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Position Papers for:

General Assembly, 3

Delegation from: Islamic Republic of Afghanistan

Represented by: Beachwood High School

Committee: General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian

Position Paper For General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian

The issues before the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian (GA3 SOCHUM) are: Addressing Internally Displaced Persons; and Mass Detention of Uigher Muslims. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan looks forward to working with the other delegations of the United Nations to find solutions that will make significant strides in world peace and stand the test of time.

I. Addressing Internally Displaced Persons

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) are defined as citizens who, during times of violence, natural disasters, or armed conflict, are left with no other choice than to flee their homes while still staying in their respective country. Ever since World War II, many strides have been taken to protect those seeking asylum as refugees, but those who seek asylum from being displaced in their own country were left heavily neglected. Following the end of the Cold War, internal conflicts began to be categorized as humanitarian crises, creating a rush for human rights. Many humanitarian organizations began directing their attention towards these IDPs of which there are around 40.3 million as of 2016. In fact, there are about twice the amount of IDPs in the world than there are refugees. The most negatively affected countries in terms of harboring IDPs are The Democratic Republic of Congo, Iraq, Syria, China, Somalia, and the US among many others. There are many specific issues that those fighting the growing number of IDPs face, including the issue that in certain areas, IDPs do not stay put in camps; they disperse into different areas throughout their country in a number of different terrain. In addition, IDPs are very difficult to identify, as some countries may not be as willing as others to accept any help from NGOs and international programs in aiding IDPs, and a final issue being faced is finding the root of why citizens feel the need to abandon their homes, but not necessarily their countries. Many approaches have been made in trying to solve this issue, but none yet have been totally and completely effective.

Decades of violent conflict and war has made the problem of IDPs in Afghanistan undeniable. The significant increase in IDPs in Afghanistan began with the conflict between the Soviet backed government and the Mujahideen opposition fighters over 35 years ago, and after the fall of the Soviet Union, about four hundred thousand Afghans were left internally displaced in camps during a civil war between factions of the Mujahideen. In addition, with the rise of the Taliban in 1996, even more innocent civilians became internally displaced as a result of the instability brought on by the rise of Islamic fundamentalism, something the Afghan government has long fought. Afghanistan has been subject to many floods, droughts, earthquakes, and other natural disasters out of the control of the Afghan people that have left two hundred and fifty thousand people internally displaced, according to the International Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC). In recent years though, Afghanistan has been receiving help from one of its close allies, Germany, to help both control and improve the quality of life for internally displaced persons. In four of Afghanistan's prominent Northern provinces, with the help of Germany, host communities have been established where both the German Federal Foreign Office and the Afghan Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation have come together and build drinking water wells and schools

The aforementioned host communities established by the German Federal Foreign Office and Afghan Ministry Refugees Repatriation has proven effective and many families have been helped through this initiative. It is the belief of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan that making initiatives like this widespread will be the answer in reducing the number of IDPs in the world. Furthermore, the Delegation of Afghanistan promotes the creation of safe houses in countries with internally displaced persons; these houses will serve as bases where threatened people can find safety, food and shelter when fleeing their homes. Finally, Afghanistan believes that international, widespread

problems such as that of IDP's requires collaboration of all nations. This delegation looks forward to diligent work with other members of the SOCHUM committee to help build a solution to the problem at hand.

II. Mass Detention of Uigher Muslims

Predominantly living in Xinjiang, Uigher Muslims are the second largest ethnic group in China. Relations have always been tense between this religious group and the Chinese government: during the 2010s, the Chinese government appeared to have turned the Uighur ethnic identity and religious practices into national security threats warranting persecution towards the Uighurs by giving them difficulties with legal document, lodging, and public services. Initially, Chinese officials claimed to be protecting the area from extremism, justifiable under the UN Security Resolution against Islamic State of 2014. However, recent reports of extremely harsh discriminatory punishments akin to genocide and internment camps for the Uigher has raised substantial humanitarian concern. In accordance with the UNHC's March 2018 resolution which states that, "when addressing complex situations that might lead to genocide. . . a prompt and comprehensive examination" of the situation is required, the UN has requested but been denied access to these Uigher camps. Though much condemnation and international concern has been expressed, there remains little action done regarding the apparant genocide of the Uigher poeple. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan seeks to discuss implications of this crisis with other Nations and develop long lasting, effective solutions.

Afghanistan is a prodominantly Muslim country with 90% of the population practicing Sunni Islam. Most Uigher Muslim's also practice Sunni Islam, and as a result, there has been a mass exodus of Uigher into the Wakhan corridor in Afghanistak, where Xinjain connects to Afghanistan. Chinese oppression destabilizing Afghanistan and turning young Uighurs towards violent resistance in the forms of Islamic extremism, with connections to the Taliban and al Qaeda. The Islamic State has played a role in the formation of Uighur militancy in Afghanistan where Islamic State of Khorasan Province (ISKP) has criticized China for oppressing Uighur Muslims and even called for *jihad* against China. Fighting a war on terrorism for nearly twenty years, this rise in violence comes as a heavy blow to the stability of the Afghan government which is already depleted of resources and lacks the necessary tools to combat the rise of Uigher violence. Alarmed by the sentiments of the ISKP, China has increased diplomatic communications with the Kabul government, providing coutner terrorism assistance of up to seventy three million dollars. *However*, money alone has not resolved the issue. The continuation of repressive policies by China will only lead to a subsequent rise in Uigher militancy in Afghanistan. Until China cuts back on their abuse of the Uighers, violence and ethinc tensions will continue to rise and negatively affect not only the Chinese government, but neighboring Muslim countries as well. Afghanistan strives to open dialogue with all parties involved in this conflict, deriving resolutions that will efficiently deal with the topic at hand.

Believing the root cause of the tension between the Chinese government and the Uigher Muslims to be the spread of radcial fundamentalism, the Afghan government would like to see and internaitonal effort to increase funding and resources targeted at stopping terrorism. This delegation supports the creation of more mosques and religous school built on the foundations of Islam in order to spread religious teachings of peace and dissuade young men drawn towards fundamentalist groups. Such schools may also be used towards rehabilitaiton aimed at finding young men who have been brainwashed by fundamentalist groups and providing them with therapists, doctors, and religious teachers in order to bring them back on the path of Islam. Afghanistan recommends NGOs such as Islamic Relief Worldwide and International Rescue Committee (IRC) to work with these schools. To handle the multitude of refugees coming into our borders as a result of the Uigher crisis, the delegation of Afghanistan would like to see an emphasis in the creation of refugee homes shelter and tents being used in countries struggling with refugees. Furthermore, Afghanistan firmly believes a meeting should be held with representative members from the Chinese government, UN member states, and representatives from the Uigher population. The Islamic Republic of Afghanistan strives to resolutions to the aforementioned problems by working together with other members in this SOCHUM assembly that will foster a safer world now and for the future.

Delegation from: Austria

Represented by: North Royalton High School

Position Paper for the Third Committee of the General Assembly

The issues before the committee are: Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in South Sudan and Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. The nation of Austria is looking to receive help in both of these areas and is honored to be a part of the United Nations in order to resolve the current problems presented.

I. Addressing Internally Displaced Persons

The issue of internally displaced persons in South Sudan is an impending problem that should be brought to greater attention, and requires the intervention of international powers. The term internally displaced persons (IDPs), also known as stateless persons, address a situation where an individual or group are forced to abandon their home while still remaining in the borders of their own country. Based on data addressing new internal displacements, there are about 5.2 million in the first half of 2018 alone. IDPs are often compelled to move because of issues ranging from natural disasters to violence. The intensifying violence in South Sudan has led to the death of 250,000 and an estimated 215,00 newly displaced. The delegation of Austria considers the aid of internally displaced as a priority, and will persist for a stronger operational presence in such areas.

Austria has a proud history of helping refugees. The definition of internally displaced persons is not that different from the term of refugees, and they can be seen as having similar problems. One of the similar problems they both can be found having is their lack of of a home. And with

Austria's help with refugees, the nation is more than capable of helping internally displaced persons as well. For instance, the Overseas Development Institute states that Austria is one of the few countries that reports very detailed information on recognized allowances to refugees in response to their basic needs. Austria's help with refugees ties into the way they feel about internally displaced persons, and the nation would be willing to help in that area as well.

In order to achieve this agenda, the delegation recommends international protection to people who have been admitted through admission programmes which Austria already has for refugees. Today the legal basis of recognizing resettled persons as refugees can be found in the Austrian Asylum Act (Art. 3 paragraph 4). In practice, resettled persons undergo a shortened asylum procedure to be granted refugee status upon arrival in Austria, including an interview with a caseworker. The refugee verification procedure that they use for refugees now can also be incorporated with the internally displaced persons. Austria's plan for helping IDS can also be shown through their planned budget for refugees, which was €495.12 million in 2015 and €965.97 million in 2016. This is approximately a €500 million increase, which sets the trend for the following years and demonstrates how Austria is willing to spend more towards helping IDPS along with refugees. The countries involved should also work by themselves and help Austria on solving the growing number of IDPS.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

The mass detention of Uighur Muslims is a very recent and controversial topic in which China denies claims of accused violence towards the particular group. The Uighur Muslims are a

Turkish speaking ethnic group and a majority of them reside in the region of Xinjiang. The region of Xinjiang has been under the control of the Chinese government since 1949. The relationship between the Chinese and the Muslims has never been ideal and there have been tense relations because of ethnic reasons which led to protests. There have been riots breaking out, attacks against the government, therefore leading the Chinese to crackdown on Muslims in order to turn them into “loyal citizens” and supporters of the Communist Party. The Chinese government is supposedly being violent towards the Uighurs and the nation of Austria is strongly opposed to violence, with it being the third most peaceful country. As a delegation, Austria is hoping to take measures to prevent further violence in China and to prevent this mass detention from becoming a monumental issue.

Austria, along with other nations, has asked questions concerning the situation in Xinjiang, and in effect calling for a review of China’s human rights record. China’s relentless efforts to brainwash and indoctrinate Uighur Muslim in order to disconnect them from their Islamic faith, falls against Austria’s belief of religious toleration. According to Austria 2017 Human Rights Report, the law in Austria grants religious societies the right to public practice. Austria’s definitive stance against the hostility of religious societies shows how the nation of Austria hopes to advocate the idea of religious and ethnic freedoms.

The country of Austria prompts all the nations to understand how this mass detention could become an even worse issue if more violence is involved, and how it has the potential to become genocide. The nation of Austria has The Austrian Federal Constitution which calls for the respect and promotion of ethnic groups resident in Austria. This group can spread the influence and the

message of promoting the freedom of all ethnic groups globally, so other nations can get involved in trying to put an end. Austria has long supported the strengthening of protection for minorities at the international level, particularly within the United Nations and Council of Europe. In the context of the United Nations Human Rights Council as well as the UN-General Assembly Austria is regularly taking initiatives on minority rights issues. The nation of Austria believes that we should work together to come up with a solution ending this current mass detention.

Delegation from: Colombia

Represented by: North Royalton High School

Position Paper for GA3 SOCHUM

The issues in question of the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues (GA3 SOCHUM) are: Internally displaced persons in South Sudan; and the mass detention of Uighur Muslims. Colombia, as a strong advocate for human rights, is eager to discuss and cooperate with decisions and resolutions passed on the aforementioned issues

I. Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan

Colombia is eager to grant as much support as is required to help resolve this issue, but also heavily encourages avoiding infringement upon state sovereignty. Colombia is willing to contribute to and further debate and resolve this issue.

Over the past years, internal displacement in Colombia has significantly dropped, but we are working still to resolve this issue in Colombia. The delegation wishes to help resolve this issue in South Sudan as well. From numbers as high as 650,000 in 2001 to 90,000 in 2017 Colombia has been working incredibly hard to put an end to internal displacement, but recognizes with solace the 6 million plus persons displaced over the years within its borders. It is for these reasons that Colombia feels the pain of South Sudan and wishes greatly to help lower their numbers of internal displacement. It is within the basic rights of these persons to have a place to call home and a safe place to reside.

In reference to the resources required to enact such large actions of foreign aid. Colombia strongly urges its fellow member states to step up and donate what they can to the cause. Colombia will happily provide what it can to help if a passed resolution calls for it. Colombia understands the need for the help of the UN, and greatly yearns for the provision of foreign help for South Sudan and its people.

Colombia in the past has been a recipient of foreign aid on several accounts. As a country and a delegation we wish to repay the international community. It is within our best interest as well as what we believe to be the best interest of all member states of the GA3 SOCHUM to work to resolve this in an efficient and proper manner. However, as always, Colombia has great respect for the committee and will respect and cooperate with the resolution passed regardless of the similarity it has to our own ideas for a solution to the issue.

II. The Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

As an advocate for human rights Colombia is honored to discuss and provide its thoughts on this topic. The targeting of Uighur Muslims due to their race and their religion is, by the definition of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, Article VII, a crime against humanity. For this reason, it brings Colombia great satisfaction to resolve it.

In the development of a resolution, Colombia would like to reaffirm all articles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically Articles IX and XIII. The mass detention of the Uighur Muslims is in direct violation of these two articles. Colombia sees these acts as inhumane and as threats to the basic rights of a human. It is within the best interest of the UN and all the member states to work to come to the aid of this cultural group and do everything within our power to provide support and return their human rights. However, Colombia does wish to respect the will of China and its sovereignty. We strongly believe it is in our best interest to provide a solution to this problem, not to simply remove it. In the name of the greater good, Colombia will once again offer whatever resources it can either monetary or human in the form of volunteers. If called for in the resolution the aforementioned resources will be provided without hesitation if our nation can afford to do so.

With that, Colombia will not act without the approval of this committee and is willing to cooperate with a resolution to this issue agreed upon by its fellow member states. Finally, Colombia would like to sincerely mention the satisfaction brought to it to be participating in the development of international human rights as a movement and staple of our country's foreign policy.

Delegation from: Egypt

Represented by: Strongsville High School

Position Paper for the General Assembly Third Committee on Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Issues

The issues before the Committee on Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Issues are: Addressing Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan and Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. The Egyptian government is concerned about the consequences of internally displaced persons in South Sudan and supports the mass detention of Uighur Muslims in China.

I. Addressing Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan

The General Assembly Third Committee on Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Issues was founded as one of the six specialized subcommittees of the General Assembly in 1948, after the adoption of the *UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights*. The Third Committee continues to be a forum for topics of international concern, such as the situation for internally displaced persons in South Sudan. South Sudan became a sovereign, independent nation on July 9, 2011, following its secession from Sudan. On December 15, 2013, political tensions between President Salva Kiir Mayardit and the former Vice President Riek Machar broke out into widespread violence, forcing Machar to flee the country. Because of the mediation of the Intergovernmental Authority on Development, the Agreement to Resolve the Conflict in the Republic of South Sudan was signed in August 2015. Machar returned to Juba in April of 2016, but on July 8, 2016, fighting erupted between forces loyal to Kiir and forces loyal to Machar.

Even though South Sudan is the world's youngest country, there is a long history of conflict and underdevelopment, even before their independence in July 2011. The key issues influencing the rate of displacement include the escalating armed conflict, inter-communal violence, and recurrent natural hazards like floods and droughts. The consequences of the natural hazards are exacerbated by the lack of inclusive governance and socio-economic marginalism. As of December 31, 2017, there were 1,899,000 total internal displaced persons due to the conflict and violence. In 2017 alone, there were an estimated 857,000 new displacements due to the conflict and violence. Due to the natural hazards of 2017, there were an additional 75,000 new displacements. Since the eruption of the civil war in 2013, famine was declared in different parts of the country in early 2017. As of December 2017 the feuding parties signed a ceasefire agreement. South Sudan entered its fifth year of conflict in certain areas of the country in the first half of 2018, with continued raging violence, even with ongoing peace treaty negotiations. Between January and June of 2018, there were an estimated 215,000 new displacements.

The country of Egypt recommends a durable approach to reintegrate internally displaced persons into society, with the assistance of United Nations agencies such as the High Commissioner for Refugees. Egypt believes that methods like voluntary repatriation and local integration will assist IDPs in

rebuilding their lives. Finding a home and integrating into the local community can offer Sudanese refugees a solution to their plight.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

The Uighur people are a Muslim, Turkic-speaking ethnic group that reside in Central Asia, primarily in the Xinjiang province of China. About eleven million Uighurs are estimated to live in the Xinjiang region of China. The Chinese government has granted the Uighur Muslims in Xinjiang a degree of autonomy, but in reality, the Chinese government has pushed an agenda of “Hanification” towards Uighur populations in Xinjiang to assimilate them to the Han Chinese, the most dominant ethnic group in the People’s Republic of China. Large numbers of Uighur people in Xinjiang have been imprisoned in mass detention centres and have been subjected to re-education and re-doctrination in the Chinese Communist Regime.

In the 1950s, large numbers of Han Chinese began to move into the Xinjiang Autonomous Region. Economic disparities and ethnic tensions grew rapidly between the Uighur people and the Han Chinese. Han Chinese are given higher salaries in virtually all employment sectors and enjoy a higher socioeconomic status. Additionally, almost all Uighur economic activity continues to be controlled by the Chinese state, stirring resentment in the Uighur community. Strong cultural cleavages exist between the Han Chinese and the Uighurs, which have also caused tensions between the two ethnic groups. In 2009, riots and protests aimed at Han Chinese in the city of Urumqi killed about 200 Han people, and several attacks motivated by resentment towards the Han have occurred since then. These attacks were made out of resentment for the repression of Uighurs in Xinjiang. The Chinese government views the Uighurs’ actions as a separatist movement, and the state has imprisoned large numbers of Han Chinese in order to realign them with the Communist Party. Through these camps, the Chinese government hopes to foster strong and unwavering support for the Communist Party throughout the entire country. The Uighur people face severely limited civil liberties, and practicing Islam can lead to arrest. Additionally, Uighur people who have travelled outside of China are subject to arrest, as the Chinese state suspects these people of being indoctrinated with Western ideas. Furthermore, there are supposed economic motives to the imprisonment of Uighur people in Xinjiang. Xinjiang holds large deposits of coal, and it is believed that the Chinese government is strategically imprisoning the Uighur Muslims not only to create strong support for the Communist Party, but also to gain access to these coal deposits. Xinjiang contains over 150 billion tonnes of undeveloped resources, such as coal, oil, and natural gas, giving the Chinese government a motive to have control over the province.

The country of Egypt supports the imprisonment of Uighur Muslims in the Xinjiang Autonomous Region in order to preserve economic ties with China. Egypt is a majority-Muslim nation, but the government prioritizes economic relations with China rather than allying itself with the Uighur

people. In 2017, Egypt showed support for the mass detention of Uighur Muslims by detaining and deporting several Uighur students. In recent months, China and Egypt have agreed to strengthen economic cooperation. Egypt is part of the Belt and Road Initiative, which aims to strengthen trade with China by utilizing railroads and shipping lanes. If Egypt were to intervene in the Uighur situation, China could place economic sanctions or cut off trade with Egypt, which would have dire economic consequences for Egypt. For this reason, Egypt supports the detention of Uighur Muslims in China.

Delegation from: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
Represented by: Strongsville High School

Position Paper for General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Issues (SOCHUM)

The issues before the General Assembly, Third Committee of “Addressing Internally Displaced Persons” and the “Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims” present substantial humanitarian issues that require immediate attention in order to provide safety and security for all persons involved in either issue. The state of Ethiopia supports the assistance of internally displaced persons, along with maintaining the ideology of the Declaration of Human Rights, while still strongly considering national sovereignty.

I. Addressing Internally Displaced Persons

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are defined as a person or group of people forced to flee their homes but remain within their origin country. IDPs are mainly displaced due to problems such as armed conflict, violence, violations of human rights, and natural or human-made disasters. However, it is often difficult to provide aid to these persons, as IDPs are constantly moving within their country, host countries may not be willing to accept assistance, or the simple fact that by remaining internally displaced, they cannot seek asylum or protection in another country. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, as a country plagued with conflict between ethnic groups and natural disaster, host its own population of internally displaced persons. In an effort to minimize this number, the delegation of Ethiopia is in support of a more defined and complex framework for addressing conflicts and providing aid to those in need, not just in Ethiopia itself, but for countries across the globe.

As of January to July of 2018, the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre counts the number of new internally displaced persons within Ethiopia to be 1.4 million; caused primarily by ethnic conflicts and disasters. In response to this ongoing crisis, the government, along with its partners, have developed the Humanitarian and Disaster Resilience Plan (HDRP), the first step towards a framework that would increase humanitarian response and recovery for those in need. This plan creates not only immediate response requirements for 2018, but also establishes a three pillar model to allow for further planning and disaster management. In addition, the state of Ethiopia is willing to cooperate with the United Nations and other humanitarian organizations, as long as such organizations respect national sovereignty and the authority of Ethiopia in this issue, to give aid to those IDPs in need within its borders, hoping to establish a response initiative that could be put in place universally to provide assistance and relief to displaced persons.

In order to most effectively manage the influx of displaced persons across the globe, the delegation of Ethiopia suggests a more comprehensive and developed initiative to provide assistance and protection to those displaced persons in need. This initiative would focus on diagnosing the cause of displacement, responding to issues and conflicts facing IDPs, and providing aid and assistance specific to the needs of a country's IDPs. In addition, the state of Ethiopia supports the integration and settlement of internally displaced persons back into their communities once issues have been resolved. However, Ethiopia urges the United Nations to respect the national sovereignty of countries with internally displaced persons, wishing for specific guidelines to be drawn of how much authority a humanitarian organization or the UN can have in a country's internal affairs.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

The Uighurs are a Turkic-speaking Muslim group who live primarily in Eastern and Central Asia, with 11 million of its members living in the Xinjiang region of China. This region, which was formally introduced to Chinese control in 1949, has been the center of Han migration, as forty percent of the region's population were Han Chinese in 2000. The increase of the Han to the region has caused economic disparities with the Uighurs, who comprised forty-five percent of the region's population, along with ethnic tensions and conflicts. In response to alleged terrorist attacks, the Chinese government has introduced "education" camps, in an effort to integrate the Uighur people into "loyal citizens and supporters of the party." However, these camps are abusive internment camps where the Uighur Muslims are forced to accept communism and denounce their faith, violating the human rights of these people. The state of Ethiopia recognizes the need to address the concerns and abuses of the Uighur people, stressing a cooperative solution between the United Nations and the Chinese government.

Currently, no major actions have been taken by any country towards this crisis, with the governments of Muslim countries remaining silent in relation to the abuses as a means of protecting their economic ties with China. The delegation of Ethiopia sympathizes with the struggles of the Uighur people, as Ethiopians were forced to fight to remain an independent nation in the wake of European colonization. Therefore, the state of Ethiopia condemns the actions of the Chinese government, wishing to uphold the Declaration of Human Rights established by the UN in 1948. However, due to concerns with the national sovereignty of China, Ethiopia also maintains the United Nations strives for cooperation with the Chinese government as a means of resolving the ethnic issues within the Xinjiang region.

In an effort to resolve the conflict between the Uighur Muslims and the abuses they face from the Chinese government, the delegation of Ethiopia suggests the United Nations holds negotiations with the Chinese government, in order to address the human rights issues allegations and work towards a solution to provide safety and security for all groups involved in the issue. The UN

should encourage the Chinese government to allow non-governmental organizations, such as the World Uyghur Congress, the ability to monitor the situation in Xinjiang camps as a step towards solving the ethnics conflicts in China. However, if such negotiations fail to resolve the crisis, Ethiopia recommends that states neighboring China allow for Uighurs to seek asylum within their border, as a means of protection and security. In addition, the state of Ethiopia calls for violent terrorist attacks by the Uighur Muslims to cease; instead pushing for a summit of the Uighur people and the Chinese government, with hopes of creating peaceful solution that can be maintained into the future.

Delegation from: The Federal Republic of Germany
Represented by: Solon High School

Position Paper for The Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Affairs Committee

The issues before The Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Affairs Committee are: Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan and Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. The Federal Republic of Germany believes that a multilateral approach is essential to effectively provide aid to the internally displaced persons in Sudan and calls for transparency in the detention of Uighur Muslims.

I. Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan

The Federal Republic of Germany has partaken in multiple multilateral efforts to provide aid to the internally displaced persons of South Sudan. These efforts have not only provided short term assistance to these people but have also consisted of long-term strategies to rebuild communities and bolster food security. While it is obviously still necessary to give immediate aid to these struggling Sudanese, the Federal Republic of Germany believes that it is just as important to rebuild infrastructure and prepare for the future.

The Federal Republic of Germany is currently working with the United Nations World Food Programme to address this pressing issue of internally displaced Sudanese. So far, Germany has given 80 million dollars to WFP activity in South Sudan and more than 855 million dollars to WFP activity worldwide. The Republic of Germany has been greatly pleased with the help that the World Food Programme has been able to provide and views them as an essential aspect of the efforts in South Sudan. They not only address the immediate food needs of people but also assist in rebuilding and restoring essential community assets. The Federal Republic of Germany's long term commitment to funding allows the WFP to make multi-year commitments to communities for longer-term support. Furthermore, Germany has recently met with the Sudanese director of international cooperation department at the Foreign Ministry Omer Siddig in Berlin. The Federal Republic of Germany expressed their full support in Sudan's efforts for peace in South Sudan and also discussed Germany's shift from aid to development in the Darfur region.

The Federal Republic of Germany believes that durable solutions are the key to addressing the issue of internally displaced people in South Sudan. While the pressing issue of famine in the South Sudan area does warrant immediate nutritional aid, Germany urges other nations to not develop tunnel vision and also focus on long-term development of South Sudan. The current conflict may have been going on for years but if adequate development and restoration efforts are not made, the economic issues of Sudan will plague them for generations after the war. By

developing a collaborative and multilateral approach with the other nations of SOCHUM, the Federal Republic of Germany is optimistic that the issue of IDPs can be effectively addressed.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

The Federal Republic of Germany has partaken in collaborative solutions to provide aid to the Uighur Muslims. These efforts have not only provided short-term assistance to these people but have also consisted of long-term strategies to provide these people important aid and protection from political oppression. While it is obviously still necessary to give immediate aid to these struggling Uighurs, Germany believes that it is just as important to rebuild infrastructure and prepare for the future.

Germany, along with other U.N. Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination has condemned the government of China for detaining around one million Uyghurs in detention camps in the Xinjiang province. Germany has always supported minority rights. In 1992, Germany supported the passage of an important UN resolution, A/RES/47/135 Declaration on the Rights of Persons Belonging to National or Ethnic, Religious and Linguistic Minorities. This resolution specifically highlights the need to protection of all human rights, regardless of race, religion, or language. When looking at the Uyghur crisis, there have been many infringements of the aforementioned resolution. Germany also has a strong record in protecting minority rights. Germany is a sponsor to many important UN human rights resolutions, such as the Civil Pact, Anti-Racism Convention, and Social Pact. As seen by this, Germany is fervent defenders of civil and human rights.

Germany believes the need to have a specific protocol on dealing with the oppression of the Uyghur Muslims. Germany believes that this protocol can be used in other analogous human rights crises. What Germany proposes is UN Data collection agency that will collect accurate data. This can be done by having volunteer nations sending representatives to the Xinjiang region. They can do an analysis of the detention camps. This has been done in other civil rights issues situations. By collecting accurate data, other organs, such as the UN Security Council, can decide as a whole to decide what punitive measures they can take in reaction to the ongoing human crises.

Delegation from: India

Represented by: North Olmsted High School

Position Paper for the GA3 SOCHUM

The issues before the GA3 SOCHUM Committee include: Addressing Internally Displaced Persons and the Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. India has been heavily populated even without the presence of IDPs, but now that they are becoming more apparent, India is facing issues. The treatment of the Uighur Muslims in China is not stopping anytime soon without action from someone.

I. Addressing Internally Displaced Persons

Internally Displaced Persons, or IDPs for short, have become a growing issue around the world. IDPs are people who have been forced to leave their home country in order to escape armed conflict and acts of violence, violation of basic human rights, or human-made disasters. In order to be classified as an IDP, movement has to be done against their will and within the territory of their home country. In India, there are four broad categories as to why IDPs choose to migrate into India. Political causes, identity-based autonomy movements, localized violence, and environmental and development-induced displacement seem to be why IDPs leave their home country. In the past, the UN has launched a global plan to protect IDPs, and have a goal of wanting them to return to their home countries.

In the past, India has shown fear of interfering. This is because they thought it would result in violation of state sovereignty and ‘humanitarian aid’ might become a reason why powerful states can interfere in weaker state’s affairs. India proposed a bill in 2005, the Communal Violence (Prevention, Control and Rehabilitation of Victims) Bill, with a goal to rehabilitate the people that were affected by violence and compensation of the state however, due to controversy, the bill was withdrawn in 2014. Indian government in the past have chosen to ignore IDPs and blend them into their migrant population, as to lessen responsibility on their part, and to provide IDPs the same protection immigrants would get. This, along with many others, have been an attempt from India to protect and aid IDPs.

India has struggled to address the issue of IDPs in the past. In order to take action, India must first address IDPs in their nation, and implement laws to protect them. Once they make a decision they see fit, they must not revoke it, but instead revise it. This is to be certain that IDPs are an issue not to be blended in with migrants, and to keep a firm stance on resolving the issue. As for the other UN member states, the United Nations High Commissions for Refugees, and other UN committees and organizations, can work together with not only India, but other nations

facing the same issues. If they work together more intensely, they can take the first steps needed to help resolve the ever present problem of IDPs.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

Ten million Uighurs are located in Xinjiang, China. They speak their own language and practice a modern form of Sunni Islam. Xinjiang has been under Chinese control since 1949 when the Communist Peoples Republic of China was established. Xinjiang is rich in oil and other resources, and it is situated along the Silk Road Trading Route. As the Xinjiang region became more developed it started to attract more Han Chinese to the area. The migration of the Han Chinese was encouraged by the Chinese government. The sudden demographic shift inflamed ethnic tension. Riots broke out in Urumqi, capital of Xinjiang, after the Uighurs protested their treatment from the Han majority and government. 200 people were killed.

After the riots, China decided to crack down on the Uighurs, and they created a policy called “de-extremeification”. The policy goes as far as “banning certain Muslim names for babies”, and “torture and political indoctrine” in “re-education camps”. There have been hundreds of thousands of Uighurs that have been detained and taken to these camps. The “re-education camps” is the most sinister of the de-extremification policies. Experts estimate around 2 million people have disappeared into these camps, and about 1 million are being held now. At first the Chinese government denied the existence of these camps entirely. But when the Chinese Government was confronted by the United Nations in August, the officials claimed that the camps were for “assistance and education” for minor criminals.

The United Nations has harshly criticized the actions the Chinese government has taken to “de-extremify” the Uighurs. The Chinese have done nothing but push against the allegations and it appears as though Beijing is not going to change the policies anytime soon. China is still pushing the idea that the centers are “colorful” cultural and educational experiences”, rather than cruel and draining detention centers. Dolkun Isa, president of the Germany organization that seeks self determination for the Uyghur people said, “The U.N. should pressure Beijing to close the camps through means such as passing resolutions to sanction Chinese officials.”. He also called Donald Trump to take action and push the Chinese Government to do something about the persecution of Uighur muslims. Even some Lawmakers in the U.S. are trying to push the Trump Administration to take action and sanction Chen, the strongman leader of Xinjiang. So far, the United Nations is doing everything in their power to help the Uighur Muslims, and to push the Chinese Government to do something about the Uighur Muslims. Trump needs to take some action for the Uighurs sake. And the UN needs to sanction the Chinese Government officials.

Delegation from: Iran

Represented by: St.vincent-St.Mary High School

Position paper for the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian and Cultural Issues (GA3 SOCHUM)

The issues before the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues are: Internally displaced people in South Sudan and Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. Iran supports the internally displaced people in South Sudan and will take solemn actions to solve the issues at hand.

I. Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan

Throughout the world, internally displaced people have been a pressing issue. In South Sudan, this issue is now affecting more than one-fourth of the country. There are now 2.18 million people internally displaced and non- South Sudanese refugees in South Sudan. 5.5 million people in Sudan require humanitarian support. Especially woman, who struggle and suffer the most through these hard times. Statistically, 85% of South Sudan refugees are women and children. The internal displacement of South Sudan people is due to the escalation of armed conflicts, communal acts of violence, and natural hazards such as droughts and floods. The rate of internally displaced people continues to increase, causing much concern for the international community.

The delegation of Iran has helped internally displaced people in many ways. Internally displaced people are provided with protection, shelter, water and sanitation, food security, and access to basic education and health services. In doing this, the delegation of Iran would like to show other countries that there is no harm in assisting internally displaced people. Iran looks forward to assisting other countries to take similar measures to serve internally displaced people.

The delegation of Iran would encourage a resolution to bolster and aid all of those in need. Iran proposes a plan to not only help those in need but also give them the skills they need to have a good restart in life. Through many meetings, there has been no solution to this issue. With the collaboration of other countries and meetings in the upcoming General Assembly, the delegation of Iran hopes to come to a clear resolution. Although there are many counties that are less involved in this issue, we hope to see full participation in this committee. This participation will be key in creating a comprehensive solution.

II. The Mass Detention of Uighurs Muslims

The mass detention of Uighur Muslims in China has been a pressing issue since 1949. Tensions started to arise when the Hans migrated into the Xinjiang's territory and eventually made up 40% of the population. The tension between these two groups has caused many protests. The Uyghur in Xinjiang has struggled for cultural survival in the face of the government. These people that have been detained are treated harshly and tend to be abused and tortured. People started opposing Chinese rule in the 1990s. Since then, violence has been rapidly increasing and there has been many killings and bombings.

Iran recognizes the importance of viewing this issue from all sides. The importance of national sovereignty should be stressed during this time. Iran has chosen to examine all aspects of this issue before taking further actions. Despite the backlash we've received for our silence on this topic, we find it vital for our nation to analyze how the issue progresses. The diplomat reported that "Iranian Ambassador to the United Nations Eshagh al-Habib emphasized the importance of aligning with the UN Charter principles of sovereignty and non-interference in the internal affairs of other nations." We are greatly affected by the outcome of this struggle and will continue to devote our attention to such a pressing matter.

The delegation of Iran suggests data systems to monitor the accountability of a person. This would help promote the responsibility of all peoples involved. Summits will be essential in continuing any further actions or solutions and should involve each party involved. The international community must continue to take part in staying updated and involved in this issue. We hope to see involvement in this conflict that takes into account the interests of all who are affected by this topic. Iran looks forward to sharing and hearing the ideas of all other participants in this committee.

***Delegation from: The Republic Of Iraq
Represented by: Campus International High School***

Position Paper for Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues

The issues before the United Nations Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee (SOCHUM) are: Internally displaced persons in South Sudan, And Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. The Republic of Iraq feels that it is important for countries to solve issues on their own. As Well The Republic of Iraq believes that it is important base solutions of of effective and relevant research

I. Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan

The refugee exodus from South Sudan continues at an alarming rate, within this, it is crucial to understand that this issue has continued without intervention for several years. With this in mind it is vital to know that because of this and information relevant to this, the issue will only get worse without aid from developed and willing nations.

The Republic of Iraq fully supports the Internal Displacement Monitoring System (IDMS). The IDMS is a database that collects information relevant to the displacement of persons. In relation to this, the IDMS has published a report containing the amount and ways in which Persons from and in South Sudan are being displaced. The information provided by the IDMS is seen by The Republic of Iraq as crucial for forming a solution.

The Republic of Iraq suggests to all nations that in order to solve this issue, the world must first understand the many problems at hand. By doing this all nation able and willing are urged to provide aid and possible solutions along with research. By doing this The Republic of Iraq hopes that within a collaboration between many able and developed nations a solution and more research will present itself.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

The mass detention of Uighur Muslims in China is a trying issue the need to bring attention to this issue takes presidents mainly in asian and middle eastern countries. The actions taken by The People's Republic Of China have caused outrage through predominantly muslim countries. Uighur Muslims have be religiously persecuted causing Uighur Muslims to flee to countries throughout the middle east including The Republic of Iraq.

The Republic of Iraq strongly condemns the mass incarceration and re-education of Uighur Muslims by The People's Republic Of China. Within this The Republic of Iraq hopes to gain the support of all nation with the common goal of halting the persecution of Uighur Muslims. By doing this conflict between middle eastern nation and The People's Republic Of China will be lessened.

The Republic of Iraq urges all nation to understand the negative actions taken by The People's Republic Of China. Along with this The Republic Of Iraq request that all nations affected by this issue band together to better understand the issue at hand via research as well as come up with possible and effective solutions.

Delegation from: The Republic of Ireland

Represented by: Strongsville High School, Claire Sharp and Allyson Blazetic

Position Paper on The Generally Assembly Third Committee – the Social Cultural and Humanitarian Committee

The issues before the General Assembly Third Committee are : Addressing Internally Displaced Persons and Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. The Republic of Ireland is deeply concerned with searching for a solution to these crises facing the global community.

I. Addressing Internally Displaced Peoples

The Republic of Ireland recognizes the growing issue of internally displaced peoples on the global community as well as the need for substantial solutions. The number of refugees is overshadowed by the nearly twice as large population of IDPs throughout the world. IDPs face high fatalities due to lack of sustenance, shelter, and medical aid. Not to mention, the peoples caught in the middle of violent conflicts. The high risk for aid workers as well as a breakdown in institutional linkages has created a problem for efforts to reach displaced peoples in time.

The Republic of Ireland acknowledges the validity of all humanitarian crisis throughout the world. In 2015, the Irish Refugee Protection Programme in response to the humanitarian crises in various regions of the globe. Ireland currently houses thousands of refugees in Direct Provision centers. The Irish delegation believes with the creation of a sustainable framework to meet the unique needs of IDPs, the refugee crisis can in turn be helped as well. The creation of such a framework could be implemented in any future humanitarian crisis and eliminate the problems associated with repatriation. The Republic of Ireland also concurs with the durable solutions plan set forth by the UNHRC. Effective solutions to the IDP crisis can prevent future refugee crises and fatalities. Lastly, The Republic of Ireland believes in the accommodating solutions that can be moderated through the UN and supranational efforts.

Once a humanitarian crisis is identified, criteria must be put in place to prioritize resources by areas of greatest need. NGOs will thus be mobilized to meet immediate basic needs of displaced peoples. Secondly, the conflict will be analyzed for resolutions. The Republic of Ireland believes this resolution can be modeled after the Comprehensive Peace Agreement of Sudan and S/RES/1996. Following an analysis of the conflict and the ability to mobilize displaced peoples, coordinated efforts will assess in what way IDPs can be integrated. IDPs can be integrated in one of three ways: place of origin, local integration, or settlement in another part of the region; depending on the severity and spread of the conflict. Once temporarily settled IDPs will choose whether or not to repatriate after criteria for repatriation are met. Such criteria will insure the safety and sustainability of peace agreements. Such criteria will also include the ability of economic revitalization, availability of basic needs, the readiness of domestic institutions, and other such necessary measures for the success of displaced peoples.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

Mass detention of Uighur Muslims has been rapidly increasing throughout the past decade, initiating mass chaos and tragedy in Western China. The Uighurs are ethnically Turkic Muslims, and number approximately eleven million in China's Xinjiang region. In recent years there has been a mass migration of native Han Chinese to Xinjiang. This has caused the Uighur people to feel that their culture, religion, and lifestyle have been undermined. The creation of Uighur camps have become more prevalent throughout the Xinjiang region, located in the most northwest areas of the country. These camps have been compared to as concentration camps and prisons, which is inhumane and defies the basic provisions of the *United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights*.

Increased Han Chinese migration to Xinjiang have created large-scale social and economic tensions within the region. The outbreaks of crime, protests, and violence caused by differences between the two ethnic groups has resulted in Xinjiang becoming a high alert area for the Chinese government. The Chinese government views Uighur protests as a separatist movement, prompting the government to create reeducation camps. This will ensure that Uighur Muslims will align to the party in power, as well as ease tension between the ethnic groups and assimilate the Uighur Muslims into Chinese society, as they are a sizable ethnic minority. In the creation of the camps, the government's main motivation is to remove any supposed religious extremists and to fully eliminate the Uighur Muslims from China. In doing this, the Chinese government hopes that Uighur Muslims will learn to respect the Chinese regime. The Chinese government hopes that the Uighur people will pledge allegiance to the Communist Party through the curriculum taught at these detainment centers.

The Republic of Ireland recognizes the inhumane actions China is perpetrating regarding the mass detention camps, and in response to this tragedy, they plan to assist the Uighur people. The Republic of Ireland plans to provide humanitarian aid to the Uighur Muslims by giving the opportunity of limited residences. The Republic of Ireland also plans to provide resources and supplies to Uighur Muslims seeking to flee China. In addition, the Republic of Ireland plans to raise awareness about this issue, in part by addressing the egregious violations of human rights to the UN. As the Republic of Ireland is also opening their border to Uighur refugees, they also strive to create a bridge with the western world and establish a haven in which to start a new life away from terror and hardships. With this the Republic of Ireland believes that the Uighur Muslim issue in China can slowly yet effectively be resolved.

Delegation from: Israel

Represented by: Beachwood High School

Committee: General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian

Position Paper for the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian

The issues for deliberation before the General Assembly's Third Committee on Third Committee, Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian includes Internally Displaced Persons; and the Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. The State of Israel is not only open to collaboration with other nations but committed to finding lasting solutions for the issue of internally displaced person and we hope to bring about a solution for the mass detention of Uighur Muslims.

I: Addressing Internally Displaced Persons

History:

The plights of Internationally Displaced peoples have long played out in various international theaters. After the cold war, international conflicts have been as well viewed as humanitarian issues which have lead to many IDPs. Hundreds of millions of people in more than 143 different countries have been susceptible to displacement due to disaster, famine, civil unrest, drought, and war. The situation in the Democratic Republic of Congo is as follows; there have been multiple wars and no funding for them which in turn leads to two million children at risk for malnutrition, and hundreds of millions being displaced. The UN has since made this a level 3 emergency in 2017 but was then deactivated in 2018 leading to further anger and disputes about these issues. In Indonesia, the situation involves thousands of people being exposed to seismic activity and earthquakes, leading to a hazardous environment. There has also been much violence in the Papua region which as well continues to displace people. In other places as well such as Yemen, there has been an IDP crisis because of violence and things like city hazardous. Also, in the North Triangle of Central America, there is been an increase in people fleeing and becoming IDP's because of gang violence and drug-related violence. Comprehensively, the amount of IDPs all around the world has grown immensely due to different forms of violence and natural disasters.

Historically IDPs have not gained the same level of attention as refugees, nonetheless there has been significant progress in the protection and support of IDPs in respect to international collaboration and capacity to respond to new crisis involving internally displaced people on the world stage. Israel is dedicated to the protection and the distribution of aid to IDPs internationally. We are strongly grounded in our principles of upholding the human rights of people and participating in fostering world peace, this takes the form of Israel's sustained effort to help any form of humanitarian suffering. Further we would like to affirm our strength as a "start-up" nation that is a center for new technological solutions, and a center for global development of the future.

Israel with open arms welcome collaboration with member states who look to find effective solutions to the crisis of internally displaced people. As we contribute on any resolutions this committee may produce we look for substantive durable solutions that address and are adaptable to a wide range of areas and situations. In continuation we call on our fellow nations of the world to be innovative in our approach to tackle the issue at hand so that we may build peace and prosperity worldwide for all, especially those affected by the internal displacement crisis.

II: Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

Historically, the Uighurs are Muslims that are a predominantly village dwelling population who speak Turkish and have lived in Eastern and Central Asia. About 11 million of these Uighur Muslims live in the Chinese region of Xinjiang which makes up about 1/6 of Chinese territory. The region that these Muslims live in has been under the control of China since 1949 and many of these Uighurs work in mining and manufacturing. Both Uighurs and Hans have lived side by side for a long time, but recent economic and ethnic tensions have grown between them. In recent years, riots have broken out around China over the unfair treatment of the Han, but the Chinese government blamed the Uighurs for the deaths and protests which has led to “reeducation” camps instituted by the Chinese for the Uighurs. These camps as the UN has talked about have forced Uighur Muslims to renounce their Islamic religion and praise communist China. This crackdown has been happening since the General Secretary of the Communist Party and Hardline Party proclaimed that their goal was to turn these Muslims into law-abiding citizens who enforce the beliefs of these parties.

Israel understands China and has lately been becoming better companions with them, Israel has begun a lot of trade with China and now China is one of the largest imports and exports for Israel. Because of this, The State of Israel believes that National Sovereignty and that China should get its right to exist without much interference from others. This belief is because we as the people of Israel would want the same for us too. China should get enough freedom to make decisions for their own people. What they are doing with the Uighur Muslims could be looked at as wrong but it is immoral by some but China chose to do this for the good of their people, and thus who are we as the United Nations to interfere. The Chinese president has visited Israel many times and Israel has cooperated with China through academics, military, and tourism. China should get the first say on how they treat their people, no matter if that way is different from Israel's or other countries.

The main purpose of these camps is to create strong ties with the people of the Xinjiang region and create national unity. Because of this, having fixed solutions on either trying to bring this down or change it drastically will not work due to the fact that these interventions were mainly to make sure there would not be another attack against the government. Therefore, The State of Israel proposes a two-pronged plan involving humanitarian needs, and trade. This plan will start with the humanitarian needs of the Uighurs. Israel does believe that China should be in control of its people and these camps as long as the people in these camps are having their nutritional and safety needs met, and international humanitarian law is being met. To make sure this is met the reports in Xinjiang must be credible and continuing. Israel would not be opposed to increased transparency, as transparency rather is not a violation of sovereignty. Provided that this is occurring there is no need to specifically intervene with the reeducation camps. The second and final part of this would be to make sure that sanctions on trade do not happen unless there is no other solution to the first part requirement of having humanitarian needs met. The State of Israel hopes to come up with a solid, and unifying solution to the dilemma at hand.

Delegation From: Jordan
Represented By: Laurel School

Position paper for the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues

The issues before the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues, are Internally displaced persons in South Sudan and the Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims.

I. Internally displaced persons in South Sudan

The delegation of Jordan recognizes the issue of internally displaced persons in South Sudan and its grave importance. Millions of people are being pushed out of South Sudan, their homes, we recognize the issue and are going to work with the United Nations, who we recognise have done to help people to safety and find a suitable resolution. We intend to find a resolution in the most safe and peaceful way.

Jordan has worked with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), giving protection to thousands of refugees. There are refugee camps scattered all over, these combined makes Jordan one of the countries with the highest numbers of refugees per capita, they provide assistance, protection, and care to refugees. In 2018 Princess Sarah Zeid visited woman who were internally displaced, she visited them and was able to learn their stories. Working with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Princess Sarah Zeid and Jordan were able to work with them to share their stories and bring more awareness globally to this situation at hand. Jordan also helps internally displaced people from many other countries, hundreds of thousands from their neighboring country Syria. Jordan intends to keep raising awareness in any way we can alongside the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

The delegation of Jordan is working to find a humane resolution, that stops the people of South Sudan from being forced out their homes and deemed refugees in their own country. We offer our full support, with little resources we may have to offer. We need to work together to find a sound peaceful solution to this problem.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

The delegation of Jordan as a member of the United Nations recognizes the issue of the Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims and the need to efficiently resolve the conflict surrounding it. Reports have emerged that possible hundred of thousands of Uighur Muslims have been detained in Xinjiang, China. While these reports have been fervently denied by officials in the country, it is important to discuss the effects civilly and come to a peaceful conclusion.

As a majority Muslim country, we believe in the protection of Muslim people everywhere. We have expressed our disgust in the past for the persecution of Muslims in many instances. This includes the discrimination shown against the Rohingya Muslims in Myanmar. We have been cautious to speak

out in this particular case because of the denial from the Chinese officials. However, given definite proof of wrongdoing, we will denounce the mass incarceration of Uighur Muslims. Given our history of accepting refugees, we believe in the acceptance of the unfamiliar rather than the “reeducation” that has supposedly been occurring in the camps where the Uighur Muslims are being detained. The Delegation of Jordan stands with the Uighur Muslims and urges for the de-escalation of this situation before it gets out of hand.

Jordan is open to negotiation of a peaceful resolution of the current issue. We would consider offering our extensive refugee to any fleeing Uighur Muslims as well as sharing our knowledge on peaceful integration. He are also open to doing, even more, to resolve this issue as it is very important to us and our citizens. We would like to focus on resolving the issue at the source in addition to mediating the situation’s effects.

Committee: General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues
Delegation from: The Nation of Mexico
Represented by: Saint John School

Position Paper for the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues

The issues before the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural issues include: Internally displaced persons in South Sudan and Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. Mexico believes that with the collaborative efforts of the nations we can try to better these issues and reach a long term solution.

I. Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan

Since the Civil War in South Sudan, nearly 4.5 million people have been forcibly displaced. This began in 2013 when there was a feud over governmental power between the Vice President and the President of South Sudan. The United Nations has assigned peacemakers to travel to South Sudan in the hopes of creating a better nation. In 2014 the first ceasefire agreement was reached. After these conflicting groups finally came to an agreement the issue of internally displaced persons arose and turned the United Nations focus towards it.

In South Sudan the internally displaced people are caused because of the fight for power. These people have been pushed out of their own homes and are forced to completely restart their lives. In 2018 there were 7.1 million internally displaced people in South Sudan. This is over half the population of South Sudan. The United Nations has made efforts in the past to help South Sudan because of all of the humanitarian aid South Sudan is in need of. Countries like the United States, Germany, Netherlands, and the United Kingdom are all countries who have paved the way to a better nation in donations and funding to South Sudan.

Throughout Mexico's history, they have been many natural disasters and governmental power disputes. The United Nations has always funded, supported, and helped build Mexico up again. Mexico has had its own internally displaced people because of the drug wars and other humanitarian crisis', so our nation has been in South Sudan's shoes before. The Nation of Mexico offers all its support and aid to help South Sudan and all of its people rebuild and revitalize their nation.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

In one of China's western provinces, Xinjiang, as many as 1 million members of the Uighur Muslim community have been detained and forced into what China refers to as "reeducation centers". In these centers, Chinese government officials force the Uighur Muslims to study communist propaganda and give thanks to the Chinese president, Xi Jinping. By being forced to do these things it shows China's obvious attempt to reform their religious beliefs and force them to conform to China's communistic and atheistic platform. Although China's citizens are supposedly granted religious freedom, this instance shows just how much they are really given.

The Xinjiang Province has been under Chinese control since 1949, and many nations see the detention of Uighurs from this area as an act to thoroughly immerse them in Chinese culture and as an attempt to prevent the rebellion from this certain region; similar to a Taiwan situation. Another concern a portion of the UN has is that the detainees are being forced to work in sweatshop-like conditions for very little pay. Although this claim has not been proven due to China's extreme privacy conditions there have been witnesses that claim they were put in those awful situations and had no choice other than to cooperate.

Representatives from the United States, Canada, Britain, France, Germany, Switzerland, Australia, and countless other countries have stated that their issue with China's behavior pertaining to this situation regards international human rights. International human rights such as the right to work in just and favourable conditions, the right to education and the enjoyment of benefits of cultural freedom and scientific progress, the right to social protection, to an adequate standard of living and to the highest attainable standards of physical and mental well-being, as well as the freedom from discrimination and religious hatred are all sectors that China is accused of ignoring.

Although Mexico is not a strong advocate for either side of this human rights debate, they stand for religious freedom in all regards. Due to this, Mexico's ethical integrity, respect for the United Nations international human rights, and the fact that Mexico has a stronger relationship with those countries opposing China than with China themselves, our support will fully be behind those opposing China. We plan to fight for those being silenced, and mistreated solely due to religious beliefs and stand up against segregation; religious, racial, and otherwise.

Committee: GA3- Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian (SOCHUM)

Delegation: The Netherlands

Topic A: Addressing Internally Displaced Persons

In the postbellum 20th century and thus far in the early 21st century, the status of internally displaced persons and their quest to seek asylum has been one of the more pressing humanitarian issues. Through crises such as war, persecution, or natural disasters, these refugees are simply unable to return to their homes. Refugees are not always grouped into camps, contrary to common opinion- at times, displaced people spread out across countries, even continents. This complicates the issue even further, and demands an improvement of communication and grassroots cooperation skills. The Netherlands believe that in order to claim itself as a body in favor of pursuing liberty, justice, and safety for all people of the world, the UN must cooperate with developed nations to provide necessary support for these displaced persons. Over the years, the UN has sought ways to combat the issue (such as the collaboration approach- which allocated certain aspects of the issue to different humanitarian organizations- and the cluster approach, which demanded cooperation between the UN, national governments, and local organizations), but it is clear that we must move in a new direction to allow the issue to be resolved in this modern environment. It must be the duty of the United Nations, and this committee in particular, to track down these refugees, allow them to seek asylum in developed countries, and eventually provide a reintegration plan to return them to their prior lives. The Netherlands will wholeheartedly support any resolution which calls for these essential steps and ensures a better future for refugees.

Committee: GA3- Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian (SOCHUM)

Delegation: The Netherlands

Topic B: Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

Since the 3rd century, Uighur Muslims have had a presence in China. Approximately 12.5 million of the 19 million Uighur Muslim population in the world live in China. Currently the Chinese government is oppressing the Uighur people by placing them in camps for “transformation through education,” as well as surveillance of the citizens, going as far as placing cameras within their home. The camps main goal is to convert the Muslims to follow the communist leadership in China, claiming that any wavering from this mindset is a threat to the state as a whole. The Chinese government has denied that these allegations are true to any extent, saying “The happiest Uighurs in the world live in Xinjiang.” This absolute oppression on the people of the Muslim faith is an atrocity to religious freedom not only in China but in the rest of the world. Due to the Uighurs history of leadership within villages, the religion as a whole in China has no political affiliation, meaning they are not a political threat to the nation of China. The delegation from the Netherlands fully condemns the actions of China and is ready to take any actions they can against the Republic of China in order to aid in the cessation of these oppressive acts. The delegation of the Netherlands fully agrees with and supports the ideas of the United States of America and would be open to continuing discussions about sanctions on China and the businesses there that aided in construction of camps and surveillance within homes of Chinese citizens. The liberation of the citizens in camps is of the utmost importance to the delegation of the Netherlands. The delegation of the Netherlands would be open to providing aid, both in the sense of volunteers and monetarily, to efforts in liberation. The delegation of the Netherlands stands by their historical policy of international cooperation and is open to working with other nations who hold similar political ideas.

Delegation from: Pakistan

Represented by: Laurel School

Position paper for the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues

The issues before the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues, are Internally displaced persons in South Sudan and the Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims.

I. Addressing Internally Displaced Persons

The Delegation of Pakistan understands how pressing the matters of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) truly are. We hope to come to a resolution that addresses and benefits the lives of the IDPs. Internally Displaced Persons are a result of conflicts within a country that lead to a person who must flee from an area without necessarily fleeing the country. Natural disasters such as earthquakes or floods can lead to large amounts of Internally Displaced Persons. Since these disasters can occur within an instant we must not only help resolve the IDP problem but also ensure that we are prepared so that we don't face the same problem in the future.

Pakistan's history of natural disasters and internal terrorist conflicts have made us hyperaware of the dire situation that a mass population of IDPs creates. For instance, in 2015 we made the decision to move our military into the North Waziristan Agency which led to the displacement of thousands of families. Since then we have been working closely with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in order to improve ourselves as a country and at the end of 2017 we registered 52,760 children under regular birth registration procedure, improved 60 education facilities, and 100% of people had access to national primary healthcare. By the end of 2019, we plan to increase those numbers by over 50%. Although, as a country, we have caused IDP crises we are ready to learn from our mistakes and use them in order to help resolve this problem and better our nations so that history does not repeat itself.

Pakistan strongly believes that to resolve this issue we must provide countries in need with humanitarian aid in order to provide relief in the short term. In order to prevent these situations in the future, we should focus on rebuilding damaged areas of the displaced persons and work on ways to be prepared and prevent IDP crises in the future. The delegation of Pakistan hopes to come to a solution that encompasses not only the short-term solutions but the long-term ones as well. Pakistan would also like to ensure that national sovereignty of any nation is not infringed upon in any resolution that we come to and that Pakistan will not endorse any resolution that ignores another country's national sovereignty.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

The United Nations has asked the general assembly to discuss the issue of Chinese treatment of Uighur Muslims in Xinjiang, but the delegation of Pakistan sees no violation of human rights by China. Chinese programs have been designed to help Uighurs better integrate into Chinese culture and economy. We see no reason to reprimand this successful work, and would rather focus on the issue of internally displaced

persons. China has been an important trade partner to us through the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, so wrongly punishing China would damage our own economy with no benefits to humanity or Islam.

Pakistan has stood by all Muslims since its creation as a homeland for Muslims in India. As a member of the Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC), Pakistan has called for the protection of religious freedom for Muslims and worked against Islamophobia. For example, in 2018 a Dutch government official planned to hold a contest for drawing caricatures of the prophet Muhammed, which is not only offensive but against the teachings of Islam, which do not allow images of him to be made. Through protests of the Pakistani people and the work of our representative at the OIC, the blasphemous competition was canceled. As Pakistan has a history of stopping Islamophobia, we would never support China if their actions were truly harmful to the Muslim community.

During this committee, we hope to work toward resolving conflict without infringing on China's rights within their own country. We seek to protect China's national sovereignty and Muslim citizens of China. We believe that both of these goals can be accomplished with little intervention. We do not want to see China punished or restricted and we will stand with them, our partners in Asian trade, against meddling western nations.

Delegation: Russian Federation
Represented by: Beachwood High School

Position paper for General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues

The issues before the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues are internally displaced persons in South Sudan and the mass detention of Uighur Muslims. The delegation of the Russia Federation is dedicated to working with as many countries as possible to work help the internally displaced persons in South Sudan and the Uighur Muslims in the Xinjiang region.

A. Internally displaced persons in South Sudan

Though it is one of the youngest countries in the world, South Sudan's history of conflict predates its independence. The conflict is the War in Darfur also known as the Land Cruiser and began in 2003. Rebel groups SLM (the Sudan Liberation Movement) and JEM (the Justice and Equality Movement), who believed the non-Arab population was being oppressed by the Sudanese government. The impact of this conflict in the Darfur region has been the displacement of some 2.3 million persons, though this number has since been reduced to 1.899 million (It is even estimated that 8,000 individuals have been internally displaced in South Sudan between January 19 and February 12th). This 1.899 million makes up roughly 36% of the of the total number of people in need of humanitarian assistance in South Sudan. 1.6 million of the 1.899 million are registered to be living in camps, 61% of whom are children. As a result of this population displacement, there is a looming risk of disease outbreaks especially for water-borne diseases due to poor sanitation and hygiene conditions. These people are vulnerable, in danger, and in need of decisive action.

Similar to the relations of China and Sudan. are those of Russia and Sudan. Though in the past relationships have not been the best, due to Sudan's membership in the Non-Aligned Movement throughout the Cold War, blame on the USSR the assassination on then-president Gaafar Nimery, and the support of the Mujahadeen in 1979, since the election of Vladimir Putin in the late 1990's and early 2000's. Since then, Russia has been in support of Sudan's territorial integrity and in opposition to the idea of creating an independent Darfurian State politically, economically, and militarily. Russia has become Sudan's strongest political ally in Europe as well as its strongest European investment partner, second only to China. However, China makes up only 8% of Sudanese arms, compared to Russia's majority of 87% of the arms in which are used to fight against the rebels in South Sudan. In November of 2017, Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir came to Russia to ask for protection from our most noble president, Vladimir Putin, and to create a gateway from Moscow to Africa. Russia has since had a material relationship with Sudan, that the Delegation of the Russian Federation aims to use for the betterment of all of those displaced due to the violent rebels in South Sudan.

Russia is no stranger to the issues of internally displaced persons as there are currently about 19,000 persons internally displaced, a number which has decreased greatly from about 274,515 in 2008. Having said this, the delegation of Russia believes the best way to help those who are displaced in South Sudan is to deescalate the source violence causing persons to be displaced by ending the War in Darfur. The action we plan to take to push towards this goal is to create an arms trade between the Government of South Sudan and other countries who have the military resources and military assistance (Such as China and US) and are willing to accommodate these resources in order to decrease the number of persons. By giving this to South Sudan the delegation of the Russian Federation hopes to restore power and order to the proper Sudanese Government. Then and only then, once the bloodshed has ended, will the rightful

rulers of South Sudan be able to properly deal with the issue of citizens being internally displaced. Though the Delegation of the Russian Federation believes a formal plan for how to deal with the persons internally displaced that based on rebuilding infrastructure but trusts that as they are citizens of South Sudan it is under the idea of National Sovereignty it is enforced.

B. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

Uighur Muslims are an ethnic group living in primarily Eastern and Central Asia who are currently facing a mass detention. The Turkic-speaking people, over 19 million living in the world currently, are a village-dwelling people living in the mountains and living off of their agriculture. The current issue surrounding the Uighur people is first seen in the mid 20th century in The Xinjiang region as the Chinese Communist party had been set up, causing the very beginning of the issues. The first glimpse at what was yet to come was the conversion of the Uighur agricultural land into important places for the petroleum industry. This morphed into pipelines and eventually into testing for bombs on the land once owned by the Uighur. With the spike in industry, more Han people began migrating and the population breakdown of the Xinjiang region had become forty percent Han to forty-five percent Uighur by the year 2000. As time went on, there was a rise in a separatist movement in the Xinjiang region consisting of Uighur Muslims desiring independence from the Chinese government. The crux of the issue comes in when violent efforts by the separatists led to the death of over a hundred members of the movement leading to an intervention in Beijing after a riot in 2009 caused the death of over two hundred Han Chinese. This intervention included the placing of Uighur Muslims into mass detention camps meant to lead to “transformation through education”.

When it comes to the mass detainment of Uighur Muslims in China, The Delegation of the Russian Federation expresses great concern as seen by the visit taken by the Russian Federation to the Xinjiang region in order to inspect any possible violation of human rights as has been alleged of The People's Republic Of China. The Federation of Russia believes that there is a human rights issue in the Xinjiang region but the acts of terrorism taken by the separatists are out of line and frankly appalling. It is important for the People's Republic of China to keep control of the Xinjiang region, no matter the Uighur Muslim majority, as the land is vital to the production of natural gas. Separatist movements have gotten out of hand and it is important that order is restored and the current issue revolving camps is kept in check. The Russian Federation is focused on restoring the order of the Xinjiang region, stopping the bloodshed, being able to finally focus on the conflicts revolving the detention of Uighur Muslims.

The Russian Federation sees it rational only being able to focus on the issue revolving the mass detention of the Uighur Muslims in the Xinjiang region only after the chaos is taken care of. The Russian Federation sees the separatists as the fourth and foremost issue as it is keeping from the completion of the goal set by the government of The People's Republic of China. The Russian Federation sees military action as the only rational way to deter from the chaos caused by the unruly separatists. The action against such acts of terrorism by the separatists of the Xinjiang region is the first step to success in the plan to a culturally united China. With the unification comes stability therefore it is important to allow China to assimilate those who are different from the Chinese culture through the proposed education camps. These camps have been monitored by the Russian Federation and are a great way to lead to the overall stability of the People's Republic of China.

Delegation from: South Sudan
Represented by: Strongsville High School

Position Paper for the Human Rights Council

The issues before the Committee for Human Rights is: Addressing Internally Displaced people and the Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims.

Topic A: Addressing Internally Displaced People

The turmoil that was a result of the split of Sudan and South Sudan through the South Sudanese Civil War caused many citizens to lose or flee their homes. The government of South Sudan would like first world countries to help Internally Displaced People (IDPs) regain their homes normalize their standard of living once more. With the cooperation from more financially stable countries, other countries torn apart by war and other causes could make the country whole again. This would occur by transporting IDPs home, thus giving them a place to live.

South Sudan is no stranger to the issue of IDPs. Recent violence due to the issue of drought and famine have led to over one third of the country's estimated population to be displaced refugees, making these circumstances the fastest growing issue in Africa. Within South Sudan itself, an estimated nearly 3 million refugees are in need of protection and medical aid, a majority of which are under the age of 18. Due to the impending issues that will continue to fester in 2019, South Sudan is in dire need of financial aid in order to support the continuing influx of IDPs.

While the situation of IDPs vary from country to country, the need to allow them a place to call their own is constant. If there is a uniform way to have these IDPs placed back into homes, it would cut down on the time and would keep it from having chaos appear. South Sudan's own IDPs must be addressed financially, as the government finds itself at a standstill on how to properly handle it's people with growing debt, famine, and weak economy. It is in South Sudan's best interest to have IDPs placed back in homes so the country as a whole could move forward and rebuild itself, also to be a recipient of financial aid to properly care for the refugees that remain within the nation.

Topic B: Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

Internal conflict within the Xinjiang region of China concerning Uighur Muslims has spanned decades. In recent years, Xi Jinping of the Communist Party has acted in intervention against the autonomy of the group's violent residence within Xinjiang. An uproar of separatist terrorist attacks caused Chinese authorities to act against Uighur exiles. These efforts carried throughout 2017 as the government set up security throughout the Uighur areas to conduct patrolling. Eventually, hundreds of thousands of Uighur Muslims were sent to transformative education camps in efforts to strengthen national Communist sentiment. The Chinese government has assured the United Nations in recent meetings that this practice is both effective and ethical in restraining separatist terrorism.

China currently plays a significant role within South Sudan's economy, playing a main import role. Chinese President Xi Jinping also pledged support to President Salva Kiir in 2018, vowing to support South Sudan's national stability and economic development. Chinese

companies are also heavily invested in South Sudan's oil production, also acting as suppliers of ammunition to the capital, Juba. President Kiir has praised Xi's continued economic support within South Sudan's developmental projects, and has in the past expressed the nation's willingness to strengthen political cooperation in China's international affairs. In light of the circumstances, the government of South Sudan wishes to express support and noninterference in the investigation of China's Uighur camps. Conclusively, it is in the best interest of South Sudan to see the Committee uphold China's preventative measures on counteracting terrorism through the use of these re-education camps.

Delegation from: The Kingdom of Spain
Represented by: Campus International High School

Position Paper for Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues

The issues before the United Nations Social, Cultural and Humanitarian Committee are: Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan; and Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. The Kingdom of Spain expresses its interest in participating in peace initiatives involving conflict in South Sudan to resettle internally displaced persons and has expressed no concerns, as of this moment in time, on the mass detention of Uighur Muslims.

I. Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan

The Kingdom of Spain acknowledges the causes of the conflict in Sudan and expresses its hope for a resolution that will allow internally displaced persons to return to their original communities and rebuild society. Spain voices its support towards reconstruction efforts and expects the government of South Sudan to increase its efforts to resolve the conflict through collaboration with The United Nations. The Kingdom of Spain recognizes the danger present in the lives of internally displaced persons in South Sudan and reiterates its willingness to participate in peaceful resolution that will allow for safe return to their original communities. Spain realizes that internally displaced persons are at risk due to conflict unlikely to cease without intervention and hopes that international peace agreement can be made towards solving this escalating problem.

While Spain has been previously uninvolved in the South Sudanese conflict but now is interested in participating in agreements that will end the conflict and return internally displaced persons to their communities of origin. The Kingdom of Spain is willing to be included as a supporter of the peace process signed by the United Nations in 2005 in order to establish a more united and stable government in South Sudan. By beginning to resolve political conflict, internally displaced persons will be able to return to their home communities and rebuild a society the world can help to become stable over time. While Spain is willing to participate in such peace actions, no extreme or immediate action has been taken by Spain independently to intervene in the South Sudan conflict nor to solve the current internally displaced persons crisis.

The Kingdom of Spain expresses its interest in following closely the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement in its efforts to repair the government of South Sudan through disarmament and elections. Spain also recognizes the many components of a successful resettlement of the internally displaced persons in South Sudan and the at least partial resolution of conflict the area that will bring this along. Spain expresses its hope that The United Nations will continue to consider the importance of global involvement in any successful solution to the issue at hand and acknowledges that misunderstandings between conflicting parties must be avoided in order to prevent further unnecessary bloodshed. The Kingdom of Spain reiterates its interest in taking part in international agreements towards a more peace filled and stable South Sudan that will allow internally displaced persons to return to their home communities safely and expresses its hope in worldwide collaboration to resolve this pressing issue.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

The mass detention of Uighur Muslims in China is a prominent and trying issue, bringing in the concerns of the middle eastern countries and several other Eurasian states. The allegations are that the Chinese government is trying to ‘eliminate’ the ethnic, religious and cultural identity of the Uighurs and other Muslim groups are completely untenable. Turkey currently urges the Chinese government to close detention camps estimated to hold a million people. Iraq also mentions Several states that the detention of Uighur Muslims is a violation of fundamental human rights and a great shame for humanity. the Kingdom of Spain has not taken any action to help with the ending of the mass detention of Uighur Muslims.

Throughout the several years in which the detention of Uighur Muslims has been going on for, Spain has yet to mention word on the issues at hand. Spain continues to remain uninvolved in actions and speaking about the mass detention. The Kingdom of Spain wishes to continue being uninvolved in the mass detention of Uighur Muslims due to the good foreign relations with China. With China being a world power, the Kingdom of Spain will refrain from interfering with the ‘re-education’ camps in China. Dealing with detentions of people within Spain, they continue to follow the Royal Decree 162/2014, which stipulates that the purpose of detention in CIEs is to guarantee the deportation of foreigners. Grupo Inmigración y Sistema Penal, a group of criminal law professionals, has argued that mass detentions are illegal and unconstitutional. The practice of racial profiling in identity checks in Spain has been condemned by the Human Rights Committee in the past. With all this in mind, Spain’s position can be formed that they’d hope for the end of this mass detention.

Spain hopes for a resolution that assists other countries in shutting down these camps that are great shames for humanity. This resolution should include the necessity to preserve the Uighur Muslim culture and the need call upon China and urge them in the destruction of these “re-education” camps and the release of all Uighur Muslims held there. Placing Uighur Muslims into safer communities and countries upon their request as of their release. And returning Uighur Muslims to their country of citizenship or place of residence. Action to prevent a situation similar to the Holocaust is direly needed.

Delegation from: Kingdom of Sweden
Represented by: Elyria Catholic High School

Position Paper for the SOCHUM

The issues before the General Assembly Third Committee are as follows: Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan; and Manus Island Refugees.

I. Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan

According to the *United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*, internally displaced persons (IDPs) are "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." South Sudan, the world's youngest nation, currently faces one of the largest displacement crises in the world. In its brief history, the country has been plagued by famine, violence, and civil war, leading to the displacement of nearly 4.5 million people since December 2013. Although a revitalized peace agreement was signed in September 2018, many remain skeptical that it will be properly implemented. This means the fighting and violence in South Sudan will most likely continue, preventing the close to 2 million IDPs from returning to their homes. The Kingdom of Sweden is dedicated to providing aid to these refugees through continued full political and financial support of UNHCR and other humanitarian organizations.

The Kingdom of Sweden has long prided itself on its generous asylum stance. Labor migration to Sweden helps fill the shortages in several sectors, boosting economic and social development. In 2016, the Kingdom of Sweden increased its refugee quota from 1900 to 5000, a move greatly welcomed by UNHCR that made Sweden the third largest recipient country in the world. In recent years, Sweden has expressed strong support for the UN efforts such as the Global Compact for Refugees and the Global Compact for Migration, as well as national resolutions, such as the Regional Strategy for the Syrian Crisis. In addition, the Kingdom of Sweden has consistently been one of UNHCR's most valuable allies and benefactors. In 2017, the Swedish government contributed SEK 700 million in unearmarked core support, making Sweden UNHCR's largest donor in unearmarked grants and third largest overall. A record-breaking SEK 820 million unearmarked has already been supplied for 2018. Swedish donations are used to support all refugee crises across the globe, including those in Syria, Iraq, and South Sudan. The Kingdom of Sweden hopes that these funds will allow UNHCR to carry out its mission of providing aid to refugees in life-threatening situations and helping to rebuild the lives of those forced from their homes.

The Kingdom of Sweden is committed to helping all IDPs, including those in South Sudan, by continuing to partner with UNHCR to supply refuge and relief to all who are forced to flee their homes. At the same time, Sweden recognizes that the only way to fully end this crisis is to find a lasting solution to end the war and aggression currently taking place in South Sudan. The delegation from Sweden is devoted to finding a permanent political agreement that will allow all those affected by the violence to return to their homes, families, and lives. Until then, the Kingdom of Sweden hopes that all nations can remain conscientious about the plight of these refugees and promote the efforts to provide humanitarian access and put a stop to the violence.

II. Manus Island Refugees

In Manus Island, north of Papua New Guinea, many Middle Eastern are refusing to leave a closed detention center. The center lacks food and water, which means that these refugees are suffering from starvation and dehydration. They have been urged to move to a new facility, but the refugees have refused to displace. They state that they fear attacked by the locals in the city. Their distrust in the Australian and New Guinea government has led to their barricading of the shutdown facility. Both governments are in the process of trying to relocate these refugees to a new facility.

The Kingdom of Sweden believes that refugees need a stable environment to live in during their transition to a new country. Sweden works hard so that every refugee and immigrant is able to transition and move into a new country safely and properly. Many refugees applying for asylum in EU countries usually are deferred into Sweden. We believe everyone deserves a fair and equal chance.

*Delegation from: The Syrian Arab Republic
Represented by: Mayfield High School*

Position Paper for the GA3 SOCHUM

The issues before the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues are Internally displaced persons in South Sudan; and the Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims in China. Syria is involved in the act of aiding these persons establishing their existence in the world and recognizing their inalienable rights as humans.

I. Internally displaced persons in South Sudan

The Syrian Arab Republic recognizes the importance of addressing the issue of the internally displaced persons in South Sudan, who have been driven from their homes due to political conflict and economic problems compounded with drought and famine. However, the Syrian delegation has not yet been able to support this issue due to concern for their citizens. Syria encourages the other delegates seated to propose changes to the programs to make them more durable and proposes that such programs be integrated into all countries with a high IDP population, including itself.

With a much similar past, Syria, like South Sudan, has experienced a similar crisis in regard to the IDPs and deployed almost all government levels to find the solutions to problems faced by internally displaced people of our country. Though the Syrian delegation understands the plight of the internally displaced persons of South Sudan, it cannot fund the creation of programs to help better their lives. Syria itself has the largest population of internally displaced, holding 6.2 million IDPs, including 2.5 million children, but does not have the funding to care for their health and security. Syria itself hasn't been able to receive complete funding for their Humanitarian response plan, only receiving about 65% of the funding needed and thus, does not feel it is in the country's best interests to provide money and supplies to South Sudanese IDPs. Syria must first help its own citizens and IDPs before helping other countries. However, Syria is willing to support a resolution that promotes better programs within all states with a high IDP number, such as itself, and stresses the importance of making them durable. Syria understands that many such individuals do not have the option of returning to their homes and must assimilate into their new communities. Thus, programs that provide both immediate relief and solutions that help rebuild life in dignity must be created.

Syria encourages the UN to create programs that make it so that the Internally Displaced are able to safely return home and if not, re-settle in their new community. While the UN has created several programs to make the lives of such IDPs easier such as one set up under S/2018/143 and A/RES/73/150, there are still many who remain unable or fearful to access these humanitarian services due to the militarized response to IDPs. Therefore, steps must be taken to demilitarize the response to IDPs, protecting them from harassment, destruction of property and neglect. Additionally, Syria also wants to stress the importance of better data collection techniques, which must be improved upon due to the fact that many IDPs are affected by multiple displacements and have a complex plethora of causes for their status. The magnitude of Internally Displaced populations in many countries still remains unclear and most public figures on internal displacement reflect the minimums, while the real extent of the phenomenon may be a lot higher. It must also be recognized that the widespread use "PoCs (Protection of Civilians sites) in South Sudan are temporary solutions to the problems concerning these IDPs and steps must be taken to facilitate the creation of long-term solutions. The UN must work with its partners in order to establish services in the communities rather than use PoCs as a method of providing aid. It must also be ensured that those who leave such sites are not disadvantaged compared to their counterparts who live on such sites. While this is taking place, the provision of protection, medical and educational services must not be stopped as they serve as core relief items. With such changes to the programs taking place, The Syrian Arab Republic hopes to create a better life for the internally displaced people of South Sudan while also hoping that such changes will be applied to the programs taking place in other nations with a high population of internally displaced people.

II. Mass detention of Uighur Muslims.

The Syrian Arab Republic acknowledges the pressing issue of the mass detention of ethnic Uighur Muslims in Chinese

camps but would like to emphasize that the Chinese government must do what is best for the whole of their country. A significant detail that must be recognized is the national sovereignty of the host country as no foreign country can decide what ultimately happens in the origin nation. As a country who has produced a sizeable of displaced persons in the last few years, the Syrian delegation does not necessarily agree with what the Chinese government is implementing, but is ultimately entirely up to them to decide to disarm the threat as they believe what benefits their country.

Referencing to Article 6 of the Declaration of Human rights, the Syrian delegation observes that all are equally rightful of protection as a universal law and support it unabashedly. However when the people that do not abide by the common laws of the country and the condition of their crimes, it is important to respect decisions made by the host country on how they handle their situation. In these circumstances, the Syrian Republic has endorsed resolutions made by the United Nations such as A/RES/73/128 and A/RES/73/211. The host nation shall be resilient with the foreign threat, treating them as a guest while simultaneously being strict with them and dealing out punishment as mandatory.

Though Syria has made efforts to speak in a topic of these issues, the Syrian does not believe in indicating what other countries shall do of their menaces. It is a violation of national sovereignty and could potentially lead to a situation of a much more severe nature. But because of the inflexibility of the issue in general, it would be advised that taking a different approach on it and looking at the issue at hand with a different perspective could be much more beneficial to China and the international community themselves. There have been mentions of Uyghur extremists planning attacks to further their agenda of the Xinjiang province in which most of them reside in as an independent state. The Chinese government feels what they do is necessary to protect all citizens from harm and terror. With that established, the Syrian delegation would like to bring to the attention of the United Nations of having a discussion on the matters rather than enforcing already preordained strategies. While it may seem like an adequate idea on paper, propagating to the masses at large may not be the most efficient situation. The Syrian delegation would like to notice the idea of the “re-education through labour” system, which has been put to the test before on other nations has ultimately failed to work in the end. When the people are not satisfied with how the government is treating them as a whole, they will most likely want to get their way which in turn could spark multiple rebellions. The goal of the People’s Republic of China is to maintain stability within the people’s best interest and it would be much more relevant to the first attempt in stabilizing the Uyghurs satisfaction levels then rounding them up into camps and force re-learning values. Those in Xinjiang are not only receiving housing but are also being housed in facilities that catered to their needs and conditions are much looser than they were. One establishment that the Syrian delegation would like to present to the United Nations is an alternate solution for the People’s Republic of China. The plan would consist of gathering those are suspected of being a potential harm to the country and prosecuting them rather than punishing the entire community for the deeds of one individual. While the Syrian delegation might not be able to fully transition this issue, the country believes that with the right materials, change can take place.

Thailand

Saint Edward High School

General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues

1. Internally displaced persons in South Sudan

The Kingdom of Thailand recognizes fully the problem of displaced persons going on in South Sudan. Displacement leads to many horrific events such as spread of disease that can possibly be fatal. With Sudan having such a high number of displacements being around 1.9 million being from conflict and violence is a very worrying factor. Thailand believes it is probable to take brief action to prevent anything major from happening. With numbers so high, it is a very urgent matter that if prevented, will be very effective.

In the past, Thailand has dealt with it's own personal displacement from citizens fleeing from Burmese and flooding Thailand. This lead to spreads of diseases and death rapidly. The Kingdom of Thailand has in the past set up refugee camps to provide a place for these fleeing persons. As well as Thailand has set up a database which includes all registered and unregistered refugees to keep track of the amount of persons and shared this with the UNHCR to keep strong compatibility.

The Kingdom of Thailand recommends the same actions of setting up refugee camps to provide shelter for those who had to flee. As well, setting up databases of all incoming and present refugees. This helps keep the numbers straight and knowing how many to take care of. Thailand believes that setting up education curriculums in these camps to offer GED's and such will help allow Refugees to get jobs and afford to leave the camp. This helps also open job opportunities inside camps. Thailand also believes in implementing a camp militia to patrol the ins and outs of the camp to prevent substance abuse and other criminal offenses that could cause uprisings.

1. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

The detention of the Uighur Muslims is a serious problem that is being faced by the People's Republic of China. The Uighur Muslims have a dominating economic region in Xinjiang region of China. The Uighur Muslims worked with the People Republic of China until the Hans began to move into the Xinjiang region. Since the entrance of the Hans, economic disparities and ethnic tensions have ruined relationships between these two ethnic groups. The sour relationship between the Hans and the Uighur Muslims lead to riots lead by the Uighur Muslims. These riots had gone back to the 1990's, but the riots lead by the Uighur Muslims have lead to casualties of their people. One of the multiply riots was in the wake of 30 separatists the city of Yining had experienced deadly conflicts which included up to 100 deaths. Protesters of the Uighur Muslims also re-appeared at the 2008 Olympic games in Beijing where the people attacked police stations and conducted bus station bombings. One year after the attacks on the Olympic games is when the attacks by the Uighur Muslims reached its height. 200 Han people had been executed by Uighur Muslims in their own capital city of Urumqi. In 2013, the separatists also were convicted of terrorist attacks that lead to the death of 21 innocent civilians. The Uighur Muslims think that the Chinese government exaggerates these attacks done by the Uighurs but this is not the case. The Chinese government then lead to setup cameras, checkpoints and patrols through Uighur areas. The Uighurs were then eventually sent to detention camps which the Chinese government believes the people are being transformed through education. The Uighur Muslims will become loyal citizens and supporters according to the Chinese government. The Chinese government is attempting to stave off terrorism.

The government of Thailand in the past has not done much to stop the detention of the Uighur Muslims but rather has helped the Chinese government. The government of Thailand has imprisoned Uighur Muslims who lead riots in China against the government such as the terrorist attacks in 2013 which lead to the death of up to 100 people. The government has also deported all Uighur Muslims from imprisonment to the People's Republic of China to promote better peace. The government also has sent back any Uighur Muslims fleeing from China back to China. Third world countries such as Thailand cannot do much as they owe China and also as third world countries it is not one of the highest priorities. Thailand leans toward peace, but believes that it can be accomplished by send all Uighur Muslims to China.

The government of Thailand does not believe in persecution or harsh treatment of the Uighur Muslims but rather promotes peace. Thailand believes that the most efficient way to reach this peace is by allowing the People's Republic of China to handle the Uighur Muslims. Thailand is moving toward sending all Uighur Muslims back to the Xinjiang region and believes that what other neighboring countries should also do. Thailand also believes that the fastest way to prevent further riots lead by Uighur Muslims is to re-educate them, and teach them the goals of the communist party. Creating a region in China dedicated only to the Uighur Muslims also is an effective way to stop the riots lead by Uighur Muslims, as there would be a cease of ethnic tensions between the people. Thailand believes that the tension between the People's Republic of China and the Uighur Muslims can be ultimately resolved by China, but only through a peaceful solution.

Delegation from: Turkey

Represented by: Laurel School

Position Paper for The United Nations SOCHUM

The issues presented before the Social, Humanitarian and Cultural committee are: Internally displaced persons in South Sudan; and Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. The delegation of Turkey is eager to address these issues, and will do so in a respectful and mindful manner.

I. Internally displaced persons in South Sudan

Turkey expresses grief for individuals suffering from displacement in South Sudan. The Turkish Government holds the firm stance that every person should have the right to autonomy within their The Turkish people are ecstatic that the United Nations Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian Committee is taking action on this horrific case. Terrorism has severe impacts on the quality of life and welfare of civilians, not just in Turkey, but in other places as well and it's ruining the rights of the people.

Turkey despises the fact that war and human rights violations cause people to flee their homes to seek sanctuary. The "Return to Village and Rehabilitation Project" began in 1994. The hope of this project was to make sure that civilians who have had to leave their homes could return to a safe and peaceful environment. After eleven years, a document called "Measures on the Issue of Internally Displaced Persons and the Return to Village and Rehabilitation Project in Turkey" was finished in the September of 2005. The document stated that many Turkish villages were deserted because of the rise of terrorism in Turkey's villages and towns. However, these internally displaced persons may be treated differently than that of refugees due to the fact that they never crossed international state borders.

Turkey is deeply troubled by the displacement of people within their own borders. Millions of people are suffering and this needs to be fixed. The Republic of Turkey intends to provide solutions as quickly and as effectively as possible and plans to work closely with the United Nations to help these troubled people

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

Turkey struggles with deterring unjust terrorist influence that results in these horrific human rights abuses towards citizens but however Muslims do not deserve to be put in detention camps. CHina needs to close their centres that hold the Uighur muslims in them. The Turkish Muslim Ministry has also learned with sorrow that a renowned Turkish poet has died in one of the Chinese camps. The Turkish government believes that this placement of Uighurs is a genocide due to the participation of government and the death of many of the Muslims.

The Turkish Government recognizes that this issue is going on and is harming many Uighurs. Turkey is trying to help detained people return home to their loved ones. The Government has asked China to close the concentration camps and to release the imprisoned Muslims. The recreation of forced labor camps in the twenty first century are an embarrassment to all of humanity. More than one million Uighurs have been detained in these horrific camps.

Turkey has invited China to reconsider releasing these prisoners and to respect the fundamentals of human rights. This genocide violates almost every right that has been set to keep humans safe. The

elimination of this culture is atrocious and deserves to be fixed. The Republic of Turkey invites other governments to join the protest against the internment camps.

Delegation from: Uganda

Represented by: North Olmsted High School

Laura Antonescu and Savannah Porter

Position Paper for the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues

The two issues the General Assembly, Third Committee, Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Issues would like to discuss include: Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan and the Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. The delegation of Uganda is committed to finding a resolution to these two issues listed for all the nations represented in this committee.

I. Internally Displaced Persons in the South Sudan

The delegation of Uganda strongly advocates for the increased amount of humanitarian aid for internally displaced peoples (IDP's) in South Sudan. The crisis in South Sudan has been increasingly getting more severe and belligerent within the last 5 years, with over 12 million citizens being displaced. The civil war in South Sudan has evolved and is home to senseless violence, and as of September 2019, the death toll had reached short of 400,000 lives. Uganda has open arms when it comes to IDPs, as Uganda has had its own IDP crisis in the past in the 1970's.

Many South Sudanese citizens affected by the crisis have fled into neighboring countries, one of which is Uganda, which has granted these citizens prima facie refugee status. Over one million refugees have found asylum in Uganda, 85% of those being women and children. The delegation of Uganda has established what is known as the "Uganda Model", which has provided immense support and generosity towards our growing number of refugees, allowing them to be treated humanely and similarly to our citizens. Uganda's response to those who question why Uganda is extremely open to refugees is that "They are our brothers and sisters".

In the spirit of humanitarianism and generosity, the delegation of Uganda seeks to guide other UN countries into supporting the IDPs in their journey in unearthing peace and asylum. We strive in educating other nations in the "Uganda Model", and hope to develop our model further, improving and fixing any possible flaws.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

The delegation of Uganda strongly advocates for the detention of Uighur Muslims. The change for Islam to Christianity is greatly admired in Uganda. This mass detention has caused Uighurs

to be mass imprisoned and “re-educated” on their religion. With the issue being mobilized, Uganda will actively agree with China’s decision to convert muslims to christians.

Uganda has long identified attacks on christians by muslims. One being, Ugandan, 12 year-old Emmanuel Nyiti who was attacked by a group of muslims for refusing to convert to Islam. There has been a resolution to this problem that was created by the United Nations facing the mass detention in China. The UN called on Beijing to: end the practice of detention without lawful charge, trial and conviction; immediately release individuals; provide the number of people on the grounds; and conduct “impartial investigations into all allegation of racial, ethnic, and ethno-religious profiling”. Uganda still stands with supporting the change in religion for muslims to christianity. Following the United Nations demands on China, there has been hundreds of muslims engaging in standoffs with authorities only making matters worse.

The delegation of Uganda hopes to further the protection of their citizens from people of the muslim religion trying to convert christians forcefully. Uganda believes that recognizing the problem is very important in solving it. More change is essential to the well being of christians all over Uganda, the support of the mass detention of Uighur muslims can be a solution.

***Delegation from: United Arab Emirates
Represented by: Solon High School***

Position Paper for General Assembly 3 (Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian)

The concerns to be addressed by the General Assembly 3 are: Addressing Internally Displaced Persons; and The Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims. The UAE aspires to negotiate with Australia and facilitate the permanent settlement of refugees.

I. Addressing Internally Displaced Persons in South Sudan

As of December, 2017 one million eight hundred ninety nine thousand people have been displaced in the region of South Sudan. Since 2011, South Sudan has had a long history of conflict and before declaring independence in 2011. The expansion of internally displaced persons in the South Sudan has exponentially increased conflicts throughout the region. Conflicts such as, violence among ethnic groups and a spread of natural disasters, such as floods and droughts. In December 2013, a civil war broke out throughout South Sudan causing an outbreak of widespread famine. The IDMC (Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre) estimates that violence throughout the South Sudan generated approximately 857,000 new displaced persons in 2017 making this issue one of the most pressing humanitarian issues in modern existence.

The delegation of the United Arab Emirates is supremely dedicated to the establishment of protection of the 1,890,000 IDPs located in South Sudan. The United Nations inception of the UNMISS (United Nations Mission in South Sudan) has been able to promote international cooperation as well as directing awareness towards present humanitarian crisis occurring in the South Sudan. In March 2018, the United Nations adopted the adopting resolution 2406 where UNMISS extended the mandate of the United Nations Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) until 15 March 2019, demanding that parties end the fighting and signalling its intention to consider all measures, including an arms embargo, against those obstructing peace in the war-torn nation.

The United Arab Emirates believes that in order to address this problem, the United Nations needs to combat this issue with a 3 prong approach. The first of which being, encouraging developed member states to allocate monetary funds to refugee camps which will provide adequate living arrangements, food & clothing Internally Displaced Persons located in the South Sudan. The second prong being bridging a peace agreement between the government of the South Sudan and rebelling Sudan People's Liberation Movement-in-Opposition to ensure a safe country for IDPs to return to. And lastly, the UAE believes in creating a public advertising campaign which will highlight the dire need for more cooperation with Non Governmental Organizations to help the ongoing huantian people that can provide aid to the 1,890,000 internally displaced persons present in the region of South Sudan.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

Uighur Muslims are people that thrive in East and Central Asia which contains 19 million followers of the religion. Uighur Muslims originated from Turkic speaking regions and have diffused to countries such as China in the 3rd century. 11 million of the worldwide 19 million Uighur Muslims are located in Xinjiang, a Chinese province. The Uighurs are more culturally connected to Islam, not Chinese traditions. The Chinese have historically based their political and social ideologies on Confucianism, which was prominent in Han China (Han China took control of Xinjiang in 1949). The majority of Chinese culture consists of Chinese supremacy and purification of the country. Considering the Uighur Muslims culturally align with Central Asia/Turks, cultural purification was viewed as necessary by the Chinese president, Xi Jinping. The UAE is a massive contributor of the worldwide number of refugees. These refugees reside in Xinjiang and are being persecuted for practicing their religion and expressing cultural beliefs. The UAE is committed to funding a company or NGO to support proper healthcare and housing of refugees.

The UAE has accepted Syrian refugees in the past and has given \$750 million to support these Syrian refugees. Considering that both the UAE and the Uighurs are Muslim, the UAE would be willing to support them as well. As long as a person within the UAE is a citizen or are asylum seekers, they will be helped. While the UAE does not support the creation of a new country or area for Uighur Muslims to rule over China, the UAE strongly encourages human rights to be given to all refugees, such as the basic needs. Privacy is also an issue, as the Chinese government monitors the daily activities of Uighur Muslims, such as messages on the internet and through technological or military ways. The UAE opposes the harsh treatment of Uighurs and it is imperative that cultural prosecution such as arrest and massacres is limited and put to an end.

The United Arab Emirates believes in order to solve this issue we must promote cultural acceptance worldwide. Of course, Chinese cultural supremacy will always be a top priority or the Chinese government officials, acceptance of other not culturally Chinese persons must be endorsed. The amount of Uighurs placed into “re-education camps” and “concentration labor camps” has recently skyrocketed, starting with the 2008 Olympics. The UAE will continue to fight for these refugees and will fund and support the allocation of funding to NGOs to provide said refugees with food, cleanwater, and various supplies essential for survival. The Chinese government has shot numerous Muslims residing in Xinjiang, and the UAE believes gun reform policies, likely being weak ones, will be essential to prevent violence against foreign peoples.

Delegation from: United Kingdom
Represented by: North Olmsted High School

Position Paper for the Social, Culture, and Humanitarian (SOCHUM)

I. Addressing Internally Displaced Persons

Internally Displaced Persons are people who are forced or obliged to leave their homes. This is due to natural or human made disasters, and armed conflict. So far the UN is trying to identify the displaced persons. Additionally, the host countries might not want the help from, non governmental, or any other type of international assistance. Lastly is the causes of the internally displaced persons and that they must remain internally displaced. The process of locating IDP's can be difficult. In some cases, people do not stay in accessible areas, like camps or settlements. Instead, they disperse to avoid being identified. But in other cases they may go to local communities but to get access programs are needed to get to the whole community. Not every IDP case stays in one place in fact it can cross borders and affect other countries. The Great Lakes region of Africa is a great example. Sudan has five million IDP's, Northern Uganda has 1.7 million and the DRC has 1.1 million. The United Kingdom is not directly affected by this but with the rest of the UN they have been looking for solutions to help others.

Over the years the United Nations has dealt with and assisted IDP's in different ways. Occasionally governments give internally displaced persons labels such as 'migrants' or even 'terrorists' just to avoid responsibility they also fail to have policies and laws to help the displaced. Due to their lack of initiative it is difficult to assume responsibilities. In 1989 and 1990, the UN convinced the government and rebel forces to accept (OLS) Operation Lifeline Sudan. The UN assisted by negotiating with warring parties to distribute food and other necessities. However the OLS was against such actions, the OLS lasted for 16 years and ended in 2005. It ended by signing the Comprehensive Peace agreement. The agreement concluded permanent ceasefire and security, and arrangements Implementation Modalities. Then in 1995 Rwanda, the largest IDP massacre occurred in Kibeho. The events after April were incredibly difficult. Westerners were focusing on the end of the second world war. Right under their noses genocide happened again, the UN Security council ran away from Rwanda avoiding the genocide problem. But the internal humanitarian response was completely different it was not running away from the problem. After that Non-governmental organizations, UN agencies, and bilateral aid agencies provided thousands of maternal relief and saved tens of thousands of refugees and IDP's. The two examples above are just a few of the many ways the UN has helped IDP's in the past.

In the future, in each situation an operational agency will watch the status of IDP's, identifying their needs for assistance, food, medicine, shelter and protection. They are working with a coordinating mechanism to promote groups to address these needs. Despite peace talks and the government coalition in 2002 there is still conflict after the Third Congo War. The Third Congo War was also known as Africa's World War it lasted for five years mainly in the DRC. The conflict afterwards is mainly due to the FADRC, FDLR and other armed forces. Instead of helping their people the armed forces target them and committing other crimes by mistreating others. The majority of uprooted people are located in the five eastern provinces of North Kivu, South Kivu, Katanga, Orientale, and Maniema. To help the people the UNHCR is focusing on the protection and lifesaving within the following countries Angola, Uganda, and Zambia. There are dozens of IDP issues like this one but over time they are slowly getting solved.

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

In Eastern and Central Asia there is the turkic-speaking group called the Uighurs. They are the second largest Muslim ethnic group in China after the Han group. The Uighurs have lacked political unity, except for a short revolt against Beijing. Since their entrance into the Xinjiang region, where the majority of Uighurs live, the economic disparities and ethnic tension have ruined the relationship between the Han and Uighur. There had been many protests against Chinese rule, especially because executions of 30 separatists. There were various attacks on police stations and bus bombings in the region. The conflict had reached its climax when over 200 Han Chinese were killed. In 2013 Chinese authorities accused 21 separatists of "terrorist" attacks that killed 21 people. Although exiles say that the government exaggerated the attacks to advocate their oppressive measures against the Uighurs. The attacks and riots in 2009 and 2014 against the government resulted in 96 deaths. General Secretary Xi Jinping and Secretary Chen Quango increased the crackdown on practicing Muslims. They wanted to change them into "loyal citizens and supporters of the party." The government has set up cameras, checkpoints, and police patrols throughout the Uighur areas. Ultimately the extreme surveillance led to the detention of hundreds of thousands of Uighurs in camps. China refers to them as "transformation through education". There have been many reports of people being thrown into prison and some reportedly disappeared.

The United Kingdom's british diplomats that visited Xinjiang in august have confirmed the reports of the mass internment camps. The foreign secretary, Jeremy Hunt, has told parliament that the reports of the camps were "broadly true". Hunt has said that they remain extremely concerned about what is happening in these camps. The UK has supported EEAS statements about Xinjiang. EEAS has said that "These revisions run counter to the recommendations provided by the United Nations Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, which call on China to change its policy in the Xinjiang Uighur Autonomous Region." The EU is expecting China to respect freedom of religion or belief and freedom of expression, and the rights of ethnic minorities guaranteed by the

Universal Declaration of Human Rights and International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights. Therefore, The United Kingdom does not support China's mass detention of the Uighur Muslims.

The United Kingdom condemns the mass detention of the Uighurs in Xinjiang. The unethical, immoral detentions of Muslims in Xinjiang should be looked at more closely by more countries. There is not enough attention or information on the mass detentions and "re-education" of Uighurs. It would be looked upon favorably if the United Nations brought more attention to the internment camps and if there would be a noticeable increase in surveillance in the camps. The UK hopes the UN will create a summit to show other countries the issues in Xinjiang. It would also be looked upon favorably if the UN communicates with China to receive more information on these camps. The UN hopes that China will inform the public of the state and wellbeing of the Uighurs in Xinjiang. We hope the UN pushes for a solution to this problem.

Delegation from: the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela
Represented by: Elyria Catholic High School

Position Paper for the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee

This year's issues before the Social, Cultural, and Humanitarian are: Internally displaced persons in South Sudan and Manus Island Refugees. Venezuela stands for the lives of internally displaced persons

I. Internally displaced persons in South Sudan

In the midst of this rising issues of refugees all over the world, the Bolivian Republic of Venezuela is responsible for the origin of about three million refugees in today's world. The refugees are assisted by numerous non-profit organizations and agencies of international organizations such as United Nations. These supports have been greatly effective as proved by the statistics and numbers analyzed by many research institutions.

The situation and ways to deal with it can somewhat differ from the matter of dealing with refugees when it comes to the internally displaced persons (IDPs). IDPs fail to fit under the definition of refugees established by UNHCR's 1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees. However, the hardships and challenges they face are much different. IDPs also flee from the violences inside of the territories of their countries but stay in their countries. Like refugees, IDPs are socially and economically marginalized in the countries they reside. Although refugees with foreign residency are more inclined to the marginalization due to countries' domestic policies that prioritize their citizens, the IDPs are marginalized by their own government, which leaves no shelter for the them. Currently, countries such as Yemen, Iraq, Syria, and Congo deal with fluctuating numbers of IDPs caused by ongoing civil wars and South Sudan has joined these countries about six years ago when the South Sudanese Civil War broke out after South Sudan's independence.

The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela strongly suggest that resolving ongoing conflicts between the government and the citizens would greatly contribute to the IDPs. There has been many effort of international aids such as subsidizing the basic needs and sending international actors to nearly two million internally displaced persons in South Sudan. This effort has been continued for decades since the war broke out. However, the helpers faced a major difficulty in the process, and that is unevenly dispersed population of IDPs all throughout the country. The delegates from Venezuela propose that the only way to fix this problem is to fasten the process of peace agreement between the government force and the rebellion force. It will be much better and uncomplicated operation for the aid groups if there are many areas with concentrated population of IDPs. In order to gather this massive number of people, the reasons for the IDPs to be scatter around should be eliminated. We believe that government's efforts to stabilize its country are the most efficient way to end this crisis in South Sudan. The South Sudanese government alone cannot accelerate the process, therefore, international interventions from other countries would be needed.

The issues of refugees and IDPs has been a historical conundrum to solve in the course of human history. Through the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee, we anticipate to solve this unfortunate crisis as soon as possible. The Bolivian Republic of Venezuela wishes South Sudan's regain of domestic peace and tranquility and every IDP find his or her .

II. Mass Detention of Uighur Muslims

When looking at the topic of immigration, Venezuela has to look at its own situation. Right now, we have people escaping the country and head toward an Ecuadorian border. The final destination of these people is Peru. Our citizens who flee our nation are requesting there to be less restrictions with some claiming that they are not “regular immigrants”. They flee the dictatorship that they claim it to dominate over Venezuela. Recession is also a reason why people are choosing to leave. This, however, has led to the point where United Nations calls this state that graduated into a crisis. Such South American countries are making it more difficult for the immigrants to exit out country. Venezuelans are now being required to show passports, which many do not possess. The country’s policies are designed extremely hard to acquire passport. The crisis in Venezuela has been compared to the problems faced by those in the Mediterranean. There is a necessity for funding needed for the country in aid that is not being received.

This can be compared to a situation in Manus Island. This is another humanitarian point for debate. Manus Island, located in Papua New Guinea, is a an island where refugees are aided by Australia. Similar to Venezuela, there is much overcrowding. This is an understatement when it comes to the mass amounts of refugees pouring out of one country and into the next. There are shortages of food in both. A common theme between all countries that receive refugees is that in many cases their end goal is for refugees to relocate or return to their country of origin, which is where most problems originate.