UNHCR

INTERNATIONAL MEASUREMENTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF CIVILS AFFECTED BY THE LIBYAN CONFLICT

PRESIDENTS

Welcome to the United Nation High Commission for refugees ISTMUN 2019 limited edition. It's our pleasure, to have such great delegates that will help us to develop this committee. We hope this experience help us to reach knowledge as well as to gain human affairs.

I am Ana Maria Acero Parra, I am an eleventh grader in Gimnasio Iragua I am part of the model united Nations team since 2013, I'm honored to be this committee president. I hope we all gathered this days to develop and create solutions to problems we're facing now a days, and making this and unforgettable experience that may remain as an indelible mark in your life. As owners and citizens of the world, we are here to create a change and by this apparently simple academic activity show the world how inclusive and humanitarian we can be.

I am Antonio José Gómez Giraldo, I'm currently in 10th grade at Colegio San Tarsicio. I've been part of the UN debate club since 2015, and this is my first time presiding a committee, and I'm honored to chair next to Ana Maria. I truly believe it's your responsibility to think and develop solutions for the problems in the world, therefore, I expect from this committee passionate and compromised delegates that understand the repercussions of their actions. I hope you enjoy this committee as well as we enjoyed preparing it for you, and I trust you all will learn from this wonderful experience.

In order to solve any of your doubts or questions you can reach us at:

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INTRODUCTION OF THE COMMITTEE

UNHCR The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees was founded on December the 14th of 1950, through the Resolution 428(v) emitted by the General assembly, at first it was considered a temporary committee with the purpose to help refugees to move to a different country in the second world war but later on in July of 1951 UNHCR was defined into the of United Nations, and since then it has had an expansion regarding topics such as immigrants, Refugees and global inclusion gaining the permission to help expatriates , internal displaced, asylum seekers, and Refugees. Its main goal is to help refugees and facilitate the alliances with countries that want to help refugees from all the world.

Although, it's important to keep in mind that the decisions of the committee are not binding , they are suggested ones , and they are capable of making their own decisions ,. The UNHCR now counts with 193 members within them :

Albania, Algeria, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Chad, China, Egypt, France , Germany, Greece, Italy, India, Indonesia, Jordan, Lebanon, Libya, Niger, Pakistan, Portugal, Russia, Saudi Arabia, Spain, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria,Tunisia, Turkey, United States, United Kingdom.

"UNHCR is navigating extraordinarily difficult waters. The combination of multiple conflicts and resulting mass displacement, fresh challenges to asylum, the funding gap between humanitarian needs and resources, and growing xenophobia is very dangerous."
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TOPIC

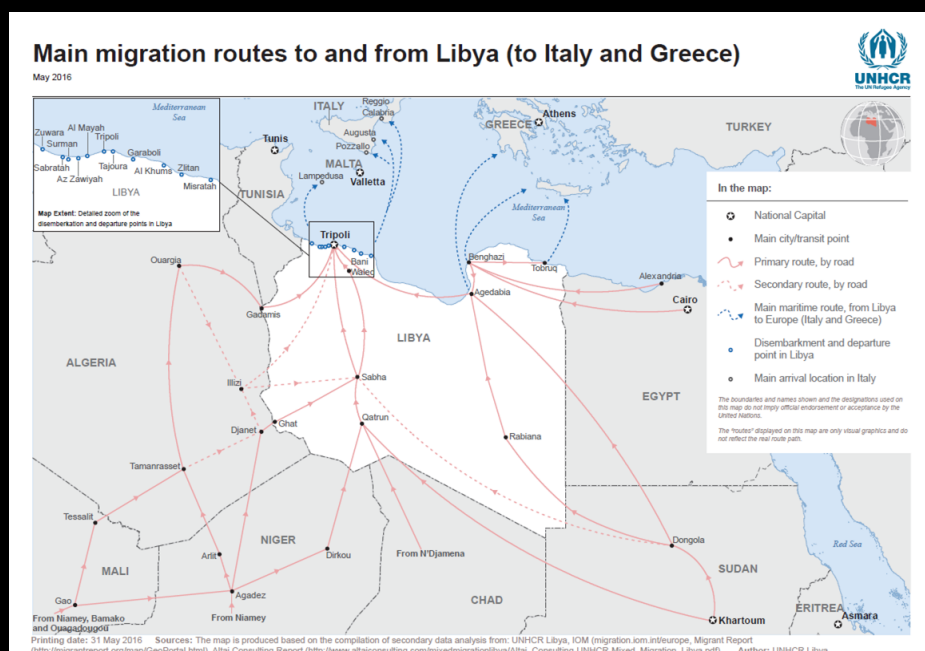**International measurements for the protection of civils affected by the Libyan Conflict**

First of all, let's begin with what does Refugee mean. According to UNHCR, "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."(UNHCR, 2018)

This means people in Libya are in need of humanitarian assistance. Hundreds of thousands of people across the country are suffering, they are living in unsafe conditions with little or no access to health care, education, essential medicines, shelter, safe drinking water, or food. All of this is an aftereffect of the conflicts that are happening right now in Libya, and that started in 2014, now known as the Libyan Civil War.

"The conflict in Libya has affected an estimated 100,000 refugees and asylum- seekers (of which almost 38,000 are registered with UNHCR), close to 350,000 Internally Displaced Person (IDP's) and over 310,000 people recently returned to their area of origin after displacement. Many require varying degrees of protection and assistance from UNHCR.
In the absence of rule-of-law and functioning institutions, refugees and asylum-seekers are particularly vulnerable to harassment, arbitrary arrest and detention, limited freedom of movement and other serious human rights violations. Various areas in the country are extremely difficult to reach and there is subsequently limited presence of actors on the ground to provide basic assistance. Several thousands people are held in detention centers run by the Department for Combating Illegal Migration (DCIM) or by militias.
Libya continues to be the main transit and departure point for irregular sea migration to Europe from North Africa. About 90 percent of the 117,000 individuals arrived in Italy from January to August 2016 have been reported departing from Libya."(UNHCR, Libya Situation, 2018)

Main migration routes to and from Libya (to Italy and Greece)

DEVELOPMENT

In 2018, the Libyan Coast Guard (LCG) rescued/intercepted 14,795 refugees and migrants at sea. A total of 15,358 individuals disembarked in Libya in 2017. The top three nationalities of those disembarked this year were Sudanese (14 per cent) Nigerian (12 per cent) and Eritrean (10 per cent). Out of the total, approximately 10 per cent were children. Following the summer months, where disembarkations took place at an average of 1,900 individuals per month (May, June, July and August), as of September, the number of persons disembarked in Libya reduced to an average of 400 persons per month. Throughout the year, UNHCR and its partner International Medical Corps (IMC), maintained their presence at disembarkation points and provided life-saving assistance, non-food items (NFIs) and medical assistance to refugees and migrants disembarked in Libya. (UNHCR, UNHCR LIBYA UPDATE, 2018)

"If refugees are from the same cultural and linguistic group as the local population, there is often identification with and sympathy for their situation. There are many examples of refugees being given shelter in local people's houses. Over 400,000 refugees have been housed with family or friends in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia. Different ethnicity, however, can be a basis for problems. Traditional animosities may exist between groups. Even if it is not the case, failures in communication and understanding caused by language and/or culture can form serious barriers. In some cases, the presence of one (ethnic) group of refugees may affect ethnic balances within the local population and exacerbate conflicts."(UNHCR, 2018)

DEVELOPMENT

FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Total recorded contributions for the operation amount to some

USD **10.9** million .

UNHCR is grateful for the critical support provided by donors who have contributed to this operation as well as those who have contributed to UNHCR programmes with unearmarked and broadly earmarked funds in 2016.
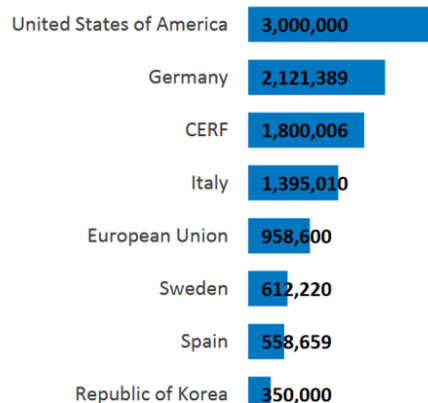
Major donors of unrestricted and regional funds to UNHCR in 2016 (in USD):
United States of America (200 M) | Sweden (78 M) | Netherlands (46 M) | Norway (40 M) | Priv Donors Spain (35 M) | Australia (31 M) | Japan (24 M) | Denmark (24 M) | United Kingdom (23 M) | Canada (16 M) | Switzerland (15 M) | France (14 M) | Priv Donors Republic of Korea (13 M) | Priv Donors Italy (13 M) | Germany (13 M) | Priv Donors Japan (11 M) | Italy (10 M)

Funding received (in million USD)

Country	Amount
United States of America	3,000,000
Germany	2,121,389
CERF	1,800,006
Italy	1,395,010
European Union	958,600
Sweden	612,220
Spain	558,659
Republic of Korea	350,000

Other donors of unrestricted and regional funds to UNHCR in 2016:
Algeria | Argentina | Austria | Belgium | China | Costa Rica | Ecuador | Estonia | Finland | Holy See | Hungary | India | Indonesia | Ireland | Israel | Kuwait | Liechtenstein | Luxembourg | Mexico | Monaco | Mozambique | New Zealand | Peru | Portugal | Qatar | Republic of Korea | Romania | Russian Federation | Saudi Arabia | Serbia | Singapore | Sri Lanka | Thailand | Turkey | United Arab Emirates | Uruguay | Private Donors

"Libya has an expansive 1,100-mile coastline—the longest in North Africa—that has been left without border control because the country has lacked a centralized government since 2014. When Libyan Coast Guard members intercept migrants and refugees hoping to flee by boat, many of these individuals are put in overcrowded, terrible detention centers to await deportation proceedings back to their countries of origin.

Migrants and refugees in these detention centers are subjected to torture, severe whippings, beatings, and electric shocks, according to a 2014 report by the humanitarian group Human Rights Watch, this is something that goes against the human rights, it is a form of torture.
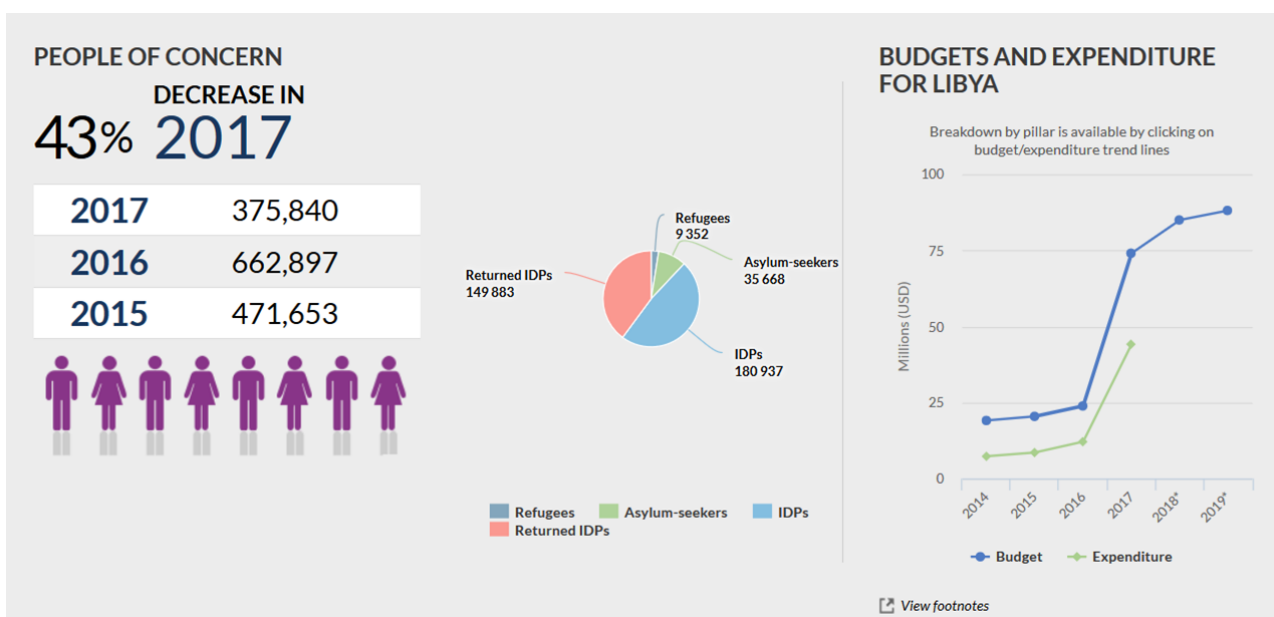
DEVELOPMENT

Smugglers and gangs often force refugees to pay more to fund their water-bound trip into Europe by confiscating their passports and extorting them. Some Sub-Saharan migrants and refugees, including unaccompanied children, have been abducted by smugglers who try to coerce them and their family members to pay a ransom. People who are unable to pay are then often held as slaves without pay, according to Amnesty International.

"It is effectively a business that they are running," one man told Amnesty International.

"They detain you so that you have to pay… If you don't answer their questions, they beat you…with rubber pipes."
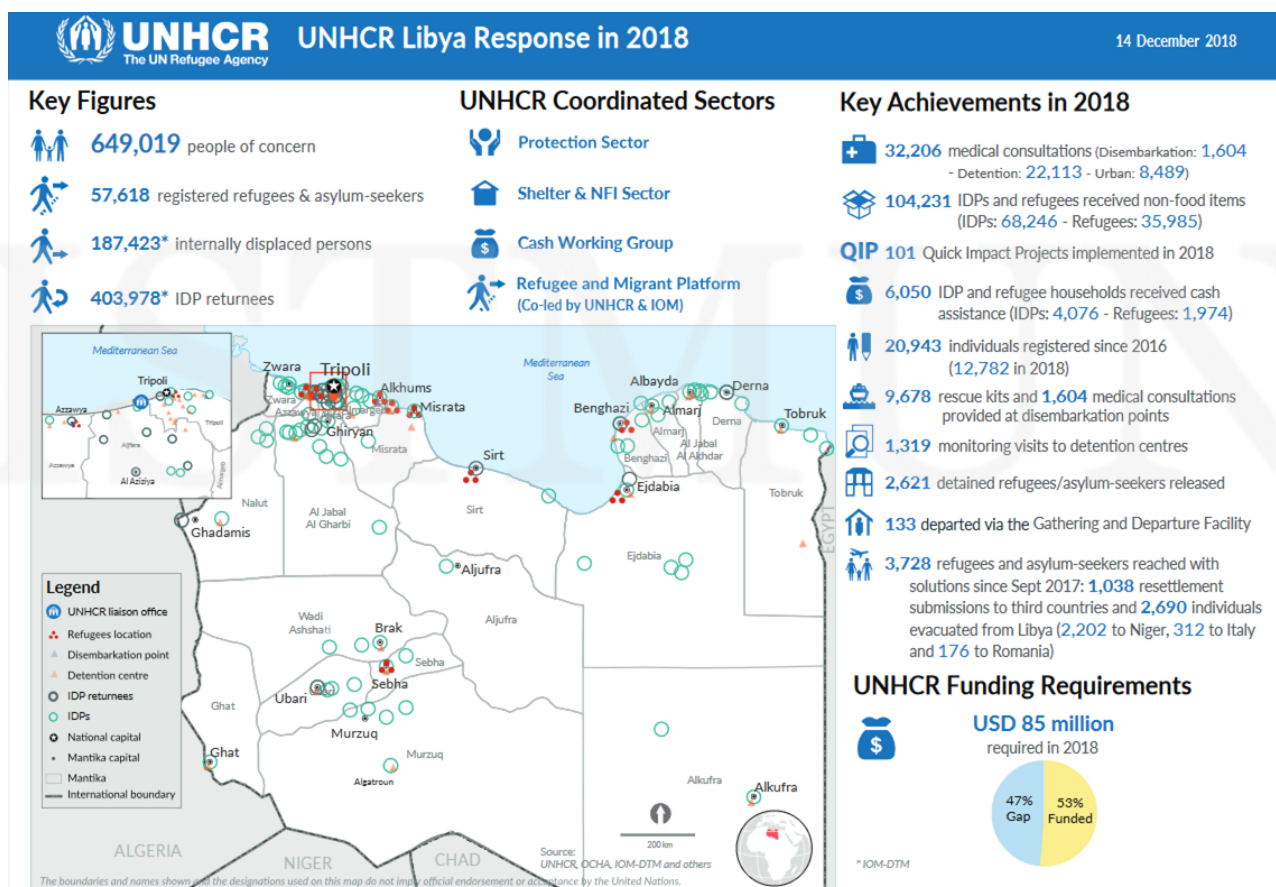
Refugees are also at risk of religious persecution. According to Amnesty International, people from Nigeria, Eritrea, Ethiopia, and Egypt have been "abducted, tortured, unlawfully killed and harassed because of their religion" in Libya, particularly by ISIS. Last year, at least 49 Christians, mostly from Egypt and Ethiopia, were beheaded and shot in three group killings by the terrorist group Islamic State (IS)." (Lee, 2016)

DEVELOPMENT

Libya also hosts 43,113 refugees and asylum-seekers who are registered with UNHCR. Refugees are travelling alongside migrants through dangerous routes towards Europe.

Up to 90 per cent of people crossing the Mediterranean Sea to Europe depart from Libya.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

On February 15, 2011, the independence against the Authoritarian and Dictatorship Muammar Gaddafi government started on the city of Benghazi , boosted with the ideals from the Arab Spring (2011), on march 12 the Arab Ligue asked to United Nations Security Council an "exclusion area " with this NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization) members, leadered by United States, France and United Kingdom started to bomb Libya, in order to show its position against Gaddafi Government, 12 october 2011, NATO seemingly success, However Libya started to have political and religious divisions between Daesh,Al-qaeda around the country, consequently crime, political utopy, more than 500.000 deaths,economic recession, and forced Migrations .

The world wide Refugee pact was forged during more than 18 months of intense discussions with the Member States of the UN, experts, civil society and refugees. This included dedicated thematic discussions, as well as formal consultations and evaluations in the High Commissioner's Dialogue on Protection Challenges in December 2017.

The development of the pact was also based on the lessons learned through the application of the CRRF in more than a dozen countries during 2017 and 2018, and drawing lessons from a wide range of existing and past refugee situations where many of the principles of the Marco already inform policies and programs.

due to this the UNHCR emitted the worldwide refugee pact in the city of New York, in which 193 members agree on giving the protection of the refugees its goal was to propose the CRRF (Comprehensive Refugee Response Factor) which goals to

1-) Alleviate pressures on countries that host refugees

2-) Develop the self-sufficiency of refugees

3-) Expand access to resettlement in third countries and other complementary ways;

4-) Promote conditions that allow refugees to return voluntarily to their countries of origin with conditions of security and dignity.

with this UNHCR, and countries aims to get an improvement in the education of refugee children, as well as better access to health services, and more opportunities to get a job, "explains Volker Türk. UNHCR also hopes that communities will welcome refugees "in a different way", by moving away from camp policies.as well as obtain more resettlement places and more alternatives for transfer to third countries - such as family reunification, scholarships for students or humanitarian visas.

RECENT NEWS

However not all countries did sign the pact for example Chile, United states, and others.

Our **overall objective in Libya is to improve protection and life-saving assistance** to displaced people, refugees and asylum-seekers and host communities. This includes supporting local public services which benefit the whole community, such as hospitals and schools. for this reason UNHCR is using Quick Impact Projects in other to help those in needed for help.

country presence

The police evacuate a camp with 2,771 immigrants in Paris.

France, Italy and Germany agree to accelerate the relocation of refugees in the European Union.

Another objective of the prime minister is "greater efficiency in the fight against irregular immigration and with expulsions

The French government announced today the creation of 7,500 shelters for asylum seekers between 2018 and 2019, within a "plan of actions" to make "more dignified" the treatment of refugees.

Niger and Italy have received around 1,084 refugees

QARMAS

1-)Which is the role of humanitarian agencies in the protection of Libyan refugees?

2-)How can host countries or the ones with a great number of refugees, guarantee basic need to the asylum seekers?

3-)Which has been the effectiveness of the measurements taken by UNHCR for the protection of civilians in Libya?

4-)How can measurements be restored from the international right in order to ensure the reconstruction of the Libyan territory?

5-) What type of measurements should be taken in order to respect the human, and children's rights during their way into the host countries?

6-)What's the position of the international community within the search of the cease of the Libyan Civil War?

TO KEEP IN MIND

- Check your country's profile (Economy, Historical Background, Xenophobia, general facts, external policies, enemies and alliances)
- Check the hand book
- Check country position about refugees
- Check out refugee rights
- Check out conditions of refugee camps
- It's necessary position paper,and opening speech
- The agenda might be semi opened agenda (crisis will be constantly in the committee)
- check treaties about refugees
- The electronics are not allowed inside the committee unless it's extremely necessary
- Be careful with the references you use
- Check the difference between a refugee and a migrant
- Push and pull factors

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