facilitating negotiation between the Assad regime and the rebels, Egypt believes such peaceful attitudes can not only ebb the flow of stateless refugees into other states, but make those areas safe for possible resettlement in the future. Egypt stands with its Muslim brothers in Palestine, in Syria, and in Myanmar, believing that those born in ambiguous territory deserve a new country to call their state, and those denied citizenship by their state of birth must receive it.
Egypt believes that national sovereignty is of the utmost importance when dealing with the issue of statelessness. No nation should be forced to take on a burden that it cannot bear, and this is especially true with regards to stateless individuals created as a product of war. Egypt stood strongly in opposition to both the American invasion of Iraq and current Iranian aggression in the Middle East, in part due to the potential increase in the number of stateless individuals. Egypt believes that hostile actors who create wars should be held responsible for the costs of resettling and dealing with stateless individuals in some way. This can either be done via direct resettlement, or indirect aid - paying for legal fees, transportation costs, housing, and medical bills, etc. However, Egypt is prepared to grant some stateless people citizenship, given that they are stateless because they were not born within the borders of a globally recognized state. Such actions have the potential to forever abolish statelessness, and we hope that all other members of the UNHCR to take similar steps to help stateless individuals.
The issues placed before the United Nations Office of the High Commission for Refugees are as follow: protecting women’s rights at refugee camps and developing a global action plan to end statelessness. Ethiopia is devoted to working with other nations to address the two empirical issues in a responsible way that respects national sovereignty.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia supports working with others to protect women’s rights. This can be seen by Ethiopia’s policies protecting women refugees. Because Ethiopia maintains an open door policy, Ethiopia continues to be the second largest host of refugees in Africa. The Ethiopian government is drawing up a plan on the implementation of the Comprehensive Response Refugee Framework Nine Pledges for all the camps to honor equality and a better standard of living for all refugees in Ethiopia’s 26 camps. Ethiopia is one of five African countries working to these standards.

There are close to 70 million refugees around the world according to UNHCR, 50% of this number tends to be women.¹ Women come to refugee camps to dodge fear, but instead these camps are establishing panic and dismay among women. Back in 1979 United Nations’ Member States formed the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women.² This was meant to eradicate the prostitution and trafficking of women in refugee camps. This did little to fight the cause. Many more attempts were taken like The 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women. This basically held women to the same exact rights as men, and outlawed the violence against women. UNHCR itself failed to uphold these obligations. The problem arises not only in men refugees, but the refugee camp staff also has a part in depriving women's rights.¹ The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is dedicated to raise awareness of this point at issue.

The delegation of Ethiopia is determined to bolster up their refugee camps to better serve women, and help other countries perform the same. Ethiopia hopes to decrease the amount of people fleeing the country, with more economic opportunities for their citizens. Ethiopia requests to formulate an international standard to deal with and prevent abuse towards women. This standard will document what to do when faced with cases of abuse. Ethiopia also suggests an educational program for women and bystanders on what to do when facing tense situations. Ethiopia also advocates for more countries to join the CRFF, and for the CRFF to add a tenth standard of something that encompasses the protection of women’s rights. Ethiopia also vets for better training and harsh consequences to any staff member or any man who harms women or deprives them of rights. This is so staff members can set a good role model for refugees. Overall,
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia is determined to work with other delegations to come up with a strategy to combat this concern.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia recognizes that statelessness is an important issue to the world. Ethiopia itself has experienced dealing with stateless people and worked towards a domestic solution that can help them. Ethiopia will continue to work towards a solution that will help end statelessness. This can be backed up by Ethiopia’s domestic policies, such as providing national identification cards to stateless Eritreans in Ethiopia.

Article 6 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to be recognized as a person everywhere. This also includes stateless people. However, one of the issues with stateless people is that they do not receive a legal protection, nor do they have access to important infrastructure, such as healthcare or education. Another issue is that stateless people are often exposed to ethnic violence or other forms of violence. UNHCR has realized the importance of these important issues and worked to allow stateless people to have access to the rights they deserve. A/RES/50/152 is an important resolution that aims to extending basic human rights to stateless people. Clause 5 of this paper states that it’s important to provide all stateless people equal and fair opportunities to gain refugee status in other nations. Clause 16 has also asked to have some sort of standard or international law when dealing with stateless people. Ethiopia realizes that this is a complex, yet important issue. This is partly why Ethiopia has supported resolutions such as A/RES/50/52.

Ethiopia understands that this a complex issue. However, Ethiopia also understands that working with other nations will lead to a solution that can help statelessness. Yet. Ethiopia realizes that when working with other nations towards a solution, national sovereignty must be respected. This will prove to be one of the major issues when working together for a solution. Ethiopia suggests forming a task force to help stateless people accessing important resources and providing help to them. This task force will not simply stay in one area but instead go to areas in need of most help dealing with statelessness. By working together with other nations, Ethiopia work towards a comprehensive solution that can bring stateless people security and opportunity.
Delegation from: Germany
Represented by: Beachwood High School
Committee: United Nations High Commission for Refugees

Position Paper for High Commission for Refugees
The issues brought before the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) is as follows: Protecting Women's Rights in Refugee Camps and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. With nearly 25 million refugees all around the world and 10 million stateless individuals, providing a safer environment for women and furthermore, striving to decrease the rate of statelessness is a global pressing issue in this day and age. It is doubtful that we, as the United Nations, should implement a solution that is both effective and long-lasting.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps
Recently with the sudden increase of conflicts around the world, it is imperative that women within refugee camps possess protection of their human rights. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), adopted in 1979 by the United Nations (UN) General Assembly, is often described as an international bill of rights for women. The CEDAW defines women's rights within refugee camps and calls on countries to protect the rights. Within many refugees camps, the number of sexual assault cases caused by male officers is alarming - and due to the fear of losing protection, many women don’t report the abuse creating a formidable environment. Likewise, the lack of proper healthcare creates an unsafe environment for many refugees even though according to the CEDAW resettlement centers should provide access to food, housing, water, sanitation, education, economic activities, health services including sexual and reproductive service. Thus, it is imperative that the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) finds an immediate solution to the protection of women rights at refugee camps.

The delegation of Germany firmly believes the discrimination against women within camps due to stigmatization towards sexual abuse is one of the main reasons that women feel unsafe in refugees. As a country with a large influx of refugees from Middle Eastern countries, Germany has taken a relatively large amount of action to provide human rights not only refugees but women especially. Although the delegation of Germany acknowledges that women have had a particularly difficult time entering refugees, this is only due to the surprisingly large inflow of refugees due to the rise of conflict in the Middle East. In 2015 alone, more than one million refugees arrive in Germany and more than 476,000 refugees applied for asylum, 31% being women. Germany has spent more money per capita than any other European nation and the United States and intends to continue doing so. With the rise of conflict, there is an undisputed large amount of refugees and it is necessary that as more women are in camps, that they obtain protected rights.

The delegation from Germany proposes a multifaceted resolution that includes (1) education, (2) providing proper healthcare and (3) an increase of women officers. Foremost, it is essential that women in refugee camps have an adequate education while in camps so that they are informed in the issues that could potentially arise within camps and how to respond. In addition to this, the delegation from Germany proposes that women speakers go into camps and talk about their experiences and ways to overcome assault so that other women in camps can feel comfortable in
confiding about their experiences. Secondly, the delegation from Germany also proposes to utilize preexisting volunteer programs in Germany for refugees to aim towards educators and medical assistance. With this, volunteer doctors, preferably women, can help within refugees and provide medical care specifically tailored to women so that women refugees can feel comfortable seeking health care. And finally, the delegation from Germany requests in an increase in the amount of women un officers within refugee camps. Due to an increasing amount of sexual offenses caused by male officers, it is critical that this issue within camps gets solved. The delegation from Germany seeks to use the International Refugee Committee, founded in Germany, to generate a social media campaign to advertise volunteer opportunities in refugees for doctors, officers, and peacekeepers. The delegation from Germany to further work with other countries to initiate a long-lasting solution.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

The issue brought before the United Nations High Commissions for Refugees is manufacturing a global system to not only end statelessness but prevent other cases. Although previous systems have been put in place to prevent statelessness, it is obvious that they have not been completely effective as there is still a large rate of statelessness. The origins of statelessness include discrimination against particular ethnic or religious groups or on the basis of gender; the emergence of new States and transfers between existing States, and conflict of nationality laws. As more conflicts arise due to armed conflict and hate, more and more, as a result, become stateless. Thus, it is critical that this committee finds a perpetual solution to the problem at hand.

With a growing rate of statelessness within the world, the delegation from Germany firmly believes that developing a solution to end statelessness is imperative to progress forward in the 21st century. In the past, Germany has participated in the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons in addition to the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. In the 1954 Convention, Germany in conjunction with other countries defined statelessness and dealt with the protections and freedoms of statelessness. In addition to that, in the 1961 Convention, many countries aimed to prevent statelessness and reduce it over time. In its history, Germany has been very proactive to reduce the rate of statelessness. On June 29, 1977, Germany adopted the law on the Reduction of Statelessness which aimed at the devaluation of stateless people. In addition to that, Germany offers citizenship to children of stateless peoples.

As aforementioned, the delegation from Germany strongly advocates for an immediate solution to the ever growing problem of unidentified persons. The delegation from Germany proposes a multi-step solution that includes (1) resolving present situations caused by statelessness, (2) anticipate future cases of statelessness, and (3) and implement a system to identify and offer protection to people that are stateless.
Delegation from: The Republic of Ireland  
Represented by: Saint Joseph Academy

Position Paper For the United Nations High Commission for Refugees

The issues before the United Nations High Commission for Refugees are Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps, and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. The Republic of Ireland is committed to addressing these issues and creating solutions to ensure a better life for refugees.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

The Republic of Ireland feels that protecting women’s rights in refugee camps is a very important issue and should be dealt with immediately. More than 50% of refugees are women and girls. Out of those women and girls, ⅕ of them are victims of rape, 1/10 of them are sexually harassed, and 27/100 have poor education. On top of that, many women feel inferior to men because they are defined by their gender, race, religion, nationality, political opinions and so much more. The Republic of Ireland continues to uphold the basic rights of women in refugees by following

The Republic of Ireland provides a solid structure of protection for women in refugee camps, but recently there have been many holes in the national system. In 1985, Ireland signed with the Convention of the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination (CEDAW) against women. The CEDAW is an international treaty that fights for gender equality and ending discrimination. Ireland also actively participated in the 1951 Refugee Convention, which clearly defines the kind of protection and social rights a refugee receives. The 1951 Refugee Convention states parties to “take in all fields, in particular in the political, social, economic and cultural fields, all appropriate measures, including legislation, to ensure the full development and advancement of women, for the purpose of guaranteeing them the exercise and enjoyment of human rights and fundamental freedoms on a basis of equality with men.” This is saying that women are equal to men in all occasions, especially in refugees.

The Republic of Ireland would like to solve some of these problems by relocating some women. The European Union has proposed this idea and women are on board because they feel inferior to men, and are sometimes scared of them. Some other solutions include lowering the probability of women being sexually assaulted in camps by offering victims special care and ensuring a proper legal follow-up. In order to stop sexually oriented problems, Ireland also is successfully using strategies adapted to their particular contexts to ensure the participation of women in consultations and decision-making. The strategies include organizing women-only discussions, training women in leadership skills, raising community awareness of the potential that women possess. The UNHCR will also increase efforts at the community level by addressing the role of men and boys in efforts to achieve gender equality. With the development of this international
committee, it should assist to further develop women’s protection and encourages an end to discrimination against women.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness
The Republic of Ireland recognizes that ending statelessness is key in allowing the 10 million stateless people around the world to have basic human rights. A stateless person is a person who is not a citizen of any nation under the operation of its law. Stateless people have trouble assimilating into any nation because of their lack of basic rights that disables them from getting a citizenship. The Republic of Ireland has taken action by joining the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol.

The Republic of Ireland does not have a procedure for admitting stateless persons, but it does allow for stateless people to remain in Ireland as well as travel. Ireland is a party of the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. As a member of the European Union (EU), it follows their principles as well as adheres to the EU’s procedures on stateless persons. The European Union is home to many stateless people who come from war-torn countries such as Syria, where children can only benefit from citizenship by descent through their fathers, or from the emergence of new states and borders in their home regions. One example of stateless people in Europe is the fall of the Soviet Union caused many people who lost their citizenship to emigrate to Latvia and Estonia and the breakup of Yugoslavia also created stateless people.

The Republic of Ireland would like to firstly ensure that all stateless persons are recognized as stateless so that they may receive the aid that they need. Ireland is joining the European Union’s efforts to help settle and grant citizenship to stateless people. By integrating European procedure for stateless people into Ireland’s own, stateless people can then apply for naturalization or can be given travel documents. By getting help to grant citizenship to stateless people under the care of the UNHCR, it can drastically reduce stateless people around the world. The rights of previously stateless people are often infringed upon, so that must also be taken care of. Ireland would also like to construct new procedures for protecting the rights of stateless people after they have been granted citizenship.
Delegation from: The State of Israel
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy

Position Paper for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees

The issues presented before the United Nations High Commission for Refugees are as follows: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. The State of Israel supports efforts to protect women’s rights at refugee camps as well as creating a plan to tackle the gargantuan issue of statelessness.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

The State of Israel recognizes the importance and need for the care for refugees displaced by conflicts or other events. As of 2018, the State of Israel houses around 40,000 African African immigrants in multiple camps around the country. A specific issue within these camps is the protection of women’s rights. As seen in camps in Nigeria, for example, women have been bought and sold like slaves, which is an unacceptable practice in refugee camps. As Israeli women enjoy many of the same rights as Israeli men, it is only natural that refugee women’s rights should be protected as well. As such, the State of Israel advocates for the protection of women’s rights within refugee camps across the globe.

Israel, as a member of the UNHCR, must adhere to the plans and rules expressed in the Refugee Women and International Protection No. 64 (XLI), passed in 1990. In this act the UNHCR requires that the needs, such as abuse counseling or extra protection, of refugee women be met. However, before these needs are met, the specific needs as well as the number that are in need must be assessed, thus requiring a data collection campaign, which is also a part of the aforementioned resolution. In addition to support the measures outlined in the UNHCR document, Israel has created community center in Tel Aviv specifically for female Eritrean refugees. This community center acts as a safe space for refugee women as well as providing certain services.

The State of Israel supports the efforts to protect and elevate women’s rights at refugee camps across the globe. However, the council must recognize that Israel cannot play as large of a role, as spaces for refugees within the state borders are limited, and that the needs of Israeli citizens must come first. The Israeli delegation recommends that document No. 12A A/44/12/Add.1, published in 1989, be reaffirmed as it advocates for the protection of refugee women's rights, as well as setting forth a plan for the high commissioner to ask partners to aid in this campaign for refugee women's rights. Furthermore, the High Commission must look to increase the presence of security within refugee camps so as to deter any possible violence and/or discrimination against women. In order to make sure that refugee camps are in the best possible hands, the UNHCR may find it necessary to increase the UN presence in refugee camps, even taking control or leading problematic camps which are currently under the control of the local government. In addition to protecting refugee women, the Commission may want to consider establishing, or facilitating the establishment of, centers much like the community center mentioned earlier. This can aid with the integration of refugee women into a strange society, as well as giving them skills to be economically productive, which can aid in re-establishing
themselves in their homeland once they leave their refugee camp. It is imperative to keep in mind that not all states are able to accommodate large numbers of displaced people, much less establish pro-women’s rights programs. Seeing this, it may be necessary for movement of refugees to more able countries so that women will have better access to resources which will protect their rights.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

The State of Israel was created to solve the issue of statelessness for the Jewish population in the region known at the time as British-Mandate Palestine. Therefore, we believe that people should not be subject to a feeling of statelessness. There are over 10 million people under the UNHCR statelessness protection mandate, and that number is far too high. However, the solution for this problem must be something that does not involve taking land from a state that already exists because the integrity of existing states must be preserved. The State of Israel is committed to finding a solution for the growing issue of statelessness as long as the previously mentioned integrity is kept intact.

As previously stated, the State of Israel believes in attempting to bring an end to statelessness. After World War II, when British-Mandate Palestine was split between Jewish and Palestinian rule under the UN Partition Plan, this was an attempt to solve the problem of statelessness for Jewish people all over the world. The State of Israel believes, and has always believed, that Jewish people deserve their own state. Because we have felt the pain of statelessness in the past, the State of Israel is committed to making sure that others do not feel the same pain that Jews felt for over 1000 years. The State of Israel is committed to solving this issue of statelessness, as long as the solution keeps the borders of current states in mind.

The State of Israel would like to see a solution to this problem reached in the near future. However, we believe that the solution cannot involve simply giving land to any people who are classified as stateless. There has to be careful planning of what land to give these people, and the integrity of current borders must be protected. While we are committed to finding a solution for this problem, both the borders of Israel and the borders of any country that is unwilling to give up their land must remain intact. The State of Israel has a vested interest in the issue of statelessness because of the population of Palestinians within our borders and in the surrounding area. These people could be considered stateless, so Israel has a close connection to this problem. However, any attempt to solve the potential issue of stateless Palestinians that involves the use of land currently controlled by Israel will be met with firm resistance. Any attempt to use this land as a possible state for Palestinians or other stateless groups will be viewed as an attack on the Jewish people, and the State of Israel will do anything in our power to stop it. Despite the fact that we will try to stop any solution that represents a potential threat to our land, we are still committed to finding some sort of solution to the problem of statelessness. As a people who were without a state for so long, we don’t want others to feel the same pain that hundreds of generations of Jews did. As the UNHCR continues the attempt to find a solution, the State of Israel fully supports this attempt, as long as the integrity of current borders remains strong.
Delegation from: The Ivory Coast  
Represented by: Jefferson Area High School  
Committee: UN High Commission on Refugees (UNHCR)

Position Paper for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees

The issues before the High Commission for Refugees are: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps; and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. Ivory Coast is wants to protect everyone including women in our refuge camps. Ivory coast also wants to end statelessness among all countries.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

The rights of women is one of the most controversial concepts to have come about. In general, women do not receive the same rights as other groups in certain places. One area where this problem takes place is the Middle East. Due to the fact of there being so many refugee camps because of the wars in their countries. Women deserve rights no matter the situation they are placed in, whether it be a refugee camp, a free country like the U.S., etc.

The Ivory Coast deals with a tremendous amount of women abuse and will not stand for such matter. These women are being raped by the men of our country and are forced to escape to take refuge in camps in other countries such as Liberia. These women need to be heard and for that to happen, there needs to be more action taken towards this problem. Others that are going through this same problem need to stand up for what is right and come together to come up with plans to solve these endeavors.

The Ivory Coast proposes that more security within these refugee camps be implemented so such acts against women never happen again. The Ivory Coast also believes that women and men camps should be separated. We also believe that every camp should have the same set of rights, no matter their age, religion, or race. This is a problem that can be overcome. This is a problem that, with the combined efforts of the UN, will be terminated.

II. Developing a Global Plan to End Statelessness

Statelessness is becoming an issue in many countries. Statelessness is a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law. This means that a person is not considered part of their country. Some people are born stateless and others become stateless because of things such as conflicts in one’s nation. When one is born in a country they shall be granted citizenship no matter race, religion, or gender. Without citizenship in a country humans have lost all of their human rights.
The Ivory Coast believes that if a human is born in one’s country they shall be granted full citizenship. Ivory Coast has had many people without citizenship due to them sneaking over borders and not documenting when kids are born. Ivory Coast wants to make it a law to document children when they are born. Statelessness can cause many problems when a attack or conflict breaks out. The governments of nations cannot identify who may have done such attach or who the victims are. The Ivory Coast has had several million Statelessness people within our country. We are trying to take care of this issue as soon as possible.

As the United Nations we need to come up with many solutions to this topic so we can solve the issue of Statelessness. Ivory Coast proposes that we have places that are designated to giving citizenship to people that say they are born there and have some amount of formal proof proving that they are from the said country. We need to make it aware to people that without citizenship to any country they will not have the human rights that every human should have. Statelessness people have a very hard time getting citizenship to a country. Ivory Coast believes every human should be entered in a database. If a stateless person is not in the database this means that they are stateless and should receive citizenship from the nation they are in. Every human should have citizenship and as the United Nations we need to fix this as soon as possible.
Position Paper for the High Commissioner on Refugees

The issues presented to the United Nations Office of the High Commission for Refugees are: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. The delegation from Japan understands the many differing perspectives of member nations on these topics and looks forward to collaborating with all countries to ameliorate these and other issues.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

Women living in refugee camps, regardless of location, are regularly denied access to education, employment, and protection from sexual and other violence. Women living in these torrid conditions are trapped at the bottom of the social and economic pyramids of refugee camps, creating an environment in which crimes against women are often overlooked or uninvestigated. These patterns deeply concern Japan. Although the nation of Japan does not traditionally accept many refugees, only granting visas to 20 people in 2017, the right of women to experience opportunity equivalent to that of men is of the utmost importance to the country. After World War II, women received full legal equality by law, gaining the right to vote, the right to higher education, and the right to earn equal pay for equal work compared to men. This cultural emphasis on protecting women extends to the refugees, living both within Japan’s borders and around the globe, which Japan works to help.

In 1981, Japan ratified the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol, cementing its place as a dedicated advocate of refugee rights. As the 4th largest financial supporter of UNHCR in 2017 ($152,359,773 given), Japan regularly donates millions of dollars to assist refugee efforts worldwide. The country has seen the fruits of these efforts firsthand: in 2011, when the coast was ransacked by the Tōhoku earthquake and tsunami, UNHCR returned the favor by working with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MOFA), the business community, and Japan Platform, a group of NGOs, to donate solar lamps to Japanese refugees in distress. With special regard to female refugees, the Japanese government has donated money and resources since 1994 to 16 countries in the Middle East for the purpose of financially empowering women. To create “a [global] society in which women shine,” as Prime Minister Shinzo Abe declared in his 2013 address to the United Nations General Assembly, MOFA has initiated bilateral relations resulting in women-only education and employment centers that allow female refugees to start micro-businesses and become “integrated into their
local communities.” One of the most successful of these programs, the SADA Women-Only Centre in Turkey, has served 2,546 women and girls since 2017 alone.

In the future, Japan aspires to focus on protecting women’s rights through international support, rather than creating any formal refugee camps in the country itself. Taking into consideration the extremely low number of refugees living in Japan, the delegation believes that the UNHCR should take action to educate and empower refugee women, especially in Africa and the Middle East, through programs similar to those already instated by MOFA. Furthermore, member nations must immediately move to dismantle the hierarchy in these camps which allow sexual violence to go unpunished.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Due to discrimination, war, or the dissolution of a state, millions of people suffer from statelessness. A stateless person is not considered to be of any nationality or a citizen of any nation under international law. These people are denied rights to education, medical care, employment, travel, and marriage. The identity of stateless people has been recognized for 64 years. The UNHCR has since addressed the issue of statelessness twice, in 1954 and 1961. In 2015, the UNHCR called for a Global Campaign to end statelessness by 2024. This plan aims to resolve existing situations and prevent new cases from emerging in the future. The foundation of this plan is based on standards from previous agreements including The Universal Declaration of Human Rights; The Convention on the Rights of the Child; The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Member of Their Families; and various others. Although these actions were taken, statelessness remains a leading global crisis. Although the attention given to the issue of statelessness is still growing in Japan, the nation believes in the development and improvement of policies in the future.

In 2010, the Abe Report was released in Japan, providing an overview of statelessness and encouraging the first step towards conducting mapping activities. One year later, the Stateless Network, previously a volunteer organization, was reorganized as an officially registered non-profit organization. Furthermore, researchers, practitioners, and NGO staff founded the Study Group of Statelessness in Japan in 2014. This initiated a study funded by the Japan Federation of Bar Associations Law Foundation. Many articles have also been published in recent years to explain and analyze the current issue of statelessness in Japan. Among these was the Arakaki Report in 2015, greatly helping Japan to make progress in addressing statelessness. Although there is no current provision defining statelessness in Japanese law. The Japanese Nationality Act stipulates that a child born inside of Japan to parents without or with an unknown nationality shall be named a Japanese citizen. Currently, Japan has not signed the Global Action Plan, but the nation hopes to become more aware of statelessness and work cooperatively with other nations.
The nation of Japan believes that the most necessary actions to take in addressing statelessness include: insertion of the statelessness definition into relevant legislation, arrangements to allow for an extension of coverage of livelihood protection allowance to stateless persons or issuance of personal identification documents for stateless persons, extension of facilitated naturalization coverage to stateless persons, arrangements to grant nationality to children born in the territory who would otherwise be stateless, and to consider foundlings found in the territory as children of nationals, a person born on a ship or an airplane flying the flag of a nation to have been born in that state’s territory, or the insertion of a provision to prevent statelessness from arising from changes of personal status. Furthermore, Japan urges nations to consider streamlining statistics relating to stateless persons, establishing just procedures to determine statelessness, enhancing the conditions of which a stateless person is granted special permission to stay, and facilitating naturalization for refugees. The delegation of Japan would strongly encourage enacting resolutions to expand access to necessary resources that ensure a better understanding of statelessness.
Delegation from: United Mexican States
Represented by: Saint Joseph Academy

Position Paper for The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR)

The United Mexican States is addressing the issues before the Refugee Agency: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps, and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. Mexico is committed to the resolution of internal issues among refugee camps as well as global action plans to end stateless both within its borders and around the globe. The United Mexican States looks forward to working with other delegations in hopes of finding peaceful resolutions to these worldly issues.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

The United Mexican States supports the implementation and strengthening of the protection of women who are seeking asylum at refugee camps. Mexico has put forth efforts in furthering the development of women’s rights within itself by implementing laws protecting women’s rights and positively improving the treatment of women and plans to continue this progress in the coming years. Mexico has worked to give women a larger voice in politics by giving women the right to vote in 1953 and stating that only 70% of party candidates can come from a single gender in the election laws. Mexico is in a unique position in this topic as it is a country of origin, transportation, and asylum for refugees.

Violence has become an increasingly larger issue in Mexico and other Central American countries and has caused an influx of asylum-seekers in Mexico, among other internal migrants seeking safer regions within the Mexican border. Many refugees have fled their countries and have become forcibly displaced as a result of organized crime and gang activity, and asylum-seeking applicants have nearly doubled in recent years. Women are especially vulnerable during times of displacement as they are forced to take more dangerous routes to avoid kidnapping and smugglers, and the rates of female homicide have greatly increased. From 2015 to 2016, Mexico was accepting aid from UN Women in the form of training courses funded by the European Union that are working to better the conditions of female migrants and protect their rights in their migration process. UN Women was partnered with five organizations: Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Matías de Córdova, Voces Mesoamericanas: Acción con Pueblos Migrantes, Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración (IMUMI), Instituto de Liderazgo Simone de Beauvoir and Sin Fronteras, I.A.P. These training camps have helped migrant women to analyze migration, women, and development. Mexico is working with these organizations to raise awareness of the experiences female migrants have to endure so that the women are able to converse about their own particular situations and reside in communities that respect their rights.

The United Mexican States is in support of any resolution that is working towards the betterment of conditions of female immigrants and asylum seekers in refugee camps. While the well-being of women and the acknowledgment of their rights is of high importance, Mexico recognizes the complications of providing this safety and care to every female refugee. Because of the difficulties that would arise from this, the responsibility to protect women’s right in these camps would have to fall on numerous international organizations. Mexico urges that any
outcome that the High Commissioner for Refugees decides upon should also include the recognition that in order for states to protect every female refugee they will need aid from not only their own government but also other organizations that are dedicated to helping these women. By initiating these specifications in the policy, the United Nations will have the ability to fully provide essential protection of female refugees.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

The United Mexican States possesses an interest in the formation of a global action plan to end the issue of statelessness across all other nations, as well as within its own body. The Mexican state has been a destination for those seeking refuge from other Central American nations throughout periods of war, famine, and political unrest. The nation requires those fleeing to Mexico to file an asylum application within 15 days of entering the borders; therefore, displaying a great level of sympathy for those experiencing statelessness. Mexico has also become a harbour for migrants after the election of the current president of the United States of America, and with experience on the presented topic, Mexico expresses its desire for the hasty implementation of a plan to end statelessness.

Once just a transitional destination before access to the US by displaced peoples, Mexico has become a final home for thousands of refugees. The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) reported that Mexico is home to 3,448 refugees and asylum seekers. An influx of refugees native to Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala have increased greatly since 2013, and this is attributable to tensions and persecution taking place in other surrounding Latin nations. This is of utmost concern to the Delegation of Mexico due to security issues across the border as well as the safety of the aforementioned displaced human beings. Mexico has taken executive action and established a crucial legal framework for the protection of the refugees entering the nation for asylum. As well as instituting this legal precedence, Mexico signed the 1951 Refugee Convention and the following 1967 Protocol in 2000. All Mexican policy is aimed at the protection of refugees and the resolution of all internal asylum-seeking based conflicts. While Mexico strongly desires to provide safety for those in need, the extreme amounts of people migrating within Mexican borders have created an environment in which sustaining the ailing displaced peoples has proved to stand as an increasingly difficult task.

The Delegation of Mexico strongly supports all resolutions aimed at providing immediate aid to those displaced as well as the establishment of safer refugee camps and hopes that the committee will reach a peaceful resolution within this conference. Mexico urges all other delegations to consider the prospects of the presented resolutions while keeping the overall safety of the refugees and the conditions of countries working to accommodate them in mind.
Delegation from: The Republic of Poland  
Represented by: Cleveland Heights-University Heights High School

Position Paper for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees

The issues before the High Commission for Refugees are: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps; and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. Poland is devoted to furthering the most beneficial long term solutions to issues associated with the topics at hand, both for refugees and citizens of host countries. Furthermore, the delegation of Poland wishes to affirm the importance of the right of nations to allow and refuse entry to any individual, regardless of refugee status.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

Recognizing the struggles faced by numerous women living within refugee camps, the Republic of Poland strongly affirms the need for improved conditions within said locations. Within refugee camps, a significant number of women struggle with issues of rape, forced marriage, human trafficking, and female genital mutilation. Despite not receiving a significant number of refugees, the Republic of Poland wishes to express its support of the improvement of women’s rights within refugee camps.

The Republic of Poland itself does not face issues related to refugees and refugee camps, as its people have demonstrated through the democratic process their objection to the importation of refugees, despite pressures from neighboring nations. Because of this, the Republic of Poland has been unable to directly attack the issue of the abuse of females within refugee camps. Despite this, the Republic of Poland has been committed to providing foreign aid and assisting development as a member of the Development Assistance Committee. Additionally, the Republic of Poland has committed to tripling its ODA to GNI ratio by the year 2030. Through the further development of nations exporting refugees, the issue of women’s rights within refugee camps can be removed entirely.

Although many issues are currently faced within the modern refugee camp for women, the Republic of Poland does not believe that the appropriate path is citizenship for said refugees within host countries. Citizenship for refugees in countries with wildly different cultures harms both refugees and citizens of said country. Because of these reasons, the Republic of Poland wishes for resolutions to not advocate the moving of refugees from refugee camps to other locations. Any resolution should focus on fixing refugee camps as opposed to withdrawing refugees from said camps. Refugees should remain within such camps until they are able to return to their countries of origin. Throughout the time refugees cannot return to their countries
of origin, however, female refugees will require increased protection from the abuse they currently suffer.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

The Republic of Poland believes that taking action to fight statelessness is extremely important, and is beneficial to both refugees and countries. Statelessness, defined as a lack of a nationality, is experienced by over ten million people worldwide. Statelessness is a serious issue, as it can lead to denial of a number of basic rights and freedoms. Where the Republic of Poland diverges from its contemporaries is in its view on the most beneficial way to end statelessness. By allowing refugees to enter any country willing to host them, both the refugees and citizens of said country will suffer. Refugees suffer from social and economic ostracization, and may be driven to crime, while citizens of said country will suffer from said crime, and the undermining of their culture.

As was previously stated, the Republic of Poland does not currently allow a significant number of asylum seekers entry. This is because the Polish people have agreed that they do not wish to import any significant number of refugees from any nation. While this is true, Poland is committed to fighting statelessness in other ways, namely via programs to improve countries in which stateless individuals would prosper best in, and through UN resolutions, such as A/RES/68/141, encouraging measures to further combat statelessness.

The Republic of Poland wishes to reaffirm the need to create a solution to the issue of statelessness that is beneficial to all peoples involved. Additionally, the Republic of Poland wishes to reaffirm the right of nations to control the entry of outside individuals into said nation. Despite this, as is stated by Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, each individual has the right to a nationality. It is because of these two rights that the Republic of Poland wishes for any agreement with the purpose of ending statelessness be entirely voluntary, with nations receiving the ability to cancel their piece of the agreement at any time. Additionally, the Republic of Poland refuses to support any resolution which condemns nations refusing to actively take part in the fight to end statelessness by importing stateless individuals and refugees. Lastly, the Republic of Poland wishes for states which have made the choice not to grant refugees, including those who are stateless, citizenship to be respected during debate over the topic at hand.
Delegation from: The Russian Federation  
Represented by: St. Edward High School

Position Paper for High Commission for Refugees

The issues faced by the High Commission for Refugees faced today are: Protecting Women's Rights at Refugee Camps and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. Russia has been giving some efforts to the cause of housing refugees by accepting over 1,000 refugees, temporarily, and a little under 500 refugees, permanently, last year.

1. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

The Russian Federation has been a small but important part in housing refugees in recent years, hosting over 1,500 refugees in 2017, 500 of them being granted permanent residency. According to Article 19 in the Russian Constitution drafted in 1993, Women are granted equal rights to men. This shows that The Russian Federation is also making steps in the advancement of women rights.

While these 1,500 refugees are in Russia for asylum, there are some refugees who come to Russia unjustly come into our country. Since these people are not yet Russian citizens, The Russian Federation cannot protect them from sexual discrimination due to the fact that they are not yet citizens of Russia. All citizens of Russia, under Article 19, shall be protected, by the government, no matter of sex. This does not include illegal refugees women who populate camps inside of The Russian Federation.

The Russian Federation does understand that there is some concern about the overall rights for women in Russia's current state. Unfortunately, there will always be some sort of sex based prejudice in all nations, not just The Russian Federation. The Russian Federation cannot fully help every refugee woman coming into our country due to the fact that some citizens feel men are superior. Under Russian Constitution, this is outlawed and will be prevented at all costs. But since this can happen without out knowledge, there will always be sexism towards women, especially refugee women, in The Russian Federation. The Russian Federation will continue, as has been done in the past, to enforce laws protecting women and protecting refugees.

2. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Being as The Russian Federation is located around many war torn nations, there are refugees who come to Russia all year around. Statelessness is an issue that Russia would like to help
solve, but cannot be the only aid in this issue. Russia has been bringing in over a thousand
refugees seeking asylum every year in recent years.

The best way to end statelessness for these refugees is to go to the core of the issue, the refugees
home country. If The Russian Federation, and other nations, would assist in ending the conflicts
that force these people to leave their countries in the first place, the number of refugees would go
down drastically. The Russian Federation believes that this is the essential first step in ending
statelessness and could also end many ongoing conflicts around the world. This would come
with two benefits, ending brutal wars, which come with a large loss of life, and ending
statelessness, which keeps families together at their born countries.

While some may say that our acceptance rate, 2-5%, for incoming refugees is very low, it is a
necessary matter in this case. If everyone in war torn nations starts leaving and coming to nations
like The Russian Federation, many nations will have an overpopulation issue. The people The
Russian Federation are not always keen to have large amounts of refugees come in due to the
fact that they could take jobs that native Russians would have otherwise had. This is why The
Russian Federation has been limiting the intake of refugees to this amount. Currently, there is a
brutal ongoing war in Ukraine that is causing many refugees to flee to Russia. If The Russian
Federation, and some allies, could stop this conflict in some way, refugee output from Ukraine
would decrease significantly.
Delegation from: the Republic of Turkey  
Represented by: Archbishop Hoban High School

Position Paper for the High Commission for Refugees

The issues presented before the High Commission for Refugees are: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. The Republic of Turkey is extremely passionate about ending the problems faced on this committee and we hope that these women’s rights and statelessness can be addressed and the issues solved.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

The Republic of Turkey has been passionate about protecting those inside our borders, and this includes women and refugees. Hosting over 3 million registered refugees, the Republic of Turkey almost 30 billion dollars to help those who are victims of displacement and statelessness. However, we recognize the increasing number of assaults against women in our increasingly patriarchal world, and these assaults have affected the displaced greatly.

Turkey has been a proud party member of the 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees and has since added more regulation regarding rights of refugees. In 2013, Turkey debated and adopted the Law on Foreigners and International Protection regulation, which continued our work on creating a better environment for the displaced. We have also set into place the Temporary Protection Regulation for those who need temporary asylum within our borders. Turkey adds that although these regulations pertain to the general needs of refugees, there is more need for the general needs of women.

Recognizing the need for more protection of women in our current laws, Turkey presents its plan for the committee which we call “SAFER”. SAFER outlines Turkey’s desire for these women to be protected and their rights to be acknowledged in refugee camps. These women desire a future, and SAFER assures that these women will ultimately stay safe so they can see a future play out. Turkey wishes for other member states to debate over the SAFER plan and acknowledges opposition and each member state’s sovereignty. Turkey affirms that the protection of women is our main goal, and that we wish for the committee to discuss and even help us form an international plan to further continue the strives for women's rights.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness
Turkey’s ardent desire for the rights of women can also be applied to that of the end of statelessness. Especially in the wake of the Syrian refugee crisis, Turkey detests all violence and recognizes that the most affected happens to predominantly be the innocent and those who will never partake in the violence itself. Turkey also is determined to end the pattern of systematic discrimination that is placed onto the stateless, as this prejudice will only lead to more violence which will lead to an influx in statelessness. Turkey, however, has made many strides in the fight against statelessness.

According to the United Nations Refugee subcommittee, over 300,000 stateless babies have been born in Turkey whose parents are victims of the Syrian refugee crisis. However, Turkey currently is in the beginnings of work that will conclude in recognizing these children as Turkish citizens. Stateless people have a repeated history of being discriminated against governments and having their basic human rights stripped away. Turkey strongly condemns the continuation of this pattern and wishes to discuss this in committee.

Turkey presents the “DREAM” plan to the committee. Turkey recognizes that international unity is required on this topic, as the stateless stem from almost every country in the world and affects everyone. The DREAM plan assures that those who are stateless will still be able to advance in life and not be victim to the cycle of violence. DREAM will not only educate and help those who are void of nationality, but will educate the people of the world and Turkey to help end stereotypical attitudes and prejudice towards refugees and stateless people through various media campaigns. Turkey criticizes the current idea surrounding underprivileged people, and we hope through this committee we can end any possible thought of rebuking the stateless’ rights.
Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
Delegation: United Kingdom

Position Paper for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The issues for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees are: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps; and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. The delegation of the United Kingdom hopes to form strong diplomatic relations with other delegations as we work together to find efficient solutions to these issues.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

As conflicts across the world continue to escalate, the number of refugees is also climbing. In recent years, refugees and asylums seekers have gathered much more attention in international politics due to the growth of refugee populations and the controversial issues surrounding them. Additionally, these developments have often made life more difficult for refugees as they are sometimes unable to gain citizenship to the nations that they want to and are forced to reside in camps and communities with poor conditions and insufficient resources. These challenges are even greater for women as they are often responsible for young children and other family members and are sometimes threatened with the possibility of sexual assault. In fact, a disproportionate number of refugees are women and children, the vast majority of whom are do not receive asylum due to the obstacles that they face.

In recent decades, the United Kingdom has been very involved in granting asylum to refugees, especially the victims of Middle Eastern conflicts. As of 2017, the United Kingdom had accepted over 120,000 refugees, more than 10,000 of whom are from Syria alone. The United Kingdom hosts the largest number of refugees besides Germany, USA, and France. Furthermore, the UK is the second largest donor for supporting refugees, having donated more than one billion pounds towards providing tents, supplies, and humanitarian aid to migrants and asylum seekers. However, the United Kingdom recently left the European Union, and as a result its borders are now far more restricted than they were as a part of the Union. Additionally, security concerns have caused further restrictions on immigration. Despite these recent policy changes, the UK nonetheless wishes to continue its aid for refugees and believes that the situations of female refugees be given especially in-depth consideration.

The UK expresses its firm hope that the UNHCR can stand together to effectively combat the crisis of women refugees. Relying on our history of cooperation and existing diplomatic ties, the Delegation of the United Kingdom intends to pass a resolution that encourages developed nations to lend greater help to refugee communities through increased funding and supplies, as well providing resources for women such as clinics. Moreover the UK believes that the utilization of South-South Cooperation in combination with other methods could greatly benefit all parties and bring about an efficient solution to this issue.
II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Many nations are in route to discovering and creating a global action plan to end statelessness. The United Kingdom is completely on board, and ready to start working with other nations in order to achieve this goal. The United Kingdom would like to see all nations working together to find a common plan that will work with all countries, and develop a system in order to ensure that no person will be categorized as stateless. The staggering amount of stateless persons in many different areas of the world is a topic that is essential to address, and is detrimental to our world. In the United Kingdom alone, which relies on detention more so than any other country in the European Union. For example, in 2015 of the 33,000 detained individuals almost 15,000 were asylum seekers.

The UNHCR has observed an increase in the United Kingdom, as far as the use of Detained Fast Track Procedure, commonly referred to as the DFT, with 15% of the 4,000 United Kingdom asylum seekers using this procedure in 2014. Of the countries that detain that does not have a time limit in how long you stay in asylum. This being said, in 2015 the United Kingdom saw a massive increase in those that have been detained for over a year, with over 100 detainees.

The United Kingdom has already started developing plans for improvement in this process and procedure. They have drafted the National Action Plan, NAP, along with other countries and counterparts involved in detaining in the UK. Also, a consultative meeting was held with NGOs working with immigration, asylum, and medical care in the detention facilities in the United Kingdom. The first goal that the NGOs suggest that the UNHCR focus on is ending the detention of children. With this, the UK has seen a decrease from 228 to 128 over the course of years 2013, to 2015. The UK also has legal framework in place to ensure that children would no longer be detained. The second goal is to ensure that there are alternatives to detentions in place, ATDs, for detainees. In 2015 it was reported that 35% of all detainees were in these ATDs. There are mechanisms in place that allow asylum seekers to legally stay in their communities, and will have basic rights when residing in these communities. Lastly, the third goal is to make sure that the condition of these ATDs meet international standards.
Delegation from: United States of America  
Represented by: Orange High School

Position Paper for the High Commission for Refugees

The issues presented before the High Commission for Refugees are: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. The United States of America, recognizing the significance of these two topics in relation to its own state and the rest of the world, looks forward to working with its fellow delegations to find lasting solutions.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

For ages, women have been mistreated regardless of the country they live in. In refugee camps specifically, women have especially been disregarded and abused significantly more than men. Though some countries seek to take initiative on this issue, it is clear that there is not a lot of progress in this area. Many countries have dealt with and are currently dealing with this issue first-hand, so it is crucial to bring awareness to the treatment of refugee women.

The US, while not supportive of the mass introduction of refugees into our own country and allied countries, recognizes that there is a significant crisis when dealing with the treatment of women and their rights in refugee camps. With a history of generous grants and donations to developing countries and countries who encourage a mass integration of refugees, the US is supportive of the better treatment of women on a much larger scale. Although the US is not accepting of any more refugees into our country and contain no active refugee emergency shelters, we believe that where these shelters are present, the women deserve their right to equal treatment and a safe haven.

The United States of America advocates for an increase in the safety and protection of women’s rights at refugee camps around the globe. The US proposes funding provided from its own budget and other developed countries to aid in countries accepting of mass influxes of refugees and who have established refugee emergency shelters. This funding would be encouraged to go towards the creation of safe houses for women to seek help and guidance when experiencing abuse or other trauma. Also, the United States of America suggests for the increased amount of volunteers and officials overseeing activity in the refugee camp to ensure equal treatment. Following these conditions, there will be a greater protection of women’s rights at refugee camps.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

By common definition, to be stateless is to have no nationality or belong to any specific country. The significance of statelessness has grown exponentially since the increase of restrictions on immigration and illegal immigrant status in multiple countries. This refusal to be recognized leads to financial issues, comfort issues, and an overall decreased quality of life for these people.
Previously, after major global crises, like the fall of the Soviet Union, an increase of stateless people becomes apparent.

The United States of America has been dealing with the issue of illegal immigration for years, and has been especially attempting to combat illegal immigration with the current Trump Administration. Illegal immigrants, especially from the bordering country of Mexico, who fall under the category of stateless people, are abundant in our country. In the past, the United States has aided in the progression of dealing with the issue by signing the statelessness treaties, specifically the 1954 Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. The U.S. also adopts implementing legislation and regulations that aid in reduction of illegal immigration into the United States. The US currently deals with the matter by actions such as keeping detailed travel documents to reduce difficulty for citizens travelling and recognition of non-citizens, and statistics on the population.

The United States of America advocates for an improved global action plan to end statelessness domestically and internationally. While the U.S. is not currently interested in easing its immigration process, we suggest that international countries where this issue is prominent to integrate laws and regulations to allow stateless people to follow a federal track to becoming permanent citizens. Additionally, the United States suggests to equip stateless persons with a government record and applying for temporary citizenship and/or a work permit. With these provisions added, the United States hopes the issue of statelessness will decline in our country and others alike.