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Letter from the Executive Board

Dear Delegates,

Let us begin by applauding you and your guides to encourage you to participate in this model United Nations conference. Welcome to the fraternity for those who are participating for the first time, and to all the seasoned Munnies I'd say, it is clear that the tug of debate has drawn you back to this platform on the route to becoming a global citizen!

"The moment you declare a set of ideas to be immune from criticism, satire, derision, or contempt, freedom of thought becomes impossible."- Salman Rushdie.

True democratic values, such as the ability to accept criticism and persuade opposing parties to agree with one's viewpoints, are essential for a society to function. That right there delegates, is what is diplomacy. Diplomacy has been the answer to all crises, from hostage situations to vaccine shortages.

The topic we will be discussing is a critical real-world problem that is now affecting the lives of millions of people and has sparked wars in an effort to address the resource shortage. The world yearns for insightful talks concerning the most marginalised groups in society - "The refugees" by young brains, the future's citizens. We can state with certainty that if the generation of today is enlightened about the issue that we are now facing, the planet will be in capable hands.

MUN is a crucial environment for learning and an environment where we hope to expand our knowledge spans. Although education takes place in a setting where people may speak their minds without worrying about being judged.

As the Executive Board of the UNHRC, it will be our primary responsibility to preserve a climate that allows everyone to express their ideas freely.

We encourage you all to do rigorous research and use this study guide only to give an impetus to your research and give this conference your best shot!

We would like to end our remarks by expressing our eagerness to interact with you all. We wish you all the best!

Regards,

Prathmesh Repal

Chairperson, UNHRC

Anshuman Mishra

Vice-Chairperson, UNHRC

Introduction to Committee

The Human Rights Committee is the body of independent experts that monitors the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by its States parties.

The Committee's work promotes the enjoyment of civil and political rights, resulting in numerous changes in law, policy, and practice. As such, it has improved the lives of individuals in all parts of the world. It continues to strive to ensure all the civil and political rights guaranteed by the Covenant can be enjoyed in full and without discrimination, by all people.

The UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is a United Nations body whose objective is to promote and defend human rights around the world. In the international community, its role is to examine human rights violations and recommend how they should be addressed.

Furthermore, the council looks to promote fundamental human rights and freedoms in a universal manner—at the international legal level. With these responsibilities in mind, the UNHRC looks to discuss topics of global concern, while considering universally applied standards of humane treatment.

War and unrest continue to engulf many regions of the world. These conflicts are a major source of violations of human rights and international law, and together, they have helped produce a refugee crisis of an unprecedented magnitude. As long as the conflict continues, this crisis will only worsen.

Moreover, not only do human rights violations fuel the crisis, but refugees face further human rights violations and other challenges after fleeing. Human rights during armed conflict, what causes refugees to flee, and what challenges they face after fleeing are all crucial.

Delegates will have to address both the insecurities faced by existing refugees and the conflicts that continue to fuel the crisis. This topic will require close work with international law, asylum and refugee law, and the nature and scope of war crimes.

Introduction to the agenda: -

The issue of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants is a pressing and complex global challenge that impacts millions of individuals. With over 26 million refugees, 4.1 million asylum seekers, and 45.7 million internally displaced persons in 2020, according to the UNHCR, it is clear that the scale of the issue demands comprehensive and collaborative solutions from governments, international organisations, civil society, and individuals alike. This study guide is designed to equip delegates with the knowledge and skills necessary to engage in constructive dialogue on this issue and to promote policies that support the rights and dignity of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants. With a particular focus on their rights during times of conflict, the guide will explore the moral and legal principles that govern how these individuals should be treated, as well as the practical difficulties in providing them with the essential services and resources they need. Additionally, the guide will examine the social and economic impacts of migration on both host countries and countries of origin. Delegates will be encouraged to think creatively about ways to mitigate the suffering of those affected by the global refugee crisis, with the ultimate goal of promoting the protection and integration of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants while safeguarding their fundamental rights. We also recognize the critical role that international cooperation and solidarity plays in addressing the refugee crisis, and the guide will examine the role of regional and international organisations in providing assistance to refugees and migrants. Furthermore, we emphasise the importance of building partnerships between governments, civil society, and the private sector to address this multifaceted issue. Finally, the guide will highlight the importance of empowering young people to contribute to a more inclusive and welcoming world for refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants. By providing delegates with the knowledge and skills needed to engage in constructive dialogue on this issue, we hope to inspire a future where refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants can live in safety and dignity and contribute to the growth of their host communities. In conclusion, this study guide offers a comprehensive understanding of the challenges faced by refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants, with a focus on their rights during times of conflict. We hope that by inspiring critical thought and creative solutions, delegates will be better equipped to contribute to policies that promote the protection and integration of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants, while safeguarding their fundamental rights. In addition to the challenges faced by refugees and migrants during their journeys, they often encounter additional difficulties in the country where they have been granted asylum. These can include difficulties in finding employment, accessing education, and integrating into the local community. Moreover, many asylum seekers, particularly women and members of the LGBTQIA+ community, face discrimination and violence based on their gender, sexual orientation, or other characteristics. Women and girls, in particular, are at risk of gender-based violence, including sexual assault and forced marriage. LGBTQIA+ individuals may face persecution, discrimination, and violence in their countries of origin, as well as in the country where they have sought asylum. Additionally, other persecuted minorities, such as ethnic and religious minorities, may face challenges in integrating into the host community and may be subject to discrimination or hostility. It is essential to address these issues and promote policies that ensure the protection and inclusion of all individuals seeking asylum, regardless of their gender, sexual orientation, ethnicity, or religion.

Background to the Issue:-

Who is a Refugee?

A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee his or her country because of persecution, war, or violence. A refugee has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group.

Most likely, they cannot return home or are afraid to do so. War and ethnic, tribal, and religious violence are leading causes of refugees fleeing their countries.

Asylum Seeker: - An asylum-seeker is someone whose request for sanctuary has yet to be processed.

Migrant: - While there is no formal legal definition of an international migrant, most experts agree that an international migrant is someone who changes his or her country of usual residence, irrespective of the reason for migration or legal status. Generally, a distinction is made between short-term or temporary migration, covering movements with a duration between three and 12 months, and long-term or permanent migration, referring to a change of country of residence for a duration of one year or more.

Governments normally guarantee the basic human rights and physical security of their citizens. When governments are unwilling or unable to do so, individuals may suffer such serious violations of their human rights that they have to leave their homes, their communities, and their families, to find safety in another country. Since, by definition, refugees are not protected by their governments, the international community steps in to ensure the individual's rights and physical safety. Why do we need to care about the world's refugee crisis? It is because those refugees have never chosen to be born in war-affected countries and like us, they too deserve a better life, a happy one. As human beings, we should do our part to ensure that they have that because what is life if it is not lived for helping others?

Today, we must all realise what has befallen those refugees and all the humiliation and pain they go through. Today, instead of competing on who has the tallest buildings or who has the most destructive weapons, as countries and communities we must compete on who solves the issue of those innocent souls. It is time to destroy the borders of xenophobia and hatred and build bridges of love and unity because in the end, if circumstances changed, a refugee could be anyone, a refugee could be you and me.

Challenges Faced by Refugees and Asylum-seekers:-

1) Language Barriers:- When refugees come to a new place – their new home – learning its language is a key factor for them to move ahead in the new community, which is never an easy thing to carry on to any age group.

2) Housing Problems: - In most refugee-hosting countries, having a decent house to live in is not an option, unfortunately. Refugees are sent to live in places far away from cities or their countryside, where the houses' structures lack the main factors to become a decent home to live in.

3) Suffering Medical Services:- However, in many others, refugee-hosting countries are not giving any attention whatsoever to refugees' general health and are giving them a really

harsh set of procedures to go through before they get to reach a medical facility to seek and have some medical care that they crucially need.

4) Cultural Differences: - Refugees – no matter what cultural differences they notice between what they lived to know, with what they're facing right now, it is the refugee-hosting countries' cultural method is one they must learn, accept and follow. Otherwise, you will be a serious matter they must deal with, change, control, or dismiss and let go.

5) Problems faced in raising children: - With all challenges refugee families find themselves against many challenges;

- The language barrier.
- The cultural differences.
- The hardships of obtaining medical and healthcare services.
- The house and accommodation procedures challenges.
- And At the top of all these problems comes the problem of raising children, along with all these changes that refugee families come to face all at once and in a short time.

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6) Prejudice and Racism: - The worst prejudice and racism practices happen in schools, universities, medical facilities, healthcare centres, and social services centres, not to mention the prejudice we see when a refugee applies to work even when they have all experiences, abilities, and certificates required for the job.

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Relevant present laws:-

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, affirms the right of everyone to seek and enjoy asylum from persecution in other countries. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was established in 1950 to ensure the protection and assistance of refugees and stateless persons worldwide and is responsible for implementing the 1951 UN Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, which protect refugees from being returned to countries where they risk being persecuted. The European Union's Common European Asylum System aims to provide a common and uniform asylum procedure for applicants in all EU member states and includes several directives that establish common minimum standards for the reception and treatment of asylum seekers, as well as criteria for granting refugee status. The CEAS also includes provisions for the relocation of refugees from member states that are experiencing a disproportionate burden of asylum applications. The UN Refugee Convention of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol are two of the most important international legal instruments for the protection of refugees. The Convention defines a refugee as a person who has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or

membership in a particular social group, and who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin. It obliges signatory states to provide protection to refugees within their territories and prohibits their return to countries where they might face persecution. However, the Convention does not cover all people who are forcibly displaced. For example, it does not apply to those who are displaced by natural disasters or climate change. This has led to the development of complementary legal frameworks, such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which were developed by the UN in 1998 to provide protection and assistance to people who are displaced within their own countries due to conflict or other factors. The US Refugee Act of 1980 established a framework for the admission of refugees into the United States and brought the country into compliance with its international obligations under the UN's 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol. The Act created a process for refugees to apply for asylum in the United States, and established criteria for determining who is eligible for refugee status. The Refugee Protection Act of 2019, introduced in the US House of Representatives, seeks to reform the US asylum system in several ways. It would increase funding for refugee assistance, restore due process protections for asylum seekers, and provide a path to citizenship for certain groups of undocumented immigrants who were brought to the US as children. Overall, these laws and policies provide a framework for protecting the rights of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants during times of conflict, and underscore the importance of providing assistance and support to those who have been forced to flee their homes due to persecution or violence. While there is still much work to be done to fully protect the rights of refugees and migrants, these legal frameworks provide an important foundation for ongoing efforts to promote human rights and dignity for all people, regardless of their country of origin or status.

Role of UN Member states In protection of the rights of asylum seekers and refugees and the associated loopholes:-

A) Role of UN Member states In protection of the rights of asylum seekers

It is, first and foremost, the responsibility of States to protect their citizens. When governments are unwilling or unable to protect their citizens, individuals may suffer such serious violations of their personal rights that they are willing to leave their homes, their friends, and maybe even some of their family, to seek safety in another country. Since, by definition, the basic rights of refugees are no longer protected by the governments of their home countries, the international community then assumes the responsibility of ensuring that those basic rights are respected.

Those States that have signed the 1951 Convention are legally obligated to protect refugees according to the terms set out in the Convention. They are required to apply these terms without discrimination as to race, religion, or country of origin, and to respect fundamental protection principles, such as non-refoulement and non-expulsion (which non-signatories to the Convention are also obliged to respect). Since refugees rarely have time to prepare travel documents or obtain visas before they seek asylum, the signatory States may not penalize refugees for illegal entry into their territories, provided the refugees "...present themselves without delay to the authorities and show good cause for their illegal entry or presence" (Article 31).

When refugee situations occur, individual States must work together to resolve the cause of the refugee flow and to share the responsibility of protecting refugees. When internal disputes cause an international refugee problem, it is the responsibility of all States, especially neighboring States, to help restore peace and security within the conflicted country. Countries of asylum shoulder the heaviest burden during a refugee crisis, since providing refuge often means disruption—sometimes great disruption—in the areas in which refugees arrive. But these States need not assume the responsibility alone. Other States, both in the region and beyond, can share the responsibility by providing support, both financial and material, to maintain and protect the refugees for as long as they require international assistance. In especially during times of crisis, the responsibility of UN member states in addressing the issues encountered by refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants is essential. According to international law, states are obligated to uphold the rights of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers as well as to offer them the aid and support they require. Providing access to essential services including housing, food, water, and medical attention for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers is one of the main duties of UN member states. This involves making sure that refugees and asylum seekers have access to legal representation, the right to fair and impartial hearings, and legal protection, including the ability to apply for asylum. Member states must safeguard refugees and those seeking asylum against abuse, exploitation, and other kinds of violence where there is conflict. This involves making sure that, in compliance with the non-refoulement principle, refugees and asylum seekers are not forcibly sent back to nations where they could face persecutory measures or danger. Additionally, it is the duty of member states to encourage the integration of refugees and asylum seekers into the host community. This involves giving refugees and asylum seekers access to chances for education, work, and other things that can help them rebuild their lives and contribute to the community. States must also fight prejudice and discrimination against refugees and asylum seekers, particularly those who are targeted because of their gender, race, religion, or sexual orientation. The fundamental causes of displacement, including as conflict, persecution, and other kinds of violence, must be addressed by member states together. This calls for a stronger commitment to respecting the values of human rights and international law, as well as more international collaboration and support for humanitarian initiatives.

B) The associated loopholes

Sadly, there have been several occasions where UN member states have neglected to respect their obligations to defend the rights of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. In certain instances, states have forcefully returned refugees and asylum seekers to nations where they risk danger or persecution, in violation of the fundamental principles of non-refoulement. For instance, in spite of the continued fighting and the risk that many of these migrants faced, Amnesty International revealed in 2018 that Jordan had forcefully returned Syrian refugees to their country of origin. These people's lives were in danger and thus broke international law. In a similar vein, Turkey was charged in 2020 with forcefully sending Syrian refugees—including those who had previously been awarded refugee status—back to Syria. By doing so, Turkey disregarded its duty under international law to defend the rights of refugees and asylum seekers and exposed them to danger. In addition to these non-refoulement violations, there have also been cases when member states have failed to give access to essential services and protection from exploitation and violence to migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers. For instance, in 2020, allegations of migrants in Greece being victimised by vigilantes and security personnel and refused access to even the most basic medical care surfaced. In addition, women and people who identify as LGBTQIA+ frequently experience violence and prejudice because of their gender, sexual orientation, or other traits. For instance, in some nations, women and girls have experienced sexual assault, forced marriage, and other forms of violence based on gender, and LGBTQIA+ people have experienced discrimination, violence, and persecution both in their home countries and in the nations where they have applied for asylum.

1. Australia: Australia has been widely criticized for its offshore detention policies, which have been deemed inhumane and a violation of international law. The country has been accused of neglecting the health and well-being of detainees, as well as subjecting them to physical and sexual abuse.
2. Saudi Arabia: Despite being a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention, Saudi Arabia has been criticized for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers, particularly from Yemen and Syria. Refugees and asylum seekers have been subjected to arbitrary detention, abuse, and forced deportation.
3. United States: The United States has come under fire for its treatment of migrants and asylum seekers at the southern border, particularly during the Trump administration's "zero tolerance" policy, which resulted in the separation of families. The country has also been criticized for its restrictive asylum policies, including the Migrant Protection Protocols, which require asylum seekers to remain in Mexico while their cases are processed.
4. Hungary: Hungary has been criticized for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers, including the construction of a border fence and the use of violence against migrants attempting to cross the border. The country has also been accused of limiting access to asylum procedures and failing to provide adequate protection to vulnerable groups, such as unaccompanied minors.
5. Greece: Greece has been criticized for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers, particularly in the overcrowded and unsanitary conditions of its island camps. The country has been accused of failing to provide adequate medical care and protection from violence, as well as illegally returning migrants to Turkey.
6. Italy: Italy has been criticized for its treatment of migrants and refugees, particularly in the overcrowded conditions of its reception centres. The country has also been accused of violating the non-refoulement principle by sending migrants back to Libya, where they are at risk of abuse and exploitation.
7. Myanmar: Myanmar has been accused of committing genocide against the Rohingya Muslim minority, displacing over a million people. The country has also been criticised for treating other ethnic minorities, who have been subjected to violence and persecution.
8. Israel: Israel has been criticized for its treatment of Palestinian refugees, who have been displaced since the creation of the state of Israel in 1948. The country has been accused of violating international law by denying these refugees the right to return to their homes and lands.
9. Libya: Libya has been accused of subjecting migrants and refugees to arbitrary detention, torture, and abuse. The country has also been accused of being complicit in human trafficking, as migrants are often sold into slavery or forced labour.
10. Lebanon: Lebanon has been criticized for its treatment of Syrian refugees, who make up around a quarter of the country's population. The country has been accused of failing to provide adequate support and protection to these refugees, resulting in widespread poverty and exploitation.
11. Mexico: Mexico has been criticized for its treatment of Central American migrants and asylum seekers, who are often subjected to violence and exploitation by criminal

organizations. The country has also been accused of collaborating with the United States to restrict access to asylum.

12. Russia: Russia has been criticized for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers from Syria, who have been subjected to arbitrary detention and deportation. The country has also been accused of violating the non-refoulment principle by sending asylum seekers back to countries where they face persecution.

13. United Arab Emirates: The United Arab Emirates has been criticized for its treatment of migrant workers, who make up a large proportion of the country's population. These workers are often subjected to exploitation and abuse and are denied basic human rights such as the right to form unions or protest

14. Venezuela: Venezuela has been accused of forcing its citizens to flee the country due to political and economic instability. The country has also been criticized for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers from other countries, who are often denied access to essential services and protection.

15. Turkey: Turkey has been criticized for its treatment of Syrian refugees, who make up the largest refugee population in the country. The government has been accused of forcing refugees to return to Syria, as well as exploiting them for cheap labour. In addition, Turkey has been criticized for its treatment of non-Syrian refugees and migrants, who are often subjected to abuse and exploitation.

16. Egypt: Egypt has been criticized for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers from various countries, including Syria, Sudan, and Eritrea. The country has been accused of arbitrarily detaining refugees and migrants, as well as subjecting them to torture and abuse.

17. Jordan: Jordan has been criticized for its treatment of Syrian refugees, particularly in its refugee camps. The country has been accused of denying refugees access to basic services such as education and healthcare, as well as subjecting them to abuse and exploitation.

18. Sudan: Sudan has been criticized for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers from various countries, including Eritrea, Ethiopia, and South Sudan. The country has been accused of arbitrarily detaining refugees and migrants, as well as subjecting them to torture and abuse.

19. Ukraine: Ukraine has been criticized for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers from various countries, including Syria and Afghanistan. The country has been accused of failing to provide adequate protection to these groups, as well as subjecting them to arbitrary detention and deportation.

20. China: China has been criticized for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers, particularly from North Korea. The Chinese government has been accused of forcibly repatriating North Korean refugees back to their home country, where they face imprisonment, torture, and even execution. Additionally, China's detention and forced labour of Uyghur Muslims in Xinjiang have been widely condemned.

21. Malaysia: Malaysia has been criticized for its treatment of Rohingya refugees, who have been subjected to arbitrary detention, abuse, and forced labour. The country has also been accused of turning away boats carrying Rohingya refugees, leaving them stranded at sea.

22. Japan: Japan has been criticized for its restrictive asylum policies, including the low acceptance rate for asylum seekers and the lengthy detention of those who are denied asylum. The country has also been accused of neglecting the health and well-being of refugees and asylum seekers in its care.

23. India: India has been criticized for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers from neighbouring countries such as Myanmar and Bangladesh. The country has been accused of forcibly deporting these refugees back to their home countries, where they face persecution and violence.

24. Philippines: The Philippines has been criticized for its treatment of migrant workers, particularly those from countries such as Indonesia and Cambodia. These workers are often subjected to abuse and exploitation, including forced labour and human trafficking.

25. Sweden: Sweden has been praised for its relatively generous refugee and asylum policies, but the country has also faced criticism for its handling of integration and the rise of anti-immigrant sentiment. In 2015, Sweden received a record number of asylum seekers, which put a strain on the country's resources and led to the introduction of stricter asylum policies.

26. Norway: Norway has been praised for its humanitarian approach to refugees and asylum seekers, but the country has also faced criticism for its treatment of migrants and undocumented immigrants. In 2020, the Norwegian government was criticized for forcibly returning asylum seekers to Afghanistan, despite ongoing conflict and insecurity in the country.

27. Denmark: Denmark has been criticized for its restrictive asylum policies and the use of detention centers for refugees and asylum seekers. The country has also faced controversy over the proposed deportation of Syrian refugees to areas deemed safe by the Danish government, but which human rights groups have deemed unsafe.

28. Canada: Canada has been praised for its refugee resettlement program and its commitment to accepting Syrian refugees. However, the country has also faced criticism for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers who cross the border irregularly, particularly in the use of detention centers and the long processing times for asylum claims.

29. New Zealand: New Zealand has been praised for its refugee resettlement program and its commitment to accepting refugees from Syria. However, the country has also faced criticism for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers who have been detained in offshore facilities, particularly on the island of Nauru.

30. Austria: Austria has been criticized for its restrictive asylum policies, including the use of detention and the denial of services to asylum seekers. The country has also been accused of violating the non-refoulment principle by deporting individuals back to countries where they face persecution.

31. Bulgaria: Bulgaria has been criticized for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers, including the use of detention and the denial of medical care. The country has also been accused of violating the non-refoulment principle by deporting individuals back to countries where they face persecution.

32. Czech Republic: The Czech Republic has been criticized for its treatment of refugees and asylum seekers, including the use of detention and the denial of services. The country has also been accused of violating the non-refoulment principle by deporting individuals back to countries where they face persecution.

33. Pakistan: Pakistan has been criticized for its treatment of refugees, particularly from Afghanistan, including forced returns, arbitrary detention, and limited access to basic services such as education and healthcare.

34. Sri Lanka: Sri Lanka has been criticized for its treatment of Tamil refugees and asylum seekers, including arbitrary detention and torture. The country has also been accused of violating the non-refoulment principle by deporting individuals back to countries where they face persecution.

35. Brazil: Brazil has been criticized for its treatment of refugees and migrants from Venezuela, including the use of detention and the denial of basic services such as healthcare and education.

36. Chile: Chile has been criticized for its treatment of Haitian migrants and refugees, including the use of detention and the denial of services. The country has also been accused of deporting individuals back to countries where they face persecution.

37. Peru: Peru has been criticized for its treatment of Venezuelan refugees and migrants, including the denial of basic services and the use of detention. The country has also been accused of collaborating with the United States to restrict access to asylum

Conclusion:

In conclusion, the problem of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers is a delicate and complicated one that needs careful deliberation and response. Delegates must approach this matter with sensitivity and a desire to comprehend the perspectives of those impacted. Additionally, we must recognise how crucial it is to protect the rights of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers, particularly in times of crisis, and try to find long-term solutions to their problems. This Model United Nations conference is a great chance to have insightful conversations, exchange innovative ideas, and create workable solutions. I strongly advise all delegates to do their homework and educate themselves on the topic at hand. Always talk politely and respectfully, and refrain from saying anything harmful or offensive about other people. Let's join forces to make the world more hospitable, inclusive, and sympathetic to those in need. I have no doubt that you will succeed in meeting the challenge because the world needs young leaders like you to make a difference. I hope the conference goes well for all of you, and I'm looking forward to hearing your thoughts and witnessing the progress you'll make in the world.

Thank you!

Regards,

Prathmesh Repal

Chairperson, UNHRC

Anshuman Mishra

Vice-Chairperson, UNHRC

Suggested moderated caucus topics:-

1. Creating sound policies to safeguard the rights of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in times of crisis.

2. Addressing the underlying causes of migration and forced migration.
3. Granting refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants access to healthcare, education, and other necessities.
4. Addressing the difficulties of social participation and integration for migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in host nations.
5. Enhancing global coordination and cooperation to safeguard and assist migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers in times of war.
6. Addressing the particular needs and vulnerabilities of women, children, and other marginalised groups among migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.
7. Preventing the exploitation of immigrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.
8. Assisting in the safe and voluntary repatriation of refugees and migrants who desire to do so, as well as supporting the placement of refugees.
9. Enhancing the UN's and other international organisations' ability to defend the rights of migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers.
10. Increasing public knowledge of the difficulties experienced by migrants, refugees, and asylum seekers during wars, as well as combating prejudice and discrimination against them.
11. The effects of climate change on weaker nations, particularly tiny island nations like Kiribati and the Maldives.
12. The effects of climate change on weaker nations, particularly tiny island nations like Kiribati and the Maldives.
13. The Syrian issue and the international community's responsibility in seeking a resolution.
14. The ongoing conflict in Yemen and the resulting humanitarian disaster.
15. The hostilities between India and Pakistan around the Kashmir conflict.
16. The nuclear weapons problem involving North Korea and its effects on national and international security.
17. The necessity for a long-term resolution to the conflict between Israel and Palestine.
18. The Venezuelan political crisis and how international actors may help to resolve it.
19. The Rohingya refugee issue and the international community's and Myanmar's responsibilities to handle it.
20. The effects of the Ukrainian crisis on regional stability and Russia's involvement in the conflict.

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