



Code: UNHCR/1/1

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Exploring Alternatives to Refugee Camps

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Expressing appreciation for General Assembly resolution 69/152 of December 2014, which calls on the international*
4 *community to provide humanitarian, financial, and moral support to countries that accept refugees,*

5
6 *Deeply conscious that refugee discrimination based on race and religion has risen in Western Europe and has led to*
7 *the development of political movements and campaigns to capitalize upon racist fears and intimidate migrants,*

8
9 *Emphasizing the framework established under the 1951 Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees*
10 *and Stateless Persons to grant refugees the right to work, the right to education, the right to healthcare, including*
11 *reproductive services, and a pathway to citizenship,*

12
13 *Acknowledging the essential need for comprehensive programs to promote gender equality and empower women,*

14
15 *Recalling the HeForShe initiative which is working to encourage men around the world to support the empowerment*
16 *of women everywhere,*

17
18 *Reaffirms A/RES/70/539, Declaration for refugees and migrants, which promotes equality for all refugees,*

19
20 1. *Suggests the continued implementation of the 1951 Conference of Plenipotentiaries on the Status of Refugees*
21 *and Stateless Persons;*

22
23 2. *Calls to set new agendas that would:*

24
25 a. *Implement temporary residency for all current refugees which would;*

- 26
27 i. *Only be provided once each refugee completes the vetting process specific to each Member States;*
28 ii. *Be contingent on the abiding of laws of the Member State by refugees to that state;*
29 iii. *Be renewed provided that refugees complete the required renewal process specified by the hosting*
30 *state;*

31
32 b. *Allow government housing and government financial support;*

33
34 3. *Urges the empowerment of women in all regions to ensure equal rights and opportunities during their migration*
35 *through the implementation of educational training programs such as:*

36
37 a. *Vocational programs to ensure that female refugees have the ability to seek better opportunities in the*
38 *hosting Member State;*

39
40 b. *Social investment and philanthropy programs run by UN friendly NGOs that encourage women to start*
41 *small businesses and invest their time in multi-national corporations;*

42
43 c. *Cultural training to ensure that female refugees have the ability to be aware of their cultural*
44 *surrounding in the hosting Member State in order to flourish and feel like an active member of the*
45 *community;*

46
47 d. *Empowering women through educating boys and girls under the HeForShe initiative which aims at*
48 *incorporating and engaging men and boys in inequalities faced by women;*

49
50 e. *Finance training to ensure that female refugees have the ability to maintain a stable income and budget*
51 *when residing in the hosting Member State, which could include programs such as the Money Smart*

- 52 Toolkit Series that educates women on topics from banking basics to create saving plans and allows
53 them to feel financially independent;
54
- 55 f. Language training in primary and secondary schools that would ensure that female refugees have the
56 ability to communicate with locals in their hosting Member State;
57
- 58 4. *Calls upon* the UNHCR to establish programs that ensure that countries do not discriminate against refugees
59 based on race, religion, or ethnicity with the help of public-private partnerships and NGOs that could:
60
- 61 a. Adopt an education system for all age groups by implementing United Nations Educational, Scientific
62 and Cultural Organization’s Education 2030 Framework for Action (FFA) which would eliminate
63 stigmas surrounding refugees;
64
- 65 b. Educate children and refugees about the rights afforded to migrants under the UDHR and the definition
66 of a hate crime and how to address racism;
67
- 68 c. Work with community centers to provide a wide range of therapies to help combat Post Traumatic
69 Stress Disorder which may have manifested in the refugee’s life as a result of traumatic events that
70 took place during the migration;
71
- 72 d. Include therapies such as, but not limited to music therapy, art therapy, dance therapy, group talk
73 therapy.



Code: UNHCR/1/2

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Exploring Alternatives to Refugee Camps

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),*

2
3 *Acknowledging* that the ultimate goal is to phase out refugee camps, but also aware that there is an inevitability that
4 some refugees end up taking residence in such camps for the time being,

5
6 *Emphasizing* the obligations of all Member States to the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and*
7 *1967 Protocol* and the recognition that all refugees must be given rights, including the access to healthcare,
8 education, and freedom of movement,

9
10 *Reaffirming* the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
11 (UNRWA) in providing infrastructure to address the fundamental necessities of refugees,

12
13 *Approving* of the efforts of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) and private entities in partnering with Local
14 Government Units (LGUs) in providing housing options to displaced persons,

15
16 *Deeply concerned* about the exorbitant amount of resources spent on maintaining existing refugee camps, citing the
17 examples of Turkey's annual expenditures of \$6 billion in supporting refugees and the tenfold increase in providing
18 basic necessities and employment opportunities spent on refugees,

19
20 *Recognizing* the flaws in the existing camp system, especially with regards to insufficient healthcare services,
21 unreliable food sources, and lack of sanitation, and the need for an inclusive, and safe environment,

22
23 *Guided by* the Expert Deployment Capacity from the Kingdom of Norway which aims to improve international
24 ability to prevent, prepare, respond, and recover from crises,

25
26 *Reaffirming General Assembly* resolution 64/L.58 of June 2010, which ensures the right to education in emergency
27 situations to be specifically designed with inclusive and flexible approaches to halt and prevent abuses committed
28 against affected population to prevent all forms of violence, including sexual violence, exploitation, and child labor,

29
30 *Commends* the efforts of the Partnership for Refugees, an international initiative that works with NGOs and the
31 UNHCR which engage startups to provide funding and awareness of the plight of refugees,

32
33 1. *Reiterates* that Member States should contribute to improve the overall quality of life in refugee settlements by
34 improving the infrastructure and the services delivered to existing refugee camps through:

35
36 a. Addressing all refugees' fundamental needs with long-term solutions, in coalition with UNRWA;

37
38 b. Hosting refugee camps to provide respite to displaced persons affected by civil unrest, natural
39 calamities, and political instability;

40
41 2. *Urges* all NGOs and private entities dealing with housing such as Socio Habitat International, Better Shelter,
42 and others to implement programs that will enable partnering member states to renovate existing shelters to
43 provide improved infrastructure and sanitation;

44
45 3. *Endorses* the institutionalization of more sustainable concepts to decrease the costs of maintenance of refugee
46 camps and improving the standard of living in these settlements through:

47
48 a. Urban farming concepts to increase food security and lessen dependency on service deliveries from
49 both local and international bodies;

- 50
- 51 b. The use of cloud and fog harvesters to provide new sources of drinking water;
- 52
- 53 c. Partnerships with NGOs and LGUs such as the International Red Cross and the Jordan Hashemite
- 54 Fund for Human Development Fund to deploy more medical practitioners to educate refugees about
- 55 health and administer treatments;
- 56
- 57 d. Low-cost housing solutions that improve the security, sanitation, and general living conditions of
- 58 refugees;
- 59
- 60 4. *Supports* the improvement of healthcare facilities and other public services within Members States in order to
- 61 address the basic needs of refugee populations, with an emphasis on addressing HIV and reproductive health
- 62 services through encouraging NGOs concerned with health-related issues to further deploy more medical
- 63 practitioners and medical supplies to avoid shortage in refugee camps;
- 64
- 65 5. *Recommends* recreating the Expert Deployment Capacity as a collaborative strategy in providing effective
- 66 services to refugees, specifically healthcare professionals, to conduct seminars and training programs for a
- 67 productive community by:
- 68
- 69 a. Partnering with health related organizations such as World Health Organization, the International Red
- 70 Cross, UN Program on HIV/AIDS, and UN International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF) for a
- 71 more influential program;
- 72
- 73 b. Recognizing the specific professionals to be deployed as trainers such as dentists, psychiatrists,
- 74 dermatologists, optometrists, pediatricians, nutritionists, among many others;
- 75
- 76 c. Emphasizing the urgency of addressing trainings precisely about proper sanitation, basic first aid,
- 77 infection prevention and control, midwifery;
- 78
- 79 6. *Further supports* the establishment of procedures to tackle the issue of lack of sanitation within refugee camps,
- 80 including but not limited to:
- 81
- 82 a. Delegating the responsibility of cleanup and sanitation to group of people within the refugee
- 83 community, who will ensure that the areas outside of individual tents (i.e. areas accessible to the
- 84 overall community such as pathways and open spaces) are clear of any garbage and other pollution;
- 85
- 86 b. Establishing a schedule for cleanup and maintenance and ensuring that those who are responsible for
- 87 cleanup are abiding by the schedule;
- 88
- 89 c. Provide some kind of incentive (i.e. compensation provided by willing and able member states and
- 90 NGOs) for those who are involved in the cleanup process in order to allow the group members to also
- 91 provide for their families;
- 92
- 93 7. *Encourages* private and public entities to provide vocational training for refugees to further develop their skills
- 94 and to promote self-reliance through collaboration with NGO, International Organizations and private sectors to
- 95 provide trainings for the refugees that is income generating activities such as tailoring, carpentry, and farming;
- 96
- 97 8. *Considers* designing provisions for education for children and vocational programs for adults in fragile states in
- 98 areas and affected by crisis and conflict in line with *General Assembly Resolution 64/L.58* of June 2010.



Code: UNHCR/1/3

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Exploring Alternatives to Refugee Camps

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Reaffirming* the importance of the principles of the *Conventions of the Rights of the Child,*

4
5 *Commending* the success of the Russian town of Orion, in which orphaned children are placed into foster families,
6 consisting of three to five children per household, and given the opportunity to live in a community, rather than in an
7 orphanage,

8
9 *Fully aware* of the increasing number of children that flee violence and persecution – which from 2015 to 2016
10 experienced a 67% increase, based on the August 2016 Refugee Council Report – and who often arrive with little to
11 no economic resources, social networks, or understanding of their host country’s language and culture,

12
13 *Acknowledging* that children are predominantly overlooked in multiple refugee crises scenarios, and have distinct
14 requirements that greatly differ from their adult counterparts, which may include a lack of payable skill set and the
15 inability to make crucial decisions regarding both immediate and future plans,

16
17 *Cognizant* of the fact that integration into the host-country often leads to assimilation – the displacement of one’s
18 traditional culture by an immediate and dominant influence – which dilutes the cultural practices of refugees, along
19 with the necessity of maintaining the cultural identity of refugees,

20
21 *Recognizing* the efforts of the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in delivering to children a basic quality of
22 life, reducing, child mortality, and reducing child poverty by providing lifesaving supplies, including immunizations
23 and giving financial and technical support to national and community-based educational programs,

- 24
25 1. *Create* communities, known as Orion Communities, designed to house orphaned children and provide them
26 with financial assistance from local or national governing bodies, with respect to each host state’s financial
27 needs, as well as educational opportunities that would further:
28
- 29 a. Provide adequate support and shelter for refugee children by placing them within a community of
30 foster families;
 - 31
 - 32 b. Regulate the selection of foster parents through annual screening process, which will consider the
33 criminal, civil and mental backgrounds of each potential foster parents, as well as determine their
34 compatibility with each child, including, but not limited to, common languages, cultural backgrounds,
35 and belief systems;
 - 36
 - 37 c. Integrate these children within the culture and society of their host state by enrolling them in public
38 goods, while still allowing them to remain and interact with individuals shared cultural backgrounds,
39 languages, and experiences in their foster homes;
 - 40
 - 41 d. Facilitate the dialogue between refugee children and native children will facilitate cooperation and
42 allow diverse cultures to grow together into adults;
 - 43
 - 44 e. Provide instructors within public schools will receive training and education, so that they may learn the
45 backgrounds and languages of refugee children and remain sensitive to their cultural heritages;
 - 46
- 47 2. *Further requests* Member States to give children priority in refugee status designation through expedited
48 processing by:
49

- 50 a. Providing accelerating screening processes and permits to promote the efficacy of the asylum process
51 for orphaned children;
52
- 53 b. Increasing accessibility of resources available to protect children, such as counselors and social
54 workers to monitor the mental and physical health of each child with bi-weekly visits;
55
- 56 3. *Recommends* cultural retention by placing children in foster families with common cultural backgrounds,
57 through selective adoption programs, which provides direct and consistent interaction with other refugee
58 children with shared backgrounds and experiences by:
59
- 60 a. Adopting programs that will consider shared religious beliefs, languages, age levels, and experiences
61 as refugees;
62
- 63 b. Ensuring that foster parents will promote dialogue between children and themselves, so as to expedite
64 the post-trauma healing process, as well as embrace the opportunity to celebrate common cultural
65 traditions and ideologies;
66
- 67 4. *Ultimately intends* to work in tandem with host states and other international and local organizations such as
68 UNICEF in order to support children's needs.



Code: UNHCR/1/4

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Exploring Alternatives to Refugee Camps

1 *The UN High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Reaffirms* the fundamental importance of the *Convention on Refugees (1951) Convention and The Protocol relating*
4 *to the Status of Refugees (1967)* as a foundation of the international refugee protection regime,

5
6 *Viewing with appreciation* refugee to refugee mentorship programs, such as the three month program maintained by
7 the International Rescue Committee (IRC), that provide refugees the opportunity to learn from other refugees who
8 have successfully integrated in their Member State host,

9
10 *Deeply concerned* by the approximately 65.3 million displaced persons, whose live are at a disadvantage due to
11 circumstances outside of their control,

12
13 *Recognizing* that according to UNHCR document *The State of the World's Refugees (2012)*, refugees in camps
14 encounter significant infringements on their rights...political, and security concerns”,

15
16 *Emphasizing* on the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* as important factors and goals to be considered in
17 alternatives to refugee camps,

18
19 *Reaffirming* the UNHCR Policy on Alternatives to Camps’ (UNHCR/HCP/2014/9) recognition “More than half of
20 all refugees today are living in urban areas,

21
22 *Recognizing* the successes of the *Brisbane Community Placement Network* in which refugees receive support within
23 local host homes,

24
25 *Fully aware* of the difficulties Member State hosts face in accommodating refugees and displaced persons such as
26 security crises, lack of funds, and overcrowding,

27
28 *Noting with satisfaction* the pivotal role of microfinance in developing economies, particularly in Jordan as it hosts
29 41% of Palestinian refugees,

30
31 *Acknowledging* infrastructure as one of the main ways to provide service and protection to the refugee community,
32 as highlighted by the UNHCR in “Refugee Infrastructure Benefits Local Population in East Sudan” (2004),

33
34 *Re-emphasizing Refugee Protection: A Guide to International Refugee Law (2001)* that the protection of and
35 assistance to displace persons are primarily the responsibility of states, in appropriate cooperation with the
36 international community,

37
38 *Taking into account* that the refugees integrate better into societies with similar cultural and religious backgrounds,

39
40 1. *Supports* the creation of host communities where refugees are introduced, by members of the host community,
41 to the culture and society of their host nation:

42
43 a. Promoting Tenant/State Systems in which refugee families are encouraged to stay with host families
44 that are provided the support of individual governments, that may fund the hosting of refugee families
45 as a means of integrating them into society through:

46
47 i. Evaluation of host families by the Member State’s governments;

48 ii. Courses for host families regarding the culture and customs of the refugee;

49

- 50 2. *Recommends* an introductory program in which refugees are directed by the UNHCR to a community
51 educational center, for a period of 3 months before independent settlement that offers:
52
- 53 a. Cultural education provided by mentorship programs, such as those provided by the IRC, where former
54 refugees aid in educating new refugees about the culture and customs of Member State hosts where:
55
 - 56 i. Mentors would facilitate mentorship classes of around 20 refugees;
 - 57 ii. Mentors would be in charge of answering questions and concerns that refugees have regarding
58 their Member State hosts;
 - 59 b. Voluntary physical and mental health services, as well as proper medical care and examination
60 provided by NGOs and CBOs such as Doctors Without Borders which can be provided through
61 telemedicine or a variety of other medical service;
 - 62 c. Urban-living education and settlement planning as a means to integrate refugee families and
63 individuals into one's Member State host, with special attention given to:
64
 - 65 i. Orientation to working and living in the Member State hosts;
 - 66 ii. The UNHCR offices in the Member State hosts will act as bridge between local communities and
67 the refugee population being settled;
 - 68 iii. Accessibility to local healthcare facilities;
 - 69 iv. Mass transportation systems;
 - 70 v. Partnership with NGOs, local and regional governments, and local businesses to provide on-site
71 access to other critical city specific information;
- 72
- 73
- 74
- 75 3. *Endorses* sustainable urban settlement of refugees, where:
76
- 77 a. Existing buildings will be revitalized to become feasible housing options for refugees through local
78 governments and collaborations with NGOs in order to:
79
 - 80 i. Limit land and resource use;
 - 81 ii. Allow the reuse of existing infrastructures such as plumbing, electrical wiring, among others;
 - 82 iii. Save money on the construction costs of housing and infrastructure;
 - 83 b. Sustainable energy sources and technologies are utilized to provide refugee settlements with self-
84 reliant organization through collaboration between Member States and the UNHCR to achieve the
85 successful installation and maintenance of sustainable energy within the settlement camps, if
86 financially feasible, where:
87
 - 88 i. The need of more focused approaches on certain areas that have undergone extreme disasters;
 - 89 ii. Technological donations and investment include solar panels as well as biofuels in the process of
90 self-sustained agriculture including sustainable irrigation systems;
 - 91 iii. The need for agricultural improvement technologies is recognized;
 - 92 c. The urban settlement programs will be done in an availability basis to prevent issues from over
93 population;
 - 94 d. The UNHCR will consider several factors when making the relocation with the intention of
95 guaranteeing the security and easier integration of the refugees, this process does not limit the right to
96 freedom of movement within the Member State, but rather encourages the settlements in urban areas;
- 97
- 98
- 99
- 100
- 101 4. *Emphasizes* the role that education plays, in accordance with targets outlined by Sustainable Development Goal
102 4, in aiding the resettlement of refugees through:
103
- 104 a. Linguistic education including:
105

- 106 i. Collaboration with local schools and universities to create and teach intensive courses where
107 refugees will be provided with essential language skills regarding day-to-day life;
- 108 ii. Encouraging the use of the Member State host's predominant language in refugee housing by
109 hosting local programs where refugees can converse with native speakers, and by providing
110 entertainment such as music, television, and magazines in the local language;
- 111
- 112 b. Vocational training where the Member State host facilitates job training or aids in orientation of
113 incoming refugees, such as the services provided by the Refugee Employment Program in the US, in
114 order encourage self-sufficient members of the community of residence through:
- 115
- 116 i. Encouraging implementation of the Expert Deployment Capacity, used by Norway, in all willing
117 Member States as a collaborative strategy for refugees;
- 118 ii. Internship programs such as Norway's Expert Deployment with local companies and workers
119 proficient in their trade;
- 120 iii. Job fairs and information sessions regarding the opportunities available for refugees;
- 121
- 122 c. Education of the residents of member states hosts through collaboration between local governments
123 and NGOs regarding:
- 124
- 125 i. The particular needs of refugees;
- 126 ii. The varied cultures, values, and beliefs of refugees;
- 127
- 128 5. *Encourages* promotion of post-secondary education through refugee exchange programs where:
- 129
- 130 a. Refugees who desire to pursue education abroad will be encouraged to continue their academic
131 growth;
- 132
- 133 b. Students be given the opportunity to seek on campus employment;
- 134
- 135 c. Refugees who complete their education be allowed to get occupational training upon graduation;
- 136
- 137 d. Families and dependents of those in this educational system may apply for extended stay with the
138 student;
- 139
- 140 e. The acceptance of refugees and their families will be under each Member State host's discretion;
- 141
- 142 f. Member States will be allowed to elect the timeline in which the students will be able to stay, with
143 safety of said refugees kept at the heart of any placement;
- 144
- 145 g. Member States will be able to elect the way in which this exchange program is financed;
- 146
- 147 6. *Encourages* all able and willing member states to support those with a large influx of refugees and displaced
148 persons through:
- 149
- 150 a. Providing monetary and humanitarian aid for Member States hosting refugees through contributions to
151 the UNHCR;
- 152
- 153 b. Supporting pre-existing volunteer programs, such as the UN Volunteer Program, in which citizens of
154 Member States aid in the care and education of refugees;
- 155
- 156 c. Encouraging refugees to settle into areas with job deficiency in order to supply the demand in the
157 Member State hosts:
- 158
- 159 i. The program will be handled through a United Nations sponsored NGOs to alleviate the influx of
160 applications to the UNHCR;

- 161 ii. Companies in each of the Member State hosts can still determine and select the refugees for that
162 program and;
163
- 164 7. *Supports* the use of microfinancing through non-profit donors in host Member States where financial support
165 would be otherwise limited to fund:
166
- 167 a. Educational services for refugees such as building schools, funding programs;
168 b. Housing for refugees and displaced persons in Member State hosts;
169 c. Business and entrepreneurship opportunities for refugees and displaced persons.
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171



Code: UNHCR/1/5

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Exploring Alternatives to Refugee Camps

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),*

2
3 *Noting* the loss of thousands of human lives that has resulted from displacement while refugees attempt to flee
4 *volatile states around the globe,*

5
6 *Expressing concern* about the *UNHCR 2015 Report* which indicated that over 65 million people have been forcibly
7 *displaced from their homes worldwide as a result of protracted conflicts, persecution, and violence,*

8
9 *Acknowledging* the lack of permanent housing and deficiencies in safe, hygienic, and sustainable living conditions
10 *for more than 12 million men, women, and children residing in refugee camps,*

11
12 *Reaffirming* Member States' obligations to refugees under the *1951 Refugee Convention* and *1967 Protocol Relating*
13 *to the Status of Refugees,* which under 428(V)(2) established that refugees at a minimum should receive the same
14 *rights and basic help as any other locals and individuals,*

15
16 *Reminding* all Member States that refugee camps often represent a compromise that limits the rights, safety and
17 *freedoms of asylum seekers as referenced in the UNHCR Policy on Alternative to Camps,*

18
19 *Emphasizing* that refugee camps must be temporary solutions as outlined in the *UNHCR Policy on Alternative*
20 *Camps,*

21
22 *Noting with concern* the current UNHCR vetting process and state sponsored vetting processes that have created a
23 *refugee resettlement and asylum application processing time of five to seven years,*

24
25 *Looking favorably upon* Germany's efforts to repurpose and refurbish shipping containers to serve as temporary
26 *homes for refugees, specifically in Hamburg where over 200 refugees have been relocated in container homes,*

27
28 *Commending* non-governmental organizations, such as the IKEA foundation, for donating household items and
29 *building shelters and healthcare facilities for refugees,*

30
31 *Noting* the practicality of the *European Union (EU) Relocation Scheme,* which seeks to reduce pressures on EU
32 *Member States that have received more refugees than sustainable because of their geographic location by*
33 *transferring refugees from one EU Member State to another,*

34
35 *Further reaffirming* the continued partnership and cooperation among relevant national and international agencies
36 *and Member States to facilitate efforts to provide a humanitarian response to refugee crises as stipulated in General*
37 *Assembly resolution 68/143 of 18 December 2013,*

38
39 *Recognizing* that contingency plans allow for an effective response to the needs of increased refugee inflows as
40 *demonstrated by the successful Tunisian Inter-Agency Contingency Plan Initiative,*

41
42 *Taking note* that international security is a primary issue and that security and refugees' human rights are not
43 *mutually exclusive, as expressed in Security Council resolution 1373 (2001),*

44
45 *Restating* General Assembly resolution 50/172 of 27 February 1996, which affirms the principle of national
46 *sovereignty and noninterference in other nations by member states,*

47
48 1. *Urges* Member States to look favorably at successful attempts to utilize existing abandoned residential and
49 *housing resources and repurposing shipping containers for permanent housing solutions and adopt similar*
50 *measures by:*

- 51 a. Repurposing and rehabilitating uninhabited buildings for the use of long-term resettlement;
52
53 b. Incentivizing the resale of unused buildings for residential interim and permanent housing by
54 providing tax breaks to those private citizens who are willing to sell unused residential properties to
55 local, regional, and federal governments with the goal and purpose to remodel and resell these vacant
56 properties:
57
58 i. Note that by repurposing abandoned residential buildings a host state benefits economically due to
59 the spur of construction and infrastructure related business (i.e. job promotion in the goods and
60 services industry) and the added property value to remodeled areas;
61 ii. Local governments can provide refugees with low-interest, long-term loans for the acquisition of
62 permanent low-cost housing, as a mechanism to ensure stability of mind and dignity for refugees;
63
64 c. Subsidizing the repair and repurposing of previously vacant buildings for the purpose of housing
65 refugees as a short-term and long-term housing solutions and noting that:
66
67 i. Efforts to subsidize relocation schemes are referred to in the *Economic and Social Council's*
68 *(ECOSOC) 1996 Report on the UNHCR*;
69 ii. Subsidies will depend on both cash and kind donations by countries such as Japan, Germany,
70 Luxembourg, the Netherlands, and the European Commission who have committed to fund
71 UNHCR's efforts to mitigate the negative effects of displacement due to conflicts;
72 iii. Efforts include subsidizing construction investment for states that lack initial capital to refurbish
73 abandoned residential buildings;
74 iv. Actors can facilitate the purchase of building material to improve interim and permanent facilities;
75 v. Actors should provide economic support to pay the necessary labor force tasked to build container
76 homes out of repurposed shipping containers;
77
78 2. *Encourages* funding to increase the efficiency of programs initiated by specialized funds and agencies of the
79 United Nations Development Group such as UN Population Fund, UN Development Program, UN International
80 Children's Emergency Fund and further fundraising activities with relevant national stakeholders and Member
81 States to allocate funds and resources for the exploration of alternatives to refugee camps by:
82
83 a. Referring to the *1996 Report of the UNHCR by ECOSOC* and reinforcing this funding created by the
84 kind of donations and gifts to the UNHCR;
85
86 b. Recognizing that funding can be graciously provided by Germany, Austria, the Republic of Korea,
87 United States, the Czech Republic, Sweden, Estonia and other willing Member States;
88
89 c. Bolstering thematic funding mechanisms as outlined in the *Delivering as One Strategic Framework for*
90 *Institutional UN Reform and the 2005 World Summit Outcome Document*;
91
92 3. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the private sector and other Member States to place refugees in
93 habitable living units as early as possible by:
94
95 a. Preparing shelter centers and houses to receive impending refugees from areas of conflict, such as the
96 Red Crescent Movement, a program implemented by Tunisia in tandem with the UNHCR, the
97 International Organization for Migration and the Red Cross, to preempt the inflows of refugees within
98 in countries neighboring conflict areas;
99
100 b. Forging new partnerships with the private sector, such as the IKEA Foundation, with the aid and
101 guidance of the Council of Business Leaders to assist with the process of restoring existing, vacant
102 housing in host states to increase self-reliance and independence of refugees;
103
104 c. Incentivizing hotels with lucrative tax breaks to temporarily house refugees until more permanent
105 shelters are assigned, with the purpose of beginning the integration period and assimilation into new
106 communities;

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- d. Considering the purchase or lease of an island(s) from willing Member States such as Greece that could serve as interim housing in lieu of placing refugees in camps that lack access to basic amenities, as previously exemplified by the sale of several Greek islands to the Emir of Qatar, these residential units can be funded by:
 - i. Member States such as the United Kingdom, Austria, Germany, Estonia, and others, which have expressed an interest in financing relief programs for refugees outside of their borders;
 - ii. Private sector actors such as multi-billionaire Naguib Sawiris and other wealthy persons and NGOs that are dedicated to housing refugees;
- 4. *Advocates for* a streamlining of the current UNHCR vetting process for the acceptance of displaced individuals into host states by:
 - a. Implementing the use of the UNHCR proposed vetting system while:
 - i. Recognizing state-specific vetting processes in accordance with laws and qualifications of that state;
 - ii. Assuring that an individual's application will be processed in a time-frame no longer than 1 year;
 - b. Unification of and adherence to the current vetting system globally thereby creating a more efficient system benefitting displaced persons;
 - c. Reinforcing the ideals proposed by the UNHCR vetting process to prioritize those displaced individuals who are in the most volatile situations or at the most risk;
- 5. *Calls for* the creation and administration of an efficient and globally coordinated registration system, similar to that of the EU Justice and Home Affairs Council, to allow a faster recognition of the refugee status and an easier redistribution in permanent houses through the establishment of a UNHCR task-force which will coordinate with consenting Member States' relevant governmental agencies by:
 - a. Aiding in the relocation and dispersion of refugees;
 - b. Initiating a system of a biannual refugee population census to measure refugee population densities in host countries;
 - c. Enforcing the one-year limit on the vetting process of asylum applications;
 - d. Encouraging Member States to disperse and relocate displaced peoples throughout their states so as to not isolate refugees from their host communities;
 - e. Implementing a program for accountability, Member States have the potential to pressure those states who do not abide by the rules stipulated by this resolution by refusing further funding for refugee displacement mitigation programs;
- 6. *Encourages* Member States with the capacity to permanently take in refugees to adopt programs similar to EU Relocation Scheme that alleviate pressures from those states with overflow of refugees that are in transition from interim status to permanent status.



Code: UNHCR/1/6

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Exploring Alternatives to Refugee Camps

1 *Reaffirming* Article 14 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which establishes the right for individuals to
2 seek asylum from persecution,
3
4 *Further reaffirming* the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* and the *1967 Protocol Relating to the*
5 *Status of Refugees*, which call for the protection of the basic human rights such as the rights to life, liberty, freedom
6 of expression, culture, food, education, and work,
7
8 *Concerned* that 60 million refugees worldwide are fleeing from war and poverty and lack adequate assistance,
9
10 *Emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 58/152 of 22 December 2003, which states that the protection of refugees
11 is primarily the responsibility of Member States whose full and effective cooperation, action, and political resolve
12 are required to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to fulfill its mandate,
13
14 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 64/127 of 18 December 2009, which states the importance of adopting
15 projects that would guarantee the access to and the promotion of education for refugees,
16
17 *Emphasizing* the importance of integrating refugees into society by giving them job opportunities and improving
18 working conditions in order to afford adequate accommodation,
19
20 *Keeping in mind* the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), which seek to achieve universal primary education in
21 accordance with the *Education for All* commitment to provide, improve, and ensure equitable access to quality
22 education for everyone, especially for the most vulnerable and disadvantaged children,
23
24 *Keeping in mind* the *Policy on Alternatives to Refugee Camps*, which promotes alternatives to refugee camps such as
25 ways to adapt service delivery and integrate refugees into rural and urban environments,
26
27 *Aware of* existing international law which ensures that refugees be protected against refoulement (forced return),
28
29 *Deeply concerned* with the poor service delivery in camps which does not adequately provide services to meet the
30 long-term needs of displaced persons,
31
32 *Recognizing* the United Nations is seeking alternatives to refugee camps as called for in General Assembly
33 resolution 70/135 of 17 December 2015, as they are meant for only a short-term stay and cannot provide survival
34 methods that are efficient to those being placed in camps,
35
36 *Guided by* Canada's current systems of refugee resettlement such as Government-Assisted Refugees (GARs),
37 Privately Sponsored Refugees (PSRs), and Blended Visa Office-Refugees (BVOR), which assisted roughly 25,000
38 refugees by 2015 that were matched with private sponsors which provide financial, social, and emotional support,
39
40 *Expressing its appreciation* of the governments of Thailand and Myanmar in their successful collaboration to begin
41 a process of voluntary returns into Myanmar as seen in October 2016 where dozens of refugees left Thailand camps
42 to return to their homes in Myanmar,
43
44 *Keeping in mind* SDG One, target four, which recognizes that the poorest and most vulnerable have rights to
45 economic resources including property, micro-financial programs, and technology,
46
47 *Emphasizing* the importance of addressing root causes of conflict which lead to forced migration,
48
49 *Recognizing* the *Cash Instead of Camps* initiative in Lebanon, which give Syrian refugee families a banking card (of
50 150 dollars per month), which they may use to shop for food at 450 participating stores and markets,

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Further recognizing that research on the *Cash Instead of Camps* program found that this program helped as many as twenty-three percent more refugees with the same amount of money as other programs,

Highlighting the success of “impact sourcing” as a global movement that encourages companies to bring jobs to disadvantaged communities instead of outsourcing and thus supporting job creation and community development,

Acknowledging the existence of catastrophe bonds in the use of balancing and sharing financial risk among willing parties used in Mexico and Japan and captive insurance to also balance the risk of willing financial participants,

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

1. *Urges* Member States to acquire proper documentation of refugees in order to expedite the registration and integration process, whether permanent or temporary, in accordance with state sovereignty;
2. *Further Urges* Member States to take part in cost-sharing such that financially capable Member States could partner with various other parties who have resources available to commit and share their financial risk in order to make sustainable and more viable the resettlement of refugees;
3. *Calls* for the participation of and support for those nations that are geographically close to areas of crisis by providing increased voluntary support, including groups of persons to aid in the out-processing of refugees from the camps into those countries offering asylum, thus reducing the number of persons residing in camps;
4. *Encourages* spiritual communities and local chapters of international organizations to offer services such as food, water, clothes, housing, and medical care to refugees in their immediate vicinity depending on their own capabilities;
5. *Further Encourages* Member States to implement education initiatives modeling Croatia’s and the Red Cross’s collaborative program, *Integration Centers for Education*, where refugees are provided language tutoring and primary level education to ensure their successful integration and enable them to become active members of their new societies;
6. *Calls on* Member States to appreciate and join in the crucial steps of:
 - a. Opening training programs that will allow natives to become licensed international trainers/intercultural integrators that will teach the national law, so that law is not violated and human rights that will be usufruct by refugees;
 - b. Welcoming the idea of realizing the intercultural certificated course that will also integrate general national communication, such as pragmatics and nonverbal communication, to avoid misunderstanding; while strongly recommending those with certification have advantage to jobs and other benefits by the host nation;
 - c. Reaffirming the vitality of the courses for learning children of the host nations to be aware and tolerant of cultural, religious, and racial diversities;
7. *Draws attention* to the adaptation of service delivery as a way to make refugee camps more livable in specific areas such as public health, water, sanitation, education, and nutrition;
8. *Encourages* Member States to include cultural awareness campaigns in their academic programs in order to culturally immerse refugees and local students into one another’s culture;
9. *Strongly recommends* resettled refugees be provided with:
 - a. Access to civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights similar to those enjoyed by nationals;

- 107 b. The opportunity to eventually become naturalized citizens of the resettlement country;
108
- 109 10. *Calls upon* Member States to:
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- 111 a. Work together with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to promote resettlement through direct
112 engagement of stakeholders such as governments and its agents through training and operational
113 capacity building;
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- 115 b. Encourage stakeholders to provide public goods and services similar to the work done by Progresa, a
116 Conditional Cash Transfer program which gives cash transfers and nutrition supplements to children
117 and pregnant women;
118
- 119 11. *Encourages* the creation of various service providers such as the Congressional Budget Office in the
120 international community providing a global system of assistance for refugees in order to achieve self-
121 sufficiency for all of them by:
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- 123 a. Giving them in the first place when they arrive in the country vital needs, it may include
124 accommodation, clothing, food, helping them finding a job, helping them become self-supporting;
125
- 126 b. Encouraging activists within the host country to volunteer and mentor refugees helping them for one
127 year by finding jobs, places to live, and helping them adjust to their new life in the country they
128 arrived;
129
- 130 12. *Recommends* Member States to implement vocational training programs to help refugees to integrate in the
131 labor market in ways such as, but not limited to:
132
- 133 a. Partnering with a wide range of actors such as information communications technology (ICT)
134 companies, NGOs, and for-profit organizations, as well as development partners and other UN
135 agencies in order to promote impact sourcing practices which connects socially responsible businesses
136 and job opportunities with refugee workers and support training or other services to prepare refugees
137 for ICT and other specialized jobs;
138
- 139 b. Suggesting Member States to adopt strategies that can facilitate the assessment and recognition of
140 foreign professional qualifications, in order to make skilled refugees able to perform on their area of
141 expertise;
142
- 143 c. Encouraging Member States to incentivize corporate initiatives that promote intercultural interaction
144 and open-mindedness in their business environments;
145
- 146 13. *Encourages* collaboration between host and home Member States to return refugees who seek to return to their
147 place of origin that are no longer in conflict with the aid of UNHCR and the International Organization of
148 Migration;
149
- 150 14. *Calls upon* all Member States to engage in the advancement of economic rights by:
151
- 152 a. Inviting NGOs to enhance Member State's national efforts towards economic freedoms for refugees
153 such as microfinance, property, and technology;
154
- 155 b. Encouraging the implementation of national economic incentive programs;
156
- 157 15. *Calls upon* Member States to expedite and facilitate the *Creating a System of Hope (CASH)* program model
158 after Lebanon's *Cash Instead of Camps* initiative that would provide banking cards to each refugee family with
159 a particular monthly allowance in order to shop for food at eligible stores and markets at various locations
160 within the countries that approved by UNHCR;
161

162 16. *Recognizes* the role of financial and development institutions to pay for the CASH initiative and other related
163 development approaches including but not limited to: UN organizations such as UNHCR, World Food Program,
164 UN Population Fund, and donations from Member States willing to cooperate with aid for refugees.



Code: UNHCR/1/7

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Exploring Alternatives to Refugee Camps

1 *The United Nations High Commissioners for Refugees (UNHCR),*

2
3 *Deeply conscious of* the 65.3 million and growing displaced persons including the 21.3 million recognized refugees
4 and 10 million stateless persons globally,

5
6 *Keeping in Mind* the refugee integration policies which promote unique settlement and shelter responses adapted to
7 the local communities as proposed in the *Settlement and Shelter Response* of the *UNHCR Alternative to Camps*
8 *Guidance Series* and carried out in Niger's Intikane Housing Area,

9
10 *Recalling* UNHCR's 2013 urgent request for Member States to develop a safe passage program for Syrian refugees
11 fleeing to Europe after approximately 300 refugees drowned while crossing the Mediterranean Sea on October 11th,
12 2013,

13
14 *Fully Aware of* the violence, discrimination, and vulnerability experienced by displaced people as they flee from
15 conflict areas towards safe states such as the England-bound refugees residing in the Calais Jungle who were forced
16 to evacuate under threat of being bulldozed,

17
18 *Keeping in Mind* that the European Union authorities have cited that failure to grant safe passage has resulted in a
19 marked increase in illicit human trafficking evidenced by more than 10,000 refugee children missing in Europe
20 alone,

21
22 *Expressing with appreciation* Member States such that maintain secure refugee camps such as Thailand's Mae La
23 camp that provides displaced persons with the means to live a fulfilling life outside of their home country through
24 family planning, job training, and education,

25
26 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/134 of 17 December 2015, which defines migration crises as an
27 international concern and calls for sustainable, host community-based resettlement approaches for seamless
28 integration with support from local and international communities,

29
30 *Fully Aware* that some Member States that have the desire to aid refugees by hosting them do not necessarily
31 possess the fiscal or administrative capability to do so,

32
33 *Recognizing* the need for refugees to have access to healthcare as guaranteed in the United Nations (UN) while
34 transitioning to a normal life and moving through different regions in order to prevent the spread of disease between
35 refugees and host populations,

- 36
37 1. *Encourages* all Member States of the UN to take an active role in addressing the increasing refugee population,
38 be it through hosting displaced persons or providing financial aid;
- 39
40 2. *Further invites* Member States to explore resettlement and repatriation alternatives over permanent residency in
41 refugee camps by evaluating their own national capacity to implement those processes and by consulting the
42 refugee integration policy suggestions outlined in the *Settlement and Shelter Response* of the *UNHCR*
43 *Alternatives to Camps Guidance Series*;
- 44
45 3. *Emphasizes* the need for the creation of a safe passage standard for displaced persons moving from conflict
46 areas to potential temporary or host countries;
- 47
48 4. *Encourages* Member States to model their national policy for combatting illicit transit to be consistent with
49 recommendations of the UN Office on Drugs and Crime *Toolkit to Combat Trafficking in Persons* as part of the
50 *Global Programme Against Trafficking In Human Beings*;

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5. *Calls upon* all Member States to adhere to the Safe Passage initiative, as part of action plan on refugee resettlement: which can be applied for all refugees fleeing their countries as well as refugees looking to return to their home nations:
 - a. Accepts the universal definition of “Safe Passage” as the facilitation of unhindered transit for displaced person regardless of the intended destination;
 - b. Further calls upon non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and human rights organizations to assist Member States by providing resources such as food, clean water, healthcare, education, and job training at the host government’s discretion;
 - c. Affirms that an important goal of the Safe Passage initiative is to provide a safe and regulated route from temporary host countries to more permanent host countries to protect against human trafficking and violence;
 6. *Calls upon* all Member States to work with willing NGOs to provide lacking refugee camps with the resources to meet and maintain international standards of sanitation and nutrition in the active refugee camps;
 - a. Reaffirms the importance of implementing specific integration policies for refugees, and in accordance with the *Settlement and Shelter Response* of the *UNHCR Alternative to Camps Guidance Series*;
 - b. Endorses the provision of small areas of land integrated to local host communities, which will enhance social cohesion and the achievement of self-sufficiency for refugees;
 - c. Further requests governments to take into consideration the provenance and qualifications of the refugees in order to properly select the type of settlements;
 7. *Designates* the following Member States for the financial support of these initiatives taking into account the intended use of specific Member State contributions, should be redistributed, determined by the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner Programme:
 - a. Japan will contribute 200 million USD each year for a period of 5 years; 90% of each contribution will go towards general funding for nations willing to host refugees, and 10% will be designated for programs used to train mobile educational groups with the purpose of providing psychological and emotional support as well as coping methods for refugees as they enter a new culture;
 - b. China will contribute 500 million USD for general funding to willing host countries and will also supply peacekeeping forces. 100 million of this contribution will be dedicated to acquiring the vehicles necessary to provide secure transportation for refugees from temporary host countries to more permanent host countries;
 - c. The Republic of Korea will contribute 152 million USD over a 5-year period for the purpose of educating refugees prior to and upon their arrival of their new host country to prepare for their new lives and the new culture they will be living in;
 - d. The Democratic Republic of Algeria will contribute 25 million USD over a five-year period to hosting nations for the purpose of education, health care, and hygiene;
 - e. The United Kingdom will contribute 20 million USD each year to hosting nations for a period of 5 years with the purpose of providing food, water, shelter, and safe passage specifically for youth refugees;
 8. *Endorses* Member States alongside participating NGOs to create and improve existing mobile clinics, such as the UNHCR Partner Clinics established in Jordan’s refugee communities, to compensate for the potential that member states lack of national capability to provide such services.



Code: UNHCR/1/8

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Exploring Alternatives to Refugee Camps

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),*

2
3 *Emphasizing* that states have the primary responsibility to provide protection and assistance to internally displaced
4 persons within their jurisdiction in appropriate cooperation with the international community,

5
6 *Recognizing* the principle of non-refoulement as established through the *1951 United Nations Convention Relating to*
7 *the Status of Refugees* and its *1967 Protocol* and that all refugees are afforded the right to housing and resettlement,

8
9 *Reiterating* the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) 2009 *Human Development Report* stating that
10 the integration of refugees can provide jobs and economic growth to their host countries by using their pre-existing
11 professional skills to be productive members of their host communities as seen by the success of the *Cash for Work*
12 *Program* in place at the Za'atari camp,

13
14 *Affirming* the potential for socioeconomic development that refugees with farming skills can bring to host
15 communities, as demonstrated by the success of the Initikane program in Niger in its collaboration between local
16 authorities and communities,

17
18 *Believing in* General Assembly resolution 68/103 of 13 December 2013, which states that international cooperation
19 and communication is critical in humanitarian relief of the refugee population and urges continued collaboration and
20 assistance in reintegration,

21
22 *Applauds* regional initiatives such as the *Mexico Plan of Action* and *Brazilian Declaration and Plan of Action* for its
23 success in addressing the structure of host communities for the integration of refugees and displaced individuals,

24
25 *Recognizing* the success of integration projects, such as the *Income-Generating Project* of Venezuela and the
26 *Palestinian Technical Education and Vocational Training Program*, which focuses on vocational training for
27 refugees and aims to increase their income by employing their professional skills,

28
29 *Taking note* of General Assembly resolution 69/135 of 12 December 2014, which emphasizes the importance of
30 developing national and local preparedness and response capacity for a more effective response towards displaced
31 individuals,

32
33 *Reiterating* the *World Health Organization Constitution* which guarantees all people the right to the highest
34 attainable standard of health including the provision of women-specific services such as HIV and reproductive
35 health services,

36
37 *Recognizing* that developing countries lack the necessary resources to support the incoming refugee populations and
38 need adequate international cooperation to strengthen their resilience,

39
40 *Cognizant of* the importance of continuing to supply refugee camps and host communities with adequate
41 humanitarian aid and the major contributions that public-private partnerships such as IKEA's partnership with
42 UNHCR have made to the constant provision of this aid in impacted areas,

43
44 *Expressing appreciation* for the important and generous financial contributions of the International Red Cross and
45 other humanitarian agencies in assisting displaced persons in cooperation with national governments,

46
47 *Bearing in mind* Sustainable Development Goals 3 and 10 which promote the well-being and health of all peoples as
48 well as the reduction in the healthcare inequality gap among people of concern, specifically refugees and displaced
49 individuals,

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Fully aware of the human rights and humanitarian dimensions of protracted refugee situations and the responsibilities of Member States and the international community in strengthening and furthering their protection and assistance,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to promote the durable solution of local integration for refugees by incorporating them into the national, economic, and development processes by:
 - a. Promoting the cooperation of UNDP and UNHCR, relevant international and regional organizations, and donor countries by pursuing the UNHCR's Structured Dialogue initiatives which strengthen partnership practices to meet the needs of refugees;
 - b. Advancing national policies by implementing the suggestions provided by the UNHCR's *Policy on Refugee Protection and Solutions* that improve the efficacy of humanitarian assistance, early recovery and appropriation of funding;
 - c. Encouraging the participation of refugees and host communities in the design and implementation of policy by implementing local public policy forums, hosted by local and relevant grassroots organizations, for the purpose of dialogue and having open and impartial discussions;
2. *Urges* Member States to implement legal framework to provide a path to permanent residency and promote rights guaranteed to refugees by the *1951 Refugee Convention*, respecting each state's own naturalization policy;
3. *Affirms* the economic capabilities and skillsets of refugees, internally displaced persons, and asylum seekers as they can contribute to the economy of host countries, which Member States can employ by:
 - a. Establishing vocational training programs headed by local teachers, distinguished student volunteers and non-governmental organizations to educate refugees on the policies and culture of their respective host countries;
 - b. Creating a transitional employment program in collaboration with businesses and development actors that allows refugees to work in their previous professional fields and thus fully utilizing their skills for the benefit of both the refugee and host country's populations;
 - c. Allocating funds to subsidize refugee work programs, such as the *Cash for Work Program*, and to incentivize private businesses to hire more refugees;
4. *Calls for* the exploration of rural communities as shelter and employment options for refugees for the purposes of:
 - a. Utilizing rural, agricultural lands as housing and employment opportunities;
 - b. Integrating refugee populations into rural territories to permit family units to remain together;
 - c. Supporting the development of agricultural employment options for refugee workers;
5. *Recommends* an increase in integrated communication between UNHCR ground teams and members of the Targeted Direct Beneficiaries (TBDs), also known as the host community, to ensure that the needs of both refugees and local communities are being met by following:
 - a. The guidelines of the *Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP)* and calling for TBDs and 3RP committees to meet biannually for more accountability;
 - b. Further include the concerns and recommendations from government representatives, humanitarian coordinators, development coordinators and TBDs;

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6. *Suggests* expanding the dialogue and cooperation among countries on the regional level, particularly following the *Framework on Durable Solutions for Internally Displaced Persons*, and calling on developed states to:
 - a. Aid smaller states financially to empower their reception and development of solutions for local integration;
 - b. Mobilize and act as a link between civil society and marginalized communities;
 7. *Encourages* the creation of response plans for refugees that focus on promoting economic independence, taking into consideration the success and framework of the *Lebanon Crisis Response Plan* and the following provisions:
 - a. Increasing access to work permits by simplifying and streamlining the application process for work visas for the integration of refugees and internally displaced persons into the local workforce;
 - b. Relieving the application fee for refugees and allowing them to use their UNHCR-issued asylum seeker cards to obtain their work permit;
 - c. Strengthening the capacity of national and local service delivery systems to ensure assistance and access to basic services;
 8. *Further encourages* the development of contingency plans for local host communities, in accordance with the UNHCR's *Refugee Coordination Model* and paying special regard to each communities' distinctive needs, to facilitate a smooth introduction of refugees into the existing population;
 9. *Desires* educational programs that raise awareness and health services for refugee women and children, calling upon the Red Cross, United Nations Children's Rights and Emergency Relief Organization, and other relevant agencies to provide these services needed to educate and create health stability;
 10. *Suggests* that Member States further promote public-private partnerships to sustain the flow of humanitarian aid to refugees for the development of transition programs from refugee camps to the local community under the framework of the *Partnership in Action Initiative*;
 11. *Further invites* the international community to provide financial and material assistance that allows for the implementation of community-based development programs that benefit both refugee and host communities, in agreement with each host country's objectives for:
 - a. Strengthening the capacity of health facilities by modeling framework after Iran's 2016 *Salamat Health Insurance Program* and Turkey's 2013 decree to provide free healthcare to refugees;
 - b. Supporting education and vocational programs in tandem with non-governmental actors such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and the Clinton Global Initiative;
 12. *Endorses* the integration of a holistic healing model, working in collaboration with local communities, to address the full spectrum of needs for displaced individuals including:
 - a. The provision of safe shelter, food and water;
 - b. The provision of medical and psychological care;
 13. *Affirms* the importance of age, gender and diversity mainstreaming in protecting the needs and rights of refugees and persons of concern, addressing discrimination, gender inequality and gender-based violence through state-funded awareness campaigns targeting:
 - a. Cross-cultural education to eliminate the stigma surrounding refugees;

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- b. Greater community participation by incorporating public forums where members of both host communities and refugee communities can inform each other of their cultures and customs;
- c. A comprehensive approach of cultural growth at all educational levels through the subjects of language, history, and principles of multiple cultures and people groups.