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27 – 31 MARCH 2016

Documentation of the Work of the United Nations High
Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE B

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Committee Staff

Director	Roland Roemhildt
Assistant Director	Lidia Marseglia
Chair	Chiakoun Karine Yapi
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Agenda

- I. Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries.
- II. Transforming Refugee Camps into Sustainable Settlements in the Case of Protracted Displacement.
- III. Addressing Temporary Displacements Due to Outbreaks and Epidemics.

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNHCR/RES/1/1	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/RES/1/2	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	81 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 3 abstentions
UNHCR/RES/1/3	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	64 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 8 abstentions
UNHCR/RES/1/4	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	78 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 8 abstentions
UNHCR/RES/1/5	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	68 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 16 abstentions
UNHCR/RES/1/6	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	83 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 2 abstentions

Summary Report

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Transforming Refugee Camps into Sustainable Settlements in the Case of Protracted Displacement
- II. Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries
- III. Addressing Temporary Displacements Due to Outbreaks and Epidemics

The session was attended by representatives of 88 Member States and 1 Observer. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda as II, I, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 12 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics including the development of education and vocational training, employment, integration, financing, infrastructure, and information systems. On Wednesday, 6 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 4 of which received amendments. The committee adopted 6 resolutions following voting procedure, one of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues: the establishment of employment opportunities through legal cooperation mechanisms between local enterprises and refugees; the promotion of integration to facilitate refugee assimilation; the development of infrastructure; and the employment of information systems to document, track, and integrate displaced persons.

On Monday, the atmosphere was professional, productive, collaborative and diverse in ideas. The tone of the committee was solution-oriented, innovative, cooperative and friendly. Debate was original, fruitful, and informational. As the session progressed, on Tuesday, the work in the committee became more transparent. Diverse working groups received feedback and proceeded to clarify their intentions. The committee attempted to encompass global approaches to address refugee issues by looking for similarities among committee members, listening to the pressing issues of other Member States, and building coalitions.



Code: UNHCR/RES/1/1

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Recalling* the principles of Article 13 and 14 of the 1948 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) (UDHR)
4 and the provisions in the *1951 Refugee Convention* and *1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*,

5
6 *Drawing attention to* the imperativeness of improving the living conditions of refugees, as per Articles 22, 23, 25
7 and 28 of the UDHR,

8
9 *Acknowledging* the significance of the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, which advocates for the creation
10 of inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable settlements, and SDGs 8 and 10, which aim at promoting economic
11 growth, development, and at reducing inequalities,

12
13 *Recognizing* the complexity of current and ongoing conflicts and crises that make refugee populations vulnerable to
14 protracted displacement, as well as all growing barriers to repatriation,

15
16 *Reiterating* the substantive merits of General Assembly resolution 54/146 and the responsibility of Member States to
17 support refugees through the effective mobilization of resources,

18
19 *Asserting* the goals set in the Global Strategy for Livelihoods 2014-2018, which addresses the needs for Member
20 States to facilitate self-reliance and further prioritize market-based approaches in attaining refugee autonomy,

21
22 *Noting with deep concern* that refugees and displaced persons remain susceptible to long-term unemployment,
23 extreme poverty, inequality, and discrimination, and are disproportionately excluded from legitimate, meaningful,
24 and empowering forms of employment and economic opportunities,

25
26 *Upholding* United Nations Security Council resolution 1208 and the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*,
27 which emphasize the obligation for Member States to maintain the humanitarian character of refugee camps by
28 protecting vulnerable groups such as women, children, ethnic and religious minorities and the elderly,

29
30 *Endorsing* the 2006 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) report “Benefits of Belonging,”
31 which stipulates that many former refugees who have successfully integrated and begun employment in their host
32 country are shown to have donated part of their salary to their home country, contributing to reconstruction and
33 development after becoming accustomed to their environment,

34
35 1. *Commits* to strengthening the integration of refugee populations into their respective host countries through
36 comprehensive education programs designed to improve the standards of living and economic opportunities for
37 refugees by:

38
39 a. Expanding the scope of existing domestic, regional and supranational initiatives that ameliorate the
40 standards of living for refugees in their respective host countries by:

41
42 i. Inviting the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene
43 (WASH) program to work with UNHCR to provide educational and technical assistance in
44 creating sanitary conditions within host communities so as to promote the healthy livelihoods
45 of all peoples, including refugees;

46 ii. Encouraging Member States to participate in the Georgia-lead initiative “Solutions for
47 Housing, Education, Labor Training, and Empowerment in the Region” (SHELTER) action
48 plan aiming at integrating the displaced persons within the host communities;

- 49 iii. Expanding self-sustaining programs, such as the Women’s Microfinance Initiative (WMI),
50 which simultaneously reduces the financial dependence of refugee populations on UNHCR
51 and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and encourages innovation, entrepreneurship
52 and economic stimulation;
53
- 54 b. Engaging with local community leaders, employers, and civil society organizations to provide
55 educational seminars in host communities in order to prevent the exploitation of vulnerable refugees or
56 displaced people seeking employment as to:
57
- 58 i. Assist host countries in creating awareness campaigns that engage with local and regional
59 actors in order to educate them on the specific legal rights of refugees in their respective host
60 country and the international expectations of hosting refugee populations, as specified by
61 UNHCR;
62 ii. Encourage Member States to educate refugees, asylum seekers, and displaced persons on their
63 respective labor laws, specifically those concerning child labor, human trafficking, and
64 smuggling by:
65
- 66 1. Improving the accessibility of vocational training and mixed schooling opportunities
67 for displaced children;
68 2. Collaborating with local, regional and international aid organizations in order to
69 strengthen mechanisms of information distribution in refugee settlements;
70
- 71 2. *Recommends* that Member States develop or strengthen existing programs concerning the sustainable social
72 integration and inclusion of refugee populations and displaced persons into their host community by:
73
- 74 a. Consulting innovative integration programs such as the Humanitarian Relief plan in Azerbaijan and the
75 Refugee Resettlement Strategy in New Zealand in order to accomplish:
76
- 77 i. The high level of implementation and monitoring of programs introduced by Member States,
78 civil society groups, NGOs, and international aid agencies;
79 ii. The evaluation of resource allocation and research mechanisms that to determine a strong and
80 comprehensive repatriation framework in partnership with the UNHCR Division of Financial
81 and Administrative Management;
82
- 83 b. Implementing a formal regional framework, particularly one which would define the legal status of
84 refugees and displaced persons in a way conducive to achieving social and cultural belonging within a
85 host country, such as Western Africa’s Regional Response Plan as to:
86
- 87 i. Recognize the exceptional situation refugees and displaced persons live in, in order to detail
88 their individual status within a Member State;
89 ii. Identify the scope of stateless persons through thorough analysis of conditions of their stay in
90 a host country, as well as safe return to their home state;
91 iii. Facilitate the positive societal contributions of refugee populations and displaced persons in
92 their local communities in tandem with individual inclusion efforts them to further contribute
93 to society without hindering individual inclusion efforts;
94 iv. Further define the rights of individuals to sustainable settlements, primary education, medical
95 and health care, social assistance and security, and self-reliance assistance, among other
96 strategies;
97
- 98 c. Providing opportunities for displaced persons to acquire the local language, thereby permitting
99 refugees to successfully engage with local populations, in conjunction with International Federation of
100 Language Teacher Associations, by implementing language classes in camp education systems for
101 youth and adults;
102
- 103 3. *Urges* Member States to facilitate mechanisms of representation for refugee populations within refugee camps
104 in partnership with UNHCR and refugee host countries by:

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- a. Encouraging Member States to empower refugee populations facing protracted displacement and to create democratically elected administrative bodies that assist in the management of refugee camps;
 - b. Developing coordination programs such as the Peru-led initiative Democratic Empowerment through Mediated Organization of Settlements (DEMOS), which aims to foster self-administration in refugee camps by allowing refugees to become active participants through the creation of various advisory boards and committees as to:
 - i. Increase transparency between local authorities and refugees, allowing refugees to know their rights and gaining a greater trust so as to facilitate incentive programs and cooperation with local authorities;
 - ii. Establish advisor boards will be addressed between the elected delegates of refugees, the local authorities, and UNHCR agents;
 - iii. Facilitate the advocacy of refugees' claims with local authorities' policies through open discussions;
 - iv. Providing refugee populations with platforms to engage with civil society groups, non-governmental organizations, Member States, regional authorities, international aid agencies, and UNHCR;
 - c. Promoting the active participation of refugee populations through the establishment of social media platforms, community gatherings, consultations with local, regional and national officials to encourage dialogue and cooperation;
 - d. Creating opportunities for the inclusion and representation of women;
 - e. Ensuring the fair representation of self-advocacy of disabled persons, and religious and ethnic minorities in the management of refugee camps;
 - f. Strengthening in-camp political education, in terms of detailed and widespread electoral campaigns, financed by public and private donations, to which refugees' community members can participate; and out-camps education to diversity in order to defeat and eradicate xenophobia;
4. *Suggests* that Member States work with UNHCR, in collaboration with UNICEF and UN-Women, to compose educational measures for the prevention of sexual violence and stigmatization of affected women and children to further work toward gender equality for economic and social integration:
- a. Incorporating the objectives of UNHCR's age, gender, and diversity (AGD) approach for women and youth by recognizing that livelihoods and partnerships in the case of protracted displacement rely on the crucial empowerment of women, and reaffirming the international community's commitment to abiding by the *Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action*;
 - b. Strengthening the collaboration between UNHCR and UN-Women in their initiative to empower women through the United Nations Trust Fund to End Violence Against Women and providing all women, including vulnerable groups and refugees, with socio-economic opportunities, such as business ownership and political participation;
5. *Encourages* Member States, through consultation with UNHCR, to consider establishing publicly funded welfare programs that provide health care by expanding upon the Human Reproduction Programme provided through the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) by:
- a. Providing structured plans and training for local populations to implement effectively;
 - b. Creating clinics in areas facing a high number of refugees and displaced peoples, concerning themselves with the medical requirements of these refugees;

- 161 c. Realizing training programs for refugees and displaced peoples with the goal to prevent the spreading
162 of diseases, infections, and epidemics;
163
- 164 d. Promoting nation-wide immunization programs to prevent communicable diseases in the long term;
165
- 166 6. Invites all Member States to sign the *1951 Refugee Convention* and *1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of*
167 *Refugees* as to:
168
- 169 a. Expand the scope of the operational capacities of the UNHCR;
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- 171 b. Enhance the consistent application of the provisions outlined in the *1951 Refugee Convention* and *1967*
172 *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*.



Code: UNHCR/RES/1/2

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Stressing Article 2 of the Charter of the United Nations on protections of state sovereignty and the protection of*
4 *border sovereignty therein,*
5
6 *Emphasizing Article 14 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, which preserves the rights of refugees*
7 *fleeing persecution and seeking asylum,*
8
9 *Draws attention to the millions of refugees in transit through Member States and the need to strengthen the capacity*
10 *to be able to host refugees,*
11
12 *Seeking to understand the intent of a refugee for Member States to properly assist in their safe passage in order to*
13 *maintain stability of the capacity of host countries,*
14
15 *Taking into consideration the “World Migration Report 20105,” which emphasizes that migrants such as refugees*
16 *require different approaches to be utilized and, further, that children are the most vulnerable of refugees and require*
17 *the most attention and care during their transition as refugees and the recent situation in Latin America regarding the*
18 *high number of unaccompanied children transitioning through the region,*
19
20 *Recalling the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Additional Protocols, which stress*
21 *that if possible, voluntary repatriation and integration are the ideal solutions for refugees,*
22
23 *Conscious of the Cartagena +30 Declaration support for the importance of safe passage for refugees as individuals*
24 *and as family units,*
25
26 *Having examined the report “Conclusion on the International Cooperation and Burden and Responsibility Sharing in*
27 *Mass Influx Situations” by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR), which highlights*
28 *the necessity of Member State cooperation in refugee situations,*
29
30 *Welcoming a regional cooperation similar to the Central American Integration System (SICA), which ensures that*
31 *Member States are aware of the transitioning refugees to guarantee that communication is efficient,*
32
33 *Observing the principles relevant to child and adolescent refugees through socio-pedagogical support recognizing*
34 *that children and young persons’ education and health are a priority,*
35
36 *Aware of the World Health Organization’s (WHO) “Regional Situation Report: WHO Response to the Syrian*
37 *Crisis,” which states that Member State health infrastructure in Africa and the Middle East is often not equipped to*
38 *handle an influx of refugees,*
39
40 *Further Aware of the Office of United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees and the WHO’s joint report “Right*
41 *to Health for Citizens and Refugees,” which stresses the necessity of vaccinations and the capacity to vaccinate in*
42 *maintaining a healthy population for native citizens as well as refugees,*
43
44 *Cognizant of the importance of the active involvement of refugees in long-term policy making and capacity*
45 *building, as stated by the UNHCR report “Refugees in Africa: The Challenges of Protection and Solutions,”*
46
47 *Bearing in mind that refugees may be the victims of xenophobia and related tensions due to the strain that a large*
48 *refugee movement can put on the host country’s infrastructure, as noted by the UNHCR report “Protection from*
49 *Xenophobia; An evaluation of UNHCR’s Regional Office for Southern Africa’s Xenophobia Related Problems,”*

50
51 *Mindful of* General Assembly resolution 48/57 (1993), which outlines the importance of regional level cooperation
52 in building cooperation, coordination, and communication regarding refugee issues,
53
54 *Noting to the international community that the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial**
55 *Discrimination* emphasizes that spreading misinformation and derisive dialogue is counter-productive towards the
56 ultimate goal of achieving the UNHCR’s mandate to protect civilians,
57
58 *Highlighting* UNHCR’s 2014-2018 Global Strategy for Livelihoods to strengthen self-reliance of refugees within
59 their community through employment and vocation as well as health and education,
60
61 *Welcoming* Member States to adhere to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 on Self-Reliant Urban Centers,
62 which states that a priority must be placed on self-supporting communities in the urban sector,
63
64 *Drawing attention to* General Assembly resolution 46/182, which underlines the importance of cooperation between
65 Member State governments and United Nations organizations as well as intergovernmental organizations (IGOs),
66
67 *Reminds* Member States of the successes of No Más Trata De Personas program created by UNHCR as a way to
68 assist refugees by informing them of their legal rights as refugees and lessening the burden of host countries, which
69 allows for the host countries to expand their intake of refugees,
70
71 *Having reviewed* the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s (UNESCO) Education
72 Framework 2030, which declares that all children have a right to equal education,
73
74 *Strongly emphasizing* the need for Member States to employ voluntary integration and repatriation plans for
75 refugees and forced migrants within Member States following the example of the Multipartite Agreement for the
76 Local Integration of Liberian and Sierra Leonean Refugees in Nigeria in order to allow for this greater integration
77 and repatriation,
78
79 *Acknowledging* the strides made under the Progress Program and that such ideas can be improved in order to
80 increase the success of the program,
81
82 *Reconfirming the importance of* utilizing host country media to humanize refugees and ask host societies to ease the
83 process of integration through locally based assistance,
84
85 *Reaffirming* the importance of “UNHCR Data Protection Policy” and the need to improve the information system
86 framework model is in accordance with all international policies in exist with data protection policies,
87
88 *Fully Aware* the need to stop mixed migration that is not through official Member State channels, in order to allow
89 procedures to be faster and give countries a chance to prepare better, following General Assembly resolutions
90 68/141, 68/143, 69/152, and 69/167,
91
92 *Recalling* General Assembly 54/146 to fully support capacity-building initiatives as an approach to address the
93 refugee crises currently happening in many Member States,
94
95 *Acknowledging with deep gratitude* the significance of collaboration and information sharing on the regional and the
96 international levels in order to have a better coordinated and comprehensive approach to displacement,
97
98 *Affirming* the purpose 1962 *Convention on Internally Displaced Populations (IDPs)* and the African Union *Kampala*
99 *Convention*, which highlight the importance of including information gathering on the identification of stateless
100 persons,
101
102 1. *Proposes* that UNHCR becomes involved with the development of the coordination program Democratic
103 Empowerment through Mediated Organization of Settlements (DEMOS), which aims to foster self-
104 administration in refugee camps by allowing refugees to become active participants by:
105

- 106 a. The creation of an advisory board within the refugee camps that focuses on providing a transparent
107 governing mechanism that the refugees are able to participate in;
108
- 109 b. Offering the capacity to conciliate refugees' claims with local authorities' policies through open
110 discussions mediated by UNHCR camp managers;
111
- 112 c. Creating these advisory boards with the following specifications:
113
- 114 i. Equal numbers of male and female delegates;
 - 115 ii. Each delegate representing 100 refugees within the camp;
 - 116 iii. The number of positions available will be awarded to the candidates' with the most votes;
 - 117 iv. This voting process will be overseen by the impartial UNHCR camp managers;
118
- 119 2. *Further proposes* DEMOS to designate refugee's delegates through a process of democratic elections:
120
- 121 a. Aiming to empower refugees in fostering democratic participation and debate, strengthening social
122 bounds and granting exclusive recognition for women and minorities;
123
- 124 b. Developing an electoral structure of designation of delegates with:
125
- 126 i. Only one vote per refugee in capacity to vote is accorded;
 - 127 ii. The vote is proceeded in secret ballot;
128
- 129 c. The vote concerns all registered refugees in camps aged above 16 years, without exception;
130
- 131 d. The candidature can be made by all registered refugees in camps aged above 18 years old, without
132 exception of race, gender, religion or sexual orientation, without exception;
133
- 134 e. Creating minimum ratios of delegates to insure every community is represented, establishing that:
135
- 136 i. Candidatures should include women according to a minimum of one woman per three men
137 ratio;
 - 138 ii. Every recognized sub-community and minority should have at least one delegate for each
139 group;
140
- 141 f. The duration of the mandate of elected delegates should be six months, and new elections should be
142 held at the end of every mandate;
143
- 144 g. Elected delegates will have a responsibility before the refugees:
145
- 146 i. Refugees will have the right to depose the mandate of an elected delegate through a petition;
 - 147 ii. If the delegate is deposed, new elections are held to appoint a new delegate;
148
- 149 3. *Recommends* that the UNHCR's Global Needs Assessment Program expand its partnerships with Member State
150 governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the education sector, with a special focus on
151 children in host countries, by:
152
- 153 a. Strengthening existing partnerships for refugee education between Member State governments and
154 UNHCR, modeled after existing agreements like Rwanda's Ministry for Disaster Management and
155 Refugees Affairs (MIDIMAR) and Ethiopia's Administration for Refugee Returnee Affairs (ARRA);
156
- 157 b. Expanding the existing partnership with Caritas Internacionales, by utilizing the framework of Caritas
158 Czech Republic Assisting Displaced Syrians and Vulnerable Jordanians Program, which effectively
159 trained refugees in vocational practices;
160

- 161 c. Serving as an example to follow as it is fundamental that the UNHCR not only provide education, but
162 also protect children from human trafficking, prostitution, being child soldiers, etc.;
- 163
- 164 d. Coordinating with UNICEF's "Let us Learn" Cross-Cultural Education Program for refugee children,
165 with emphasis on language training and interactive learning by allowing UNICEF to operate within
166 UNHCR designated camps;
- 167
- 168 4. *Further Recommends* that Member States create programs modeled after Mexico's appointment of Child
169 Protection Officers (CPOs) that:
- 170
- 171 a. Provide unaccompanied children safety and assistance as they transition through a Member State in
172 order to coordinate the influx of refugees in the host country;
- 173
- 174 b. Become a legal liaison for unaccompanied children so that the host countries are able to ensure and
175 provide healthy alternative solutions, such as housing and education as they wait to enter a new host
176 country;
- 177
- 178 5. *Further encourages* region-specific NGOs, in collaboration with UNHCR, to help implement the Ten Point
179 Plan of Action that was developed by the International Office on Migration (IOM) to facilitate the reception and
180 sorting of refugees and asylum seekers by creating reception stations with government authorities, international
181 agencies, and other various stakeholders to promote a coordinated and comprehensive approach to manage
182 arrivals;
- 183
- 184 6. *Directs* the UNHCR to construct a voluntary donation fund in an attempt to create a media awareness campaign,
185 in cooperation with local NGOs and civil society organizations (CSOs), presenting the asylum seekers and
186 future refugees as vulnerable humans seeking help and hence encourage hosting countries, their communities
187 and citizens to volunteer and support the capacity of host countries and to:
- 188
- 189 a. Promote a positive message and protect refugees from harassment;
- 190
- 191 b. Encourage civilians to support the host countries through volunteering and therefore allow host
192 countries to save money and allocate resources to other sectors of refugee assistance;
- 193
- 194 c. Welcome a phased initiative in which an initial year long process which will allow for evaluation and
195 improve implementation of this media awareness campaign;
- 196
- 197 7. *Invites* all Member States to expand a previously created UNHCR media campaign, called the Human Story,
198 that draws attention to the work of UNHCR with refugees and IDPs, to improve public attitude towards
199 refugees, as modeled by UNHCR's mass media campaigns in the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees, and
200 to gain financial and political support to address the obstacles refugees and IDPs face, through:
- 201
- 202 a. Partnering with large online media services such as Youtube, Facebook, and Google to feature
203 advertisements or "Google Doodles" that highlight the problems that refugees face and the successes
204 they have achieved;
- 205
- 206 b. Creating a specific "The Human Story" hashtag used on Facebook and Twitter, which aims to raise
207 awareness on UNHCR's actions;
- 208
- 209 c. Democratically electing a representative from the refugee population, to advocate for the needs of
210 refugees in the host community, such as refugee and women's rights activist Mazoun Almellehan who
211 lives in Azraq refugee camp;
- 212
- 213 8. *Suggests* UNHCR media officers in each country strengthen the process of integration of refugees in a host
214 community utilizing their twitter accounts and cooperating with journalists and media professionals in the field
215 by;
- 216

- 217 a. Highlighting the events and circumstances that caused refugees to leave their home country;
218
219 b. Decreasing common misconceptions and xenophobic sentiments towards refugees;
220
221 c. Raising awareness on the rights of refugees;
222
- 223 9. *Suggests* the establishment of an Identity Documentation System similar to the European Union’s Directive
224 2013/33/EU with the purpose collecting information of refugees such as identity, fingerprints and intended
225 destination, in cohesion with a training system designed to ease the process for such refugees, in order to
226 calculate numbers of refugees and prepare host countries to better address mixed migration:
227
- 228 a. Supports further collaboration with global corporations that provide security, identification, and
229 tracking services;
230
- 231 b. Promotes the partnership between UNHCR and the international community to cooperate in
232 information sharing using a tracking system developed and overlooked by UNHCR to allow a smooth
233 processing of information flow and preparation;
234
- 235 c. Reiterates to Member States that collected information and data is secured through responsibility
236 sharing found in UNHCR Data Protection Policy that ensures information collected on refugees is not
237 distributed for malicious purposes and is purely for host countries;
238
- 239 d. Recommends creation of visa systems frameworks to help Member State document the travel of
240 migrants and refugees-in-transit through Member States for the purpose of assisting in the safety and
241 protection of refugees;
242
- 243 e. Encourages the promotion of information centers to gather and collect data pertaining to refugees in a
244 region to coordinate and distribute the sufficient levels of information regarding the intent of a refugee
245 to the host countries and countries-of-transit;
246
- 247 10. *Expresses its hope* that Member States improve reception and integration agencies by:
248
- 249 a. Organizing private accommodation and financial support through programs, such as Luxembourg’s
250 Support Association for Immigrant Workers (ATSI) that help the large amount of refugees unable to
251 otherwise find housing and support;
252
- 253 b. Observing the principles relevant to child and adolescent refugees through socio-pedagogical support
254 recognizing that children and young persons’ education and health are a priority;
255
- 256 11. *Recommends* reintegration and registration with feasibly located registration points, being able to cooperate
257 with the IOM to provide guidance on migration policy and implement the Berne Initiative, an informal dialogue
258 between Member States seeking to establish a framework in order to promote solutions to the challenges due to
259 the recent influx of refugees;
260
- 261 12. *Suggests* Member States utilize South-South cooperation between African and Asian Member States
262 cooperation efforts to strengthen and build new transportation infrastructure such as railroads, airports, and
263 roads, using the Democratic Republic of the Congo and China agreement, which effectively established a
264 transportation infrastructure that was efficiently used to transport supplies for refugees, as a reference point for
265 similar agreements;
266
- 267 13. *Encourages* the expanded development of medical infrastructure in rural areas and at the borders of Member
268 States, realized through a partnership between WHO’s Program for Medical, Orphanage, and Hospital
269 Volunteering and UNHCR, with the medical staff and supplies of WHO being funneled through UNHCR
270 camps;
271

- 272 14. *Intends* to begin a platform for vaccine distribution in camps and border settings under the guidelines of WHO
273 and UNICEF's General Principles of Vaccination of Refugees by partnering with the Centre for African Family
274 Studies (CAFS) and utilizing existing technology, personnel and funding from their medical Technical Support
275 Units (TSUs), which:
- 276
- 277 a. Utilizes an extensive distribution network to disperse vaccines to areas that are often neglected due to a
278 lack of medical infrastructure in the host country;
- 279
- 280 b. Provides a mobile medical facility stocked with supplies for various basic medical procedures as well
281 as medical personnel to administer the vaccines;
- 282
- 283 c. Trains volunteers in basic medical practices, as well as educating the populace on disease prevention
284 practices;
- 285
- 286 15. *Expresses its hope* that UNHCR can work with partnerships similar to the Rwandan Urban Infrastructure and
287 City Management Project (RUICMP), itself a partnership with the International Development Association
288 (IDA), that worked to establish sustainable infrastructure through international funding coordinated with local
289 planning;
- 290
- 291 16. *Designates* the expansion of the usage of Refugee Central Committees (RCCs) like those utilized in the
292 Melkadida refugee camp in Ethiopia, to allow refugees to work alongside UNHCR representatives, native
293 citizens, and other relevant actors and be actively involved in long term policy decisions concerning capacity-
294 building measures;
- 295
- 296 17. *Strongly urges* Member States to participate in farming collectives such as that of the UNHCR and the World
297 Food Programme's (WFP) Ethiopian Operation, which served to reduce xenophobia and tensions between
298 native populations and refugees by employing both groups with a common goal of increasing resources for
299 everyone in the immediate area;
- 300
- 301 18. *Recommends* assistance by Member States in the resettlement process for migrants by helping Member States
302 provide housing opportunities and taking into consideration the skill-sets of long-term migrants to contribute to
303 a host countries' economy;
- 304
- 305 19. *Invites* all humanitarian organizations with a focus in the capacity-building of refugee host countries, including
306 United Nations agencies, IGOs, NGOs, as well as Member State governments, to the forthcoming World
307 Humanitarian Summit this May 2016 and the Annual Consultation with NGOs in June to:
- 308
- 309 a. Discuss policy ideas regarding capacity-building;
- 310
- 311 b. Reduce vulnerabilities of Member States who are overburdened with refugees;
- 312
- 313 c. Coordinate on efforts to bolster Member State infrastructure;
- 314
- 315 d. Formulate stronger regional bonds, like the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) has through:
- 316
- 317 i. Establishing regional consultations for relevant humanitarian actors within the region;
- 318 ii. Formulating procedural plans of action designed with region-specific solutions;
- 319 iii. Organizing funding mechanisms for the specific region of operation;
- 320
- 321 20. *Decides* that UNHCR will partner with a roster of selected private companies CSOs encompassing many
322 industries vetted for humane work practices, such as IKEA, which is already devoting funds to capacity-
323 building for host countries, to establish more sustainable employment opportunities by bringing refugees in
324 camps and urban areas into contact with these companies through mass employment consultations, thus
325 improving the capacity of refugee host countries;
- 326

- 327 21. *Invites* Member States to partake in and form regional organizations such as the Bali Process and the Central
328 American Integration System, in which UNHCR and IOM are active participants, as well as several Asian and
329 Latin American Member State governments, in order to create specific regional approaches to refugee situations
330 by:
331
- 332 a. Collecting and disseminating information on refugee movements by establishing regional databases;
 - 333
 - 334 b. Issuing temporary identification documentation for free migration within the region;
 - 335
 - 336 c. promoting burden-sharing and collectively assuming responsibility for the entire region's refugees;
 - 337
- 338 22. *Further invites* Member States to strengthen the capacity of host countries by respecting the families of refugees
339 in order to conserve resources that would be later used to take care of orphans and reunite families by:
340
- 341 a. Ensuring the safe passage of family units by deterring separation;
 - 342
 - 343 b. Cooperating with the governments of Member States to locate missing family members of
344 transitioning refugees;
 - 345
 - 346 c. Assisting with relocation of family members once located, by providing efficient transportation
347 systems within Member States;
 - 348
- 349 23. *Welcomes* further collaboration between the UNHCR and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme
350 (UN-HABITAT) to utilize UN-HABITAT's existing programs and infrastructure in an urban refugee context
351 with the ultimate goal of creating self-reliant urban sectors.



Code: UNHCR/RES/1/3

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Hosting Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* the importance of maintaining the sovereignty of all Member States, as stated in Article 2.1 in the
4 *Charter of the United Nations,*

5
6 *Acknowledging* the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) as a fundamental document that outlines the
7 rights and freedoms of the individual,

8
9 *Taking into account* the ideas expressed within the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*, specifically
10 those ideas that outline the basic rights of the refugee,

11
12 *Taking into consideration* the General Assembly resolution 1296 (2000) that emphasizes the need to assist
13 developing states lacking the capacity to support refugees,

14
15 *Alarmed that*, according to Oxfam International’s report “Poverty and Asylum in the UK,” 85% of asylum seekers
16 experience hunger,

17
18 *Emphasizing* the importance of education and its active role in allowing people determine their own future as
19 outlined by the *African Charter on Human and People’s Rights*,

20
21 *Bearing in mind* the importance of building relationships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at a local
22 level to foster a sustainable community-based approach for internally displaced persons (IDPs) and other forcibly
23 displaced persons as stated by the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) report “NGOs; An
24 Indispensable Player in Humanitarian Aid,

25
26 *Bearing in mind* that cluster coordination amongst the international community, particularly under the protection
27 cluster headed by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), is essential to build the capacity
28 of refugee host countries, as stated by General Assembly resolution 46/182,

29
30 *Noting also* General Assembly resolution 64/58 (2010) that education is a fundamental component of becoming a
31 productive member of society regardless of country of origin,

32
33 *Referencing* UNHCR’s report “Role of Host Countries: the cost and impact of hosting refugees,” which addresses
34 the strain put on underdeveloped countries and neighboring states of crisis areas,

35
36 *Observing that* according to the World Health Organization (WHO) report, *Investing in Water and Sanitation:*
37 *Increasing Access, Reducing Inequalities*, “water and sanitation are essential” to urban living,

38
39 *Noting* ECOSOC resolution 2008/18, *Promoting Full Employment and Decent Work for All*, which promotes
40 employment of all people, including refugees,

41
42 *Deeply conscious* of UNHCR’s *Refugee Operations and Environmental Management* report, which outlines best
43 practices for environmental consciousness with refugees in mind,

44
45 *Recognizing* the Policy on Refugee Protection and Solution in Urban Areas and Sustainable Development Goal
46 (SDG) 11, as they provide improvement for the capacity of those affected by displacement,

47
48 *Acknowledging* the progress that Member States have made in the development of refugee resettlement programs,
49
50

- 51 1. *Recommends* implementing in various sub-Saharan African refugee camps and settlements, a program based
52 upon The Zambia Initiative, a small-scale UNHCR project that improved the situation of vulnerable populations
53 in Zambia, with the ultimate goal of increasing peace, security, and prosperity in host communities by allowing
54 low-skilled refugee populations to become contributing members of the economy as a result of vocational
55 training in agriculture, to be accomplished by:
- 56
- 57 a. Establishing trusted communication routes between UNHCR and local governments and NGOs to
58 identify critical demographics in need of assistance from both refugee and host communities;
- 59
- 60 b. Utilizing existing UNHCR and Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
61 personnel in the region to train target populations in the most efficient, region-specific agricultural
62 techniques;
- 63
- 64 c. Providing necessary crop-production inputs such as seeds and tools to encourage maximum yield in a
65 move toward further self-reliance and economic security;
- 66
- 67 d. Settling refugees, when appropriate, on arable land in conjunction with local communities to facilitate
68 the growth of crops;
- 69
- 70 2. *Suggests* that UNHCR explores the use of biogas units, such as those implemented by the Norwegian Refugee
71 Council in Ethiopia, as an organic waste management solution in camps, modeled after the United Nations
72 Environment Programme’s (UNEP) Waste Management Guidelines with the end goals:
- 73
- 74 a. A reduction in ecological damage to the host environment, as human waste is being recycled rather
75 than disposed of;
- 76
- 77 b. Alleviation of the harmful effects of overcrowding in camps, as waste disposal will be managed
78 cleanly without posing a health risk;
- 79
- 80 c. Alternative and inexpensive fuel source (biogas) for use within camps, reducing the cost and time of
81 cooking and heating water;
- 82
- 83 3. *Encourages* the reiteration of the importance of resettling refugees through collaboration with willing and able
84 Member States to establish successful resettlement and integration programs by using the guidelines
85 “Integration of Resettled Refugee,” in conjunction with a regional specific framework for the purpose of:
- 86
- 87 a. Resettlement that will relocate refugees in overpopulated refugee camps and urban areas in countries
88 of first contact to a third countries;
- 89
- 90 b. Host countries being able to utilize the skills and knowledge of refugees to stimulate innovation and
91 economic activity;
- 92
- 93 c. Properly utilizing resources, such as is modeled in the New Zealand Resettlement Program and allow
94 the program to become more focused on responsibility sharing;
- 95
- 96 d. Host countries being able to utilize the skills and knowledge of refugees to stimulate innovation and
97 economic activity;
- 98
- 99 4. *Endorses* the ongoing cooperation between the World Food Programme (WFP) and UNHCR and calls for:
- 100
- 101 a. Expansion of the WFP Share the Meal mobile phone application, which currently works as a voluntary
102 donation fund to benefit Syrian refugees in Jordan, administered by UNHCR, by widening the scope to
103 include other areas hosting refugees with a high risk of protracted displacement, such as Turkey and
104 Lebanon;
- 105

- 106 b. Host countries being able to utilize the skills and knowledge of refugees to simulate innovation and
107 economic activity offering refugees the opportunity to become involved in the corresponding economy
108 and create stable living;
109
- 110 5. *Stresses* the growing importance of multilateral cooperation between the public and private sector within host
111 countries as demonstrated by the India Brazil South Africa (IBSA) Dialogue Forum, which assists developing
112 nations by donating to the regional funds, such as the IBSA Fund for strengthening their infrastructure,
113 particularly combating poverty and hunger in areas of conflicts from where refugees often flee;
114
- 115 6. *Suggests* that UNHCR partners with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme's (UN-HABITAT)
116 Vacutug program in urban areas with high concentrations of refugees, which efficiently removes waste and
117 provides sanitation mechanisms for urban areas by:
118
- 119 a. Installing pit latrines and other human excrement containers for urban areas, such as slums;
120
- 121 b. Providing city service workers with the Vacutug module, which is a simple, inexpensive, and portable
122 pit latrine exhauster that has the ability to fit in narrow streets and is compact enough to be operated by
123 a single person;
124
- 125 c. Further installing larger collecting tanks for human excrement on the outskirts of urban areas, which in
126 turn is sent to sanitation plants for processing;
127
- 128 7. *Supports* the expansion of the Jarrar Valley Water Supply scheme, a partnership between UNHCR and the
129 Ethiopian government, where UNHCR will identify and share the most critical areas of need, for an effort to
130 bring fresh water to both refugee camps and urban populations of the African and Middle East region as well as
131 significant financial savings to host Member States by:
132
- 133 a. Partnering with regional funds such as the Band-Aid Charitable Trust in Africa and the International
134 Development Relief Foundation in the Middle East to reduce financial reliance on the UNHCR;
135
- 136 b. Reducing reliance on costly tanker trucks to transport water to refugee camps, lessening the financial
137 responsibility on host countries regarding delivering fresh water;
138
- 139 c. Extending the infrastructure developments to encompass both rural and urban refugee populations by:
140
- 141 i. Ensuring linkages with existing water infrastructure so as to provide fresh water to local
142 communities;
143 ii. Assisting with the installation of water tanks alongside the UN-HABITAT's Vacutug
144 collection tanks to provide efficient removal of both human and water waste and further
145 develop the sanitation infrastructure of host Member States along water, sanitation, and
146 hygiene (WASH) principles;
147
- 148 8. *Encourages* UNHCR to establish areas within urban centers with the purpose of housing urban refugees, and
149 creating communities for these refugees by strengthening existing partnerships with UN-HABITAT as well as
150 creating new partnerships with the NGO Project Refugee Cities, which can provide grassroots expertise on this
151 integration;
152
- 153 9. *Stresses* education as a vital tool in the long term for maximizing the availability of skilled and experienced
154 professionals in Member States through the use of:
155
- 156 a. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Technical and
157 Vocational Education and Training (TVET) to learn knowledge and skills from basic to advanced
158 levels across a wide range of institutional and work settings and in diverse socio-economic contexts,
159 which will provide refugees with access to job training, education, internships;
160

- 161 b. Access to vocational education and training, refugees will be able to integrate into host countries' labor
162 systems and become financially independent;
163
- 164 10. *Suggests further* collaboration between Member States on the UNHCR's Strengthening Protection Capacity
165 Project (SPCP), which prioritizes and addresses the existing gaps and provides strategies, but currently supports
166 only eight countries in their Global Needs Assessment (GNA), to begin to assist other developing states for host
167 countries with better support methods and self-reliance strategies for the refugees;
168
- 169 11. *Calls for* UNHCR to further emphasize the capacity of host countries in the 2016 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook,
170 as done in the 2004 UNHCR Statistical Yearbook, for a broader awareness of the refugee situation and the
171 responsibilities placed on host communities, for the purpose of making more publicly accessible information
172 regarding the goal of capacity-building and transparency;
173
- 174 12. *Encourages* collaboration between the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and UNHCR on ECOSOC's
175 Integration Segment on Sustainable Urbanization, which currently addresses vulnerable populations, to
176 prioritize refugees in their urban planning and shelter coordination for the purpose of improving infrastructure
177 within highly populated refugee urban areas;
178
- 179 13. *Supports* the strengthening of partnerships between NGOs and the UNHCR through utilizing the WFP report
180 "Working With NGOs: An Indispensable Player in Humanitarian Aid," which provides guidelines on:
181
- 182 a. Utilizing information sharing practices for coordinating efforts;
183
- 184 b. Promoting integrative practices that connect the global community of United Nations agencies with the
185 grassroots approach of the NGOs;
186
- 187 14. *Encourages* Member States to build upon the Education Strategy of UNHCR by establishing a multilateral
188 platform where research institutes, universities, refugees, asylum seekers and IDPs can work closely to find
189 potential sustainable solutions allowing both parties to benefit from the relation;
190
- 191 15. *Commends* the efforts of Members States thus far in efficiently distributing financial and humanitarian aid and
192 encourages Member States to continue contributing aid to refugee prevalent states struggling to sustain a large
193 influx of displaced persons.



Code: UNHCR/RES/1/4

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) (UDHR), which establishes everyone's right to seek*
4 *safety and asylum from persecution in other countries,*

5
6 *Recognizing the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol in their efforts to promote*
7 *humanitarian rights and inclusivity of refugees,*

8
9 *Stressing the necessity of economic relationship development between refugees and host countries to contribute to*
10 *economic growth, as noted in the "2014-2018 Global Strategy for Livelihoods,"*

11
12 *Recognizing the success of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) to coherently respond to crises by*
13 *collaboration between host Member States to protect refugees and strengthen the social cohesion and resilience of*
14 *impacted communities, and recognizing that the regional framework could successfully be applied to other conflict*
15 *areas,*

16
17 *Emphasizing General Assembly resolution 69/315 and its empowerment of vulnerable populations, specifically*
18 *through providing loans to increase employment opportunities, particularly in developing countries, as outlined in*
19 *the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,*

20
21 *Guided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) age, gender and diversity (AGD)*
22 *approach for women and youth, as well as by UNHCR's initiative on Women Leading for Livelihoods to promote*
23 *and empower vocational training, income generation, and self-reliance, and reaffirming the international*
24 *community's commitment to abiding by the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action,*

25
26 *Acknowledging the significance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 8 and 10, which promote economic*
27 *growth, development, and the reduction of inequalities,*

28
29 *Affirming the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) program to help young*
30 *refugee adults to gain technical and vocational skills through the Technical, Vocational Education Training (TVET)*
31 *that could greatly benefit local economies,*

32
33 *Recognizing the importance of the Transitional Solutions Initiative, a program of the United Nations Development*
34 *Program (UNDP), which acknowledges and promotes the economic and social benefits that refugees bring to their*
35 *host countries,*

36
37 *Bearing in mind Goal 7 of the International Handbook to Guide Reception and Integration (IHGRI), which aims to*
38 *counter racism, discrimination and xenophobia, and to build welcoming and hospitable communities, and realizing*
39 *that speaking the host countries' language is essential to be integrated in the host community,*

40
41 *Acknowledging that many refugees are not permitted access to vocational training and employment opportunities*
42 *and emphasizing the necessity of efficient transitions into the host countries workforce to provide them with a*
43 *sustainable livelihood, as recognized in Article 23 of the UDHR,*

44
45 *Drawing attention to General Assembly resolution 67/149, which promotes international cooperation to achieve*
46 *durable solutions and calls upon the Office of High Commissioner for Refugees to further expand their means of*
47 *combatting the financial crisis in order to redistribute resources to vulnerable populations, notably refugees and their*
48 *respective host countries,*

49

50 *Acknowledging* that UNHCR and the International Labor Organization (ILO) recognize that microfinance initiatives
51 serve as a sustainable way for vulnerable populations to access financial solutions when commercial financial
52 opportunities are unattainable,
53

54 *Emphasizing* the need to develop stronger multilateral financial assistance agreements between host Member States,
55 donor states and United Nations bodies as aligned with SDG 17,
56

57 *Recognizing* the success of the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) to coherently respond to crises by
58 collaboration between host Member States to protect refugees and strengthen the social cohesion and resilience of
59 impacted communities, and *recognizing* that the regional framework could successfully be applied to other conflict
60 areas,
61

- 62 1. *Encourages* Member States and UNHCR to utilize the Technical, Vocational Education Training (TVET)
63 program created by UNESCO to promote migrants' education and experience and to foster training programs
64 for refugees, based on their skills in construction, where young adults are provided with vital skills to promote
65 poverty reduction, economic recovery and sustainable development such as fostering renewable building,
66 resilience and integration through shared work and inclusive urban planning;
67
- 68 2. *Calls upon* all Member States to adopt a comprehensive multi-year, multi-plan such as the UNDP's Transitional
69 Solutions Initiative in refugee host countries in order to produce self-reliance and integration by:
 - 70 a. Providing vocational training that would include mobile phone repair, auto mechanics, and electrical
71 maintenance;
72
 - 73 b. Establishing a Village, Savings, and Lending Group to provide loans for small businesses and business
74 training;
75
 - 76 c. Granting proper documentation for refugees in order to provide valid working permits to allow
77 refugees to work in the host country through agreement with the commissioner for refugees of such
78 host countries;
79
 - 80 d. Collaborating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the IKEA Foundation to provide
81 training regarding clean energy for solar panels;
82
- 83 3. *Recommends* the implementation of programs like UNHCR's Learning for A Future and Ciudades Solidarias
84 from Mexico, to incorporate language and cultural educational program, to aid integration into host countries,
85 and *endorses* the expansion of the language program framework provided by the IHGRI that has been created
86 by the UNHCR to provide assistance in establishing local structures to further the language learning process
87 outside of language classes by:
 - 88 a. Training local leaders in being receptive of refugees and to provide them with assistance in learning
89 the host countries' language;
90
 - 91 b. Establishing learning communities which are guided by locals to provide a safe community to practice
92 new language skills;
93
 - 94 c. Organizing events to bring refugees together with the local population to eliminate any xenophobic
95 sentiments;
96
- 97 4. *Encourages* Member States to offer refugees access to vocational training and employment upon submitting an
98 application for refugee status, as modeled by UNHCR's Proof of Registration cards implemented for Afghan
99 refugees, and contribute to:
 - 100 a. Participation of refugees in vocational training programs that offer a certificate of completion noting
101 the skill set gained in order for refugees to benefit from their educational and occupational skills and
102 experiences;
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- b. Recognize refugees with post-secondary education as resources and potential educators within refugee camps;
 - c. Certificate programs funded through scholarship programs similar to the Southern Africa Extension Unit (SEAU) that enable them to expand their skills and education;
5. *Recommends* the expansion of projects similar to that of the Women Leading for Livelihoods, which provides funding for effective culturally sensitive programs including home based training of refugees and which lies down that over 60% of the participants have to be female, to provide:
- a. Basic computer literacy training;
 - b. Home based training in tailoring, knitting, and the making of paper handcrafts;
 - c. English and local language classes;
 - d. Life skills education;
6. *Proposes* to initiate the regional program Funding for Repatriation, Employment, and Education (FREE), which encompasses the humanitarian rights of displaced people in order to liberate them from the status of refugees and to welcome them back into society through effective integration, specifically including:
- a. Funding, through Multilateral Development Banks (MDB), NGOs, Member States, and private sectors to promote capacity-building amongst host countries;
 - b. Repatriation, which is essential in reflecting an individual's already established skills, keeping in mind their cultural significance with regards to their human dignity;
 - c. Employment, necessary for refugee integration into society and their achievement of self-sufficiency;
 - d. Education to develop the character of an individual and enhances the likelihood of self-reliance;
7. *Supports* micro-financing initiatives, such as the Luxembourg Micro-Financing Development Fund, to support job creation in developing countries by:
- a. Proposing investments through balancing stable financial returns to investors with the equipping of responsible financial services to the poor;
 - b. Encouraging micro-entrepreneurship where there are unmet needs, especially with children and women, such as done with micro-credit projects in Africa by UNHCR, a program which delivers micro-credits to refugee women in order to help them to open small business within the urban areas of host countries;
 - c. Promoting accessible financing solutions to the public to create social and financial opportunities;
8. *Further calls upon* Member States to re-assert their support on low income and middle income countries in terms of providing financial assistance through the use of, but not limited to, the following:
- a. Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank;
 - b. New Development Bank;
 - c. Other financial institutions;

- 161 9. *Endorses* multilateral cooperation through development agreements between public and private donors as well
162 as host countries, through:
163
- 164 a. Funds designated for capacity-building of host countries, as implemented by the Tokyo Mutual
165 Accountability Framework;
 - 166
 - 167 b. Collaborative funding initiatives between donor Member States and host Member States, as
168 implemented by the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees;
 - 169
 - 170 c. Funding agreements between MDBs and UNHCR programs, as implemented by the 3RP Refugee and
171 Resilience plan;
 - 172
- 173 10. *Calls for* the full funding and implementation of the 3RP for 2016-2017, to fully realize the potential of the
174 International Monetary Fund-affiliated cash grant assistance program, expand access to quality comprehensive
175 primary healthcare services, and ensure future community self-management;
176
- 177 11. *Invites* further cooperation between UNHCR and the United Nations Development Programme's MicroStart
178 Programme in order to provide microfinance initiatives to populations of refugee host countries to stimulate job
179 growth and encourage refugee employment, particularly in least developed countries;
180
- 181 12. *Appeals* to non-signatory states to accede to the 1951 *Refugee Convention* and its 1967 *Protocol*, both of which
182 are global legal instruments encapsulating major aspects of refugees' wellbeing.



Code: UNHCR/RES/1/5

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), especially Article 14, stating the importance*
4 *of protecting the human rights of all persons to seek asylum,*

5
6 *Emphasizing the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, especially Article 7 concerning the rights of*
7 *refugees and the Member States' obligations toward them, and the 1967 Protocol to the aforementioned Convention,*
8 *which applies to refugees worldwide,*

9
10 *Reiterating the necessity for Member States to support the operational capacities of the United Nations High*
11 *Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in providing protection and humanitarian aid to refugees and displaced*
12 *persons,*

13
14 *Recalling the Convention on the Rights of Child, which recognizes that refugee children are entitled to the same*
15 *protection afforded by international law as any other child, including the right to education,*

16
17 *Fully aware of the importance of the work of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF),*

18
19 *Viewing with appreciation the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 4, which ensures inclusive,*
20 *quality education for all,*

21
22 *Recognizing that incorporating refugee populations into the private and public sector benefits the economic situation*
23 *of Member States,*

24
25 *Fully understanding the value of integration as a fundamental component of the refugee resettlement process, which*
26 *produces a mutually beneficial relationship between host countries and refugee populations,*

27
28 *Acknowledging the European Council on Refugees and Exiles (ECRE)'s Strategic Plan 2014-2016, a policy*
29 *framework suggesting national authorities to support refugees in host countries through legal protection and*
30 *charitable agencies,*

31
32 *Recognizing that in 2015, United Nations-coordinated inter-agency appeals for UNHCR were less than 50% funded,*

33
34 1. *Strongly supports further partnership between UNHCR and UNICEF in ensuring educational facilities in host*
35 *countries to ensure that both male and female refugee children have accessible, equitable, quality education and*
36 *that they may be assisted with curricula, including but not limited to a familiarization with the culture of the*
37 *host country and also guaranteeing:*

38
39 a. *The provision of guidance for governments on effective legal policy frameworks for education, based*
40 *on accountability and transparency and the active participation of governments;*

41
42 b. *Environmentally conscious expansions of school infrastructures;*

43
44 2. *Endorses the Global Humanitarian Platform's Principles of Partnership and further collaboration between host*
45 *countries, UNHCR, and the non-governmental organization (NGO) Network of Integration Focal Points, which*
46 *regroups various integration focused NGOs such as Caritas International, aimed towards the implementation of*
47 *skill-building programs. which facilitate language learning for a speedy integration in cases of protracted*
48 *displacements, with measures such as language courses, information on the host country and cultural awareness*
49 *building, notably by:*

50

- 51 a. Encouraging the implementation of professional skills development programs such as Assisting
52 Displaced Syrian and Vulnerable Jordanians, which provides training to refugees in host countries;
53
- 54 b. Exporting the concept of the Swiss Humanitarian Aid Units (SHA) regarding education;
55
- 56 c. Encouraging the equal access of women and men to the labor market of the host country;
57
- 58 d. Allowing refugees to utilize their vocational skills to benefit their refugee communities;
59
- 60 e. Creating a refugee integration mainstreaming program to promote the cultural integration of refugees
61 and ease their integration into the host community;
62
- 63 f. Establishing a biannual conference to discuss the progress of implementing a language learning
64 program such as Czech Republic's State Integration Program for refugees in host countries;
65
- 66 g. Taking into consideration all reasons for forcible displacement, including climate change, disease
67 outbreaks, and violent conflict;
68
- 69 3. *Decides* to develop professional education programs for local populations of host countries in order to facilitate
70 integration between local populations, refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced persons, furthermore
71 acknowledging that this proposal contributes to their sustainable integration while strengthening the capacity of
72 refugee host countries;
73
- 74 4. *Calls for* the reduction of language barriers by employing refugees as translators within UNHCR programs, for
75 the facilitation of contact between refugees and UNHCR's employees providing first line services, allowing
76 incoming refugees to receive services in their native language;
77
- 78 5. *Highly supports* the creation of cultural and professional training programs to facilitate integration, which
79 includes the development of training programs that are specifically designed for displaced persons and refugee
80 women and children to ease cross-cultural integration;
81
- 82 6. *Encourages* Member States to support the work of the UNHCR in providing accommodation to refugees by:
83
- 84 a. Recommending within existing financial resources that Organization for Economic Co- operation and
85 Development (OECD) countries contribute a generous portion of their foreign budget to UNHCR
86 operations;
87
- 88 b. Allocating monetary resources on a multiyear funding basis which would improve the effectiveness of
89 planning work within the UNHCR;
90
- 91 c. Establishing a legal framework outlining Member States' responsibility in terms of funding and
92 reporting to ensure better transparency and financial burden sharing;
93
- 94 7. *Recommends* the involvement of the private business sector in collaboration with NGOs such as the IKEA
95 Foundation, EAC program, Latter-day Saint Charities Inc., which are working towards refugee settlements in
96 association with UNHCR, and which would provide specific assistance to refugees by forming joint ventures,
97 public-private-partnerships and co-op programs, which would include that:
98
- 99 a. The co-ops would aim to improve the contribution of NGOs in trained staff in assisting with the
100 integration of refugees, enhanced by the monetary assistance of private business;
101
- 102 b. The co-op program would be supervised through the establishment of an organ named Financial
103 Directorate of Integration and Diversity (FDID);
104
- 105 c. The FDID would initiate resource allocation based on monetary and fiscal policies of different
106 Member States;

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8. *Encourages* the utilization of cash-based interventions (CBIs) provided by the UNHCR to advocate long-term self-reliance for refugees and internally displaced persons by:
 - a. Promoting social entrepreneurship initiatives of refugees through the use of micro-loans provided by the UNHCR staff which would be available at the point of entry, specifically by:
 - i. Identifying refugees with entrepreneurial experiences and specific skills sets through the conduction of interviews upon their arrival;
 - ii. Providing a cash-based intervention officer in order to assist in routine monitoring coordinating and evaluating of these micro loans;
 - b. Encouraging mutual cooperation between refugees and the host country population through the implementation of a career development program;
 9. *Calls upon* host countries, NGOs and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) to engage and empower refugees by:
 - a. Entry into the workforce through a comprehensive set of services, which includes job training, education, mentoring and internships;
 - b. Encouraging grassroots initiatives among refugees and citizens of host countries by involving the newcomers to participate in community activities;
 - c. Creating cultural programs which will give the refugees a sense of belonging within the host countries and allow them into community decision-making;
 10. *Expresses its hope for* the development of a database of registered skilled refugees for the purpose of providing involuntary displaced individuals with employment opportunities while displaced;
 11. *Recommends* the expanded development and application of the UNHCR Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) to include:
 - a. A full rollout of the EURODAC fingerprinting database to establish registration and humanitarian aid hotspots in the most vulnerable reception areas such as Greece and Italy;
 - b. The installation of upgrades to existing registration technologies utilized in these hotspots to incorporate biometric scanners such as Iris Guard that has been successfully implemented in both Lebanon and Jordan;
 - c. Reporting collected data to the UNHCR Global Needs Assessment (GNA) program in order to place refugees in complementary employment opportunities in host countries;
 - d. The creation of an international advisory board to report regularly on the progress of regional implementation, commencing with a biannual BIMS Progress Conference in June 2016;
 12. *Encourages* Member States to adhere to international law, specifically the UDHR and the 1951 *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*.



Code: UNHCR/RES/1/6

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Referring to the importance of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol,*

4
5 *Acknowledging the needs of refugees to leave their home countries as a result of the atrocities occurring throughout*
6 *the world,*

7
8 *Noting with deep concern that in 2015, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) recorded a total of 14,439*
9 *abandoned or detached youth and adolescents in Germany and 35,369 in Sweden alone, and emphasizing the*
10 *necessity of international cooperation in reuniting families while located in refugee camps,*

11
12 *Reaffirming the need of quality education programs within host countries and refugee camps in order to create self-*
13 *sufficiency and economic stimulation for refugees to promote family unity and integration,*

14
15 *Believing that employment is a fundamental right and is indispensable to reaffirm the realization of economic,*
16 *social, and cultural dignity and the free development of refugees personality, and also that, in the long term, host*
17 *countries will benefit from a well-integrated workforce,*

18
19 *Recognizing the need for cooperative efforts in establishing effective community involvement and security*
20 *pertaining to the integration and transition of refugees into host countries through developing sustainable settlements*
21 *for refugees and internally displaced persons,*

22
23 *Bearing in mind the significant relief produced by utilizing registration systems to incorporate refugees to alleviate*
24 *the burden of host countries, and believing that these allow for funds to be used to acquire resources for distribution*
25 *within refugee camps,*

26
27 *Noting further the importance of enhancing civil society engagement and the role that national and international*
28 *non-governmental organizations (NGOs) play in developing country specific portfolios of projects,*

29
30 *Affirming support for the regular and continuous discussion between all Member States in regards to the World*
31 *Humanitarian Summit, with the intent of international transparency as well as progressive efforts aimed towards*
32 *global humanitarian assistance,*

33
34 *Recalling that hosting refugees has a significant impact on a Member State's economy, society, and environment*
35 *and therefore expressing the need for developed countries to aid in the process of repatriation, burden-sharing,*
36 *technical assistance programs and aid provision to initiate multilateral joint resource mobilization such as the Tokyo*
37 *Mutual Accountability Framework (TMAF),*

- 38
39 1. *Endorses the expansion of the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP) by incorporating ASSIST-*
40 *Link, a voluntary inter-camp international database that compiles basic personal information and previous*
41 *vocational training of refugees in or entering refugee camps to:*
42
43 a. *Become a communication system between the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*
44 *(UNHCR) sponsored refugee camps in order to remove communication barriers to allow the passing of*
45 *refugee information between refugee camps;*
46
47 b. *Use inter-camp communication to identify volunteer needs within UNHCR sponsored refugee camps*
48 *and alleviate the stress on host countries by replacing volunteers working within refugee camps with*
49 *skilled refugees;*

50

- 51 c. Pair refugees that are seeking vocational training or additional education with refugees that hold
52 vocational skills or additional education;
53
- 54 d. Appoint regional Member State-approved liaisons, who will collect the refugee information and also
55 train refugee volunteers to operate ASSIST-Link within the camps and update the program daily;
56
- 57 e. Document displaced persons through recording pertinent information, including and limited to: gender,
58 name, age, family members, previous occupation, education, skills, and transition status, having
59 decided that the following personal information will not be collected in order to protect refugees from
60 discrimination or malicious intent because of religious affiliation, ethnicity, and political affiliation;
61
- 62 2. *Emphasizes* the importance of developing sustainable settlements, given the protracted character of ongoing
63 crises, by:
64
- 65 a. Encouraging the coordination and inclusion of construction companies, architecture students, as well
66 as utilizing NGOs that seek to render aid during times of crisis, in the development and creation of
67 sustainable settlements in refugee hosting countries;
68
- 69 b. Recommending that Anicet Adjahossou’s design layouts are used to build and restructure refugee
70 camps which will provide better communal spaces and more security by designing camps in layouts of
71 compounds and small villages, comprised of 10 neighborhoods, in 8 different compounds, with 13
72 houses each, as seen in Kenya, Kakuma, and other refugee host countries;
73
- 74 c. Stressing the benefits of the “United Nations Strategy for Settlement and Shelter,” the “United Nations
75 Alternative to Camps Policy,” and the need to reaffirm Member States commitments to the initiatives;
76
- 77 d. Calling upon the international community to focus on refugee camps in order to guarantee equal access
78 to water, sanitation, and electricity for refugees and internally displaced persons;
79
- 80 3. *Encourages* familial priority and opportunities for voluntary relocation of refugee families through the benefits
81 of having family units within the same refugee camp through:
82
- 83 a. The assistance of ASSIST-Link in order to encourage mutual empathy and integrate communities;
84
- 85 b. The Provision of vocational and educational opportunities to individuals seeking those;
86
- 87 c. Offering widespread agricultural training to all refugees in order to decrease the stress on host
88 countries to provide sustenance;
89
- 90 d. Promoting and increasing refugee independence by encouraging refugees to pursue careers and
91 financial opportunities in order to increase consumer markets;
92
- 93 4. *Further encourages* enhancements of refugee self-reliance through employment and integration of refugees into
94 the economy and the work force by:
95
- 96 a. Stressing the importance of business involvement within the integration and resettlement process
97 through the inclusion of enterprises and the collaboration with NGOs specialized in aid and integration
98 of displaced persons;
99
- 100 b. Encouraging Member States to offer tax credits for companies, enterprises, and different aspects of the
101 private sector willing to collaborate and employ displaced persons into their workforce, and stressing
102 the advantages of doing so specifically in regards to diversifying the companies atmosphere and
103 providing it with multilingual and multicultural capabilities;
104
- 105 c. Endorsing the expansion of platforms such as RefugeesWork.com that attempt to assist displaced
106 persons in finding employment opportunities through the establishment of an online platform, which

107 attempts to register displaced persons with specialized skill sets onto an online data-base and advertise
108 the capabilities of displaced persons to the private sector through:
109
110 i. Encouraging the creation of a UNHCR online platform where national databases converge;
111 ii. Encouragement for Member States to create region-based online platforms in which refugees
112 can easily register in different work sectors depending on their skills;
113 iii. Urging Member States to organize national online databases that gather the local registration;
114 iv. Stressing the advantages that accompany the erection of a region-based online platform that
115 advertises skill sets and provides job opportunities;
116 v. Initiating dialogue between displaced persons and enterprises/companies through mediation,
117 translators, and advisors;
118
119 d. Emphasizing the need for vocational training for displaced persons in order to aid the facilitation of
120 integration, self-reliance, and emotional support;
121

122 5. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with UNHCR's Global Initiative for education to provide education for
123 all displaced persons through the Study Abroad Quality of Life Scholarship (SAQLS), offered in case of
124 inadequate or the absence of healthcare and education, which oftentimes is the case in refugee communities, by
125 providing preventive management and educational health care and vocational and language training of refugees
126 by:
127
128 a. Offering college students the opportunity to participate in health clinics and schools within refugee
129 camps while achieving college course credit and gaining international experience;
130
131 b. Letting displaced persons benefit from SAQLS through scholarship recipients administering routine
132 health checks, vaccinations, and educating proper sanitary behaviors thus promoting the development
133 of skills relevant to living in refugee camps;
134
135 c. Letting internally displaced persons (IDPs) receive vocational and language training by scholarship
136 recipients who teach classes necessary for sustainable self-reliance;
137
138 d. Providing funding through the renewed partnership between UNHCR and Educate a Child;
139

140 6. *Urges* the international community to support the efforts of host countries with education-oriented projects in
141 consideration of the essential need for education in order to achieve sustainability by:
142
143 a. Encouraging the international community to assign voluntary language teachers to host countries;
144
145 b. Encouraging the international community to delegate these teachers in order to provide free language
146 courses for displaced persons with emphasis on those hoping to integrate into the workforce, as
147 currently seen in Turkey;
148

149 7. *Supports* the creation of a comprehensive framework similar to TMAF and guided by the goals toward:
150
151 a. Reinvigorating multi-year funding by capable Member States or organizations such as the Norwegian
152 Refugee Council, Japan, or the Mercy Corps;
153
154 b. Suggests that Member States contribute financial assistance focusing on mobilizing resources for the
155 sustainable development for refugees;
156
157 c. Closer coordination and dialogue between recipients and donors through annual reviews;
158
159 d. Better accountability and transparency through institutional reforms;
160

- 161 8. *Decides* to attempt to coordinate effective cooperation between United Nations humanitarian agencies and
162 committees as well as NGOs, civil society, and registration facilities operating on the ground in order to ensure
163 efficiency through:
164
- 165 a. The establishment of routine training for staff and volunteers aiding in the registration and aid
166 distribution process organized by experienced UNHCR officials operating under the guidelines of the
167 International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent humanitarian aid handbook;
168
 - 169 b. The creation of a local platform mimicking the Refugee Info website, which links European Union
170 members, where humanitarian organizations, volunteers, and civil society actors can engage with one
171 another and exchange valuable information on housing, education, health, legal developments and
172 frameworks;
173
 - 174 c. The expansion of already established technical assistance programs that attempt to ease the burden
175 placed on local services and infrastructure through the deployment of technical and bureaucratic
176 experts to developing and overburdened countries to promote efficiency and information-sharing that
177 would allow for the exchange of ideas, methodologies, and processes;
178
- 179 9. *Strongly recommends* that UNHCR assists willing and able Member States in the voluntary repatriation, local
180 integration, or resettlement of displaced persons to a third country through the creation of biometric
181 identification and registration of IDP's in serious situations as previously used in refugee camps in Jordan by
182 the establishment of a database designed to store, track, and identify refugee's information to allow for easy and
183 efficient registration;
184
- 185 10. *Acknowledges* the need for multi-layered country-specific burden sharing to improve the capacity of host
186 countries by:
187
- 188 a. Inviting Member States that do not have the ability to provide monetary aid to host countries to
189 provide resources in other ways such as:
190
 - 191 i. Exploring resources in the form of food provision, specialized volunteers, healthcare
192 professionals, educators, and clothing provision;
 - 193 ii. Emphasizing the need for monetary aid to host countries in order to create sustainable
194 developments in which displaced persons may reside safely, such as the Donor Relation and
195 Resource Mobilization Service and the Private Sector Fund-Raising Unit;
 - 197 b. Calling upon NGOs like the Red Cross, Red Crescent, Doctors Without Borders, to set up locations
198 along borders of host countries to help in aiding in emergency medical treatment;
199
- 200 11. *Calls upon* other Member States to initiate programs, similar to the Pakistan Humanitarian Forum, which
201 encourages inclusive dialogue to build the capacity of sub-Saharan Africa, South East Asia, Central Asia,
202 Western Asia, Latin America, Middle Eastern, and all of Eastern and Western Europe civil society to promote
203 ownership, future transition of leadership, and sustainability by:
204
- 205 a. Increasing local advocacy and enhancing coordination to reduce overlap in duties held by NGOs
206 similar to the Awaz Welfare Organization and the Azat Foundation;
207
 - 208 b. Strengthening the civil society and Member States similar to UNHCR's regional National Steering
209 Committees;
210
- 211 12. *Invites* the international community to participate in the World Humanitarian Summit in Istanbul in May 2016
212 to review the progress of humanitarian aid for refugees and displaced persons and address the upcoming global
213 challenge, as endorsed by the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon;
214

- 215 13. *Endorses* the establishment of the action plan: Cooperation and Action Program for Assistance and
216 Coordination in Integration and Transition (CAPACI-T), implemented by all Member States and monitored by
217 the Division Programme Support and Management in order to:
218
- 219 a. Stress the need for a stronger coordination between the various entities involved;
 - 220
 - 221 b. Avoid redundancy and increase the efficiency of the assistance for housing and resettlement programs;
 - 222
 - 223 c. Enhance the local integration policies and transnational livelihood projects in reaffirming the rights of
224 displaced persons and developing their self-reliance.