

Forum: Human Rights Council

Question of: The Human Rights Situation of Refugees and Stateless Persons

Submitted by: Republic of Korea

Co-Submitted by: by Arab Republic of Egypt

The General Assembly,

Keeping in mind the Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of human rights, which recognizes the right of people to seek asylum from persecution in other countries,

Fulfilling what was established in the UNHCR Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees (Re-edited, Geneva, January 1992) later on complemented by the guidelines Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in conjunction with Article 35 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and Article II of its 1967 Protocol.

Aware that many refugees don't have the possibility to repatriate because of the continued conflict, wars and persecution, and many also live in perilous situations or have specific needs that can't be addressed in the country where they have sought protection,

Bearing in mind that according to United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) more than 13,000 people drowned in the Mediterranean alone in the two years since the first big shipwreck in October 2013.

Deeply concerned by the fact that illegal trafficking gangs make profit taking advantage of the desperate situation which refugees are living and in lots of cases kill, throw overboard or leave to die of hunger migrants who can't afford to pay them,

Recalling the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its Optional Protocols on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict and on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography, and the 1993 Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in Respect of Inter-Country Adoption,

Realizing that refugees are victims or potential victims of human rights abuses, conflicts and other acts of aggression and in addition they are outside of their own countries and unable or unwilling to afford themselves of the protection that their own governments should provide,

Aware that the three more effective ways of assuring a long term solution which are not always granted to refugees and should always be are: the voluntary repatriation, the local integration and the resettlement,

Recognizing the importance of the personal healthcare in order to achieve the best results in terms of demonstrating their own abilities to get a job, learning the local language, interact with public institutions and do well in school without being interdicted by mental health issues such as anxiety and depression, following their often traumatic and violent travel experiences,

1. **Requests** the opening of safe and legal routes for refugees so they can reach the EU countries, providing them humanitarian visa's in order to allow them to travel safely and apply for asylum when they arrive; in this way we will help them to be integrated into a system that ensures their long-term well-being;
2. **Urges** the collaboration of all member states in order to find common agreements to invest funds in search and rescue operations, in this way to avoid refugees to suffer for weeks on board boats and have a significant impact on stopping the loss of lives in the Mediterranean sea.
3. **Strongly condemns** all acts of smuggling and such action related to it through investigation of trafficking gangs who exploit refugees and migrants by totally violating the human rights and forcing them to cross the sea in absolutely deplorable conditions putting their lives at serious risk, in this way to have the opportunity to arrest and bring to justice all those responsible of such illegal procedures.
4. **Asks** to all member states and humanitarian partners to improve the framework for the protection of refugee children and adolescents by:

a) establishing programmes to inform refugee children of their rights and encourage their participation in identifying protection problems, actions to alleviate them and decisions affecting them;

b) setting in place measures to ensure that, as appropriate, refugee children and adolescents participate equitably in decision-making in all areas of refugee life, as well as in the implementation of such decisions, and that protection and age-sensitive approaches are applied at every stage of programme development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation;

c) improving training and capacity-building within the framework of the Action on the Rights of Children (ARC) project, and to give priority to training government and partner counterparts, as well as their own staff;

d) according importance to primary and secondary education for refugees, by providing funding, in recognition that education is an important tool of protection;

5. **Solemnly request** a great attention towards the protection of women which are more vulnerable subjects and in many chases are particularly susceptible to exploitation and abuse by assuring:

a) access to basic assistance supplies like food, water, shelter, firewood, clothing on the same basis as men;

b) a complete and effective health service which must include:

- i) the offer of the gynaecological services;
- ii) the provision of health education regarding breast-feeding, sanitation, family planning;
- iii) the creation of specific programmes for the assistance of victims of any type trauma;

c) the access to information on and opportunities for participation in programmes of voluntary repatriation, programmes for the local integration of refugees into the host country and the resettlement in countries that have special programmes for their admission;

6. **Urges** the immediate control and evaluation of the mental health of newcomers alongside with physical evaluations, and further on implement a long term service by granting humanitarian migrants access to regular healthcare and ensuring they are able to use it without any discrimination of races, sex or age;

7. **Emphasizes** the need of providing integration services as soon as possible for those asylum seekers most likely to be allowed to stay by:

a) the implementation of new programmes encouraging income-generating activities and raising the awareness about social and educational opportunities, about public health and hygiene issues in order to improve the living in the camp and help to make start the process of integration;

b) provide a minimum number of hours of language training and other integration support, such as skills assessments and civic integration courses;

c) individuate the personal competence of each refugee in order to collocate them where appropriate jobs that match their skills can be found;

8. **Further requests** to assure when it's necessary the resettlement which is a really useful solution in order to:

a) protect the most vulnerable refugees of all, including torture survivors and people with urgent medical needs;

b) allow people to reunite with their relatives who are already in the EU;

c) provide the refugee with legal and physical protection, including access to civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights and also giving asylum seekers a permanent destination;

9. **Taking in consideration** that in some cases the will of the migrant is to have possibility to repatriate, the EU member states should provide this solution and evaluate a strategy in order to:

a) provide information and advice about their country of the origin;

b) negotiate tripartite agreements with the country of origin and the UNHCR in order to:

i) facilitate the return;

ii) monitor the repatriation and reintegration programmes;

iii) promote development assistance and sustainable reintegration.

FORUM: GA (General Assembly)

QUESTION OF: **Food Security and Sustainable Agriculture**

SUBMITTED BY: Arab Republic of Egypt

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Republic of Korea

Being aware of that food security is a multidimensional matter,

Deeply concerned by the extant matter of global warming and the actual effect it has on agriculture in all countries especially in the developing countries,

Noting with deep concern that high CO₂ levels can affect crop yields, although it stimulates the crop growth, certainly reducing their nutritional values,

Affirming research in this field improves the sustainable agriculture in accordance with environmental friendly techniques and maximizes the efficiency of using the available space,

Drawing the attention on the remarkably high temperatures which inhibits crops from growing, and that in many areas cause the soil to dry making drought become a challenge,

Alarmed by the rise of sea level due to the green house effect,

Keeping in mind that globally, the considerable percent of food production goes to waste because of inefficient preparation and inadequate storage facilities,

Aware of the importance of local farmers and their current insufficient economic situation as well as their potential for sustainable economic growth,

Fully believing in the cooperatopn with other Member States and Non-Governmental Organizations such as Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), Biodiversity International, Consultative Group on International Agriculture Research (CGIAR), and International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)

1. **Encourages** all delegates to solve the situation regarding the current agricultural land, which is not reaching its potential, yielding 50 percent less than what it could produce by:

a. using innovative and less expensive ways to cultivate, such as:

i. Vertical Farms (a method that allows you to grow crops in places where traditional agriculture would have been impossible);

b. giving more financial support to the farmers;

2. **Encourages** all relevant stakeholders, such as member states, Non-Government Organizations and Non-Profit Organizations to cooperate in order to identify multiple ways to maximize the efficiency of less-developed countries in sustainable agriculture, by:

- a. publishing advertisement of sustainable agriculture;
- b. creating the conditions for the locals to take measures for food security in autonomy;
- c. promoting, through medias and social networks, the interest of the global population regarding the matter of food security and create awareness of the risks of the phenomenon of global warming;

3. **draws the attention** on the food waste problem as we need to drastically reduce the current trends by:

- a) warn and inform the population about this situation by means of:
 - i. organizing food caring campaigns at school;
 - ii. increasing spot publicity advertisement;
- b) ensure that each family can dispose of good storage facilities to conserve the food;
- c) put a fee on the useless wastes of good food by all member states;

4. **asks** all nations to take steps to prevent the denial of global warming and to support (also financially) structures and laboratories which put their effort into discovering new ways to deal with the scarcity of water, especially in desert areas;

5. **expresses its hope** of finding new solutions in order to stop the climate changing process that is becoming a big issue influencing sustainable agriculture and food security by:

- a) reducing the ozone hole by:
 - i. limiting private vehicle driving;
 - ii. using eco-friendly household cleaning products;
 - iii. avoiding the use of pesticides;
- b) reduce greenhouse effect by means of:
 - i. decreasing the usage of Heat and Air Conditioning;
 - ii. driving Less and driving Smart;
 - iii. buying Energy-Efficient Products;

6. **requests** governments to regulate the private agricultural industries in order to respect the laws of environmental preservation such as:

- a. recycling of available waters in less-developed deserted countries;
- b. blocking the usage of anti-ecologic substances on the crops, in order to preserve the soil

from wear;

c. regulating the disposal of wastes, keeping it away from cultivable soil;

d. regulating gas-emissions from factories and metallurgic industries to prevent polluting, this to temporarily slow the process of global warming;

7. **further invites** all member states to further promote sustainable agriculture as a way to eliminate wastes and to create product in more quantity and more efficiency, both in more-developed countries, which already have access to methods keeping food security, and in less-developed countries, where the population needs to be educated in favor of the sustainability of agriculture.

Statement

Korea draws all States' attention to the food and agriculture problem. The system now in use is not working: profound change of the global food and agriculture system is needed if we are to nourish today's 795 million hungry and the additional 2 billion people expected by 2050. In particular, in the Asia and Pacific region (APR), the natural gross domestic production (GDP) has been declining over the years because of economic structural changes. Between 1999 and 2009, farmland decreased in countries such as Australia, New Zealand and in our Republic of Korea and Japan. These trends are largely due to increasing pressure on and competition for agricultural land from urbanization, industrial growth and transportation.

Korea's opinion is that if done right, agriculture, forestry and fisheries can provide nutritious food for all and generate decent incomes, while supporting people-centered rural development and protecting the environment. The perfect combinations of caring about the environment and producing food for us is to use natural capital without using it up. One such approach is "Climate-Smart Agriculture" or CSA which has huge potential to increase productivity, enhance resilience, and lower our footprint. This includes practices such as improving the management of livestock and rangelands and enhancing soil carbon.

Korea has done many reforms throughout the last 15 years to improve the agriculture and food situation; the most important are: the Abolition of government purchasing and introduction of public stockholding system for rice (2005, to ensure food security), Abolition of the subsidy on chemical fertilizers (2005, to promote sustainable agriculture), and several revisions of farm land acts to increase the maximum size of farmland holdings (1999, 2002, 2006).

Even considering the improvement Korea has done to create better conditions, there are still many reforms that the government has planned for the future (like supporting more agricultural producers in Korea, or extending the average farm size, that now is only 1.4 hectare), because the way to the progress stands in little measures that can help create better conditions for everyone.