

# NEERJA MODI SCHOOL MODEL UNITED NATIONS'20

*'Reimagining perspectives'*

20-22 November, 2020



## HRC

Human Rights Council

Agenda: Combating refugee crisis with special emphasis on  
a) integration opportunities  
b) effects of war crime

# Background guide

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## **LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT**

Greetings from the chair !

We are extremely honoured to welcome you to the 12th edition of NMMUN 2020.

Model United Nations , It's not just a stimulation of the UN. It's a platform where you get to raise your opinions,where you are bestowed with a responsibility of finding solutions to problems that hamper the progress of this world ,where you have the opportunity to defend what's right and go against what's wrong where you can develop your confidence ,your knowledge and your debating skills ,where you are given an opportunity to deliver out -of- the box -ideas and leave your opposition in awe and wonder.Its not just shouting at the top of your voices without making any rational points but rather its being about a diplomat where you have to convince other delegates the solutions you offer are right and practical ones.

A brief introduction of me : I am Shubh Garg, your President . I have been a delegate at NMMUN three times and have an experience of five MUNS. I am a grade XII student who has major academic inclination towards Science and Maths. I have keen interests in creative writing , reading mythological books and enjoy making works of art .

Delegates we hope you research well . The study guide serves you as a means of assistance and guidance to kick start your research .We look forward to seeing you virtually at NMMUN 2020 and look forward to having an amazing time learning ,debating and knowing each other.

Regards

Shubh Garg

(President-Human Rights Council)

## LETTER FROM THE VICE PRESIDENTS

Hi delegates!

I'm Rohan Shah and I'll be one of your Vice Presidents this year .I have thrice been a delegate at the NMMUN and all over I have been part of four MUNS .

My co- vice president is Manya Jain. She's the founder of B.O.O.K. She is a creative and competitive person who likes to try new things. Intrigued by sciences, she is an avid MUNer and also an amazing athlete.

This year in the Human Rights Council we will be tackling the refugee crisis and explore its links to war crimes and deliberate upon realistic and principled integration opportunities. We believe that it is the intrinsic obligation of the Human Rights Council to find economically and principally sound solutions for these disenfranchised groups.

Delegates , you should try and embody the qualities and policies of your respective States and redefine your perspectives on the refugee crisis.

No one puts their children in a boat unless the water is safer than the land.

We believe that there is a conscious effort to protect the rights of these individuals but the difficulty arises where this has to be balanced with the right to protect its territory. This is the comparative we would love to see be reflected upon by your arguments. As members of this council, we must comprehend the vast scale of the refugee crisis and delve into some of its most basic causes.

I believe that every delegate is capable of doing all that and more..

Remember, your executive board is always there to guide you throughout this process. If you require any help at all, feel free to mail us at:

[nmmunhrc20@gmail.com](mailto:nmmunhrc20@gmail.com)

I look forward to meeting all of you for three days filled with arguments , critical thinking and loads of fun.

Cheers,

Rohan Shah and Manya Jain

## **ABOUT UNHRC**

The UN Human Rights Council is responsible for promoting universal respect for human rights, addressing situations where human rights are violated and making recommendations to UN member states. The Human Rights Council was established in 2006 following a resolution by the General Assembly. At the same time, the UN closed the former Commission on Human Rights. The HRC meets a number of times each year and is able to deal with emergency situations where human rights are being violated as they arise.

The HRC has retained certain parts of the regulatory framework from the Commission on Human Rights, for example the ability to appoint independent special rapporteurs as well as the working groups for different countries and thematic human rights issues. At present, there are special rapporteurs for eight countries: Cambodia, Korea, Haiti, Iran, Myanmar, the Palestinian territories occupied since 1967, Somalia and Sudan. The 33 thematic rapporteurs handle issues such as freedom of expression, freedom of religion torture, violence against women, the right to education and extrajudicial executions.

The HRC is a subsidiary organ of the General Assembly. The HRC also regularly reviews the situation for human rights in all UN member states via the Universal Periodic Review (UPR). Every year, 48 countries are reviewed. This means that each state is reviewed every four years. Countries that are members of the HRC are reviewed at some point during their term of membership.

In addition to monitoring and regular reviews, the HRC also offers help and support to improve the situation for human rights in different countries and reports directly to the General Assembly.

## **INTRODUCTION**

***Refugees face two journeys, one leading to hope, the other to despair. It is up to us to help them along the right path.”***

Today, there are 16.1 million refugees worldwide under UNHCR’s mandate of which more than half are children. There are also millions of stateless people, who have been denied a nationality and access to basic rights such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement.

Political solutions are difficult, which is why there remain, globally, a number of protracted refugee situations whereby successive generations continue to be recognized as refugees.

Refugees are born from the ravages of military action; from campaigns of political persecution; from bouts of ethnic or religious conflict; from implosions of state power; at moments of environmental catastrophe; or, as is often the case, from combinations of the above. This “refugee crisis”—has turned immigration, asylum, border control, and state sovereignty into interconnected problems, making migration not only a political event but also a media spectacle. In so doing, it has brought certain issues to the fore, from war crimes to acute discrimination.

Refugees are the most vulnerable and it is our duty to protect them from harm's way.

## DEFINITIONS

- **REFUGEE CRISIS:** Refugee crisis can refer to difficulties and dangerous situations in the reception of large groups of forcibly displaced persons. These could be either internally displaced, refugees, asylum seekers or any other huge groups of migrants. A crisis could occur within the country, while attempting to leave, or while on the move to a safe country, or even after arrival in a country of asylum. A situation can be called a crisis, either from the perspective of the forcibly displaced persons, or from the perspective of the receiving state, or both.
  
- **INTEGRATION OPPORTUNITIES:** Integration means the process of becoming an accepted part of society and opportunities are a favourable juncture of circumstances. So integration opportunities refer to a chance for the refugees to become a part of the country they have moved to after being forcibly displaced.
  
- **WAR CRIME:** A war crime is an act that constitutes a serious violation of the laws of war that gives rise to individual criminal responsibility. Examples of crimes include intentionally killing civilians or prisoners, torturing, destroying civilian property, taking hostages, performing a perfidy, raping, using child soldiers, pillaging, declaring that no quarter will be given, and violating the principles of distinction, proportionality
  
- **ASYLUM SEEKER:** An asylum seeker is someone who is seeking international protection but whose claim for refugee status has not yet been determined.
  
- **INTERNALLY DISPLACED:** Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence; in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized State border.

## REFUGEE CRISIS

There are large numbers of refugees in the world today, who have fled their home countries in order to protect themselves. These refugees flee to other countries for protection, but often, this protection is not provided, and in fact ends up being dangerous. Refugees are particularly vulnerable to being exploited and forced into modern slavery because they are not citizens of the countries they flee to. Using their visa status as a threat, people may exploit these refugees. There are **6 types of refugees**:

Anticipating refugees, Semi-refugees, Impelled -refugees, Refugees (displacees of war), Expellees, and Ex-camp-inmates refugees.

**Reasons for fleeing** are: Natural disaster, persecution, political or religious reasons, war, and food scarcity

**Problems** that refugees are likely to face:

Difficulties obtaining legal recognition and personal documents; Difficulty in accessing quality learning, education, and skills-building opportunities; Discrimination, racism, xenophobia, and "culture clash"; youth employment and livelihood opportunities; Gender inequality, discrimination, exploitation, and violence, including for LGBTI youth; Poor access to youth-sensitive healthcare, including psychosocial support; Lack of safety, security, and freedom of movement; Challenges for unaccompanied youth (Refugees stress the specific protections and practical challenges for unaccompanied youth, including the difficult transition and a lack of preparation for those who turn 18, thus "age out", and are no longer afforded additional protection and support, but often still need guidance and assistance as well as access to rights and protection); Lack of opportunities to participate, be engaged, or access decision makers; Lack of information about asylum, refugee rights, and available service.

## WAR CRIMES

Murder, rape, torture... the chaos of wartime often leads to impunity for the crimes committed by the parties at war. These crimes can be carried out against combatants as well as innocent civilians. Not all violations committed during war are legally considered war crimes. To qualify, they must fulfil certain criteria of purpose: Existence of an armed conflict, Nexus between the conduct and the armed conflict, Serious violation of international humanitarian law, and Criminal conduct engaging individual criminal responsibility.

War crimes do not engage State responsibility but individual criminal responsibility. This means that individuals can be tried and found personally responsible for these crimes. Some prohibited acts include Murder, Torture (including mutilation), Taking hostages, Intentionally directing attacks against civilian population, and Intentionally directing attacks against buildings dedicated to religion, education, art, science or charitable purposes, historical monuments or hospital.

It's fact finding mechanisms or commissions of inquiry document gross violations and make recommendations to the international community such as pursuing criminal accountability with the States. Imagine that your country is at war; you fight and believe that what you are doing is the right thing to do. But then one day you need to flee, because either opposition or government forces have decided that you are no longer needed and should be silenced or eliminated. You flee and seek asylum in host states. Then their authorities tell you that "you were in the army, might have committed war crimes, so we need to investigate what you did in the army . This scenario frequently occurs when states conduct what's known as refugee status determination procedures to decide who is a refugee.

Here is the challenge: There are well-founded suspicions that you committed a crime as you fought for your country, but can you be tried for that crime?

This is often not a viable option considering that you're a foreigner and suspected of a crime committed far away. Gathering evidence would be a daunting task for host states. If a criminal trial is not an option, this puts the problem of what's known as impunity front and centre. According to the United Nations, impunity occurs when states fail to meet their obligations to investigate human rights violations and do not take the appropriate steps to ensure suspects are prosecuted, tried and punished. In short, impunity arises when states neglect to bring suspects of human rights violations to justice.

## **INTEGRATION OPPORTUNITIES**

The integration of refugees is a dynamic and multifaceted two-way process which requires efforts by all parties concerned, including a preparedness on the part of refugees to adapt to the host society without having to forego their own cultural identity, and a corresponding readiness on the part of host communities and public institutions to welcome refugees and meet the needs of a diverse population. The process of integration is complex and gradual, comprising distinct but interrelated legal, economic, social

and cultural dimensions, all of which are important for refugees' ability to integrate successfully as fully included members of the host society.

**INTEGRATION AS A CONTINUUM:** Every refugee is first and foremost an asylum-seeker. A good reception policy for asylum-seekers is therefore vital to the would-be refugee's eventual integration in legal, psychological and social terms. It is in the best interests of both the host society and asylum-seekers and refugees to promote a reception policy with a long term perspective. Refugees who began their life in the host country in detention, or isolated for several months in a state of enforced inactivity at a collective reception centre for asylum-seekers are likely to be hampered when they later attempt to integrate.

A key question to be asked is at what point integration programmes for refugees should start. Upon application for refugee status? After recognition of refugee status? Upon the granting of citizenship?

There is no “one-size-fits-all” approach to integration. The situation of refugees must be analyzed in the context of the respective host society and with regard to the living and working conditions of nationals. . These include efforts to enable refugees to reach and develop their full potential, to protect their human rights, prevent their marginalization, and foster social cohesion and harmonious coexistence.

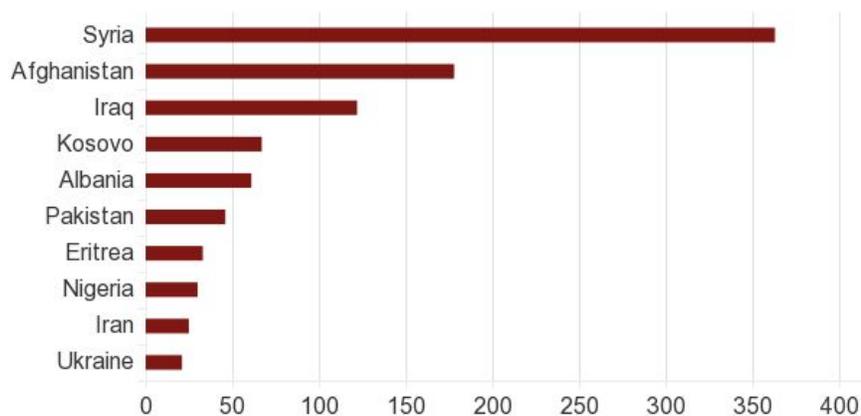
## **HISTORY AND FUTURE STATUS**

More than a million migrants and refugees crossed into Europe in 2015, sparking a crisis as countries struggled to cope with the influx, and creating division in the EU over how best to deal with resettling people. The conflict in Syria continues to be by far the biggest driver of migration. But the ongoing violence in Afghanistan and Iraq, abuses in Eritrea, as well as poverty in Kosovo,

are also leading people to look for new lives elsewhere.

### **Top 10 origins of people applying for asylum in the EU**

First-time applications in 2015, in thousands



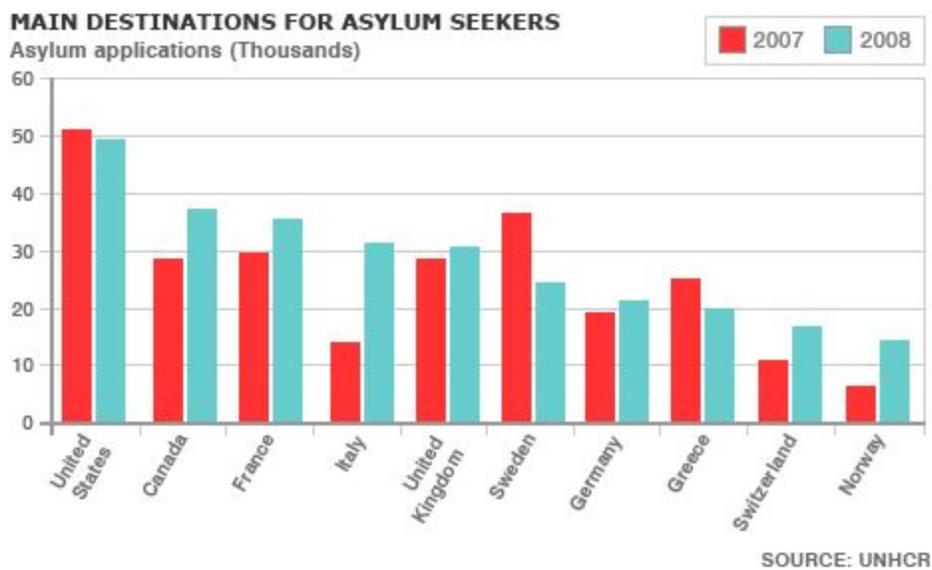
Source: Eurostat

Although not all of those arriving in Europe choose to claim asylum, many do. Germany received the highest number of new asylum applications in 2015, with more than 476,000. The **International Organization for Migration (IOM)** estimates that more than 1,011,700 migrants arrived by sea in 2015, and almost 34,900 by land. This compares with 280,000 arrivals

by land and sea for the whole of 2014. The figures do not include those who got in undetected. Although Germany has had the most asylum applications in 2015, Hungary had the highest in proportion to its population, despite having closed its border with Croatia in an attempt to stop the flow in October. Nearly 1,800 refugees per 100,000 of Hungary's local population claimed asylum in 2015.

**FUTURE : *There's no humanitarian solution for this tragic humanitarian crisis .....***

So, everything is not decided by the people in power but as we know that the power of people is greater than the people in power. Everything is just about the mindset rather than overthinking about something because as we know countries are taking measures ,steps to solve out this problem but this is taking time because we don't have a big set u to curb this problem from its root and moreover secondly policies which have been decided takes some time to come into play. There are some peoples who have never seen what schools are , what a good home etc . Lets take pledge together to come up with the solution to the pressing problem and improve the lives of asylum seekers and refugees .



This is just an old graph which has been portrayed but now these percentages have been to numbers which are very high . These are just statistics of Europe but when you visit the entire region you will get to know the harsh reality of the pain and sufferings of refugees .

These are just applications for asking asylum seekers but

there are many who have died due to their movement from one place to another especially the Mediterranean region etc .

## IMPLICATIONS

The effects of refugee crisis by integration opportunities and war crimes are as follows :

Every child, regardless of where he or she lives, has a right to a healthy, happy childhood. But today, 50 million children have been uprooted, fleeing conflict and poverty. This figure also includes children driven from their homes by violence or deprivation and forced to make difficult and dangerous journeys abroad and children who are out of their schools and don't know when they might return. Whether these children are migrants, refugees, or internally displaced, they are *all* children first. They don't choose where they're born. They urgently need — and deserve — our assistance . Children are stripped of education, with no opportunity for any social development. They are neglected, which causes stunted growth. Their mental and physical health is adversely affected.

Migrant women and girls face specific challenges and protection risks in transit, including family separation, psychosocial stress and trauma, health complications, particularly for pregnant women, physical harm and injury , and risks of exploitation and gender-based violence. Women also often serve as the main caretakers for children and elderly family members, further deepening their need for protection and support. Women are most commonly forced into sexual slavery or domestic servitude. This of course harms their mental health, but also may force them through many unwanted pregnancies which causes not only harm to women but also a society as a whole .

Older persons have urgent rights and needs. They can be particularly at risk of abuse and neglect during conflict or natural disasters, when a lack of mobility, diminished vision and chronic illnesses can make access to support difficult. Today, older refugees make up some 4 percent of the overall population of concern to UNHCR, and by 2050 more of the world will be over 60 than under 12 years .

One more important reason for refugee crisis is war crime that it has drastic effects on the civilians and refugees both as it affects them mentally and physically both , it causes fear in people , they are mentally deprived , under a trauma , their cultural and identities are suppressed but also refugees have to move leaving their land and moreover they have to be a part of wars .

## **MAJOR COUNTRIES' STANCES**

**USA:** The United States has long been a global leader in the resettlement of refugees—and the need for such leadership remains enormous. Until recently, the United States offered refuge each year to more people than all other nations combined. But the Trump administration has drastically reduced the maximum number of refugees that can enter the United States. Moreover, the United States government has imposed new security vetting procedures on refugees before they can be admitted into the country, which has greatly lengthened waiting times and left many refugees in dangerous situations for prolonged periods. In 2017, for the first time in modern history, the United States settled fewer refugees than the rest of the world.

**France:** The integration landscape is certainly changing in France. President Macron declared refugee integration as a priority for his migration agenda. In late 2017, MP Aurélien Taché was commissioned to carry out an in-depth consultation with relevant stakeholders involved in refugee integration. In February 2018, the findings were published as a comprehensive set of recommendations aimed at improving integration policies. The Ministry of Interior also organised a series of multi-stakeholder working groups on integration. Finally, an inter-ministerial delegate for refugee integration was created in early 2018, which will strive to improve harmonisation between different sectors. Thus, in the following years we can expect less reliance on a mainstream approach and more targeted policies to promote the integration of refugees into French society.

**Russia:** Apart from granting refugee status, the Russian Federation provides individuals with the possibility of obtaining temporary asylum, which, according to the Law on Refugees, creates the possibility for a foreign national or a stateless person to stay temporarily in Russia. Temporary asylum can be granted for a foreigner whose application for refugee status was denied but who cannot be expelled from the territory of the Russian Federation for humanitarian reasons. However, the Law does not specify what motives or reasons can be regarded as “humanitarian.” Granting temporary asylum for humanitarian reasons falls within the discretion of the decision-making body. To receive temporary asylum in Russia, a foreign national or a stateless person must file an application with the regional bodies of the FMS. Upon receiving the application, the applicant is issued

a certificate indicating that he/she has applied for temporary asylum in the country, which gives him/her the official right to stay in the territory of Russia. The term of consideration of the application is up to three months. All applicants are subject to fingerprinting conducted simultaneously with the submission of their application, and to a compulsory medical examination. They are required to meet certain health standards in order to be eligible for asylum.

## **MAJOR REGIONS AFFECTED**

The refugee crisis is a human crisis: Behind the statistics are people filled with unique life experiences and dreams for the future. They are mothers longing to return home, fathers yearning to work again, children searching for a childhood. We are witnessing a massive shift of humanity unlike any seen before. Today nearly 80 million around the world are displaced from their homes.

The Middle East, North Africa and Europe all felt the impact of the war in Syria, which left 6.6 million people living in displacement at the end of 2019. The majority were hosted in Turkey (3.6 million), Lebanon (910,600) and Jordan (654,700). The rising number of refugees in the Middle East and North Africa was partly offset by a drop in the number of Iraqi refugees (from 1.6 Million to 63,000), many of whom were forced to flee the conflict in Syria and return to Iraq or seek protection in other countries further afield. In Europe, the outbreak of large-scale armed conflict in eastern Ukraine in 2014 led to a large outflow of refugees in the region. At the end of 2019, there were 60,000 Ukrainian refugees Worldwide. In sub-Saharan Africa, the number of refugees Residing across the region nearly tripled in the course of the decade, increasing from 2.2 to 6.3 Million. Conflict and violence in South Sudan, The DRC, Central African Republic, Somalia and Burundi forced millions of people to flee, but other crises contributed to the rise in refugees as well. In the Americas, there was a fourfold increase in the number of people displaced across borders during the decade, primarily due to the exodus from Venezuela, and the inclusion of 3.6 million Venezuelans displaced abroad in the 2019 global displacement statistics. In addition, hundreds of thousands of Central Americans fled deteriorating security conditions and violence and sought shelter across the region. The Asia and Pacific region experienced a 3 per cent overall increase in the number Of refugees over the decade, mostly due to the Outflow of 700,000 stateless refugees from Myanmar to Bangladesh beginning in August 2017. While the increase has been limited, the overall Figures reflect the protracted plight of Afghan refugees in Pakistan and the Islamic Republic of Iran,

which has lasted for more than 40 years. Voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan continued through the decade, but at low levels. For more global trends and general statistics and information visit:<https://www.unhcr.org/globaltrends2019/>

## QUESTIONS A RESOLUTION MUST ANSWER

- How can vulnerable communities be safeguarded against various forms of refugee crisis ?
- How can governments support resettlement efforts? How to ensure that refugees blend in with the other native citizens?]
- To what extent can refugees be protected, and are there ways of lessening the dangers of refugees' journeys?
- How can the refugee crisis due to war crimes and integration opportunities be detected more efficiently?
- How to help refugees who have lost their relatives while fleeing?
- How to help those asylum seekers who have been denied asylum?

## INTERNATIONAL FRAMEWORK

States are responsible for protecting the rights of their citizens. When governments are unable or unwilling to do this, people may face such serious threats that they are forced to leave their country and seek safety elsewhere. If this happens, another country has to step in to ensure that the refugees' basic rights are respected. This is known as "international protection" The 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol are the core of the international protection system, complemented by regional treaties and declarations that also address the rights of refugees.



The 1967 Protocol is independent of, though integrally related to, the 1951 Convention. The Protocol removes the temporal and geographic limits found in the Convention. By acceding to the Protocol, States agree to apply the core content of the 1951 Convention to all persons covered by the Protocol's refugee definition, without limitations of time or place.

**“ We reaffirm the 1951**

**Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol thereto as the foundation of the international refugee protection regime. We recognize the importance of their full and effective application by States parties and the values they embody. ... We reaffirm respect for the institution of asylum and the right to seek asylum. We reaffirm respect for and adherence to the fundamental**

**principle of non-refoulement in accordance with international refugee law.”** UN General Assembly, New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, Resolution 71/1, 2016.

The 1969 OAU Convention confirms that the 1951 Convention is “the basic and universal instrument relating to the status of refugees”. It adopts the refugee definition found in the 1951 Convention, but also expands it to include any person compelled to leave his or her country because of “external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his [or her] country of origin or nationality” In 1984, a colloquium of government representatives and distinguished jurists was convened in Cartagena, Colombia, to discuss refugee protection in Latin America. Inspired by the 1969 OAU Convention, they adopted what is known as the Cartagena Declaration on Refugees\*.

The Organization of American States (OAS), the UN General Assembly, and UNHCR’s Executive Committee have all endorsed the Cartagena Declaration. Since 1984, States in Central and Latin America have adopted three Declarations on the occasion of important anniversaries of the Cartagena Declaration, including most recently, the 2014 **Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action**. Although the Cartagena Declaration is non-binding, by mid-2016 the enlarged refugee definition it contains had been incorporated into national legislation in 14 States: Argentina, Belize, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru and Uruguay.

**MIDDLE EAST AND ASIA:** In 1994, the Arab Convention on Regulating Status of Refugees in the Arab Countries was adopted by the League of Arab States (LAS), but it never entered into force. In 2001, Asian and African countries adopted the revised Bangkok Principles on the status and treatment of refugees. In 2012, Member States of the Organization of Islamic Cooperation adopted the Ashgabat Declaration at a ministerial conference in Turkmenistan. The Declaration recognizes that “over fourteen centuries ago, Islam laid down the basis for granting refuge, which is now deeply ingrained in Islamic faith, heritage and tradition”. In Asia, the South-Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) has agreed a Social Charter, as well as a Convention on Regional Arrangements for the Promotion of Child Welfare in South Asia. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) issued the ASEAN Human Rights Declaration in 2012.

**EUROPE:** The Charter of Fundamental Rights, adopted in 2007, has a status equal to that of the EU’s founding treaties. It includes provisions on the right to asylum and protection from removal, expulsion or extradition to a serious risk of being subject to the death penalty, torture or other inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment. The Court of Justice of the European Union (CJEU) has jurisdiction to interpret these EU asylum instruments and to rule on any alleged infringements by Member States, which has addressed asylum issues in the context of the European Convention on Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, these courts have significant influence on the wider development of international refugee law.

**AFRICA:** Regional human rights instruments that are relevant to the protection of refugees include the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights; its Protocol on the Rights of Women in Africa; the

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child; and the **Great Lakes Protocol** on Property Rights of Returning Persons.

UNHCR itself issues guidance on international refugee law. Amongst the most authoritative is its **Handbook on procedures and criteria for determining refugee status** (1979, reissued 2011). Many national asylum authorities use this Handbook to guide their decision-making, and it is regularly quoted by courts around the world.

UNHCR also issues **Guidelines on International Protection** to complement the Handbook. These Guidelines provide more detailed, contemporary guidance on the interpretation of provisions of the 1951 Convention/1967 Protocol and other international protection matters. They can be helpful to parliamentarians reviewing national legislation and practice.

\* Delegates need to focus on these points while doing their research because these will help all of us to come up with a Resolution and find solutions to this pressing problem .

## ADDITIONAL LINKS FOR REFERENCE

- <https://reliefweb.int/report/world/10-challenges-refugee-youth#:~:text=Accessing%20quality%20learning%2C%20formal%20education,opportunities%20are%20also%20recurrent%20problems.&text=Young%20refugees%20note%20that%20discrimination,them%20feeling%20isolated%20and%20marginalized.>
- <https://hrcak.srce.hr/file/51511>
- <https://www.unhcr.org/admin/hcspeeches/3ae68fb918/refugee-problems-solutions-address-dr-gerrit-jan-van-heuven-goedhart-united.html>
- <https://www.hrw.org/news/2015/09/18/un-human-rights-councilmigration-refugee-issues>
- <https://www.unhcr.org/>
- <https://www.hrc.org/resources/immigration-refugee-and-asylum>
- <https://academic.oup.com/jrs/advance-article-abstract/doi/10.1093/jrs/feaa012/5804123?redirectedFrom=fulltext>
- <https://www.refworld.org/topic,50ffbce5160,50ffbce5187,,0,....html>
- <https://ijrcenter.org/refugee-law/>
- <https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/10402650220140238?journalCode=cper20>

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