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FORUM: General Assembly

ISSUE: Protecting Refugee Women Form Gender-Based Violence and Discrimination

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Introduction:

The concept of gender equality was pointed out by the United Nations in 1848 and followed by the first treaty of gender equality in 1979. The concept and first treaty of refugees were pointed out by the United Nations in 1951. Due to the scene of gender equality and refugees, the United Nations began to pay attention to refugee women, especially those who are suffering/suffered from gender-based violence. The United Nations stated that women always play an important role in a family, a society, even a country, but treaties are always incomplete on the issue of protecting women's rights or granting women demands. In 2015, the refugee women center set up.

Nowadays, Women represent almost half of the 244 million migrants and half of the 19.6 million refugees worldwide. According to the report of the united nation, there is at least twenty percent of refugee women suffer violence before. Some forty-millions refugees become destitute and homeless. In these forty-millions refugees, women are usually more than men. The situation of those women will become more serious if they did not receive have any help on human rights or other aspect protection.

Although the united nation and other organizations did lots of effort on this issue, most women still live under the shade of men. Traditional thinking, men are always useful than women or men are always stronger than women, still effect over daily life, even it is not as obvious as before. Many refugee women in many areas are not allowed to receive education, to participate in politics. Even more outrageous, the mortality rate of a pregnant woman who died during delivery is far too high. The other serious situation is the discrimination will more intense than before if the correlation organization force the situation, no one can avoid the antagonistic psychology of humans on this issue.

Key Terms:

Refugee

A person who has escaped from their own country for political, religious, or economic reasons or because of a war. (Cambridge dictionary)

Discrimination

Treating a person or particular group of people differently, especially in a worse way from how you treat other people, because of their skin color, sex, sexuality, etc. (Cambridge dictionary)

Gender equality

The act of treating women and men equally. (Cambridge dictionary)

Global Feminism

The belief that women should be allowed the same rights, power, and opportunities as men and be treated in the same way, or the set of activities intended to achieve this state. (Cambridge dictionary)

Major Parties Involved:

United Nation High Commissioner for refugees (UNHCR)

UNHRC focus on four key events to work-Ease the pressures on host countries, enhance refugee self-reliance, expand access to third-country solutions, and Support conditions in countries of origin for return in safety and



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dignity. UNHCR will draw upon three distinct but interconnected initiatives referenced in the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR), namely, the Indicator Framework for the GCR, progress towards implementing pledges and initiatives announced at the Global Refugee Forum (GRF), and the exercise on measuring the impact of hosting, protecting and assisting refugees.

The Danish Refugee Council (DRC)

DRC is a private, humanitarian organization covering all aspects of the refugee cause. The organization aims to protect refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) against persecution and to promote durable solutions. The Danish Refugee Council is an umbrella organization with 32 member organizations

Norwegian Refugees Council (NRC)

Camp management core functions include coordinating and monitoring assistance and protection, setting up and supporting governance and community participation mechanisms, managing and disseminating information, providing multisector feedback mechanisms, and maintaining infrastructure. Their camp management programs seek to ensure the protection of displaced populations and their rights, to promote their participation, self-sufficiency and dignity, and to ensure the provision of assistance and access to services.

United Nation Migration (IOM)

IOM is active in emergencies induced by natural disasters and is currently active in 18 countries, including Colombia, Haiti, Nepal, Pakistan, Peru, the Philippines, Thailand, and Timor-Leste. It directly benefits thousands of families by providing camp management support and strengthening the training capacities of local and national authorities. To increase the preparedness of national authorities, IOM as cluster lead for camp coordination and camp management (CCCM) has initiated efforts to adapt CCCM capacity-building and management tools to needs at the national level, most recently in Namibia, Pakistan, Colombia, Thailand, the Philippines, and the Dominican Republic. Also, IOM continues the refinement of data management systems and technological tools for displacement tracking and mapping.

Previous Attempts to Resolve the Issue:

Voluntary repatriation could be a solution for refugees who have made the brave decision to return home. UNHCR, together with countries of origin and the international community, has worked to promote their options through "inspection" visits, education, legal assistance, and family reunification. Efforts have helped tens of thousands of people return to countries such as Angola and Somalia. Resettlement in another country is an option for those who cannot return because of ongoing conflict, war, or persecution. To assist in this process, cultural orientation, language and vocational training, and access to education and employment are provided. However, of the 20.4 million refugees of concern to UNHCR worldwide, less than 1 percent had been submitted for resettlement. For those who cannot return home, another option is to integrate within the host community. This is often a complex process that places high demands on both the individual and the receiving society. However, it also has the benefit of enabling refugees to contribute socially and economically. Over the past decade, 1.1 million refugees worldwide have become citizens of their countries of asylum.

Timeline:

(Year)	(Event)
1891	Congress created the Bureau of Immigration to oversee the admission of immigrants, including those considered "refugees." Because early U.S. immigration laws did not restrict the number of immigrants the U.S. would accept, no separate laws existed for refugee



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	admissions and refugees could resettle in the U.S. as long as they met the regular requirements for immigrant admissions.
1875	UNHCR provides guidelines for how to improve the protection of refugee women.
1945	President Truman authorized the expedited admission of displaced persons and refugees within the framework of existing immigration law. At the President's request, the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization traveled to Europe to investigate and develop a plan for processing displaced persons. Ultimately, the INS, the military, the Public Health Service, the Department of State, and numerous charitable organizations collaborated to facilitate the entry of over 40,000 displaced persons under the existing quota regulations. Additionally, the President's directive allowed approximately 1,000 refugees already in the U.S. to adjust to lawful permanent resident status.
1948	The Displaced Persons Act of 1948, the first specific "refugee" act passed by Congress, aimed to address the nearly 7 million displaced persons in Europe as a result of World War II. The act allowed refugees to enter the U.S. within the constraints of the existing quota system. The law required that admitted displaced persons find a place to live in the U.S. and a job that would not replace a worker already in the country. The Displaced Persons Act expired in 1952. Under the Act, the U.S. admitted more than 350,000 displaced persons.
1953	The Refugee Relief Act of 1953 authorized nearly 200,000 special non-quota immigrant visas for refugees and escapees from communist countries. The U.S. issued these visas between 1953 and 1956. Chinese refugees received 2,000 visas under this program, at a time when the annual immigrant quota for China was 105.
1967	The 1967 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Refugee Protocol removed the "geographical and temporal limits" of the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees. This allowed the Convention to be used universally. The U.S. signed the 1967 Protocol on Nov. 1, 1968. The Protocol was the only amendment to the Convention.
1972	The INS began granting asylum to aliens already in the U.S. as a way to uphold the principle of asylum in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' Refugee Protocol and Convention and to ensure that no refugees were returned to conditions of persecution. Under these policies, INS officials could use existing procedures such as parole, stays of deportation, and adjustment of status to allow aliens who feared persecution in their homeland to remain in the country.
1990	The Economic and Social Council adopted resolution 34/2, in which it calls on governments, relevant United Nations agencies, and concerned non-governmental organizations to "increase their efforts to respond to the specific needs of refugee women, in particular those long-term refugees, as well as displaced women, in the areas of education, health, physical safety, social services, skills training, employment, and income-generating activities, and to involve refugee women in the planning and implementation of such programs."
1991	The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women will consider the subject at its thirty-fourth session.



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Fifty Years of Humanitarian Action

Possible solutions:

The Chairs highly encourage delegates to pointed out many possible solutions focus on the topic of protecting refugee women from gender-based violence and discrimination during the lobbying and debating. The chair also recommends delegates submit the resolution in a formal format and include issues concerning the working opportunities of refugee women, how to guarantee the daily life quality of refugee women, and the ideology of gender equality.

The Chairs strongly recommend delegates to create new solutions based on the current situation of the world, combining the result of some treaties.



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