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Position Papers for:
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Delegation from Bangladesh
Represented by: Berea-Midpark Middle School
Committee: UNHCR

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. Bangladesh

I. Protecting Women's Rights at Refugee Camps

Refugees from Myanmar have been fleeing to Bangladesh for safety. More than one million Rohingya refugees have been relocated to camps across Bangladesh. This is causing gender-based violence targeted at women. Most women are illiterate and easy to take advantage of. There is also a large amount of human trafficking and sexual harassment. This is causing women to fear walking alone or being unable to protect their children, as many of them left without their husbands.

The UNHCR and Bangladesh have been making progress, but there is still much to be done. One thing they have done is to make safer and cleaner bathrooms to prevent diseases and sexual harassment. This is another thing is making clothes for women that help them feel safe and dignified, as many of their traditional clothes have been left behind. To prevent women from feeling scared to walk alone, as well as assault, they have installed solar lighting. One of the biggest things they have done is put together women’s groups and spaces so that women can feel safe, talk about experiences, support and influence each other, and have their voices heard.

Two solutions proposed by the delegation of Bangladesh to furthermore help are to have more women mediators and supervisors and have stricter punishment to offenders of sexual harassment and assault. Having their support will help other Rohingya refugees feel more secure and safe. Along with that, if men in refugee camps see that there are severe consequences for their actions, and that they can’t hide it, they won’t assault women as frequently. Bangladesh could also put law enforcers in refugee camps. This would prevent more outbreaks of violence. Refugee camps could also have subgroups within them, women being on one side of camp with their children, and men on the other. This will prevent gender-based violence because they will be separated for a majority of the time.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

There has been violence in the Northern state of Rakhine, Myanmar. It all started with Rohingya Militants attacking more than 30 police posts and their aim is to protect Rohingya Muslim minority from state repression in Myanmar. Rohingya Militants also massacred 99 Hindu civilians in one or possibly two massacres although Rohingya militants denied involvement. Since August nearly 700,000 Rohingyas left Bangladesh.

The UNHCR conducted information and awareness campaigns. They also helped Bangladesh by biometric data including iris scanner and fingerprints as well as photographs and established a legal record of where a child was born and who his or her parents are. UNHCR delivered life-saving supplies and services for Rohingya refugees in Bangladesh. The government of Bangladesh helped by adding more camps for the refugees. In 2003, the Supreme Court granted citizenship to the petitioners and directed the government to register them as voters. Khalid Hussain founded the Council of Ministries to sensitize under camp dwellers about their rights. Nicaragua and Uruguay’s recommendations helped Bangladesh to ensure the child’s right to a nationality and birth registration.
Two solutions Bangladesh proposes are adding more refugee camps and giving the civilians identity cards, birth certificates, and right so that the statelessness decreases on a great amount. Another solution is to have strict government laws on which the terrorists can’t take action to the country’s civilians.
Position Paper for the United Nations High Commission 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. Brazil seeks to resolve these issues in the near future, with goals set by the UNHCR.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

The discrimination of women in refugee camps has been a major issue for many years, yet it has only been recognized by the UN in 1979. “The Convention on Elimination of All Discrimination against Women” was created in order to eliminate trafficking and prostitution of women in these camps. The “1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence Against Women” declared it unlawful for women to be treated with anything the highest standards available medically. This declaration also protects women from cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. Obviously, these laws have not been followed very strictly, as women even today still face tons of discrimination in refugee camps all around the world.

In Brazil, the refugee crisis has grown recently. Venezuelan citizens are desperate to escape their country, which is in the middle of a socioeconomic crisis under the presidencies of Hugo Cháves and Nicolás Maduro. This influx of refugees into Brazil has created many refugee camps, where of course, women are being mistreated daily. While in Venezuela, women constantly faced harsh conditions while trying to provide food and medicine for their children. It has become increasingly difficult in countries like Venezuela for basic supplies to be affordable and within women’s reaches for their families and themselves. After a while, women and men alike decide that they need better living conditions for their families, so they leave their country and move to close places such as Brazil and Columbia. In order to compensate for all of these refugees, Brazil has sent armies to the border in order to maintain a certain level of order in the chaos of people escaping their country. This has resulted in lots of violence with the refugees and the soldiers. Nonetheless, Venezuelans still keep pouring into the borders. The women in this situation have called refugee camps home as they settle into Brazil. Most of these women here still need the money to provide for their families and often end up as sex workers. Another job that women have taken up in these situations are jobs as car window cleaners in traffic stops. All of these situations stated above are examples of how women in these refugee camps are still struggling, even after they left their country, to provide for their families.

Brazil intends to deal with this crisis by having armies and police forces go to the borders and obtain a level of security. A number of camps have been set up in order to help people get the food, water and medicine that is necessary for their survival. The state has also pledged $60 million of federal funding in order to respond to this crisis. Brazil has additionally put into place a security system that helps with the human and drug trafficking aspect of this mass humanitarian crisis.
II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Statelessness has been a problem for as long as the world has existed, but it was not recognized officially until a convention only sixty years ago, after the Soviet Union fell. Many people from former boundaries of the USSR found themselves displaced and lacking necessary survival needs. Because of this, “The Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons” addressed this issue and gave it the official name. Five years later, “The Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness” marked the first attempt on global action to reduce it. Many more treaties and conventions took place after the first two, but none actually contributed to the original plan and the issue was widely forgotten.

Brazil is and has been facing a refugee crisis, but it has recently gotten worse with Venezuelans taking refuge from their country’s financial terror. Before this influx in refuge occurred, Brazil already had millions of displaced citizens in the country. This issue has been neglected, and still has been steadily increasing by hundreds of thousands each year. More than eight million Brazilians have been forced to flee their homes since 2000, with reasons being from natural disasters to homicide. An example of a forced migration is shown during the preparation for the World Cup in 2014, and similarly for the 2016 Olympic Games. More than 47,000 Brazilians were evicted by the government to make room for stadiums, roads, etc. In contrast to ignoring their internal conflict, Brazilian politicians welcome and fully acknowledge refugees from Haiti and Syria with warm hands. The government accepted 65,000 Haitians after the 2010 earthquake, and has promised to take in 100,000 Syrian refugees. This has proven to have gone astray, because these refugees have failed to receive adequate treatment. Although the government issued a permit for treatment, the high price of $100 per permit makes many refugees unable to afford it. Additionally, the recent influx of Venezuelan refugees creates even more of an awkward situation for Brazil, who has no resettlement program.

In response to this refugee crisis, Brazil has set up a plan and goals to meet within this issue. According to UNHCR.org, the country hopes to provide about 70 percent of relocation support to refugees, with at least 60,000 of them registered. They also seek to provide 7,000 transitional shelters. Improvement can be seen in results from 2017, of which 95% of people of concern were given documents for job applications. Similarly, 80% of the RSD procedures met standards encouraged by the UNHCR, in contrast to 67% in 2016. Improvement for Brazil’s crisis is occurring, slowly but steadily with the help of the UNHCR.
Delegation from: Canada  
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy  

Position Paper for the UNHCR

The issues before the UNHCR are: protecting women’s rights at refugee camps and developing a global action plan to end statelessness. Canada is dedicated to cooperating with other countries in this committee to protect women within refugee camps and attempt to make a plan to assist people in becoming citizens.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

Over the years, women have had to struggle for their rights such as the ability to vote, work, and drive; however, women today are still having to fight for human rights. This issue is especially present in refugee camps. Women have gone through many protests, feminism waves, and movements to attempt to make their lives fairer and easier. One of the main hardships women have had to face is sexual assault.

Sexual Assault has been a prominent issue throughout history. Women have been sexually abused by their husbands during the Victorian era and Colonial times. And even today, women are sexually abused and they do not realize it. In refugee camps, women have been getting molested, raped, and overall treated the way no human should be treated. 1 in 5 women experience some form of sexual assault; as a result, women are not feeling safe at refugee camps. This becomes a growing problem because women are getting pushed to the side and neglected. Along with women being neglected, the few precautions that have been taken have been neglected as well.

Of the many refugees at these camps, 12.7 million of them are women. The UN has taken some actions based on research and data they have found. Most of them, however, have not been implemented. The UN has attempted to implement more female guards in these camps because there is data that shows that women are more likely to open up to females about their sexual assault experiences. The police officers that have been hired have been ignoring the standards they have been given. The UN also has made it clear that they want to prioritize women in refugee camps especially. This is very broad, however, and there are not too many specific clauses that are given.

Canada has been very welcoming toward refugees, especially toward women. They have pushed to end violence against women. They want to push for the UN to implement national laws to protect women not only in refugee camps but in all aspects. Over hundreds of years, Canada has had a long history of letting in refugees. They have always been welcoming in refugees and have maintained safe borders without any forms of discrimination of race or discrimination of gender.

In conclusion, Canada is extremely on board with helping females refugees in camps. This is a huge problem that needs to be addressed as soon as possible and as efficiently as possible. Canada looks forward to working with other delegations to fix this growing issue.
II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Statelessness has been a pressing issue for many decades. Stateless people have to fight for the necessities to live; however, they are still struggling to survive. Children can be born stateless, and they live their life with no nationality, and in some cases no basic rights. The number of stateless people has increased as the years have passed. Statelessness is a result of many things. People lack nationalities due to reasons such as: changes in borders between sovereign states, laws within the states, gaps in nationality, or families moving to certain countries.

Stateless people have not been acknowledged in any international laws in decades. The UNHCR had two conventions that addressed the issue and attempted to fix it. The first convention was in 1954; this convention attempted to end statelessness in ten years. After a few years, this ten year plan was not working very effectively. There was another convention held in 1961; this one was less specific about a time plan, and worked to reduce statelessness over time.

People who are stateless can be denied many rights that most people may take for granted. These people in some cases cannot go to school or get a job. Nor can they buy a house, open a bank account, or see a doctor. In some states stateless people also cannot get married without a nationality.

Canada has not had many cases of stateless people. A little more than five decades ago, Canada had a law that cause a few hundred people to become stateless. This small group of people was referred to as the “Lost Canadians.” Canada quickly took action to help the Lost Canadians reacquire their nationality. While a couple hundred does not compare to thousands of stateless people, this shows that action can be taken to give people nationalities.

Between 2003 and 2013, over four million stateless people acquired a nationality. Twelve states have worked to change their laws to prevent statelessness within their country. There are other ways to reduce statelessness as well. Access to refugee camps could help these people to acquire a nationality and provide them with legal aid. States making laws to stop children from being born without a nationality would also help in reducing statelessness as well.

In conclusion, Canada is very supportive of the idea of reducing statelessness. This pressing matter needs to be fixed as soon as possible in order to help the millions of people who do not have a nationality.
Committee: High Commission for Refugees
Declamation: The Arab Republic of Egypt
Represented by: Lakewood Catholic Academy-Madison Ralls and Meghan Thoma

Position Paper for the 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 to End Statelessness. In September of 2016, Egypt was housing over 500,000 Syrian refugees. As Egypt keeps continuing to change economically, politically, and socially, Egypt is working toward reaching goals like: improving the rights of women, poverty reduction, and environment protection.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

In 2011, the SSAR worked to create solutions to improve refugees living conditions. The SSAR stands for Solution Strategy for Afghan Refugees. They work to create better living conditions for refugees. They also work to enforce women’s rights and safety in refugee camps since women and girls make up about 50 percent of refugee camps.

We know that there are a lot of refugees in refugee camps, and sometimes in those camps women aren’t safe. That is why the SSAR is working very hard to protect women in refugee camps. We must make keeping women safe in refugee camps one of our main priorities. We need to protect the women because everyday they experience discrimination and violence. While in the refugee camps, simple tasks like going to collect water can put a woman’s life endanger, and they are at the risk of abuse.

Now, knowing what women can experience on an everyday basis in refugee camps, we may be able to put forth more effort into protecting women in refugee camps from assault. If we don’t put forth an effort to help women, these problems can and will get worse. Women’s rights in refugee camps should be one of our main priorities because no one should have to be at risk while doing a simple task like collecting water. The women worry about their safety because they know they are at risk of getting assaulted while doing something like collecting water for their families, and this is holding them back from wanting to support their families.

In conclusion, women and girls make up about 50 percent of refugee camps and they are at risk everyday of getting assaulted and abused while doing simple tasks like collecting water. Nobody should have to worry about getting assaulted while doing something that should not be dangerous. Women's rights in refugee camps should be one of our main priorities because no one, not only women but everyone, should not have to experience things like these. The Declaration of Egypt believes that protecting the right of women should be one of our main priorities.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

In 2012, the United Nations Refugee Agency revealed that there were over 12 million stateless people in the world, many of which are in the Arab world. People who are stateless do not have basic human rights such as education, political involvement, healthcare, employment. However, Egypt has reformed its citizenship laws so that women can give their nationality to their children once they are born.

While we know that statelessness is a major problem, many don’t know what causes it. Most people who become stateless are trying to escape brutal conditions in their countries. They could be trying to escape
anything from wars, unfair rights, poverty, and any other issues that could drive people out of a country. But statelessness doesn’t just come from immigrants trying to move to one country to another, at least in Egypt. According to the Al-Ahram newspaper, Major General Abdel Fattah Sirag said “[Nationality can be withdrawn, if [a person] joins any group, association, body, organization, gang or any entity of any nature with the aim of harming the public order of the state or to undermine the social and economic order by force or by any unlawful means.”

Now that we know that there are many ways a person or a group can become stateless, it is naturally going to become a more widespread and severe problem. We know that many people who applied for nationality after becoming stateless were denied, and UNHCR Cairo has not been very active when it comes to taking in stateless people. In fact, even with the issue of South Sudan segregating from Sudan, Egypt has not been very willing to take in these people.

In conclusion, Egypt feels that, if a person or group of people is denied nationality, it is like a cruel form of punishment for not following the laws, working for another government while living in Egypt, or anything else that could be considered unlawful. UNHCR Cairo does support the UNHCR’s plan to end statelessness by 2024, but they are not interested in taking action themselves or helping the cause.
Delegation from: The French Republic  
Represented by: Monticello Middle School

Position Paper for the High Commission for Refugee

The issues before the High Commission for Refugees are: Protecting Women’s Rights in Refugee Camps; and Developing a Global Plan to End Statelessness. The French Republic believes that women being sexually assaulted and raped in refugee camps is a huge problem all around world and it needs to be addressed, we also believe that statelessness is an issue that affects everyone around the world, and we need to do something to help these people.

I. Protecting Women's Rights In Refugee Camps

Exactly 50% of refugees across the world are women. When these women flee from their country in hopes to find refuge, then they often are sexually assaulted and raped while awaiting asylum in refugee camps. Even though the majority of women refugees find themselves in this situation, nothing is being done to protect their rights. Women are often told that rape isn’t a real problem, and that they should stay silent on the issue. This, along with the fact that 88% of the peace keepers working at the refugee camps are men, leave women uncomfortable with officials and unable to get the help they need. The French Republic has realized this as an issue and understands the crucial need for change. Yet, the French government has not done anything to prevent these circumstances.

The French Republic has offered sanctuary to at least 2.5 million refugees from Afghanistan. Most which are women and children. However, the French Republic has not done anything to prevent these women refugees from being sexually harassed and raped. On April 22nd 2018, the French Parliament approved a new bill designed to speed up the asylum process by shortening application deadlines. This bill also doubles the amount of time-failed asylum seekers can be held from 45 to 90 days. While the new law does somewhat get refugees out of camps faster, it still fails to address the issue of women being sexually assaulted and raped in refugee camps. Further action needs to be taken by the French Republic in order to protect these women.

We would like the UNHCR to help raise money by hosting charities in order to help hire more police to stop sexual assault and rape at refugee camps. We would also like the UNHCR to create groups to spread awareness on this issue in order to gain support for the charities. With the money gathered by charities and a larger police presence at camps we can insure that these refugee women are safe.
II. Developing a Global Plan to End Statelessness

At least 10 million people worldwide are affected by statelessness, which is considered a lack of national status and can occur due to many things. This is a huge problem all over the world! Stateless people are denied many of the basic human rights given to the citizens. Many of these people do not have a legal identity when they are born, so they do not have access to healthcare and a proper education like others. Also, they cannot acquire a death certificate and proper burial. Statelessness can be caused by the succession of a country, or it can be inherited. While these people in The French Republic may have lived here all their lives, they are still technically not citizens, and they are often discriminated against in society on top of all the other things they cannot do. While stateless persons are able to go through a process to gain their citizenship, for many people it takes a long time to get there. Although The French Republic has many citizens who are stateless, we still have much more to do in order to address this problem.

Statelessness is a growing problem in The French Republic, and many people and families are affected by it. An average of 200,000 refugees arrive in our country each year, a number of which are stateless. The French Republic reserves the ability to strip someone of their nationality if it is deemed necessary, and they did not sign the 1961 United Nations Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness. This convention was written in 1961, and therefore is outdated. We did not agree with Article 11, which states that stateless persons can apply to the UNHCR to gain nationality. The French Republic believes that this is not necessary in the situation, and it should be dependent on the country itself.

We would like the UNHCR to help raise money to create a program giving these stateless persons access to medical care and an education. We can raise this money by hosting many charity auctions, and taking donations from countries that would like to help. The goal of this program would be to provide many of these stateless people with a good education and any form of medical care. Even though we could not afford this for every stateless person right away, the provided education would give the people job opportunities that they did not have had before. Eventually decreasing the percentage of stateless people in the world without education, employment, and proper medical care. We feel that this is an effective way to help people who are stateless. This would require some help from the UN to put together the program, and help with funds. With the medical care and education provided by this program we can give stateless people a better hope for life.
Delegation from: The Federal Republic of Germany  
Represented by: Monticello Middle School  

Position Paper for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees

The issues before the United Nations Office of High Commission for Refugees are as follows: Protecting women’s rights in refugee camps and preventing people around the world from becoming stateless and helping people that already are. The Federal Republic of Germany is dedicated to helping these people in need.

I - Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

There has been a horrendous crisis involving women currently in refugee camps around the world in 1950, there was sexual abuse of women, and it was considered acceptable and normal. They also aren’t fed well. It wasn’t focused on until the conflict of Yugoslavia, where sexual abuse was brought to the forefront within the UN. Women in the refugee aren’t able to eat when they want and barley are able to eat at all. The UN Security Council, declared that excessive instances of sexual violence to be an international crime. The UNHCR has affirmed prioritizing the protection of women and children to ensure they get equal rights. Due to more awareness of the difficulties refugee women face, the UNHCR devised two sets of guidelines. The first guideline is to provide a range of preventive and the second one is for the second guideline is remedial measures that can and should be taken to combat sexual violence. The UNHCR is there to insure that the problems are being addressed.

According to TheLocal.de, a woman named Sally Abazeed was walking to the bathroom and a man kept harassing her and making sexual comments. She fled to a different area of the refugee camp and was raped by another person. She told the police but they did nothing about it because there was no evidence so they just ignored her. Women are not treated with fairness and that makes them suffer. Some women would report their issue, but even if they did, nothing happened and it continued happening. It’s a terrible problem for all because it just keeps on happening and the treatment is inhumane. In Germany are getting arrested but it’s happening so much that arresting doesn’t really help people are being arrested and charged. The UN is helping to solve this problem but what they are doing is not enough. Most of the time, they don’t even know that it’s happening because a lot of the time, the women are too scared to say anything because they don’t know if the person will find them.

Germany wants to put an end to this horrific crisis because it is getting out of hand. We want the crisis to end but it hasn’t. It’s happening a lot and that shouldn’t be happening at all because it isn’t good for our country or any others. Ways we could prevent this from continuously happening is, to get the police force to guard these refugee camps that are struggling with these problems or get people within the camps to help prevent this from happening. We could also get more guards so that we can have enough safety for the innocent women in these refugees.

II - Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness
Imagine that you have no home, no money, no shelter; no anything, and have people relying on you, but no way of helping them. Picture the helplessness, the pain. Think of people dying because you had no food to give them. Now you understand the idea and horror of statelessness. According to Ending Statelessness, a website run by the United Nations, statelessness is “a person who is not considered as a national by any State under the operation of its law.” This essentially means that people considered stateless don’t have a country that they are a citizen of. The committee of Refugee Agency wants to end human suffering within the next 10 years. Many people are stateless because many governments believe that certain citizens should not live or have shelter in their country, whether that be of nationality, race, gender, etc., and are struggling to find food and shelter. We believe that change needs to happen such as; people no longer being stateless, others helping them and offering them a house or a little hut to live in, and it needs to happen soon.

People that are stateless have to deal with being discriminated by other people. Whoever is stateless in Germany, they need to confront and go to residents in Congress. Germany doesn’t want to remove stateless people but they are also debating against the law to admit them back into their country. Germany is removing stateless people from their residence and state because they have requirements for birth and nationality.

Being stateless is challenging for people because they have to survive without food and shelter. Germany encourages the UNHCR to try and solve this problem by raising awareness and encouraging the government. The United Nations is trying their best to tell the world to end statelessness. The United Nations is trying to reduce the number of stateless people in the country. They are determined that statelessness is a case law and people don’t have to suffer going through it. Germany is a country that doesn’t recognize statelessness as a protection ground, but since it is relating to the Convention of 1954, it is dedicated to the statelessness determination procedure.
Delegation from: Greece

Represented by: St Jude

Position Paper for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees

The Issues before the Human Rights Council are: protecting women’s rights at refugee camps and developing a global action plan to end statelessness. Greece is devoted to help women in refugee camps and Greece hopes to see a change with the issue. Furthermore, Greece has chosen to protect and take action on statelessness.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

Greece faces a great complication in refugee camps relating to women’s rights and their protection from abusive men. The problem is that men are being abusive to women in refugee camps. Greece supports women’s rights in refugee camps. There are about 35,000 refugees in Greece. Furthermore, women’s rights are being threatened in refugee camps. The people in Greece have made a considerable action to end this. Some actions to prevent women’s abuse include: partnering with UNHCR and EU-funded ESTIA (led by the UNHCR) to end women’s abuse. This action will continue into 2019, and it will continue to be the most important project in Greece in 2018. There are an estimated 14,420 refugees from Syria, 11,440 refugees from Afghanistan, and 8,160 from Iraq. Because of this problem many women feel discomfort in Greece’s refugee camps. Although, Greece is taking action, there is no official policy on this subject.

II. A Global Plan to End Statelessness

In the same light of women’s rights in refugee camps, Greece faces the difficulty of statelessness. Statelessness is the act of a person that is not considered a citizen of any country. Greece has about 198 stateless people according to 2017. Greece has set up the Asylum Service to help stateless people in need. Therefore, Greece supports the Asylum Service to help stateless people that are not wanted by any country and need a place to live and feel at home. Although Greece supports statelessness, there is no policy relating to the topic. This is because Greece’s economy is bad. Greece has a trade deficit, and this means Greece is in no financial position. Although Greece is in a bad state financially, Greece wants to do anything they can to help. UNHCR and EASO support the Asylum Service in what it does and needs.
Position Paper for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

There 68.5 million people who are displaced, and 25.4 million are refugees. Many refugee camps struggle with gaining resources and support, and only a few actions are being taken to fix these issues. Since women already face the difficulties of stereotypes, it is harder for them to flee their homes safely which leaves many of them vulnerable. Ninety percent of the people killed in conflicts are women and children, so I think that we need to find a safer way for women to avoid current conflict and hardship.

Women also face many other struggles in Refugee camps. Even with the common stereotypes and hardship, they also face a lot of violence, abuse, and assault. In the refugee camps, some police officers are even involved with some of these activities. This means that women are barely protected at all in these camps. A study showed that women are more comfortable talking to female UN Peacekeepers than male UN Peacekeepers about these subjects, so I believe that our United Nations Peacekeepers should consist of more female than male. Only four percent of our 80,000 UN Peacekeepers are female, and we should promote that number to avoid these common difficulties. Also, in Liberia in 2007, the UN enforced their first ever all-female police unit, and it was extremely successful. This unit did a lot of good to the camps because it decreased the amount of violence and assault, as well as inspiring other Liberian women to join the police force.

Another prominent issue is the access to education. With education, these women and girls have many more choices open to them and will have the ability to make more impacting choices to promote a female lead. Currently in our worlds conflict zones, over 10 million girls are left uneducated in refugee camps and only thirty percent of the children enrolled in secondary schools are girls. I believe that girls and women need easier access to education so they can make an impact on their culture as well as being able to use their education to promote female rights in these conflicted communities. Refugee camps detain hundreds of women and girls from education as well as little to no medical assistance. This results in them depending on men for resources which increases the likelihood of violence and assault, which leads to women having a difficulty of reporting this violence. One thing leads to another in Refugee Camps, so a female's daily life is extremely difficult in many ways.

We need to fix many problems for women in these camps. We need to promote women to becoming Police Officers, so we need to educate these women and girls about this crisis. We need to give them an education so they can use it to work for peace and justice in their conflicted communities as well as refugee camps. There also needs to be a better communication between different officers and units so that they can work together to protect women and their rights. I believe that we need to fix these issues to ensure a safer community for women not just in refugee camps, but around the world.
II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Statelessness has affected an estimated 12 million people as of 2018. People who are stateless are not considered as nationals by any State under the operation of its law. It can be referred to as an invisible problem, but it is very real. Stateless people cannot go to school, have jobs, get married, buy a house, open a bank account, or even see a doctor. This does not only affect those who are stateless, though, it affects society as a whole. Entire sectors of society are being excluded, which can lead to social tensions and significantly impair social and economic development.

Approximately 4 million people in India are stateless. Assam, which is an Indian state in the northeast of the country, is home to some 1,000 stateless people who have been sent to half a dozen detention camps, and millions more are risking losing their Indian citizenship. In the past, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, insisted on deporting illegal Muslim immigrants, which make up a large amount of the four million stateless Indians. The UNHCR is mandated to identify and protect stateless people as well as to prevent and reduce statelessness. They fill that mandate by working with governments, other UN agencies and civil societies to address this problem. In November of 2014, they launched the #IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness by 2024. To achieve these goals, their plan establishes a guiding structure made up of 10 actions to be managed by the States, with the aid of UNHCR and other associates. The Global Action Plan is intended to deal with existing situations of statelessness and to stop new cases from surfacing.

The UNHCR hopes to diminish statelessness by 2024 with their Global Action Plan. I think the UNHCR should consult with the countries most affected by this problem individually, and then work with them to try to decrease the amount of stateless people, because if there are 12 million people in the world who suffer from statelessness, then 10 years is not enough time to totally eliminate this problem. The numbers grow every year, and the goals the UNHCR set should be reachable in the said amount of time.
Position Paper for the United Nations 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. The Islamic Republic of Iran is working hard to make any necessary changes in how women’s rights are protected in refugee camps and the amount of stateless people around the globe.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

The 1993 Declaration on the Elimination of Violence against Women includes the right to “the highest standard attainable” of physical health and the right not to be subjected to “cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment”. Right now, fifty percent of all refugees are women, while over 400,000 of them are currently living in the Islamic Republic of Iran, being deprived of these rights in addition to many others. Women in refugee camps feel the constant threat of health problems, gender-based violence as well as sexual harassment, including rape. Because of a lack of time and resources, there aren’t many accommodations available to women in need.

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees is present throughout the Islamic Republic of Iran with a mission in the capital, field offices, and units among sub-offices spread throughout the country with refugee settlements also evenly spread throughout. At the present time, UNHCR is working with many NGOs (non-governmental organization) along with governmental organizations to help more effectively and efficiently achieve better protection, education, healthcare, and self-reliance for the people as well as within them. Iranian president Mr. Rouhani told the press, "We will not accept the culture of sexual discrimination. Women must enjoy equal opportunity, equal protection, and equal social rights." This quote seems to represent the president's views on the topic of women’s rights; but does this apply to refugees also or just female Iranian citizens?

“Every day we see stories of migrants and refugees escaping violence, discrimination, disaster, massed at often unwelcoming borders, risking their lives in leaky boats on deadly seas for the chance of a better, safer life. Like so many of the challenges the world faces, this is a universal problem requiring a collective, coherent response. Because it is more and more clear that we’re all in the same boat. And there is no quick fix. We need to solve the problems that have led to this.” – Babatunde Osotimehin, Executive Director of the UN Population Fund. After refugees have been through this much, they shouldn’t have to agonize over things they shouldn’t need to be. UNHCR staff needs to regard guidelines and policies set insure intervenes when cases of sexual or gender-based violence seem to occur. There needs to be a continuous observation of the subject that so it can only be improved

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Statelessness is when a person does not belong to any national law, these people are not citizens of any country, meaning that they are deprived and denied legal identity. UNHCR estimates around 12 million stateless people globally, concentrated around parts of Africa, the Middle East, and Asia, although the exact number is unknown approximately one-third of them are children. Even though women’s rights have made strides, the Islamic Republic of Iran still contains many stateless people, mainly due to the fact that at one point only male citizenship could be passed onto children and spouses. Yet, many countries in
the Middle East still have similar laws and gender bias, Bidun (without citizenship) are still a minority among these countries.

The Islamic Republic of Iran contains seven-thousands stateless people, while many of the people living in Iran are Afghan refugees and Kurds being denationalized now are in Iran. Although, a bill has been passed so that children with foreign fathers, but Iranian mothers may receive citizenship, changing laws in other countries is a must, as many other countries only allow a father to pass down their citizenship to their child. The UNHCR launched a 10-year global campaign to end statelessness in 2014. The global campaign’s main goal is to end unfair denials of citizenships in countries that discriminate based on ethnicity, religion, or gender within the next 10 years (2024).

The 10-year global campaign has brought a great example of countries such as the delegation of Iran, trying to reverse the causes of statelessness. The government is striving to make a change in ending statelessness not only in Iran but across the globe. As the Iranian council has passed bills and changed laws to counteract the number of stateless people living in the country, the delegation of Iran proposes that countries follow in the footsteps and take action towards discrimination when people apply for citizenship. Also, by amending laws especially in Middle Eastern and Asian countries to provide already existing female citizens more rights, will sway into citizenship laws. As UNHCR has publicized this movement with the #ibelong, people across the globe have and are becoming more aware of this issue that has affected millions of people.
Delegation from: Israel  
Represented by: Campus International School (K-8)

**Position Paper for the 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 recognises the importance of addressing these issues and plans to work with the UN and other countries to solve the issues at hand.

**Topic A: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps**

Women face many challenges in refugee camps. Women are fleeing their countries due to changes in their family structures, deaths of husbands, violence and for safety. They perceive refugee camps are safe place to go for a period of time. While a refugee camp is a place of solitude for a short period of time women face many hardships. These hardships can impact women physically, emotionally, and financially. While refugee camps are places for safety, sexual abuse of women has been considered an acceptable practice. It is a common practice for women to be raped and mistreated during their extensive stays in camps. However, these occurring situations were brought to the attention of the UN, making these assaults against women and international crime. In many societies women are not valued nor, respected by males. This often leads to violence and or the mistreatment of women and girls. For example, in refugee camps women are viewed as inferior to, or weaker than men. Due to these views women are seen as less productive, causing them to have financial difficulties. Furthermore, the lack of independence forces them to be dependent on others. This contributes to their abuse by those with more power and money within the refugee camp. Sexual favors are a common demand expected to be performed in exchange for access to resources. In addition to these favors it is not uncommon for women to resort to prostitution to receive what they need.

Israel's view refugees as a person who, owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted of races, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. As well as being outside of their country unable to get protection. Israel is also committed to the principle that no state should return a person under any condition to the borderlines of territories where their life or freedom would be mistreated or threatened on account of his or her race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. Israel shares borders with Egypt, the Gaza Strip, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, and the West Bank. Due to infiltrators, persons who are not Israeli residents, and do not possess an Oleh are the result of Israeli security concerns maintaining intensive supervision of its borders.
In order to help solve this crisis we first need to educate ourselves on issues women are facing within these refugee camps. It is also important to empower women to advocate for themselves and others. Providing opportunities for women to work to rebuild their lives is crucial for their well-being. There are programs and organizations such as, UN Women which set up “Safe Spaces” in refugee camps. They offer income opportunities and business training for women, as well as counseling and trauma assistance. These safe places also, provide protection from abusers and the violence women have endured. Providing economic opportunities women are able to learn to grow food and learn a trade. This action empowers women to contribute to society and provides them a sense of accomplishment. Many of these women are widows, have husbands that are in jail or have fled their countries for a better life. Besides for obtaining economic help women are provided counseling in order to educate themselves on their rights, get support while healing from the violence and mistreatment they have suffered. The purpose of organizations such as the UN Women are for women to gain confidence and support one another. Violence against women is a huge problem in refugee camps. Empowering women about their rights is essential to changing their situations. Young girls and women need to be equipped with the knowledge and encouraged to speak up and demand their human rights. When women are given the chance to share their truths, they are validated. Many women believe that the challenges they have suffered are normal. However, educating women concerning their human rights can change the perception as well as, produce stronger women. Not only do women need to become educated, men and young boys do as well. Teaching them about violence and health can alter their views of women and young girls. For instance, the Palestinian Women’s Humanitarian Organization is engaging in this type of work. They are working to change laws and attitudes regarding this issue.

**Topic B: Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness**

The United Nations currently recognized the extreme impact Statelessness has on not only refugees, but on human rights. Statelessness is when a citizen is not recognized by any country. Statelessness occurs when; legal documents/certificates of birth/citizenship can not be produced; conflict occurs between nations; discrimination in laws is not recognized (such as race, religion, gender); and with issue of displacement and crisis. Statelessness can occur anywhere within the world and has on devastating effect on all people and countries involved. People who are without citizenship to any country can be denied access to jobs, education, housing, and basic human rights. Currently the United Nations is working on Global Action Plan to end all cases of Statelessness by 2024. This plan involves removing existing cases of Statelessness, preventing new cases, and creating a plan to better identify and protect people affected by Statelessness.

Israel has had a long complicated history of refugees policies. Due to the nature in which the State of Israel was created, we need to be thoughtful and careful with every policy and procedure to create a policy the allows Israel to function as well meaningful society, but also allows for human rights to be protected. The people of Israel are apprehensive about accepting more people into our country, or any form of Refugee status change. Because of our direct location to conflict areas, we need to be able to provide relief, but not at the expense of our country and peoples
needs. We pledge to offer aid, and resources to the best of our ability, but we must also think of the needs of our people.

In order to accomplish the goal of ending all cases of Statelessness by 2024 the first step is change global mindsets and attitudes. The International community must recognize that this issue is a concern and problem to all of us, just the people experiencing statelessness. The global community must be dedicated to proper identification, and solutions to people without countries. When basic human rights are denied, the world suffers, and they can no be ignored. By following the 10 Action Plan, and bring awareness to this issue, this committee hopes to counting making progress.
Delegation from: Italy  
Represented by: Shore

Italy has been having issues with protecting women’s rights at refugees camps and developing a global action plan to end statelessness for a while. Italy wants help from the UN and government to help protect its people.

I. Protecting women’s rights at refugees camps

Italy has had its fair share of women protests and more. The subject Protecting women’s rights at refugees camps have grown violent. As we know refugee camps face many challenges as they are in place for people that have seen conflict or worse. Women themselves face many challenges as some of them are mothers have families. Italy has had a lot of history and more to come. The Italian government does not believe women should have a voice or have rights as it is.

In Italy we have gypsy refugees. What we do have them move around. The saying goes “gypsies beg, borrow and steal”. We as a country understand the importance of having a good place for your family to live. As there is documents and laws put in place to protect refugees. There is 59.5 million refugees worldwide. In November of 2015 over 2,500 of 59.5 million refugees died trying to cross the Mediterranean. If you look at any map or globe you can see the Mediterranean Sea if right there surrounding Italy.

In the end we believe women are humans. We have came up with a flawless plan. RCCH: Relocate, counselors, check ups, Happiness. After the women are relocated at a base we have a staff of counselors on site. We will then have weekly check ups for women that have seen or experienced trauma. For those that need it more than others we will have them see them so often. If everything goes well the last stage of our plan will fall into pace HAPPINESS. If not we will have them see counselors for a longer period of time.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End StateLess

The topic Developing a Global Action Plan to End Stateless is a problem in Italy because it’s a violation of an individual’s human rights. But according to the CCWA background guide it sets out a strategy to put a definitive end to suffering within approximately 10 years. Unfortunately it was still rampant and damaging affecting about 10 million people. In 2024 the Global Campaign plans to end statelessness. The campaign hopes to complete this process in the time span of 10 years.

Statelessness is grasped through methods of acquiring citizenship. There are two main ways the first is through birth which can occur through Jus Sanguinis or Jus Solis, which are ways is citizenship acquired by birth. This runs through countries such as Germany, Italy, Sweden, and Norway. It’s been 64 years
since the law recognized stateless people. My country thinks this could change by not having people lose their rights as humans. And by the government to start their process of putting this problem to an end.

In addition, this topic is an issue because it is taking away people’s human rights. The country of Italy should have a say with government for what their needs are to help stop this. Many people have been suffering for too long.
UN High Commission for Refugees  
**Topic A: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps.**  
Japan  
Kate Seeley, Lakewood Catholic Academy  

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps  

In the world there are approximately 59.5 million refugees. This means that millions of men, women, and children are being put through refugee camps everyday. The main issue is that some countries do not take as many refugees as other countries. One country that does not accept as many refugees as other countries, is Japan. In the last year Japan has only taken in 20 refugees. This means that since we have such a limited amount of refugees in our country that we don’t have many refugee camps. This is an issue that must change for the health and safety for millions of people. The reasons that Japan should let more people into its country is that they have only let 20 refugees in unlike other countries and what they should do to help the refugees coming in their country and most importantly the women.

Japan has a rigorous screening process for refugees to be able to live in Japan. This is why Japan has such a small amount of refugees in their country because Japan only allows a select few into its country. This is an issue that can not be continued. When Japan only allows a small group into their country is lets millions of other have to find another place to get away from the terror and destruction from their home country. Just having to leave their home country must be hard for these people since they might have to try every way to get out of their country.

I think that if and when Japan starts to allow more refugees into their country we must have laws that protect refugees, and especially women. This is because women are usually thrown around and harrassed by the males in the refugee camps. Also in the refugee camps the women have to create work for themselves because when they come to a new country they probably don’t have much money left. Trying to find a job is an equally hard tasks as trying to get to a country that will allow them in.

In conclusion, since right now Japan should start to allow more refugees because they haven’t allowed the amount of people that other countries have and what they should do to help the refugees coming in their country and most importantly the women. Then once they start to allow more people then the government should create laws that protect the refugees.

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UN High Commission for Refugees  
**Topic B: Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness**  
Japan  
Tina Krncevic, Lakewood Catholic Academy  

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness  

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In Japanese Domestic Law there is no section that defines statelessness, and no specific way to determine statelessness. This makes it difficult to complete studies of stateless people in Japan. Regardless, there are ways to identify if a person is at a risk of statelessness. This includes: conflict of laws, which is a factor of statelessness if a person does not acquire their parents nationality or nationality of their country at birth; whether the person is a refugee, which determines whether the birth is documented; failure of naturalization; if the person has stateless parents; and more. When stateless people are recognized by the Japanese government, the seriousness of issues faced depends on whether the person has a residency permit.

To address the current statelessness issues in Japan, the definition of a stateless person must be inserted into domestic law, there must be more opportunities for stateless people to be naturalized and granted nationality, and there must be a provision to prevent statelessness with a change of personal status.

Japan is currently involved in the 2014-24 Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. The objectives of this action plan include resolving existing major cases of statelessness, preventing new cases of statelessness from emerging, and better identifying and protecting major cases of statelessness. This action plan asks Japan to take at least one of the ten following actions to end statelessness by 2024.

1. To resolve existing major situations of statelessness.
2. To ensure that no child is born stateless.
3. To remove gender discrimination from nationality laws.
4. To prevent denial, loss or deprivation of nationality on discriminatory grounds.
5. To prevent statelessness in cases of state succession.
6. To grant protection status to stateless migrants and facilitate their naturalization.
7. To ensure birth registration for the prevention of statelessness.
8. To issue nationality documentation to those with entitlement to it.
9. To accede the UN statelessness conventions.
10. To improve quantitative and qualitative data on stateless populations.

In order to achieve the action plan’s goals, Japan is following the UNHCR overall strategy to assist countries in achieving these goals.
Delegation of: Morocco
Represented by: St. Jude School

Position Paper for High Committee of Refugees

I. Protecting Women's Rights in Refugee Camps

Morocco highly supports that all refugees, this including both men and women of all ages, should have the same amount of rights as Moroccan citizens. When we get these refugees through the border they are shown living camps and other things to help them live normally. No refugee in any camp should have more rights than the others, this including a problem with men overpowering women and their rights. Women would benefit in creating a new life in refugee camps by having rights, and we should keep working to make sure that these rights are protected and used properly.

In article 19 of the Moroccan constitution it states that, “Men and women shall enjoy, on an equal footing, the civil, political, economical, social, cultural, and environmental rights and freedoms...”. Moroccan refugees, although not citizens, have the same rights as people officially living in Morocco. This means that, although from another country, every refugee should be treated the same as Moroccan citizens, men and women alike.

Morocco believes that other countries, especially with high women’s rights problems, should develop organizations or groups that work to protect and help these refugees keep their rights and stay safe.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Morocco believes that statelessness is a great issue in our country and in many others as we are unable to keep track over our growing population. We as a country have personally taken steps to give children the rights to citizenship in our country. We side with the people affected by this problem by giving them rights and what they need to live a normal life. We provide help through refugee camps and give rights to the people in these camps giving them authority to live their lives how they want. Passing laws so that women and men can pass on their citizenship to their children is our main goal and what we strive to accomplish. Over 10 million people worldwide are being denied a nationality and are not registered under any nation or country, making themselves practically invisible to the eyes of the world which is why we are doing what we can to help.

Along with us helping out and doing our part to help these people not classified as citizens, we strongly believe that other countries should do something to help them. By giving them rights and other things to lead them on to citizenship, we can decrease the number of stateless people in our world.
The delegation from New Zealand
Represented by: Lake Ridge Academy

Position Paper for The United Nations High Commission for Refugees

The issues before the United Nations High Commission for Refugees are the failed protection of women’s rights in refugee camps and helping stateless people become citizens. We are the delegation from New Zealand and are excited to work with the other nations to resolve these issues.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

New Zealand is one of the 37 countries that consistently participates in a refugee resettlement program. Around 1,000 refugees are resettled through the Refugee Quota Programme, otherwise known as the RQB, in New Zealand every year. This number has increased every year. The Refugee Quota Programme is used in New Zealand as well as thirty-six other countries. Both the Minister of immigration and the Minister of foreign affairs help to decide what the program consists of, depending on the year and the number of refugees looking to come to New Zealand. The programme focuses on helping refugees’ physical and mental health, settlement and employment assessments, and education such as the English language and children’s education.

Next year, in 2019, New Zealand will be able to accommodate roughly 1,500 refugees because of this organization. This programme costs New Zealand contributes almost 7 million dollars to this programme per year, primarily for the housing systems located in New Zealand. Once the first stage of the programme is completed, the refugees are allowed to populate eight different regions of New Zealand. These refugees are allowed to stay in this housing system for up to twelve months. The Refugee Quota Programme then provides the refugees with different services that will support them throughout the immigration process.

In refugee camps, women of all ages are at high risk of gender-based violence and sexual assault in refugee camps. In addition to this, refugee camps are often poorly lit, which increases the risk or sexual attacks. We constantly hear stories on the news or in other forms of media, telling of women in refugee camps being raped, sold into slavery, or the forced to marry time after time. Lots of women also lose their rights to education, privacy, and control over what happens to their body. They also often lose their political benefits and their ability to provide for their family. This prevents all refugees from being able to contribute to the country they are in, even though our goal is to help get refugees back to working and being members of the community again.

One way to decrease the abundance of sexual attacks on women would be to have more female guards, making them easier to talk to and report their abuser or attacker. This would not cost any more than before, and would still improve the safety of the camps. In conclusion, by making just a few small changes, the lives of all refugees can be improved.
II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

There are more than 10 million stateless people in the world. A person is deemed stateless when they are not a legal citizen of any country. People can become stateless when they are born from stateless parents, or when there is discrimination against their ethnicity, gender, or religious identification. A person can also become stateless when a country changes its borders frequently, leaving them in an area that does not belong to any country. If someone is statelessness, the majority of his or her rights are taken away. Many cannot work, marry or own property.

In New Zealand, the majority of this problem has been solved, leaving only two stateless people left there (as of 2014). There is already an action plan to end statelessness, called “The 10 Actions to End Statelessness,” which will be in action until 2024. Unfortunately, because this plan has not been emphasized enough by the United Nations, the plan has not been very effective. Their initial step on the process of ending statelessness globally is to help people who are currently stateless. In addition to that, they are trying to make sure that no children will be born stateless. They are making this happen by working towards making birth registration easier and less expensive, updating information on statelessness, and having all states attend the United Nations Statelessness convention. By attending the United Nations Statelessness convention, the countries that have a great or unmanageable number of stateless people can be supported financially by the more wealthy countries, and in some cases, the United Nations.

Working toward state succession and decreased gender discrimination is also a crucial part of this process, because one of the major reasons that people become stateless is because the government of the country changes, and the new ruler or leader does not want certain people in their country. By finding accepting leaders which everyone in the country agrees on, this problem could be solved completely. In addition to “The 10 Actions to End Statelessness,” The United Nations has released a manual entitled “Representing Stateless Persons Before U.S. Immigration Authorities: A Legal Practice Resource from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”. Though this manual is not specifically focused on New Zealand, it gives high-quality and professional ideas and insights about how to handle immigration, deportation, and statelessness-related issues. This manual is separated into three chapters and eleven sub-sections, each discussing different portions of the issue and how this point of issues can be solved. In conclusion, with just a little bit of effort and funding, people can decrease the number of stateless people around the world tremendously.

Delegation from: Pakistan
Represented by: All Saints

Position Paper for the The High Commission for Refugees
The issues that have been presented upon the High Commission for Refugees are: Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps and Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness. Pakistan is insistent on building and supporting better, cheaper, and safer refugee camps to especially protect women’s right in and out of refugee camps.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

Women’s rights have always been an uphill struggle for society. Forty-six percent of women feel unsafe and open to sexual predators in camps that are supposed to keep them safe from such actions. Past studies have shown that having women peacekeepers have shown improvements in lowering the frequency of sexual abuse and higher the amount of reported sexual offenses. Due to inadequate food supply in the camps, women have turned to prostitution to provide basic staples for survival. Many guidelines to prevent sexual violence have been overlooked by peacekeepers.

In the past, Pakistan has done a few things to improve refugee camps in Pakistan and how the women are being treated inside of them. We have begun defended women’s rights by punishing those who have committed rapes more seriously and making it easier for victims to report those who have committed this serious action. Pakistan’s prime minister has publicly announced that Pakistan’s government will be taking strong strides to legally protect women and empower them to be more prominent in Pakistani culture. Pakistan has also past laws to stop the Pakistani Taliban and stopping the practice of honor killings.

The delegation of Pakistan looks forward to reinforcing international laws stated previously on sexual violence to help protect women’s rights that are being neglected. Furthermore, Pakistan has planned to create an action plan to improve refugee camps, especially for women. They would like to work with others to create more safe camps and allow more people in the world to understand what is going on in the world around them through education.

II: Developing a Global Action plan to End Statelessness

Statelessness means to be without a country to claim as one’s own due to lack of documentation. As High Commissioner Antonio Guterres says “Statelessness is a profound violation of an individual’s human rights…” Statelessness is caused in many ways two of the main ways that a person can become stateless. One of these ways is that a state may cease to be do to war or it might be caused when unjust laws revoke or block people from becoming citizens. This classification for a person was first officially recognized 64 years ago.

In the past Pakistan has done much to both help the current situation as well as trying to prevent it from happening in the future. Pakistan signed off on the ten year plan to end statelessness. We are now in the third year of this plan. Pakistan have also been housing 3,000,000 Afghan refugees for the past thirty years. Due to these people coming in from Afghanistan We have been repeatedly attacked by the Taliban. 1,000,000 of these refugees have since left Pakistan. For the remaining 2,000,000 refugees Pakistan has started to help in peace talks between the U.S. and Afghanistan so that there is a safe place for them to go back to their homeland without fear of attack.
The delegation of Pakistan looks forward to finding ways to stop this epidemic of statelessness. The delegation of Pakistan feels that our current plan and its guidelines are quite useful. Rather than draft a whole new we should add on resolutions that will accelerate this plan so that it will be finished before 2024. Although the delegation of Pakistan is interested in finding ways to find countries that can better support the stateless peoples both in Pakistan and in other countries around the world.
I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

The Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic is pleased to be here today to discuss the protection of women’s rights in refugee camps. As a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, the Russian Federation has an obligation to maintain international peace and security. Historically, the Russian Federation has been closed off from refugees. But now, millions of people come to Russia seeking asylum and protection. Admittedly, Russia has in the past not had a decidedly positive path for women, but we have made progress in furthering the rights of women. For example, we have made strides by raising awareness using a crisis center network for female victims of domestic violence.

The Russian Federation is aware that women refugees face more violence and discrimination than their male counterparts. It is not our duty to solve every issue involving women refugees, however, as a permanent member of the United Nations Security Council, the Russian Federation understands our duty to maintain international peace and security. Therefore, Russia understands the importance of protecting women’s rights at refugee camps. Pamphlets have been produced by the United Nations High Commission for Refugees entitled “Abuse is wrong.” These pamphlets recognize abuse specifically against women in different forms. The pamphlets are available in Russian, English, and many other languages. The pamphlets show different forms of abuse that women should understand is unacceptable. The Russian Federation lists several contacts (both phone numbers and physical addresses) in Moscow and St. Petersburg as well as a general 112 emergency number that can be used for a help hotline.

In 2016, Gennadiy Gatilov, Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, said that the best way to handle migration issues was to address their root causes. “We need to provide for security, safety, and human rights,” and to forge contacts between humanitarian and development actors. “States contributing to such interventions must bear the greatest responsibility in offering solutions to the victims,” he emphasized. In the recent past, the Russian Federation has supported international refugee protection, donated funds to the United Nations High Commission on Refugees, and gave aid to origin countries.

This issue has multiple facets: the problem of how to handle refugees, and how to protect women’s rights in refugee settlements. Because the Russian Federation has taken in so many refugees in the recent past, we understand the importance of helping not just refugees in general, but women particularly. The Russian Federation looks forward to reaching a resolution on this issue.
II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

The Russian Federation is pleased to talk about ending statelessness around the world. We have recently helped by sending 114,000 Syrian refugees back home to their families to end their statelessness in 2018. According to the United Nations Refugee Agency, there are 68.5 million forcibly displaced people living in the world today. Of these people, 10 million are stateless, and the United Nations is working with 138 countries worldwide to help end this statelessness. Russia believes that all refugees should have a permanent home to end their statelessness. As a country, the Russian Federation recognizes that many displaced families need a place to call home because their home countries are not safe to live in due to houses being lost to war and violence. Russia is clearly helping with this. In 2017 alone, 8,620 stateless people attained Russian nationality according to United Nations statistics. In 2015, the Russian Federation’s expenditure on helping stateless people was $4 million (in U.S. Dollars); by 2017, the expenditure had increased to $5 million. For 2019, Russia has budgeted upwards of $7 million to help with stateless people. From these numbers, it is clear that Russia is making efforts to assist in helping stateless people who enter our country. Currently, there are approximately 126,035 refugees living in Russia, and 82,148 stateless people living there as well. Of these numbers, 2,198 sought asylum in Russia in 2017 alone. It is clear that Russia is helping stateless people, refugees, and asylum seekers alike. The Russian Federation would like for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees to recognize the work we have done and the money we have spent to help end statelessness in our own country and, as a result, in the rest of the world. By helping these stateless people in our own backyard, so to speak, we have helped other countries and their budgets by taking care of the stateless ourselves. Even though we recently sent over 114,000 Syrian refugees back to their own country, the Russian Federation has plans to help many stateless people in our country and region. As this year begins, the Russian Federation firmly believes that we as a committee should make an effort to raise awareness to end statelessness around the world. We welcome the opportunity to discuss this topic with other like-minded countries in session.
Delegation from: Somalia
Represented by: Bellefontaine Middle School

Position Paper for the Refugee Council

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

Somalia has faced many problems, one of those problems included women rights. This problem has been in Somalia for quite some time. For centuries during wars it was okay for men to sexually abuse woman it was considered an acceptable practice and a byproduct of war, they were ignoring the rights that women should have. It wasn’t until the problem in Yugoslavia that the UN declared sexual assault to be an international crime. As time has gone by people have and are still hurting women and their rights. Since people aren't respecting their rights it leads to them being looked down upon so people take the advantage. We think that the UN could help Somalia in this problem by creating an organization that helps the women in need of Somalia. Somalia has already tried enforcing laws, but the police force is corrupt, or the police has been involved in sexual activity with the women. Women in refugee camps have trouble protecting their rights, but the government can't interfere because it is considered a “private matter” when the women are taken to someone's refugee house. The women in Somalia have suffered from poverty due to their lack in education. 60% of girls drop out of school at a young age because their parents are poor or because teachers in school punish them for simple reasons just because of their gender. Without education the girls and women are unsuccessful and can’t defend themselves. When women ask wealthy men for shelter or food the men manipulate them and ask for sexual favors in return. Yes, the country has tried to do something about this so obviously Somalia cares for this problem. The most helpful organization that Somalia has is the UN peace keepers. Most of these peacekeepers are female so it's helpful for them to be in the organization helping women in need of something simple like comfort the women in Somalia feel more comfortable speaking to women about their life then men because they have lost all trust. Since men look down at women they lack in education, depend on men for resources, and their likelihood of getting sexually assaulted. Women in Somalia aren't independent or confident like women should be.

How the UN should fix this problem is not by adding women from Somalia to the peace keeper organization but by creating a new organization. In this organization there will only be women who are victims of sexual abused rom men no matter the age. The organization will be led by government women to maybe inspire the other women. The government women will meet with the women at different locations. For example, women in refugee camps might have these meeting once a month so that the government women can travel and have these meetings. These meetings will help them because they are doing simple things like socializing this helps them feel included. We believe this will help Somalia because the women can learn in these organization and they will get food or care baskets each meeting. We ask that the UN give Somalia some money, maybe around $46,800 every year. This money would be used for the care baskets that are given to the women. Each basket would be around $10 for a group of 30 women. Each week when they meet each women and girl will get a basket. This organization will start by
spreading out the news. Women who can make it will be there and the news will spread. The government can put up signs that say that any women can come to these meetings. While they have these meetings the government can have special police force members guard there meeting place in case men plan to interrupted meetings. We believe this will help women’s rights because sexual harassment is a big part in it and by helping women in this problem will help them be more confident in protecting their own rights.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Another problem is, Somalia has faced refugees for decades, and while this crisis has been going on they have also faced droughts and many other natural hazards that have gradually affected the refugees. An estimate of how many refugees are in Somalia conclude around 900,000 and while this crisis is occurring it has led to 1.5 million Somalians to be displaced. As of 2017 Somalia has faced a major problem along with refugees that is Somalia is in great debt and that these major complications listed have a great effect on Somalian refugees. These tough situations have left the refugees with unsafe living area. While the country has gone to help the refugees with an organization that provides them basic necessary needs it is starting to overpopulate and leave the refugees stuck in a compacted living area.
Delegation from: South Korea  
Represented by: Hathaway Brown School

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

In many refugee camps women are subjected to violence. Though South Korea does currently not have the strong problem of rape and abuse in their limited camps, they struggle with giving women rights in general. In The Republic of South Korea it is difficult to gain anything as a woman. The Me Too Movement is starting to make an effect on Korea though. Though they are not oppose to giving women full freedom they do not support abuse or rape. Therefore they would not support abuse in refugee camps either.

The Republic Of Korea struggles in keeping women safe. Due to North Korea’s striking numbers of sexual violence and as its neighbor it is hard to enforce something that is going on all the time up above. In 2012 there were 77,000 reported cases of sexual assault. Prostitution is illegal in South Korea but that doesn’t stop it from happening. Though South Korea tries its best to prevent it, it keeps happening. In camps hundreds to thousand of women have been raped. Peacekeeping forces are trying their best to provide support to women who have gone through sexual assault.

To conclude The Republic Of South Korea completely disagrees with sexual violence. Though they struggle to keep women completely safe in their own country they have contributed before to helping camps. The Republic Of Korea is still working hard to create a safe community for women. The Me Too Movement has helped to encourage women to speak of any sexual violence they have gone through.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

In the Republic of South Korea there are three steps to be able to become a full citizen. You must have spent 5 consecutive years there, speak basic Korean, and have great knowledge of the Korean culture. Ever since protests have started in South Korea from refugees fleeing from Yemen for the resort island of Jeju. South Korea only approves the minority of applicants due to the damages widespread and many civilians dead from the Korean War. Refugees who are leaving North Korea are entitled to a citizenship in South Korea. 40,000+ people, on the other hand, are still awaiting asylum from South Korea and are not being provided for.

South Korea has already made some changes for this issue. For instance, whenever someone leaves North Korea, they are entitled to citizenship in South Korea. Only 4.1 percent of
immigrants that are requesting asylum have been accepted. South Koreans don’t welcome the
refugees due to costs and cultural differences. They claim that most are job seekers from Yemen
not refugees. 500,000 people have already made an online petition to remove immigrants. South
Korea decided to remove itself from the list of countries whose citizens are entitled to visa
waivers.

This is the plan for refugees coming to South Korea. Immigrants have to be forced to live here a
majority of the time that you are in the country and you have to be tested on the Korean language
and culture. Refugees must spend a majority of their year in our country to prove that they are
not here just for the jobs and actually need a home. Another precaution to prove that they aren’t
moving to South Korea for a job, they must undergo 2 years of school about South Korean
culture, the Korean language, different jobs in South Korea, and specialties for the job they wish
to partake in. This will plan will also provide more jobs for teachers in South Korea. Before they
become full citizens they will be living in a refugee camp with their families. They will not be
bothered but will be kept in by guards. Once they become full citizens they will be allowed to
buy a house and will be given some money from the country to land them on their feet. They will
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Represented by: Hathaway Brown School

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This is the plan for refugees coming to South Korea. Immigrants have to be forced to live here a majority of the time that you are in the country and you have to be tested on the Korean language and culture. Refugees must spend a majority of their year in our country to prove that they are not here just for the jobs and actually need a home. Another precaution to prove that they aren’t moving to South Korea for a job, they must undergo 2 years of school about South Korean culture, the Korean language, different jobs in South Korea, and specialties for the job they wish to partake in. This will plan will also provide more jobs for teachers in South Korea. Before they become full citizens they will be living in a refugee camp with their families. They will not be bothered but will be kept in by guards. Once they become full citizens they will be allowed to buy a house and will be given some money from the country to land them on their feet. They will also be provided with job applications but no help for obtaining said job. Once they have a job and a house they will not be allowed to request anymore money from the government.
Delegation from: Spain
Represented by: Campus International School (k-8)

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. Spain is known the most of protecting women when it comes to staying at refugee camps. Plus, to do better at their commitment to saving women from insufficient health, and other dangerous habits. The statelessness problem is bad in a lot of countries. The UN is on year four of the ten year plan to stop statelessness. In Spain there is pretty big problem of statelessness.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

The UN defines protecting women at refugee camps “a camp where human beings are there to stay when forced to leave their country or leave their home to find a better place to live.” A country in Europe called Spain is having a hard time protecting women in the camps. Over the years, they had struggled protecting these women. Spain is working on resolutions to protecting women in refugee camps from sexual harassment, and other kinds of habits. A few resolutions are still being worked on, that hasn’t been fixed yet, but for now the only resolutions that needs a little more effort is sexual harassment. They still need to work on this problem. This is very important for women safety, because most of them are in harm, and not many people are there to protect them. In 2014, more than 200,000 immigrants arrived. In 2015, more than 1 million immigrants arrived. In 2016, more than 300,000 immigrants arrived, and in 2017, more than 17,000 arrived all in Europe’s refugee camps, including Spain. 2018 immigrants is still to be unknown.

The current conditions are that women are suffering from gender-based violence, and getting them to tell what is really happening to them within sexual harassment. Many women are facing real-life solutions dealing with the safety of their children, and protecting themselves from men who are trying to harm them and their children. Our country already bought a few needs, and sometimes separating the men and women, with the children going with their mother. This problem affects our country by, separating families that has no issues with this, and shouldn’t be punished for it.

We plan to resolve this by researching more into the problem, and finding ways how to help, like donating to refugee camps to buy materials to help and teach them to structure the women’s lives, and to speak out more, not be silent. Teaching them to understand they still have a voice. The U.S.A has raised $1,450,360,238 the refugee camps, partly supporting women and other needs.
II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

The UN defines statelessness as someone who is "not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law". There is one main cause of statelessness that people had to leave their country and than they can become stateless. The history of statelessness is that many people have had the same problem not being able to get out of it. The UN is currently in the middle of a solution of trying to stop statelessness. The UN is on year four of the solution and last year just hit a milestone.

Spain has taken many steps to stop statelessness. They have put together a ten year plan 2014 to 2024. In Spain statelessness is big problem people who are stateless come into spain and the same the other way around. Spain and UN are trying to stop the problem with statelessness by a ten step plan. The very first step is to stop statelessness altogether. This is a problem in Spain because there are to many people who are in there country that are considered stateless.

Again the way Spain is trying to fix it is the ten year plan. They will do it by following the steps of the ten year plan. The only way they can stop statelessness is by following the plain and if the UN and Spain do it then statelessness should end.
Delegation from: The Swiss Confederation
Represented by: Hathaway Brown Middle School


The issues before The High Commission for Refugees are: protecting women at refugee camps and developing a global action plan to end statelessness. The Swiss Confederation is considering to act on these issues and expresses its hope for further advancement in cooperation between state and citizens in its advocacy for advancement of action.

I. Protecting Women’s Rights at Refugee Camps

The Swiss Confederation strongly supports protecting woman at refugee camps and making sure that they feel safe and not threatened. As a host of over 20,000 refugees and asylum seekers from Northern Africa and the Middle East, the people and the government of the Swiss Confederation have agreed on protecting the women, who represent 13% of our refugee camps. This point is represented in the Swiss Refugee Council and our actions to maintain human dignity, help refugees, especially women to be welcome and to set a principle for other states to follow.

Recognizing that women are the minority at our camps, they feel threatened and are subjected more to physical and psychological violence. Statistics by the Refugee Rights Data Project also show that 46% of women in refugee camps do not feel safe living in camps. However, woman also have less access to jobs and less independence with money- related matters, which also can affect how they feel in the camps as well.

While it is clear that woman need to have protection inside the refugee camps, it is also important to recognize that there is a minority of woman peacekeepers in the UN. If the woman have experienced sexual abuse, society will try to go against them and make it harder on the woman. They often feel safer when there is a woman present and plays an important role in preventing sexual violence in refugee camps as well as their unique ability to engage with women and girls. Because of the minority of women peacekeepers there is a feeling of mistrust in the refugee camps. The Swiss Confederation also recognizes that they need more women peacekeepers as a next step to protecting their rights. While this is clear, it is also necessary that we see the education of women at the refugee camps as well. Currently, in refugee camps a clear minority of women are in secondary schools compared to men. This is a major obstacle that many girls and women don’t have access to knowledge and leads to them lacking in making more informed choices and less female empowerment. The conditions that they face in the Swiss Confederation and across Europe is troubling as well. By establishing more female peacekeepers in the Swiss Confederation and making sure that the women in our refugee camps have an
education, we will contribute to the safety of thousands of women and demonstrate our respect for the women of our refugee camps.

II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

The Swiss Confederation’s view on ending statelessness depends mostly on their allies. The Swiss Confederation does agree with the United Nations Office of the High Commission for Refugees’ plan to end statelessness. The Swiss Confederation agrees with allies Germany and France that the Global Action Plan to end statelessness must happen. While the country of Switzerland has not had a great history with refugees, and no crises, The Swiss Refugee Council agrees that a person of statelessness can cause crisis and more refugee. A stateless person by definition is is someone who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law, and can be caused by a country ceasing to exist as a result of war or conflicts with law. This may cause people to travel to Switzerland wanting a citizenship throwing of the comfort and ease of other citizens.

A stateless person does not have a citizenship of any country, and nowhere to call home. Therefore they have no safety, and must seek asylum elsewhere. This causes refugee problems in many countries that the people of statelessness migrate to. The first step is to recognize that there are stateless people out there. Many people don’t know the pain or issues of statelessness. The Swiss Confederation believes that people should be educated on the issues of someone who is stateless. The Global Action Plan To End Statelessness is written to resolve existing problems and prevent new cases, but is very vague, and not many people even know what statelessness is. They must be educated and taught of the hardships.

While the Swiss Confederation has not had many past issues with statelessness we support our allies and the Swiss Refugee Council. Citizens that are not suffering from statelessness shall be educated in the issues it causes, and nations should start accepting a fair amount stateless people into their nation. Not just one nation should accept refugees because that would throw off the population count and cause poverty and economic issues in that country. The United Nations must work together to distribute the stateless people to different country based on land area and population. The action plan must become more detailed and nation leaders shall start considering the action plan in committee meetings. Nations do not take statelessness at a real issue although there has been much support offered worldwide such as at the conference in Brazil. This is due to people having knowledge of the issue at hand, so they can respond appropriately. To respond appropriately is to put an end to statelessness by making it known that there are stateless people out there, accepting a reasonable amount of stateless people into your nation, and making the action plan more detailed so that the leaders of the nation know what to do.
Delegation: Republic of Turkey
Represented by: Campus International (K-8)

Position Paper for The High Commission for Refugees

The issues before the High Commission for Refugees are: Protecting Women’s Right at Refugee Camps and Developing a Global Action Plan to End statelessness. Turkey is dedicated to upholding the United Nations Mission and values.

I. Protecting the Rights of Women at Refugee Camps

Women currently make up more than half of the 19 million worldwide refugees, and their rights and livelihood are in danger every single day. Current problems that face women in Refugee Camps are sexually based assault, and lack of resources and easily subjected to Human Trafficking. In 2015, Europe created a momentum behind global and local efforts and experiment many of which face trials of political feasibility this year. So to protect the rights and needs of these Women, the United Nation has created numerous investigations to look into the problems and violations currently happening.

Turkey and its people have provided safety and refuge to millions of Syrians fleeing war and destruction back home. Turkey has planned to build a future to make sure that refugees are actually being helped in the best way. Some problems that Turkey is facing are refugees are housing over 3.5 million refugees. Turkey has so many refugees because of the fighting in Syrian and its dangerous for the citizens during the war. Turkey also has the most refugees than any other country in the world. Turkey is doing very well and have made impressive efforts to alleviate the suffering for millions of Syrians who have left their homes because they feared for their lives. Women in Turkey can vote when there over the age of 18, and there is still a debate in Turkey right now about protecting basic freedoms.

To protect the rights of women in Refugee Camps, the UN needs to develop a plan of action to provide educated to staff and administration of each Refugee Camp, about best practices, and current UN resolutions and plans. While doing this Refugees camps should also be providing for support and education/job training. As a result of this women within the camps can learn a trade, and become less susceptible to the dangers of human trafficking and poverty. Also countries within the UN need to honor the resolutions created by the United Nations regarding Refugee practices. There also needs to be a network of support created to help any country in need, or unable to cope with the vast amount of refugees within their country.
II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

A statelessness person is someone who is not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law. The some of the current causes of statelessness is failure of hospitals and other places of birth to register newborns properly, lack of financial ability to cover the cost of registration and birth certificates, birth to stateless parents. In October 2013, the UN High Commission for Refugees called for a total community to end statelessness to come up with some planes. As the statelessness problem became more pronounced, a General Assembly resolution in 1996 mandated UNHCR to broaden its role, helping promote the avoidance and elimination of statelessness on a global scale.

The problem about statelessness in Turkey is that if you have been accused of serious crimes and you don’t return, you will be stripped of your nationality. More that 311,000 babies and kids was born statelessness in Turkey. Turkey has come up with some ways to stop statelessness within the UN Children Fund. Statelessness affects Turkey because they don’t have anywhere to go. Also without education they can’t get a job with doesn’t not help to support Turkey as a whole.

Turkey and more people within the UNHCR works with governments to help them to make changes to legislation and procedures, which are necessary to recognize stateless people as nationals. Additionally, we liaise with NGOs, civil society organizations, UN partners and the media to publicize these changes so stateless people know how to become nationals. UNHCR believed statelessness could be ended by 2024, so working together we can achieve this goal.
Position Paper for the UN High Commission for Refugees

The issues before the UNHCR are: Protecting women’s rights in refugee camps, and developing a global action plan to end statelessness. The United States is devoted to the increasing cooperation between all nations and hopes to encourage safety for refugees in a time of crisis with a peaceful resolution beneficial to all.

1. Protecting women’s rights in refugee camps

The United States of America strongly believes in the importance of insuring all human rights even throughout the worst of circumstances. These circumstances can and will extend to all refugee camps; especially the overcrowded, underfunded and forgotten. With the already loosely woven laws rarely enforced throughout refugee camps designated for a secure refuge, women are especially at a disadvantage. With such limited resources, young women and girls are often the first to lose some very basic human rights, including but not limited to: education, political participation, and often basic hygiene. A journalist working with the UNHRC, states “Simply, crisis exacerbates gender inequalities,” further supporting the deep biases and misogyny we see continuing in supposedly controlled spaces. The author continues, attempting to shed light on the perpetrators and multiple other dangers seen within these camps. Many women report a fear of rape, forced prostitution and explicit violence despite being within the confines of the camps. Allegedly, offenders often include family members, other refugees, and even possibly refugee staff workers.

Consequently, almost one in every five women are exposed to sexual violence throughout refugee camps worldwide, with almost all of them experiencing some form of violence. Fortunately, in the past few decades we have seen an increasing concern in this issue from both women’s rights groups and the United Nations. Currently, multiple policies are in place attempting to find a solution with several others in the making; however, these policies do not uphold the high standard the United States holds and hopes for others and their protection. For example, multiple sources reference the United Nations “Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women,” which calls for the end of prostitution and trafficking in and outside of refugee camps. While this convention seemed to have gotten the ball rolling towards ensuring women’s right in camps, the UNHCR and all countries included have in many ways failed their obligations as is evident by the still extremely prevalent issue in refugee camps.

Despite the already existing acts, the United States seeks to improve the involvement between included countries and their refugees. In an article released by the UNHCR, three areas of improvement are identified as the main necessities needed to further the protection of women and women’s rights in all refugee camps. Areas such as data collection/analysis, further training, and better relationships with other countries, their refugees, and all of our funders are specified. With funding and an encouraged interest in refugee rights, the United States hopes to end and prevent future dangers inside all refugee camps. We can only hope to achieve this through additional cooperation between all countries and an advanced plan that specifically benefits those who are often forgotten by means of organization, planning, and in most cases increased funds.
II. Developing a Global Action Plan to End Statelessness

Throughout the time that the United States has been an active part of the UNHCR, “statelessness” has continued to be an increasingly damaging issue across the world; and despite numerous resolutions and plans put forth in the hopes of fixing the huge population of stateless people worldwide, it still continues to be an active and important problem the United States is desperate to end. The United States is dedicated to this issue on both a domestic and international level, and while the idea of the UN promotes international cooperation, the United States continues to push for changes within our own country. Recent statistics state that the global number of stateless people worldwide has reached about ten million, most of whom are fighting for basic human rights. These Rights such as access to health care, education, birth and marriage rights, job openings, and even a proper death certificates are often denied. People can be without any form of nationality for a number of different reasons that can range from losing any citizenship they had after their country dissolved to not being born with a nationality in the first place.

Despite increased attention to this issue, the world and every individual country still has a ways to go if we can even hope of decreasing the world’s stateless population. The UNHCR has already outlined a ten step plan with this problem in mind, however it is sometimes difficult to be sure of where our attention and funding is most needed. All ten steps can be sorted into four very vague categories, each with their own implications and necessities from the United Nations and member states. Categories such as identification, prevention, reduction, and protection are of the most importance for the United States. Most of our effort will be centered around the protection of already stateless people, and refuge for them during the coming years along with developing an agreed upon standard for all birthright citizens and children born stateless to prevent an increased population of stateless people in the future. We are also working on improving the relationship between the United Nations and all human rights institutions discussing statelessness in the hopes that we can encourage a wider database and knowledge of stateless individuals and families.

Along with support from and for the UNHCR, The United States would also like to stress the importance for an increased effort within each country as well as on an international level. While the United Nations can encourage and enforce certain actions on the part of each country, it is also important for every member state to take responsibility and take the end of statelessness into their own hands. This includes altering laws to better accommodate the needs of stateless people and even loosening the laws around earning citizenship. On both a domestic and international level, each country has their own part in ending statelessness and neither level can be complete until everyone gives as much hardwork and dedication to this project as possible. While most things discussed here are difficult to enforce, each step along the way plays a crucial part in ending or in the very least decreasing the number of stateless people worldwide drastically. Which is why an increased cooperation between all member states to better utilize our funds and resolutions, is extremely important to the United States.

We are certain that with the support of the United Nations and many other private organizations and institutions, we, as a group, can not only enormously decrease the population of stateless people worldwide, but also insure that the future will never again look so dim as it does now in sight of the ten million lost without a nationality.