

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to the 2022 Fair Gaze National Model United Nations Conference (FNMUN)! We are pleased to welcome you to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. (UNHCR)

The topics under discussion for the Human Rights Council are:

Potential Solutions for the problem of the refugee crisis in Ukraine.

This topic has a wide area for discussion and for a bit guidance we as Executive Board would like to mention few topic areas:

<https://data.unhcr.org>

<https://www.gov.scot/>

INTRODUCTION OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD:

RASHIKA JAIN (CHAIRPERSON): Rashika Jain is a TEDx influencer, a global shaper, a graduated amateur astronomer and a NCC sergeant. She has attended 6 MUN's so far and has a great command over her language. She is an ambitious and driven student currently in 12th. She has even worked as a head of communication in debates and been part of EB's in many MUN's as well. She loves hanging out and meeting new people. She also loves singing, dancing and basically is in love

with all extra curricular activities. If you ask us to describe her in three words we would say, she's creative, hardworking and honest.

ARYAN NAIR (VICE-CHAIRPERSON): Aryan Nair is currently a scholar who loves to make good out of everything he actively loves to participate in various school activities including cultural, literature based or sports-based events. He has won multiple titles and award for his excellent skills in cricket. He found himself inspired by Islamic poetry and various great artists ranging from Joe Rogan to Charles Bukowski. He often quotes the famous quote by Sun Tzu "It is the unemotional, reserved, calm, detached warrior who wins, not the hothead seeking vengeance and not the ambitious seeker of fortune." And he abides by it. Defining him to be an optimist he found himself rather intrigued by the world of cricket and can talk endlessly about issues around the world and world politics. He enjoys a good book and is an enthusiastic reader.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) is a United Nations agency mandated to aid and protect refugees, forcibly displaced communities, and stateless people, and to assist in their voluntary repatriation, local integration or resettlement to a third country. It is headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland, with over 17,300 staff working in 135 countries.

INTRODUCTION

Opening up safe routes to sanctuary or refugees is one important solution. That means allowing people to reunite with their relatives, and giving refugees visas so they don't have to spend their life savings and risk drowning to reach safety. It also means resettling all refugees who need it. Resettlement is a vital solution for the most vulnerable refugees – including torture survivors and people with serious medical problems. Right now, 1.2 million people urgently need this lifeline. No one should have to die crossing a border, and yet almost 7,000 people drowned in the Mediterranean alone in the two years since the first big shipwreck in October 2013. Thousands of people fleeing persecution in Myanmar suffered for weeks on board boats while Thailand, Malaysia and Indonesia bickered over who should help them in May 2015. From a humanitarian perspective, the Ukraine crisis is largely a refugee crisis. In just the first week of hostilities, over 1 million Ukrainians fled home, often with little more than a few days' worth of clothes and food. As of April 29, that number is now at 5.3 million refugees, swiftly making Ukraine one of world's largest refugee crises (second only to Syria).

Additionally, 7.7 million Ukrainians are displaced internally within their own country. In total, the conflict has uprooted 13 million Ukrainians, approximately 30% of the country's population. The UNHCR also estimates that 13 million Ukrainians are stranded in zones of conflict and are unable to leave due to heightened security risks, destruction of bridges

and roads, and/or a lack of information on where to find safe accommodation.

Poland has taken in nearly 3 million Ukrainian refugees, many of whom had friends and family living in the country before this recent escalation in conflict. (1.5 million Ukrainians lived in Poland at the beginning of 2022.) This represents a huge increase: In Kraków alone, the city's population increased by over 20%. In March, the Polish government passed a law allowing Ukrainians to legally live and work in the country for 18 months, with an option to extend.

FURTHER RESEARCH

At the end of 2021, Ukraine was host to over 4,000 refugees and asylum-seekers, including people from Afghanistan, Syria, Somalia, Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Iraq. The UNHCR had also registered over 35,000 stateless persons in the country, and over 730,000 internally-displaced Ukrainians (owing to earlier years of conflict). There are also many foreign-born students doing their degrees in Ukraine, many of whom face credible danger should they return to their home country.

The initial broad reach of conflict within the country — which saw at least 10 of the country's 27 regions or oblast under attack — has shrunk to focus on the eastern region. However, the initial weeks of widespread violence meant

that many people had to move more than once to reach safety. As reports at the border confirmed, non-Ukrainian nationals also faced greater difficulties in crossing to safety compared to Ukrainian citizens.

Beyond the vulnerabilities caused by these logistics, refugees who fled conflict in their homeland only to be met with more conflict in their host community may face re-traumatization both due to the violence and the resulting displacement. It's important that the unique needs of those who have been forced to migrate at least once before are taken into consideration.