



GA-3
SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN & CULTURAL
STUDY GUIDE

Welcome Letters From The Chair Board

Hi delegates, my name is Zehra Döveç and I'm 18 years old. I'm a last grader student in Onur Ateş Anatolian High School. I will be USG of Sochum Committee in MPALMUN'19. You will have efficacious and entertaining time. And... I'm looking forward to coming to MPALMUN'19 ! Are you ?

Zehra Döveç
USG
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Hello there delegates, my name is Kübranur Bayraktaroğlu. I am a senior at Milli Piyango Anatolian High School. And I will be President Chairperson of Sochum committee in MPALMUN'19. I'm more than excited to see you as a delegate in our Conference. While preparing for MPALMUN'19 we had some hard, frustrating, long but more fun times I'm pretty sure it will be more than worth it. We are ready for a beneficial and entertaining time ! Are you ready ? By the way if you have any questions do not hesitate to contact us.

Kübranur Bayraktaroğlu
President Chairperson
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Hi delegates firstly we are really honored to see you as a delegate in our conference. My name is Nazya Ürek and I am a second grader in Samsun Social Studies High School. I am going to be Deputy Chairperson of Sochum committee in MPALMUN'19. I know that this committee and conference will be beneficial and entertaining for us. And you know that you have to make some preparations before the conference do not forget to make your duties and study hard ! Also if you have any questions do not hesitate to contact us. Keep counting days for MPALMUN'19 !

Nazya Ürek
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Introduction to the Committee

The Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Affairs Committee (SOCHUM) is the third committee of the six specialized subcommittees of the United Nations General Assembly. It was established after the development of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

Year after year, the General Assembly allocates to its Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Affairs Committee, agenda items relating to a range of social, humanitarian affairs and human rights issues that affect peoples all over the world.

An important part of the Committee's work focuses on the examination of human rights questions, including reports of the special procedures of the newly established Human Rights Council. The Committee also discusses the advancement of women, the protection of children, indigenous issues, the treatment of refugees, the promotion of fundamental freedoms through the elimination of racism and racial discrimination, and the promotion of the right to self-determination.

Topic: Children's rights during war

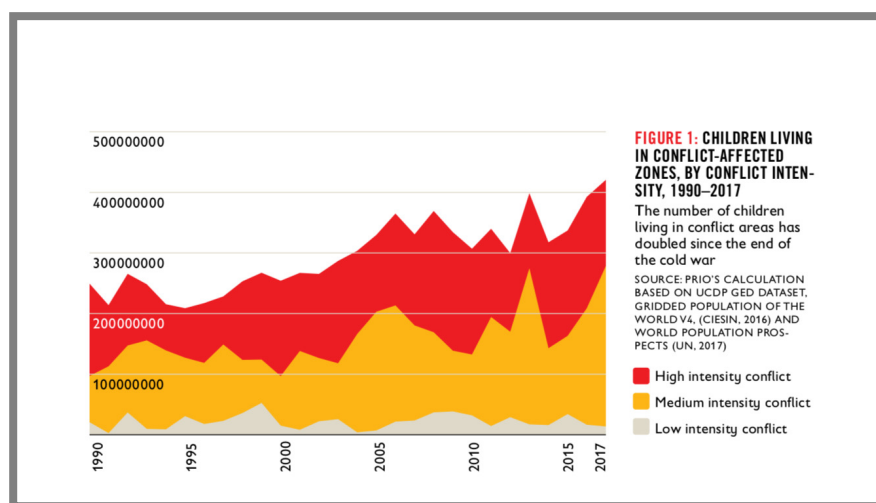
a. Introduction

Right now, across the world, millions of children are caught up in conflicts they played no part in creating. 357 million of children are forced to grow up in the midst of armed conflict. This can cause to many problems on the mental and physical health of the children. Some of these problems are feelings of fear, depression and sexual exploitation.

In an environment like war education is mostly not an option. Article 28 of the UN Convention on the rights of Child states that every child has the right to a formal education, but more than 32 million children worldwide miss out on education because of armed conflicts.

Children living in countries at war haven't got safety. Children have come under direct attack, been killed, maimed or recruited to fight and used as human shields. Rape, force marriage and abduction have become standard tactics in conflicts from Syria to Yemen, and from the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Central African Republic, to Nigeria, South Sudan and Myanmar.

There are at least 250 thousand children soldiers in the world and thousands of them are under the age of 15 years. They are fought because they are small unobtrusive, can be sacrificed and easily inducible and can be used in extreme acts of terrorism. Some children are sold by the family to armed groups while others are kidnapped.



b. History and background

After the First World War, Europe and the Far East were the children and women who suffered the most. With this in mind, a special organization was established in Geneva in 1920 with the name International Children Assistance Association. This association firstly published The Geneva Children Rights Declaration in 1923. This declaration was accepted by League of Nations in 1924. The declaration contains 5 articles on the right to life, development, protection and participation of children.

When the Second World War started in 1939, the League of Nations had no provision anymore so the Children Rights Declaration was hold. One year after the establishment of the United Nations Economic and Social Council in 1945, it was proposed that the Geneva Declaration be revived to connect the peoples of the world with each other until the 1924s. Two years later, in 1948, B.M. The General Assembly adopted the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In this Declaration, it

was decided to prepare a more comprehensive Declaration of the Rights of the Child in view of the inadequacy of children's freedom and rights. No further studies were conducted on the subject, since two international Human Rights Conventions were expected to be formulated in relation to civil and political rights and economic social and cultural rights over the next few years. In 1957, the Human Rights Commission of the Economic Social Council addressed the issue of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. After prolonged preparations and discussions, the Commission re-drafted its declaration and on October 19, 1959, B.M. The third committee of the General Assembly (Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee) adopted this draft. The declaration was unanimously approved by the UN General Assembly on 20 November 1959.

World War II exposed children to more violence and disaster than the first. With the desire to not repeat it, the 1959 Declaration on the Rights of the Child states that the child is in need of special care and protection before and after the birth because of the physical and mental immaturity of the child, and the Charter no longer distinguishes between children and all means and facilities for the development of children. It was stated that their beneficiaries had to be entitled to a name and nationality from birth and to benefit from social security. In addition, physical, mental or socially disabled children were provided with treatment, education and care, and children's need for love and understanding and education rights were emphasized.

c. Current situation

Afghanistan

Violence and bloodshed remain a daily occurrence, with 5 000 children killed or maimed within the first three quarters of 2018, equal to all of 2017, while children make up 89 percent of civilian casualties from explosive remnants of war.

Cameroon

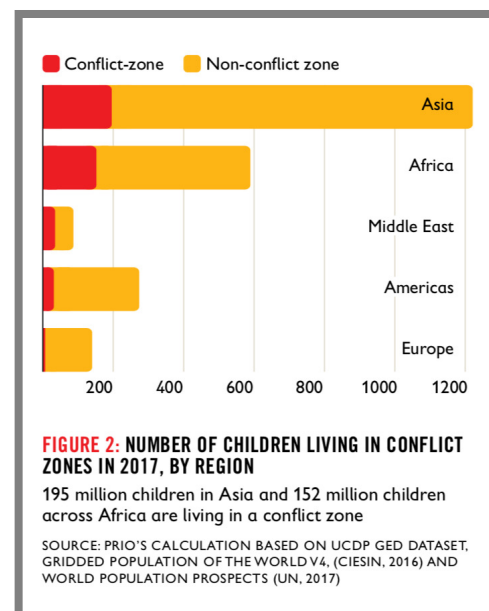
The country has seen an escalation of the conflict in the North-West and South-West regions, with schools, students and teachers often coming under attack. In November, more than 80 people, including many children, were abducted from a school in Nkwen, in the North-West of the country and released few days later.

The Central African Republic

Two out of three children are in need of humanitarian. Attacks and fighting are forcing more children and families to flee their homes, leaving them even more vulnerable to violence. Many children were separated from their parents during the violence.

Iraq

Fighting has largely subsided, but there are still some attacks. Example for these attacks is in November four children were killed when the truck they were traveling to school in came under attack. Children and families returning to their homes in areas previously impacted by heavy violence continue to be exposed to the danger of unexploded ordnance.



Palestine

Over 50 children killed and hundreds more injured this year, many while demonstrating against deteriorating living conditions in Gaza. Meanwhile, children in Palestine and Israel are exposed to fear, trauma and injuries.

Syria

Between January and September, the UN verified the killing of 870 children is the highest number ever in the first nine months of any year since the start of conflict in 2011. Attacks continued throughout the year, including the killing of 30 children.

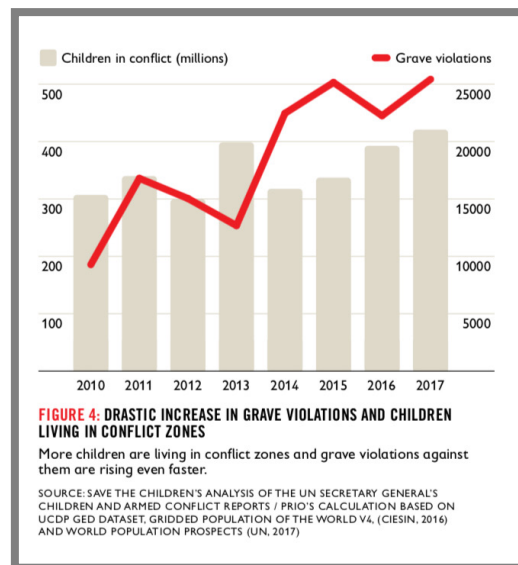
d. Past UN actions

UNICEF was founded in 1946. UNICEF works in 190 countries and territories to save children's lives, to defend their rights and to help them fulfill their potential, from early childhood through adolescence.

UN Peacekeeping was founded in 1948. UN peacekeeping is the largest and most visible representation of the United Nations. It is a collective investment in global peace, security and stability. Actions :

- Protecting children in DR Congo
- Train Act Protect: Training on child protection for all peacekeepers
- Help other UN foundations like UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS), UN

Stabilization Mission in Mali (MINUSMA) and many others.



e. Conclusion

In that study guide's previous pages you saw that we have a really big problem. As all we know that every single child have their own inherit rights but in situations like war they can not use their inherent rights like "right to life , right to education , right to health, housing right and etceteras."During the war also they can be forced to do things they don not want to do like using them for their sexual purposes and etceteras.

In that committee you will discuss on possible solutions for children's deprived rights during the war like we mentioned that before. We as a united nations social cultural and humanitarian committee have responsibility for solving World issues like that and we will solve it in that committee .

f. Questions a resolution must answer

1. How can we provide children's educational need to them ?
2. How can we provide children's health care need to them ?
- 3.How can we protect the children's mental health in the armed conflict ?
- 4.After the war how can we adapt the children to the society ?
5. How can we provide housing right to children ?

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Topic : War-caused migration

a. Statement of the problem

What is migration ?

Across periods of time, we have been witnessing the variations of populations across different nations around the world. These variations would either be about the increase in the number of people living in an area, or the decrease in such number. We call this movement of people in and out of populations as migration.

Who is a migrant ?

we defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/her habitual place of residence, regardless of the person's legal status; whether the movement is voluntary or involuntary; what the causes for the movement are; or what the length of the stay is.

What is 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.

Two-thirds of all refugees worldwide come from just five countries: Syria, Afghanistan, South Sudan, Myanmar and Somalia.



b. Current situation

The number of people displaced from their homes due to conflict and persecution in 2015 exceeded 60 million for the first time in the United Nations' history, a tally greater than the combined populations of the United Kingdom, or of Canada, Australia and New Zealand, says a new report released on World Refugee Day. The Global Trends 2015 compiled by the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) notes that 65.3 million people were displaced at the end of 2015, an increase of more than 5 million from 59.5 million a year earlier.

The tally comprises 21.3 million refugees, 3.2 million asylum seekers, and 40.8 million people internally displaced within their own countries. Measured against the world's population of 7.4 billion people, one in every 113 people globally is now either a refugee, an asylum-seeker or internally

displaced – putting them at a level of risk for which UNHCR knows no precedent. On average, 24 people were forced to flee each minute in 2015, four times more than a decade earlier, when six people fled every 60 seconds.

Syria, Afghanistan and Somalia produce half the world's refugees, at 4.9 million, 2.7 million and 1.1 million, respectively. Colombia had the largest numbers of internally displaced people (IDPs), at 6.9 million, followed by Syria's 6.6 million and Iraq's 4.4 million.

While the spotlight last year was on Europe's challenge to manage more than one million refugees and migrants who arrived via the Mediterranean, the report shows that the vast majority of the world's refugees were in developing countries in the global south. In all, 86 per cent of the refugees under UNHCR's mandate in 2015 were in low- and middle-income countries close to situations of conflict.

Worldwide, Turkey was the largest host country, with 2.5 million refugees. In terms of the refugee-to-population ratio, Lebanon has the highest proportion, with nearly one refugee for every five citizens.

Distressingly, children made up an astonishing 51 per cent of the world's refugees in 2015, with many separated from their parents or traveling alone, UNHCR said.

- “Our responses to refugees must be grounded in our shared values of responsibility sharing, non-discrimination, and human rights and in international refugee law, including the principle of non-refoulement,” UN Secretary-General said in his message on the Day.
- “World Refugee Day is a moment for taking stock of the devastating impact of war and persecution on the lives of those forced to flee, and honoring their courage and resilience,” he said, noting that it is also a moment for paying tribute to the communities and States that receive and host them, often in remote border regions affected by poverty, instability and underdevelopment, and beyond the gaze of international attention.

Last year, more than one million refugees and migrants arrived in Europe across the Mediterranean, in unseaworthy dinghies and flimsy boats.

- “Thousands did not make it – tragic testimony to our collective failure to properly address their plight,” Mr. Ban said.

He stressed that meanwhile, divisive political rhetoric on asylum and migration issues, rising xenophobia, and restrictions on access to asylum have become increasingly visible in certain regions, and the spirit of shared responsibility has been replaced by a hate-filled narrative of intolerance.

In 2014, children constituted 51 per cent of the refugee population, with half of these missing out on primary education, he said.

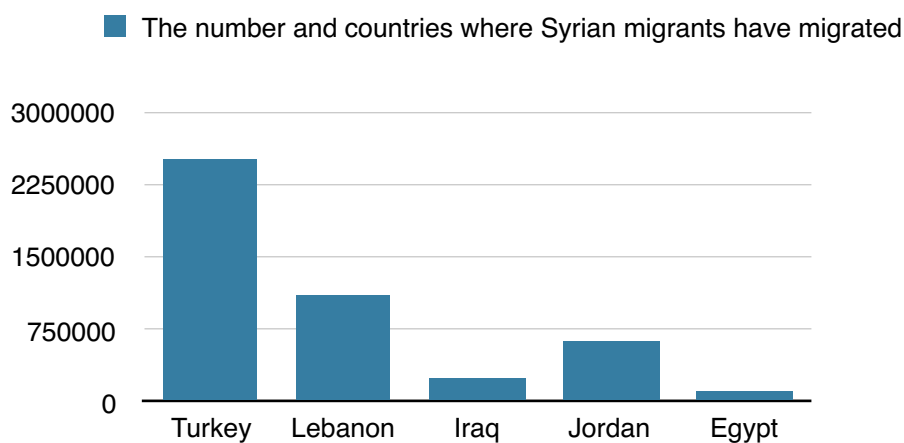
Citing that almost nine out of every 10 refugees, 86 per cent, are in regions and countries considered economically less developed, he urged the international community to enhance its solidarity with refugee hosting countries.

At least fifty thousand persons, including thousands of children died in the past two decades while seeking to cross international borders. Governments must create safe, orderly and regular pathways for refugees to move to other countries.

Syria

Since the breakout of war in Syria in 2011, as many as 6.3 million Syrians have fled the violence to seek refuge in nearby countries, with Turkey accepting 3.3 million, or more than half of them, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Lebanon, Syria's neighbor to the west, has taken more than 1 million Syrians. Other Arab countries, including Jordan (655,000), Iraq (246,000), and Egypt (126,000), have also hosted Syrians.

Few Syrians – about 8 percent – live in refugee camps, with most living in urban areas in their host countries, according to the UNHCR, the United Nations agency that helps protect and shelter refugees and individuals forced to flee their homes.



Afghanistan

The second-largest refugee population in the world comes from Afghanistan, which has about 2.6 million registered refugees, according to the UNHCR. The U.N. refugee agency says that Afghans account for Asia's largest population of protracted refugees, a condition it defines as 25,000 or more refugees from the same country being in exile for five or more years in an asylum country.

The UNHCR says that 1.4 million Afghan refugees live in neighboring Pakistan, where 74 percent are second or third generation refugees.

South Sudan

About 2.4 million refugees worldwide come from South Sudan, which became the world's newest country after splitting from the Republic of Sudan to the north and establishing statehood in 2011. Only a couple years after gaining independence, South Sudan fell into civil war, which claimed tens of thousands of lives and displaced millions.

Uganda hosts the largest number of South Sudanese refugees at 785,104, followed by Sudan (764,400), Ethiopia (422,240), Kenya (114,391), and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (95,181).

Somalia

The UNHCR reports there are 805,978 refugees from Somali, the Horn of Africa country that has suffered from drought and years of fighting. Most Somali refugees are living in Ethiopia, Yemen, and Kenya, each of which hosts more than 250,000.

As of January, Kenya's Dadaab refugee camp, considered one of the world's largest, alone had a population of 235,269 registered refugees and asylum seekers, according to the UNHCR. The camp was opened in 1991 during Somalia's civil war. In 2011, 130,000 refugees escaping drought and famine in Somalia arrived, according to the UNHCR.

Myanmar

More than 723,000 Rohingya have fled Myanmar for neighboring Bangladesh since violence broke out against the Muslim minority in 2017, according to the UNHCR. The U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs says that whole villages were burned, and women and girls were gang-raped.

Three-fourths of the Rohingya arrived in Bangladesh in September 2017, a month after their communities were targeted, the UNHCR reports. Cox's Bazar, where many of the Rohingya arrived in Bangladesh, is home to the densest concentration of refugees in the world, according to OCHA.

Venezuela

In early November, the UNHCR reported that the number of Venezuelan refugees and migrants worldwide reached 3 million. Latin American and Caribbean countries host about 2.4 million Venezuelans, or the bulk of the refugees and migrants, according to the UNHCR. Neighboring Colombia, which shares a 1,400-mile border with Venezuela, alone hosts more than 1 million.

Venezuelans are fleeing their country to escape widespread food and medicine shortages, rampant hyperinflation and violence by the regime of President Nicolas Maduro.

Central America

There are about 3 million immigrants from Northern Triangle of Central America – a region spanning El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras – living in the United States, and about 55 percent of them are unauthorized immigrants, the Pew Research Center's Hispanic Trends reported in 2017.

In 2015, there were 110,000 asylum seekers from the Northern Triangle around the world, according to the Council on Foreign Relations, which cites violence, poverty, and forced gang recruitment as some of the reasons for why the migrants have fled.

The U.S. government says individuals from the Northern Triangle do not qualify as refugees, Duke University professor Sarah Bermeo writes in Brookings.

In the U.S., asylum and refugee status are similar in that they allow foreigners to enter the country if they have a well-founded fear of being persecuted in their home country due to their race, religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership in a particular social group. The only difference is that refugees are interviewed and vetted outside the U.S., while asylum seekers make their request and go through the interview process after arriving in the U.S.

Germany

Germany, which has the largest economy in the EU, has taken in recent years. He is experiencing difficulties due to excessive immigration.

More moderate against immigrants Germany and Sweden exhibiting approaches, the vast majority of immigrants to Europe .They are trying to produce policies for Syrian migrants.

Whatever although these policies are national, it is important for Germany and Sweden that the policies are the approach of the European Union (The Economist, 2016). Thus, the management of the migrant crisis it will be holistic and easy for both immigrants and countries.

c. Past UN actions

The International Organization for Migration (IOM)

Established in 1951, IOM is the leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration. IOM works to help ensure the orderly and humane management of migration for the benefit of all, to promote international cooperation on migration issues, to assist in the search for practical solutions to migration problems and to provide humanitarian assistance to migrants in need, including refugees and internally displaced people. In 2016 IOM entered into an agreement with the United Nations, becoming one of its specialized agencies.

To promote diversity and inclusion of migrants in society, IOM has developed the platform 'i am a migrant,' which features first-hand accounts from individuals, providing insights into the experiences of migrants of all backgrounds and throughout their migratory journeys.

Global Action

Large-scale movements of refugees and migrants affect all UN Member States and they require closer cooperation and responsibility-sharing. In 2016 the UN General Assembly convened a high-level plenary meeting on addressing large movements of refugees and migrants. The UN Secretary-General prepared the report 'In Safety and Dignity: Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants' with recommendations on the issue.

UN member states adopted a set of commitments, known as the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, recognizing the need for a comprehensive approach to migration. The New York Declaration acknowledges the positive contribution of migrants to sustainable and inclusive development, and commits to protecting the safety, dignity and human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migratory status.

In March 2017 the UN Secretary-General appointed Louise Arbour of Canada as his Special Representative for International Migration to lead the follow-up to the migration-related aspects of the high-level summit.

As a result of the New York Declaration, UN Member States agreed to cooperate in the elaboration of a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, expected to be adopted at an intergovernmental conference on international migration in December 2018 in Morocco. The GCM covers diverse issues such as strengthening labour rights for migrant workers, improving migration

data as a basis for evidence-based policies, saving lives and establishing international efforts on missing migrants, and many others. The implementation of the GCM will represent progress in governing migration in a way that increases its benefits for individuals, communities and countries alike, and reduces its risks for all.

International Migrants Day

In December 2000, the General Assembly proclaimed 18th December International Migrants Day (A/RES/55/93). On that day in 1990, the Assembly adopted the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families.

d. Conclusions

In this study guide, we mentioned in what migration is, and it's effects upon the World. During the war, the habitants who live in place where it is under occupation, have to migrate other places. As known, most of the enforced migrations are concluded bad situations, and each of us living in this World is responsible for these facts by not be oblivious.

In this committee, we want you to protect these immigrations' rights, and what should we do for not to live worse situations

We as a united nations social cultural and humanitarian committee have responsibility for solving World issues like that and we will solve it in that committee

e. Questions a resolution must answer

1. How to bring immigrants to social life after war ?
2. Should immigrants be granted citizenship ?
3. Should all the countries accept the immigrants ?
4. Should all rights be granted ? (Rights to vote and to be elected, Right of education, Right to health)
5. Should the immigrants return to their home country when after the war has end ?
6. What should governments do for refugees living in their country ?

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