

Country:Italy

Commitee:UNHRC

Agenda Item:Refugee Crisis:Forcibly displaced and stateless people.

To the north the Alps separate Italy from France,Switzerland,Austria,and Slovenia. Elsewhere Italy is surrounded by the Mediterranean Sea, in particular by the Adriatic Sea to the northeast, the Ionian Sea to the southeast, the [Tyrrhenian](https://www.britannica.com/place/Tyrrhenian-Sea) Sea to the southwest, and the Ligurian Sea to the northwest. Areas of plain, which are practically limited to the great northern triangle of the Po valley, cover only about one-fifth of the total area of the country; the remainder is roughly evenly divided between hilly and mountainous land, providing variations to the generally temperate climate.

In 2020, Italy hosted 128 thousand refugees. Since 1998, the number of refugees in Italy experienced an increase. This figure only refers to the total number of people whose refugee status has been recognized. In the same year, the number of [asylum](https://www.statista.com/statistics/574130/asylum-applications-in-italy/) applications amounted to 27 thousand. However, data show that the majority of asylum applications submitted in Italy receive a negative response.We host an estimated 491,000 undocumented migrants.Plus,over 700,000 asylum seekers and migrants arrived in Italy from 2014-2020.Italy receives the majority of refugees and asylum seekers who reach Europe. Over 500,000 people have sought asylum in Italy since 2014, including tens of thousands of unaccompanied children.

According to Natonal Research Council,there are 3 key points to deal with this amount of refugees and stateless people all around the globe.Firstly,we as United Natons should work together.Because currently,a small number of countries take responsibility for most of the world’s refugees.Most countries-strikingly some of the world’s largest economies-scarcely take in any refugees at all.Secondly,we have to increase the amount of support-especially economically strong countries.Covid-19 has dealt a blow to humanitarian funding, with many countries unwilling to increase aid. Indeed, some governments are looking to cut their humanitarian aid budgets in an attempt to save money. Meanwhile, humanitarian appeals around the world are severely underfunded and the gap between funds and needs is growing. Finally, it’s vital that wealthy countries protect asylum seekers by not returning them to dangerous situations.“Non-refoulement” is a fundamental principle of international law that forbids a country from returning asylum seekers to a country where they would be at risk of persecution or harm. However, different governments choose to interpret this principle in different ways.