

NMUN•NY 2016



20 – 24 MARCH 2016

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

Courage
for **peace**



Compassion
in **action**

CONFERENCE A

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Committee Staff

Director	Jenna Biegel
Assistant Director	Silvia Bedessi
Chair	Jermaine Evans
Rapporteur	Danielle Ceballes

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNHCR/1/1	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/2	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/3	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/4	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/5	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	57 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 12 abstentions
UNHCR/1/6	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	63 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 7 abstentions
UNHCR/1/7	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	47 votes in favor, 2 votes against, 24 abstentions
UNHCR/1/8	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	58 votes in favor, 1 vote against, 14 abstentions
UNHCR/1/9	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/10	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/11	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report

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

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

The session was attended by representatives of 73 Member States.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, I, III, beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries.” By Monday, the Dais received a total of 17 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including education; employment opportunities and job training; cultural-linguistic integration; border and registration opportunities; funding, financing, and donor support; health and sanitation; and database and information sharing. The committee worked collaboratively and effectively in their efforts to reach consensus and merge similar ideas into the aforementioned subjects. Both the atmosphere and the debate remained diplomatic and relevant throughout Tuesday, as the committee continued to work cooperatively.

On Wednesday, 11 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 5 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 11 resolutions following voting procedure, 7 of which received unanimous support by the body, while the remaining 4 were adopted via a majority vote. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including capacity building, employment and training for refugees, registration, sanitation and information sharing. Throughout the final sessions, the committee remained on task and focused on achieving consensus for all draft resolutions on the floor. Their dedication to finding unique and concise solutions resulted in the adoption of all resolutions aimed at strengthening the capacity of refugee host countries.



Code: UNHCR/1/1

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Reaffirming the Charter of the United Nations,*

4
5 *Recalling the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the 1951 Convention relating to the Status*
6 *of Refugees,*

7
8 *Bearing in mind the 1967 Protocol on Refugees as well as the 1966 Bangkok Principles on Status and Treatment of*
9 *Refugees,*

10
11 *Underlining the significance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 6 and 8 and their importance for sustainable*
12 *economic and environmental development of host countries and emphasizing the importance of economic*
13 *integration as a key aspect of achieving self-sufficiency in cases of protracted displacement,*

14
15 *Reaffirming 2011 United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 66/165 on the Protection of and*
16 *assistance to Internally Displaced Persons,*

17
18 *Emphasizing the importance of economic and political stability, especially in refugee host countries neighboring*
19 *Syria, to deal with the heavy burden of the actual crisis,*

20
21 *Bearing in mind the content of the 2014-2018 Global Strategy for Livelihoods pertaining to the treatment of the*
22 *refugees,*

23
24 *Recalling the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme's Standing Committee's Meeting on*
25 *the High Commissioners Program: The role of host countries the cost and impact of hosting refugees,*

26
27 *Gravely concerned by the deplorable economic and social condition in which the refugees in current host countries*
28 *find themselves in,*

29
30 *Recalling the 2015 Dead Sea Resilience Agenda, which sets out key principles and high-level actions for enhancing*
31 *resilience among individuals, families, communities, and institutions affected by the crisis in Syria and its impact on*
32 *the wider region,*

33
34 *Considering the 2015 UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and International Trade Center's agreement*
35 *to step up joint efforts to ensure better economic and employment opportunities for the millions of refugees across*
36 *the world,*

37
38 *Recognizing that having a greater number of refugees part of the legal workforce is beneficial for refugee host*
39 *countries and their citizens, as the refugees' new employee status ensures that the states' burden to completely*
40 *sustain refugees is significantly lightened,*

41
42 1. *Suggests the facilitation of the implementation of a Skills Assessment Platform, evaluating the refugees' skills,*
43 *by:*

44
45 a. *Assessing the refugees' skills as a priority when they first arrive in a host country, with the further use*
46 *of the proGres registration UNHCR database application, to also include data about refugees' skills as*
47 *well as previous education and working experiences;*

48
49 b. *Identifying, through the registration process, whether or not the refugees being registered are literate in*
50 *their native and/or the local language to further orient them towards the appropriate skill training, by*

- 51 having them give written responses to basic registration questions such as their name, place of birth or
52 date of birth;
53
- 54 c. Extensively using the data from studies by the International Labour Organization (ILO), the Regional
55 Office for Arab States (ROAS), and the European Council for Refugees and Exiles (ECRE) which
56 have previously given a global picture of the employment profile of refugees to base further
57 approaches;
58
- 59 d. Making the data available for host countries' governments, in order for them to be fully aware of the
60 skillsets of the population they are hosting;
61
- 62 e. Having the effect of being able to give refugees the opportunity to find a job appropriate to the skills
63 mentioned in their individual registration forms, while making sure the refugees are not discriminated
64 due to the disparities between their level of skill;
65
- 66 2. *Encourages* refugee host countries to aid refugees towards finding jobs in accordance to their skills assessed
67 with the Skills Assessment Program, by:
68
- 69 a. Cooperating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and private organizations, which offer
70 seminars to improve refugees' employability skills, resumes and interviewing techniques;
71
- 72 b. Cooperating with the Refugee Employment and Skills Initiative which aims to unlock the economic
73 potential of refugees and displaced persons to generate income and improve their lives;
74
- 75 c. Providing greater access to information regarding possible job opportunities;
76
- 77 3. *Emphasizes* the importance of offering basic job training based on refugees' previous education and work
78 experience be made available, by facilitating programs which provide vocational training based on refugees'
79 previous education and work experience;
80
- 81 4. *Requests* that the most vulnerable part of the refugee population, with a particular emphasis on women, is not
82 discriminated because of a lack of education or previous professional experience, by promoting intense
83 livelihood programs such as the Skills4life program enabling them to acquire basic skills in order to grow more
84 independent of the host country;
85
- 86 5. *Supports* the availability of linguistic education of the host countries' primary language for refugees, meeting
87 the Common European Framework of Reference for Languages Level B1 standards, in order to facilitate
88 finding a job, by:
89
- 90 a. Ensuring that host countries' governments work collaboratively with local organizations and partners
91 who are already offering services to extend linguistic education to refugees, which will ultimately lead
92 to the holistic improvement of the refugees' livelihoods;
93
- 94 b. Allocating, to this issue, more of the funding from the organizations and bodies that have been
95 donating to the UNHCR, such as the Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) Fund
96 for Development, the Council for Europe Development Bank and Learning for a Future, which all
97 cover the Middle Eastern and European regions, both of which have been severely affected by the
98 refugee crises;
99
- 100 6. *Suggests* the labor ministries of refugee host countries to develop further knowledge regarding the sectors of
101 their workforce which are lacking employees, by possibly using:
102
- 103 a. The ILO's Guide to Value Chain Development, which acts as a toolkit to help countries create
104 employment and improve working conditions in targeted sectors;
105

- 106 b. The Employment Intensive Investment Programs (EIIP) approach, which includes implementing
107 specific labor-intensive works to increase public asset value and improve the general economic
108 situation, thus improving and maintaining infrastructure and filling the gaps in the workforce;
109
- 110 7. *Supports* the reviewing of policies that limit refugees' right to work in line with legal obligations, reducing
111 legal, procedural and practical barriers to work rights, by using the policy advice offered by the Organization
112 for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) Local Economic and Employment Development
113 Programme (OECD LEED);
114
- 115 8. *Recommends* a greater support of private sector solutions by host countries, in partnership with UNHCR, which
116 would make more employment opportunities available, as more businesses would hire both refugees and host
117 country citizens while also being a great source of potential financing opportunities;
118
- 119 9. *Encourages* host countries to facilitate the provision of refugee workers' salaries that meet, at the least, the
120 living wage, especially in the case of employment by businesses of the private sector newly implicated in
121 refugee job creation;
122
- 123 10. *Intends* to continue to base the implementation of private sector and UNHCR cooperation on the Guidelines on
124 Cooperation Between United Nations and the Business Sector, the Ten Principles of the Global Compact, and
125 the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights;
126
- 127 11. *Emphasizes* the importance of prioritizing locals in terms of job acquisition to ensure that socio-economic
128 tensions will not arise between citizens and refugees;
129
- 130 12. *Urges* all Member States, International Organizations, NGOs, the private business sector as well as donors to
131 continue to and further allocate financial contribution in a way that ensures economic prosperity and a growing
132 labor market resulting in refugee job creation in the refugee host countries, in a way that is realistic for each
133 party.



Code: UNHCR/1/2

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* the mandate of the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Refugees (UNCHR) to ensure
4 international protection of uprooted people and to promote human rights for all refugees,

5
6 *Recalling* the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its Protocol in 1967,

7
8 *Fully aware* of the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially Goal 3, Goal 8, and Goal
9 11,

10 *Acknowledging* the efforts made by countries hosting protracted refugee populations,

11 *Affirming* that security and safety are of utmost importance to refugees, Members States, and their citizens,

12
13 *Realizing* that technological innovation is fundamental in improving the status of resources available, including that
14 of health services, education, employment, and basic necessities, and realizing the importance of these facilities as
15 catalysts for future self-reliance,

16
17 *Basing itself* upon the current UNHCR database systems, such as ProGres and Biometric Identity Management
18 System (BIMS), which can improve their mission in monitoring movement and livelihood of all refugees
19 worldwide,

20
21 *Mindful* of the importance of continuously supporting refugees by the means of a universally accessible database
22 that will additionally address the security concerns of host countries,

23
24 *Noting* that socioeconomic collaboration is a necessity for providing financial assistance to those affected by the
25 refugee crisis,

26
27 *Approving* the existing independent International Commission of Inquiry of the Human Rights Council (HRC)
28 decided upon by the HRC resolution S-17/1, with a mandate to investigate all alleged violations of international
29 human rights law,

30
31 *Reminding* nations of the commitment of the international community, embodied in Article 2 of the General
32 Assembly (GA) resolution 428(V) of 1950, to cooperate with the UNHCR in the fulfillment of their mandate,

- 33
34
35
36 1. *Establishes* the universal, integrated, and multidimensional biometric Guardian System for the collection,
37 organization, monitoring, and storage of vital refugee information, that will additionally:
38
39 a. Be registered at designated Member State checkpoints upon their arrival in a host country;
40
41 b. Assist host countries and refugees by providing information to enable states to more efficiently provide
42 for all aspects of refugees' needs, including the security of all persons by:
43
44 i. Cross-checking migrants' biometrics with Guardian System data;
45
46 ii. Keeping track of migrant and asylum seekers' movements in order to assist in the
47 reunification of family members;
48
49 2. *Proposes* that the Guardian System will be multidimensional and thus, universally accessible, integrative, and
50 consist of biometric data, information collection, and data storage and will do this by:

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- a. Subsuming the pre-existing UNHCR programs, such as the ProGres program and BIMS, to establish a globally accessible database for biometric information in partnership with Accenture, which has been met with broad support and approval in the international community in order to integrate the sensitive information and cyber infrastructure contained in the UNHCR’s ProGres program and BIMS;
 - b. Working in cooperation with the UNHCR to record the residency, asylum, and biometric information of refugees as collected by host governments in accordance with their national and regional obligations, to compile and upload to the Guardian System:
 - i. Information obtained from health self-reports, of which host countries are obliged to collect from willing asylum seekers within their territorial jurisdiction;
 - ii. Information obtained from optional medical examinations and health scans, of which refugee host countries will offer to all persons applying for asylum within their territorial jurisdiction with the assistance of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the UNHCR;
 - iii. Information provided by refugees on a voluntary basis regarding their employment skills, job qualifications, job history, employment preferences and education;
3. *Asserts* that all nations and selected non-state partners shall have access to the Guardian System in order that they may better protect and assist refugees by:
- a. Making certain that the names and addresses of refugees registered in the Guardian System are given only to the organs of UN Member States, the UNHCR-NGO Partners, and Global Cluster System partners, such that the retrieval of this sensitive information is contingent on the existence of a bilateral agreement of the partner-in-question with:
 - i. A State willing to vouch for said partner;
 - ii. A clear commitment to the protection of and assistance to the UNHCR’s persons of concern;
 - iii. A signed bilateral agreement with the UNHCR in which they affirm that no information contained within the database will be used for commercial purposes, and no information contained within the database shall be used for enactment of any crimes or, specifically, crimes against humanity;
 - b. Further subjecting the partner-in-question to the vetting process of the Privacy Task Force for thorough examination of the partner’s cyber security protocols and infrastructure;
 - c. Having health information available only to national health organizations and healthcare providers, as well as the UNHCR’s partners in the Global Health Cluster;
4. *Suggests* that the Guardian System will be accessible to the Return Consortium Training and Operation Manager in the hope that the information provided by the Guardian System will enable the Return Consortium and Operation to expand its operations globally;
5. *Expresses* the desire that the Guardian System become a self-regulating, self-operating system that incorporates the cooperation and human resources of refugees;
6. *Requests* the application of information and communication technology (ICT) to strengthen the capacity of refugee host countries by:
- a. A health protection surveillance center for collection and identification of refugee health information;
 - b. Improving the data processing by developing ICTs for humanitarian aid delivery;
 - c. Increasing technology-sharing between developed and developing countries such as sending human resources;

- 107 d. Taking measures to ensure security of the system by preventing malware, viruses, hacks, or system
108 crashes;
109
- 110 7. *Further requests* the desire for the creation of regional programs which will provide opportunities to refugees
111 who have completed CTA training, or have ICT capabilities such that they are able to undertake operations of
112 the Guardian System facilities in place of host country personnel;
113
- 114 8. *Endorses* the call to support the efficiency and effectiveness of the multi-dimensional Guardian System as to:
115
- 116 a. Promote a results-based approach by identifying areas with a resource surplus and redirecting those
117 surpluses to burdened areas;
118
- 119 b. Conduct evaluations on a quarterly basis to improve the efficiency of the system;
120
- 121 c. Suggest the development of a checklist to review application processing time, delay in inputs and
122 outputs, wait time between tasks, and task duration upon reception of new refugees;
123
- 124 9. *Resolves* that the Guardian System Fund shall be created for the purpose of maintaining, preserving, updating,
125 and repairing the cyber and physical infrastructure of the Guardian System;
126
- 127 10. *Designates* the management of the Guardian System Fund to the UNHCR Executive Committee;
128
- 129 11. *Further designates* the Fair Protection Processes and Documentation Funds of the UNHCR budget, as well as
130 the generous donations of Member States and non-governmental actors, to comprise the Guardian System Fund;
131
- 132 12. *Establishes* the Guardian System Creation Fund to finance the development, purchase, and installation of the
133 Guardian System biometric and database infrastructure in all states which desire to participate in the Guardian
134 System;
135
- 136 13. *Asserts* that the Guardian System Creation Fund shall be augmented by an equal amount of funds from the
137 UNHCR Global Programs Budget, as well as from the UN Development Programme (UNDP) Thematic Fund
138 for Information, Communications, and Technology;
139
- 140 14. *Suggests* that the Guardian System Creation Fund should be augmented by the diversion of equal contributions
141 from the SDGs Fund and the UN Development Fund Core Resources;
142
- 143 15. *Suggests* that States contributing to the Guardian System would be granted initial access to the Guardian
144 Prototype System and primary access to the Guardian System in perpetuity;
145
- 146 16. *Invites* Member States and/or those States receiving one (1) refugees for every thousand citizens, which have
147 been assessed and found to face significant challenges to the implementation of the Guardian System, priority in
148 receiving SDGs Funds to ensure every country has the capacity to implement, run, and maintain the system in
149 terms of providing training to volunteers on the usage of biometric machinery and data entry skills:
150
- 151 a. By asking governments, NGOs, and international organizations to complete assessments of the current,
152 technological capacity of each country to implement the Guardian System in order to assess which
153 member-states need the most assistance to run the Guardian Fund;
154
- 155 b. By requesting governments to disclose the total number of refugees registered within their borders to
156 further apply for priority funding;
157
- 158 17. *Authorizes* the establishment of a Technical Assistance Task Force under the aegis of the UNHCR for the
159 purpose of:
160
- 161 a. Developing, purchasing, and installing in states the infrastructure required for the implementation of
162 the Guardian System;

- 163 b. Training host country personnel in the operation of the Guardian System;
164
- 165 18. *Decides accordingly* that the Technical Assistance Task Force shall be created after a global consultation for the
166 purpose of identifying the most efficient and appropriate technology and operating procedures for the creation
167 and implementation of the Guardian System;
168
- 169 19. *Directs attention* towards security and protection of refugees and citizens, and supports implementation of a
170 section in the Guardian System to provide a transparent overview and background of refugees, in regards to
171 abuses of the law, for a better integration as it reduces the citizens' concerns due to any possible criminal
172 background of refugees and enhances security and safety for all involved persons via:
173
- 174 a. Collaboration in hopes of implementing safety and security between Member States and transnational
175 organizations such as the European Union (EU), in order to provide full access to the information of
176 refugees' infringement of the rule of law;
177
- 178 b. Protection of all persons regardless of national origin, race, gender, age, or any other status;
179
- 180 c. The right of Member States to start and complete legal processes if refugees commit crimes in transit
181 or host countries as relating to the *Convention relating to the Status of Refugees*, clauses 1F(a) and
182 1F(c);
183
- 184 20. *Recommends* the creation of a Privacy Task Force for the monitoring compliance with the privacy agreements
185 conducted between States and the UNHCR regarding the access of NGOs' sensitive information contained
186 within the Guardian System database, providing that:
187
- 188 a. The Privacy Task Force shall be composed of independent experts and shall be established under the
189 aegis of the UNHCR;
190
- 191 b. The Privacy Task Force shall also be responsible for the vetting of NGOs with access to the Guardian
192 System Database;
193
- 194 21. *Expresses* the desire for the Independent and International Commission of Inquiry of the HRC be extended and
195 that said commission be allowed full access to the Guardian System database upon its expansion.



Code: UNHCR/1/3

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Guided by the principles of Chapter I of the Charter of the United Nations (UN), which defines the purpose of the*
4 *UN in ensuring both the dignity and freedom of the individual are upheld, while promoting international*
5 *cooperation,*

6
7 *Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948 and the Convention relating to the Status of*
8 *Refugees of 1951 and its 1967 Protocol,*

9
10 *Emphasizing the importance of economic and political stability in refugee host countries to deal with the heavy*
11 *burden of the actual crisis and build proper infrastructure for refugee population,*

12
13 *Noting that funds may not be properly allocated to refugee camps in part due to a lack of effective refugee*
14 *registration programs,*

15
16 *Stressing the importance of state sovereignty in regards to allocation funds within host countries,*

17
18 *Recalling prior collaboration between the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other bodies,*

19
20 *Emphasizing Article 16 of Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2008/36 (2008), which encourages*
21 *increased funding from the private and public sector,*

22
23 *Reaffirming General Assembly (GA) resolution 66/165 on the Protection of and assistance to Internally Displaced*
24 *Persons,*

25
26 *Recalling the Dead Sea Resilience Agenda of November 2015 which promotes resilience to those affected by*
27 *refugee crises,*

28
29 *Having considered the Guidelines on Cooperation between the UN and the Business Sector,*

30
31 *Appreciating the creation of cash-based intervention programs from Member States and the private sector,*

32
33 *Emphasizing the importance of economic and political stability in refugee host countries to deal with the heavy*
34 *burden of the actual crisis and build proper infrastructure for refugee population,*

- 35
36 1. *Promotes* the idea of providing host countries with funds corresponding to the ratio of refugees a state has
37 within its borders through:
38
39 a. Collaboration with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and;
40
41 b. Donor nations;
42
43 2. *Invites* that previous funding commitments shall be respected and implemented;
44
45 3. *Encourages* the international community to focus their efforts on the most affected refugee host countries in
46 order to control the huge flow of irregular migration as well as internal displacement and provide alternatives to
47 the refugees on site for political and economic stability;
48
49 4. *Urges* the strengthening of refugee registration systems in host countries for the accountability and transparency
50 in allocation of funds;

- 51 5. *Calls upon* all Member States to continue the efforts in raising funds, such as through the “Supporting Syria and
52 the Region Conference,” by including national governments, international organizations, NGOs, and the private
53 sector;
54
- 55 6. *Urges* Member States and private donors to increase funding to host countries for the purpose of:
56
- 57 a. Promoting solidarity in matters of asylum for financial independence of host countries and suggests
58 beneficiary countries to conduct their own programs with the use of resources they are provided such
59 as:
60
 - 61 i. Youth centers within refugee camps;
 - 62 ii. Vocational training programs;
 - 63
 - 64 b. Continuing demanding funds like the Asylum, Migration, and Integration Fund (AMIF) to promote the
65 efficient management of migration flows and strengthen the development of a common asylum and
66 migration approach, which will contribute to the achievement of two specific objectives:
67
 - 68 i. Strengthening and developing the programs similar to the Common Asylum System;
 - 69 ii. Legal migration and integration;
 - 70
 - 71 c. Providing specialized personnel and staff to assist host countries with the registration process and crisis
72 administration;
 - 73
 - 74 d. Establishing a self-sufficient work force;
 - 75
- 76 7. *Requests* the proper allocation of funds to pre-existing refugee programs that also benefit host countries such as:
77
- 78 a. UNHCR Emergency Response Program;
 - 79
 - 80 b. International Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP);
 - 81
 - 82 c. NGOs’ programs;
 - 83
- 84 8. *Recommends* that Member States establish economic partnerships with countries hosting refugees with the goal
85 of increasing both international business activity and private sector investments as well as facilitating access to
86 the global market for refugees;
87
- 88 9. *Invites* all relevant key agencies such as the World Bank, the World Trade Organization, the International
89 Monetary Fund, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development, and the Group of Twenty
90 (G20) to strengthen inter-institutional coordination and cooperation with agencies on site in order to create
91 acceptable livelihoods in refugee host countries by increasing the funds available for refugees;
92
- 93 10. *Suggests* the cooperation of UNHCR with private business such as:
94
- 95 a. “Better Unit” program that provides refugee shelters that are energy efficient;
 - 96
 - 97 b. The Educate A Child Program which provides education opportunities to alleviate the financial burden
98 of the host country;
 - 99
- 100 11. *Recommends* the allocation of funds to host countries focusing on the improvement and development of
101 infrastructure through;
102
- 103 a. Security systems within refugee camps to protect both refugees and vulnerable populations within host
104 countries such as:
105
 - 106 i. Local police forces;

- 107 ii. United Nations Personnel;
108
109 b. Medical facilities with support from the World Health Organization (WHO) and Médecins Sans
110 Frontières (MSF);
111
112 12. *Further recommends* Member States and the private sector within the international community to use cash-
113 based intervention in host countries in order to promote self-sufficiency among displaced populations as to
114 decrease direct aid from host countries including but not limited to:
115
116 a. Unconditional cash transfer;
117
118 b. Conditional transfers under the circumstances of:
119
120 i. Reconstruction of shelter;
121 ii. Waiver of payment for school fees;
122
123 c. Vouchers including but not limited to World Food Program (WFP) cash-based transfer program.



Code: UNHCR/1/4

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Recalling* article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* adopted by United Nations (UN) General
4 Assembly (GA) resolution 3/217/A, which establishes the inalienable rights and inherent dignity of a person, and
5 promotes a standard of living adequately for the person's health and well-being,

6
7 *Commending* the 1951 *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*, which addresses refugee problems while
8 prioritizing the legal rights of refugees to seek asylum, repatriate voluntarily, or integrate into local communities,

9
10 *Supporting* the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with an
11 emphasis on the Goals 2, 3, 6, 7, 9, 11, and 17,

12
13 *Acknowledging* the need for the international community to create durable solutions which fall in line with the UN
14 High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) mandate, such as providing safe and voluntary repatriation to origin
15 countries when conditions allow, integrating local host communities when possible, or resettling displaced persons
16 to third countries by proper means,

17
18 *Emphasizing* that Member States have the primary responsibility to provide protection and assistance to displaced
19 persons within their jurisdiction, as well as to address the root causes of the displacement problem, in cooperation
20 with the international community according to 2014 GA resolution 69/152,

21
22 *Noting* the example laid out in 2014 GA resolution 69/154, which provided comprehensive solutions to refugee
23 issues in Africa, in order to create a better quality of life,

24
25 *Recalling* 2014 GA resolution 69/1, indicating the obligation of every Member State to discuss preventive as well as
26 long-term measures on an international level,

27
28 *Acknowledging* the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook of July 2011, regarding expediting resettlement processes and
29 security procedures,

30
31 *Guided by* the necessity to provide access to basic human resources, such as shelter, food, water, and energy, as the
32 lack of these necessities can impair the quality of life of the most vulnerable populations in host countries,

- 33
34 1. *Recommends* temporary measures to channel humanitarian aid through national institutions, whenever possible,
35 in order to improve basic infrastructure to support and provide shelter assistance by:
- 36
37 a. Supporting Member States and relevant non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in upgrading the
38 shelters available to displaced persons and vulnerable populations to meet minimum standards of
39 adequate living conditions, including minor repairs and adequate rehabilitation; and
- 40
41 b. Encouraging partnerships from private institutions such as Habitat for Humanity, together with
42 responsible national ministries, the UNHCR, and the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-
43 Habitat) to ameliorating the poor living conditions in which highly affected communities live;
- 44
45 2. *Establishes* the creation of a Shelter Designation Program (SDP) seeking to rehabilitate abandoned or underused
46 facilities in their communities through financial and logistical means to accommodate refugees seeking decent
47 living spaces through:
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59
- a. The establishment of a multilateral grant fund directed to host countries comprised of the international donor community, Member States, and NGOs, for Member States to use in supporting the goals of the SDP;
 - b. The provision of financial means to local participating communities, comparable to the cost per refugee of a functional refugee camp, while the amount not covered would be disbursed by competent authorities from UNHCR; and
 - c. Further inviting NGOs capable of facilitating the renovation and relocation process to utilize this fund to achieve the goals of the SDP;
- 60 3. *Resolves* to amend UNHCR Resettlement Handbook, regarding proper rehabilitation of existing infrastructure, which can benefit host countries seeking to implement SDP to:
- 61
62
- a. Provide assistance and guidance to local authorities on best practices in remodeling living spaces;
 - b. Closely collaborate with citizens and regional partners;
 - c. Emphasize that the remodeled infrastructure would stay as the property of the participating governmental authorities, in cooperation with UNHCR;
 - d. Affirm that remodeled infrastructure should be comparable to the living general level, but not exceeding the inhabitants of the community;
 - e. Designate that infrastructure should have the capacity to safely house displaced individuals;
 - f. Ensure that infrastructure has the necessary plumbing, access to potable water, and stable sources of energy; and
 - g. Warrant that the infrastructure will have the furnishings to meet the basic needs of the refugees such as beds, armoires, and tables;
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- 81 4. *Suggests* the continued use of the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook to facilitate close cooperation with ad hoc NGOs specialized in effectively integrating the refugees into their hosting communities to:
- 82
83
- a. Identify clearly the possibilities of arriving refugees, providing basic community services, such as facility maintenance, cleaning public areas, and waste management, to accommodate the needs of their hosting community, with compliance to their personal competences; and
 - b. Facilitate the mobilization of arriving refugees with relevant experience to complement the local workforce in sectors in which hosting communities are lacking personnel;
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- 91 5. *Recommends* sustainable solutions through the utilization and reinforcement of pre-existing national services by channeling humanitarian aid through public institutions whenever possible, by partnering responsible national ministries, with relevant regional partners, such as NGOs, to promote direct and critical food assistance such as community kitchens, food parcels, e-cards, or food vouchers, while improving the production capability of vulnerable small-scale farmers;
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93
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- 97 6. *Encourages* the usage of already existing public services and resources by partnering responsible national ministries and the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to improve the sustainable and equitable access to electricity by vulnerable populations to:
- 98
99
100
- a. Emphasize the effect that the irresponsible use of energy resources has upon the environment, and encouraging the use of green sources, such as solar power; and
- 101
102
103

- 104 b. Recognize that such green sources will have minimal impact upon the environment, and avoid
105 harm to the valuable food and water resources while minimizing the long-term costs of the energy,
106 which will alleviate the environmental effects from energy consumption;
107
- 108 7. *Supports* programs already in place in host country that can be used or improved to ensure sustainable and
109 equitable access to safe water through short-term emergency delivery by the Emergency Response Framework
110 from the World Health Organization (WHO), and renovation of Member States water-provision capabilities
111 supporting:
112
- 113 a. The improvement of local access to safe and sufficient water for cooking, potable drinking, and
114 personal hygiene; and
115
- 116 b. The utilization and maintenance of sanitation and water facilities by local communities including
117 solid waste and wastewater disposal;
118
- 119 8. *Recommends* Member States to provide tools for vulnerable populations to receive essential health care, and
120 social welfare assistance such as health facility supplies, psychological assistance, and hygiene products to
121 ensure sanitation through:
122
- 123 a. Funding from NGOs that ensures proper sanitation and immunization records to keep the spread
124 of disease at a minimum; and
125
- 126 b. Social welfare programs to be subsidized by sponsors, donors, and regional Member State
127 donations;
128
- 129 9. *Encourages* refugee host countries to develop, in cooperation with the Stand-By Task Force (SBTF) and other
130 members of the Digital Humanitarian Network (DHN), a durable analytic disease application (DADA), which
131 can be used by Member States to map and detect potential medical threats such as disease outbreaks or
132 epidemics that will strengthen a country's ability to protect, while at the same time provide stability over local
133 health care capacities of refugee host countries by:
134
- 135 a. Analyzing social media for information and utilizing them to create a map of needs, to provide
136 knowledge to organizations operating in the camps while preventing and curb medical issues such
137 as disease outbreaks and epidemics before they even take wings; and
138
- 139 b. Developing and implementing DADA, financed through a multilateral approach including willing
140 and affected Member States, NGOs, public and private corporations as well as the World Bank
141 Group;
142
- 143 10. *Calls upon* the international donor community to provide financial and material assistance that allows for the
144 implementation of community-based development programs that benefit refugees and local communities
145 through:
146
- 147 a. The support of the *Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015*, which establishes
148 guidelines for disaster risk reduction activities, helps promote proper security measures, and
149 provides a legislative and environmental framework to support countries facing natural disasters
150 that could harm shelter;
151
- 152 b. The collaboration with the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies to
153 establish an educational program on urgent medicine, to provide training on medical practices
154 such as cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and other first responders relevant training; and
155
- 156 c. Educational programs that will strengthen the capacities of the local communities to coordinate,
157 regulate, and adapt response services to common health emergencies such as cardiac arrests and
158 asphyxia.



Code: UNHCR/1/5

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Guided by principles of Chapter I of the Charter of the United Nations (UN), which defines the purpose of the UN*
4 *in ensuring both the dignity and freedom of the individual is upheld, while promoting international cooperation,*

5
6 *Recalling Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) adopted by the UN General Assembly*
7 *(GA), which recognizes the right of persons to seek asylum from persecution in other countries,*

8
9 *Taking into consideration the principles stated on the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its*
10 *1967 Protocol,*

11
12 *Guided by previous contributions of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),*

13
14 *Having adopted Identity Documents under the 1951 Convention Related to Status of the Refugees, UNdata, ProGres*
15 *initiative, and Statistical Online Population database of UNHCR,*

16
17 *Considering that the current refugee crisis is not only regional but a global matter under the Procedural Standards*
18 *for RSD under the UNHCR's Mandate's Unit 8 on reference to the UNHCR Refugee Certificates,*

19
20 *Recognizing the possible link between the refugee crisis and debate regarding security in the global community,*

21
22 *Reiterating Refugee Certificates of UNHCR in order to secure national security upon granting displaced persons*
23 *who are seeking asylum in host countries,*

24
25 *Emphasizing Article 6 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that “everyone has the right to*
26 *recognition everywhere as a person before the law,” as the majority of current problems encountered by refugees is*
27 *due to extremist terrorist groups,*

28
29 *Bearing in mind that the potential threats of persons that make acts of violence and target civilians on the purpose of*
30 *pursuing political and/or ideological ideals while pretending to be refugees present to society*

31
32 *Respecting national security and sovereignty of any Member States who volunteer to accept refugees,*

33
34 *Recalling the UNHCR proposed durable solutions of voluntary repatriation and local integration and resettlement in*
35 *order to sustainably decrease the number of refugees,*

36
37 *Encouraging host countries to increase their contribution to solving the current crisis, by voluntarily committing to*
38 *accept an appropriate number of refugees,*

39
40 1. *Encourages the use of an international database of UNdata for registration specified on refugees' personal*
41 *backgrounds updated monthly to prevent illegal migration:*

42
43 a. *To globally expand ProGres initiative and Statistical Online Population database of UNHCR:*

44
45 i. *To make ProGres available to more Member States;*

46 ii. *To improve the system and make it contain more information such as personal background to*
47 *help the refugees integrate more efficiently;*

48
49 b. *By taking advantage of biometric screening to distinguish identities;*

50

- 51 c. To restrain potential criminals and terrorists from entering other countries;
52
- 53 2. *Urges* the engagement of the governments in facilitating procedures upon receiving asylum seekers in their
54 borders:
55
- 56 a. By establishing a body to facilitate fast and effective screening in a local scale;
57
- 58 b. By creating criteria of each nation to easily assess on refugees upon accepting them;
59
- 60 c. By creating specific framework to screen refugees applicable to all Member States,
61
- 62 3. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen border security and encourages Member States to establish cooperation
63 with and gaining assistance from international bodies such as:
64
- 65 a. The International Organization for Migration (IOM);
66
- 67 b. The UN Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
68
- 69 c. Regional bodies including but not limited to:
70
- 71 i. The European Union (EU);
72 ii. The Association for Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN);
73
- 74 4. *Recommends* the transit countries as well as the host countries to apply UNHCR's issued refugee certificates,
75 protecting refugees from refoulement and working with the UNHCR to train government officials from the
76 State Migration Service with the field of refugee status determination by establishing the distinction between:
77
- 78 a. A standard form refugee certificate document that shows the identity of the person, who has been
79 granted refugee status in a host country, the status is temporary;
80
- 81 b. A standard form refugee travel document that shall be a precondition for the refugees to leave and
82 enter their respective host countries as well as have record of transit countries in host countries they
83 have passed and the time they have spent in each;
84
- 85 c. Temporary certificate on registration of a claim for granting refugee status is an identity document and
86 a document confirming legitimacy of a person's stay on the host countries' territory in the period of
87 consideration of a claim on granting a refugee's status;
88
- 89 5. *Further recommends* Member States establish a system to incentive refugees to seek formal refugee status
90 including but not limited to:
91
- 92 a. The assurance of fundamental human rights and protection before law;
93
- 94 b. Access to basic health care as provided by host nations to their own citizens;
95
- 96 c. The opportunity to exercise their right to education as provided by their host country;
97
- 98 6. *Calls upon* the Member States to recall the necessity to ensure border security by:
99
- 100 a. Implementing standardized security requirements and screening mechanisms at the country's borders;
101
- 102 b. Providing host countries with necessary technological infrastructure to meet security requirements with
103 the support from donor countries such as:
104
- 105 i. Endorsing biometric screening of refugees;

- 106 ii. Establishing an international database of refugees;
107
108 c. Expanding national database to global level for the exchange of screening data and sharing of
109 information as well as creating better security transparency among Member States;
110
111 d. Ensuring national security of Member States so as not to infringe their sovereignty;
112
113 7. *Urges* Member States to guarantee general human rights to freedom of movement to return or resettle in other
114 nations by:
115
116 a. Encouraging voluntary repatriation in all cases and ensuring no refugee shall repatriated against their
117 will, and gives assurance to refugees that they will take up a normal and peaceful life without fear of
118 being disturbed or punished through:
119
120 i. Issuing identification of refugees when they enter the borders of the host countries;
121 ii. Requesting refugees to carry their identifications when they wish to repatriate to their home
122 countries;
123
124 b. Recommending cooperation among Member States of resettlement of refugees by:
125
126 i. Assessing national populations as well as influx of refugees in each countries;
127 ii. Assessing national capacities in accommodating refugees in order to aim for long-term
128 integration of refugees;
129
130 8. *Endorses* the creation of bilateral agreements on readmission to ensure that expatriated nationals whose status
131 has been labeled as “economic migrant” can be readmitted into their country of origin to ensure international
132 human rights and is given to the most vulnerable individuals.



Code: UNHCR/1/6

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Guided by Article 14 and 23 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, which provides that everyone*
4 *has the right to seek and enjoy asylum in other countries as well as the right to work, the right to free choice of*
5 *employment and the right to just and favorable conditions of work,*

6
7 *Recognizing the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and Articles 17 and 19 of its 1967 Protocol of*
8 *the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), which stipulates the right of refugees to work*
9 *in their respective host countries and promote the practicing of all professions within the working area,*

10
11 *Realizing the efforts of Care Organization among various non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which enhances*
12 *the implementation of emergency programs and the empowerment of refugees within host countries,*

13
14 *Deeply concerned by the current refugee crisis in which there are 60 million displaced persons in an emergency*
15 *situation,*

16
17 *Acknowledging the need for the acquisition of skills by refugees for self sufficiency and improvement of the*
18 *economies of host countries,*

19
20 *Having considered the fact that the majority of refugees living in host countries have or seek new skills in order to*
21 *rebuild and strengthen their lives in a short or long-term period,*

22
23 *Noting with satisfaction the success of the TAPI Pipeline Project in which employment was offered to refugees*
24 *through the construction of a natural gas pipeline,*

- 25
26 1. *Supports* the integration of persons holding refugee status within a Member State, with the aid of relevant
27 NGOs and projects such as Rizk, through access to programs such as:
28
29 a. Vocational training, which will promote new and existing labor skills of the refugee population with
30 the intention of further benefiting the economy of the Member State in question:
31
32 i. Such programs would revolve around occupations that are currently in demand or that there is
33 a shortage of in the host country's labor market to ensure self-reliance of refugees as well as
34 the enhancement of the economy of the host country;
35 ii. With experts in various fields of learning to refugee host countries for proper and thorough
36 training of refugees;
37
38 b. Internship placement specific to refugees into willing corporations within the Member State with a
39 possible opportunity of permanent employment with that corporation with understanding that:
40
41 i. Payment for the internship would be left to the discretion of the corporation;
42 ii. Placement would be based on merit and/or previous experience;
43 iii. UNHCR would be responsible for finding internship opportunities within corporations;
44
45 c. Collaboration between Member States in order to foster education and the development of expertise;
46
47 2. *Encouraging* the entrepreneurship and small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) for refugees with low
48 interest-rate microfinance loans available exclusively to people with refugee status, in hopes of encouraging
49 lending circles within refugee communities, funded by:
50

- 51 a. Local private donors;
52
53 b. Willing financial institutions;
54
55 c. Collaboration between Member States in order to foster education and the development of expertise in
56 order to take advantage of work forces of refugees;
57
58 d. Giving employment opportunities to refugees who do not possess high skills or education by fostering
59 emergency employment of the UN Development Programme (UNDP) such as cash-for-work
60 programs;
61
- 62 3. *Approves* the assignment of highly effective language tutors such as English as a Second Language (ESL) to
63 language teaching institutions under the administration of the UNHCR, so that:
64
- 65 a. Refugees may efficiently integrate on a linguistic and cultural level in order to gain independence into
66 the workforce;
67
- 68 b. They may effectively communicate with local citizens so to contribute to dialogue and reduced effects
69 of xenophobia;
70
- 71 4. *Encourages* host countries to eliminate employment barriers refugees face, such as expensive and lengthy
72 bureaucratic procedures used to recognize refugee qualifications, through UNHCR donor funded infrastructural
73 incentives, such as the building of roads, hospitals, and schools in host countries that eliminate employment
74 barriers;
75
- 76 5. *Suggests* the incentivization of hiring refugees in the private sector through:
77
- 78 a. Supporting companies through financial compensation such as monetary funds used to accelerate the
79 hiring of replacements in the case of an unpredictable deportation of employed refugees through funds
80 provided by UNHCR donors;
81
- 82 b. The implementation of tax incentives to companies/small businesses employing refugees in host
83 countries such as tax deductions and tax credits, as well as the subsidization of companies and small
84 businesses that hire refugees, by host countries from UNHCR donor funds through:
85
- 86 i. Coverage of training costs;
87 ii. Labor subsidies;
88 iii. Production subsidies;
89
- 90 6. *Encourages* the subsidization of rental accommodation for refugee individuals in urban setting at a duration to
91 the discretion of the respective host country;
92
- 93 7. *Suggests* the creation of administrative assistance centers, funded by UNHCR private donor funds, such as USA
94 for UNHCR, Canada for UNHCR, and Canada for UNHCR, which will:
95
- 96 a. Determine the skills of the refugees and work with host countries to verify different certificates such as
97 teaching certificates and health care certificates through:
98
- 99 i. Evaluation of professional skills through standardized exams testing pertinent professional
100 skills within the related occupational field;
101 ii. Measure of educational levels through math, reading and writing exams;
102
- 103 b. Emphasize the congruency between the skill forces of origin countries and host countries;
104
- 105 c. Establish branches within host country's trade unions with qualified persons specialized in assisting
106 refugees during their first employment in the country of settlement by providing assistance in:

- 107 i. Legal procedures;
- 108 ii. Language barriers;
- 109 iii. Bureaucracy;
- 110 iv. Healthcare insurance especially for vulnerable groups including women and children;
- 111 v. Accessing bank accounts through government contracted initiatives that enable the direct
- 112 transfer of money;
- 113 vi. International dialogue;
- 114

115 8. *Approves* the implementation of a Refugee Employment Oversight Committee, funded by UNHCR donor
116 funds, which would work with member nations to ensure that there is not overemployment, of refugees simply
117 to take advantage of the tax breaks and subsidies;

118 9. *Suggests* asylum seekers to be registered at administrative centers within a period of time appropriate to the
119 member state in order to:

- 121 a. Procure employment in an industry congruent with their specific skill sets;
- 122
- 123 b. Encourage the non-discrimination of administrative centers in the work placement process pertaining
- 124 to refugee economic independence and self-sufficiency;
- 125
- 126 c. Connect refugees with educational institutions that have approved the assignment of highly effective
- 127 language tutors.
- 128



Code: UNHCR/1/7

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Recalling* the 1951 *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* and the 1967 Protocol, which recognizes the right
4 of persons to seek asylum from persecution in other countries,

5
6 *Reaffirming* Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 11 and 16, aiming to make cities and human settlements
7 inclusive and sustainable and promoting peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development,

8
9 *Aware* of the difficulties refugees, who are not provided with adequate language skills and intercultural
10 competences, face when trying to integrate into the culture of their host societies as pointed out in the 2008 United
11 Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNHCR) report *The Benefits of Belonging*,

12
13 *Alarmed* by the increase in xenophobia as outlined in the 2001 *International Migration, Racism, Discrimination,*
14 *and Xenophobia Report*,

15
16 *Recognizing* the work of the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Coalition of Cities
17 Against Racism as well as the *UNHCR Ten-Point Plan of Action*,

18
19 *Acknowledging* the work of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UNHCR Regional Office
20 for Southern Africa launching the "ONE" *Movement Campaign* making use of media and internet platforms to
21 counter xenophobia,

22
23 *Bearing in mind* the 2014 *UNHCR Global Strategy for Livelihoods* outlining the need of refugees for self-reliance
24 through the foundation of small businesses and economic participation,

25
26 1. *Encourages* a positive perception of refugees in a country hosting a substantial amount of refugees, which
27 would be a big advantage to their respective culture through the establishment of Counter Xenophobia
28 Awareness Campaigns by:

29
30 a. Implementing interactive websites and workshops that bring together refugees and locals to disperse
31 prejudices and fears;

32
33 b. Involving print and electronic media to advertise the campaign to ensure the campaigns reach a large
34 number of people;

35
36 c. Supporting integration mechanisms between refugees and locals by:

37
38 i. Language training;

39 ii. Education for refugee children;

40 iii. The advocacy of rights of vulnerable groups such as women and children;

41
42 2. *Calls upon* the implementation of the Counter Xenophobia Awareness Campaigns starting September 2016,
43 founded in cooperation with the IOM, with a running mandate for the upcoming two years, followed by the
44 conduction of a study and the publication of a report evaluating the effectiveness of these campaigns,
45 incorporating possible improvements and considering a possible extension;

46
47 3. *Requests* the UNHCR Goodwill Ambassadors Muazzez Ersoy, Adel Imam, and Osvaldo Laport to assume
48 responsibility of the campaign for the first year after its implementation;

49

- 50 4. *Recommends* UNHCR, in cooperation with UNESCO and the Counter Xenophobia Awareness Campaigns for
51 the expansion of the Coalition of Cities Against Racism to include refugee settlements in order to reduce the
52 impact of racial tensions on host states while encouraging the integration of displaced persons through:
53
- 54 a. Extending the *Ten Point Plan of Action* to:
 - 55
 - 56 i. Include a commitment to the documentation of progress made in reducing xenophobia;
 - 57 ii. Strengthen local integration efforts and legislation regarding the reduction of racism;
 - 58 iii. Endorse cities as promoters of equality;
 - 59 iv. Actively promote intercultural dialogue;
 - 60 v. Ensure the eradication of discriminatory practices in official state led projects;
 - 61 vi. Maintain a sincere commitment to partnering with the international community to combat
62 xenophobia;
 - 63
 - 64 b. Operating through a cooperative framework between refugee settlements and regional scientific
65 committees whereby the former will submit reports showcasing the communities' progress;
66
- 67 5. *Establishes* the program Creativity Without Borders (CWB) to enable refugees to work together with local
68 designers and artisans to practice native art and craftwork through:
69
- 70 a. Sharing each other's culture and traditions thereby fostering creativity and integration;
 - 71
 - 72 b. Setting up a website informing about the program, its philosophy and participants;
 - 73
 - 74 c. Selling the artwork through that website through an online store and distributing the profit among
75 participating refugees and local designers;
 - 76
 - 77 d. Collaborating closely with domestic Ministries for Culture, UNESCO and the UN Development
78 Programme (UNDP) through information and resource sharing and the provision of expertise;
 - 79
 - 80 e. Its Head Office which is to be incorporated into the UNHCR headquarters in Geneva;
 - 81
- 82 6. *Suggests* a first meeting to take place in its main office in August 2016, where the project and further funding
83 shall be discussed and the head of the organization shall be appointed.



Code: UNHCR/1/8

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), particularly Article 13 and Article 14, which*
4 *together substantiate the right of everyone to freedom from persecution, and the freedom to seek asylum,*
5
6 *Recalling the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees as it relates to the rights of the individual seeking*
7 *asylum and the responsibilities of host countries,*
8
9 *Deeply concerned with the current number of refugees worldwide, which reached about 60 million, out of which*
10 *86% are hosted by developing countries,*
11
12 *Reminding Member States of the primary responsibility of host countries in providing for displaced persons while*
13 *emphasizing the need for international cooperation as noted in 2013 United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA)*
14 *resolution 68/141,*
15
16 *Understanding the significant impacts and costs incurred by host countries hosting large volumes of refugees*
17 *requiring material and financial assistance as noted in the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Report*
18 *Protracted Refugee Situations: The Search for Practical Solutions and in the Executive Committee of the High*
19 *Commissioner's Programme's 2011 Report, EC/62/SC/CRP.18,*
20
21 *Noting with sincere appreciation the international community's continuous engagement for the attainment of the*
22 *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),*
23
24 *Taking into consideration the 2010 GA resolution 65/193, which calls for the implementation of sustainable*
25 *solutions,*
26
27 *Recalling the 2014 GA resolution 69/237, which notes the importance of building capacities at both the international*
28 *and national levels,*
29
30 *Encouraged by the joint work of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) and the UNHCR in*
31 *studying and reporting on effective and sustainable practices for institutional development as seen in the report,*
32 *Responsibility to Respond to Internal Displacement in the ECOWAS Region,*
33
34 *Greatly appreciating the work done by the Inter-agency Standing Committee in providing coordinated responses to*
35 *pressing humanitarian issues,*
36
37 *Recognizing that reliable and effective public institutions are crucial to meet the social, economic, and civic needs of*
38 *the nations including refugee communities,*
39
40 *Emphasizing the pressing need to provide educational framework for host states hosting large numbers of refugees,*
41
42 *Cognizant of the need for the provision of both tangible resources, which include but are not limited to economic*
43 *resources, equipment and machinery, and human resources and intangible resources, which include, but are not*
44 *limited to skills, experience, and know-how,*
45
46 *Noting the strain put on host countries from large influxes of refugees, especially on governmental services and*
47 *institutions, and the growing challenges associated with monitoring refugee populations,*
48

49 *Grateful* for the work of UN agencies and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and for the fact that a
50 *Ten-Point Plan of Action* has helped host countries implement more efficient border control procedures, including a
51 framework for the release of temporary documentation for incoming refugees,
52

53 *Deeply* convinced that investment in institutional capacity building would provide long term benefits to the refugee
54 communities and their host countries and should be implemented alongside the immediate humanitarian assistance,
55

56 *Noting* with appreciation the efforts of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the Global Network for
57 Africa's Prosperity (GNAP), the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD), and the Nigeria Network of
58 NGOs (NNNGO) as they contribute to institutional capacity building in terms of knowledge, skills, and expertise
59 sharing,
60

61 *Cognizant* of the significant contributions of the private sector relating to the sustainable development of institutions
62 as seen through a dedication to information and knowledge sharing, capacity building and education, the diffusion of
63 technical standards and specifications, and the facilitation of partnerships as noted in *UN Global Compact Report on*
64 *the Contributions of Business Associations and Sector Initiatives to Sustainable Development*,
65

66 *Further acknowledging* the work of UN agencies related to institutional capacity building,
67

68 *Calling attention* to the importance of developing educational institutions in host countries as noted in the UNHCR
69 Education Strategy 2012-2016,
70

71 *Noting* the need for increased access to documentation for refugees via national institutions as laid out in *The*
72 *Regional Refugee Response Plan for Nigeria January-December 2016*,
73

74 *Approving* the substantial support the Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency (MIGA) has provided for
75 developing countries in order to attract private investment,
76

- 77 1. *Encourages* the continued policy of institutional capacity building through the further recognition and
78 implementation of the practices in GA resolution 69/237, such as collaboration between international and
79 national entities in developing capacities as well as Member State cooperation with UN development systems,
80 as it would help develop the skills, abilities and resources needed for survival in while encouraging self-
81 sufficiency for displaced populations;
82
- 83 2. *Expresses* its desire for the creation of an International Fund for Institutional Capacity Building (IFICB), which
84 will:
 - 85 a. Operate with the explicit mandate of funding capacity building projects in countries hosting displaced
86 persons;
87
 - 88 b. Be funded through:
 - 89 i. An initial donation in the amount of 50 Million US Dollars committed from Luxembourg;
 - 90 ii. A close partnership with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD),
91 especially during the initial phases of operation;
 - 92 iii. Voluntary contributions from Member States;
 - 93 iv. Partnerships with a range of NGOs facilitated by NNNGO and GNAP;
 - 94 v. Cooperative arrangements with the International Monetary Fund;
 - 95 vi. Cooperation with regional organizations such as the African Union and the European Union
96 that voluntarily participate in the funds activities thereby reflecting both international and
97 regional commitment to sustainable development;
98
 - 99 c. Have an executive council with the mandate of determining the allocation of funds to host countries
100 and ensure the transparency and accountability of the fund is upheld;
101
102
103

- 104 d. Work to ensure that Capacity Building Projects with support from the international community are
105 upholding the principles enshrined in the SDGs;
106
- 107 3. *Calls upon* Member States to assist host countries in developing more efficient, non-discriminatory legal
108 institutions and capacities, in line with the joint project between UNHCR and the IOM which provides a *Ten-*
109 *Point Plan of Action*, through:
110
- 111 a. Providing the material and financial resources necessary for a greater capacity of host states to deal
112 with issues surrounding border security for Member States experiencing large influxes of displaced
113 persons in order to:
114
- 115 i. Strengthen both integration and reintegration mechanisms in order to encourage a more
116 transparent and accountable legal path to processing refugee cases;
117 ii. Provide refugees with temporary identification cards upon admission to host country stating
118 current status;
119 iii. Help host countries reform national frameworks for the efficient and fair screening of
120 displaced persons;
121
- 122 b. Strengthening the legal framework in line with SDG 16 which calls for the provision of access to
123 justice for all while ensuring accountability and institutional inclusiveness by:
124
- 125 i. Endorsing SDG 16.6, which notes the importance of effective, accountable, and transparent
126 institutions;
127 ii. Promoting SDG 16.9, advocating for the legal identity of all people;
128 iii. Encouraging national and international entities to continue to support SDG 16.a which seeks
129 to strengthen relevant national institutions via international cooperation and capacity building
130 at all levels;
131
- 132 4. *Recommends* the further support of institutional capacity building in educational realms by:
133
- 134 a. Increasing the institutional capabilities of Member States to provide refugees with opportunities to
135 develop both marketable skills and social education to assist the transition into the labour markets of
136 host countries;
137
- 138 b. Providing a framework for Member States to implement an integrated learning system within existing
139 local school districts in order to:
140
- 141 i. Better include displaced children into the local culture of host countries while also providing
142 them with training in the host country's language;
143 ii. Involve refugees in after school programs, for both local and refugee children, to exchange
144 cultural understanding and the embracement of diversity;
145 iii. Enable local education systems to provide refugee children with access to computers, tablets
146 and internet in order to enable online learning opportunities and formal communication
147 networking;
148
- 149 5. *Calls for* an international summit dedicated to institutional capacity building and sharing of best practices that
150 will:
151
- 152 a. Provide a platform for countries to share their experiences, successes and areas needing improvement;
153
- 154 b. Facilitate dialogue between Member States for the purpose of promoting greater cooperation and
155 greater integration;
156
- 157 c. Be funded by both the private sector as well NGOs;
158

- 159 d. Invite private entities with the goal of bringing them together with host countries in order to facilitate
160 future partnerships that will:
161
- 162 i. Better provide funding from the private sector for institutional development thus relieving
163 pressures on host countries;
 - 164 ii. Encourage the private sector's involvement in research efforts tasked with discovering
165 sustainable solutions for institutional reform and development;
 - 166 iii. Build on the principles of Cooperate Social Responsibility and encourage businesses and
167 governments to work collaboratively in implementing sustainable solutions;
168
- 169 6. *Suggests* greater cooperation between Member States and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee by:
170
- 171 a. Facilitating partnerships with the UN Children's Fund (UNICEF) and UN Human Settlements
172 Programme (UN-Habitat) in order to improve funding for refugee host countries focusing on
173 institution building;
174
 - 175 b. Working to actively promote the 2016 and 2017 priorities which are:
176
 - 177 i. The effective response to emergencies and protracted cases of displacement in order to
178 strengthen the preparedness and resilience of national frameworks;
 - 179 ii. Ensuring the accountability and inclusivity of governments, particularly in institutional
180 operations;
 - 181 iii. Dealing with displacement and protection outcomes in order to achieve durable solutions;
 - 182 iv. Securing adequate and efficient financing by working with partner entities;
183
- 184 7. *Suggests* the development of a UN Framework that would enable and facilitate bilateral partnerships between
185 host countries and donating countries for the purposes of:
186
- 187 a. Sharing institutional best practices;
188
 - 189 b. Streamlining direct financial aid for capacity building measures into the areas of utmost concern for
190 the relevant host country;
191
 - 192 c. Ensuring logistical and technical support is aimed in the areas where it is most needed;
193
- 194 8. *Suggests* the establishment of partnerships between host countries and the Multilateral Investment Guarantee
195 Agency (MIGA) in order to include the private sector in institutional capacity building;
196
- 197 9. *Further encourages* Member States to provide assistance to host countries not only in terms of humanitarian aid
198 but also in the investment of tangible and intangible resources for strengthening institutional capacities of host
199 countries.



Code: UNHCR/1/9

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees,*
2
3 *Recalling* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 focusing on making cities and human settlements resilient and
4 sustainable,
5
6 *Reaffirming* United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 64/292 (2010) declaring the access to water
7 and sanitation as a human right,
8
9 *Noting* that the creation and implementation of sustainability programs within refugee camps will strengthen the
10 capacity of the refugee host countries by lowering operationg costs of refugee camps,
11
12 *Acknowledging* that Turkey, Lebanon, and Jordan are facing particular burdens due to the displacements in Syria,
13
14 *Deeply concerned* by the negative impact that the disposal of wastewater can have on the environment of host
15 countries,
16
17 *Highlighting* the positive effects of the installation of a Membrane Bioreactor in the Za'aatri refugee camp in Jordan
18 decreasing the costs of water supply by approximately 80%,
19
20 *Realizing* that up to 48 million liters per day may be processed by pumping wastewater collected in large tanks
21 through a membrane system filtering dissolved materials, solids, and micro-organisms making it reusable for
22 irrigation and similar purposes or a safe discharge,
23
24 *Taking into consideration* that the UNHCR Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and the Global Sanitation Fund
25 are committed to find solutions for the basic right of clean water, hygiene and health for the dignity of refugees and
26 other persons of concern,
27
28 *Highly appreciating* the project on the Improvement of the Quality of Social Services and Infrastructure and
29 Reproductive Health for Refugees and Host Communities implemented in Turkmenistan from 2006 to 2009 directly
30 benefiting 11,000 refugees by installing water pumps, constructing ferro-cement water reservoirs as recommended
31 by the Technical Support Section of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and upgrading water
32 supply systems,
33
34 *Further appreciating* the UN Population Fund (UNFPA) financing the project on the Improvement of the Quality of
35 Social Services and Infrastructure and Reproductive Health for Refugees and Host Communities implemented in
36 Turkmenistan,
37
38 *Noting with appreciation* the work of the United States Micro-Finance Programme FORGE helping setting up
39 gardening projects in African countries complementing the World Food Programme's (WFP) food basket,
40
41 *Mindful* of the work youth centers do in camps providing recreational activities for children and teenagers,
42
43 *Emphasizing* the fact that tending a garden has positive psychological effect on young people;
44
45 *Recalling* the mission of the UN Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Urban Youth Fund to empower
46 global youth by capacity building in developing countries,
47
48 1. *Recommends* the installation of Membrane Bioreactors for waste water treatment in refugee camps with
49 precedence given to countries experiencing the highest influx of refugees, suffering from extreme water scarcity
50 or are failing to ensure a sufficient water quality:

- 51 a. Which shall be installed as soon as possible;
- 52
- 53 b. Be financed by WASH;
- 54
- 55 c. Recommended to be directly managed and supervised by national Water Authorities in close
- 56 cooperation with WASH to ensure a functioning operation;
- 57
- 58 d. Prevent the disposal of waste water into the environment;
- 59
- 60 e. And decrease the need of water transportation;
- 61
- 62 2. *Promotes* the adaption of the project on the Improvement of the Quality of Social Services and Infrastructure
- 63 and Reproductive Health for Refugees and Host Communities:
- 64
- 65 a. In refugee camps with precedence given to countries experiencing the highest influx of refugees,
- 66 suffering from extreme water scarcity or are failing to ensure a sufficient water quality;
- 67
- 68 b. Aiming to improve infrastructure in refugee camps by:
- 69
- 70 i. Installing water pumps;
- 71 ii. Constructing water reservoirs built according to the current ferro-cement technique;
- 72 iii. Upgrading water supply systems;
- 73
- 74 c. And funded by the UNFPA;
- 75
- 76 3. *Suggests* the creation and implementation of a gardening project called Green is Good in refugee camps in
- 77 Jordan, Lebanon, and Turkey to expand the idea of refugees growing their own food in small gardens to ensure
- 78 the consumption of fruits and vegetables:
- 79
- 80 a. Implemented in camps chosen according to the general size of the camp paying specific attention to the
- 81 number of teenagers and children;
- 82
- 83 b. Coordinated by existing youth centers in the camps;
- 84
- 85 c. For which seeds and tool appropriate to the climate of the respective region shall be provided by the
- 86 UN-Habitat Urban Youth Fund;
- 87
- 88 d. Delivered to the camps as soon as possible;
- 89
- 90 e. And one greenhouse will be donated by the French Republic per camp to implement the project;
- 91
- 92 f. In addition to solar panels provided by Czech Republic for the 20 largest camps implementing this
- 93 project to make the green houses self-sustainable;
- 94
- 95 4. *Recommends* the implementation of the Membrane Bioreactors as well as Green is Good in further host
- 96 countries if required.



Code: UNHCR/1/10

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Bearing in mind* the main principles of the United Nations (UN) High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)
4 Education Strategy for 2012-2016 such as: education as a gateway to the integration of refugees into the host
5 communities to initiate self-sustainability and hereby strengthening capacity,

6
7 *Observing* the impact upon the national infrastructure of host nations to provide for those refugees within their
8 borders,

9
10 *Acknowledging* that the skills and capabilities that can be used to achieve self reliance as described in the Global
11 Strategy for Livelihoods 2014-2018,

12
13 *Alarmed* by the disrupted primary and secondary education of children within refugee populations, as shown in the
14 UNHCR Education Strategy for 2012-2016,

15
16 *Considering* the discrepancies in the education system between refugee countries of origin and host countries,

17
18 *Bearing in mind* principles of national sovereignty, as declared in the General Assembly (GA) resolution 50/172,

19
20 *Affirming* the existing efforts of host countries to provide educational opportunities to refugees within their borders
21 such as the Basic Education Coalition, Educate a Child Organization (EAC), and Victim Support Fund,

22
23 *Reaffirming* the guiding principles of age, gender and diversity in achieving the strategic objective of self-reliance as
24 articulated in the UNHCR Global Strategy for Livelihoods 2014-2018,

25
26 *Confident* in community empowerment that will result from effective educational strategies with efficient
27 implementation,

28
29 *Aware of* the need for training and equipment of educators within both refugee populations and refugee host
30 communities to facilitate qualitative improvement and individual empowerment for both parties,

31
32 *Highlighting* the resolution adopted by the GA 56/116 favoring education and addressing the educational needs and
33 the right to education for all,

34
35 1. *Recommends* Member States to recognize education as a fundamental basis for self-sustainability in refugee
36 camps to improve the integration process and further aid capacity building as affirmed in the UNHCR
37 Education Strategy 2016-2018;

38
39 2. *Advocates* the cooperation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in promoting awareness of the plight of
40 the refugees through the following mediums:

41
42 a. Cultural presentations in primary and secondary schools within host countries;

43
44 b. Social media support through promotional materials such as campaigns which encourage individual
45 support of incoming refugees; and

46
47 c. Endorsing the funding of museums in order to cultivate host community's understanding of refugees,
48 and combat xenophobic response;

49

- 50 3. *Encourages* the socio-cultural education of both the host country and the refugee populations to cultivate self-
51 reliance and cohesion of both parties be implemented through existing NGO efforts including:
52
- 53 a. The collaboration with pilot resettlement programs, similar to those of CARE International, which
54 focus on assessing refugees who are willing to integrate into host communities providing them with
55 programs centered around linguistic competencies, introduction to local culture and society, and
56 information on the legal framework of the respective host country;
57
 - 58 b. NGOs, such as the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF), NGO Association of International Consultants and
59 Advisors (AICA), Red Crescent Society, and Red Cross, to act as a bridge between international
60 humanitarian communities and local communities;
61
 - 62 c. With the purpose of fostering lasting bonds of trust and cultivating cultural understanding among
63 people of diverse backgrounds;
64
- 65 4. *Aims* to cultivate social integration in the primary and secondary education levels through proactive measures
66 including:
67
- 68 a. Earlier implementation of educational programs through NGOs, such as Children at Work, within both
69 refugee camps and host countries to create social awareness among children;
70
 - 71 b. Through increased collaboration with host countries to positively impact primary and secondary
72 schools within host countries and support the refugee populations therein; and
73
 - 74 c. Encourages schools in host countries to provide counseling services for refugee children funded by
75 pre-existing educational budgets;
76
- 77 5. *Suggests* to further expand the online platform entitled “Empowering People,” which provides educational
78 opportunities to volunteers, refugees and other Member States, which would be monitored by UNHCR,
79 including:
80
- 81 a. Cultural information as well as language tutorials for refugees so they are able to integrate more
82 efficiently within the host country and can thus contribute to the economic growth of the host country;
83
 - 84 b. The crucial work of NGOs as Refugee Action, Adult Multicultural Education Services, Aid
85 Organization for Refugees and Asylum Seekers, IsraAID, etc., and therefore considers their knowledge
86 to contribute in online tutorials for first aid, psychological aid etc. for volunteers so that they can start
87 working in refugee camps more efficiently; and
88
 - 89 c. Health care education for refugees by alerting them on potential diseases and how they can combat
90 those concerns;
91
- 92 6. *Further suggests* the educational cultivation of refugee children through the community-empowering initiatives
93 including:
94
- 95 a. Library donation drop boxes in refugee camps conducted in collaboration with NGOs such as Book
96 Wish Foundation to collect textbooks and other academic material for learning; and
97
 - 98 b. Cultivating a sense of ownership and stability among refugee children through literature collection and
99 distribution through programs such as Stitching War Child, Unite for Sight, and others;
100
- 101 7. *Encourages* host countries seek exceptional adult refugee integration within individual permanent communities
102 through the implementation of volunteer-based adult education initiatives such as:
103
- 104 a. Community service projects addressing environmental, social, and physical needs of the host
105 community;

- 106 b. Agricultural education projects designed to enhance refugee economic potential and cultivate thriving
107 agricultural host nations;
108
- 109 c. Colleges in host countries offering credit or comparable incentives to students who facilitate language
110 learning small groups specifically tailored to meet the needs of young adult refugees who are hindered
111 from entering the host country workforce due to inadequate language proficiency; and
112
- 113 d. Incentivizing refugees to participate in community-sponsored language learning programs through
114 guaranteed aid in seeking and obtaining work and housing;
115
- 116 8. *Encourages* the host country’s Ministry of Education and its teachers—whose salary will be paid by UNHCR to
117 collaborate with the refugees’ community in order to elaborate new teaching methods facilitating and fostering
118 a comprehensive integration of refugees under eighteen years old by providing:
119
- 120 a. Training to respond to psychological issues and academic/linguistic/cultural diversity in classrooms as
121 well as mentoring strategies in emergency situation; and
122
- 123 b. Induction on refugee communities’ educational background and displacement experience;
124
- 125 9. *Suggests* that all host states foster gender equality within refugee camps with programs such as the UN Girls
126 Education Initiative (UNGEI) and Malala Fund, which increases gender parity and equity of education, by:
127
- 128 a. Providing information against gender-based and interpersonal violence for potential victims who are
129 traveling to and from school; and
130
- 131 b. Empowering female integration within education with a specific emphasis on the social and cultural
132 education of mothers;
133
- 134 10. *Promotes* that host nations implement an educational initiative promoting the transfer of knowledge among
135 students through mentoring and tutoring programs in order to rectify the lack of qualified teachers, while
136 endorsing local integration through the following means:
137
- 138 a. Inviting national universities to engage in partnerships with schools within refugee communities and
139 camps in order to promote qualified education; and
140
- 141 b. Implementing sponsorship programs within the realm of UNHCR Global Strategy on Education
142 program, DAFI, with a special emphasis on developing nations;
143
- 144 11. *Calls upon* the international community to expand the financial support provided by Member States, NGOs, and
145 private donors, such as Victim Support Fund, American Refugee Committee and Global Hope Network
146 International, to support and respond to refugee crisis around the world and continually strengthen the capacity
147 of host countries.



Code: UNHCR/1/11

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Host Countries

1 *The United Nations High Commission for Refugees,*

2
3 *Underlining* the first subparagraph of the 14th Article of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* that addresses
4 the right of every person, regardless of citizenship status and grants individuals the right to seek refuge from
5 persecution,

6
7 *Recalling* the 1951 *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*, Article 1, in reference to the definition and
8 classification of refugees,

9
10 *Remembering* the 1967 Protocol and the 1997 United Nations (UN) General Assembly (GA) resolution 51/75 that
11 grants anyone seeking political refuge the right to asylum in other countries to avoid persecution,

12
13 *Recalling* the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10, target 10.7, which calls for the facilitation of orderly, safe,
14 regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and
15 well-managed migration policies,

16
17 *Concerned* by the current standing of the *Dublin Regulation* and *Schengen Agreement* which has created lack of
18 clarity which may impede international cohesion and do not facilitate a standard plan of migration,

19
20 *Noticing* the elevated levels of refugees around the world and the need to strengthen the capacity of host countries
21 while respecting treaties on migrant peoples,

22
23 *Fully aware* of the current refugee crisis and the need for a realistic and practical action that allows for a prompt
24 improvement of the situation,

25
26 *Aware* of the need to resolve human rights abuses and international conflicts in order to facilitate the return of
27 refugees to their home countries with regards to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Durable
28 Solution of Voluntary Repatriation and the UNHCR Executive Conclusion No. 40,

29
30 *Observing* the existing geographical reports, such as those provided by the UN Population Fund (UNFPA), on high
31 migrant movement areas and the need to differentiate vulnerable borders from those that are less affected,

32
33 *Bearing in mind* the varied capabilities of different countries to host, transit, and integrate refugees,

34
35 *Believing* that the ultimate goal of refugees is to return to their home countries after push factors have been resolved
36 and a peaceful return is possible,

37
38 *Deeply concerned* by the limited capacity of transit countries along international borders to be able to actively
39 process and register large amounts of refugees,

40
41 *Strongly affirming* the need for coordination and accountability in the management of relief and development aid,

42
43 *Recognizing* the need for accountability in the funding of development programs in order to encourage further
44 investment by ensuring and documenting that all funds are used effectively and efficiently, specifically through an
45 internal and external oversight committee,

46
47 1. *Establishes* the base framework for creating an overall accountability system to facilitate the understanding of
48 the host-transit framework and the different duties that they are responsible for:

49
50 a. Host nations:

- 51 i. Mandating UNHCR experts to verification visits in refugee camps;
52 ii. Implementing a system of integration and support for refugees;
53
54 b. Transit nations:
55
56 i. Registering all migrants accepted or otherwise to be entered into national and regional databases;
57 ii. Working through bilateral agreements with their respective host nations to assist the transit of
58 refugees;
59
- 60 2. *Reaffirms* the distinction between different migrant groupings such as refugees, internally displaced persons
61 (IDPs), asylum seekers, and economic migrants to:
62
63 a. Establish a priority of fast-track registration and screening in a transit nation and subsequent transferal
64 to a host nation;
65
66 b. Highlight the issue or push factor which incentivized the individual to leave their home country, in
67 order to understand what factor must be mitigated to facilitate the migrants return;
68
- 69 3. *Recommends* that regional policies that may impede the establishment and implementation of the framework be
70 revised;
71
- 72 4. *Calls for* the establishment of regional partnerships between border countries, which are in a region that have
73 hitherto served as a transit region for migrants seeking asylum, and host countries within the region in regards
74 to:
75
76 a. Migration Direction Centers, which will utilize the current UNHCR ProGres software, border countries
77 that have representation from host countries of the region which will help re-direct asylum seekers
78 according to:
79
80 i. Host country capacity and needs;
81 ii. An examination of asylum seekers' physical and psychological conditions, familial needs and
82 skills;
83 iii. Duration of displacement of asylum seekers;
84
85 b. A region-specific Migration Direction Database which gathers pertinent data from and contributes
86 information to the UNHCR's Statistical Online Population Database that registers asylum seekers in
87 order to help them find the suitable host countries;
88
- 89 5. *Suggests* a comprehensive evaluation of existing migration policies and mechanisms for the purpose of potential
90 reconstruction and reform that is able to effectively withstand increases in border movement:
91
92 a. Utilizing existing UN resources to evaluate effective and ineffective methods of border management:
93
94 i. Assessment will include an evaluation conducted by the UN Committee of Experts on Global
95 Geospatial Information Management;
96 ii. Evaluations of existing border management infrastructure will be spearheaded by the United
97 Nations Evaluation Group yielding comprehensive reports that outline strategies for the
98 enhancement of border control;
99
100 b. Employ the services of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to consider the quality of existing
101 border management policies, assessing the results of the upcoming September 2016 summit on
102 "Addressing Large Movements of Refugees and Migrants" and facilitate discussion on collaboration
103 with NGOs that address needs associated with irregular migration patterns;
104

- 105 6. *Calls upon* all Member States to collaborate with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and NGOs
106 to ensure that refugees entering the country are properly screened, registered, and documented in order to meet
107 the basic standards of safety for other Member States in order to:
108
- 109 a. Work within regional frameworks to ensure efficient resettlement of refugees into host countries with
110 well-organized and effective refugee camps;
 - 111 b. Provide migrants with legal identification following examination in Migration Direction Centers;
 - 112 c. Provide security and safety to native citizens of the host country and transit country, seeing as efforts
113 to document and integrate refugees affects both the refugee and the native citizen of the host country;
116
- 117 7. *Invites* host countries bordering, primarily or secondarily, refugee fleeing regions to further develop with the
118 countries geographically distant from affected regions or bearing minimal hosting capacities to strengthen host
119 country's capacities by providing foreign aid through national agencies to alleviate the financial burden of host
120 countries;
121
- 122 8. *Encourages* experts from geographically distant countries to utilize their skills, in order to address the needs of
123 refugee host countries, in the fields of medicine, crisis management, and sustainable development;
124
- 125 9. *Recommends* the incorporation of the Independent Audit and Oversight Committee to ensure transparency and
126 accountability, specifically within the areas of:
127
- 128 a. Allocation of resources to NGOs and state-operated organizations;
 - 129 b. Efficient and sustainable personnel tasked with the role of refugee identification:
130
 - 131 i. Increase the amount of workers of the Department of Human Rights and Humanitarian Affairs on
132 the ground in refugee camps to better serve refugees in the identification process;
 - 133 ii. Ensure proper training of employees at refugee camps;
 - 134 c. Implementation of programs designed to endorse self-sufficiency within refugee populations;
135
- 136
137
138 10. *Calls upon* multilateral cooperation between Member States in addressing the international refugee crisis.