

8th Annual Conference  
13th-15th February

# UNHCR

## BACKGROUND GUIDE



Wesgreen International School  
Model United Nations

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# WELCOME NOTE

Letter from dias:

We the Dias – Malak, Alishba, and Rezan – would be honoured to welcome you to the 8th annual WESMUN as delegates of UNHCR. We hope this opportunity will be used by all of you to develop and strengthen your skills across a wide array of subjects from research to debating while also allowing you to build stronger confidence with public speaking.

The issues and problems we discuss are created by real world conflicts so we believe that this experience will provide you with a deeper understanding of the world around us and a greater degree of empathy towards displaced individuals across the world, forming a strong bond that achieves great solidarity with all refugees. As chairs of this committee, we take responsibility to ensure that every one of you exits this conference as better versions of yourselves that will go on to create a better world for all of us through small changes in daily life that create real global changes in attitude towards vulnerable individuals.

The UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees) was formed on December 14th, 1950, in Geneva, Switzerland to promote a way of thinking and action that would eventually create one of the largest humanitarian organizations of this world, caring for and protecting those who have been forced out of their homes and their way of life, always aiming to fight for a brighter future for all of humanity no matter one's language, creed, religion, or origin.

As chairs of UNHCR we seek to support you all on this journey and to make a memorable few days that will leave lasting effects on your thoughts, aspirations, and actions.

Please do not hesitate to contact us for any inquires or questions no matter what they may be.

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Sincerely,  
Chairs of UNHCR.

# TOPIC 1:

## Addressing Displacement Challenges for Vulnerable Individuals: Statelessness, Education Rights and Refugee Movement.

### **Introduction:**

Since its establishment in the 1950s, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) has dedicated itself to supporting displaced individuals and addressing their diverse needs. The committee strives to ensure that every individual, regardless of their unique circumstances, receives the necessary assistance to endure and overcome the crises they face.

In a world where forced displacement remains a significant challenge faced during this time, with the number of refugees increasing by millions every day, the effect of this on vulnerable individuals is a critical topic to be addressed.

Statelessness and the lack of identity will leave refugee individuals lacking fundamental rights such as education and healthcare. These challenges undermine human dignity and obstruct efforts to achieve global stability and resilience. These stateless refugee individuals who don't have a country of origin make up approximately 4.4 million individuals. This issue also causes the refugees not to have any fundamental legal protection rights, and this drives inequality between them and individuals in the host country.

Due to their statelessness, they can't get a job and go to work, significantly undermining their living lifestyle and leading them to even more problems. This also causes a disadvantage to the host country as they would be hosting more individuals than they can get to provide economically to the country.

This predicament also causes seriously negative mental and emotional impacts on the refugees as they feel lost and lose all hope to achieve their dreams, which leads them to a turmoil of more significant issues that are harder to recover from.

Child refugees go through a much harder time than any other refugees as the traumatic experiences they go through and all the lost rights, protection, safety, hopes and dreams affect them as they grow and develop. Refugee children are more prone to develop mental health issues such as depression, anxiety and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and even physical problems like heart disease, diabetes and cancer due to what they have been through, which could lead to more major indifferences and issues later on in their life.

Women, on the other hand, make up 50% of stateless refugees striving to find a nation to settle in. This comes as a hardship to them as they need to find a country that would host them without the issue of gender-based discrimination. It has been reported that 95% of gender-based violence is reported by refugee women and girls, where 20% of them were forced into abusive marriages.

Due to this, refugees are more likely to move about from one nation to another to find the safest one to settle and ensure they can receive all their rights. To overcome these challenges, the UNHCR has created two key international treaties: the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons and the 1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness.

### **Analysis:**

Refugees face many types of struggles daily that endanger their ability to live normal lives and contribute to their societies, though not all refugees face the same struggles. Vulnerable individuals such as children, women, and people with disabilities face unique challenges along with the problems all refugees must deal with.

Individuals afflicted with statelessness have no nation of origin, they are not recognized as citizens of their nation of birth and often have no official documents making it impossible for them to attend school, own property, work, or even seek medical help. This status of no citizenship is also often passed down, as the children of stateless parents will not be able to inherit any citizenship.

Children are an overrepresented group within the global refugee count, comprising over 40% of the world's refugees. They often struggle to cope with the mental toll of being displaced leading to problems with their development, but on top of that they also often lack what is considered a human right: an education.

Refugee children are 5 times more likely to not receive an education due to the process of migrating from their nation of origin to a host country possibly forcing them to miss out on crucial years of learning, as well as due to the lack of education within their host country. Financial ruin makes it impossible in many cases for child refugees to attend schools as their families simply cannot afford it, with children engaging in work so that their families may afford to live being a common site in developing nations hosting refugees such as Lebanon.

Children also face mental obstacles when attending schools as the years of violence that they had witnessed leading to their status as refugees frequently leaves them traumatized and unready to involve themselves in a school environment. However, even these children may be considered slightly privileged as a significant number of child refugees end up separated from their families, leaving them vulnerable to exploitation and abuse at an incredibly high rate – 80% unaccompanied children having experienced such mistreatment.

This risk is however doubled in the case young girls as female refugees are often the victims of gender-based violence. Displaced women have a much higher likelihood of experiencing sexual abuse in all forms with 20% of them being victims of such violence. Furthermore, many young female refugees end up forced into child marriages or other unsafe situations due to the lack of laws keeping them safe within the chaos of displaced communities.

Women often end up being the only adults within the households leading to further challenges when they are forced to assume roles they are not used to, especially when the host nations they to flee place economic restrictions upon women legally or through simple differences in pay that, along with many refugees lack of education and women's higher susceptibility to abuse, make it extremely difficult for these women to provide for their families adequately.

Many of these refugees are forced into camps where they have restricted freedoms, often accumulating to an inability to receive education, move to a more favourable host nation, and hindering their ability to integrate into their host societies. These conditions all go against the 1951 convention for the status of refugees which emphasizes on the importance and guarantees the right of refugees to choose their host nation while also further isolating the refugees from their origin and host societies which may lead to alienation from both sides. The lack of official governance and law within these camps also creates more opportunities for the vulnerable individuals within displaced communities to be exploited.

Due to these factors the UNHCR seeks to provide more rights and liberties to the refugees, placing them on more equal status to normal citizens by creating the possibility of processing refugees using a multitude of alternatives such as urban integration

### **History :**

The challenges faced by vulnerable individuals due to displacement have deep historical roots, shaped by centuries of political upheavals, territorial reconfigurations, and evolving international standards. Statelessness, the denial of education rights, and the complexity of refugee movements have long been central to global displacement discussions.

After World War II, statelessness reached new heights so international agreements were introduced to provide travel documents for refugees, marking the first formal recognition of refugees in the 20th century which led to the establishment of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) by the United Nations General Assembly in 1950, created to aid millions displaced during the war, the UNHCR played a key role in implementing global guidelines and laws to protect displaced individuals.

This process culminated in the 1951 Refugee Convention, it was adopted at a diplomatic conference in Geneva, and it initially mainly focused on European refugees affected by events before 1951. The 1967 Protocol later removed these geographic and temporal restrictions, expanding protections globally. Today, this legal framework remains the cornerstone of international refugee protection.

During World War II, millions were displaced, stripped of their nationalities, and subjected to persecution. In response, the 1954 convention relating to the status of stateless persons and the 1961 Convention on the reduction of statelessness were adopted under the UN framework to address the issue and prevent such situations from arising. The UNHCR initially focused on refugees but expanded its mandate to include individuals without nationality following resolutions from the UN General Assembly. The 1954 Convention offered essential protection, such as access to education and work, ensuring individuals without nationality can live with dignity and security. The 1961 Convention complements this effort by focusing on preventing statelessness at birth and reducing the risk of individuals losing their nationality arbitrarily. The UNHCR continued to advocate for more countries to adopt these conventions to provide better protection and legal recognition for those affected.

The right to education for displaced populations also began gaining international recognition during the 1950's during the post world war II era. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) declared education a fundamental right. However, access to education for displaced individuals remained limited, particularly in conflict zones and refugee camps. Landmark efforts such as the UNHCR's Education Strategy (2012-2016) and the Global Compact on Refugees (2018) marked significant progress in prioritizing education for displaced children. Despite these strides, the UNHCR still faced significant challenges in refugee education. In 2018, 35% of refugee children were not attending primary school, and 75% of adolescents were out of secondary school. Despite these challenges, there was still a 4% increase in tertiary enrollment since 2019, demonstrating gradual improvement. The goal of achieving 15% tertiary enrollment by 2030 remained a key target, requiring sustained global cooperation.



The 21st century brought more intensified displacement crises, including the Syrian Civil War, Rohingya persecution in Myanmar, and conflicts across the Sahel region. Vulnerable individuals, including women, children, bore the brunt of these crises. Collaborative international efforts sought to address these issues, but significant barriers remained. Education for displaced children was underfunded, stateless people lacked pathways to citizenship, and refugee movements strained host countries' resources, the UNHCR has implemented policies like the Global Compact on Refugees in 2018, promoting responsibility-sharing and sustainable solutions, and the Education Strategy to increase educational access for displaced children.

These historical challenges underscore the need for innovative solutions, robust international cooperation, and sustained advocacy to uphold the rights of vulnerable displaced populations

Topic 1 key terms:

1. **Asylum Seeker:** An individual who seeks international protection but whose claim for refugee status has not yet been determined.
2. **Refugee:** A person who has fled their country due to a well-founded fear of persecution, conflict, or violence, as defined under the 1951 Refugee Convention.
3. **Stateless Person:** An individual who is not considered a national by any state under the operation of its laws.
4. **1951 Refugee Convention:** A key legal document defining the rights of refugees and the obligations of states.
5. **1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees:** Expands the scope of the 1951 Convention by removing geographical and temporal restrictions.
6. **Host Countries:** Nations that provide temporary or permanent refuge to displaced individuals.
7. **NGOs (Non-Governmental Organizations):** Non-state actors providing support, advocacy, and services to displaced populations.

## Major Parties involved:

- 1.The Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)
2. The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
- 3.The Right to Education Initiative
- 4.International Committee of the Red Cross
- 5.UNHCR-UNICEF Blueprint for Joint Action for Refugee Children
- 6.Agency for Refugee Education, Skills Training & Advocacy (ARESTA)

## Challenges :

### Key issues -

Stateless individuals, estimated at 4.4 million globally, lack citizenship and fundamental legal rights, leading to restricted access to education, healthcare, and employment. They have no legal protection and no registration of birth, marriage, or death and property rights.

### Obstacles –

#### Overburdened Host Countries-

Developing nations host 85% of the world's displaced people, putting a strain on their limited resources. Countries like Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan are under great pressure, while smaller nations like Aruba and Curaçao face challenges with Venezuelan refugees. This makes it harder for governments to provide basic needs like housing, healthcare, education, and jobs.

#### Protracted Displacement-

With 77% of refugees in long-term displacement, conflicts and instability prevent safe returns. This creates a need for long-term support instead of temporary aid, leading to economic and social struggles for both refugees and host countries.

## Educational Barriers-

Over half of refugee children are out of school, and only 5% access higher education. Challenges include overcrowded schools, lack of funding, language barriers and other factors as well such as psychological trauma impacting refugee learners and discrimination against them, which risks the loss of an entire generation without education or integration opportunities and other factors as well such as psychological trauma impacting refugee learners and discrimination this also widens skills gaps, and perpetuates socioeconomic vulnerabilities, trapping refugees in cycles of poverty and dependence.

Refugees face dangerous journeys, strict border policies, and limited resettlement options. Political resistance and insufficient global cooperation leave many in overcrowded camps with poor resources. This results in deteriorating physical and mental health, restricted opportunities for self-reliance, and long-term instability in host communities.

## Opportunities :

Areas for improvement -

Revising nationality laws to eliminate gender discrimination and establish birth registration systems can reduce statelessness significantly.

Advocacy campaigns to shift public perception and combat xenophobia can foster more inclusive policies and support for refugees.

## Actions taken -

Life-Saving Assistance and Protection

UNHCR has been supporting internally displaced persons (IDPs) since the 1970s, providing life-saving assistance to ensure their safety. By continuing to prioritize interventions that prevent and respond to urgent protection risks, such as sexual and gender-based violence and child protection, there is an opportunity to enhance the security and well-being of displaced communities.

## Collaboration with National Governments and Partners-

UNHCR works closely with national governments, partners, and other UN agencies to support IDPs and help them realize their rights. This collaboration provides an opportunity to strengthen local capacity, improve governance, and create sustainable solutions for displaced populations.

### Questions the resolution answers:

- What policies can be put in place to better protect these groups?
- How can governments work toward reducing number of stateless individuals
- What measures can be taken to decrease the number of child refugees?
- What mechanisms can be implemented to ensure all vulnerable groups of refugees have access to education, basic rights and are taken care of during the asylum process?
- What role can international organizations and non governmental organizations play in funding and supporting refugee education programs?

### Subtopics :

- Discussing whether wealthier nations should bear the responsibility of accepting more refugees than other less wealthy nations
- Cultural and language barriers in integrating refugee children into host-country education systems.
- Exploring how policies and discrimination causes statelessness
- The legal challenges faced by stateless individuals and their effects on their daily life
- Preventing Exploitation During Refugee Movements
- Addressing the specific needs of female and more vulnerable refugees and special protections required

### Past Resolutions:

On the 12th of November 1987 the UNHCR adopted a conclusion on international protection which noted that refugee women require special protection and assistance and pledged to improve existing protections.

Resolution 35/187 of 15 December had the assembly express its gratitude to the High commissioner for refugees for the actions has taken assisting refugee children and requested him to intensify his efforts.

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# TOPIC 2:

Combating Rising Anti-Refugee Sentiment across the World,  
Focusing on Racial Bias & Discrimination.

## Introduction:

Discrimination against certain groups and communities has been a persistent issue, and unfortunately, this prejudice has extended to the treatment of refugees. Factors such as race, ethnic origin, ancestry, nationality, religion, or gender often fuel biases and hatred. This profoundly impacts refugees, overcoming the challenges they face as they strive to adapt to new environments and rebuild their lives after enduring immense hardship and trauma.

Any anti-refugee sentiment in a host country will affect the refugees significantly negatively and will prevent them from integrating into the community and overcoming all the challenges they face. Not only can this affect the refugees mentally, psychologically and emotionally, but it could also lead to physical harm due to the hate crimes that could be committed against the refugees.

Anti-refugee sentiment may not only be brought up by the nation's citizens but the country, government and society can even integrate it. Many countries refuse to refuge certain races and certain country refugees due to their race and their worry that it would ruin the racial and ethnic stability of their country. This leaves refugees stranded and forces them to travel further to find a country to take them.

The UNHCR has worked hard to ensure it shapes countries to be more inclusive and welcoming and reduce the anti-refugee sentiment in their country by producing a guide that would help countries integrate this into their community and even provide special needs to people with different backgrounds and races.

**Analysis:**

The number of refugees across the world, excluding IDPs (Internally Displaced Persons), has increased almost twelve-fold throughout the past 50 years, consisting of about 4.6 million refugees in 1974 and having increased to 52.6 million refugees in the current day.

Despite a multitude of efforts by the UNHCR and similar organizations to foster a friendly and beneficial environment for both these fifty-three million refugees and their host countries, a substantial number of individuals and organizations have appeared with the intention to create hostility towards refugees.

Across the world this has appeared in the form of political shift within societies accumulating to the formation of parties such as the Alternative Für Deutschland (AfD) in Germany, and Rassemblement national (RN) in France, both of which are far right parties that have used their platform to spread hate speech against immigrants and refugees, creating a populist narrative attempting to paint any non-white refugees, in the case of European nations, as a threat to every individual within these countries, often furthering harmful stereotypes and myths surrounding them.

Further proving that this anti-refugee stance is based within racial bias, many European nations have rushed to support Ukrainian refugees, allowing them to enter their nations and begin integration without the length asylum process that other – mostly middle eastern and African – refugees must go through to acquire their rights as asylum seekers. Investigations into the selection process have also shown that Ukrainian refugees are given a significantly higher chance to be accepted into a host nation than other refugees, suggesting that there is a racial bias within the agents working at these offices.

Even after being accepted, refugees of non-white origin face challenges as refugees of Muslim religious backgrounds are often denied the inclusion of their religion into their daily lives.

Such cases of discrimination exist outside of the traditional European and white sphere, as there has been a substantial number of similar cases within Turkey against the 3.6 million Syrian refugees in the country.

As members of the UN following the guidelines set by the UNHCR we must strive to create inclusive environments for all refugees of all ethnic and religious backgrounds by countering the spread of hate speech and stopping the creation of propaganda aiming to incite the hostile treatment of refugees while also creating regulations that attempt to correct the explicit and implicit biases within the asylum process that favour one group of individuals over another.

#### **History:**

Efforts to combat anti-refugee sentiment date back to the aftermath of World War I, when unprecedented displacement prompted the League of Nations to introduce the Nansen Passport in 1922. While this initiative allowed stateless individuals to cross borders, it failed to tackle the racial and cultural discrimination the refugees endured.

The establishment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in 1950 and the implementation of the 1951 Refugee Convention marked a turning point. These measures ensured refugee's physical safety and also introduced legal protection against discrimination based on race, religion, or nationality, setting foundational principles for inclusivity.

Throughout the late 20th century, events like the Rwandan Genocide, Yugoslav Wars, and Middle Eastern conflicts highlighted the persistent racial bias faced by displaced populations. In response, the UNHCR expanded its focus on equality and anti-discrimination. The 2009 strategic approach formalized measures to address racism and xenophobia within operations, enhancing accountability and staff training to combat discriminatory practices.



Building on these efforts, international frameworks like the 1954 statelessness convention and the 1961 convention on the reduction of statelessness explicitly prohibited discrimination based on racial, religious, or political grounds. Regional instruments, such as the 1969 African Union Convention also further strengthened protections by banning discrimination against internally displaced people.

In recent decades, innovative collaborations have addressed anti-refugee sentiment at the community level. For example, in 2014, UNHCR partnered with 'Search for Common Ground' within this project, Syrian and Lebanese members of the community formed joint committees. They work together to identify projects that foster collaboration between the two communities and improve the living conditions in their neighborhoods. Initiatives such as establishing transparent communication channels and organizing community-building activities helped foster understanding and reduce xenophobia.

These milestones illustrate the evolving global commitment to combating discrimination and ensuring equitable treatment for refugees and displaced people. The UNHCR's continuous advocacy for legal frameworks and community engagement demonstrates its leadership in fostering inclusivity and addressing the challenges of rising anti-refugee sentiment.

Key terms:

1. Anti-refugee sentiment is negative attitudes or hostility toward refugees, driven by fear, misinformation, or economic and cultural concerns.
2. Xenophobia: Fear or hatred of people from other countries, often fueling anti-refugee attitudes.
3. Stereotyping: Oversimplified beliefs about refugees, often tied to negative connotations.
4. Internally Displaced Person (IDP): Someone forced to flee their home but remains within their country's borders.
5. Social Cohesion: The bonds that bring host communities and refugees together, promoting peaceful coexistence.
6. Ingroup vs. Outgroup Dynamics: The tendency of people to favor those within their group (e.g., nationality or ethnicity) while discriminating against outsiders, such as refugees.
7. Dehumanization: Portraying refugees as less than human, which justifies exclusion or maltreatment.

Major Parties involved:

- 1.The United Nations Network on Racial Discrimination and Protection of Minorities
- 2.The Department of Global Communication (DGC)
- 3.International Labour Office (ILO)
- 4.International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- 5.Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)
- 6.The Displaced and Migrant Persons Support Programme (DMPPS)

Challenges :

Key issues -

Rising anti-refugee sentiment, fueled by racial bias and discrimination, has become a significant global challenge. Refugees, particularly those from marginalized ethnic and racial backgrounds, face increasing hostility and exclusion in many host countries. This sentiment often leads to negative stereotypes, xenophobia, and restrictive policies that hinder access to basic rights.

Obstacles -

**Racial Bias and Xenophobia:** Host communities often hold prejudices against refugees based on their race, religion, or nationality, leading to discrimination. This makes it harder for refugees to integrate socially and economically. Stakeholders such as refugees, local organizations, and governments face challenges in addressing these biases, with refugees struggling to access essential services and opportunities, and communities facing tensions due to hostility.

**Political Resistance:** Some political leaders use anti-refugee sentiment to gain votes, creating hostile environments with divisive language and strict immigration policies. This affects refugees who are denied rights and protections, while governments and NGOs must navigate hostile political environments to advocate for refugee rights, further complicating their efforts.

**Media Influence:** Media, especially in wealthy countries, can spread negative stereotypes and sensationalize refugee issues, increasing fear and hostility towards refugees.

## Opportunities :

Areas for improvement –

### Strengthening Refugee Advocacy Networks:

Building stronger, more unified advocacy networks can help amplify refugees' voices and address discrimination. By empowering refugee-led organizations and supporting NGOs working on the ground, stakeholders can create a collective impact in changing policies and attitudes. These networks can also provide crucial support systems for refugees, including legal aid and resources to combat xenophobia.

### Political Leadership and implementing policies :

Politicians can take a leadership role in combating anti-refugee sentiment by speaking out against xenophobia and advocating for humane immigration policies.

Governments have the opportunity to reform immigration laws, ensuring that they reflect human rights standards and provide protection and opportunities for refugees. Promoting inclusive and diverse policy frameworks can help reduce political resistance and build public support for refugee rights.

Hold briefings with the national specialized body and discuss the particular situation of persons of concern and how they are affected by racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

### Actions taken :

the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action urges countries to adopt national action plans aimed at promoting diversity, equality, social justice, and equal opportunity for all. These plans also emphasize the importance of inclusive participation across society. By aligning with the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), states can meet their obligations by creating and implementing action plans specifically designed to combat racism.

Under Article 14(2) of the ICERD, several countries have set up government agencies to combat racial discrimination and promote equality, particularly against refugees.

For example:

Guatemala created the Presidential Commission on Discrimination and Racism against Indigenous Peoples.

Brazil established the Specialized Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality

Italy set up the National Office against Racial Discrimination.

Questions resolution must answer:

- How may the implicit and/or explicit biases in the asylum selection process be eliminated?
  - What role can the media play in reducing the propagation of racial stereotypes of refugees ?
  - What policies can be introduced to ensure that all refugees regardless of race have equal access to employment, housing and healthcare ?
  - How can host countries foster collaboration between local populations and refugees to build mutual understanding?
  - How can the effectiveness of proposed solutions be evaluated and monitored over time?

Subtopics:

- How media and aid organizations treat refugees differently based on their race (how refugees from different racial or ethnic groups may receive unequal attention, resources, or support due to biases in media coverage)
- The role of education systems in perpetuating or combating discrimination against refugees.
- Identifying the Root Causes of Anti-Refugee Sentiment in Host Countries
- The Intersection of Race and Refugee Status: Double Discrimination Challenges
- Strengthening the Role of International Organizations and laws in Combating Discrimination and protecting refugees
- Whether or not organizations inciting hate towards refugees should be outlawed

Past Resolutions:

The 20th of November 1963 UNHCR declaration condemned all forms of racial differentiation and assured that all individuals have the right to security and had all members take immediate action to eliminate discrimination such as the outlawing of organizations inciting hate and violence towards individuals of other races and ethnic origins.

The resolution of 26th October 1966 proclaimed the 21st of March as International Day for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination and appealed to all member states to combat discrimination via educational and cultural directives.

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- <https://www.statista.com/statistics/1309846/refugees-displaced-worldwide/>
- <https://hir.harvard.edu/the-limitations-of-humanity-differential-refugee-treatment-in-the-eu/>
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- <https://www.unhcr.org/lb/11126-community-recycling-search-common-ground.html>

## Recommended Resources:

### **UNHCR's website**

- <https://www.unhcr.org/about-unhcr#:~:text=Formally%20known%20as%20the%20Office,who%20had%20lost%20their%20homes>
- <https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics>
- <https://www.unhcr.org/news/stories/five-things-know-about-statelessness>

### **UN's site**

- <https://www.un.org/en/fight-racism/vulnerable-groups/refugees-asylum-seekers-internally-displaced>
- <https://www.un.org/en/fight-racism/resources>

### **Human rights watch**

- <https://www.hrw.org/legacy/campaigns/race/refugeepresskit.html>

### **Refugee study centre**

- <https://www.rsc.ox.ac.uk/about>

### **International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)**

- <https://www.internal-displacement.org/>

### **The Migration Policy Institute (MPI)**

- <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research-initiatives>

### **UNICEF's article on migration and displacement**

- <https://www.unicef.org/eca/media/37391/file/In%20Focus%20Protecting%20children%20affected%20by%20migration%20and%20forced%20displacement.pdf>

### **The International Organization for Migration (IOM)**

- <https://www.iom.int/>

### **Amnesty International - Refugee Rights**

- <https://www.amnesty.org/en/what-we-do/refugees-asylum-seekers-and-migrants/>