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Forum: Third General Assembly (GA3)

Research Question: What steps can countries take to ensure that displaced persons, including refugees and internally displaced persons have access to basic human rights such as education, health care, and legal protection.

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Introduction:

Every year, millions abandon their homes and are forced to flee for safety from conflict, disaster, violence, human rights violations etc. The displacement of individuals to other countries or displacement within one's own countries is one of the most vital issues in current international affairs. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) the global refugee population has reached over 43 million, a 7 percent increase in comparison to the previous year. The 2024 report on Global displacement has reported Internally displaced individuals (IDPs) at almost 76 million. Displacement of an individual's leads to disruptions in one's life that scars individuals and generation to come. Asylum seekers that settle in a foreign host country face issues such as discrimination and prejudice from the native population that hinders them from integrating into society and creating a stable life. Those that end up in refugee settlements are often subjected to overflowing capacity poorly kept camps that are underdeveloped, lacking hygiene, and basic human needs.

Definition of terms:

Asylum Seekers:

An individual that leaves their country and enters another country to exercise the right of asylum according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights Article 14.

Refugees:

People that are constrained to leave their country and flee to another country to seek safety. War, persecution, political upheaval etc. are one of the main reasons for refugees.

Internally Displaced Individuals

Persons that are displaced in their own country, often due to war, disaster, conflict etc. These people are obligated to leave their homes but stay within their national borders.

Displacement

The process of individuals being involuntarily moved from their homes because of societal action, governmental policies, disasters, wars, etc. These people are forced to find a new home.

Host countries

Countries that grant asylum to asylum seekers and hosts refugees usually for a prolonged period of time.

General Overview

Displaced individuals are among the most vulnerable. They are deprived of basic human necessity and rights, it is pivotal to recognize that despite many conventions that fight for the rights of these individuals, there are millions that are struggling either in overcrowded refugee camps or foreign countries. The need for frameworks that provides these individuals of the rights that have been stripped for them is crucial. Education, legal protection, residence, healthcare etc. is fundamental for preserving human dignity. Countries that fail to address these rights perpetuate a cycle of instability and marginalization for their communities.

Displaced persons that are not provided with education and self sufficiency efforts will be dependent of humanitarian aid and lead to long term instabilities and tension between within host communities. Countries with displaced population in their borders can face long term economic and social benefits. Integrated displaced people enhance a countries culture diversity and social cohesion as a nation. One key challenge often overlooked is the strain that displacement puts on host countries, especially those that are already struggling with their own national matters. While many host nations step up to offer refuge, the sudden influx of displaced persons can put a huge pressure on local resources like healthcare, schools, and housing. However, these challenges also present an opportunity. By investing in support systems for displaced populations, host countries can actually benefit in the long run. Displaced individuals often bring unique skills, perspectives, and resilience that can contribute to the economy, culture, and diversity of their new homes.

Countries with internally displaced individuals are the most in need of financial assistance. Through global cooperations between states, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, financial efforts can be a huge step for these countries to stabilize their population. In addition to immediate aid, long-term financial support for infrastructure, education, and

healthcare can help these countries provide displaced persons with the tools they need to rebuild their lives and contribute to the economy. By working together, the international community can help create sustainable solutions for both displaced individuals and host communities.

Possible solutions:

1. Frameworks to ensure that refugees have means of integrating into the culture of the host country, preventing social isolation and discrimination.
2. Investment of countries to develop refugee camps with ethical standards.
3. Countries to provide humanitarian aid into areas stricken with natural disaster, allowing prevention efforts to take place preventing displacement of individuals in the future.

Timeline of Events:

Date	Event
1948	Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) Foundation for basic human rights such as education, protection, healthcare etc.
1951	Recognition of Internally Displaced Persons. Efforts begin to address the rights of Internally Displaced Individuals due to emergence of distinct groups of IDPS.
1998	Guiding Principle on Internal Displacement. Adoption of none binding principle by United Nations for IDPSA that urges states to provide education, healthcare, legal documents etc.

2016	New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. Affirm commitment of global response to displaced individuals, emphasizing shared responsibility.
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Major Parties Involved:

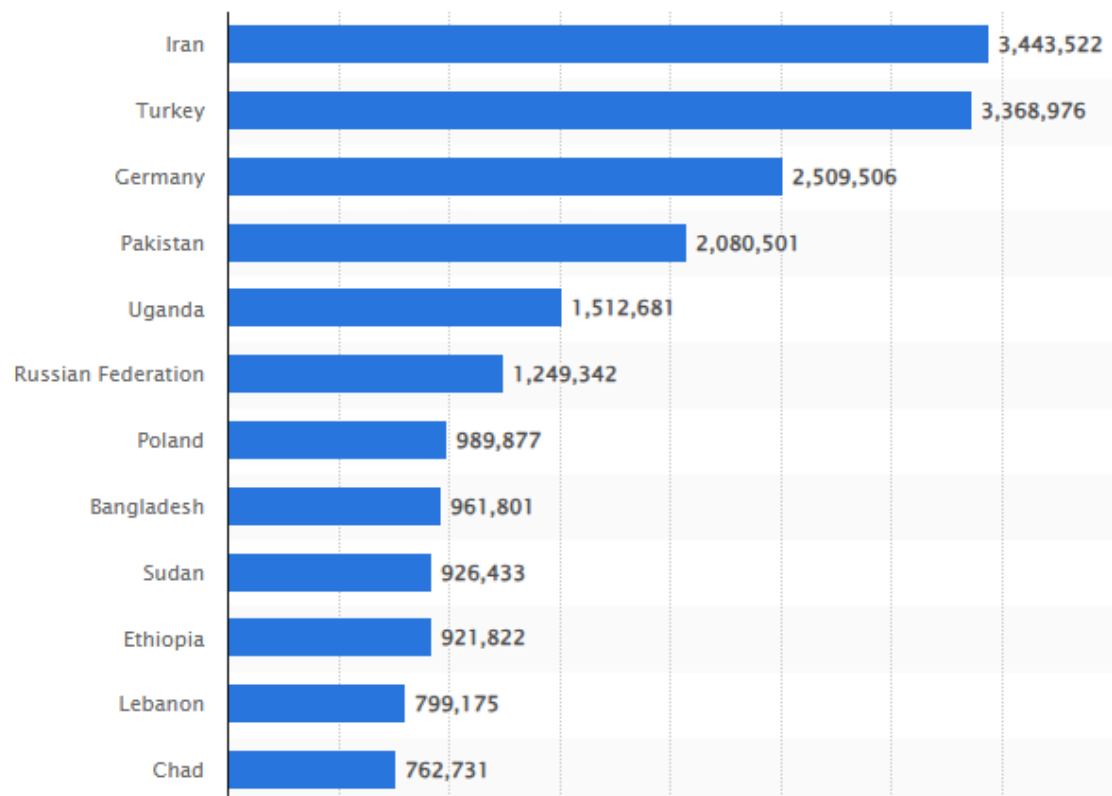
Host Countries:

Countries that receive and shelter displaced persons bear the primary responsibility for their welfare within their borders. These are often countries that border conflict ridden states.

Examples such as but not limited to include:

- Iran, Turkey, Germany, Pakistan, Uganda, Bangladesh

Main states involved and the number of refugees in their country:



Countries with large internally displaced population:

The countries below are states that have some of the largest internally displaced populations due to various reasons mentioned above in the report.

- Syria, Democratic Republic of Congo, Yemen, Ukraine, Colombia.

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