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Documentation of the Simulation of the

## **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)\***

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**Conference A**

6 - 10 April 2025

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# Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Matthias Burtscheidt
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Diamond James
<b>Chair</b>	Camille Schmied

## Agenda

1. Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness
2. Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence against Refugees

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
UNHCR/1/1	Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness	66 in favor, 17 against, 28, abstentions
UNHCR/1/2	Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness	62 in favor, 24 against, 25, abstentions
UNHCR/1/3	Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness	65 in favor, 12 against, 34, abstentions
UNHCR/1/4	Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness	62 in favor, 22 against, 27, abstentions
UNHCR/1/5	Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness	61 in favor, 19 against, 31, abstentions
UNHCR/1/6	Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness	61 in favor, 19 against, 31, abstentions
UNHCR/1/7	Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness	61 in favor, 19 against, 31, abstentions
UNHCR/1/8	Enhancing Efforts to End	72 in favor, 13 against, 26, abstentions

	Statelessness	
UNHCR/1/9	Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness	58 in favor, 19 against, 34, abstentions

## **Summary Report**

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness
2. Preventing and Responding to Gender-Based Violence against Refugees

The session was attended by representatives of 111 Member States and 2 Observers. 1 non-governmental organization also attended the meeting. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of topic 1, followed by topic 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 10 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including data collection and establishment of databases on stateless persons, monitoring mechanisms, legal reforms of Member States as well as education, capacity building, or the effects of climate change on statelessness. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration and determination to achieve improvements and positive change through its actions.

On Wednesday, 9 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had amendments. The committee adopted all 9 resolutions following voting procedure. The resolutions addressed a wide range of issues, including data collection and monitoring on stateless persons, legal resources, public awareness raising, housing programs, and regional cooperation. Over the course of the week, the committee eagerly debated in formal sessions as well as negotiated in working groups to achieve a largest possible consensus among the Member States



**Code:** UNHCR/1/1

**Committee:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness

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*The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Reaffirming* commitment to the *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* (1954) and the *Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness* (1961), as well as the differences between stateless individuals, displaced persons, and refugees,

*Expressing concern* over the lack of international and regional databases in relation to stateless individuals,

*Acknowledging* the challenges of managing stateless individuals while providing support and ensuring their safety,

*Alarmed by* the impacts of xenophobic violence on the integration of stateless individuals,

*Taking note of* the promises made in the “Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2030 Agenda) (2015), specifically Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

*Bearing in mind* the 2014-2024 *Global Action Plan to End Statelessness*, the *Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0*, the importance of legal aid in securing rights for stateless individuals, the need for international cooperation to enhance legal frameworks, and provide accessible legal representation globally,

*Recognizing* the role that external pressures such as sanctions play in refugee crises and encouraging economic development as a long-term solution,

*Emphasizing* the increasingly slowing rates of citizenship and residency card applications being accepted each year,

*Deeply disturbed by* the number of refugees and stateless persons who are denied access to their rights to education and work, as reported by the National Institutes of Health,

*Emphasizing also* the importance of collaboration between the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Member States, and various Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to provide education to refugees and stateless people,

*Noting with approval* the success of the 10-year-long UNHCR #IBelong campaign as an initiative that brought citizenship to many,

*Encouraged by* the actions of Member States to increase access to citizenship through streamlined traditional pathways,

*Deeply concerned by* the limited access to documentation centers and legal assistance for stateless individuals residing in underdeveloped regions,

*Taking into consideration* the need for collaboration and engagement between stateless peoples and Member State citizens by introducing various local, regional, and international sports programs,

*Reaffirming the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989)*, specifically articles 7 and 8, in order to protect stateless youth,

*Recognizing* the need and importance for Member States to train officials in making sure that existing databases such as the International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics, are secure to use and identify stateless individuals,

1. *Encourages* the creation and implementation of the Program for the Empowerment and Security of Oppressed non-Nationals (P.E.R.S.O.N) on data collecting, sharing, and expanding upon the *Stateless Determination Procedures* (SDP), for a re-establishment of an accurate stateless identification data by:
  - a. Catalyzing a collaboration between Member States, UN bodies, and NGOs;
  - b. Creating a common data-sharing cyberspace amongst Member States;
2. *Calls for* the Implementation of SDPs in every Member State by:
  - a. Recalling a universal standard for determining the number of stateless individuals in each individual Member State updating the international recommendations on statelessness statistics;
  - b. Stressing the need for Member States to create an SDP program and work with UNHCR independent censuses to obtain the most accurate numbers of stateless individuals in each Member State in order to judge an appropriate aid response;
3. *Recommends* the creation by Member States of a distribution network among the regions by creating a global database that represents each Member State's capacity for refugees by:
  - a. Including Member States who have space and housing available for stateless individuals by focusing on alleviating burdens for overcrowded and underfunded nations, by encouraging the aid from funds like the International Organization of Migration and participation from havens;
  - b. Cultivating regional networks, balancing responsibility equitably between Member States;
4. *Draws attention to* creating a task force within UNHCR to conduct an independent survey of the number of stateless persons in participating Member States and cross-reference this data with demographic data provided by the respective Member State to ensure paramount accuracy and protection of data;
5. *Further recommends* the establishment of a biannual international summit hosted by voluntary Member States to train data workers in ensuring that the database is secure and effective, specifically:
  - a. Requesting a permanent biannual summit that includes two seminars, one to identify gaps and the other to implement actions, as well as in-house clinics to model exercises to ensure that officials are trained in identifying stateless individuals and checking on other Member States' data collection methods;

- b. Emphasizing the importance of highlighting the needs of Member States who are disproportionately impacted by statelessness and providing specific aid to said regions;
- 6. *Invites* Member States to implement localized awareness campaigns for stateless individuals to learn more about their rights and resources by:
  - a. Engaging in digital awareness through initiatives inspired by the #IBelong campaign that, provide access to resources to help stateless individuals gain citizenship, exemplify real-world stories of stateless individuals, emphasizing those who have successfully obtained citizenship, and encourage the promotion of public funding initiatives;
  - b. Including physical media-based campaigns to reach the largest group of individuals possible through paper media, radio media, and billboards;
  - c. Directing attention to the benefits stateless individuals, specifically women and minorities, can gain from access to education and employment opportunities through the voluntary implementation of language education and secondary and higher education programs, in order to break down barriers and end cycles of generational poverty;
- 7. *Further reminds* Member States to implement vocational training for skilled labor jobs by:
  - a. Directing stateless individuals with completed vocational training to actively participate in society through skilled employment aligned with the *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* (1954);
  - b. Calling upon Member States to encourage individuals to work within the stateless community for the purpose of increased expansion of vocational education, perpetuating the positive cycle of training;
- 8. *Encourages* youth engagement and collaboration between stateless people and citizens of host Member States to raise awareness to the cause of protecting vulnerable people to prevent various forms of discrimination within youth groups by:
  - a. Requesting the creation of youth sports programs in local areas to provide a more collaborative and secure environment for displaced peoples in their new environment on a local, regional, and national level;
  - b. Guided by SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) and funding in partnership with *Moving for Change* and ANTA group who provides 1.2 million items of clothing and \$1.5 million USD;
- 9. *Further invites* Member States to implement the *Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0*, particularly by adopting and aligning national strategies with its 11 actions in order to identify and protect stateless persons, prevent new cases of statelessness, and reduce existing stateless populations, especially:
  - a. Action 3: Remove Gender Discrimination from Nationality Laws, which provides a framework for providing technical advice for reforming nationality laws through partnerships with UN Women, United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU);

- b. Action 7: Ensure Birth Registration for the Prevention of Statelessness, which supplies guidelines for promoting birth registration and working with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), World Health Organization (WHO), and the World Bank;
- 10. *Further endorses* the creation or extension of a regional travel and identity document for stateless persons, allowing them to move, work, and reside temporarily within voluntary Member States, thereby facilitating their integration and access to fundamental rights;
- 11. *Encourages also* the creation of an international application process for stateless persons and refugees to apply for provisional residency and residency cards in their host Member State for a smoother and faster acception process, conducted through UNHCR and their host states which benefits stateless persons who cannot access education, work, and work compensation due to their status;
- 12. *Renews its appeal* for Member States to ratify the 1954 and 1961 conventions to encourage the elimination of gender discriminatory practices and work towards establishing stronger legal frameworks to support accessible birthright citizenship registration;
- 13. *Aims* to increase the efficiency of Member States in making their administrative processes more effective in regards to obtaining national status by advocating for the removal of barriers and allocating resources towards helping refugees in their process towards acquiring nationality;
- 14. *Welcomes* Member States to implement a “secure housing program” based on the following guidelines as a method to involve citizens in able host Member States in providing support to and furthering the integration of stateless individuals either before or after being provided citizenship by:
  - a. Allowing and incentivizing citizens to foster a stateless and/or refugees after extensive background checks;
  - b. Assisting these volunteers as they aim to help stateless individuals receive jobs, learn the dominant language of the state, and other means to ensure integration into society and the host Member State;
- 15. *Calls upon* Member States to increase access to legal aid for stateless persons and those at risk of statelessness by:
  - a. Allowing entry to humanitarian agencies;
  - b. Utilizing existing organizations such as the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs and the Asia-Pacific Refugee Rights Network to provide pro-bono legal assistance to stateless individuals;
- 16. *Reiterates its call upon* Member States to support the implementation of help centers for stateless people in rural areas by 2040 with funding from the UNHCR and the Global Statelessness Fund;
- 17. *Further requests* a comprehensive approach to aid stateless migrants, including legal, educational, health, and linguistic resources to integrate stateless migrants fully;
- 18. *Proclaims* the importance of Member State cooperatives to exchange legal identification documents, such as:



- a. Member States will utilize the United Nations Statistical Commission to securely exchange electronic data;
  - b. Facilitating secure exchange of certificates of origin and other related electronic data;
- 19. *Endorses* the increased access to birth registration centers in regions that currently lack adequate access by:
  - a. Reducing administrative costs in order to avoid economic burdens;
  - b. Establishing mobile registration teams to avoid dependence on regional infrastructure;
- 20. *Expresses hope* that Member States ensure children the right to nationality, protection, and education while providing further programs to prevent childhood statelessness by:
  - a. Recommending Member States to establish educational facilities and a pathway for children to obtain nationality;
  - b. Recommending Member States to provide programs to ensure children's protection;
- 21. *Suggests* to add, review, and improve naturalization procedures by:
  - a. Limiting discretionary powers in naturalization to make the process more accessible, notably for nationals of other community Member States, refugees, and former refugees;
  - b. Ensuring naturalization criteria are clear, non-discriminatory, and subject to court challenge;
- 22. *Asks* Member States to adopt the UNHCR's Global Action Plan, to ensure access to legal aid for stateless individuals and strengthen legal frameworks for their naturalization and protection by:
  - a. Engaging with the justice sector and the legal community for a strategic use of judicial processes;
  - b. Reporting on the implementation of Actions every two years.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/2

**Committee:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness

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*The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Recalling the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954) and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961) and the value of broad, inclusive, and legally sensitive approaches in the interpretation of these existing instruments,*

*Acknowledging the critical collaboration between civil society organizations, Member States, and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in advocacy campaigns such as #IBelong (2014), contributing to the legal recognition of over 500,000 formerly stateless individuals,*

*Bearing in mind the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) (2018), which underscores the critical role of collecting and utilizing accurate, disaggregated data in formulating evidence-based policies, and acknowledging its significance in shaping future policy frameworks, as well as emphasizing the importance of the right to privacy of all individuals, in accordance with article 12 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948),*

*Acknowledging the necessity of eliminating obstacles in terms of access to birth registration, specifically in rural and remote areas,*

*Stressing the importance of increased education regarding paths towards nationhood,*

*Underlining the importance of socioeconomic participation and political representation as a means to further inclusion in national societies, being an important factor in reducing statelessness,*

*Recognizing the fundamental right to education as enshrined in article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989),*

*Fulfilling the obligation to overcome profound vulnerability and create tangible change for the betterment of stateless persons by consistent, transparent communication,*

*Considering the diversity of national legal systems and the importance of maintaining legal precision when addressing statelessness,*

*Affirming Member States to revise citizenship policies in order to remove limitations in terms of ethnicity or religious community as laid out in "The Pact for the Future" (A/RES/79/1(XIV)) as adopted by the General Assembly,*

1. *Reiterates its calls to Member States to join the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954) and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961) and ratify them in their respective national legislation;*
2. *Recommends revising the original Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954), with the objective of identifying and addressing legal and political obstacles faced by Member States that have not yet acceded to the convention, through the following measures:*

- a. Providing targeted legal guidance to Member States with complex legal or territorial context, including consultations and capacity-building programs for domestic legal experts;
  - b. Organizing an international conference led by UNHCR, bringing together legal representatives from Member States and relevant stakeholders to reflect on how legal definitions could be altered to be more inclusive;
3. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate and engage with the international community on the promotion of resource availability and education campaigns to ensure maximum outreach capabilities by:
  - a. Promoting the multilateral participation in successful educational programs like #IBelong (2014) and other campaigns under the sovereignty of Member States;
  - b. Utilizing diverse modes of education, beyond electronic platforms, for successful outreach;
  - c. Facilitating on-ground campaigns similar in principle to the Stateless Journeys Initiative (2017) to ensure the furtherance of citizenship understanding;
4. *Supports* the establishment of an accurate, secure, and disaggregated database through resources provided in the Data Innovation Fund on migrants and stateless persons temporarily residing or working in Member States to inform evidence-based policies and inspire the creation or reform of measures aimed at reducing statelessness, which seeks to:
  - a. Strongly suggest Member States incorporate privacy rights, understanding them as inalienable to each and all human beings;
  - b. Place the task of collecting and reporting the data under the responsibility of Member States;
  - c. Handle participatory oversight of the database and its usage to specific third parties, such as entrusted NGOs or the UNHCR, who will guarantee accountability in terms of preservation of privacy rights for the reported individuals, shielding them from malicious usage of their data;
  - d. Expand on the existing Displacement Tracking Database to include not only displaced people, but also stateless people;
  - e. Promote the limitation of the collected data to essential information, demanding a “single purpose only” policy, and implementing encryption measures to prevent misuse;
5. *Recommends* that Member States enhance existing birth registration systems in their respective territories through:
  - a. Improved access to civil registration services, investment in infrastructure and the abolition of birth registration fees with the support of UNHCR;
  - b. The discussion of gender equality and reforms of citizenship legislation with the aim of eliminating gender-based discrimination that prevents women from passing citizenship down to their children;

6. *Calls for* the enhancement of national educational resources that allow for increased access to information regarding citizenship, such as:
  - a. Research on the various causes for statelessness to further identify its source;
  - b. Legal resources for stateless individuals, such as the provision of legal representation and access to law offices;
  - c. Access to vocational training by creating incentives with quality programs and modern technology, which allow for professional success;
  - d. Targeted awareness-raising and educational initiatives for Member State authorities and government officials to ensure the protection of stateless persons from discrimination;
7. *Appeals* to its Member States to define or adjust the legal recognition of statelessness as “a specific status on the way to citizenship,” enabling recognized individuals to enjoy the protection of the law and be provided with preliminary identification, obtain work permits more easily, and gain easier access to healthcare and education;
8. *Appeals* to its Member States to appoint public representatives specifically tasked with the needs of stateless communities on their territory;
9. *Encouraging* Member States to provide universal primary and secondary education regardless of individual legal status;
10. *Endorses* increased accession to the *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* (1954) and the *Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness* (1961) through yearly public reports, such as those provided by the UNHCR’s *Global Trends* report, on statelessness or similar measures to address statelessness by individual Member States in collaboration with UNHCR;
11. *Emphasizes* that measures to reduce statelessness need to be in accordance with national laws and be based on consent, while encouraging national and regional authorities to develop locally appropriate policies;
12. *Invites* Member States to further measures preventing statelessness as a socio-economic and legal occurrence, by:
  - a. Ensuring that there is equal access to citizenship procedures and citizenship is attainable without discriminatory barriers;
  - b. Investing in economic development and poverty alleviation programs to improve economic stability and reduce the reasons for forced displacement.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/3

**Committee:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness

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*The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Taking note* that over 4.4 million people are stateless according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 2024 #IBelong Campaign reports, and acknowledging that the current estimates of stateless populations are based on the reporting of only 95 Member States,

*Considering the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954) and the Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness (1961),*

*Recognizing* the unique challenges different Member States face based on their regional locations, as highlighted in the United Nations General Assembly, on global responsibility sharing in relation to migration and refugee populations,

*Emphasizing* the vulnerability of stateless persons as a distinguished group, highlighted by SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

*Noting* the complex political and historical factors that may put communities at a higher risk of statelessness, as highlighted in United Nations General Assembly Resolution 71/1, which considers all forms of migration having political, economic, social, developmental, humanitarian, and human rights ramifications,

*Expressing* empathy toward communities who inherited statelessness from complex international histories and conflict-prone territories,

*Bearing in mind* that legal frameworks that disproportionately impact stateless individuals from religious or ethnic minorities are a root cause of statelessness, like the *Global Action Plan to end Statelessness 2014/2024* mentioned and as highlighted by SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), especially target 16.9 (identity for all),

*Alarmed by* Stateless Hub's statistic describing that 75% of the world's stateless population belongs to minority groups,

*Reminding* Member States of the principle of state sovereignty and regional specificities in the application of the recommended solutions, in accordance with the *Charter of the United Nations*, Article 2(1),

*Acknowledging* the importance of community and recreational activities in supporting and integrating various communities, for instance, by expanding the involvement of young stateless people in sports activities, as the UNHCR More than a Game Strategy 2022-2026 suggests, in accordance 11 (sustainable cities and communities),

*Concerned by* the inaccessibility of information on resources available to support stateless individuals, with a focus on SDG 4 (quality education),

*Understanding* that without proper housing opportunities and community support, people are unable to pursue a higher quality of life,

*Expressing appreciation* for pre-existing refugee housing programs such as Emergency Support to Integration and Accommodation (ESTIA), a 2021 initiative of the Greek Ministry of Migration and Asylum, trying to ensure an adequate standard of living for applicants for international protection through essential accommodation and support services, through SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities),

*Noting* the specific challenges that stateless women face, like limited access to vital life resources for both a woman and a child, in coordination of SDG 3 (good health and well-being),

*Affirming the Global Compact of Refugees*, emphasizing a multi-stakeholder approach to endorse community sponsorship programs that foster an active local economy, allowing stateless persons to have opportunities to integrate into their local community, as per SDG 8 (decent work and economic development),

*Keeping in mind the Global Alliance to End Statelessness*, and the current effort from this taskforce in providing tools to end statelessness through a multitude of methods,

*Observing* the challenges that stateless people face when attempting to access social services like banking, healthcare, and insurance mapped out by the *Global Campaign for Equal Nationality Rights*,

*Being aware of* successful collaborations between non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and Member States on efforts to reduce statelessness,

1. Strongly encourages the implementation of the Secure Access For Every Refugee (SAFER) programme, to equitably provide one multilateral system that refugees and stateless individuals can depend on, which shall:
  - a. Consider initially withholding all confidential information from governments, such as the identification of current, prospective, and former beneficiaries of SAFER, unless respective persons indicate otherwise;
  - b. Support the creation of a non-government affiliated SAFER Card system with research and advocacy done in collaboration with Amnesty International, which would provide a universal form of identification for stateless individuals and assist with marriage and healthcare access where:
    - i. Member States may decide the extent of privileges granted to a SAFER Card holder however every administration deems fit, and reserves the right to increase and to relegate privileges;
    - ii. Businesses and corporations such as banks, insurance companies, and hospitals are encouraged to view SAFER Cards as temporary forms of identification and to provide service and employment to holders of SAFER Cards;
  - c. Follow the frameworks created by the Mobile Legal Aid Clinics Projects created by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and National Agency to Legal Aid (NALA), implementing mobile mental health clinicians to reach rural communities with high rates of stateless people;
  - d. Request the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank provide funding to Member States to incentivise giving grants to landowners who offer reduced-cost housing to refugees and stateless individuals;

- e. Encourage the provision of support to host countries and endorse any refugee prospects of voluntary return and relocation into Member States who would be more willing to accept stateless individuals and refugees in conjunction with:
    - i. Amnesty International, which may provide economic support through funding with 5% of its resources for Flexible Areas of Work, as they have allocated 20% of their funds toward this category;
    - ii. The International Rescue Committee (IRC), which currently works in over 40 countries, and may provide support for SAFER with a wider variety of currently established Member State beneficiaries, and would streamline efforts to be present in more Member States;
    - iii. UNHCR, to provide workers for SAFER stations globally;
  - f. Advocate for Member States, with support from regional bodies and UN agencies, to implement methods to educate stateless individuals residing in their territories, mainly through establishing education programs in coordination with the UNHCR to help stateless individuals and refugees learn how to receive the necessary aid and be informed on their legal rights through, navigating nationality determination procedures, and how to get in contact with legal representation through the:
    - i. Implementation of language aid programs, including host country language courses that are freely accessible to both children and adults, designed to accommodate learners with no prior formal education;
    - ii. Development of peer-led and NGO facilitated awareness sessions to inform stateless individuals and refugees on their access to culturally sensitive support systems that assist with accessing life-affirming resources like food, water, shelter, and sanitation items;
  - g. Appeal to the World Bank, the European Union, international stakeholders, private donors, non-profit organizations, and NGOs for financial support in order to fully capacitate the SAFER programme;
2. *Invites* Member States to sign the 1954 *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* and the 1961 *Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness*;
  3. *Recommends* the creation of a Legal Advisory Group on Statelessness funded by the collaborative efforts of governments, corporations and NGOs in the partnership with UNHCR, composed of legal scholars, representatives from Member States, regional bodies, and international legal institutions, to provide advice on the development and advancement of statelessness-related legal resources, to:
    - a. Support Member States with nuanced legal or territorial circumstances by offering collaborative legal consultations and hands-on training programs for domestic legal actors and suggest legally sensitive strategies for identifying and protecting stateless individuals for authorities' representatives;
    - b. Welcome the representatives from Member States who did not originally sign the 1954 *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* and the 1961 *Convention on the*

*Reduction of Statelessness* to the discussion to identify reasons and ways to ensure the following work on the clarification uses more inclusive language;

- c. Organize an international seminar within the Legal Advisory Group on Statelessness, bringing together Member States, legal experts, and relevant stakeholders to clarify the 1954 *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* in keeping with the original intent and language of said Convention;
4. *Calls upon* Member States to enhance legal identity registration systems to provide stateless persons with national identities to achieve the SDGs by 2030;
5. *Further invites* Member States to officially recognize the communities that do not have access to legal resources, partnering with the European Network on Statelessness, Namati, and local NGOs to provide legal resources to determine and grant nationality to their population to ensure the partnerships for the goals as SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) recommends;
6. *Emphasizes* regional political and economic associations to address the implementation gaps and contextual differences among stateless populations in different regions of the world in the spirit of SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities);
7. *Endorses* the development of registration outreach to rural communities utilizing simplified documentation requirements and the use of local languages on registration documents;
8. *Appeals* to Member States to enhance their policies regarding citizenship and ensure that stateless individuals have pathways to gain citizenship;
9. *Recommends* the cooperation with non-governmental organizations, such as Namati, to monitor the progress in the fight against statelessness to secure the legal rights of stateless persons, especially women and children;
10. *Suggests that* Member States create a legal team of experts to help NGOs such as the *Global Alliance to End Statelessness* to guide stateless people through the national legal process by:
  - a. Increasing collaboration through the use of thematic working groups, as outlined by the Global Alliance to End Statelessness, to exchange best practices regarding domestic policies to end statelessness;
  - b. Proposing a multilateral approach to ensure that social inclusion is sensitive to the cultural nuances and policies of each Member State;
11. *Promotes* the establishment of international funds under the UNHCR to finance initiatives reducing statelessness, to which Member States are welcome to contribute;
12. *Supports* governments that request their foreign aid agencies to allocate funds to fight statelessness;
13. *Suggests* Member States join the Global Alliance to End Statelessness and contribute to the existing funding mechanisms presented by its online marketplace;
14. *Urges* Member States to keep in mind external pressures, such as sanctions and natural disasters, that are drivers of forced migration when responding to socio-economic challenges faced by stateless people;



15. *Encourages* Member States to develop job markets accessible to stateless people despite their status and establish good vocational practices by:
  - a. Facilitating the transition from the informal economy to the formal economy to stabilize jobs in stateless communities;
  - b. Implementing special work permits given to stateless people through NGOs like the International Vocational Education and Training Association (IVETA) so they can have access to certain job markets whilst recognizing stateless people's previous work experience when attributing these permits;
  - c. Publishing a UNHCR report analyzing global practices in collaboration with Amnesty International, in relation to the employment of stateless people, which would be available to any Member State wishing to develop that area of their job market;
16. *Strongly endorses* hosting inclusive sporting leagues to foster community morale through confidence-building in individuals, groups and supporting the inclusivity of refugees in the community;
17. *Invites* further collaboration with the Confederation of Independent Football Associations to expand soccer development among Stateless people in all Member States with a Stateless population by:
  - a. Expressing hope to facilitate access to sports facilities and to allow stateless people to participate in the Refugee Olympic Team;
  - b. Encouraging collaboration with the Green Fund for the creation of green areas and playgrounds to raise the integration among children to promote physical education;
18. *Welcomes* the implementation of projects focusing on the legal recognition of stateless ethnic minority groups following the recommendations of the 2024 UNHCR report *The Transformative Power of Citizenship: Findings from the 2024 Socioeconomic Study of the Shona Community in Kenya*;
19. *Further suggests* employing Satellite and GIS mapping to identify non-registered and informal refugee camps in post-conflict zones to:
  - a. Map informal settlements, refugee camps, and border regions where stateless individuals are likely to reside, especially those unregistered for the government, working in collaboration with technology companies such as Google Earth Outreach, which have previously supported humanitarian mapping projects;
  - b. Combine satellite imagery with existing humanitarian databases to validate and cross-reference population funded through the IMF and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD);
  - c. Partner with academic institutions such as Harvard Humanitarian Initiative and Stanford's Center for Spatial and Textual Analysis (CESTA) with geospatial expertise to develop positive academic partnerships to improve the accuracy and interpretation of mapping results;

- d. Perform annual verification missions combining remote sensing with in-field data collectors through trained NGOs to validate and cross-reference collected imagery;
- 20. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with NGOs and grassroots campaigns to collect and report current and future data on the needs of Stateless people, their location, and their population on a regional basis to provide proper support as demonstrated by the support and funding of the *Global Alliance to End Statelessness*;
- 21. *Urges* the publication of an annual UNHCR comprehensive report on statelessness, including country-specific analyses and tailored recommendations for each Member State to monitor progress, identify challenges, and foster concrete progress;
- 22. *Hopes* that by incorporating similar programs to the IRC, the UNHCR would be able to better support stateless individuals by:
  - a. Ensuring community integration of stateless persons through providing educational opportunities on pathways to gain legal recognition and protected status;
  - b. Providing opportunities for employment, education, local language learning, and other skills as determined by local necessity (i.e, driving, cash-handling, environmental skills, such as learning to plow snow) with assistance from NGOs, grassroots organizations, IRC-adopted programs, as well as the framework inspired by it;
  - c. Enabling stateless individuals to apply in person and online for assistance in gaining citizenship for the country they are in, relocation to another country, refugee status, and more through NGOs and Grassroots, such as United Stateless, Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society, Answers to Statelessness and Inclusion, by means of in person facilities such as embassies, refugee camps, and post offices, as well as safe, encrypted browser pages.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/4

**Committee:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness

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*The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Alarmed* that there are an estimated 4.4 million stateless persons as of 2023 according to the UNHCR, with 75% of the world's known stateless persons belonging to ethnic and religious minority groups, furthering cultural barriers,

*Acknowledging* the importance of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality), achieving gender equality and empowering all women and girls in eradicating statelessness,

*Stressing* the importance of regional and national sovereignty and capacity building as identified in the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945) which calls on all Members to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of other states,

*Bearing in mind* Article 55 of the *Charter*, which calls for universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,

*Conscious* of the importance of article 15 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which states the right to a nationality for every individual,

*Fully conscious* of the significance of the #IBelong Campaign as a successful tool to raise awareness and allow stateless individuals to gain citizenship that led to 565,900 stateless people to gain citizenship and 26 Member States to improve their legal frameworks as noted in UNHCR's Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2023,

*Recalling* SDG 16.9 (providing a legal identity) on providing universal legal identity for all through inclusive societies through multinational cooperation,

*Appreciating* the efforts of Member States in sharing data on statistics of statelessness and assuring the privacy of information, notably through UNHCR's *Global Alliance to End Statelessness* (2024),

*Expressing great concern* that stateless individuals residing in rural areas remain subject to institutional, financial, and physical barriers that prevent access to birth registration, and are often unaware of the importance of their citizenship and the rights it gives them, as identified by UNHCR in Birth Registration and Statelessness in the Member States of the Southern Africa Development Community (2022),

*Affirming* commitment to the Global Compact of Refugees and Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF), which emphasizes a multi-stakeholder approach to support community sponsorship programs that allow for the reception and integration of refugees,

*Understanding* that the root causes of statelessness stem from a lack of infrastructure and opportunity, conflicts and disorganization of current documentation, as well as forced and illegal migration, especially in border regions,

*Recognizing* that ideas of the *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* (1954), and the *Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness* (1961) are foundational to developing a universal international framework to define the rights of stateless individuals,

*Underscoring* the importance of legal frameworks at national and regional levels that recognize and protect the rights of cross-border populations and nomadic pastoralists, ensuring that their movement across borders does not result in statelessness and that they have access to nationality documentation regardless of their place of birth or residence, as established in article 6 of UNHCR's *Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0* (2024),

*Observing* the lack of clear communication between neighboring countries due to specific scenarios such as border disputes and the presence of different ethnic groups across multiple borders,

*Noting* the work that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has done to support foster care in the past years, for example, the UNICEF Eastern and Southern African Regional Office,

*Deeply conscious* of the significant role that temporary structures have played in addressing immediate humanitarian needs and focusing on sustainable infrastructure solutions, as aligned with SDG 9 (industry, innovation and infrastructure), that ensure the resilience, security, and dignity of refugees and displaced communities,

*Mindful* of the importance of different social structures and cultural backgrounds of Member States that result in differing political qualifications for granting citizenship,

*Recognizing* the barriers that refugees face within varying societal institutions, including hospitals, places of employment, government, education, and more,

*Observing* the importance of Security Council Resolution 2250 (2015) on "Youth, Peace and Security" (YPS) regarding the protection of children,

*Expressing great concern* at the increasing number of stateless individuals, as reported by UNHCR in the launch of the *Global Alliance to End Statelessness* by 2024, and recognizing the urgent need to ensure access to legal identity documents and registration for all individuals regardless of their nationality status,

*Realizing* the importance of dialogue and information sharing as a foundational approach to maintaining and safeguarding old and current records of documentation, such as citizenship and residency status, in alignment with SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

*Aware of the Brazzaville Declaration* (2017), which calls for legal reviews, data collection, and action plans to address statelessness,

1. *Recommends* individual Member States, international organizations, civil society, and the private sector to increase funding for pre-existing international frameworks such as the United Nations Children's Fund, UNHCR Global Results Framework, United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Bank;
2. *Aims* to end statelessness by 2035, building off the *Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0* (2014-2024) by establishing a new target year aiming to:
  - a. Identify and target existing technical gaps in data collection systems;
  - b. Strengthen data collection and registration capacities;

- c. Concentrate efforts on rural and conflict-stricken regions and areas with large stateless populations;
3. *Endorses* the expanded use of Support Frameworks and Solidarity Conferences established in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, aligned with the 2023 Refugee Forum, to mobilize country-specific support for information sharing and technical expertise to facilitate the development of universal birth registration systems;
4. *Promotes* the use of mobile registration clinics to train healthcare officials and provide localized birth registration avenues to high-risk areas while:
  - a. Learning from successful initiatives such as campaigns for Universal Birth Registration and historical databases implemented in various Member States (e.g. Yad Vashem);
  - b. Expanding the function of these clinics to include experienced personnel for oversight and training purposes;
5. *Recommends* Member States to review and strengthen national policies on data collection and access to nationality rights, as well as seek advice for improvements by consulting with the UN Statistical Commission and UN Policy Portal on current policies and share of historical databases on stateless individuals to provide a historical context of statelessness;
6. *Further recommends* the creation of the Legacy Project, which aims to promote Legal Empowerment for Generational Access to Citizenship and Youth by improving legal pathways for stateless persons, particularly children born in conflict areas, by streamlining birth registration and nationality determination processes by:
  - a. Expanding the United Nations Population Fund's Mobile Legal clinics in refugee camps and vulnerable communities, such as rural areas, to provide legal aid for birth registration and citizenship applications, allowing it to reach more Member States;
  - b. Developing a voluntary international legal database in cooperation with the UNHCR, asking member states to track stateless individuals and ensure documentation follow-ups, to receive updated numbers of stateless individuals worldwide;
  - c. Partnering with UNICEF and non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as Amnesty International, to provide citizenship education programs in schools for refugee and stateless youth, as well as educating volunteers to ensure that, no matter the state, every child has access to education;
  - d. Encouraging Member States to remove birth registration fees for refugees, which often prevents vulnerable populations from obtaining legal identity documents and ensures that every child's legal identity is properly recorded at birth regardless of parents' status;
7. *Encourages* the collaboration of local governments, nongovernmental agencies, and United Nations bodies, including UNICEF, to provide resources to orphanages and foster care institutions for stateless children to accommodate families through:
  - a. Funds to support capacity building to train officials in providing psychological and educational support for families and orphanages in rural areas;

- b. Enhancing the framework of infrastructure for host families and the provision of essential resources, including medical and technological goods for healthcare and educational needs;
- 8. *Proposes* the establishment of a digitized intra-regional database to identify and register stateless individuals, facilitating more efficient documentation, verification, and data-sharing among governmental and humanitarian organizations through utilizing coordination among existing regional organizations, such as the European Union and the African Union by:
  - a. Ensuring that registration data is protected, not used for deportation or discrimination, and remains strictly for service provision and protection;
  - b. Using the collected data to improve future policy based on shared geographic data among Member States concerning privacy;
- 9. *Supports* Member States to collaborate with International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics, which offers aid in incorporating statelessness into censuses, surveys, and administrative data systems, and UNFPA, which helps local governments design and implement national census, to improve overall census data gathering on stateless populations to facilitate more informed policy;
- 10. *Encourages* Member States to enhance security in refugee camps to discourage discrimination against stateless individuals, organized crime, gender-based violence, human trafficking, and institutional corruption on the local and national level, according to relevant UNHCR guidelines and the United Nations Global Compact on Refugees;
- 11. *Urges* Member States to develop and enforce surveillance and mechanisms to prevent the recruitment and exploitation of stateless individuals by groups labeled as terrorists or extremists, prioritizing UN-designated conflict zones, which are most vulnerable to exploitation;
- 12. *Urges* Member States to work collaboratively with local organizations and NGOs to expand the community sponsorship program to implement the Response Involvement Community Effort (RICE), promoting the integration of stateless persons in the community by:
  - a. Encouraging the creation of green areas and playgrounds to raise the integration among children;
  - b. Establishing structures to raise awareness about mental health;
  - c. Expressing hope to facilitate access to sports facilities and to allow stateless people to participate in the Refugee Olympic Team;
- 13. *Further recommends* Member States to implement vocational training tailored for stateless individuals that:
  - a. Encourages collaboration with educational NGOs, such as the John Hopkins University Foundation, and intergovernmental organizations to facilitate this;
  - b. Invites partnership with the private sector to create job opportunities for skilled labor workers experiencing statelessness leading to legal pathways for citizenship and encouraging self-sustainability;

14. *Recommends* increased UNHCR field presence at the invitation of the specific Member States by implementing office sites at Member State capitals, points of high refugee traffic areas, and at concentrated points of refugee arrival to identify refugees, assess their needs, and ensure that no refugee is left behind or unaccounted for:
  - a. Assessing needs, including health physicals, and immediate emotional and psychological support;
  - b. Supporting programs with translation services to surpass language barriers for stateless persons in shelters for, but not limited to, the filing of legal documentation and financial and technical support;
15. *Calls upon* the UNHCR and host nations to collaborate with international organizations and private-sector partners in providing technical and financial support for the transition from temporary structures to permanent housing solutions for displaced populations by:
  - a. Encouraging the establishment of a framework to assess the feasibility of transitioning temporary shelters into long-term housing options, considering factors such as sustainability, local infrastructure, and climate resilience;
  - b. Requesting the allocation of sufficient funding and resources, both from donor countries and international development institutions, to support the development of permanent solutions in refugee camps and settlements;
  - c. Searching for funding for humanitarian actions to foster identification operations;
16. *Encourages* Member States to resolve sociocultural differences and statelessness by considering context-specific legal measures, including the granting of temporary legally protected statuses to stateless refugee women and children by:
  - a. Inviting Members States to utilize humanitarian stay permits, a temporary immigration status granted to individuals facing urgent humanitarian crises, allowing stateless refugees to enter a country legally for a limited period;
  - b. Encouraging recognition that such refugee status is often for reasons like medical emergencies or family reunification and granted asylum status, as recognized by international law, means the right to seek and enjoy asylum from persecution in other countries, regardless of one's nationality or origin, as enshrined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and the *Convention related to the Status of Refugees* (1951);
17. *Encourages* matrilineal-inclusive nationality laws for Member States through facilitation of matrilineal citizenship pathways when the father is stateless, absent, or deceased, coupled with inviting Member States to support orphanages and foster care institutions to provide inalienable rights to families;
18. *Recommends* the adoption of regional frameworks that aid in strengthening legal protections and developing long-term solutions for displaced persons established in cornerstone conventions, including the *Kampala Convention* (2009), such as:
  - a. Ensuring respect for obligations set under international law, including human rights, to prevent conditions that might lead to arbitrary displacement of persons;

- b. Preventing individual or mass displacement of civilians in situations of armed conflict;
  - c. Addressing displacement based on policies of racial or ethnic discrimination aimed or otherwise resulting in the altering of ethnic, religious, or racial composition of any population;
- 19. *Encourages* Member States to support infrastructure development, and opportunity growth, including education, vocation, and employment opportunities through foreign direct investment, NGOs, or other investment opportunities, pertinent to the fact that lack of infrastructure and opportunity are root causes of statelessness;
- 20. *Commits* to the eradication of statelessness through the obtainment of concrete data on regional causes of statelessness or potential risks of statelessness, development and implementation of action plans related to reducing both statelessness and origins of statelessness;
- 21. *Endorses* a revitalization of the #IBelong Campaign (2014-2024) containing new and legacy campaigns that include:
  - a. Bringing locally based awareness programs by Member States to educate civilians on the importance of birth registration for newborns and on local programs to aid with registration;
  - b. Developing an educational campaign for communities in rural areas about the legal rights of citizenship as well as training on how to gain citizenship for them and their children, funded by voluntary contributions from the Member States as well as NGOs;
- 22. *Asks* to add, review, and improve naturalization procedures through:
  - a. Bringing accessible naturalization processes, notably for nationals of other Southern African Development Community countries, refugees, and former refugees;
  - b. Ensuring clear and non-discriminatory naturalization criteria, which would be subject to court challenge;
  - c. Considering inclusive legal pathways to nationality for individuals who have lost citizenship or remain stateless due to climate change, gender discrimination, armed conflicts, and all other forms of discrimination;
  - d. Provisioning of temporary identification licenses for stateless people, aiming to simplify the identification process in public institutions where identification is necessary, such as healthcare centers;
  - e. Creating an educational campaign for rural communities on how to gain citizenship, funded by voluntary contributions from the Member States as well as NGOs;
- 23. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with Civil Society Organizations, such as the Latin American and Caribbean Council of Civil Registry, Identity, and Vital Statistics (CLARCIEV), to support regionally based efforts to achieve universal birth registration;
- 24. *Encourages* Member States to implement collective frameworks such as The Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS) in cooperation with UNHCR to provide



medical support and healthcare services to refugees and stateless persons in process of documentation;

25. *Supports* collaboration with UNICEF and the UNFP to retroactively register the births of children and adults who are stateless, utilizing frameworks such as increased field presence in vulnerable areas to identify stateless individuals to achieve this goal;
26. *Calls* upon Member States to establish and develop nationwide electronic identity registration and incorporate a biometric system such as fingerprints or iris scans, to ensure unique and safe identity registration through:
  - a. Endorsing collaboration with the IMF and the World Bank in receiving low-interest loans to fund the process of electronic identity registration;
  - b. Inviting collaboration with local NGOs such as NRWA and Accem, as well as UNHCR to provide necessary training to workers to ensure safe data handling;
  - c. Welcoming Member States to ensure transparency in the process of electronic identity and birth registration by publicly sharing procedures, eligibility requirements, and data protection policies.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/5

**Committee:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness

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*The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Recalling the Paris Agreement (2015), which sets the goal to limiting global warming to 1.5 °C and is crucial in order to prevent the disastrous effects of climate change which will result in large-scale statelessness for climate refugees,*

*Expressing in appreciation of the objectives of the #IBelong Campaign to End Statelessness particularly the commitment to end statelessness by preventing new instances and recognizing the need to adapt existing frameworks including the *Global Compact on Refugees*, focusing on vulnerable populations as well as the *Sendai Framework on Disaster Risk Reduction (2015)* addressing disaster due to climate-related events, to address future statelessness due to climate-induced displacement,*

*Acknowledging the increase in the global displacement with more than 122 million individuals forcibly displaced as reported as of mid-2024 due to conflict, persecution, climate change and war as reported by UNHCR,*

*Emphasizing the crucial role of accurate, centralized data collection in anticipating risks to nationality and human rights stemming from climate change, and the need for legal protection,*

*Noting that the effects of climate change, especially natural disasters, have caused the displacement of 32 million people in 2022, in which 70% of refugees are living in Member States close to their own, as outlined in the 2023 *Global Report on Internal Displacement*,*

*Highlighting the importance of proactive bilateral and regional cooperation to secure continuity of nationality for affected populations,*

*Recognizing the significance of education to raise awareness regarding climate change by global education programs, such as but not limited to United Nations Climate Change Learning Partnership courses,*

*Emphasizing the need for further multilateral partnerships and efforts in climate finance in order to combat future statelessness,*

*Acknowledging the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, specifically Sustainable Development Goals SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 13 (climate action),*

*Concerned that official development assistance providing aid to small island developing states (SIDS) fell by 13% as annual temperatures continue to rise, leading to eventual statelessness,*

*Remembering General Assembly resolution 73/195 (2018) on “Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration,” clause 2 that emphasizes the establishment and promotion of an international framework for the Sustainable Development,*

*Recalling the 1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons that recognizes stateless individuals as persons who are not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law,*

*Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 43/53 (1988) on “Protection of global climate for present and future generations of mankind” which highlights the need for multilateral and regional cooperation regarding climate change issues, which increasingly threatens to become a significant cause of statelessness in the future, as climate change is exacerbated the livability of regions,

*Highlighting* the significance of recognizing statelessness under the terms of social inequality by gatekeeping access to rights under the use of the new term of “citizenism” that summarizes different forms of structural racism by systematical exclusion and dehumanizing noncitizens,

*Deeply concerned* about the huge impact on maternal health in connection with the distress of statelessness and the loss of access to healthcare systems, prenatal care, and birth preparation services,

*Considering* economic vulnerability as a key factor that worsens stateless individuals by having active discourses on global forums, such as but not limited to Global Humanitarian Policy Forum, which addresses current humanitarian climate crisis and persistent challenges to humanitarian policy making,

*Alarmed* by the increased vulnerabilities of potential statelessness, internally displaced persons are exposed to due to factors like losing documentation, changes in law and nationality, and difficulty in proving nationality,

1. *Calls* for movements like the *#IBelong Campaign* to formally recognize persons displaced by climate change as populations at heightened risk of statelessness;
2. *Suggests to* the General Assembly to establish a framework for the recognition and legal continuity of states and regions that become uninhabitable or physically disappear due to the impacts of climate change, while affirming that the loss of habitable territory shall not, in itself, extinguish the sovereignty, nationality, or international legal personality of affected states;
3. *Recommends* the establishment of a centralized UN-led data collection and analysis mechanism on how the effects of climate change are going to influence statelessness under the auspices of UNHCR and International Organization for Migration by:
  - a. Creating a shareable and extensive database detailing and monitoring the Member States’ capacity to welcome refugees;
  - b. Developing a task force within UNHCR to conduct qualitative and quantitative surveys to obtain more information on those affected by statelessness;
  - c. Designing digital tools and mobile applications that facilitate safe and anonymous data collection and provide real-time support services;
4. *Stresses* the importance of establishing measures to prevent the increase of stateless individuals due to uninhabitability and eventual disappearance of small island states and other endangered regions due to sea level rising such as:
  - a. Creating sea walls protecting settlements, agriculture, and critical infrastructure, as well as mangrove reforestation, and nature-based solutions to buffer against rising seas;
  - b. Enhancing early digital warning systems on potential risks for endangered settlements;
  - c. Educating endangered settlements on technical solutions for protecting their property, as well as national financial support opportunities;

5. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Programme and the Global Environment Facility's Blue and Green Islands Integrated Program and the exploration of additional collaborative efforts, partnerships, and innovative solutions designed to address pressing environmental challenges faced by SIDS, while also raising awareness on of those displaced by environmental impacts;
6. *Gently advises* Member States that emit greenhouse gases more than the world average, according to Our World in Data, to voluntarily allocate a portion of their annual environmental budget to the UNHCR Climate Resilience Fund which aims to protect forcibly displaced refugees from climate-vulnerable Member States;
7. *Fully welcomes* the active and free discussion on climate issues and solutions within civil society and any efforts taken by Member States to promote these discussions by partnering with non-governmental organizations (NGOs);
8. *Urges* Member States to implement education programs about climate change to prevent climate-induced stateless individuals by:
  - a. Providing specialized training for educators by partnering with master programs of United Nations Institute for Training and Research regarding climate change, ensuring that these educators highlight the detrimental consequences of climate change, leading to statelessness;
  - b. Collaborating and raising funds from the International Finance Facility for Education with existing international institutes to build multilingual, multinational educational programs that embrace different contextual backgrounds of individuals;
  - c. Facilitating an online hub to provide the training programs to both refugees and specialists all over the world, and encouraging the collaboration between them;
9. *Proposes* the implementation of solutions to reduce "citizenism" on a local and regional level by implementing a three step awareness plan using an intertwined university intervention bringing students and stateless persons together to:
  - a. Integrate mobile legal identity caravans sponsored by NGOs and UNHCR, to be hosted by local social workers that entertain an evidence based program for healthcare or law students about "citizenism", attend community projects, and evaluate the situation at hand with the goal of global connection and an improved healthcare program intertwined with the growth of students who will be ready to combat statelessness;
  - b. Invite regional facilities and universities to gather data from these programs, to promote future solutions against statelessness;
  - c. Avoid the norm of reciprocity by allowing stateless refugees to engage in the support of students and the inclusion by own engagement in this program;
10. *Encourages* all Member States to foster qualified training programs for educators in order to recognize the struggles faced by female refugees and children that would:
  - a. Support the collaboration between governments, NGOs, UN bodies, and other stakeholders;

- b. Provide a dedicated guideline for training protocols in social sectors such as border officials, law enforcement, and humanitarian workers to promote better treatment of all stateless female refugees;
  - c. Invite the Digital Innovation Fund to support this initiative and seek financial aid from developed Member States;
- 11. *Welcomes* Member States to voluntarily implement comprehensive programs in cooperation with relevant local authorities to strengthen the economic independence of stateless families by:
  - a. Introducing a public employment platform for sustainable employment with low-level access;
  - b. Implementing vocational training in order to highlight the need of social engagement and ultimately form a “virtuous circle;”
- 12. *Recommends* Member States to recognize climate change as one of primary causes of statelessness while ensuring the protection of statelessness and migrants by:
  - a. Encouraging Member States to establish facilities to ensure the protection of stateless individuals and migrants;
  - b. Suggesting Member States to include climate related issues and provide a safe pathway for stateless individuals to obtain legal status and to manage migration in a safe way;
- 13. *Encourages* Member States to review their national legislation in accordance with the 1954 *Convention Relating to the Statelessness* and the 1961 *Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness* to ensure that stateless individuals are formally recognized while also Encouraging Member States to promote and use digital tools to address climate change and stateless individuals;
- 14. *Suggests* Member States while staying considerate of their political and economic capacity to assess their national legislation to include non-refoulement to all refugees to safeguard their right to safety and asylum assistance and prevention of statelessness;
- 15. *Endorses* Member States to provide easier access to maternal health and prenatal activities for stateless individuals by:
  - a. Providing access to community events in local areas for pregnant individuals;
  - b. Encouraging local NGOs to provide information about the rights of stateless families and engaging to foster peer-group support for families affected by statelessness in bureaucratic-related topics and in mental and physical health.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/6

**Committee:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness

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*The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Guided by Article 55 of the Charter of the United Nations (1945), which calls for universal respect and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion,*

*Deeply concerned by the global estimation of 4.4 million individuals who face statelessness,*

*Recalling the Football for the Goals Initiative, which engages the international sports community to advocate for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through the influence of sports organizations and promotes inclusion and social cohesion for stateless populations through sports diplomacy,*

*Reiterating the importance of integrating the populations who are stateless due to discrimination based on race, ethnicity, gender, or religion to combat the core causes of statelessness and raise awareness about statelessness and its impacts,*

*Acknowledging the role of sports in generating a positive and self-reinforcing cycle of social value for stateless individuals within society in line with SDG 3 (good health and well-being),*

*Affirming the sovereignty of states in implementing and enforcing their nationality laws,*

*Encouraging international cooperation on humanitarian issues,*

*Recognizing the importance of identification methods in maneuvering and resolving the crisis of statelessness,*

*Recognizing the increased number of professionals who are overwhelmed by the demand for basic services which makes it challenging to provide adequate psychological support to stateless people,*

1. *Encourages* Member States to integrate stateless individuals in local communities through sports on a national and international level to promote the prevention of statelessness and legal protection of stateless persons;
2. *Invites* Member States to reimplement the #IBelong campaign and its eradication deadline for statelessness of 10 years (January 2035), reform nationality laws and procedures, raise global awareness, global partnership, and improve data collection;
3. *Recommends* collaboration between local sports organizations and Member States to promote the inclusion of stateless individuals in sporting events similar to those held by the Football Association of Montenegro and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which raises awareness of the effects of statelessness on children;

4. *Welcomes* Member State contribution and participation in the UNHCR's Sport Strategy 2022-2026 More than a Game, which promotes sports diplomacy as a way to create opportunities for stateless and refugee populations through the power of sport;
5. *Advises* UNHCR and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to partner with international sporting organizations to encourage stateless individuals to participate in sporting events through national teams or the Refugee Olympic Team to:
  - a. Note the importance of community integration of stateless populations into the hosting communities they reside in;
  - b. Support the organization of inclusive tournaments and friendly matches involving youth from various backgrounds, aiming to break down cultural barriers and reduce prejudice;
  - c. Ensure that these sporting initiatives are sustained and not limited to one-off events, by integrating them into a broader long-term protection and inclusion strategy;
6. *Further recommends* the implementation of Supportive Pathways for Opportunity, Resilience, and Tolerance (SPORT), which aims to use sports diplomacy as a means of integrating stateless and refugee youth into society and fostering regional cooperation by:
  - a. Launching nationwide community sports leagues for refugee and stateless youth, promoting social inclusion by partnering with non-governmental organizations NGOs) such as international refugee sports to provide a space for youth to develop key skills;
  - b. Developing Member States along with UNHCR Sports for Protection campaign partnership to provide scholarships for refugee athletes to use towards personal and educational goals by expanding the More Than a Game Strategy 2022-2026 which will allow for education as well as reintegration for refugee youth in partnership with Ireland and Amnesty International to source funds for scholarships from Irish Aid and Flexible Areas of Work;
  - c. Utilizing sports events as platforms to promote legal awareness of nationality rights and gender-based violence, especially in stateless and refugees by launching a summer camp for refugee children guided by the UNHCR located in multiple areas;
7. *Invites* Member States to organize a regional stateless Youth Sports Cup, where stateless and non-stateless youth compete in mixed teams in different sports with the help of national sports federations and NGOs to create a sense of belonging and visibility;
8. *Endorses* Member States to cooperate with the United Nations Police (UNPOL) to enhance security in refugee camps through the specialized training of law enforcement and legal personnel to prevent discrimination against stateless individuals, organized crime, gender-based violence, human trafficking, and institutional corruption on the local and national level by following a UN guideline that would effectively work for all countries;
9. *Invites* Member States to support initiatives that leverage the power of sport to enhance mental health and psychosocial well-being in a culturally appropriate manner, taking into account the diverse values, beliefs, and experiences of individuals;

10. *Requests* Member States to create standardized guidelines for training protocols within each region hosting a stateless Youth Sport Cup, with a focus on enhancing psychological support for all stateless individuals, funded through corporate sponsorships and private foundations by:
- a. Urging the development of specialized training programs for professionals to equip them with the necessary skills to support stateless individuals with traumatic backgrounds ensuring comprehensive care;
  - b. Providing multilingual access to the Youth Sport Cup to ensure inclusivity and effective communication between stateless individuals and professionals.





**Code:** UNHCR/1/7

**Committee:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness

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*The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Convinced* of the importance of article 15 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which states the right to acquire, change, or retain nationality,

*Mindful* that numerous Member States are not part of the *Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* (1954), and therefore, respecting their choice of not referring to the definition of statelessness in the first article,

*Desiring* Member States to recognize this new definition, “individuals who are not recognized as citizens of any state” of the term “statelessness” to include those who are not part of the *1954 Convention*,

*Reaffirming* UNHCR’s *Redoubling Our Efforts on Ending Statelessness* (2023 - 2026), following the *Global Action Plan to End Statelessness 2.0* (2024),

*Taking note of* Human Rights Council resolution 32/5 (2016) condemning the arbitrary deprivation of nationality, emphasizing the need for universal safeguards against statelessness,

*Deeply disturbed at* the rising crisis of stateless people worldwide caused by their lack of recognition under the law, making it impossible to access employment, healthcare, and education,

*Concerned about* the limited recognition of the International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics (IROSS) by the UN Statistical Commission,

*Alarmed by* the 2022 UNICEF Birth registration report found that 166 million children under five remain unregistered, while 70,000 children are born into statelessness each year, as they are subjected to a life of cruelty and violence,

*Acknowledging* the importance of regional cooperation among national governments, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), as emphasized by General Assembly resolution 75/172 (2020) in recognizing and addressing the challenges faced by stateless individuals to coordinate pathways to legal certification,

*Bearing in mind* that some local communities might not have access to awareness and registration campaigns such as the #IBelong campaign, and that existing registration systems often present additional complications which further hinder the process,

*Deeply alarmed by* the limitations of the Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRRP) due to a lack of financial aid, which hinders the development and expansion of statelessness prevention and response programs,

*Keeping in mind* the collaboration in the form of workshops of the UNHCR in Central Asia in 2024 to address statelessness at a regional level,

*Acknowledging* the definition of Artificial Intelligence (AI) noted by the UN Department for General Assembly and Conference Management, the ability of a digital computer or computer-controlled robot to perform tasks commonly associated with intelligent beings,

*Reaffirming* that resolving statelessness on a national level requires sovereign control over the decisions made within each Member State respecting borders,

*Deeply concerned* by data exploitation, the cyber-vulnerability, and the rise of Artificial Intelligence,

*Appreciating* the UN Transitional Engagement Framework (TEF) and its support for Statelessness Determination Procedures (SDP) on a national level, namely granting temporary residency status to stateless persons and enhancing accessibility to registration processes through digitization,

1. *Calls for* Member States to expeditiously consider reviewing and ratifying the UN Conventions on Statelessness, which include the *Convention relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* (1954) and the *Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness* (1961);
2. *Suggests* the creation of a UNHCR-based mobile application where stateless people can register themselves by:
  - a. Granting them the chance to apply for a two-year temporary permit of residency on an international level, which in turn would give them access to healthcare, employment, and education, with the potential goal of naturalization;
  - b. Using the numbers and location of registrations to collect and share data within the UN and respective Member States on a voluntary basis, enhancing transparency regarding raw data relating to statelessness, such as different official stakeholders able to provide data, like hospitals or schools;
  - c. Funding this by allocating resources from the already existing Country Operational Technical Support fund and the UN TEF;
  - d. Encouraging Member States to enhance publishing digital-based Refugee Travel Documents through the app for stateless refugees, who are urged to move due to conflicts;
  - e. Ensuring that the mobile application includes encryption to confirm that all the data from stateless individuals is confidential, and only between the Member States;
3. *Further encourages* the expansion of campaigns such as the #IBelong campaign to advertise the UNHCR-based mobile application through:
  - a. Biannual events where Member States can hold mass registration drives in refugee camps, informal settlements, and underserved areas to use resources effectively and register as many people as possible;
  - b. Create a specialized task force comprised of willing Member States to use social media, press releases, and other channels to share the stories of stateless persons to put their personal experiences at the front;
  - c. Utilizing collected data to give a more accurate description to demonstrate the challenges stateless persons face and highlight the regions where statelessness is most prevalent;

4. *Strongly encourages* Member States to allow the RRRP access to mobile registration data to ensure more equitable distribution of support to individuals, and invites NGOs and other stakeholders to participate in the funding of each regional RRRP;
5. *Intends for* national sovereignty to be retained within these actions, while knowing that collaboration is key to the end of statelessness by:
  - a. Building a voluntary sharing of information that retains national sovereignty, with the encouragement of proactive volunteering of information;
  - b. Establishing a regional approach taking into account the migration realities, where Member States can join forums and discuss;
6. *Calls for* the establishment of voluntary regional knowledge-sharing forums, such as the Central Asian Emergency workshop hosted by Turkmenistan in 2024, to facilitate the exchange of best practices and assist stateless individuals on pathways to legal certification by:
  - a. Reviewing the current national certification process for a more sensitive and inclusive pathway for stateless individuals to gain fundamental rights;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to implement this plan as they see fit;
  - c. Not requiring Member States to engage in collaboration with one another, although regional cooperation is strongly encouraged and essential for effective implementation;
7. *Proposes* the creation of permanent camps at the border of willing Member States and mobile outreach teams and mobile health clinics to provide rural and nomadic communities with the ability to be given birth certificates and to offer immediate humanitarian aid through:
  - a. Collaboration with governments and NGOs such as Right to Protection to make sure as many people in the specified communities are given birth certificates and healthcare as possible;
  - b. Focusing on regions where inhabitants are more at risk of statelessness, such as regions experiencing a large number of refugees, border zones, and high-conflict zones to recognize stateless individuals and gain advice on pathways to legal certification and protections for the first 18 months, with the supervision of the local UNHCR office;
  - c. Requesting the aid of the *Country Operational Technical Support Fund* to fund these projects;
8. *Recommends* birth registration programs in marginalized and rural areas, by encouraging governments to reduce the cost of birth certificates and by training government officials responsible for administrative affairs based on regional-specific training modules for:
  - a. Job training which would be provided on a voluntary basis to completely integrate citizens into their new communities, and can include specialized professions fully funded by the program;
  - b. Cooperation between regional and national entities which can encourage job listing, resume-building opportunities, and language training;

9. *Further recommends* the creation of a Data Protection legal framework, overseen by cooperation between national entities between the UNHCR, Member States, and Amnesty International, by implementing:
  - a. A body consisting of both permanent and temporary overseeing roles, run by Amnesty International and participating Member States;
  - b. Stronger regulations based on the existing UN guidelines (Principles of Personal Data Protection and Privacy 2018) against AI misuse, especially in surveillance and data exploitation;
10. *Declares accordingly*, voluntary International compliance reviews every three years would assess implementation, ensuring states remain committed to providing legal identity to all individuals;
11. *Encourages* Member States and relevant organizations such as the Asia Pacific Refugee Rights Network, European Network on Statelessness, Open Society Foundations, and national governments, to promote accessible registration applications to stateless individuals on pathways to legal certification by:
  - a. Working with local NGOs and community leaders to share information, providing aid through volunteer contributions from Member States and NGOs;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to implement this plan into their national capacities and priorities, emphasizing that collaboration with Member States is encouraged, but not mandatory;
  - c. Reviewing the current national certification process for a more sensitive and accessible pathway for stateless individuals to obtain fundamental rights; utilizing translated messages through online messaging services, printed flyers, and local radio; communicating the purpose, benefits of registration in simple and respectful language through in-person outreach;
  - d. Developing and deploying mobile registration units with trained national officials to refugee camps, border zones, and high-conflict zones to recognize stateless individuals and gain advice on pathways to legal certification and protections;
  - e. Implementing regional capacity-building programs that would strengthen the legal and policy framework, while ensuring services are accessible and transparent to vulnerable populations, to allow for efficient transparency;
12. *Invites* international organizations such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, NGOs, Civil Society Organizations, the African Union, the South African development community, the Country Operational Technical Fund, as well as Member States, to finance these initiatives.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/8

**Committee:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness

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*The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Improving* upon the International Organization of Migration 2004 Displacement Tracking Matrix Programme (DTM) and encouraging the adoption of the programme into member states where the DTM is not active,

*Acknowledging* Decision 54/121 (2023) of the United Nations Statistical Commission establishing the “International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics” (IROSS), aiming to provide guidance on the production, coordination and dissemination of statistics on statelessness,

*Taking note* of the Strategic Workstreams introduced by the Global Alliance to End Statelessness and their role in best practice sharing and regional collaboration,

*Keeping in mind* the existence of exclusionary nationality laws, and working toward taking the necessary steps to remove barriers to birth nationality,

*Noting* the importance of accurate and comprehensive data in identifying stateless populations and addressing gaps in legal identification systems,

*Aware of* the lack of standardized databases and data-sharing protocols among nations, which hinders global efforts to end statelessness,

*Recognizing* the variety of national legal systems and the importance of maintaining legal precision when addressing statelessness, particularly in contexts involving limited recognition or unresolved territorial disputes,

*Recalling* the urgent need to strengthen global efforts to prevent new cases of statelessness and protect affected individuals,

*Emphasizing* the value of broad, inclusive, and legally sensitive approaches in the interpretation and revision of existing instruments such as the *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* (1954) and *Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness* (1961),

*Welcoming* the cooperation amongst Member States to provide nationality and any form of aid to minimize the vulnerabilities that stateless individuals are experiencing,

*Acknowledging* the importance of education to maximize occupation and economic opportunity for stateless individuals,

*Concerned* about the frequent precedents of unjust treatment that stateless refugees have been subjected to due to their region of origin and the lack of effective action and use of a secured database to ensure the protection of stateless persons,

*Reiterating* the importance of article 15 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

*Guided by* the issue of statelessness, with 40% of children being displaced and stateless, emphasises the need for re-examining certain citizenship laws that displace children,

*Aware of* the fact that not enough is being done to help children who are stateless, as well as their legal guardians,

*Understanding* the struggle with other Member States facing similar issues for stateless children and the value of coming together to put funding in place to support the countries that have the most issues with statelessness,

1. *Supports* Member States to streamline the process of allowing stateless children to obtain citizenship in light of exclusive nationality laws that prevent single mothers from passing their nationality to their children in the absence of paternal recognition by:
  - a. Providing training on how to register and help make sure citizens are having their children registered, diminishing the risk of marginalization of children and securing their fundamental rights from birth;
  - b. Collaborating with different non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs), such as Amnesty International, and donors to provide funding to surmount the challenge of exclusive nationality laws and help ease the process for people to gain nationality within the state of their parent;
  - c. Encouraging Member States to allow for a “Temporary Protection Status” that seeks to provide mothers and children who need resources such as medical attention, employment opportunities, and education in the absence of full citizenship status;
  - d. Preventing intergenerational statelessness by ensuring that children born on a Member State’s territory have access to nationality regardless of their parents’ status;
2. *Recommends* UNHCR lead a special summit for Member States to develop UNHCR’s resettlement framework and the *Global Compact on Refugees* (2018) into a comprehensive convention that provides guidelines for stateless refugee resettlement that would:
  - a. Promote recommendations on comprehensive and just domestic legislation where refugees may be relocated to willing Member States where pathways to citizenship for women exist and where children born within the host state’s territory may acquire citizenship, with the broader aim of addressing patterns of statelessness;
  - b. Include clear policies to ensure stateless refugees may be resettled into a willing Member State with a direct and supported pathway to citizenship, which will facilitate efforts to eliminate statelessness amongst resettled persons;
3. *Invites* Member States to direct stateless persons to UNHCR central state offices, that should be equipped with vocational training, translating services, and language learning curriculum programs for non-native speaking persons, in order to maximize skills and competence as this would optimize economic opportunity, provide intellectual development, and establish a safe space for stateless persons;
4. *Uplifts* the Global Alliance to End Statelessness to streamline educational training systems, as such to educate public servants with the intention of reducing oppressive and harmful acts

towards stateless persons, as this would educate public servants with a sophisticated and standard set of education that eliminates all arbitrariness in maintaining and holding refugees properly;

5. *Suggests* governments share anonymized, non-sensitive data with international bodies like UNHCR to enhance the production of statistics on statelessness through traditional data sources found in the IROSS to ultimately support the identification, prevention, and reduction of statelessness by:
  - a. Recommending the conduct of sample surveys to quantify citizen-generated data (CGD);
  - b. Maintaining the sovereignty of states while utilizing interoperable data;
6. *Encourages* Member States to enhance data collection on statelessness in accordance with the International Recommendations on Statelessness Statistics (IROSS) in order to create more reliable and increasingly comparable statistics on statelessness through:
  - a. Complying with the IROSS definitions of population categories, classificatory variables, and characteristics of stateless populations, which are able to tolerate different origins, not only considering quantitative aspects but also qualitative aspects;
  - b. Utilizing non-traditional and traditional data in the effort of data integration, and applying the IROSS recommendations in statistical coordination in the effort to incorporate statelessness data in the national statistical system;
  - c. Further improving national statistical systems by conducting regular assessments of their population databases to identify stateless persons and persons at risk for statelessness;
7. *Endorses* the implementation of a context-aware legal strategy to tackle statelessness, recognizing the heterogeneity of national legal systems and the distinct challenges faced by Member States;
8. *Recommends* forming a dedicated Legal Working Group on Statelessness under the framework of the Global Alliance to End Statelessness, in close cooperation with the European Network on Statelessness and the African Union, that would bring together legal practitioners, and academic experts to contribute to the refinement and expansion of legal approaches to statelessness through the following actions:
  - a. Offer bespoke legal guidance and capacity-building support to Member States grappling with unresolved territorial or recognition issues, including expert training for national legal bodies;
  - b. Develop flexible, rights-based legal tools and model provisions to assist states in aligning their domestic laws with international standards on the identification and protection of stateless individuals;
  - c. Facilitate inclusive dialogue by engaging legal professionals from states not party to the core conventions, enabling broader legal innovation and fostering a more inclusive international legal framework;
9. *Promotes* the expansion and improvement of the Displacement Tracking Matrix in Member States with high numbers of refugees and Stateless people, in order to better allocate resources of host

countries by consulting support and assistance on the needs of stateless mothers and underage children from standing UN organizations such as the International Organization of Migration and the United Nations Children's Fund through:

- a. Recommending Member States update the international recommendations on stateless individuals, in order to ensure that Member States can keep track of the number of stateless individuals;
- b. Stressing the establishment of a multilingual survey system that encompasses both rural and urban stateless peoples to streamline data collection and informed policy interventions;
- c. Encouraging collaboration with local and international NGOs, such as the Institute on Statelessness and Inclusion, as well as civil society actors to engage stateless populations, rather than relying solely on official census data;
- d. Recommending Member States to develop an on-site documentation service where the stateless population in urban settings can report to central locations to acquire proper documentation.





**Code:** UNHCR/1/9

**Committee:** Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Enhancing Efforts to End Statelessness

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*The Office of the United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees,*

*Reaffirming* the international legal definition of a stateless person, “a person who is not considered as national by any State under the operation of its law” as outlined the *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* (1954),

*Acknowledging* the global increase of refugees, including 8 million asylum seekers, 72 million internationally displaced, and 43 million declared ones who are at an increased risk of becoming stateless,

*Supporting* the continuation of organizations like the Global Alliance to End Statelessness in order to strengthen international responses,

*Recognizing* the pressing need for swift and efficient mechanisms to address statelessness globally, in line with human rights obligations and humanitarian principles, highlighting the role of UNHCR’s Division of International Protections particularly its statelessness section in coordinating international efforts and setting strategic priorities in addressing statelessness,

*Committed* to upholding article 7 of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (CRC) (1989), which states that the child shall be registered immediately after birth and shall have the right from birth to a name, the right to acquire a nationality, and, as far as possible, the right to know and be cared for by his or her parents,

*Observing* the average time to obtain a citizenship ranges from a minimum of 5 years to a maximum of 20 years of residence, and bureaucratic procedures,

*Adhering to* the *Convention related to the Status of Refugees* (1951), the *Protocol to the Convention related to the Status of Refugees* (1976), the *Palermo Protocols* (2000), and the 10 Point Plan in Action as major sources of guidance for eradicating statelessness,

*Alarmed by* the State of the Global Climate 2024 report WMO-No. 1368, which highlights sea level rise and ocean warming, affecting aquatic ecosystems which millions are dependent upon and can uproot entire communities and regions,

*Determined* to eradicate statelessness all over the world,

1. *Calls* for a collection of database and document that will verify legal identity and promote the inclusion of stateless individuals in public services through strengthening employ civil registrations and vital statistics (CRVS) systems, statelessness determination procedures, national population and identity bases, community mappings, documentation support programs, and regional and international coordination platforms;
2. *Fully supports* the creation of a labour union for stateless persons in willing Member States that would enable pathways of public and inclusive employment opportunities, specifically made for statelessness individuals, like offering language courses to promote integration, and create

specific work visa programs, allowing them to access employment even without requiring citizenship;

3. *Supports* the expansion of facilities and offices as a safe space with the aim of supporting stateless persons with bureaucracy and administrative documents where it will help foster a sense of belonging via organization of social events and involve local community and multiculturalism in the engagement;
4. *Suggests* implementing a comprehensive One Year Statelessness Identification Program in willing Member States where it will:
  - a. Ensure that once the applicant formally submits their application for citizenship recognition, the Member State's response must be provided within 12 months;
  - b. Identify and geographically locate individuals at risk of statelessness through coordinated data collection and community engagement;
  - c. Provide and distribute official identification documents, prioritizing efficiency and accessibility;
  - d. Ensure that the entire process is free of charge, streamlined, and accessible even in remote or underserved areas in host-states that are able;
5. *Endorses* the General Assembly to expand the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework to include the creation of a Regional Task Force on Statelessness (RTFS) in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Children's Fund, which aims to examine the level of cooperation, cohesiveness, and discrepancies between regional Member States on national legislation for stateless individuals by:
  - a. Ensuring that all Member States have a national plan of action for refugees and Member States that hosts refugees have a comprehensive socio-economic plan of integration;
  - b. Analyzing and stimulating the path of bureaucratic obstacles and discrepancies between regional Member States that a stateless-individual experiences;
6. *Encourages* the expansion of international cooperation and partnerships between UNHCR, the IOM and other humanitarian organizations to further the protection of stateless persons worldwide;
7. *Recommends* Member States direct efforts on resettling stateless refugees to willing third-party countries that offer clear and supported pathways to citizenship, promoting inclusive legislation that does not distinguish between race, gender, sexual orientation, or religion, and encourages integration programs for stateless persons into their respective host countries that include language acquisition, cultural orientation, and support for employment, healthcare, and permanent residency;
8. *Urges* the improvement of current birth registration systems, to guarantee the respect of the article 7 of the CRC, by:
  - a. Assigning public funds to be allocated to committed companies in the private sector to build new structures for the sake of resolving the lack of availability of registration offices in rural areas;

- b. Making birth registration free of charge, whereby it will be paid only if the registration takes place over the legal obligation time to register births to ensure that the certification is contextual as possible at birth;
  - c. Promoting education in schools to raise the awareness about the rights and benefits that come with having a birth certificate, serving as platforms for educating families, providing information on how and where to register births;
- 9. *Strongly suggests* Member States to reconsider and revitalize their commitments to climate change prevention in the scope of statelessness through the implementation of a “Prevention of Statelessness Through Climate Conservancy” conference which will occur quinquennially, allowing member states time to implement changes and retrieve data on the actions they have taken;
- 10. *Recommends* integration through collaboration between cities of Member States - initially among cities within the same states - and later, once states have managed to organize internally to fostering the exchange of practices and experiences;
- 11. *Further recommends* private sectors engage with local communities and promote professional integration by creating employment opportunities solely for refugees and stateless persons;
- 12. *Encourages* Member States to consider integration as a dynamic and multi-sectoral approach via the gradual adoption of the principle of jus soli and ius culturae, which would encourage:
  - a. Tempered ius soli to be a legal principle based on ius soli, where citizenship is acquired if born within the territory of a particular state and at least one of the parents has legally resided there for a certain number of years;
  - b. Ius culturae which is a legal principle where foreign minors acquire the citizenship of the country in which they were born and live, provided they have attended its schools or completed equivalent educational pathways for a certain number of years.