



**PUCP
MUN²⁰₁₉**

UNHCR - ESCOLAR

**PATHWAYS FOR
ADMISSION OF
VENEZUELAN
DUE TO CRISIS**



SINGLE DELEGATION

Introduction Letter

A Message from your Directors:

Distinguished Delegates,

We are very pleased to welcome you to the committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees at PUCPMUN 2019. This year, the staff is conformed by Ruth Narbasta (Director) Ana Valencia (Assistant Director) and Yemima Perez (Moderator).

We would like to tell you about us: Ruth Narbasta, studied law at the Universidad Nacional Mayor de San Marcos (UNMSM) and her interest in refugees led her to work in the branch of International Refugee Law in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru, as well as participating in various forums related to the international protection of refugees.

Ana Valencia is looking forward to meeting all of you at PUCP MUN 2019 where she had the pleasure of participating as a delegate last year. She is a student at Universidad Peruana de Ciencias Aplicadas (UPC) where she studies Communication and Corporate Image. Ana is interested in International Relations, which drew her to Model UN last year, and has since participated in multiple MUN nationally and internationally.

Yemima Pérez, is a law student at the UNMSM. During the University, she did a internship at the Special Commission for Refugees of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Peru. Additionally, she took part in the Commission of Migration Law Consultant of the Lima Lawyers Association.

We encourage you to speak as much as possible and to research every aspect of the topic. We are looking forward to hearing what you have to say, and will do everything we can to make sure you have an exciting Model UN experience in UNHCR.

The topic under discussion this year is “Pathways for Admission of Venezuelan due to the crisis”, in a context in which more than 3.7 million Venezuelans have been forced to leave their country of origin due to the serious economic, political, social and humanitarian that Venezuela goes through.

We highly recommend you to read the study guide and make a further research of the problematic in Venezuela, the proposal of different organizations to solve this crisis and the different measures that Governments are taken the last years. We hope you will enjoy the challenges that this committee pose and manage to present a comprehensive solution to the displacement of Venezuela's population

We wish you all the best with your preparation and look forward to seeing you at the Conference!

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1. Introduction

During the last years, Latin American, has faced an unprecedented challenge: the massive migration of Venezuelan citizens who leave their country of origin motivated by the serious economic, political, social and humanitarian crisis that Venezuela goes through.

In the first quarter of 2019, there are more than 3.7 million Venezuelans who have left their country of origin and this figure is increasing daily. Likewise, The United Nations (UN) predicts that, by the end of 2019, there will be 5.3 million Venezuelan migrants and refugees in the world.

In view of this situation, UNHCR seeks to guide States to correctly apply international instruments on refugee matters, in order to provide adequate protection to those fleeing their country of origin besides their life, liberty or integrity is in serious risk.

In this sense, the present study guide aims to disseminate fundamental notions regarding the committee, as well as to contextualize the current situation in Venezuela in order to find durable solutions that protect refugees through cooperation among the states parties.

2. History of the Committee

The office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) was created in 1950, during the aftermath of the Second World War, to help millions of Europeans who had fled or lost their homes. Today, over 68 years later, our organization is still hard at work, protecting and assisting refugees around the world.

The history of UNHCR is shown on the web page as follows:

- **1954:**
UNHCR won the Nobel Peace Prize for its groundbreaking work in Europe.
- **1956:**
During the Hungarian Revolution, 200,000 fled to neighbouring Austria. Recognizing the Hungarians as 'prima facie' refugees, UNHCR led efforts to resettle them. This uprising and its aftermath shaped the way humanitarian organizations would deal with

refugee crises in the future.

- **1960s:**

The decolonization of Africa produced the first of that continent's numerous refugee crises. UNHCR helped uprooted people in Asia and Latin America over the following two decades.

- **1981:**

UNHCR received a second Nobel Peace Prize for what had become worldwide assistance to refugees.

- **Start of the 21st century:**

UNHCR helped with major refugee crises in Africa, the Middle East and Asia. Also has been asked to use their expertise to help many internally displaced by conflict. In some parts of the world, such as Africa and Latin America, the 1951 Refugee Convention has been strengthened by additional regional legal instruments.

UNHCR strive to ensure that everyone has the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to eventually return home, integrate or resettle.

We are witnessing the highest levels of displacement on record. An unprecedented 68.5 million people around the world have been forced from home. That is why our work at UNHCR is more important than ever before.

Now, to fully understand what UNHCR can do about the Venezuelan crisis, it is important to know the difference between:

- **Refugees:**

Refugees are people fleeing conflict or persecution. They are defined and protected in international law, and must not be expelled or returned to situations where their life and freedom are at risk. At UNHCR, we have been assisting them for over half a century.

The protection of refugees has many aspects. These include safety from being returned to danger, access to fair and efficient asylum procedures, and measures to ensure that their basic human rights are respected while they secure a longer-term solution.

- **Asylum-Seeker:**

An asylum-seeker is someone whose request for sanctuary has yet to be processed. Every year, around one million people seek asylum. National asylum systems are in place to determine who qualifies for international protection. However, during mass movements of refugees, usually as a result of conflict or violence, it is not always possible or necessary to conduct individual interviews with every asylum seeker who crosses a border. These groups are often called 'prima facie' refugees.

- **Statelessness:**

A person whose nationality is denied. Stateless people may have difficulty accessing basic rights such as education, healthcare, employment and freedom of movement.

Without these things, they can face a lifetime of obstacles and disappointment.

On this matter, governments establish who their nationals are. This makes them responsible for legal and policy reforms that are necessary to effectively address statelessness. It's highly important to address each of the four areas of the situation on statelessness: identification, prevention, reduction and protection.

- **Resettlement**

- Resettlement is the transfer of refugees from an asylum country to another State that has agreed to admit them and ultimately grant them permanent settlement

UNHCR and Venezuelan Crisis

The UNHCR describes the Venezuelan Crisis as the largest exodus in the recent history of Latin America.

People continue to leave Venezuela due to a multiple of factors: violence, insecurity, lack of food, medicine and essential services. Over 4 million Venezuelans now live abroad -according to data from governments receiving them- (the vast majority in countries within South America like Colombia, Peru and Ecuador). Many arrive to this countries scared, tired and in dire need of assistance.

A report states that the vast majority of Venezuelans who would meet the criteria are not registering for refugee procedures, and are instead opting for alternative legal forms of stay, which are easier and faster to obtain and allow access to work, education and social services. Among them, there are also people in need of international refugee protection.

However, it's known that hundreds of thousands of Venezuelans still remain without any type of documentation or permission to stay regularly in these countries. Therefore, they lack guaranteed access to basic rights. This makes them especially vulnerable to sexual exploitation, trafficking, violence, discrimination and xenophobia.

The host countries have been generously welcoming Venezuelans, but are increasingly overstretched and some, like Peru and Colombia, are reaching a saturation point.

UNHCR assistance

Throughout South America, UNHCR has stepped up its response and is closely working with host governments and partners (particularly IOM), to support a coordinated and comprehensive approach to the needs of refugees and migrants from Venezuela (UNHCR, n.d.).

Concretely, UNHCR is:

- Collecting data to understand the specific needs of Venezuelans
- Supporting States to improve reception conditions
- Coordinating the provision of assistance to meet Venezuelans' basic needs

- Combating discrimination and xenophobia
- Strengthening their presence along key borders to limit to the extent possible risks
- Identifying people who may require dedicated protection and services
- Providing support and legal orientation on arrival
- Distributing drinkable water, children kits and dignity kits for women at border areas
- In Colombia, supporting the government's administrative registration of Venezuelans with irregular status
- In Brazil, complementing the government's efforts to provide shelter for Venezuelans arriving in the border states of Roraima and Amazonas.
- Supporting the relocation of refugees and migrants from Venezuela from Roraima to other parts of Brazil with wider employment opportunities and services.

Treaties

- **Geneva Convention of 1951 and Protocol of 1967**

The 1951 Refugee Convention is the key legal document that forms the basis of the work of UNHCR. Ratified by 145 State parties, it defines the term 'refugee' and outlines the rights of the displaced, as well as the legal obligations of States to protect them (UNHCR, n.d.).

Article 1 of the Convention defines a refugee as this: *"As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it."*

The U.N. Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees which entered into force on 4 October 1967, defined the term refugee to mean any person within the definition 1951 Convention as if the words "As a result of events occurring before 1 January 1951 and ..." were omitted.

The core principle is non-refoulement, which asserts that a refugee should not be returned to a country where they face serious threats to their life or freedom. This is now considered a rule of customary international law.

UNHCR serves as the guardian of the 1951 Convention and its 1967 Protocol. According to the legislation, States are expected to cooperate with UNHCR in ensuring that the rights of refugees are respected and protected (UNHCR, n.d.).

- **OAU Convention on Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (1969)**

The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (also called the OAU Refugee Convention, or the 1969 Refugee Convention) is regional legal instrument governing refugee protection in Africa.

It is the only binding, regional legal instrument on refugee issues in the developing world and a regional complement of the 1951 Refugee Convention. (Marina Sharp, 2012).

One of the crucial aspects of this convention was the expansion of the definition of the term refugee: *"The term "refugee" shall also apply to every person who, owing to external aggression, occupation, foreign domination or events seriously disturbing public order in either part or the whole of his country of origin or nationality, is compelled to leave his place of habitual residence in order to seek refuge in another place outside his country of origin or nationality"*

3. History of the Topic (2013-2018)

It is estimated that, at the beginning of 2013, Venezuela begins to go through one of the major crisis in its history due to the different political, economic and social problems which together have generated the massive migration of Venezuelans to other countries in the region.

In this module, the Venezuelan crisis will be treated from different perspectives, such as the lack of democratic institutions and the persecution of political opponents. Also, freedom of expression and the violation of human rights in the context of social protest. Finally, we will focus on poverty and economic, social and cultural rights.

To that end, we will rely on different reports, such as the report of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights: Situation of Human Rights in Venezuela, Human Right Watch: World Report 2019, Freedom House: Freedom in the World 2019 and Amnesty International: Amnesty International Report 2017/2018.

a) Democratic institutionalality

Upon Chavez's death in 2013, Nicolás Maduro won the presidential elections 2013-2019, with 50.61% of the votes amid complaints from different institutions and the media. In this regard, the Carter Center stated that during the elections the polling stations had an "intimidating environment" when "motorized groups associated with the ruling party" were seen around the centers so that the citizens vote in favor of the candidate Nicolás Maduro.

According to Freedom House, democratic institutionalality have grown sharply worse due to a concentration of power in the executive and harsher crackdowns on the opposition. Following a strong performance by the opposition in 2015 legislative elections, the legislature's powers were curtailed by a politicized judiciary, and in 2017 the body was supplanted by a new National Constituent Assembly that serves the executive's interests.

Moreover, Government corruption is pervasive, and law enforcement has proven unable to halt violent crime. The authorities have restricted civil liberties and prosecuted perceived opponents without regard for due process.

b) Persecution of political opponents

In Venezuela, there are serious obstacles to the exercise of political rights. Likewise, the political scenario is characterized by serious acts of persecution, harassment, stigmatization and criminalization against those who disagree.

Amnesty International Report 2017/18, documented 22 emblematic cases of people arbitrarily detained for political reasons through the implementation of various unlawful mechanisms since 2014. These mechanisms included the use of military justice, arrests without a warrant, and the use of ambiguous and discretionary criminal definitions, among others, that demonstrated a much broader pattern of efforts to silence dissent. At the end of the year, 12 of these people were granted alternative measures to detention; the other 10 remained arbitrarily detained, although the courts had ordered the release of many of them.

These documented cases included those of MP Gilber Caro and activist Steyci Escalona, both members of the opposition party “Voluntad Popular”, who were arbitrarily detained in January after senior government authorities publicly accused them of carrying out “terrorist activities”. Despite Gilber Caro’s trial requiring authorization by Parliament, he remained arbitrarily detained and his case was submitted to military courts. Steyci Escalona was granted conditional release from pre-trial detention in November. By the end of the year, neither had been brought to trial.

Hundreds of people reported that they were arbitrarily detained during the protests that took place between April and July (2017). Many were denied access to medical care or a lawyer of their choice and in many cases were subjected to military tribunals. There was a notable increase in the use of military justice to try civilians.

c) Social protest and freedom of expression

The crisis has generated two strong waves of social protests, one in 2014 and another in 2017. According to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the protests were strongly suppressed by the police and para-police apparatuses and there was repeated violation of the human rights of the participants of the same, leaving several fatalities and prisoners for political reasons.

Human Right Watch explained that, more than 12,500 people have been arrested since 2014 in connection with protests, according to the Penal Forum. These include not only demonstrators but bystanders, and people taken from their homes without warrants. Around 7,300 had been conditionally released at time of writing, but they remained subject to criminal prosecution. In 2017, military courts prosecuted more than 750 civilians, in violation of international human rights law. The practice continued with less frequency in 2018.

Security forces have committed serious abuses against detainees that in some cases amount to torture—including severe beatings, electric shocks, asphyxiation, and sexual abuse.

While no massive demonstrations have taken place since August 2017, security forces continue repressing spontaneous protests and carrying out targeted, arbitrary arrests of opponents or perceived opponents throughout the country.

d) Arbitrary arrests, acts of torture and sexual violence in the context of social protests

Since the beginning of the protests that have been going on in Venezuela since 2014 against the government of Nicolás Maduro, there have been cases of murders towards their opponents. In the protests of 2017, there was excessive use of force by the official forces and violent acts by irregular groups, leaving more than 100 dead and more than 15,000 injured. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) denounced the "widespread and systematic use of excessive force" during the protests and blamed the Venezuelan government for the deaths of at least 73 protesters.

On September 14, 2017, attorney Tamara Sujú denounced to the Organization of American States (OAS) 289 cases of torture, including incidents during the protests in Venezuela in 2017 and 192 cases of sexual torture, during the first hearing of the organization to analyze crimes against humanity in the country.

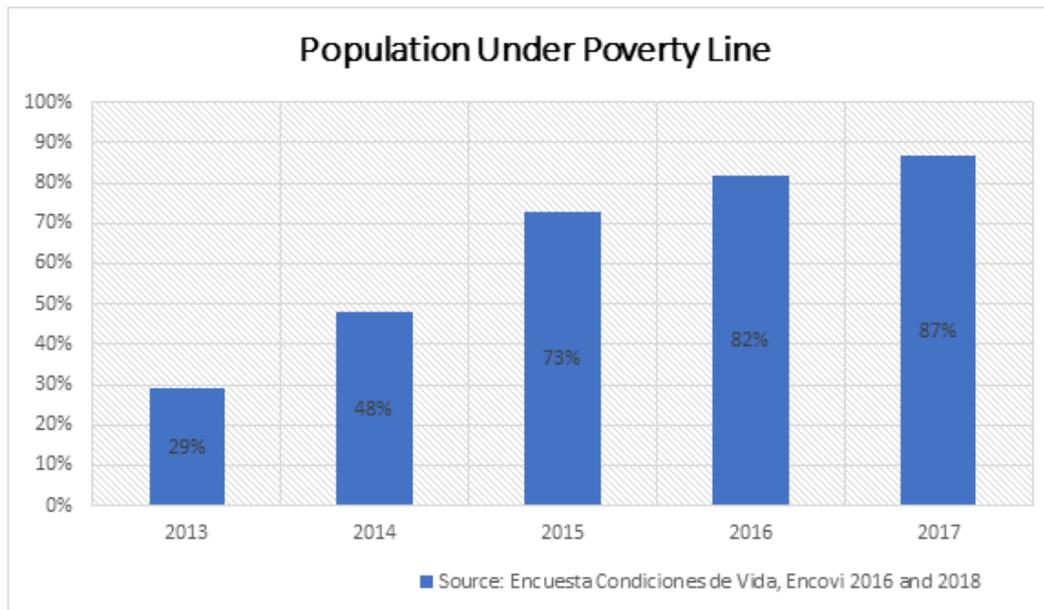
In February 2018, the International Criminal Court (ICC) announced that it would open a preliminary investigation of alleged crimes against humanity committed by Venezuelan authorities. On May 29, a panel of independent experts appointed by the Organization of American States published a report of 400 pages in which they conclude that there are grounds for crimes against humanity.

On September 26, 2018, the government of Nicolás Maduro is denounced by the governments of Argentina, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Paraguay and Peru before the ICC for human rights violations, after which France, Costa Rica and Germany give their support to the action. , fact that was rejected energetically by the government of Venezuela.

e) Poverty and economic, social, cultural rights

The IACHR claimed that by the end of 2015 prices had risen by 180.9 percent and in April 2016, it was reported that 80 percent of the population was suffering food shortages. Reports also mention a lack of minimum adequate conditions in public health centers, loss of personnel, precarious of infrastructure and medical equipment, shortages of medicines, inputs, and medical supplies, and the closure or suspension of medical services. In 2017, chronic, widespread shortages worsened to unprecedented levels, affecting the population as a whole but especially traditionally exclude and discriminated-against persons, groups, and communities.

According to the Center for Strategic and International Studies, by 2017 poverty had skyrocketed to record levels. Since data is only available to that year, the above graph does not even reflect the impact of hyperinflation in 2018. Therefore, it is safe to assume that these statistics are much worse today. Practically the entire country is living in poverty.



Related with the right to food, the Documentation and Analysis Centre for Workers reported that in December the basket of consumer goods for a family of five, which is used to define the consumer price index, was 60 times the minimum wage, representing a 2123% increase since November 2016. The humanitarian organization Caritas Venezuela found that 27.6% of children studied were at risk of malnutrition and 15.7% of them suffered mild to acute malnutrition. The government failed to acknowledge the worsening food shortage caused by the economic and social crises. In its Global Report on Food Crises 2017, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization stated that it lacked reliable official data on Venezuela and that the deepening of the critical economic situation could lead to a greater absence of consumer goods such as food and medical supplies.

Related with the right to health, the Ministry of Health published the weekly epidemiological bulletins from 2016. The data revealed that during 2016, there were 11,466 reported deaths of children under the age of one, an increase of 30.1% from 2015, when this figure stood at 8,812. The most common causes of infant mortality were neonatal sepsis, pneumonia and premature birth. In addition, the bulletins showed that 324 cases of diphtheria were reported in 2016.

Related with the education, according to a 2016 study on public schools in the State of Miranda, 48.1 percent of students “missed [class] for reasons related to food (there was no food, they were weak, they were saving to buy food, they went to stand in line to buy food).” That situation was also reported at indigenous schools in the State of Bolivar, where teachers said that when there was no food student absenteeism went up. The education of children and adolescents is also affected when school teachers have to absent themselves in order to stand in line so that they can buy their own food and basic goods. Other factors of the crisis in Venezuela have undermined the exercise of the right to education. According to the ENCOVI 2016 education survey, 65 percent of children and adolescents sometimes miss school because of problems relating to the water service (30 percent), power outages (22 percent), strikes (15 percent), transport (9 percent), lack of food at home (10 percent), or illness (4 percent). According to

that poll, difficulties with the water service, electricity, and transport affect regular school attendance for children and adolescents, regardless of their social

4. Current Situation (2019)

According to the Coordination Platform for Refugees and Migrants of Venezuela, the humanitarian situation has worsened in Venezuela in recent years. The flow of Venezuelans leaving their country is 3.7 million people, of which 2.7 million settle in Latin America and the Caribbean.

Colombia has received more than 1.1 million Venezuelans, making it the first recipient country of Venezuelans in the world. Peru is the second recipient of Venezuelans after Colombia and the first recipient of refugee applications. Likewise, countries such as Chile, Ecuador, Argentina and Brazil have received a large number of Venezuelan citizens.

Due to the massive migration of Venezuelan people, the States began to request certain requirements so that Venezuelans can enter their national territory. Such is the case of Peru, which from June 15 began to require a passport and humanitarian visa to all Venezuelans who want to enter Peru. This measure was also implemented by Chile, who as of June 22 established the requirement of a consular visa for those Venezuelan citizens who want to enter the country as tourists.

On the other hand, in relation to the political, economic, social and humanitarian situation that Venezuela is going through, we recommend reading the Report of the OHCHR on the situation of human rights in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, published on May 4, 2019, which accuses the Nicolás Maduro regime of serious violations of rights, and documents, among other serious incidents, more than 6,800 extrajudicial executions by the Venezuelan security forces between January 2018 and May 2019.

5. Bloc Positions

Approximately eight out of every ten Venezuelan migrants stay in Latin America and the Caribbean, while most of the remainder settle in North America and Southern Europe (Council on foreign relations, The Venezuelan exodus, 2019). The country with the largest number of migrants and Venezuelan migrants is Colombia, which contains around 1.1 million Venezuelan citizens, the next country with the largest number of migrants and refugees is Peru with a figure of 506,000 and Chile with a figure of 288, 000 people from Venezuela



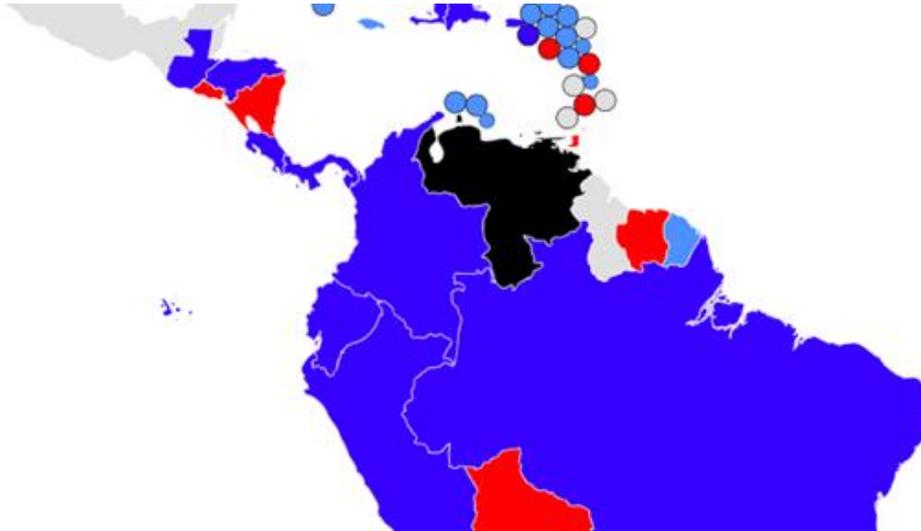
Source: Council on foreign relations

Latin American countries, in the face of this massive influx, have granted approximately 1.3 million residence permits and other forms of regular status to Venezuelans. Also, the refugee recognition procedure has been reinforced to process an unprecedented number of applications. Since 2014, more than 390,000 asylum applications have been submitted by Venezuelans, about 60 percent (232,000) occurred in 2018 alone (UN, news, Venezuelan refugees now number 3.4 million, humanitarian implications massive, UN warns, 2019)

However, at present, the countries of the American continent are restricting more access to Venezuelan citizens. An example is Peru, which in the current year is requesting a humanitarian visa to enter the country.

On the other hand, Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Venezuela signed the Lima Group declaration. The declaration recognitions and supports for Venezuela's National Assembly and Interim President Juan Guaido. Furthermore, the Lima Group condemned the repression of the illegitimate and dictatorial regime of Nicolas Maduro and demanded full respect for the life, integrity and freedom of all Venezuelans (Lima Group Declaration, 2019).

To illustrate, the map shows the position of American continent on the current government of Venezuela.



Source: Wikipedia (*Countries that supports Interim President Juan Guaido is in colour blue*)

According to New York Times, most of the European Union's member countries recognized Juan Guaidó as the legitimate leader of Venezuela, turning decisively against President Nicolás Maduro after he refused their demand to schedule a new presidential election. The countries - including Austria, Britain, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Spain and others- joined the United States, Canada, Australia and much of Latin America in withdrawing recognition of Mr. Maduro's government and acknowledging Mr. Guaidó, the opposition leader, as the interim president pending elections. (European Countries Recognize Guaidó as Venezuela's Leader, Joining U.S., 2019)

Likewise, the main international allies of Mr. Maduro's government are Cuba and Russia, as well as the president received official support from other countries of his regime: China, Iran, Turkey and South Africa. To illustrate, the map shows the position of Asia continent on the current government of Venezuela.



6. Suggestion for Further Research

- **Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees:** The criteria for determining refugee status developing the refugee definition set out in the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol. It is important to highlight that the Handbook has been conceived as a practical guide for government officials concerned with the determination of refugee status in the various Contracting States.
- **Venezuela situation published by UNHCR in 2019:** It compares the Venezuelan migration as the largest exodus in the recent history of Latin America and explains what UNHCR is doing to help them.
- **Report of the general secretariat of the organization of American states and from the panel of international experts independent on the possible commission of crimes of lesa humanidad in Venezuela:** In his Third report on the Situation in Venezuela, published July 19, 2017, the Secretary General of the OAS indicated that there was “evidence that points to the systematic, tactical and strategic use of murder, imprisonment, torture, rape and other forms of sexual violence, as tools to terrorize the Venezuelan people in a planned campaign to quash opposition to the Regime.
- **World Report 2019: Venezuela: The report has been made by Human Right Watch, a non-governmental organization dedicated to the defense and promotion of human rights, in order to learn about the current situation in Venezuela.** In general, it describes the government repression, acts of violent crackdowns on street protests by agents of the State, jailing opponents, and prosecuting civilians in military courts.
- **Guidelines on international protection N° 11: Prima Facie Recognition of Refugee Status: These Guidelines are intended to provide legal interpretative guidance for governments officials.** The Prima Facie recognition is used, mainly, for the collective recognition of refugee status on the basis of objective evidence from the country of origin of the refugee claimant. Moreover, It explains the legal basis as well as some procedural and evidentiary aspects of applying a prima facie approach.
- **Guidance Note on International Protection Considerations for Venezuelans – Update I:** Recommendations of UNHCR for the States receiving persons originating from Venezuela.
- **Directive 2011/95/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on standards for the qualification of third-country nationals or stateless persons as beneficiaries of international protection, for a uniform status for refugees or for persons eligible for subsidiary protection, and for the content of the protection granted:** The directive describes the requirements for recognition of refugee status. Furthermore, it recognizes that each EU member state

must evaluate each application for international protection, based on the country of origin, the declarations and the documents presented by the asylum seeker.

- **Directive 2013/32/EU of the European Parliament and of the Council of 26 June 2013 on common procedures for granting and withdrawing international protection:** By and large, the directive establishes a common procedure that should respect in the Member States of the European Union based on the minimum rights of asylum seekers.
- **Cartagena Declaration on Refugees:** Based on the Convention of the Organization of the African Union, the declaration broadens the concept of a refugee, assessing the situation in the country of origin in order to recognition of refugee status.
- **The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants** The New York Declaration lays out a vision for a more predictable and more comprehensive response to these crises, known as the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework, or CRRF. The approach of this Framework is that refugees should be included in the communities from the very beginning, because when refugees gain access to education and labour markets, they can build their skills and become self-reliant, contributing to local economies and fuelling the development of the communities hosting them. Allowing refugees to benefit from national services and integrating them into national development plans is essential for both refugees and the communities hosting them, and is consistent with the pledge to “leave no one behind” in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. (UNHCR, n.d.).

7. Questions a Resolution Must Answer (QARMAs)

- Based on international instruments on the refugee protection: Should states recognize Venezuelan citizens as prima facie refugees?
- What protection policies on education, health, and employment could the states have to implement for asylum seekers and Venezuelan refugees?
- Is the quota system a viable response to the Venezuelan exodus?
- How the states should respond to the increase of asylum applications of Venezuelan citizens?
- What should be the role of Host States in relation to newborns-of Venezuelan parents-at risk of being left without citizenship?

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