



CATMUN



Human Rights Council

Background Papers



Colegio Americano de Torreón Model United Nations (CATMUN)

United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC)

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Committee Background:

The Human Rights Committee is a figure of independent experts that supervise the application of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights by its State members. Human rights govern how individual human beings live in society and with each other, their relationship with governments, and the obligations that governments have towards them. The State members are forced to submit a regular report for the committee to revise if the rights are being applied. The idea of human rights emerged strongly after World War II. Human Rights' main goal is promoting international peace and preventing conflict. People wanted to insure that no one was treated unfairly and all should be treated as equal. Since the General Assembly approved the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, activities have increased. It has been adapted as the fundamental norm that every government should respect and obey.

I. Education Management Confronting the Refugees

Statement of the Issues

The world is facing the biggest refugee crisis since the end of the Second World War. For children and young people, this means leaving behind their school, familiar faces and teachers. There is urgency on how to ensure refugees are guaranteed their rights around health, safe shelter, and access to food and especially, a quality education. Education has often been denied in humanitarian responses. For that reason, there are millions of out-of-school children. Only half of refugee children are in primary school and one quarter are in secondary school. UNHCR is responsible for promoting and protecting human rights against human rights violations.

History

The right to education for refugees is in Article 22 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, and in the 2010 resolution of the Human Rights Council of the United Nations General Assembly on the right to education in emergencies. Education is, and always has been, one of the priorities in refugees, however the lack of high quality and protective education stands in the way of achieving durable solutions, and of sustainable development and reconstruction of home and host countries. Access to education for refugees is limited and uneven across regions and settings, particularly for girls. Education given in refugees, has affected more than helped, due to the poor quality.

Access to education also depends on refugee governance structures and asylum policies in different locations and at different historical times. For example, in 1975, refugee children from Burundi, Rwanda, and Zaire in Tanzania were integrated into the national education system. In Iran, Afghan refugees were able to practice the right to education before voluntary repatriation to Afghanistan began in 2002, however

Afghans remaining in Iran have been denied access to education because of discriminatory practices.

Current Situation

Today, under UNHCR's mandate, there are 22.5 million refugees worldwide, the highest number of refugees recorded in history. There are about 10 million people who have been denied a nationality and basic rights as freedom and education. And out of those refugees, 3.7 million of the 65.6 million school-age children under the UN Refugee Agency, have no school to go to. There are over 18 million refugees found in Africa, over 7 million in America, 7.7 million in Asia and the Pacific, 37 million in Europe and around 16 million refugees in the Middle East.

As the number of people displaced by conflict and violence rises, demand for education grows and resources in the countries that shelter them are diminishing each time. Most refugees are located in developing countries where governments are already struggling to educate their own citizens. More than half of the world's out of school refugee children are located in Chad, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Ethiopia, Kenya, Lebanon, Pakistan and Turkey. Even though the UNHCR is working on education for children in refugee camps, as refugee numbers increase, education becomes insufficient. Refugees' educational access and fulfillment are rarely tracked through national monitoring systems, so refugee children and youth are not only disadvantaged, but their educational needs and achievements remain unknown.

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II. International Responses to the humans rights crisis in Venezuela

Statement of the issue

The majority of continents have seen the humans rights in crisis in Venezuela. Now, a vast quantity of presidents have criticized Nicolás Maduro and Venezuela's government. The Human rights crisis has intensified from 2013 to 2017, and the countries around the world have stated different responses to this situations. Some nations like Russia are supporting Venezuela, but others don't agree, like Latin American countries and the United States. Among the responses, these countries don't recognize the new constituent assembly which has caused a lot of controversy and as stated before some delegations declare it was a fraud. As well as for the last 4 years the human rights to protest, to receive medical services and appropriate way of living have been in a crisis.

History

Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is part of the Organization of American States, OAS, but since 2002 the country has not allowed the Inter American Human Right System to check the situation of the country's human rights. UNHRC Universal Periodic Review (UPR) in 2011, many countries had an extensive dialogue with the Republic of Venezuela about the human rights, regarding freedom of expression, and freedom for the judicial branch, and freedom of press. A wide extensity of countries expressed their concerns, all of these recommendation were totally rejected by the Venezuelan government. During the year 2014, many protests started and developed along side, in Caracas, thousands of people marched against the violence of the police and government. The response from the governmental institutions was violent and abuse of power.

The Foro Penal Venezolano announced 36 deaths, 19 shot by the police. Also, The organization Provea mentioned 854 injured people. Not only that, in the year 2014 the quantity of arbitrary detentions were of 3127 and in 2015, 600 more. Many of the detained people have been treated without respect, humanity and justice: kicks, punches, beatings including other torturing and agonizing techniques. The years have passed and the nation and organization have stated clearly their thought into the Venezuelan Human Rights Crisis situation.

Current situation

As stated in the history part, much has not changed over the last years, the concerns, opinions, declaration and warnings have continued without stopping. The country that has made very clear its position and thoughts about the Human Rights Crisis in Venezuela is Peru. Peru's reaction were very harsh over the crisis of Venezuela, this is what the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said, "The Peruvian government condemns the Supreme Tribunal of Justice's decision to undertake the parliamentary powers of the National Assembly, an arbitrary measure that violates the rule of law and represents a breach of the constitutional and democratic order".

The president from Peru commented that, he rejected and condemned the infringe to human rights and democracy. Mexico is worried about the last conclusions that the Supreme Court has made and its impact on the the National Assembly. Colombian Foreign Minister Ángela Holguín said that the Supreme Court of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela is harming and producing a deeper problem of the crisis. Brazil's Foreign Ministry pronounced that the Venezuelan Supreme Tribunal of Justice's judgement " fuel political radicalization in the country." The Argentinean Ministry of Foreign Affairs remarked that "the importance of the full validity of the rule of law and of democratic principles in Venezuela, including the fundamental principles of separation of powers and respect for the free expression of ideas

".Panamanian Foreign Ministry enunciated that the Supreme Court of Justice "are worsening the political, economic, social and humanitarian crisis in Venezuela."

Another two countries also communicated that their thought into the Venezuelan crisis: United States and Canada, United States said they adjudge the Supreme Court's decision making. Canada said it was concerned. Even the president from the European Parliament commented about the situation. As we can see the list goes on and on, announcements come as the crisis is getting worst.

Conclusion

The trajectory of the humanitarian crisis in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela has reached a critical point where the other nations had to declare their thoughts and proposes for Venezuela to use. Because The Supreme Court's decision making is not working for the National Assembly and the arbitrary on human rights of Maduro's government. As for now, there has not been an improvement or change, it is very certain Nicolas Maduro's position since he has been proclaiming his annoyances of countries' sanctions. Specially, the ones that are formed from The United States. The Human rights are still on a crisis for as long as the the Venezuelan government doesn't realize and change this deplorable way of working.

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