



UNHRC

UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS

COUNCIL

*Agenda: Addressing the Challenges Faced by Stateless Peoples and
Citizenship as a Human Rights*

Letter From the Director

Dear Delegates,

My name is Yuvan Arya and I am pleased to say, I am your head chair for United Nations Human Rights Council BDMUN 2024. As you may know by now, our agenda is “Addressing the Challenges Faced by Stateless Peoples and Citizenship as a Human Rights.” I expect this committee to consist of fruitful debate and pragmatic solutions. Statelessness is of particular interest to me as I’ve always been interested in conflicts induced by boundaries, inevitably, years ago, when I learnt about people without citizenship from the movie ‘The Terminal’ my interest peaked. I wanted to know how one lived without legal documentation and without having to adhere to boundaries but being trapped within them due to a lack of a passport, consecutively. In my opinion Statelessness is a fantastic topic for UNHRC as it ensures the committee is never passive while still relating to the concept of the committee.

There are currently 4.4 million estimated registered stateless people in the world today, most of them denied basic human rights such as healthcare and access to protection. As delegates of UNHRC you must strive to find unique and effective solutions to the stateless crisis.

Statelessness is a controversial topic with nations taking different (or no) steps to alleviate the pressures inflicted on them, as a collaborative committee, each delegate must emphasize global collaboration.

My first MUN was around 3 years ago in BD JMUN, I distinctly remember doing hours of research before the committee. I thought I knew everything there was to know about the topic, the dates, the events, the opinions and the truths...

But that's where I was wrong

Over the years, with many MUNs now done, the one major take back I've had is that both truth and opinions are objective. The two often collide to become 'history', as a delegate it's important to express your nation's side of the story while taking other perspectives into consideration. The feeling at the end of the committee, collectively creating solutions which would actually change the world, is unimaginable.

Now, here's a bit on me. I love music and playing the drums, I fondly remember days when I sat down to do work but instead put on my headphones and 'air-drummed' for hours. Even though it may be considered a waste of time, I always enjoyed myself and music generally made me look forward to doing work. You'll often find me in our school's music room having conversations with fellow musicians and drummers. I am passionate about science, particularly zoology and astrophysics, while they may be opposite fields of scientific study, that's always been what's drawn me to finding ways to connect them and enhance my understanding in one from another. I enjoy cricket and am a part of our school's cricket team as a pace bowler.

My favorite feeling is that of ending a session productively and exhausted, whether it be cricket, my studies, and even MUN. I've always been argumentative, engaging in philosophical and

abstract discussions, while that's often deemed as being stubborn, I've always viewed it as being curious. MUN provides a space to embrace and encourage productive debate. Personally, I will be looking for well-rounded delegates with intricate research, detailed paperwork, witty questions and most importantly implementing solutions into the resolution. Consider the complicated causes and consequences of statelessness. Stand out from other delegates with creative and expressive speeches. Explore the several potential methods of formally identifying people without citizenship as well as providing simpler pathways to gaining citizenship. Our committee is sure to have a few unexpected crises, so be ready for anything, expect sudden changes in the flow of the committee and form stable blocs in order to write an effective resolution. This probably seems cliché now, but don't forget to have fun. Model United Nations is built to encourage strong speeches and debate but also to develop the next batch of students who enjoy debate and understanding conflicting perspectives. Be dramatic, be expressive, and make the most of the moment. While it may seem insignificant, experiences like MUN cultivate the radical ideas which often flip the world upside down (hopefully for the better). Welcome to UNHRC, give it your all, and good luck.

Warm regards,

Yuvan Arya (yuvan.1213053@bdsint-students.org)

Director of UNHRC

Letter from the Assistant Directors

Dear delegates,

My name is Yuvika Munjani and I'm your assistant director for the United Nations Human Right Council, it is my distinct honor to welcome you to this year's BDMUN. As a student in the 10th grade, I've been participating in mun for a few years now and find it an absolutely thrilling experience every time. From the meeting of new people, learning how to support ideas that go against your morals and the adrenaline you get before your impromptu speeches.

As your assistant director I would be looking favorably upon innovative communique that further develop the crisis at hand. Along with delegates who don't get thrown out of sync by crisis and learn how to adapt to the situation. I hope to see each one of you participating in active debate and communicating with each other. I would view positively those delegates who don't read pre written speeches and take this opportunity to speak out confidently about their stance.

Here's a bit about me. I was born in the United States and moved to India when I was six and at the time I absolutely resented it. As I grew older I learned to appreciate my new surroundings due to the awesome friends that I made. I've been doing aerial silks since I was in the third grade and find it to be the one thing I can also look forward to. I love learning new moves and performing to a variety of songs. From the first time I learnt about it in the first grade I knew I wanted to do it. I find silks freeing and a way to take out all my exhaustion from the week. In my free time I love watching Marvel movies, listening to music and reading books. My favorite artists are Taylor Swift, Gracie Abrams, One Direction and Noah Khan. I love reading fantasy, romantic and mystery books and my favorite authors are Ana Huang and Elle Kennedy. I love watching tv shows like Grey's anatomy, Gilmore girls, Pretty little liars and The originals. However, my favorite kind of entertainment are true crime documentaries because I enjoy the

thrill that comes with finding out who the criminal is. Furthermore, I am a part of the under 17 girls football team and share and am enthusiastic about the sport. I love participating in tournaments and playing with my teammates. Along with this I love board games such as monopoly and Catan and can get very competitive when it comes to them.

Academically I enjoy Math, Biology, Business and Economics. And in the future I would like to pursue a career in business and would like to be a PR one day.

Warm regards,

Yuvika Munjani (yuvika.2324072@bdsint-students.org)

Assistant director of UNHRC

Dear Delegates,

Welcome to BDMUN 24 and to the United Nations Human Rights Council. I am Nikasha Adnani and I am thrilled to be your assistant director for this committee. I look forward to working with each of you towards a productive, insightful and engaging conference.

I am currently in ninth grade and have a strong passion towards advocating for human rights. I have been actively participating in Model UN for 2 years, where I've had the chance to expand my horizons and explore pressing global problems. Aside from Model UN and studies, I am on the school football team and have taken part in various coding competitions as it is a significant interest of mine.

This year, the Human Rights Council is focusing on the challenges faced by stateless people. According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights everyone has a right to a nationality, still statelessness is a significant concern impacting millions around the globe who lack basic rights and protections. As we explore this topic we will assess the legal frameworks that govern statelessness, the barriers to nationality and human rights violations faced by stateless individuals.

I encourage you to participate in our discussions with empathy and a commitment to understanding the difficulties of statelessness. Consider the ways in which national laws and international agreements work and how the committee can work towards solutions that maintain the dignity and rights of all individuals.

Throughout the conference I will be there to support and guide you. Do not hesitate to reach out if you have any queries about the agenda of the committee, your preparations or the procedure of Model UN in general. Do not shy away from expressing your opinions and sharing your ideas in committee as each of you bring in a unique perspective we look forward to hearing. I urge you to share your thoughts and participate actively in debate to contribute to your overall experience and make the committee as interesting as possible. I wish you all the best for your research and preparations.

Warm regards,

Nikasha Adnani (nikasha.1213008@bdsint-students.org)

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Introduction to committee

The UN Human Rights Council is a significant part within the UN that promotes and protects human rights around the world. The UNHRC was created in 2006 with the goal of addressing the lack of human rights across the globe as well as taking a proactive, innovative approach to human rights issues. The council, made up of 47 member nations elected by the UN General Assembly, convenes regular sessions in Geneva, Switzerland, to discuss economic, social, political and cultural human rights issues. The UNHRC acts under the principles of universality and objectivity trying to uplift human rights standards while also promoting cooperative and constructive discussion among nations.

The UNHRC's work is based on its Universal Periodic Review (UPR) methodology, which includes a comprehensive review of all UN member states' human rights records. The council's goal with this peer-review process is to encourage states to take positive steps towards a better

future. In addition, the UNHRC produces resolutions and recommendations, contributes to the development of international human rights law, and holds sessions to address urgent issues. The council provides a venue for nations, civil society, and other stakeholders to engage in constructive discourse, encouraging a collaborative approach to tackling the world's numerous human rights concerns.

Introduction to agenda

Stateless people are people who are not considered nationals by any state under the operation of its law. Today, there are an estimated 4.4 million people without citizenship in any nation, however this number may be as high as 10 million due to underreporting. According to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (Article 15)* everyone has a right to nationality however, various political, social and economic factors continue to contribute to statelessness. These people are denied basic human necessities such as education, healthcare, housing, employment and legal recognition. Statelessness is often passed on over generations creating an endless cycle of people not recognized as citizens. The disadvantages of statelessness are not only procured by those directly involved but also the entire country as a whole. Stateless people often try obtaining jobs in the informal sector which does not contribute to the GDP of the nation, furthermore, statelessness leads to higher rates of unemployment and poverty.

Current Situation

Today, stateless people remain some of the world's most marginalized individuals with millions living across almost every region, in communities that are overlooked by national policies and government. Unfortunately, stateless populations are not decreasing significantly due to generational cycles of statelessness. Although efforts have increased to register and protect stateless individuals, barriers to nationality laws, documentation challenges, and bureaucratic obstacles persist, leaving many in a state of uncertainty and access to basic rights.

Significant Countries

Despite statelessness being spread throughout the world, some regions have significantly higher stateless populations. These nations often lack the means to educate and inform their citizens about statelessness, as well as lack easy access to citizenship for stateless people.

1. Russian Federation

Out of the 12 million stateless people the Russian Federation has 178,000 of them. Due to the collapse of the Soviet Union, there has been an increase in the number of stateless people, mostly those who are a national minority. In 1954 and 1961 the Russian Federation did not accept the statelessness conventions however, it has made amendments and has issued temporary documents to stateless individuals to give them an identity. Laws such as Acts on civil status protect these stateless people and allow them to marry, have children, get an education, and receive welfare benefits.

2. Thailand

As of 2023, Thailand has approximately 592,340 stateless people, with 169,241 of them being children. Stateless individuals and those at risk of becoming stateless in Thailand regularly face difficulties accessing basic rights such as healthcare, education, and employment as they are not officially recognized as citizens by the Thai government. Many of these people belong to hill tribes such as the Karen, Hmong, and Akha which live in isolated regions or border areas with limited connectivity making it challenging for them to converse with the government and understand their rights. These communities are also caught in confusing legal situations as some are descendants of migrants from neighboring countries, while others have lived in Thailand for years without recognition. The lack of birth registration and legal documents makes it harder for these people to access basic services and protection under Thai law. Many also struggle to obtain citizenship because of complicated paperwork, unclear policies, and limited support from the government.

3. Nepal

Nepal faces significant challenges with statelessness, affecting various groups within and beyond its borders. Nepal's 2006 Citizenship Act emphasizes citizenship by ancestry, often excluding insignificant communities that lack proper documentation, especially in rural areas. As a result, certain ethnic groups, such as Madhesi and indigenous communities, are left at risk of statelessness due to gaps in legal frameworks. Additionally, Nepali populations who have migrated or are displaced to other countries struggle with exclusion and denial of basic rights, lacking formal recognition of nationality and access to vital civil services.

4. Bangladesh

At the end of 2023, there were 971,000 reported stateless people in Bangladesh. The Urdu-speaking minority community has, and still does, face severe statelessness. They were originally denied citizenship due to their association with Pakistan however, even to this day, they face discrimination as a barrier in obtaining citizenship. Along with this Bangladesh also has many Rohingya refugees who have migrated from Myanmar to Bangladesh. The Rohingya face intense oppression from authorities as well as contribute to the stateless crisis of the nation.

5. Myanmar

Myanmar is home to an estimated 495,939 stateless Rohingya while accommodating several other stateless groups. In 1982, a selective citizenship law was passed that granted nationality based primarily on ethnicity or race. However, Myanmar only recognized 135 ethnic groups, leaving the rest at risk for statelessness. Further, the country contains barriers to acquiring civil registration and documentation, especially for those living in rural areas. One of these barriers is particularly lack of education, several stateless individuals are unsure of how to begin the process of obtaining citizenship. Additionally, a part of Myanmar's stateless population will be found outside the country, exposing them to challenges, including social exclusion and the denial of human rights.

6. Kenya

The Kenyan government has made progress in reducing the number of stateless individuals in the nation, granting citizenship to several previously unrecognized communities such as the Pemba community, the Makonde community, and the Shona community. However, Kenya still struggles with statelessness, having approximately 10,000 stateless people. Communities like the Rundi

community, people of Rwandan origin, and the Nubians are all still facing statelessness. Most stateless peoples in Kenya had migrated to the nation during its colonial times, however, upon independence, they were still not recognized as citizens of the country resulting in severe intergenerational statelessness in unrecognized communities.

7. Egypt

Egypt has not ratified United Nations treaties on statelessness, such as the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons, like many countries in Middle East/North Africa. MENA consists of an estimated 380,000 stateless people out of which Egypt is a host to many. Egypt has looked through their domestic nationality laws in order to tackle the causes of statelessness however, the laws do discriminate on gender for example a woman can not give her nationality to her spouse who is of non-Egyptian citizenship. Until legal reforms in 2004 children born to Egyptian mothers and foreign fathers could not obtain citizenship automatically, however, recent reforms have allowed children to gain citizenship in some circumstances but there are still cases where procedural barriers complicate their access to nationality

History of action taken by the United Nations

- **1948** – *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*: Article 15 of the declaration emphasizes that "everyone has the right to a nationality" and "no one shall be arbitrarily deprived of

their nationality." This was the first notable international acknowledgment of the right to citizenship.

- **1954** – *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons*: This was the first international treaty to define statelessness and indicate the rights of stateless people. It provides stateless people with legal protection, access to travel documents, and the opportunity for naturalization.
- **1961** – *Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness*: This treaty focused on the prevention and reduction of cases of statelessness by establishing guidelines for guaranteeing nationality, especially for children born in circumstances where they would otherwise be stateless.
- **1989** – *Convention on the Rights of the Child*: Article 7 emphasizes a child's right to be registered immediately after birth and to gain a nationality, reinstating the need to prevent statelessness in children.
- **1995** – *The Dayton Peace Accords*: The agreement, which ended the Bosnian War, also addressed the issue of nationality for displaced populations in Bosnia and Herzegovina, emphasizing statelessness in the context of post-conflict societies.
- **2014** – *UNHCR's #IBelong Campaign*: A 10-year campaign launched by the UNHCR with the aim of ending statelessness by 2024. The campaign emphasizes on raising awareness, encouraging states to endorse the conventions, and providing practical solutions to reduce statelessness.
- **2018** – *Global Compact on Refugees*: This compact, endorsed by the UN, includes specific references to the prevention and reduction of statelessness, emphasizing the need to provide nationality to individuals in refugee contexts.

Significant conflicts leading to statelessness

- **1971** – Bangladesh Liberation War: The war led to the displacement of millions of people, including many Biharis who were left stateless, unable to claim nationality in either Pakistan or Bangladesh.
- **1991** – Domino Effect of the Dissolution of the Soviet Union: As the USSR began to dissolve, millions of people, particularly ethnic minorities across former Soviet republics, found themselves without clear nationality, leading to statelessness in countries like Latvia and Estonia.
- **2012** – Syrian Civil War: Millions of people displaced by the war face challenges in accessing legal documents, leaving many Syrians, especially children born in exile, at risk of statelessness
- **2017** – Rohingya Crisis: Following renewed violence in Myanmar, over 700,000 Rohingya fled to Bangladesh, with most still stateless and lacking legal recognition in both Myanmar and other host countries.
- **2021** – Afghanistan Takeover by the Taliban: The political upheaval led to increased displacement without a nationality, with many Afghans fleeing the country. This situation raised concerns over statelessness, particularly for women and ethnic minorities under the Taliban's rule.

Causes and Consequences of Statelessness

Causes

One of the principal causes of statelessness is the collapse of states due to disputes, war, or a change in government. When governments dissolve, borders realign, or new states come into existence, people can lose their nationality or find themselves without a nationality. For instance, thousands of people became stateless after the breakup of the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia following new citizenship laws adopted by newly independent nations. Individuals may not receive recognition in either the original nation or the newly reformed one. The civil registration process is also hindered by conflict, making it difficult for individuals to provide proof of their nationality and thus increasing their vulnerability to statelessness.

Discrimination is a leading cause for statelessness across the world . Governments may intentionally deny citizenship to specific ethnic, racial, religious groups. Until the 14th Amendment, ratified in 1868, slaves in America were not recognized as official citizens of the nation. As children of slaves often automatically inherited enslavement, they also inherited statelessness leading to generational cycles of statelessness. Discrimination leading to statelessness is evident in cases such as the Rohingya in Myanmar, who were stripped of their citizenship through several discriminatory laws. Several nations denied women the ability to transmit their nationality to their children or spouses. While some progress has been made to address this, gender discrimination still exists in certain countries. As a result, children born to women who can not pass on their nationality, particularly in cases where the father is unknown, stateless, or from a country that does not recognize the child's nationality, can end up stateless.

In order to acquire an individual's nationality, birth registration is critical. In countries where citizenship is based on the place of birth, it will be hard to prove their legal affiliations without proper registration. Due to conflict, weak government and poverty, children are born undocumented which leaves them to be stateless. In rural or marginalized communities access to civil registration offices is limited. Fees, bureaucratic barriers, or discriminatory practices prevent families from obtaining birth certificates for their children. Statelessness can be inherited from generation to generation, trapping entire families or communities in a cycle of legal invisibility. Children born to stateless parents, or to parents of different nationalities in some countries, may find themselves without any recognized citizenship. This is particularly common in populations that have been displaced or marginalized for extended periods, such as the Rohingya or Dominicans of Haitian descent. When statelessness is passed down through generations, large populations of people may lack the resources to attain nationality.

Even where nationality laws exist, individuals can face significant administrative barriers in accessing documentation that proves their nationality. Corruption, low education standards and inefficiency can prevent people from obtaining necessary papers like birth certificates or identity cards. This is especially prevalent in developing countries where accessing such documents is often complicated, leaving them essentially stateless even if they should be eligible for nationality. Developing countries often face extreme red-tapism due to the high amount of documents required to obtain citizenship. Lack of online services and education often results in stateless people not knowing how to gain citizenship, certain individuals may be illiterate, hence

unable to fill out required documents. Furthermore, the governments of these nations usually lack the means and authority to recognize the stateless people in their country.

Statelessness can also be caused by the loss or rejection of citizenship. Some individuals may willingly give up their nationality, For instance this can be done when someone is taking on another nationality. However, if there are problems with documentation or other legal processes which hinder them from taking up a new nationality, it would result in them having no citizenship at all. Governments may also deprive individuals of their nationality as a punishment, often in cases of perceived disloyalty or political opposition. Political shifts, such as government changes, constitutional amendments, or new citizenship laws, can create statelessness. This is mostly true in cases where new governments remove the nationality of individuals associated with previous rules or groups perceived as threats to the new political order. For example, in many postcolonial situations, citizenship laws have been made to exclude certain populations associated with colonial powers. This is particularly present in the continent of Africa, it usually occurs due to discrimination or remote tribal communities. The apartheid is a method of segregation based on race where the white and black South Africans were forced to live separately. Birth registration was only compulsory for white Africans which led the black Africans and their descendants to struggle to access documentation which resulted in statelessness.

Consequences

One of the most immediate effects of being stateless is the inability to acquire legal status. Stateless individuals, as a rule, do not possess basic documentation such as birth certificates,

passports, or national ID cards. Thus they can't access vital services as they do not have any legal recognition even to prove their existence. This legal invisibility makes them prone to abuse, such as trafficking, forced labor, and other forms of abuse, as they have no legal basis to seek protection. Stateless people often have limited or are cut off from access to justice systems due to their lack of legal identity. In the absence of state recognition, they are unable to seek legal recourse when their rights are violated. This places them in a situation where they are vulnerable to corrupt officials, and abusive authorities, as they cannot report crimes or file complaints. The absence of legal protection further increases their vulnerability and allows them to be mistreated, reinforcing their diminished status. Losing land without representation can lead to statelessness by stripping individuals or communities of their legal identity and connection to the nation-state. Without recognized land ownership or citizenship rights, people cannot access essential services. The West Bank is a geographical area that has been a focal point in the Israeli-Palestine conflict, due to this conflict several Palestinians lost their land which resulted in them not being officially recognized.

Due to the lack of official documentation or legal status, stateless people are denied basic rights like healthcare, education, housing, and employment. Lack of education for children impacts their future prospects to escape statelessness. Without passports and other legal documents, they are confined to the borders of the country they reside in. Since they can not prove their nationality they can be a target for deportation, arbitrary detention, and relocation within the country of occupancy.

Stateless individuals often face several economic disadvantages due to their exclusion from formal labor markets, lack of access to financial services, and inability to own property and formal bank accounts. Without citizenship, they are often forced to enter informal, low-paying, and exploitative jobs, unable to secure stable employment or benefit from fringe benefits. The economic crisis faced by stateless people locks them into a cycle of poverty, restricting them from bettering their situation

Due to the absence of citizenship, they lack a voice in shaping the policies that affect their lives and are unable to participate in political processes, such as voting or running for office. This political disempowerment leaves them helpless to fight for their rights or to challenge the legal frameworks that keep them stateless.

Statelessness also has noticeable psychological effects on individuals. The constant sensation of exclusion, discrimination, and denial of basic rights often lead to feelings of helplessness and fear. Stateless individuals may experience a loss of identity and belonging, as they are disregarded from the societies in which they live. This social isolation can lead to mental health issues, such as anxiety, depression, and trauma, as they struggle with the uncertainty of their future and the continuous burden of economic problems.

Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMA)

1. How can international law be strengthened to enforce the rights of stateless individuals and hold states accountable for discriminatory nationality laws?
2. What is the status of stateless peoples in your delegation?
3. How can governments create accessible and efficient pathways for people to attain citizenship?
4. How can stateless individuals be identified and documented in order to provide basic rights?
5. What can be done to protect the rights of stateless individuals while solutions to reducing statelessness are being implemented?
6. How can governments of nations ensure that the social needs of stateless people are met?
7. What is the role of international financial aid or development assistance in supporting nations dealing with statelessness, and how should it be allocated?
8. What diplomatic and multilateral strategies can be used to address statelessness in cross-border situations or in cases involving multiple states.
9. What long term solutions can be implemented to prevent potential future sources of statelessness?
10. What are some potential solutions to helping stateless people attain employment?

Note: Do not limit yourself to just these questions, as delegates you are expected to go beyond just the study guide. Do additional research and think of other parts of the stateless crisis that must be resolved.

Formatting and Paperwork

Formatting for Resolution and Working Papers

1. Working papers must be limited to under 8 pages
2. Times New Roman, 12, 1.5 line spacing
3. Every resolution must include correct punctuation including operative and preambulatory clauses
4. Each resolution can have an unlimited number of signatories
5. Resolution names are up to the bloc and are not considered for awards
6. Any substantial or procedural voting requires $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of the committee to vote

Formatting for Position Paper

1. All position papers must be from 2-4 pages
 2. Times New Roman, 12, 1.5 line spacing
 3. The position paper should contain the following points
 - a. Brief about significant events and information regarding statelessness
 - b. Viewpoint and state of your nation concerning the committee agenda. Explain why this is your nation's stance.
 - c. Previous steps taken by your nation regarding statelessness.
 - d. Potential solutions that can be implemented.
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Closing Remarks

The issue of statelessness remains an urgent global concern, affecting millions of people worldwide who live without basic rights and security afforded by citizenship. Despite international progress, stateless populations continue experiencing limitations and challenges in gaining healthcare, education, employment, and legal protections. Statelessness forces people into the margins of society, often resulting in exploitation, discrimination, and generational cycles of poverty. The crisis requires collaborative international efforts to alleviate the pressures felt by stateless populations.

The United Nations Human Rights Council plays a crucial role in combating statelessness by coordinating with governments, advocating for legal reform, and supporting vulnerable populations worldwide. While significant work remains, the UNHRC's ongoing commitment to supporting and protecting stateless people offers hope for a future where nationality is accessible to everyone.

Tips

The most important part of being a delegate is participating in debate, so raise your placard and speak. This allows for you to impart your knowledge and point of view to both, other delegates, and your chairs. Considering that we would like to end the committee with an effective resolution, proposing solutions in speeches is also extremely important. As chairs, we would specifically be looking for which delegates can implement their proposed solutions into their working papers and resolutions. Ensure that from the first committee session itself, you are well prepared as our topic requires an in-depth understanding of statelessness in your respective

nations but also across the world. Understand your nation's foreign policies, speak as much and as well as possible, and form effective blocs and you should be good to go.

Enjoy UNHRC BDMUN 2024 and good luck!

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