

BACKGROUND PAPER

Topic: Return and Reintegration of Rejected Asylum Seekers in European Countries

United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees

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Committee Background





The UNHCR plays a crucial role in working to protect refugees and addressing global issues related to them. Established in 1950 by the United Nations General Assembly, its primary goal is to safeguard the rights and well-being of refugees.

Its mission involves ensuring that everyone has the ability to exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another country. The UNHCR also strives to assist refugees in voluntarily returning to their homes, integrating locally, or resettling in a third country. Additionally, the UNHCR is mandated to assist stateless individuals. Currently, the agency has a staff of approximately 7,685 people working in over 125 countries to help around 33.9 million people.

The work of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees enables refugees, who often face challenges such as violence, persecution, and displacement, to receive critical assistance, including food, shelter, and medical care. Additionally, it helps refugees access educational and legal services.

The UNHCR is involved in various refugee situations worldwide. For example, it is currently working to assist the millions of refugees who have fled the conflict in Syria and is also providing aid to the Rohingya people who have been persecuted in Myanmar. Its funding comes from voluntary contributions from governments, individuals, and organizations.

Introduction of the Topic



The return and reintegration of rejected asylum seekers in European countries represent a complex and contentious issue within the broader context of international migration and refugee protection. Asylum seekers whose claims are denied face uncertain futures, often caught between legal, social, and economic challenges.

This report aims to delve into the complexities surrounding their return and reintegration processes, exploring the evolving landscape, UN external actions, and the focus of the United Nations Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) on addressing these issues.



Evolution of the Topic



Over the years, the treatment of rejected asylum seekers has evolved in response to shifting political landscapes, legal frameworks, and humanitarian considerations. European countries have implemented various policies and practices to manage the return and reintegration of rejected asylum seekers, ranging from voluntary return programs to more coercive measures. The evolution of this topic reflects broader debates on immigration, human rights, and international cooperation.





External Actions

The United Nations, through the UNHCR, plays a critical role in addressing the challenges faced by rejected asylum seekers. The UNHCR works with governments, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders to advocate for the protection of the rights of asylum seekers and ensure that return and reintegration processes adhere to international standards.

Additionally, the UNHCR provides support for voluntary return programs, facilitates reintegration assistance, and advocates for alternatives to detention for rejected asylum seekers.

Committee Focus



The United Nations Commissioner of Refugees focuses on several key areas related to the return and reintegration of rejected asylum seekers in European countries. These include:

- Advocating for the rights of rejected asylum seekers and ensuring that return and reintegration processes are conducted in a humane and dignified manner.
- Providing support and guidance to European countries in developing and implementing effective return and reintegration policies and practices.
- Promoting alternatives to detention for rejected asylum seekers, emphasizing community-based solutions and the use of case management approaches.
- Addressing the root causes of migration and forced displacement through development and humanitarian assistance, conflict prevention, and peacebuilding efforts.

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Conclusion





The return and reintegration of rejected asylum seekers in European countries present complex challenges that require comprehensive and coordinated responses. While there have been significant efforts to address these challenges, much work remains to be done to ensure that the rights and dignity of rejected asylum seekers are respected throughout the process.



PARTICIPATION LIST









United Kingdom

Canada

Norway

Denmark



France

Sweden

Uganda



Mexico



Colombia



Lebanon



Senegal



Muritania



PARTICIPATION LIST









United States

Syria

a

Jordan

Israel



Turkey

Russia



China

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