

Position Paper for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees

The two agendas before the UNHCR are: Addressing the European Migrant Crisis and Establishing Suitable Living Conditions in Refugee Camps. Switzerland focuses on safeguarding refugees, displaced individuals and migrants, and urging other states to play a dynamic part in exchanges on migration policies at the domestic and international levels.

I. Addressing the European Migrant Crisis

The plight of refugees around the world has always been an alarming issue for the United Nations. The present influx in migration to the European Union is quickly turning into the biggest and most complex confronting Europe since the Second World War. The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees has dependably been there to guarantee the protection of migrants regardless of their status, and guarantee that they are dealt with in accordance with international law, incorporating their right to apply for asylum.

Even if Switzerland is not a member of the European Union and is not obliged to partake in the relocation plan for asylum-seekers, the administration of the Alpine country had wanted to concede around 29,000 asylum-seekers in 2015. According to The Economist, over the late spring, a huge number of evacuees surged through the Balkans into neighboring Austria and Germany, Switzerland extended its yearly admission of asylum-seekers to around 30,000. Switzerland is signatory to both the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol. The Convention obliges states to give evacuees the privilege to work, education, lodging, and such as member states have particular obligations to give global assurance to individuals escaping oppression. Switzerland in the news as of late have exhibited the asset seizure law which compels asylum-seekers to declare their assets upon entry. In defence to that, Switzerland has a law that refugee seekers who have cash need to add to the costs that they cause while being in Switzerland. All things considered, UN Refugee Agency and Human Rights groups have been censuring these demonstrations by other states. Besides, Switzerland is still open for migrants and is offering protection to asylum seekers.

The European Migrant Crisis has a long way to go - it can't be solved in doing short-term solutions. Even if Switzerland is 'neutral' to this issue, it urges 1) The European states to partake in combatting the issues of the migrant crisis 2) The EU governments must guarantee the security of all migrants particularly women and children 3) EU states must be a part of a greater worldwide exertion in augmenting the advantages of worldwide migration and diminishing the monetary expenses to these states brought about by the crisis 4) States to do proper measures expected to combat human trafficking and victims must be given refuge 5) States to identify the issues and right them, trailed by governments confronting up to the troublesome assignment ahead which is to create and seek for a coordinated arrangement of actions and response.

II. Establishing Suitable Living Conditions in Refugee Camps

In a report by the New York times, the temporary sanctuary for Syrian refugees in Turkey doesn't resemble an enticing spot to live in for it appears to be a prison. It is organized yet there are no tents, the odor is awful, and

there is absence of infrastructures. With the expanding number of refugees, most refugee camps are packed. There are numerous cases wherein the evacuees are subjected to violence and mischief while in the camps. While the fundamental obligation of safeguarding the rights of displaced people is up to the states, UNHCR's part is to help governments to do as such. UNHCR's actions has advanced

extraordinarily over the previous decades as they guaranteed the essential privileges of evacuees and expanded their safety and security.

In April 2014, the European Union embraced the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund, speaking to a pledge of over EUR 3 billion from 2014-2020. Major part of this asset will be designated to Member States' national projects to supplement their own particular domestic spending plans, which ought to enhance asylum frameworks. In this setting, UNHCR's work will likewise concentrate on: 1) Assisting and supporting governments to assemble and keep up reasonable and proficient refuge and security frameworks; 2) Urging States to assent to the 1954 and 1961 UN Statelessness Conventions, enhancing systems to distinguish and secure stateless individuals and averting and determining circumstances of statelessness.

In 2015, Switzerland pledged a sum of 50 to 100 million francs. In this case, Switzerland aims to 1) decrease health dangers as it is necessary that site arranging and association happens ahead of schedule so that congestion is minimized and productive help services are given 2) Shelters must be given as quickly to the refugees, and framework introduced for the health facilities, water supply establishments, restrooms, etc. 3) Security and insurance: the settlement must be in a protected zone at a sensible separation from the outskirts, and from any war areas 4) Get all European states to participate in the agenda of establishing suitable living conditions in refugee camps.

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