



# Study Guide

**United Nations  
High Commission on Refugees**



## **Agenda:**

**Methods to Tackle the Middle Eastern  
Refugee**

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## LETTER FROM THE EXECUTIVE BOARD

Greetings Delegates!

A warm Namaste from the executive board of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) unofficially referred as to the UN Refugee Agency. With utmost pleasure, we welcome you all to the 1st iteration Model United Nations Conference of the Shishukunj International School North Campus. We intend to continue the tradition of substantive excellence and brilliance that has been continuing since 2015. The bureau hopes to make this conference an outstanding academic experience as well as a memorable one for all the participants.

The subsequent pages in this guide confront some of the most fundamental challenges and issues that the committee faces and are intended to inform you about the agenda and the current issues. The UNHCR comes in amid crises as a distributor of critical humanitarian aid and coordinates and monitors the international framework for refugee recognition and protection.

The agenda is highly comprehensive and includes vast areas of discussion and debate at the table. We would like to encourage all delegates to be well-informed about the topic and the stance of their country and represent their respective nations in the most truthful manner to ensure the virtue of this committee. The case studies mentioned in the document hereby are only for a better understanding and are not to be discussed as separate topics during the conference. The solutions mentioned in this guide are not to be put forth in the committee as it is, but steps for implementation of the same would be welcomed. We urge you to put yourself in the shoes of the innocent refugees worldwide and speak up on behalf of all those who are displaced but lack the resources to stand up for their rights. The delegates are expected to come up with new and innovative solutions.

The study guide must only be used as a reference and research should not just be limited to the same. The school has a strict policy of no plagiarism in the MUN which must be abided by all delegates. Looking forward to thorough solutions created by consensus and respect for both international law and the demands of the member states. In case of any queries or doubts feel free to contact us anytime, as we will be more than happy to assist you. Awaiting to meet you all and hope to make this conference a success.



All the best!

Regards,

**Chairperson: Shourya Singh Chouhan**

**Vice Chairperson: Hemangi Mohata**

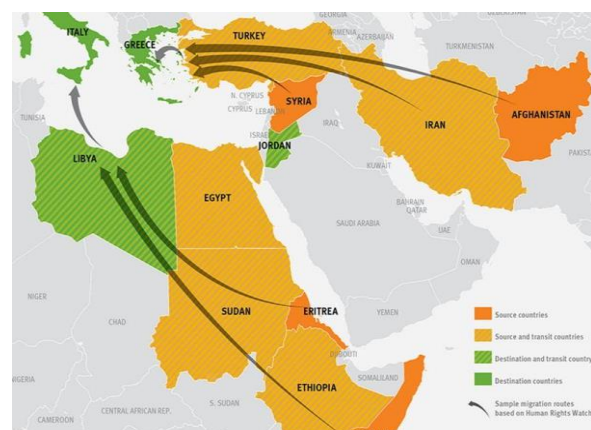
**Rapporteur: Vedant Borse**

## COMMITTEE BACKGROUND

The United Nations High Commission for Refugees (*UNHCR*) is an agency that was established in the 1950s to protect the rights of refugees as well as internally displaced people in need of assistance, and to resolve crises worldwide. The UNHCR was created by the United Nations General Assembly and is the successor of the International Refugee Organization (*IRO*). It was established to help a whopping number of European refugees who had fled due to the Second World War. UNHCR consists of over 80 nations vested in the refugee situation and serves as a representative body for them.

The UNHCR's headquarters are located in Geneva, but most of its work takes place in the field, wherever and whenever a crisis hits. It not only shields the basic principles of freedom for individuals to leave their home country but also monitors the implementation of the Convention for Refugees by the state parties, safeguards the fundamental rights of refugees, helps them achieve the right to asylum, and examines the judicial and institutional difficulties in determining the status of refugees. The history of the UNHCR shows that very little of its mandate and powers have remained the same over the past 60 years. Above all, the agency is characterized by innovation and expansion, due to its own efforts as well as the efforts of the greater international community.

For years, UNHCR has been an agency that people have relied on for the betterment and protection of refugees, and to date, it continues.





## INTRODUCTION TO THE AGENDA

The UNHCR feels the need to take substantial decisions as a result of one of the most severe refugee crises it has ever seen in its history. Due to the continuous wars and instability in the Middle East, the refugee crisis has reached an unprecedented level. The organization is facing difficulty with the massive humanitarian assistance required due to the outpouring number of people escaping war, persecution, and instability in the region. To manage the flood of displaced people, UNHCR has been compelled to develop new tactics as the region becomes more unsafe. As a result, the region's infrastructure and resources are under extreme strain, and urgent help from the international community is needed.

The global and regional institutions play an important role in the aftermath of this refugee crisis since the Middle East conflict's scope and size provide substantial obstacles that the current system is unable to solve. The rights, standard of living, and educational acquisition of refugees and their children have all steadily declined. The situation is severe, with many people trapped abroad and living in abject poverty. The number of refugees in the Middle East is difficult to determine precisely, as the situation is constantly evolving but there were more than 16 million refugees and 60 million internally displaced people in the Middle East in 2017, and by the end of 2021, there were 89.3 million forcibly displaced people worldwide, with an estimated 36.5 million (41%) being children below 18 years of age.

There is a need for international stabilization efforts as well as the development of self-reliance in conflict-affected communities. The global community must assist with the Middle Eastern refugee crisis. The international community must continue long-term investments that allow refugees to rebuild their lives and increase access to basic amenities for displaced persons in the Middle East significantly. Many displaced people had substandard housing and were deprived of basic needs such as health care and water. To deal with this problem, UNHCR can look forward to implementing different strategies to help refugees find safe homes, access necessities and rebuild their lives. Over the next few years, this never-ending Middle East crisis will put a strain on all the impacted group's





ability to withstand adversities and resources. The influx of migrants strains the already scarce resources, making the situation worse for both the refugees and host nations. Despite the challenges, nations have kept their doors open to refugees to give them refuge and a better future. Sanctions are necessary for the stability and security provided to the refugees. A free and peaceful Middle East would represent a source of promise, a home of opportunity, and a vital contributor to the prosperity of this world.

Nevertheless, the Organization has been increasing its efforts in assisting these host nations by focusing on new solutions, implementing them, and modifying the pre-existing ones for the benefit of both the refugees as well as the countries hosting them. The committee looks forward towards working for the betterment of the nation and the Middle East.

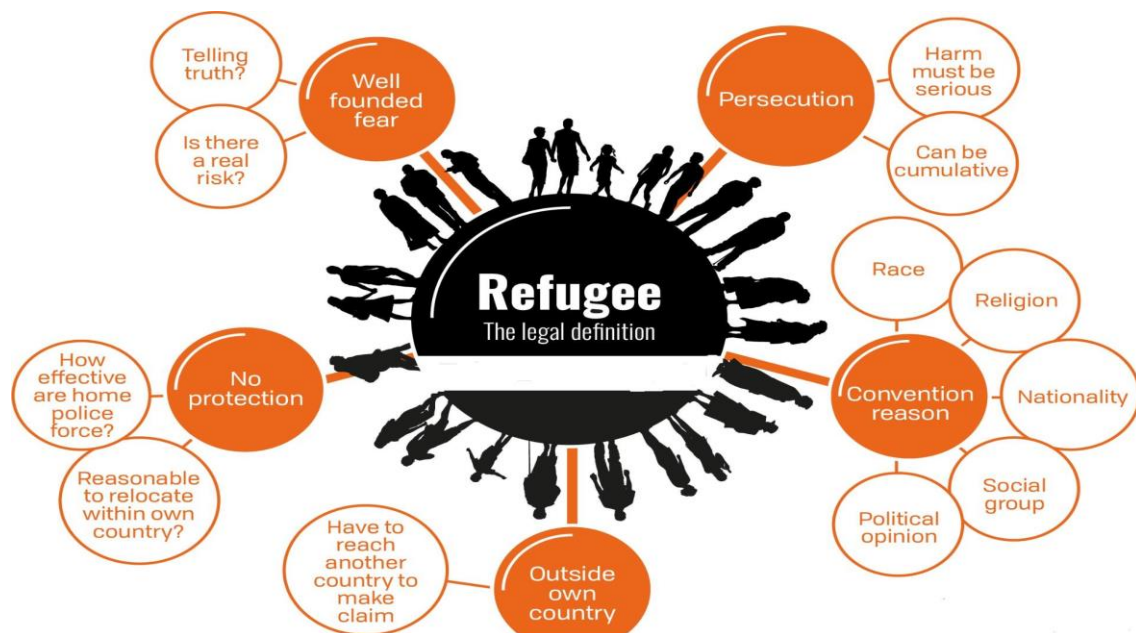
## KEYNOTES

- **Fundamental Human Rights:** Rights of all human beings regardless of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion or another status. Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of speech and expression, and the right to work and education.
- **Stateless person:** An individual who is not recognized as a citizen by any country or nation-state. This can occur due to a variety of reasons, such as the loss or renunciation of citizenship, discrimination, conflicts over borders, or the dissolution of a country.
- **Proxy War:** Conflict between two or more opposing parties, where neither party directly engages in combat with the other. Instead, each party supports and often provides resources to different factions or groups within a third-party country or region, who then engage in the actual fighting.
- **Kurds or the Kurdish:** The Kurds are an ethnic group with a distinct language and culture other than the Arabs, primarily the inhabitants of a region known as Kurdistan encompassing parts of several countries in the Middle East including Türkiye, Iraq, and Iran.
- **PKK or the Kurdistan Workers' Party:** A militant group that has been engaging in armed conflict for Kurdish autonomy in Türkiye since the 1980s resulting in the deaths of tens of thousands of people.
- **The People's Protection Units (YPG):** A Kurdish militia group based in Syria. However, the group has faced accusations of having links to the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), which is designated as a terrorist organization by Türkiye, the United States, and the European Union as they believe the group seeks to establish an autonomous Kurdish state in northern Syria, which could embolden Kurdish separatists in Türkiye.
- **Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs):** According to the Guidelines on Internally Displaced Persons, they are "individuals who have been forced or forced to flee or leave their homes or habitual place of residence, especially as a result of armed conflict or to avoid the consequences thereof, or a group of people, general violence, human rights violations,



or situations of natural or man-made disasters that do not cross internationally recognized boundaries.

- **Refugee:** People fleeing conflict or persecution. They do not want to return to their original place and are recognized as refugees under international law and must not be expelled or returned without their will or forcefully to situations where their life and/or freedom are at risk.



## THE 1951 CONVENTION ON REFUGEES

The 1951 convention is related to the status of refugees and ensures that the host nations safeguard the rights of the refugees. It defines refugees as, “Someone who is unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons like race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion.” The convention includes articles that have been formed to help improve the conditions of refugees, such as to ensure that they have proper access to courts, healthcare facilities, and education. They should also be free to practice the religion they want, and most importantly no state is allowed to impose any kind of penalties or punish the refugees for illegally entering the territory, etc.

- **The Non-Refoulement Act (Article 33):-** No country is allowed to deny entry or order refugees to return to any situation where it is a threat to their lives, face discrimination and social exclusion. This protection may not be claimed by refugees who are reasonably regarded as a danger to the country's/ community's security.
- **1967 Protocol:-** The 1967 protocol widens the scope of the relevance of the 1951 convention. The main feature is that it removes the geographical and time constraints. This includes the principles mentioned in the Non-Refoulement Act. The effect of this very protocol has its applicability universally amongst the countries which have signed this protocol. When any state agrees to this protocol, it helps to avoid disharmony between the states and recognizes that permitting asylum is peaceful and humanitarian, not a confrontational gesture, and should be understood by the refugee's origin country.

CRISP (The Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative)<sup>18</sup> helps and supports states and other stakeholders to develop resettlement programs and complementary pathways for refugees. The initiative was started as an outcome of suggestions given by resettlement states to key stakeholders during the consultation process of the Three-Year Strategy. The UNHCR and IMO developed a program in 2020 to provide technical assistance,



deploy experts, and deliver training to build the capacity of refugees. The program aims to enhance the resilience and self-reliance of refugees by equipping them with skills and knowledge in areas such as maritime transport, logistics, and port operations. The program also seeks to facilitate the integration of refugees into host communities and support their livelihoods through employment opportunities in the maritime sector.

Overall, the program represents a collaborative effort between international organisations to address the unique challenges faced by refugees and promote their sustainable development. To achieve the three-year strategy, it is crucial to improve the infrastructure and build up capabilities in people as a community, as individuals as well as institutions. CRISP is a tactile method to support the growth of third-country solutions, agreements, and definite contributions made toward the goals of the Global Compact on Refugees.

## HISTORY OF THE AGENDA UNDER DISCUSSION

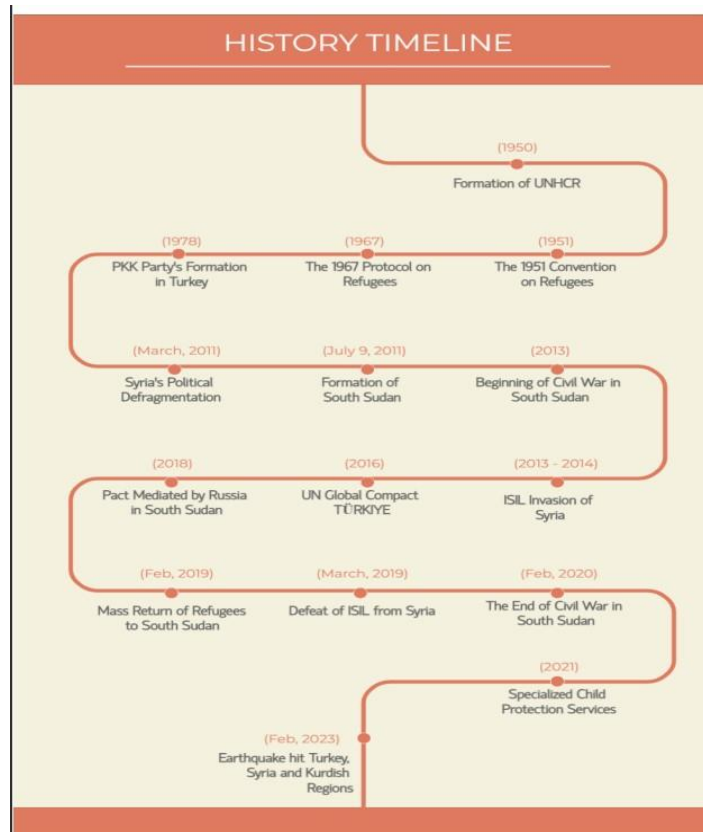
### 1. Diplomatic tensions between Nations with regard to this Conflict

Every war leads to tension between Nations, the Middle East is not a special case. Within the communities in this region, diplomatic relations can be intricate and highly varied. Various groups have been involved in ongoing disputes and tensions, which are frequently stoked by old resentments, rivalry for resources, and political power struggles. The case between the USA and Russia in the Middle East is very complicated.

Proxy wars between the United States and Russia in the Middle East have been a significant issue in recent years. Conflicts over resources and territory, rivalry for political influence, and ethnic and tribal differences within, are a few of the main problems that have fueled these

conflicts, with the potential for direct military engagement always present. However, initiatives have also been taken to advance community peace and harmony. To address the underlying causes of violence and foster communication and collaboration between the varied groups. As a result of these proxy wars, millions of people have been forced to flee their homes and countless more have died.

The international community must work for a peaceful resolution of the conflict that considers the wants and preferences of the public. Even while there are undoubted geopolitical differences between the two nations, both





have mostly adopted a diplomatic and humanitarian stance toward the region's chronic issues.

One of the biggest conflicts is between Saudi Arabia and Iran. A long-running proxy conflict between Saudi Arabia and Iran has recently gotten worse. Both countries are major players in the Middle East despite having various political and religious ideologies. Both nations support opposing factions in regional crises as part of the proxy war. Numerous factors, such as sectarianism, ideological disagreements, and rivalry for regional dominance, are to blame for the conflicts. Saudi Arabia and Iran's shared desire to support their regional positions and their support of numerous armed organizations, militias, and political parties have led to the proxy war. The conflict has caused human rights abuses and humanitarian catastrophes in countries.

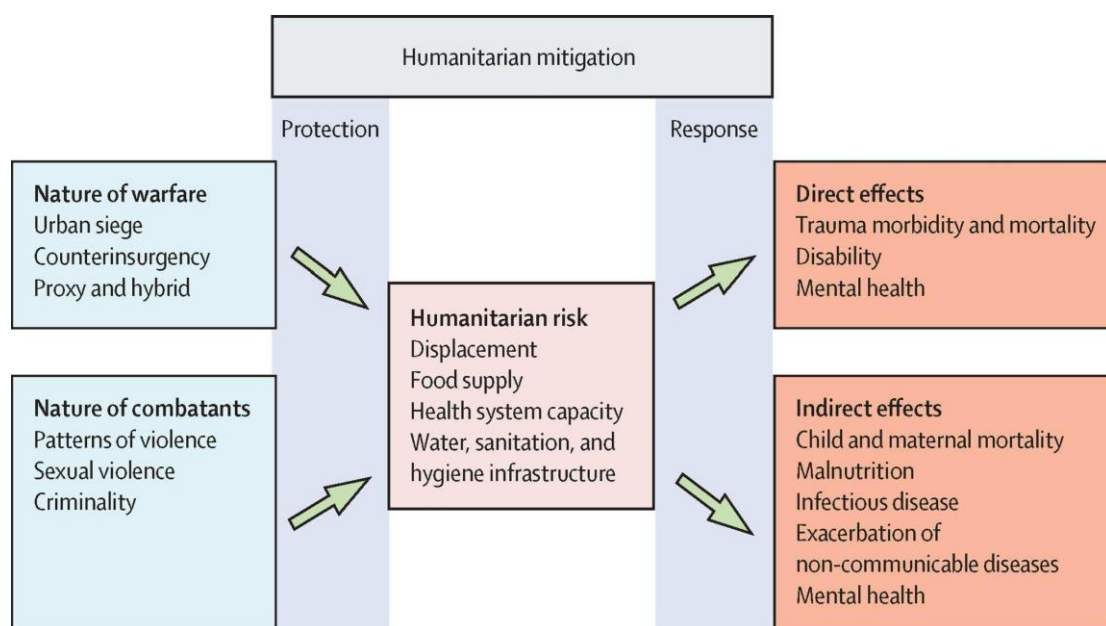
There have been numerous attempts at diplomatic and mediating actions between the two countries because the international community considers that the proxy war must end. However, the conflict is still ongoing, and both sides continue to support opposing parties in other neighborhood disputes. With the peace process at a standstill, it is now time to begin thinking about gradual replacements focused on improving the lives of those in refuge and renewing efforts with international organizations.

## **2. Finding Political and Humanitarian Solutions to the Problem**

Political unrest, military warfare, and humanitarian disasters have, nonetheless, tormented the region ever since it was founded. Political competitions over water, oil, and resources have all contributed to this. Due to this violence, food production and agriculture have been hampered, which has resulted in severe hunger and malnutrition. All parties to the conflict have used violence, violated human rights, and committed atrocities against civilians. Women and children have been especially vulnerable to exploitation, sexual abuse, and trafficking. Many Middle Eastern countries have provided temporary lodging for refugees as well as necessities like food and water. Additionally, governments in the Middle East have collaborated with UNHCR to offer refugees assistance like healthcare and education.

Refugees experience stigmatization and prejudice in the nations they escape to, which can make it challenging for them to obtain healthcare,

employment opportunities, and other vital services. Refugees frequently face trauma because of their experiences of persecution, conflict, and displacement. This may result in mental health problems including sadness and anxiety. In the nations they migrate to, refugees might not have legal status, which can make it challenging for them to access services, find jobs, and enjoy legal protection. Many refugee children lack access to school, which may restrict their possibilities in the future and prolong the cycle of poverty, which may restrict their capacity to provide for their families.



### 3. Finding long term non-military solutions to the conflict

Non-military solutions refer to approaches or strategies that are not focused on the use of armed forces, weapons, or violence to address a particular problem or conflict. Sustainable peace in the Middle East region is a pressing topic for the world at present. Because of constant fighting and relocation of sections of the populations, the region is dealing with an unprecedented catastrophe. Peace in the region has been deemed a high priority by the United Nations General Assembly, and steps are being taken in the dialogue. Several UN resolutions have been adopted calling out the





need for basic human rights, access to food and medicine, and the creation of a humane environment promoting peace.

The importance of non-military solutions to conflicts is receiving support and popularity throughout the globe. The need for peaceful resolutions to international disputes is becoming more and more obvious as the world becomes more interconnected. For the area to experience long-term peace, political collaboration and conversation between all pertinent parties must be promoted.

The Middle East has been destroyed by all the political turmoil going on for decades. Building social and economic infrastructure by implementing policies promoting growth, educational opportunities, and better access to necessary services, and fostering trust between parties to forge a shared vision of peace is all issues on which all the foreign parties involved in this war require agreement. The population of the Middle East may only live in dignity and security under the condition being a lasting end to the bloodshed, economic misery, and social upheaval. Additionally, spreading knowledge about the negative effects of violence and working together to find practical solutions dealing with the region's primary sources of conflict is essential. These initiatives have the potential to bring about lasting peace in the Middle East.

#### **4. Establishing the resettlement of refugees and civil infrastructure and relocating them to a safer place-**

**→ Focus on the resources and provisions for education, employment, and healthcare for the refugees**

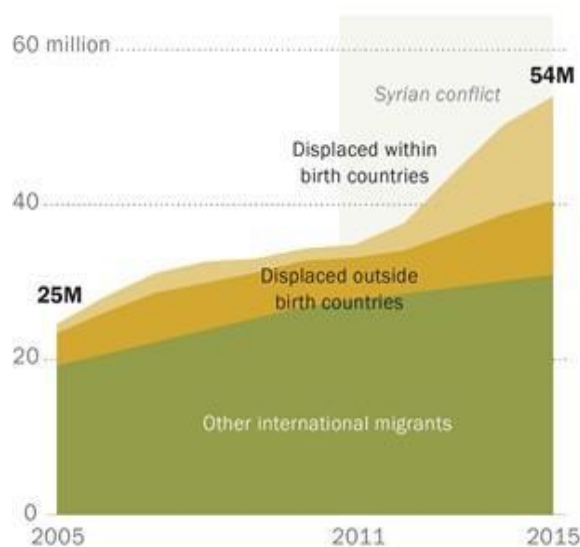
The UNHCR plays a key role in helping refugees to access health, education, shelter, and livelihoods. It also aims in maximizing its effectiveness and efficiency, in protecting and providing aid to refugees. It strengthens emergency preparedness and response and supports access to national asylum systems and services. UNHCR aims to provide protection to refugees around the world when and where needed. There is a need for UNHCR member states to work for durable solutions to overcome the refugee crisis and enable people to make free and informed choices about their future and promote sustainable returns to safe livelihoods when possible.

UNHCR makes unremitting efforts to address gender-based violence, sexual exploitation and abuse. Under the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), more than 140,000 girls and boys in Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey received specialized child protection services in 2021, and 45,000 women and men were assisted with education. The Middle East continues to face economic, political, and security challenges, and the needs of the internally displaced, refugees, and returnee population remain high. They lack access to basic services and need UNHCR's and the Host nation's support in the integration into national systems to regain their identity. Armed conflict and the forced removal of millions of people from their homes, many of whom have left their countries of birth, account for the majority of the migration surge, especially after 2011.

Over the past ten years, the Middle East has become the region of the world with the fastest-growing population of forced migrants and international migrants due to the sharp increase in the percentage of settlers looking for safe havens and new livelihoods. Conflict and economic opportunity are the main causes of this increase in migration from the Middle East. Since 2005, millions of people have been displaced by armed conflict in nations like Syria, Iraq, and Turkey. This increase in the number of displaced people, including those displaced within their own birth countries, accounts for 60% of the growth in the Middle East's migrant population between 2005 and 2015. UNHCR's work is rapidly transitioning from an emergency response to a longer-term development approach and will seek further to strengthen the refugees' economic and social well-being.

#### Number of migrants in Middle East more than doubles between 2005 and 2015

*In millions*



## → Ensuring the Fundamental Human Rights and Dignity of the Refugees

“Protect, Respect, and Remedy” Framework(Guiding Principles) These are a set of principles spelling out the respective duties and responsibilities of governments and businesses to ‘respect, protect and [when necessary] resolve violations of human rights’. These voluntary guidelines have no legal enforcement mechanism and apply to all nation-states.

Wars, armed conflict, internal community conflict, pandemics, and natural calamities all disrupt the economic, political, and social situation of the nations, also causing displacement of refugees as collateral damage, leading them to lose their identity and dignity, and infringing their fundamental human rights. In certain circumstances, some of these violations constitute genocide, war crimes, or crimes against humanity, which further hamper peace. Bringing forth insecurity, mass displacement and disorder, The conflict and violence in Syria, Türkiye, South Sudan, and Kurdistan have posed new and unprecedented challenges, turning manifold<sup>10</sup> into a vicious cycle of violence, hatred, and collateral consequences that hamper the stateless people, the civilians and the refugees. If we are unable to end the conflict, we have a moral duty to help refugees and provide them with legal avenues to safety and livelihood.

The Gulf States are sinking from the Syrian genocide,<sup>11</sup> ISIS(Islamic State of Iraq and Syria) enslavement of Yazidi girls, and deadly civil wars in Syria, Kurdistan, and South Sudan. The international community continues to be alarmed by the very high and unacceptable human rights violations in these countries.

Working groups need to be formed to deal with issues of technology, food security, gas and oil, water, education, and infrastructure, for protection and ensuring basic rights in these wars and calamity-affected regions. Better implementation of the current policies, efficient redistribution of resources, and certifying the dignity and identity of the refugees are the key factors. These might play a major role in changing the face of the middle east we speak of today.

→ **Identifying the severe Identity crisis in the region**

The Middle East is a region with a rich and complex history that has shaped its diverse cultures and identities. Identity is a complex fluid and ever-evolving concept that is influenced by a wide range of factors, including religion, culture, history, politics, and personal experiences. People in the region are finding it difficult to define their place in society as a result of the region's long-standing conflicts and turbulent history. To ensure that the region has a brighter future, the geopolitical situation and the idea of identity must change and adapt together.

People are struggling to identify themselves within their freshly constructed political environment. The conflict between traditional and modern ideals is one of the region's biggest problems. Many individuals are conflicted over whether they should accept modernity's opportunities or try to maintain their traditional heritage. The region's division along sectarian, ethnic, and political lines presents another difficulty. People who share a common history and culture now feel alienated from one another and divided. In other instances, it has even sparked violent clashes that have worsened the identity issue.

A more inclusive and futuristic vision of identity is essential to manage this identity crisis, embracing modernity's potential while also recognizing the variety of the region's cultures and customs giving more importance to collaboration and togetherness than conflict and separation. Collectivism is more valued in many Middle Eastern countries, where the group's demands are given precedence over those of the individual in contrast with Western countries.

Religion is an important part of identity in the Middle East. It has significantly influenced the political and social environment of the area and is a major component of its historical and cultural character. However, the interpretation of religious ideologies and their place in society is substantially debated, and it is frequently employed as a political sleight-of-hand.

Many refugees struggle to build a sense of self and belonging in their new environments because they have endured violence, persecution, and forced separation from their families and communities.



The Middle Eastern identity crisis is a complicated, multifaceted problem that needs an all-encompassing strategy. The region can ensure a better future for itself and its people by adopting a new concept of identity that acknowledges the variety of the region's cultures and traditions while embracing the opportunities that modernity brings.

## CASE STUDIES

### 1. Turkey

Türkiye is a country with a strong Islamic tradition and a modern, secular government that is assimilating more and more Western ideas, a signatory to the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol, upholding the 1951 Convention's geographical scope and keeping resettlement in a third country as the most desirable long-term solution for refugees arriving as a result of events taking place outside of Europe. But recent wars in Syria and Iraq have put a heavy burden on the nation, forcing millions of refugees into Türkiye and sparking a humanitarian crisis in the nation. Türkiye has been active in the Syrian refugee crisis and its decision to open its borders to refugees from that nation became well-known worldwide making it the world's largest refugee-hosting country.

The problem of identification in Türkiye is complicated by the fact that these migrants, many of whom are from Syria, carry their own cultural and religious traditions with them. Tensions between various groups have also been brought on by the significant presence of migrants since many Türks believe that the inflow of strangers threatens their culture and identity. There are close to 320,000 people of concern from other nationalities and about 3.6 million registered Syrian refugees living in Türkiye. Türkiye also faces problems, such as a weak economy, unstable government, and internal conflicts, making it difficult for them to offer the help these refugees need.

The devastating earthquakes that occurred on February 6 have upended the lives of the refugees residing once more, and we are still no closer to finding a long-term solution to their plight. According to current estimates, there have been over 55,000 confirmed deaths, close to 130,000 injuries, and at least 20.7 million people, including migrants, have been displaced. Some have chosen to remain close to their homes, while others have moved further away from their usual residence.





In a recent UNDP brief, the idea of a "Türkiye Compact" was advanced. It was suggested that Canada, the European Union, and the United States grant Türkiye trade concessions, allowing private companies to increase their exports and, in exchange, provide both locals and Syrian refugees with formal and long-term employment. The Türkiye Compact, if put into action, would be beneficial to all parties, lessen the need for humanitarian aid for Syrian refugees, lessen public resentment, and lessen the likelihood of secondary movements. Most importantly, it might develop into a natural component of regional reconstruction efforts. Although there are obstacles to overcome to put the Türkiye Compact into action, there is a chance to include it in strategies for regional reconstruction.

## **2. Syria**

The displaced Syrian refugees have been suffering hands-on for over a decade of crisis, which has been added fuel to by the recent earthquake of February 6, 2023. They have either been displaced inside Syria or have been propelled to seek safety as refugees in Lebanon, Türkiye, Jordan, and neighboring territories. The Syrian crisis is complex, with conflicts between various racial and religious groups aggravating the problem and refugees attempting to balance their past and current selves. One factor in the division of Syrian society, for instance, is the dispute between sects of Islam, with each group feeling marginalised and excluded from the political process.

Despite providing life-saving humanitarian aid for Syrian refugees, helping the most vulnerable with cash for medicine and other basic necessities, stoves, fuel for heating, shelter kits, protection services, and psychosocial support, there seems to be no sign of an imminent end to the Syria crisis, which has generated the world's largest refugee outflows and the largest internally displaced population over the last 12 years. As the crisis continues, hope is fading. The crisis has been brought to the attention of UNHCR field offices and must be dealt with efficiency and momentariness.

## **3. South Sudan**

Beyond the region's borders, the problem affects nations such as South Sudan. South Sudan is a multicultural nation with a wide range of tribal and ethnic populations. The South Sudan Civil conflict in 2013, barely two years after obtaining independence, South Sudan was torn apart by a terrible civil conflict



between President Salva Kiir and former Vice President Riek Machar, as well as tensions between the Dinka and Nuer populations. The administration is struggling to manage a surge of nearly a million refugees fleeing violence and unrest in neighboring countries. The political and socio-economic situation in South Sudan has been chaotic for many years. Among other difficulties, the nation has dealt with a civil war, displacement, and economic instability. Millions of people have been displaced as a result of the ongoing civil war in South Sudan, both within the nation and outside its borders. In search of safety, shelter, and access to needs like food and water, many South Sudanese have migrated to nearby nations like Uganda, Kenya, Sudan, and Ethiopia.

Many South Sudanese now have an identity crisis as a result of these experiences. The protracted fighting in South Sudan has also exacerbated mistrust and division amongst various ethnic groupings. People have found it challenging to identify with a larger community or sense of national identity as a result.

#### **4. Kurdistan and surrounding territories**

Kurdistan is a region that includes parts of Türkiye, Iraq, and Iran. It has a large Kurdish population, and unlike other nations, in Iraq, they have a regional government called Iraqi Kurdistan. Kurdistan has never been its own nation-state, and the situation there is often complex and fraught with conflict. The Kurdish regions of Syria and Iraq and the areas around them are also significantly affected. These localities have experienced waves of emigration, with many seeking refuge in places under the Kurdish administration. The Kurdish government is struggling to keep up with the needs of the growing population, straining the region's limited resources. This has made it hard for the administration to provide vital aid to people in need.

For example, the February 6 earthquake struck Maras, a Kurdish-Alevi region that has seen numerous massacres against Kurds since 1978. Locals are hesitant to follow emergency evacuation orders because they see them as a continuation of Turkey's long-standing forced-relocation policies. Despite the Kurdistan Workers Party (PKK) declaring a unilateral ceasefire, attacks against Kurds in Iraq and Syria continue, reinforcing these policies within Turkey's borders.



The majority-Kurdish Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) have also contributed to regional efforts to provide aid and assistance to those in need. However, Amnesty International discovered that the Syrian government and groups supported by Turkey had blocked trucks carrying desperately needed aid from reaching the Kurdish neighbourhoods in Aleppo and the city of Afrin. The human rights organisation stated that the refusal of aid had "tragic ramifications," especially for search and recovery teams that required fuel, hospitals that were out of medicine, and individuals who were left without enough food, clothing, or blankets in the cold.



## CONCLUSION

The plight of refugees is a complex political, social, economic, ethical, and logistical problem. The study guide discusses the challenges refugees experience when travelling and being resettled. The UNHCR has adapted to the changing needs of the refugee population, and dedicated individuals are determined to make a better future for both refugees and the nations that host them. We expect the participants' ardent commitment and the creativity of the delegates are required for coming up with the finest solutions for such a severe problem, and we really believe that this conference will be a tremendous educational adventure for our youthful and aspiring future leaders.



## QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

Q1. How can the international committee aid the host nations in providing safe living conditions to these refugees who are in danger of persecution any minute?

Q2. How can the dispatching of provisions be improved for those refugees who are denied access to them?

Q3. What can be done to foster economic self-reliance and growth in the socio-economic condition of refugees?

Q4. What approach is to be taken for the resettlement, rehabilitation and non-recoupment of such attacked groups?

Q5. What could be done by host countries so that the educational and health prospects of those in refuge are not hampered and their cultural diversity is also preserved?

Q6. How can we make sure that a situation doesn't arise that forces the refugees to leave the country where they had been taking shelter?

Q7. What about refugees changing the political sovereignty of the region?



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