



Code: UNHCR/1/1

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Economic Integration of Refugees and Internally Displaced People

- 1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Noting with regret* the implementation of General Assembly resolution 73/153, *Report of the United*
4 *Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*, which discusses the inability for some refugees and internally
5 displaced people (IDPs) to make considerable economic gains within their home and host countries,
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7 *Guided by The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and*
8 *Members of Their Families* in protecting the life and liberty of migrant workers and their families,
9
10 *Deeply disturbed by* the intensity of nativist biases that deter the full adoption of currently existing
11 reintegration programs which have attempted to bridge the gap between refugees and nationals of their
12 host count lack of job integration as stated in General Assembly resolution 71/237, *International Migration*
13 *and Development*,
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15 *Encouraged by* the work done by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the
16 proposition of the *Strategic Directions of 2017-2021*'s commitment to strengthen and diversify economic
17 partnerships,
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19 *Calling attention to* the lack of educational resources, as outlined in General Assembly resolution 71/1,
20 *The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*, along with the language barrier refugees and
21 internally displaced people face during job integration whilst transitioning into host and origin countries,
22 further allowing IDPs and Refugees the ability to contribute to the economy and to the social and cultural
23 aspect of the host country,
24
25 *Taking into account* the promotion of inclusive and sustainable entrepreneurship as reinforced by
26 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 and the development of quality education reinforced by SDG 4,
27 both of which are critical to the furtherance and pursuit of a long-term solution,
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29 *Deeply concerned* with the violation of human rights against refugees and IDPs globally and Member
30 States upholding of General Assembly Resolution 217A (III), *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,
31
32 *Aware of* the finding of the study conducted by the ILO, *Global Estimates on International Migrant*
33 *Workers*, that new arrivals and long-term residents alike are often employed well below their levels of
34 qualification, despite the fact that many are highly educated, and that a great number of refugees often
35 times misplace or leave behind documentation of professional qualification credentials in the middle of
36 their escape, which can bar them from successful integration into jobs within their qualification set,
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38 1. *Encourages* Member States to pursue equal economic opportunity for refugees and IDPs:
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40 a. Through focusing on creating a legislature with the primary purpose of protecting refugees
41 with job security and creating anti-discriminatory laws that eliminate employer bias while
42 hiring;
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44 b. By establishing target policy objectives of pursuing equal rights for business ownership and
45 equal banking protection and access regardless of refugee status by partnering with the
46 United Nation's International Labor Organization's International Labor Office as a resource to
47 focus on development cooperation and creating key legislation that works effectively to meet
48 these target policy objectives;

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2. *Expands the work of* microfinance loan programs in place by the United Nations Development Program, to work alongside financial literacy workshops, to encourage economic independence and empower refugees and IDPs to build credit and reintegrate into their communities through:
 - a. Multi-purpose micro-financed loans increase entrepreneurship and self-employment opportunities among refugees and IDPs which can help not only economic growth within the state they reside in, but encourage expedited integration as well;
 - b. Financial Literacy Workshops that work alongside the microfinance loans better prepare and educate borrowers on how to properly utilize the new loans they have received, as well as provide a safety net for lenders within countries;
 3. *Further Recommends* Member States, through the support of the UN Global Compact, incentivize employers and firms to create equal opportunities for employment by:
 - a. Specifying incentives for said firms based on the needs of specific regions, and may include but are not limited to: multi-purpose cash grants, and reduced interest rates for firms;
 - b. Implementing return and Reintegration programs that strive to compliment the border effects of the governments to create incentives for return and reintegration through enhanced multi-purpose cash grants can be made possible through the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund;
 4. *Strongly encourages* the implementation of Strategic Objective 2: Fostering safe enabling environments that support learning for all students, regardless of legal status, gender, or disability in the *2030 Strategy for Refugee Education* through:
 - a. Language classes in host countries to further allow refugees and IDPs to be integrated properly giving them the ability to gain employment as well as access to further their education comfortably;
 - b. Providing children and youth with adequate language training where it's deemed necessary in support of Expected Result 1;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to offer teacher training in host countries to residents in order for refugees to be supported by the host countries;
 5. *Calls for* the promotion of multilateral discussion, hosted by the UNHCR, which will encourage Member States to work in conjunction with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector along with all interested stakeholders to work together in contributing significant resources and proficiency of knowledge to facilitate the process of economically integrating refugees and IDPs to their country of origin to further inclusivity and to also further promote the work of the *2018 Global Compact on Refugees*;
 6. *Calls upon* all Member States to reaffirm the necessity to create and promote more economic opportunities, non-labor-intensive occupations, and entrepreneurship programs for refugees and IDPs alike;
 7. *Reiterates its call* for all members of the international community to remain supportive and to increase its funding to the UNHCR in order to promote its *Strategic Directions of 2017-2021*;
 8. *Emphasizes* its call upon host countries to establish educational and skills training programs to maximize the potential refugees and IDPs have to contribute to the economy and to the social and cultural aspect of the host country;

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- a. Implementation of language classes in host countries, to further allow refugees and IDPs to be integrated properly by giving them the ability to gain employment as well as access to further their education comfortably;
 - b. Offer teacher training in host countries to residents in order for refugees to be supported by the local community;
 - c. Offer culture mentorship that facilitates the social integration of refugees in host countries in order to promote academic engagement by emphasizing the cultural education for refugees, especially children, about reasons for refugee status in order to encourage them to pursue higher education opportunities;
9. *Draws attention* to the need to provide protection of refugees and IDPs from violence, persecution, and war through greater accountability of law enforcement and judicial systems through:
- a. Ensuring judicial systems hold governments accountable to the protection of refugee and IDP human rights through greater use of the International Court of Justice and international law;
 - b. Prevent corruption that avert refugees and IDPs from claiming asylum under international law;
10. *Requests* that Member States strengthen refugees economic standing by co-operating with NGOS that work to provide educational credentials for people hoping to work and study internationally in order to allow cross-regional skills and credentials to translate equitably in their newly settled locations via:
- a. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which already contains an educational component that oversees vocational training in camps in order to focus on these vulnerable populations;
 - b. UNESCO and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) advising on the host countries equivalency of refugee’s credentials and include contextual information on its education system to assist in interpreting the applicant’s background;
 - c. The use of information and documentation provided by the applicant, in combination with its research and experience with credentials issued by the home country, if possible, educational institutions, to corroborate the applicant’s claimed academic history, and “reconstruct” the credential where possible, if documentation is missing;
 - d. In lieu of documentation that may have been left behind, Member States should allow the alternative process such as an equivalency exam to provide the opportunity to prove their knowledge and credentials.



Code: UNHCR/1/2

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Economic Integration of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Approving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4 and 5 from the 2030 Agenda and General*
4 *Assembly resolution 71/23, which highlights the importance of equipping refugees with skills to be self-*
5 *sufficient through education, language, and vocational training, and of the empowerment and enhanced*
6 *autonomy of displaced persons, respectively,*
7
8 *Realizing the imbalances in the labor market for refugees and (Internally Displaced People) IDPs and the*
9 *economic drain that refugees have on welfare states,*
10
11 *Keeping in mind the inability of independent researchers to publish actual data on the economic*
12 *integration of refugees and IDPs in international labor markets and the general lack of data on refugee*
13 *integration into host countries' economies,*
14
15 *Taking into account the fact the quality of refugee lives is at an inadequate standard, as there are many*
16 *inactive and obsolete towns in which the population is decreasing and the number of jobs is declining all*
17 *over the world,*
18
19 *Remembering United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Resolution A/23/12, the Global*
20 *Compact on Refugees, which includes the program of action goal to ease pressures on host countries;*
21 *especially ones that host large amounts of refugees,*
22
23 *Deeply Concerned with the lengthy application process to gain lawful refugee status which negatively*
24 *impacts refugees' opportunities to economic and social integration and causes a deep financial burden for*
25 *refugee families,*
26
27 *Reaffirming the work of the UNHCR's commitment to refugee women which encourages meaningful*
28 *participation in leadership positions as well as acquiring proper documentation to ensure the fulfillment of*
29 *their basic rights, as outlined in the UNHCR's report, the UNHCR Commitments to refugee women,*
30
31 *Acknowledging the struggle for refugees and IDPs to obtain skilled work in host countries despite their*
32 *work qualifications or various levels of educational attainment and the potential for refugees and IDPs to*
33 *excel the economies and standings of these countries,*
34
35 *Contemplating the possibility of implementing incentives for nation states who adopt programs and*
36 *standards which aid in the economic integration of displaced persons,*
37
38 *Addressing the incapability of migrants to assimilate as contributing members of society, due to the*
39 *inequality which they face in education and practice standards,*
40
41 *Highlighting the significance of safe access to high-quality education for refugee children, girls in*
42 *particular,*
43
44 *Strongly advises that if children can be managed from the beginning of relocation, their chances of*
45 *successfully developing into adulthood will be greatly increased, which would include their integration into*
46 *the educational system, as well as becoming part of the host nation's healthcare system,*
47

48 *Renewing appreciation of the work of the UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report* which aims to
49 provide education to all forcibly displaced people by specifically promoting access to education for
50 Women and girl as well as educational opportunities for women and girls on a global level,
51

52 *Stressing Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights* which defines education as a basic
53 human right,
54

55 *Bearing in mind* the United Nations 1951 Refugee Convention defines a refugee as “someone who fled
56 his or her home and country owing to ‘a well-founded fear of persecution because of his/her race, religion,
57 nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion” there is an emphasis for refugees
58 to be represented in the legal system to become efficiently integrated into a host country’s job force,
59

60 *Underlining* that refugees and IDPs needed to be identified to obtain citizenship to be employed legally,
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62 *Referring* to the 2013 The Labor Market Integration of Resettled Refugees Report by the UNHCR which
63 states discrimination or acts of xenophobia are not tolerated in the workforce,
64

65 *Guided by* the strong belief that empowering female immigrants will help families thrive and providing
66 for the protection of entrepreneurial rights, the body deems providing access to Short Term Small
67 Microloan Programs (STSM) highly beneficial to ensuring refugees and IDPs thrive in the host countries,
68

69 *Recognizing* the work United Nations (UN) and NGOs have done to assist in the efficiency and
70 effectiveness of international money transfers through IOM and partnerships with countries of origin,
71

72 *Recalling* the Policy Guide on Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees to ensure for the protection of
73 entrepreneurial rights of immigrants through legal means and reducing xenophobic sentiments with the
74 gradual inclusion of refugees and IDPs into host countries’ workforces,
75

76 *Bearing in mind* the debilitating traumas attached to the displacement of people have a
77 great effect on their performance in the education and workplace,
78

79 *Recognizing* the importance of NGOs in assisting refugees in accordance to *Refugees Magazine*
80 Issue 97,
81

82 *Guided by* General Assembly resolution A/RES/71/195, the *Marrakech Compact on Migration*, stresses
83 the need to invest in education and job training in countries to support their own IDPs and integrate
84 refugees into their respective economies,
85

86 *Fully aware* of the mutual benefits that arise from clear communication systems regarding skill sets and
87 job placement the importance of the implementation of an interconnected global database is pertinent,
88

89 *Deeply conscious* of the financial impact these programs will impose on host countries of these refugees
90 and IDPs,
91

92 1. Further recommends the works of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and the promotion of
93 the Fast Track Programme (FTP) with the continued funding by the Global Financing Facility (GCF) which
94 would allow for granting refugees temporary jobs within their host country to better assimilate
95 refugees and develop their vocational skills by:
96

97 a. FTP offers language training to refugees and providing refugees with translation services;
98

99 b. Expanding existing agencies whose aim would be the empowerment of refugees through
100 various vocational training programs:
101

- 102 i. Encouraging the vocational and educational training of refugees through a
103 partnership of the UNHCR and NGOs through the creation of refugees learning
104 centers;
- 105 ii. Directing refugees toward a resource, the Technical Vocational Training (TVT), of
106 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);
107
- 108 c. Offering temporary jobs would allow refugees to become more independent but, it will also
109 encourage refugees to become less dependent on the government:
110
- 111 i. Having independent refugees, it would benefit not only the state's economy but also
112 the refugees financial situation as well;
113 ii. With these programs, refugees and IDPs can be taught different work skills;
114
- 115 2. *Expresses its hope* for better communication amongst Member States to improve procedures of
116 refugee recognition and work with World Bank to fund and manage housing and health services
117 among others;
118
- 119 3. *Recommends* this body utilize the UNHCR Policy Development and Evaluation Service to conduct
120 accurate research on refugee employment by:
121
- 122 a. Asking governments to enact protective measures for independent researchers to publish
123 actual data regardless of political implications for the UNHCR Policy Development and
124 Evaluation Service to utilize in evaluations;
125
- 126 b. Invites the Policy Development and Evaluation Service to build a network for refugees and
127 IDPs to submit employment needs and data;
128
- 129 c. Instructs that data collected be evaluated by the Policy Development and Evaluation Service
130 in order to contribute to future programs on refugee and IDP employment;
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- 132 4. *Requests* a better occupational system that encourages refugees have jobs and be integrated with
133 shrinking cities/urban depopulation in any countries in terms of:
134
- 135 a. Developing the common institutions where any countries or any local institution want to
136 revitalize their towns or areas by encouraging refugees to work there;
137
- 138 b. Enabling refugees to contribute to the country's or local economy by getting jobs legally;
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- 140 c. Providing meaningful education for refugees to learn the local cultures and customs in order
141 not to conflict with the local people;
142
- 143 5. *Suggests* that this body adhere to the ideas outlined in the Global Compact on Refugees to aid host
144 countries with economic and resource burden-sharing by:
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- 146 a. Providing flexible or earmarked funding achieved via the Global Refugee Forum pledges and
147 other donations to host countries needing economic support to meet the needs of refugee
148 populations through the regional Support Platforms to be created under the Global Compact
149 on Refugees;
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- 151 b. Recalling the Dublin Rule and policies like it so that refugees are not forced to stay in the first
152 host country they arrive in, and initial host countries are not forced to take in unfair amounts
153 of refugees;
154
- 155 c. Involving regional institutions in the implementation of refugee programs and regional
oversight in monitoring economic and resource burden-sharing or utilize the Regional Inter-

157 Agency Coordination Platform established by the UNHCR, regional Support Platforms and
158 Asylum Capacity Support Platforms as outlined in the UNHCR Global Compact on Refugees;
159

160 6. *Declares Accordingly* the necessity for less hindering paths to citizenship for refugees and IDP's, by
161 amending existing refugee and IDP laws through the extension of IGO's, such as SRLP which helps
162 nations adhere to laws, therefore granting displaced persons quicker, and promoting more accessible
163 opportunities through:

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165 a. Introducing SRLP and other IGO's to countries worldwide, providing aid in the adherence of
166 international law;

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168 b. Facilitating the implementation of accurate registration and record-keeping of refugees to
169 host countries, therefore increasing the number of migrants granted citizenship;

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171 c. Encouraging member states to implement standards of citizenship by mending already-
172 existing citizenship laws;

173
174 d. Introducing a universal registration and identification program to eliminate the arduous
175 process required for migrants and IDP's to gain citizenship;

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177 7. *Further suggests* Member States to encourage companies to promote the acceptance of women into
178 management and leadership positions in order to fulfill the work of the UNHCR's commitment to
179 refugee women;

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181 8. *Calls for* the efficient transference and cultivation of refugee qualifications to host countries by:

182
183 a. Designating that facilities cross honoring the degrees or diplomas and work certifications
184 being brought to the country in order to expedite economic integration by directly employing
185 refugees into positions already familiarized:

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187 i. Recognizing all skills such as language, economic and healthcare literacy, and
188 academically employed persons as valuable assets to the economy;

189 ii. Integration of these primarily educated refugees and IDPs is crucial so they are not
190 taken to the bottom rung of the economy and made more vulnerable to the
191 exploitation of their labor and halt their economic empowerment;

192
193 b. Providing aid to refugees and IDPs who do not have an education or job training through
194 increased funding from NGOs that promote educational opportunities, entrepreneurship skills,
195 or training for skilled workers;

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197 9. *Notes* the possibility of utilizing funds from the World Bank and establishing a refugee fund to be
198 allocated to host countries for education and integration programs to further the economic inclusion of
199 migrants;

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201 10. *Emphasizing* the necessity to have a standard degree of training or proficiency level required in a
202 refugee or IDP's background, consequently encouraging local governments to set uniform standards
203 for schools and job training programs;

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205 11. *Stresses* the functions of NGOs, such as Cloudhead, Children Empowerment International to make
206 various alternative and efficient strategies to help refugee and IDP children receive a better education
207 such as;

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209 a. Strengthening regional and national protection frameworks and capacities in order to work
210 closely with states and relevant institutions to keep refugee children safe on the way in-and-
211 out of school;

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- 213 b. Welcoming countries to provide financial support to relieve the pressure of host communities,
214 including expanding the use of digital classrooms;
215
- 216 12. *Noting further* that low-income refugees should be a top priority in economic integration, and aiding
217 these refugees, specifically women and children, in areas such as education and healthcare are
218 crucial to integrate them in an economically sustainable manner as:
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- 220 a. According to UNHCR, 90% of children around the world receive primary school education,
221 but only 50% of refugee children receive the same education;
222
- 223 b. Refugee communities can often be hesitant in having to study an unfamiliar curriculum, and
224 following a new curriculum developed allows them to not only assimilate in the host country
225 easier, but also allows them to stay true to their origin, roots of language, and/or culture;
226
- 227 13. *Further encourages* increasing education opportunities for refugees and IDPs by promoting women's
228 education programs;
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- 230 14. *Calls Upon* member states to work with local businesses to implement apprenticeship programs for
231 Refugees, and if the Member States don't have the capacity to do this they have the option of working
232 with the UNHCR to implement apprenticeships with Hilton Hotel, currently a pilot program, which we
233 ask UNHCR to expand because:
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- 235 a. This program will help refugees and local youth in host communities to enhance professional
236 knowledge, skills, and employment opportunities;
237
- 238 b. If successful, they hope to give refugees opportunities to find jobs in the hospitality industry
239 and basic tourism sector which will expand their competitiveness in both local and global
240 sectors;
241
- 242 c. Also encouraging refugees to seek apprenticeships and occupations in vital roles of society,
243 such as medical, law, and language fields;
244
- 245 15. *Urges* countries to expand legal support and resources to the application process and thus
246 expediting the process for refugee employment:
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- 248 a. Suggest an expansion of the internal immigration administration offices, with a focus on the
249 channel that works with refugee application;
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- 251 b. Further encourages a first step procedure of identifying refugees by releasing visas of
252 different emergency levels along the Member States at customs through:
253
- 254 i. Distinguishing the refugees to three categories of refugees; family, separate children,
255 and single women;
256 ii. Differentiating the refugees in terms of mental work, physical work, and no-working
257 skills;
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- 259 c. Ensuring working visas for refugees, to protect refugees from the exploitation of underpaid
260 manual labor:
261
- 262 i. Immigration lawyers to obtain their working visas;
263 ii. Emphasizing that parents maintain legal guardianship to their children;
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- 265 16. *Invites* NGOs that focus on ensuring safe refugee admission to send volunteers from around the
266 world to aid in the removal of obstacles to refugees in applying for a national ID by hiring more staff to
267 shorten the approval period of checking refugee backgrounds and prevent the smuggling of refugees;
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- 269 17. *Urges* host communities to raise public awareness by promoting local newspapers to report on the
270 stories and contributions of refugees and educating high school students in local schools;
271
- 272 18. *Encourages* the creation of partnership between local NGOs and host countries to create educational
273 outreach opportunities for forcibly displaced people in host countries with specificity on the
274 importance of language barriers that:
275
- 276 a. Draws attention to the progression of currently implemented programs as opposed to the
277 creation of new programs to best allocate funding;
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 - 279 b. Acknowledges the Precedent modeled by the Armenian Implemented Emergency Response
280 Program that focuses on scholarships for:
281
 - 282 i. First year university students;
 - 283 ii. Financial support for housing;
 - 284 iii. Per month basis financial;
 - 285 iv. Health insurance assistance;
286
- 287 19. *Further encourages* collaboration between the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), International
288 Organization for Immigration (IOM), and UNHCR in order to allow the following:
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- 290 a. Access to education on financial literacy;
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 - 292 b. Allow refugees to have complete autonomy on income earned through employment;
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 - 294 c. Funds that come from government, NGO, or private grants/assistance is subject for varying
295 regulation;
 - 296
 - 297 d. Allow for efficient remittance process, by facilitating international money transfers through
298 programs such as Universal Postal Union, MigApp, and NGO's;
 - 299
 - 300 e. Working with banks to waive the fees placed on international transfers up to four hundred
301 USD, keeping in mind two hundred USD is the average;
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- 303 20. *Invites* women centered NGOs to sponsor educational growth for older and undereducated women
304 through:
305
- 306 a. Education programs targeted at giving women primary and secondary school level
307 knowledge;
 - 308
 - 309 b. Community building social gatherings and skills-based discussions between native and non-
310 native women;
311
- 312 21. *Having regard* to previous resolutions on the rights of people in need of international protection, and
313 to the fact that, by virtue of the most significant numbers in recent times, we are talking about the
314 "feminization of migration" with a subsequent disintegration of the family nucleus;
315
- 316 22. *Encourages* the States which have ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention, to step up their action by:
317
- 318 a. Increase humanitarian aid policies, including reception;
 - 319
 - 320 b. Have a gender-based approach and all states cooperating to ensure that women are
321 protected and safe during and after migration;
322
 - 323 i. States fosters the intensification of the laws aimed at the prohibition of gender-based
324 violence in crisis situations;

- 325 ii. Ensure access to health services, such as prevention of sexually transmitted
326 infections Emergency contraception in case of rape;
327 iii. Ensure psychological support and linguistic mediation for women and children;
328
- 329 23. *Emphasizes* that individuals without refugee status must go through the host country's court system,
330 but is sympathetic to the critical nature of their situations:
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- 332 a. People defined as an Internally Displaced Person (IDP), asylum seeker, returnees,
333 and stateless person as defined as the UN must go through the host country's court process
334 of becoming recognized as a refugee;
335
- 336 b. Empowering groups such as the International Organization of Migration (IOM) to foster an
337 expedited process to refugee status:
338
- 339 i. Strengthening government relationships between host and home countries with the
340 use of both public and private organizations to encourage host countries to bring in
341 more refugees;
342 ii. Requesting for GA 5 to allocate more funds towards NGOs that foster
343 relationships between refugees and their host countries;
344
- 345 24. *The creation* and implementation of a management system is pertinent in effectively integrating
346 forcibly displaced people in a manner that is beneficial to the host countries and refugees:
347
- 348 a. The integration of refugees back into their home country;
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- 350 i. To accomplish this, establishing a system to track economic self-sufficiency known
351 as the Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Index (FESSI) to deem when a recently
352 resettled unit's median income exceeds the standard cost of living;
353
- 354 25. *Calls upon* member states to consult with NGOs to establish efficient and sustainable programs with
355 the aim to reduce waste as to allocate more resources to the relief of refugees and IDPs:
356
- 357 a. Community volunteers to pertinent humanities and refugee related NGOs could collect
358 unused food or clothing to distribute to refugees and IDPs, allowing the financial and physical
359 resources to be used for additional means;
360
- 361 26. *Fully aware* of the mutual benefits that arise from clear communication systems regarding skill sets
362 and job placement the importance of the implementation of an interconnected global database is
363 pertinent, calls for the further development of pre-existing programs that set precedents for an
364 international information management system to create a clear line of travel credentials for forcibly
365 displaced people:
366
- 367 a. Precedent models such as Machine-Readable Convention Systems (IECMS)
368 create circumstances that benefit the refugee and host country by matching skill-set to job
369 sourcing;
370
- 371 b. Integrated Electronic Case Management Systems (IECMS) establish a unifying platform that
372 connects all institutions belonging to:
373
- 374 i. Justice;
375 ii. Reconciliation;
376 iii. Law and Order.



Code: UNHCR/1/3

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Economic Integration of Refugees and Internally Displaced People

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Deeply concerned* with the refugee gap of economic inequality between refugees and other migrants
4 within host countries and the lack of educational resources available for the 70.8 million refugees and
5 internally displaced persons globally,
6
7 *Taking into account* the social and cultural stigmatizations that are often associated with the status of
8 refugee and interference this has with the Global Compact on Refugees Goal of refugee self-reliance,
9
10 *Acknowledging* that according to the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD),
11 only a minimal number of refugees have taken on paid work in the first eighteen months of their
12 displacement,
13
14 *Bearing in mind* the lack of legal representation available for refugees in host countries contrary to Article
15 16 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees,
16
17 *Aware of* the difficult challenges' refugees face in maneuvering the legal pathways to obtaining visas as
18 described in the August 30, 1978 Note on Travel Documents for Refugees,
19
20 *Recognizing the fact* that many individuals within refugee and IDP populations possess vocational training
21 and have graduated from educational programs within their home Member States are often not
22 transferable to host Member States, as detailed in ED/GEM/MRT/2018/PP/37,
23
24 *Understanding* the difficulty refugees face when entering the workforce in an overburdened country
25 without many resources to educate and integrate refugees as stated in the September 2016 OECD
26 Migrant Policy Debates,
27
28 *Taking note,* General Assembly Resolution 54/212 which emphasizes language and vocational training
29 programs that facilitate economic empowerment model that empower refugee populations,
30
31 *Taking into consideration* Sustainable Development Goal 4 to address the particular needs of women and
32 unaccompanied minors and their lack of access to education that focuses on their specific needs in their
33 nations of origin,
34
35 *Reaffirming* the *Declaration of the Rights of the Child* which calls for access to education for all children,
36
37 *Guided by* the General Assembly Resolution 70/1 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and
38 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 4 that promotes quality education for lifelong
39 learning and greater opportunities,
40
41 *Affirming* that refugees and internally displaced persons with professional certifications and/or higher
42 education be able to utilize their degrees and certifications in their host countries, despite the difficulties
43 with verifying these degrees, as discussed in the plan for Engaging with Employers in the Hiring of
44 Refugees, authored by the OECD,
45
46 *Taking into account* the fact that language barriers often exacerbate the gap between refugees and
47 citizens of host countries, as discussed in the plan authored by the OECD, and that educational programs
48 are needed to remedy this gap and enable refugees to access the education system and labor market,

49
50 *Realizing* the imperative need for easier access of higher quality of secondary education, as the UNHCR
51 has stated that secondary education enrollment among refugees in 24%, compared to 84% globally,
52

53 *Observing* the U.S. Department of Education Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2018-2022 is important to
54 mobilize and expand educational opportunities for refugees in the global community, collaborating with
55 Member States is essential to include educational opportunities in refugees' futures,
56

57 *Keeping in mind* opportunities currently in act including programs like the 3RP Regional Refugee
58 Resilience Plan, Educate A Child Program, UNHCR Adolescence fine arts vocational program, Technical
59 & vocational Education and Training (TVET), and youth program it is pivotal to incorporate these
60 programs for refugees in order to promote healthy upward socio-economic mobility,
61

62 *Emphasizing* the need for a safe and dignified return to the refugee's country of origin, if it is deemed safe
63 for them to return, as described in the UNHCR's framework *Support of the Return and Reintegration of*
64 *Displaced Populations* (2008),
65

66 *Reiterating* that funding is prevalent in the crusade to successfully integrate refugees into host
67 communities as suggested by the Report on the Use of Flexible Funding in 2018,
68

69 *Aware* that a substantial amount of our funding can historically be credited to NGOs and private
70 organizations as well,
71

72 *Cognizant* that an estimated 96% of our funding comes from 15 donors, 14 of which are governments and
73 the European Commission,
74

75 *Deeply conscious of* the devastating 70.8 million displaced people around the world as reported by the
76 UNHCR, that has increased the refugee gap apparent within origin countries and host countries around
77 the world,
78

79 *Believing* the importance of refugee health as outlined by the 1951 Refugee Convention specifically to
80 remediate existing medical conditions and allow for participation in the labor market,
81

82 *Expressing* its appreciation for existing philanthropic organizations whose purpose is to provide jobs and
83 services in public transportation for refugees,
84

85 1. *Encourages* Member States to implement de-stigmatization campaigns within host countries modeled
86 after the UNHCR's "With Refugees Campaign" to deconstruct societal stigmas and educate host
87 governments of the beneficial fiscal outcomes of the investment in refugees by:
88

89 a. Including the economic involvement that will result from an investment in refugee education;
90

91 b. Emphasizing the cultural advancement refugees bring to host communities;
92

93 c. Highlighting international relationships built as a result of the advancement of forcibly
94 displaced people;
95

96 2. *Recommends* the expansion of the current OECD UNHCR Engaging with Employers in the Hiring of
97 Refugees business outreach program which seeks to connect employers with refugees and IDPs
98 seeking work within local communities:
99

100 a. To invest in programs resources for refugees to develop labor market-relevant skills in order
101 to ensure equal opportunities for all genders and support investments in job creations;
102

103 b. To fill the existing inequalities and to enable refugees through international policies:

- 104 c. To provide economic opportunities to refugees which consent them to contribute to the
105 development of host communities;
106
- 107 d. Educate refugees of available services such as primary healthcare;
108
- 109 3. *Suggests* the creation of an international legal advocacy organization to partner with volunteer
110 attorneys with local immigration law experts and to deliver free client-centered legal case
111 management for refugees, IDPs, and asylum seekers;
112
- 113 4. *Encourages* the creation of regional offices or hubs through partnerships between the UNHCR, IOM,
114 and NGOs that currently work with vocational and education training, that work with and reside within
115 host Member States to provide refugees and IDPs that have previously graduated from education and
116 vocational programs in their home Member States, so that they can be incorporated into the new
117 workforce to contribute to the economic growth through:
118
- 119 a. The implementation of a UNHCR database composed of information pertaining to
120 professional documents, certifications, and any other form of information deemed necessary
121 by the Member State or region so that it is accessible and available for the Member States
122 approving this framework;
123
- 124 b. Increasing the number of skilled individuals in the labor force by providing certifications that
125 are adherent to the regional standards of the host Member State to contribute more
126 diversified trade skills and conserve existing resources through:
127
- 128 i. An interview system that ensured a finalization of the approval process to ensure all
129 criteria are met and all documentation is present before vocational employment
130 certification will be granted;
131
- 132 ii. Ensuring that the needs and specific criteria that must be met for certification will be
133 left to the discretion of the host Member State;
134
- 135 5. *Further recommends* providing resettlement services in the offices for refugees and IDPs to return
136 back to their origin Member States, while additionally ensuring their safety and professional growth
137 during their stay in host Member States:
138
- 139 a. Keeping in mind that these populations may be subjected to workforce discrimination within
140 these new occupations, partnerships through local NGOs and regional hubs to promote
141 awareness campaigns within public and private organizations would ensure that these
142 individuals are entering an environment that promotes inclusivity and acceptance;
143
- 144 b. Managing all documentation on IDPs and refugees who seek the assistance of this program
145 to clarify whether their future desired status is temporary or permanent within the host
146 Member State so that Member States can plan and adapt accordingly based upon the
147 supplied statistics;
148
- 149 c. Conducting systematic participant reviews to ensure that the individuals that have received
150 assistance from this program are successful in their new situations and are a positive
151 contribution to their new employers;
152
- 153 6. *Emphasizes* its commitment to expanding the economic growth of refugees in their respective host
154 countries:
155
- 156 a. To support the expansion of work-study programs for refugees in schools, traditional and
157 technical, to further stimulate the economy;
158

- 159 b. To encourage employers to implement a testing process to assess the knowledge and skills
160 of those without transcripts or certifications to facilitate employment;
161
- 162 7. *Calls for* the reallocation of funding from the UN regular budget to establish reception centers where
163 refugees will be housed before relocation through:
164
- 165 a. Advocating for increased support in language learning to help with assimilation;
166
- 167 b. Approving the facilitation of access to cultural resources such as museums, monuments, and
168 libraries for refugees of all ages so they can become immersed in the culture of their host
169 country and better integrate into multiple facets of the host community;
170
- 171 c. Increasing loans and aid to host nations for basic necessities, such as water security, food
172 availability, psychological counseling, and education;
173
- 174 8. *Draws attention* to the importance of allowing refugees and IDPs to continue to prosper when they
175 return to their nation of origin and economically thrive wherever they reside by:
176
- 177 a. Facilitating the business and professional networks created by internally displaced people
178 and refugees;
179
- 180 b. Extending resources and adapt current practices to aid with resettlement between origin and
181 host countries;
182
- 183 9. *Encourages* the Member States to work with NGOs on local levels to implement training programs in
184 all sectors for refugees who need to develop their vocational skills that are specific to the persons by
185 locations and culture based on previous work experience;
186
- 187 10. *Endorses* the establishment of schools through United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural
188 Organization (UNESCO) for incoming refugees, especially children, in order to encourage the
189 integration of children into host country communities and their schools through:
190
- 191 a. Adapting local curriculums to those of origin countries in order to minimize disruption in the
192 learning of children;
193
- 194 b. Recommending the allocation of funds for national education systems to give local schools
195 and universities the resources to support displaced students and:
196
- 197 i. Calls for the wide-spread adoption of low-interest or subsidized educational loans for
198 refugees to encourage enrollment in higher education and further stimulate the
199 economy;
200
- 201 c. Requesting the creation of literacy training programs for refugee children;
202
- 203 d. Integrating refugee and host country children in order to facilitate cultural cooperation and
204 maximize the opportunity to exchange ideas between groups;
205
- 206 11. *Supports* education programs for unaccompanied minors that are tailored to their unique situation:
207
- 208 a. Specifically, those in the secondary level of education by offering either continuing education
209 or vocational training;
210
- 211 b. Recognizing that different age groups will need different programs specifically tailored to their
212 needs;
213

- 214 12. *Encourages* the participation of NGOs that are knowledgeable and or specialized in region-specific
215 necessities in providing knowledgeable volunteers who are able to most effectively address the
216 educational needs of refugees, through:
217
- 218 a. The presence of educators with experience in the education of both children and adults;
219
 - 220 b. The presence of counselors who can most effectively provide advice on "next-steps" for
221 refugees with regard to education and vocational resources;
222
- 223 13. *Recognizes* that there are a variety of means of funding depending on what the final goal for the
224 funding is, emphasizing the need:
225
- 226 a. To provide funding for programs needed to support the influx of refugees among local
227 communities for health, education, and integration programs for refugees;
228
 - 229 b. That volunteer contributions are the primary means of funding, as well as NGOs because
230 their goals are more likely to fall within those of the United Nations;
231
 - 232 c. To reallocate funds from the UNHCR that national governments can disperse among local
233 communities;
234
 - 235 d. To strengthen efforts toward the economic integration of refugees and IDPs that should be
236 centered first in each person's home state;
237
 - 238 e. For this funding to be supported by the UNHCR member countries for basic needs upon
239 arrival as well as protection from violence and mistreatment towards refugees and IDPs;
240
- 241 14. *Encouraging* the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to issue bonds
242 through the UNHCR as an administrator to ensure that bond contracts are fair and monitor all
243 transactions, and the bonds issued to individual Member States should be used for the construction
244 and running cost of the Refugee/IDP facilities outlining the following:
245
- 246 a. All bond contracts should be on a contingency basis, with each term of the contract being
247 individually agreed upon with the IBRD and the Member State constructing their facilities;
248
 - 249 b. Bonds held with the Member states and the IBRD should be able to liquidate their bond at
250 any time due to a financial crisis or construction issues;
251
- 252 15. *Urges* nations to adopt a three-tier grant system for funding local businesses through regional and
253 international investment banks such as the Inter-American Development Bank the African Investment
254 Bank, as well as through the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank which are:
255
- 256 a. Locally established businesses receive grants from established local NGOs to hire refugees;
257
 - 258 b. Accessible by refugees to grants to establish their own businesses through micro-financing
259 from local and regional NGOs such as the IFC;
260
 - 261 c. Used by governments for investment projects donated by global investment banks to create
262 new infrastructure, support small businesses, and thus creating new jobs for refugees and
263 IDPs;
264
- 265 16. *Further invites* international funding bodies others to expand their funding into establishing better
266 economic opportunities for refugees in both host and origin countries:
267
- 268 a. Funding to increase non-labor-intensive occupations and entrepreneurships;
269

- 270 17. *Calls for* the efficient use of resources intended for established programs and initiatives Helping North
271 African nations dealing with an influx of refugees;
272
- 273 18. *Stresses* the importance of recognizing the role of declining health and diseases of displaced persons
274 play as a motivating factor, specifically in Latin America;
275
- 276 19. *Requests* that UNESCO and philanthropic organizations work with Member States to implement
277 transportation programs to provide vehicles and driver jobs for refugee and IDP communities to be
278 able to transport displaced persons from their homes to their places of employment.



Code: UNHCR/1/4

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Economic Integration of Refugees and IDPs

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Keeping in mind* Member States support Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) that aim to promote
4 locals to participate in humanitarian efforts to support successful community-based sponsorships,
5
6 *Taking into account* that a wide-ranging study published by the American Journal of Public Health that
7 show refugee struggles regarding language acquisition precipitate massive implications in all aspects of
8 societal integration including employment and public health,
9
10 *Aware* that the United Nations (UN) provides access to resources and will be of critical importance as
11 funding from multiple sectors allows refugees to know what they need and how to obtain them,
12
13 *Referring to* Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2002/1 which helped demonstrate the
14 solution for the need of an advisory team to oversee economic development in African Member States,
15
16 *Fully aware* of the study conducted by the European Union found the unemployment rate for foreign born
17 residents living in the European Union to be as high as 64% in 2018,
18
19 *Reaffirming* the predicament of refugees that most of them have not acquired legal identities of host
20 countries which make them have no opportunity to get involved in labor markets,
21
22 *Alarmed by* increasing prejudice violating the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* that
23 targets the vulnerable like Indigenous peoples, women, elderly, disabled, and mentally ill within the
24 refugee community,
25
26 *Noting* the disadvantages faced by refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) regarding social,
27 cultural, and language barriers toward economic opportunity,
28
29 *Acknowledging* the *International Covenant on Economic Cultural and Social Rights* which upholds the
30 right of work for refugee and IDPs in terms of xenophobic ideals,
31
32 *Recognizing* that refugees in Member States lack streamlined access to re-certification for equitable skills
33 in professions they previously held,
34
35 *Acknowledging* the relationship with NGOs in aiding the quality education department in host countries
36 with a strong emphasis on the rehabilitation of children,
37
38 *Aware of* the difficulties in acknowledging and identifying the skills and skill gaps of refugees as
39 emphasized in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 2016 Policy Development
40 and evolution service,
41
42 *Reaffirming* that the health needs, both mental and physical of women and children need to be
43 addressed, as these groups are at higher risk of facing displacement and other issues such as human
44 trafficking that have extremely adverse effects on both physical and mental health,
45
46 *Emphasizing* that Member States have the primary responsibility to provide protection and assistance to
47 refugees and IDPs, in appropriate cooperation with the international community,
48

49 *Keeping in mind* that labor market integration is an important indicator of short- and long-term refugee
50 integration,
51
52 *Noting* the apparent stigma and xenophobic bias that goes against refugees and hurts their chances to
53 fully make use of any economic programs that may benefit them,
54
55 *Recognizing* the difference between urban and rural life, which is illustrated as two different environments
56 that deserves a greater amount socio-economic productivity,
57
58 *Fully aware of* the need for equitable recognition of trades, skills, and education among refugees and
59 IDPs,
60
61 *Taking into account* a host state's capacity to receive and integrate refugees, as seen in a report done by
62 the World Bank Group entitled *Forcibly Displaced* which stresses the direct beneficial trend found
63 between refugee integration success rates and the unstressed capacity of the host community,
64
65 *Referring to the Labor Market Integration of Resettled Refugees*, PDES/2013/16, in order to create a
66 framework upon which we can build a comprehensive strategy for reintegration,
67
68 *Acknowledging* and seeking a solution to the terrorism other violence from various groups that is causing
69 structural issues in state government such as economic suffering among refugees and IDPs globally,
70
71 *Understanding* the importance of entrepreneurship and providing refugees with resources leading to self-
72 sufficiency,
73
74 *Recognizing* the need to combat the stigma around refugees by directly incorporating them into society,
75
76 *Calling attention* to the need for refugees to be able to freely enter the job market to obtain economic
77 integration, which was noted as a crucial step within the United Nations Department of Economic and
78 Social Affairs (UNDESA) to enhance the productivity of the nation,
79
80 *Understanding* the importance of cultural education in combating xenophobia against the 70 million
81 refugees under the care of the United Nations, 30 million of which being children who rarely have the
82 ability to attend conventional schooling,
83
84 *Reaffirming* that the Asylum Seekers Assistance Program has been successful, and encourages other
85 Member States to incorporate and assist each other in implementing a similar program,
86
87 *Recognizing* that many refugees are already bringing work experience, skills, and trades along with them,
88 but are placed into areas where their particular skills are not in demand,
89
90 1. *Urges* Member States to take part in an expanded program modeled after the Organization for
91 Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE) in order to assist with economic issues for refugees
92 such as labor migration and increasing national tolerance, which includes:
93
94 a. Strong focus on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong
95 Institutions which:
96
97 i. Serves as a multilateral organization that contributes to communication throughout
98 Europe and neighboring countries;
99 ii. Works throughout three continents: North America, Europe, and Asia;
100
101 b. OSCE Parliamentary Assembly which:
102
103 i. Includes 323 parliamentary members;

- 104 ii. Provides a proper forum to negotiate and ratify new ideas that strengthens;
105 international cooperation that encompass protecting human rights, environmental
106 issues, and safety affairs;
107
- 108 c. OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights which is:
109
- 110 i. Europe's largest annual human rights and democracy conference, organized by the
111 OSCE Democratic Institution and Human Rights successfully highlighted the need to
112 engage young refugees into socially and politically;
113
- 114 2. *Encourages* Red Cross Fast Track Programme (FTP) to continue offering employment opportunities
115 for refugees by:
116
- 117 a. Signing up for the program a Red Cross facility and be placed in a local community to start
118 training and networking;
119
- 120 b. Establishing an eight-week program that works towards administering assessment tests to
121 see the cognizance of IDPs to further develop their skills;
122
- 123 c. Introducing a hands-on approach to learn the language and culture using the program;
124
- 125 d. Developed and able Member States are encouraged to establish online programmers with a
126 minimum of 100 hours and a maximum of 250 hours of language training in the host Member
127 State dialect;
128
- 129 e. Member States who lack universal internet access utilize NGOs similar to Wish You Well
130 Foundation in The United States that establishes literacy and language centers;
131
- 132 f. Developing network building and making sure all people are motivated;
133
- 134 g. Creating flow from displacement and belonging;
135
- 136 3. *Expressing* its hope that refugees and IDPs make use of direct access to funding through NGOs and
137 organizations such as:
138
- 139 a. The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) which offers finance models for the
140 poor in over 47 countries worldwide and contributes to SDG 1 on getting rid of poverty while
141 addressing exclusion that those in poverty face due to inequality distribution of resources;
142
- 143 b. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) which
144 manages Emergency Response Funds offers available small grants up to \$130,000 to in-
145 country organizations, both NGOs and UN agencies;
146
- 147 c. Other NGOs which provide emergency relief efforts that collect, analyze, and implement
148 sharing information to further successfully address refugee and IDPs short term and long-
149 term needs;
150
- 151 d. Independent actors which explore state relationships between employment opportunities and
152 positive impacts on local and state economy;
153
- 154 4. *Calls for* the ECOSOC Independent Advisory teams such as AD-HOC to create a small group of
155 experts to travel to Member States that request for assistance to:
156
- 157 a. Prevent poverty of refugees and IDPs as they integrate and attempt to assimilate into their
158 host countries;
159

- 160 b. Build a stronger economy for those already living within the host states to allow them to
161 accept more refugees and provide more opportunities for IDPs, as well as preventing a
162 further economic crisis;
- 163
- 164 c. Aid government leaders in policy development and addressing issues such as hyperinflation,
165 unemployment, and economic recession;
- 166
- 167 5. *Expresses its hope* in the development of written guides in different languages designed to represent
168 each Member State which hosts refugees to include a variety of resources for refugees to reference
169 such as:
- 170
- 171 a. Information regarding career services, computer centers, housing options, opening bank
172 accounts, health centers as well as medical assistance;
- 173
- 174 b. Resources such as psychological help and resources for abusing victims as well as victims of
175 human trafficking to prevent further abuse of refugees;
- 176
- 177 c. Additional information on legal services that are accessible to them to help prevent
178 mistreatment and discrimination, along with helping refugees understand their legal rights as
179 well as understanding the judicial system;
- 180
- 181 6. *Suggests* that the international community is encouraged to take measures to help accelerate the
182 process of considering the acceptance applications of refugees in order to legalize them to involve in
183 labor markets, including:
- 184
- 185 a. Encouraging Member States to offer them temporary visas rather than permanent citizenship
186 for refugees;
- 187
- 188 b. Recommending to reduce checking time for refugees who have worked for a certain
189 company in a certain Member State for more than 5 years;
- 190
- 191 c. Providing refugees who have coherently gotten temporary work visas for at least 5 years with
192 UNHCR's special guarantees, which can accelerate the process of getting permanent legal
193 citizenships from Member States' governments;
- 194
- 195 d. Adopting the use of comprehensive documentation through digital databases;
- 196
- 197 7. *Further calls upon* Member States and NGOs to increase sensitivity and act to protect the vulnerable
198 through:
- 199
- 200 a. Expanding the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) to
201 cover internal displacement through respect for Indigenous cultural practices;
- 202
- 203 b. Promoting educational programs for women and girls;
- 204
- 205 c. Establishing women's shelters and appropriate programs in particularly at-risk regions;
- 206
- 207 d. Creating sensitivity trainings for educators to decrease discrimination in education systems;
- 208
- 209 e. Increasing welfare programs and humanitarian aid for the disabled who are unable to work
210 and provide a livable wage for themselves including protections for psychological care for
211 refugees to address the trauma that accompanies displacement by:
- 212
- 213 i. Channeling humanitarian aid to mental health clinics for refugees to receive aid;
- 214 ii. Encouraging refugees with psychology degree backgrounds to become mental health
215 professionals to promote sensitivity to the unique challenges facing displaced people;

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8. *Advocates for* accessible processes for refugees to receive re-certifications in their original profession in host Member States through:
 - a. Creating an international database for field standards to promote ease of re-certification applications for refugees to increase job placement by:
 - i. Working alongside the Industrial Labor Organization's (ILO) International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) to include universal profession standards alongside matching job seekers with job vacancies;
 - ii. Inviting United Nation-sanctioned field experts to standardize international profession standards;
 - b. Suggesting a job quota appropriate to their relative economies to ensure proper integration of refugees and IDPs set by economic strategists;
 - c. Establishing a short-term internship program at the state level for displaced professionals to receive training to adjust to host Member States that draws on the successes of the Bridges Programme which match employers in the United Kingdom to refugees seeking work;
 9. *Calls upon* the International Organization on Migration to collaborate with regional NGOs with a mission aimed at assisting refugees to establish a collection of specific national working rights and policies to educate IDPs and refugees through:
 - a. The promotion of legal literacy awareness youth and adult working rights;
 - b. Online legal literacy materials;
 - c. Local interpersonal discussion on-site;
 10. *Invites* existing relief-focused organizations to partner with NGOs to take various alternative and efficient strategies to help refugee and IDP children gain access to technology and digital devices through:
 - a. Seeking collaboration between organizations would assist children with accessing basic training for using digital devices, of which includes these three key areas: Access, Learning and Skills, and Emergencies and Fragile Contexts;
 - b. Exploring more distant areas where refugees and IDPs gather to let them have access to using digital devices;
 - c. Cooperating with high-tech companies which would like to offer low-price digital devices for refugee and IDP children to take use of;
 - d. Partnering with multiple organizations in order to set up an education fund for these children;
 - e. Creating and fostering the necessary infrastructure for schools and community centers;
 - f. Supporting and incentivizing teachers, thus giving them the means needed to properly meet the unique needs of refugees and IDPs;
 11. *Encourages* Member States to provide labor mobility schemes and increase hiring of refugees through:
 - a. The integration of the private sector and relevant business partners as previously emphasized in A/RES/73/12;

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- b. The recognition of pre-existing skill sets of refugees and IDPs by private corporations as determined by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's (OECD's) global competency scale and WorldSkills Standards Specifications;
 - c. The matching of refugees with jobs and opportunities for advancement in positions best suited for their skill sets on a case by case basis;
- 280 12. *Further invites* Member States to provide labor mobility schemes and increase hiring of refugees
281 through:
- 282 a. The integration of the private sector and relevant business partners as previously
283 emphasized in General Assembly resolution 73/12;
 - 284 b. The recognition of pre-existing skill sets of refugees and IDPS by private corporations as
285 determined by the OECD's global competency scale and WorldSkills Standards
286 Specifications;
- 287
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289
- 290 13. *Proposes* that Member States adopt a program to ensure the elderly over the age of 65 may work or
291 retire for their last years with dignity through:
- 292 a. Facilitation of child care training for elderly refugees to serve as caretakers and sitters for
293 children;
 - 294 b. Educating elderly refugees about career research in fields such as service industries;
 - 295 c. Training career service providers to accommodate elderly refugees;
 - 296 d. Utilizing NGOs to protect the health and wellbeing of the elderly;
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- 302 14. *Calls upon* the International Organization on Migration to collaborate with regional NGOs with a
303 mission aimed at assisting refugees to establish a collection of specific national working rights and
304 policies to educate IDPs and refugees through:
- 305 a. The promotion of legal literacy awareness, youth and adult online legal literacy materials with
306 local interpersonal discussion on-site;
 - 307 b. Listing jobs available to IDPs and refugees that accommodate their unique skill sets and
308 circumstances with their current location;
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- 312 15. *Further calls upon* Member States and NGOs to increase sensitivity and act to protect the vulnerable
313 through:
- 314 a. Expanding the *United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples* (UNDRIP) to
315 cover internal displacement through respect for Indigenous cultural practices;
 - 316 b. Promoting educational programs for women and girls;
 - 317 c. Establishing women's shelters and appropriate programs in particularly at-risk regions;
 - 318 d. Creating sensitivity trainings for educators to decrease discrimination in education systems;
 - 319 e. Implementing safe child care locations for this program;
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- 326 f. Increasing welfare programs and humanitarian aid for refugees unable to work and provide a
327 livable wage for themselves including psychological care for refugees to address the trauma
328 that accompanies displacement by channeling humanitarian aid to mental health clinics:
329
- 330 i. Encouraging refugees with psychology degree backgrounds to become mental health
331 professionals to promote sensitivity to the unique challenges facing displaced people;
332
- 333 16. *Insists* that actions are taken to protect refugees and IDPs from issues and factors they are
334 susceptible with such as, little resources or access to resources, criminal activity and gang violence,
335 and unstable living conditions;
336
- 337 17. *Recommends* Member States to study and educate civilians about refugees and IDPs which:
338
- 339 a. Address the negative stigma of refugees and IDPs which negatively impact these groups
340 chances to integrate into the economy in a meaningful way;
341
- 342 b. Create a foundation for a community that is educated and allows refugees to have equal
343 opportunities to succeed as naturalized citizens;
344
- 345 18. *Invites* Member States to accumulate research-based data on demographic allocation of refugees
346 and IDPs to connect individuals with the needed resources, via:
347
- 348 a. Developing a voluntary census for all individuals claiming refugee status in order to maintain
349 information on the amount of people seeking resources and government aid;
350
- 351 b. Creating an annual report, published through the UNHCR and submitted to the UNHCR
352 Statistics Database, where nations can volunteer data on the success of economic
353 integration of refugees and IDPs in order to provide more data to the international community;
354
- 355 c. Receiving economic benefits to aid in the continued acceptance of refugees while preventing
356 strain on the economy, contingent on the submission of desired data;
357
- 358 d. Partnering with UNHCR, the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service,
359 Transparency International, and other NGOs;
360
- 361 e. Encouraging transparency within host communities to strengthen data accuracy;
362
- 363 19. *Encourages* the implementation of a census conducted by OHCHR in cooperation with individual
364 governments at their discretion in order to determine how many refugees are currently residing in a
365 specific nation, which includes:
366
- 367 a. Translation of information provided by the census to a database that can be shared
368 intragovernmental as deemed appropriate by individual nations, in order to ensure that
369 refugees are being accounted for and receiving equal opportunities;
370
- 371 b. Incentives for refugees participating in the census will be access to resources such as
372 vocational training and local connections to better facilitate economic integration;
373
- 374 20. *Requests* that Member States assist refugees and internally displaced persons in the implementation
375 of programs to include and empower these communities, such as:
376
- 377 a. The development of programs to encourage and incentivize business creation and
378 entrepreneurship within communities of refugees and in IDPs;
379
- 380 b. The implementation of mechanisms in order to verify and translate prior educational
381 documents, certificates, and diplomas;

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- c. The creation of economic incentives, such as cash-based transfers, for businesses to increase the resources and support available for refugees in the workplace;
21. *Further requests* that affiliated Member States will cooperate with the UN for the formation of infrastructure that will provide support for integration, housing, and job allocation for refugees and internally displaced persons:
- a. Requests private donations to allow for creation of construction and field related jobs in order to not only stimulate the host countries economy and infrastructure, but to also provide more beneficial opportunities for refugees and internally displaced persons;
 - b. Utilizes the information collected by the database to match refugees with jobs created through this infrastructure expansion, in order to stimulate the economy while integrating refugees and internally displaced persons;
22. *Calls for* the establishment and implementation of regional centers which offer a variety of services that contribute to the development and refinement of soft and hard skills such as:
- a. Language and cultural training to better integrate refugees into the host state's society, provide age appropriate training for each refugee, ensure immediate access to the host state's workforce, issue language training specific to the refugees' future job to ensure they obtain appropriate vocabulary;
 - b. Transition of skills and education from native countries to host countries in order to ensure that individuals already existing skills are not being ignored;
 - c. Skill development that targets the strengths of each individual to ensure specialization and competence within the labor market;
 - d. Vocational training that includes instruction on industries including but not limited to: carpentry, agriculture, and masonry;
 - e. Allowing refugees recertification into their original field of work;
23. *Encourages* Member States to address the crisis in Latin America and the urgent need for economic integration of refugees and internally displaced persons by:
- a. The incentivization of nations in collaboration with NGOs and local civil societies through the UN-NGLS, especially in Latin America, to implement the development of technology, infrastructure, and resources that will aid in the integration of refugees and internally displaced persons economically;
 - b. The incorporation of developed Member States that are willing to assist in ensuring the sustainability of technology, infrastructure, and resources in Latin American countries;
24. *Requests* the implementation of a supranational system of identification for refugees and internally displaced persons lacking identification or statehood status, to be accepted and recognized by states on a voluntary basis, in order to ensure access to support services, provide an opportunity for internally displaced persons to leave their home countries in cases where threat to life is imminent and lack of documentation or statehood inhibits their ability to do so, and ensure the protection from exploitative practices and human rights abuses by potential employers or other parties that legal status in their host country would afford them:
- a. With the intention of this being a temporary form of identification that would allow refugees and internally displaced persons to ultimately obtain permanent identification in their home

- 438 state or host states who choose to recognize this identification and thus become their new
439 home state, to be distributed by the UNHCR, in accordance with SDG 16.9, to refugees
440 through the consulates of participating Member States;
441
- 442 b. Through the development by Member States in the UNHCR organ of an electronic
443 identification system similar to systems that have enjoyed success at the state level in
444 member countries which could be adapted to meet the needs of refugees and displaced
445 people and allow the UNHCR to verify and certify the identification of the refugees that enroll
446 in the program;
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- 448 25. *Encourages* Member States to implement clause 23-C from the International Labor Organization's
449 guiding principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labor market
450 to ensure that legislative measures have been made to highlight the positive economic contributions
451 made by refugees and other forcibly displaced persons with regard to understanding of employer and
452 worker organizations, civil society, cultural inclusivity, and relevant job placement;
453
- 454 26. *Supports* efforts made by employers to provide quality health care to refugees and IDPs they employ;
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- 456 27. *Encouraging* the provision of discounts on insurance for refugees and their families subsidized by the
457 UN with money made through donations, and supported by NGOs concerning themselves with
458 specific regions;
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- 460 28. *Supports* the right of refugees and IDPs, specifically children to receive a quality primary education
461 by:
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- 463 a. Strengthening the existing partnership with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) in order to set
464 up an education fund for these children;
465
- 466 b. Creating and bolstering the necessary infrastructure for schools, and community centers;
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- 468 c. Supporting and incentivizing teachers, thus giving them the means needed to properly meet
469 the unique needs of refugees and IDPs;
470
- 471 29. *Recommends* Member States to study and educate civilians about refugees and IDPs and the
472 challenges they face, including:
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- 474 a. Addressing the negative stigma of refugees and IDPs which negatively impact these groups
475 chances to integrate into the economy in a meaningful way;
476
- 477 b. Creating a foundation for a community that is educated and allows refugees to have equal
478 opportunities to succeed as naturalized citizens;
479
- 480 c. Urging Member States take steps to understand and counteract the effects of terrorism
481 against displaced persons;
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- 483 d. Preventing terrorism through specifically educating youth on cultural differences;
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- 485 30. *Calls upon* Member States to universalize their recognition of educational degrees and trade skills in
486 relation to refugees and IDPs;
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- 488 31. Calls for a further extension of the UNHCR and OECD Engaging with Employers in the Hiring of
489 Refugees Action Plan by:
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- 491 a. The individual filling out a profile upon arrival that will include their language proficiency, level
492 of education, work experience, and any trades they possess;
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- b. Scanning a database containing network of cities with their most common jobs, trades, and skills in demand;
 - c. Recommending the best region for the individual to begin job searching in, based on their profile and database;
 - d. This database being assisted by the nation state, employers and their associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions, relevant civil society organizations, and refugees themselves;
- 504 32. *Creates* an international fund to which Member States can voluntarily contribute to help aid expenses
505 of asylum seekers:
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- a. Similar to Australia's Asylum Seekers Assistance Program (ASAP), this fund would be used to give those who are granted asylum a weekly living wage until they have spent 1 year in the host nation or they find a paying job, whichever comes first during which:
 - 511 i. The host Nation will determine how much aid the refugee will receive based on that
512 countries cost of living;
 - 513 ii. The host Nation will determine how often the refugee will receive assistance;
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 - b. Providing those who are granted asylum the opportunity to apply for the program through the host nation which will:
 - 517 i. Determine if the refugee is in need of financial assistance;
 - 518 ii. Be offered upon the refugee's entry to the host nation.
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