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



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Conference B

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons
- II. Addressing Protracted Displacement
- III. Environmental Migration and the Future of Displacement

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNHCR/1/1	Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/2	Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/3	Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/4	Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons	61 votes in favor, 13 votes against, 9 abstentions
UNHCR/1/5	Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons	71 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 6 abstentions
UNHCR/1/6	Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons	73 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 3 abstentions
UNHCR/2/1	Addressing Protracted Displacement	68 votes in favor, 6 votes against, 8 abstentions
UNHCR/2/2	Addressing Protracted Displacement	65 votes in favor, 11 votes against, 7 abstentions
UNHCR/2/3	Addressing Protracted Displacement	62 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 9 abstentions
UNHCR/2/4	Addressing Protracted Displacement	55 votes in favor, 10 votes against, 18 abstentions
UNHCR/2/5	Addressing Protracted Displacement	58 votes in favor, 12 votes against, 13 abstentions

Summary Report

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

- I. Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons
- II. Addressing Protracted Displacement
- III. Environmental Migration and the Future of Displacement

The session was attended by representatives of 83 Member States and 1 Observer State.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda I, II, III, beginning the discussion on the topic of “Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons.” By Monday, the Dais had received a total of twelve proposals covering a wide range of subtopics including digital platforms for knowledge-sharing on education initiatives, global standards for recognizing the educational backgrounds of refugees, and the implementation of job training programs to increase the self-reliance of refugees. The delegates worked hard throughout Monday night after several groups merged proposals with a final total of six proposals before the body. By Tuesday, delegates were hard at work finalizing their papers amongst intense negotiations and deliberations on the implementation of initiatives.

Finally, on Wednesday, the body had a total of six draft resolutions, two of which had friendly amendments. The committee then moved into voting procedure and adopted six resolutions, three by acclamation and the last three by placard vote.

With much energy to continue debate, the body moved into discussion on the second topic of the agenda, “Addressing Protracted Displacement.” At the end of the last session, the body produced five draft resolutions, all of which were adopted by the body with no added amendments. These resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including international burden-sharing in the resettlement of refugee populations and recommending that Member States increase their financial assistance to alleviate the burden placed on host countries.



Code: UNHCR/1/1

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons

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

2
3 *Emphasizing* the right to education as stated in article 26 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),*

4
5 *Keeping in mind* Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) which aims to ensure inclusive and quality
6 education for all and promote lifelong learning,

7
8 *Noting* Goal 10 of the SDGs, which calls for the reduction of inequalities such as those referring to sex, age,
9 disability, and race,

10
11 *Recalling* Goal 17 of the SDGs, which promotes innovative digital solutions that drive collaborative progress toward
12 the United Nations' SDGs,

13
14 *Acknowledging* the progress made by the adoption of the *2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants,*
15 which took new strides to clarify the expected commitments of Member States to protect refugee rights,

16
17 *Supporting* the call set forth by the *2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* for Member States to
18 strengthen their commitments with the two Global Compacts on Refugees and Migrants,

19
20 *Guided by* the Enhanced Framework for Implementing with Partners, which provides guidelines for simplified and
21 personalized access to non-governmental organizations (NGOs) by simplifying interactions through the Partner
22 Portal to best respond to the needs of refugee populations,

23
24 *Renewing support for* the Partner Portal, which has thus far provided an efficient platform for increased cooperation
25 and best practice sharing among esteemed United Nations (UN) agencies and NGOs,

26
27 *Further noting* the importance of cooperation between refugee-hosting Member States and NGOs focusing on
28 education and livelihoods as outlined in General Assembly resolution 61/139,

29
30 *Recognizing* the need for continued monitoring and evaluation efforts of actions being taken to implement the goals
31 noted in General Assembly resolution 56/134, which specifically encourages ongoing follow-up from international
32 conferences,

33
34 *Welcoming* the commitments made by private sector organizations that have adopted the Business Action Pledge in
35 Response to the Refugee Crisis, which welcomes new advances aimed at assuring 'digital dignity' for displaced
36 people, established in cooperation with various partners,

37
38 *Appreciating* the success of livelihood assistance programs such as the Workshop on Refugees and Labour Mobility,
39 a collaboration between key stakeholders including the International Labor Organization (ILO),

40
41 *Encouraging* cooperation between Member States and charitable organizations, such as the Bill and Melinda Gates
42 Foundation, in order to gather funding for such projects,

43
44 1. *Invites* Member States and NGOs to strengthen the Partner Portal by expanding it to include a voluntary,
45 specialized search engine which will enable them to:

- 46
47 a. Locate local NGOs working on similar issues around the world, such as regional issues or topic-
48 specific concerns, as well as establish and promote partnerships;

49

- 50 b. Categorize best practices by the regional or topical specific issues, including but not limited to
51 psychological aid, legal aid, humanitarian assistance, granting quality education for refugee children,
52 etc.;
- 53
- 54 2. *Encourages* Member States and NGOs that focus on education and livelihood programs to voluntarily
55 contribute to information and institutional framework best practices to expand or newly create regional and
56 issue-specific databases to share knowledge and best practices on the promotion of education and livelihoods of
57 refugees and displaced persons, in order to:
- 58
- 59 a. Collaborate with international funds that share the priority of increasing data accessibility and
60 information sharing;
- 61
- 62 b. Share best policy practices for adapting educational development programs to topic-specific or
63 regional refugee crisis situations, such as the No Lost Generation Initiative, to support, expand, and
64 encourage other successful programs in diverse regions of the world;
- 65
- 66 c. Cooperate to implement creative and efficient programs and reports, such as UNHCR report “Missing
67 Out: Refugee Education in Crisis”, that support increased opportunities for education and livelihood
68 among regions or Member States with similar refugee concerns;
- 69
- 70 3. *Further invites* Member States, NGOs, and grassroots organizations to intensify cooperation and create a
71 network of implementing partners working on the topic of education and livelihoods by:
- 72
- 73 a. Identifying and partnering with local and international NGOs who could mutually support specific
74 initiatives by reinvigorating their policies based on shared experiences;
- 75
- 76 b. Establishing sub-regional semi-annual conferences that would occur within regions challenged by high
77 populations of refugees, similar to the Annual Consultation with NGOs, to directly target existing
78 educational and livelihood programs with the goals of:
- 79
- 80 i. Enhancing and promoting access to educational programs for all refugees;
- 81 ii. Enhancing and promoting access to livelihood development programs for all refugees;
- 82 iii. Encouraging community-led workshops and trainings to share regional best practices,
83 including but not limited to protecting the rights of vulnerable groups, addressing climate
84 related displacement, and advocacy around health and safety;
- 85 iv. Providing additional expertise and resources when requested by the practitioners at local
86 conferences;
- 87
- 88 4. *Advocates* for a voluntary network of practitioners and independent experts on intercultural education to create
89 an innovative package of online courses for refugees without access to in-person education, which will connect
90 representatives of the Member States and NGOs and be modeled after innovative programs such as IdeasBox
91 and Learn Syria Initiatives, which could:
- 92
- 93 a. Provide quality, uninterrupted education for refugee children using the digital tools within the refugee
94 camps to overcome barriers to education, such as lack of language appropriate school materials and
95 availability of teachers, taking into account the particular needs and challenges that they face, by
96 distributing tablets in the refugee camps;
- 97
- 98 b. Enhance language skills of refugees by allowing them to learn and practice language skills, through
99 platforms such as intensive online language courses, in order to promote acclimation within the host
100 country, inspired by the European Union’s LASER initiative;
- 101
- 102 c. Facilitate access to vocational training aimed at enhancing professional qualifications and building
103 specific job skills;
- 104

105
106

- d. Promote health education and raise awareness on diseases and problems commonly faced by refugees in the camps.



Code: UNHCR/1/2

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),*
2

3 *Supporting article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and Human Rights Council resolution*
4 *8/4 on “The right to education,” which affirms the right to education for all,*
5

6 *Upholding article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which specifically*
7 *mandates that primary education to be available and that higher education be equally accessible to all,*
8

9 *Recognizing article 22 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), which defines education and the*
10 *right to work as basic rights for refugees and displaced persons,*
11

12 *Highlighting that in order to achieve Goal 4 of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and to guarantee*
13 *education for all, educational efforts must focus on the most vulnerable individuals,*
14

15 *Expressing the importance of providing children with a multicultural and tolerant education as mentioned by article*
16 *13 of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016),*
17

18 *Reaffirming the importance of improving the education and livelihoods of refugees and displaced persons in support*
19 *of New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016),*
20

21 *Noting the importance of article 11 of the Incheon Declaration, Education 2030: Towards inclusive and equitable*
22 *quality education and lifelong learning for all, highlighting the importance of education for refugees and displaced*
23 *persons especially in conflict-affected areas,*
24

25 *Observing the goals of quality education, self-reliance and healthy, productive lives outlined in the UNHCR*
26 *Education Strategy 2012-2016,*
27

28 *Recognizing the efforts and advancements made under UNHCR’s Global Strategy for Livelihoods (2014-2018),*
29

30 *Highlighting the necessity of providing refugees and displaced persons with sustainable livelihoods and meaningful*
31 *employment as outlined in article 23.1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948),*
32

33 *Believing in the value of expanding the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization’s*
34 *(UNESCO) Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) program in its efforts to develop a wide range of*
35 *work settings in diverse socio-economic contexts to include refugees as well,*
36

37 *Recognizing advancements on repatriation, education and livelihoods realized within regional cooperation initiatives*
38 *like the Solution Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) and emphasizing the importance of close regional*
39 *cooperation and communication as well as the exchange of lessons learned,*
40

41 *Observing the fact that, according to the UNHCR Global Trends Report, there are currently 65.3 million refugees in*
42 *the world, over half of which are children, which are distributed unequally among the global north and south,*
43

44 *Noting with satisfaction the efficiency of the 2008 Policy Framework and Implementation Strategy: UNHCR’s role*
45 *in support of the return and reintegration of displaced populations (EC/59/SC/CRP.5),*
46

- 47 1. *Advocates the implementation of shared yet decentralized digital records integrated into and managed by*
48 *UNHCR’s Learn Lab for the purposes of monitoring and benchmarking the education backgrounds of refugees*
49 *and displaced persons ensuring that this information is stored safely and can be accessed and utilized by*

50 Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and other related stakeholders as appropriate, paying
51 particular consideration to the moving nature of refugees and displaced persons by:

- 52
- 53 a. Using modern technology, such as Blockchain, ensuring a distributed, available and secure operation
54 of such digital records and in order to protect personal information, where appropriate;
 - 55
 - 56 b. Suggesting the funding of these measures come from funding initiatives, NGOs, private donors and
57 charities as, *inter alia*, the Center for Digital Inclusion;
 - 58
 - 59 c. Emphasizing the importance of incorporating these measures by the year 2030 in conformity with the
60 achievement of the SDGs;
 - 61
 - 62 d. Expanding upon UNESCO's benchmark pilot program to determine academic proficiency through an
63 expansion of the UNHCR Learn Lab;
 - 64

65 2. *Encourages* the expansion and subsequent promotion an economic, openly accessible, and multi-lingual virtual
66 space for individualized online education and job search in cooperation with existing education facilities, both
67 public and private, and potential employers as an additional feature of the UNHCR Learn Lab by:

- 68
- 69 a. Broadening its scope to include online vocational training providing professional certifications, where
70 applicable;
 - 71
 - 72 b. Offering training for achieving self-reliance, such as entrepreneurship, supported by the provision of
73 appropriate financial means, such as micro-credits, and the related skills and knowledge in order to
74 promote the refugees' and displaced persons' active participation in the respective host countries'
75 economies;
 - 76
 - 77 c. Using the data collected under 1. above matching refugees' and displaced persons' specific education
78 background, skills and interests to suiting jobs;
 - 79
 - 80 d. Suggesting the funding of these measures by both existing funds, NGOs, private donors and charities
81 as, *inter alia*, the Center for Digital Inclusion;
 - 82
 - 83 e. Emphasizing the importance of incorporating these measures by the year 2030 in conformity with the
84 achievement of the SDGs;
 - 85

86 3. *Urges* Member States to expand vocational, financial, and entrepreneurship training programs which equip
87 refugees and displaced persons with the necessary skills to flourish professionally as a means of incorporating
88 them into the workforce of their host and home countries and promoting economic, social, and cultural (re-)
89 integration via access to the labor market by:

- 90
- 91 a. Utilizing funding drawn from the World Bank to provide cash initiatives to refugees and displaced
92 persons on completion of entrepreneurship training in order to enable active participation in the
93 economy;
 - 94
 - 95 b. Prioritizing vocational training which adds to the skillsets of individual refugees and displaced persons
96 by utilizing data from the aforementioned databases;
 - 97
 - 98 c. Noting the lack of access to and familiarity with financial instruments experienced by many refugees
99 and displaced peoples;
 - 100
 - 101 d. Recommending the expansion of UNESCO's TVET program to include refugees and displaced
102 persons so it can function as a leader of this initiative to provide relevant job training for them;
 - 103

- 104 4. *Recommends* linking education to repatriation by building regional cooperation on refugee repatriation (named
105 RCRs in the following), such as SSAR, in order to achieve a more coordinated approach to repatriation and
106 education; that includes:
107
- 108 a. A harmonized two-year teacher educational program that qualifies teachers from refugee and host
109 communities to work in a diverse environment, fostering social cohesion and life skills, that is awarded
110 by a certificate recognized by all RCR Member States;
111
 - 112 b. Promotional activities and incentives for qualified youth from both host and refugee communities to
113 start a career as a teacher and engage in the teacher program;
114
 - 115 c. Official recognition of educational and vocational training certificates achieved before, during and
116 after displacement by all RCR Member States;
117
 - 118 d. Creation of awareness that after repatriation, refugee teachers play a crucial role in reintegrating future
119 generations of children and youth in their home countries;
120
 - 121 e. Recommending the expansion of UNESCO’s TVET program to include refugees so it can function as
122 a leader of this initiative to provide relevant job training for refugees;
123
- 124 5. *Recommends* the creation of the Nurturing Education Through Sports (N.E.T.S.) Pilot Program being used to
125 improve reading and writing skills in home and host country children in the language of their host country by
126 teaching children the rules and background of the activity, thus promoting their integration and connection to
127 the local communities as:
128
- 129 a. The program would be operated, monitored and funded by corresponding NGOs and stakeholders such
130 as Save the Children, Terre des Hommes, UN International School, Education Without Borders,
131 Educate A Child, UNICEF, UNDP, iActivism (i-ACT), and private sector engagement through United
132 Nations Foundation;
133
 - 134 b. The program’s success shall be reported biannually to UNHCR by participating Member States for
135 assessment;
136
 - 137 c. The playing aspect of the program would occur after the conclusion of lessons taught both in person
138 and using the Learn Lab system, on all days schools are in session;
139
 - 140 d. Locally and culturally considerate activities shall be used;
141
 - 142 e. Activities and attitudes that are cognizant and sensitive to the hardships of children in refugee
143 situations shall be employed;
144
 - 145 f. Activities that promote team building and leadership skills and inform children about cooperation and
146 multicultural affairs shall be utilized;
147
- 148 6. *Endorses* UNESCO and the United Nations Office on Sport for Development and Peace (UNOSDP) to train
149 refugees and host community members to serve as the instructors and advisors within the N.E.T.S. program and
150 include:
151
- 152 a. Collaboration with NGOs, such as Teachers without Borders, who are willing and able to aid in
153 training refugees to be instructors and advisors;
154
 - 155 b. Instructors and advisors, working on a voluntary and humanitarian basis, would have an accredited
156 background in the necessary language, as well as physical education;
157
- 158 7. *Calls upon* all countries to integrate refugees into their existing education systems and to widen their capacities
159 by an international support program, including:

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- a. Expanding UNHCR Learn Lab to provide free and interactive online learning tools to complement each Member State’s particular curriculum;
 - b. Sustainable infrastructure measures providing classrooms that ensure a safe and inclusive learning environment, especially in the area of primary education;
 - c. Promoting activities such as a “Change the future - be a teacher” campaign and incentives in the form of scholarships for qualified youth from both host and refugee communities to start a career as a teacher via teacher training;
 - d. The scholarships will be provided in collaboration with international organizations including UNHCR, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the World Bank, and UNESCO;
 - e. Furthering educational workshops designed by Ministries of Education of Member States, UNHCR, and able NGOs for teachers working in refugee and host communities on how to promote peace and social cohesion through their classes;
 - f. Introduction of a vocational training system based on the UNESCO's Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) program, allowing young adults from host and refugee community to acquire skills that guarantee their long-term livelihoods;
 - g. Improvements in digitalization, such as provision of Internet access in remote areas, and development of learning platforms and applications, in order to establish an easy-to-access distance learning program;
8. *Invites* the UNHCR to recommend the use of the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) by:
- a. Encouraging championing Member-States to donate funds to the program;
 - b. Using DAFI to ensure that refugees have access to the opportunity to pursue higher education;
 - c. Encouraging refugees to return into the N.E.T.S. program for mentorship and be considered priority potential recipients of the DAFI program;
 - d. Serving as an outreach platform for the program, and would strive to bring awareness to all refugee populations.



Code: UNHCR/1/3

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),*
2

3 *Emphasizing that it is the responsibility of all members, as stated in Article 56 of the Charter of the United Nations,*
4 *to ensure equal opportunities to education for all,*
5

6 *Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which states that “all people have the right for access*
7 *to education and that all people have the right to take part in the cultural life of the community,” and seeks to ensure*
8 *inclusive and equitable education for all, to leave no-one behind, promote the inclusion of refugees, the displaced,*
9 *and stateless people in National Development Frameworks,*
10

11 *Guided by article XIV of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) which provides international protection*
12 *for refugees and displaced persons,*
13

14 *Taking into consideration article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) that acknowledges that*
15 *everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person,*
16

17 *Bearing in mind article 22 enshrined in the Convention Relating to The Status of Refugees (1951) emphasizing the*
18 *serious threat to the right to education and within its 1967 Protocol,*
19

20 *Bearing in mind the duty of States to provide free and compulsory classes for every child under the Convention on*
21 *Rights of Child (1989),*
22

23 *Encouraging Member States to support the goals of General Assembly resolution 56/116 (2002) on the “United*
24 *Nations Literacy Decade: Education for All” to increase the effectiveness of educational initiatives for refugees and*
25 *displaced persons,*
26

27 *Recognizing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4, and General*
28 *Assembly resolution 70/1 of 2015, which emphasizes the importance of education,*
29

30 *Noting the need to increase government cooperation with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) as noted in*
31 *General Assembly resolution 64/200 (2010) and SDG 17, pertaining to the establishment of global partnerships in*
32 *order to have all actors effectively involved and agree on the best path to follow to resolve this multifaceted issue*
33 *regarding the education and livelihood of displaced populations,*
34

35 *Concerned that contributions to Official Development Assistance (ODA), outlined in the Monterrey Consensus for*
36 *Financing for Development, are not being fully met, which hinders the ability of refugee host countries to sustain a*
37 *reliable source of funding for education systems, which not only diminishes education for refugees but also for the*
38 *local population,*
39

40 *Guided by Goal 3 of the Dakar Framework for Action which aims to ensure that the learning needs for all, including*
41 *refugee children, are appropriately met,*
42

43 *Deeply appreciative of UNHCR Policy on Refugee Women and UNHCR's Commitments to Refugee Women issued*
44 *in 2001, which emphasized the importance of catering to the specific needs of female refugees,*
45

46 1. *Urges all Member States party to the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and its 1967*
47 *Protocol to uphold their commitments to the protection of refugees and displaced peoples;*
48

- 49 2. *Encourages* Member States and United Nations bodies to engage in development planning to secure the
50 inclusion of displaced persons and refugees in order to help provide refugees with subsidized programmes and
51 strengthen their national capacity, of which the proceeds would go to help build the infrastructure of the
52 community that they live in;
53
- 54 3. *Seeks* support from United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and the
55 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to facilitate the implementation and maintenance of UNHCR
56 endeavors regarding education of marginalized refugees;
57
- 58 4. *Invites* the cooperation of national Ministries of Education and public or private higher education institutions
59 and universities as well as UNESCO in order to aid host governments in developing and implementing
60 differentiated curriculum into national education systems to meet the unique needs of all students, especially
61 marginalized refugee groups;
62
- 63 5. *Urges* Ministries of Education of consenting Member States at the national level and their local subsidiary
64 bodies to develop stronger policies and legal frameworks that ensure protection of children of marginalized
65 backgrounds and refugees in conflict zones of affected Member States by:
66
- 67 a. Including protections in classroom environments, achieved through additional social awareness
68 courses and activities for teachers and administrative staff;
69
- 70 b. Endorsing the expansion of mandates for the oversight of those educational institutions by the
71 appropriate national agencies;
72
- 73 c. Encouraging countries hosting protracted refugee populations to collaborate with UNHCR to increase
74 opportunities for refugees in higher education by easing the admissions process, reducing refugee
75 tuition fees and increasing the availability of refugee-specific scholarships;
76
- 77 6. *Recalls* the need to grant equal educational opportunities and provide quality education for all refugee children
78 in order to focus not only on primary education but to promote also secondary and tertiary education, and invite
79 the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNHCR, and UNESCO to establish a fund to finance
80 scholarships for refugee children coming from conflict areas, and introduce digital tools and innovative
81 educational methods such as online courses in cooperation with the UNHCR Innovation Unit and UNICEF,
82 through the use of inter-agency appeal, similar to the Nigerian Regional Refugee Response Plan of 2014, which
83 has made substantial progress in rehabilitating and constructing schools for refugees;
84
- 85 7. *Invites* Member States and national governments to create an educational council of experts in cooperation with
86 UNHCR and UNESCO to evaluate educational facilities and programs in the host nations in regards to
87 refugees, in order to ensure that refugees are receiving a minimum level of education and that their already
88 existing skillset is recognized through:
89
- 90 a. The establishment of a working group of educators and scholarly experts from the host Member States,
91 NGOs and intergovernmental organizations focusing on educational standards as stated by the host
92 state, and mandates upheld by the UNHCR, and to establish a direct coordination mechanism to
93 facilitate the monitoring and surveying of the educational needs of refugees;
94
- 95 b. The collection of data on education of refugees and its proper assessment, cooperating with the
96 UNESCO Institute for Statistics in order to create national education assessment in line with local
97 curriculum standards to identify and address gaps in academic achievement between refugee children
98 and local students, to ensure that all students are afforded a quality education;
99
- 100 8. *Recommends* the creation of global higher education minimal standards based on the collected data in
101 collaboration with higher education institutions and universities, with UNESCO and UNDP, with the first step
102 being to adopt regional higher education standards, building to a global agreement that will:
103

- 104 a. Create Global Standards for Higher Education, encompassing professional skillsets and higher
105 education diplomas, as offered by the World Health Organization with nursing, in order to ease the
106 recognition of higher education diplomas of the refugees' home countries in host countries;
107
- 108 b. Facilitate the accreditation of diplomas by encouraging the already existing cooperation between
109 universities in order to recognize the skills and acquired knowledge in higher education;
110
- 111 9. *Recommends* that Member States meet twice a year under the supervision of the UNHCR and UNESCO, to set
112 up the Universal Higher Education Recognition Initiative (UHERI), which will provide:
113
- 114 a. Protections through the investigation of legal barriers, such as official documentation, that hinder
115 refugees seeking higher education that focuses on law and policy;
116
- 117 b. The accessibility of livelihoods through the facilitation of higher education;
118
- 119 c. Resettlement assistance without regard to age, gender, or socioeconomic status;
120
- 121 d. A relay of their findings regarding refugees and their education and skill needs in order to accurately
122 inform the UHERI;
123
- 124 10. *Encourages* the repatriation of refugees by providing educational facilities and opportunities in areas deemed a
125 "safe state" in accordance with the Safe Country Concept and Refugee Status and by working in collaboration
126 with UNDP and Education Above All to create a pilot organization to revitalize a region by providing the
127 possibility to be educated in a secure and flourishing community in the country of origin in order to allow
128 refugees to return home and provide security to educational facilities and accompanying communities in regions
129 recovering from crisis in order to safeguard human rights and fundamental freedoms through monetary
130 contribution and security personnel;
131
- 132 11. *Recommends* that Member States that have not done so to establish programs to facilitate language training, in
133 order to increase the effectiveness of assimilation programs in promoting livelihoods and prosperity for refugees
134 as well as provide quality education and remove language barriers by:
135
- 136 a. Providing language training to resettled refugees, in the language of their host country, to promote
137 their self-reliance and livelihoods, which should be accessible to all, regardless of gender, age,
138 religious beliefs or ability;
139
- 140 b. Promoting literacy to assist in transitioning into vocations in the host nation;
141
- 142 c. Suggesting host nations integrate youth refugee populations into national education systems to further
143 assimilate them into local communities by offering intensive language and general induction programs
144 to enable displaced populations to participate in mainstream society, allowing them to advance their
145 social environment;
146
- 147 d. Encouraging the private sector to support the development of scholarships such as the Albert Einstein
148 German Academic Refugee Initiative (DAFI) Scholarship to provide more financial assistance to
149 targeted people;
150
- 151 e. Cooperating with UNESCO to help teachers have a better understanding of teaching in a multicultural
152 setting, such as raising the awareness towards xenophobia;
153
- 154 f. Recommending that nations offer language interpretive services for refugees at government and
155 medical facilities to prevent any barrier from disrupting integration;
156
- 157 12. *Urges* Member States, along with stakeholders such as, the IKEA Foundation, World Bank, and the
158 Organization for Economic Development to emphasize collective financial contribution towards education for

- 159 refugees and displaced individuals;
160
- 161 13. *Urges* Member States to utilize existing abandoned residential and housing resources for long-term and short-
162 term school building solutions and adopt similar measures by repurposing uninhabited buildings for the use of
163 long-term school buildings;
164
- 165 14. *Further recommends* partnerships between states, private sector firms, and NGOs, which aim to empower
166 refugees economically and enhance their financial inclusion, by:
167
- 168 a. Encouraging NGOs and payment firms to collaborate to establish digital ‘Refugee Banks’ that enable
169 refugees, who often have no official ID to open bank accounts and therefore to more easily receive
170 direct humanitarian payments from NGOs and other concerned parties, and access financial services
171 that would otherwise have no access to;
172
- 173 b. Expanding UNHCR’s provision to the refugee population with micro-credit, cash-based incentives and
174 grants (e.g. as part of the UNHCR Strategy for the Institutionalization of Cash-Based Interventions
175 2016-2020) for the purpose of business establishment;
176
- 177 15. *Requests* special consideration for refugee host countries in regards to foreign direct investment from the private
178 entities so as to supplement ODA and ensure reliable sources of funding for national educational plans that
179 promote refugee inclusion, with the oversight of regional and subregional organizations to promote
180 interdependent relations for host countries and private entities;
181
- 182 16. *Reaffirms* the engagement of United Nations Country Teams (UNCT) and the office of the national offices of
183 the Resident Coordinator with the social integration of refugees;
184
- 185 17. *Further suggests* partnerships with NGOs that provide psychological and language support to refugees and
186 People of Color (PoC’s) with the aim of gradual integration by the proper and gradual integration in guidance
187 under UNHCR’s Partner in Action Initiative (PARinAC) and UNHCR’s Portal Partner;
188
- 189 18. *Reiterates* the necessity of addressing the psychological needs of displaced people to provide effective
190 psychosocial support in refugee camps that allows refugees to overcome trauma and have their psychological
191 needs addressed by collaborating with UN Agencies and related agencies such as UN Women, UNESCO and
192 the International Organization for Migration (IOM) by:
193
- 194 a. Focusing efforts on a specially trained staff in psychology units to help children reach their full
195 potential of development;
196
- 197 b. Granting specialized psychological assistance to female victims of gender-based violence;
198
- 199 19. *Emphasizes* the empowerment of marginalized populations, by supporting their meaningful participation in the
200 decision making of all management and leadership committees of refugees in urban, rural and camp settings
201 through the means of:
202
- 203 a. Encouraging regional organizations to reallocate funds that are specifically aimed to help female
204 refugees in order to promote the implementation of women’s initiatives modeled after the Kosovo
205 Women’s Initiative that helps women become more involved in their host communities and enhances
206 their access to educational opportunities by using UNHCR's Partner Portal Online Forum;
207
- 208 b. Promoting courses and workshops dedicated to increasing the job skills of women and fostering their
209 integration in the labor market, incorporating humanitarian and educational facilities, programs, and
210 projects, and working with programs such as the Women’s Refugee Commission to Implement Gender
211 Equality Goals;
212
- 213 20. *Further recommends* strengthening the annual consultations with NGOs designed to share best practices and set
214 high standards with relation to the protection of refugees with disabilities, who are often more prone to

215 violence, abuse, exploitation, and discrimination, in addition to having different capacities and needs;
216
217 21. *Recommends* that Member States strive to foster partnerships with UNHCR such as the ongoing campaign that
218 issues biometric identification cards to refugees, so that those in marginalized communities are able access
219 educational opportunities outside of refugee camps as this in no way infringes upon the rights of refugees and is
220 a secure identification system that is stored in UNHCR's online database, and will not record personal
221 information such as ethnic or religious affiliation.



Code: UNHCR/1/4

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Recalling* article 23.1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which declares the right to work as a
4 fundamental human right,

5
6 *Emphasizing* the precedents set in place by the review of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for
7 Refugees' (UNHCR) reports on the utilization of the Central Emergency Response Fund and "the labour market
8 integration of resettled refugees", which states that refugees should be able to economically integrate into their
9 localities and host countries,

10
11 *Supporting* fully Goal 16 of the Sustainable Development Goals, which focuses on including transparent
12 government and fair justice systems with the objective of providing legal identity for all, including birth registration,

13
14 *Noting* the success of the European Union's (EU) *i2010 eGovernment Plan*, which promotes the significance of the
15 information and communications technology sector in creating quality jobs and boosting economic growth through
16 digital economy as an example of the important relationship between the digital realm and employment,

17
18 *Bearing in mind* that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) recently invested in its first Blockchain startup
19 to use for protected, governmental purposes, as a decentralized and more secure database in order to create online
20 and transferable identities for refugees by uploading essential information to a safe public ledger,

21
22 *Deeply alarmed* by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) 2014 EU Labour
23 Force Survey, which states that one in five economically active refugees is unemployed, one in eight is unemployed
24 for 12 months or longer, and about one in fourteen is unemployed for 2 years or longer,

25
26 *Bearing in mind* the significant obstacles refugees and displaced persons across the world face in acquiring
27 livelihoods and employment, as stated in "Refugee livelihoods: A review of the evidence," particularly obstacles
28 relating to the absence of civil, social, and economic rights, including freedom of movement and residence, freedom
29 of speech and assembly, fair trial, property rights, the right to engage in wage labor, self-employment and the
30 conclusion of valid contracts, access to school education, and access to credit,

31
32 *Further recalling* UNHCR's commitment through "UNHCR's Response" in the Global Strategy for Livelihoods,
33 undergirded by the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951), to provide for refugees and displaced
34 persons in all areas, including livelihoods and employment,

35
36 *Referring to* the Solutions Alliance paper on "Engaging the Private Sector in Finding Solutions for Displacement"
37 (2016), which notes the importance of connecting the private sector and refugees in facilitating employment,

38
39 *Having considered* all of the mechanisms and strategies through which refugees and displaced persons could be
40 assisted in acquiring livelihoods for themselves and their families, such as the access to employment and community
41 empowerment strategies outlined in *Global Strategy for Livelihoods: A UNHCR Strategy 2014-2018* (2014),

42
43 1. *Recommends* Member States work with the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International
44 Organization for Migration (IOM) to create a new initiative entitled Refugee Employment Database (RED),
45 which includes:

- 46
47 a. The ability to connect the resettled refugees and displaced persons, which they host, with potential
48 employers in their countries;

49

- 50 b. Incentives for private sector employment of refugees and displaced persons through mechanisms
51 deemed appropriate by Member States;
52
- 53 c. Collaboration with private information technology companies, such as IBM, to create a new core
54 informational database that can aggregate lists of businesses and refugees by utilizing Blockchain
55 technology, as demonstrated by the successful Techfugees Kenya Program, which drastically improves
56 humanitarian responses for refugees, through:
57
- 58 i. Decentralizing personal data and eliminating any third-party involvement;
59 ii. Automatically recording all interactions and transactions on a public ledger securely for
60 trusted entities to see;
61 iii. Enabling independent parties to rely on the same secured source of information;
62 iv. Improving inter-governmental communication, transparency and collaboration;
63 v. Creating an online updated resume for refugees which is accepted in host-countries and their
64 home countries;
65
- 66 d. Information-sharing between organizations, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and
67 Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and others, pertaining to the identities of refugees and displaced
68 persons, and their needs to maximize efficiency;
69
- 70 2. *Recommends* this database be provided to Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and private
71 companies to utilize the database as a means to stimulate economic activity through private sector-based
72 employment of refugees and displaced persons, by:
73
- 74 a. Keeping track of employable refugees and displaced persons, meaning those who are of legal working
75 age and demonstrate a desire to be employed;
76
- 77 b. Listing private businesses which demonstrate a desire to employ refugees and displaced persons for the
78 positions which the businesses are in need of;
79
- 80 c. Incentivizing the private sector to employ refugees and other displaced persons through honorable
81 global recognitions and financial security of business for private businesses which participate in RED;
82
- 83 3. *Urges* Member States, particularly those which host unemployed refugees and displaced persons in protracted
84 and non-protracted displacement situations, to incentivize the private sector, through tax breaks or other
85 financial means, to use RED as a means to ameliorate the livelihoods of displaced populations;
86
- 87 4. *Recommends* Member States, NGOs, and other members of civil society and the international community to
88 contribute to a new Voluntary Contribution Fund (VCF), managed by the ILO and IOM, that will be used to
89 fund RED in order to allow it to be as positively impactful as possible by gathering funds from any individual or
90 body that can provide funds for the VCF at any time, with a cap on annual donations based upon the scale of
91 donations RED receives within its first six months of existence;
92
- 93 5. *Notes* that the implementation of RED must treat refugees and displaced persons equally, regardless of race,
94 gender, religion, sexual orientation, nationality, or any other form of identity that could serve as a basis for
95 discrimination;
96
- 97 6. *Emphasizes* that participation in RED by Member States, private businesses, and NGOs, is completely
98 voluntary, so as to honor and maintain the sovereignty of these groups;
99
- 100 7. *Reaffirms* that international NGOs will oversee the implementation of RED as it occurs within their capacity,
101 based upon the expectation that:
102
- 103 a. RED will fall within Member States' legal parameters regarding immigration and labor policy;
104

- 105 b. Labor and pro-refugee NGOs will serve as the primary institutional facilitators of RED, connecting
106 refugees and displaced persons to the private sector and acting as general advocates for the
107 implementation of RED;
108
- 109 c. Member States will retain absolute sovereignty over internal affairs;
110
- 111 d. The private sector will be the sole employer of refugees and displaced persons based upon the formers
112 needs and wishes, and will make the actual decisions regarding the employment-aspect of RED;
113
- 114 8. *Recognizes* that entry into a Member State by refugees and displaced persons is dictated solely by the policies of
115 said Member State, but based off the actions to:
116
- 117 a. Expand the effectiveness of RED, NGOs and private businesses in advocating for and logistically
118 aiding the facilitation of individual refugees and displaced persons to be granted visas related to
119 employment within the national capacity of Member States;
120
- 121 b. Support legal processes of RED, such as the provision of visas, with support from legal service NGOs,
122 including Fragomen, Del Rey, Bernsen & Loewy, as provided by the ILO, IOM, and other complicit
123 organizations;
124
- 125 9. *Urges* refugees and displaced persons employed through the RED program to be provided with health care in
126 order to ensure their well-being;
127
- 128 a. Within Member States that have universal health care, it is recommended that it be extended to
129 refugees and displaced persons employed through RED, aligning with Member States' pre-established
130 systems of healthcare;
131
- 132 b. Within Member States which do not have universal healthcare, it will be encouraged that the private
133 sector extends healthcare benefits;
134
- 135 10. *Emphasizes* that refugees and displaced persons employed through RED, will have the proper certifications
136 respective to the requirements mandated by each Member State, based upon the facilitation of contact by NGOs
137 involved in RED between Member States, external organizations, and universities which allow refugees and
138 displaced persons' skills and educational degrees to be internationally recognized;
139
- 140 11. *Notes* that RED will be evaluated by involved Member States, NGOs, and businesses on a biannual basis to
141 review its effectiveness in improving the livelihoods of refugees and displaced persons, and that:
142
- 143 a. Formal reports will be submitted before the UNHCR by each involved Member State;
144
- 145 b. Participating Member States will include all relevant data, as well as NGOs' or businesses' input
146 regarding the effectiveness of RED.



Code: UNHCR/1/5

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Guided by the principles of the United Nations (UN) as stated in article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations*,*
4 *which tasks the UN to work toward international cooperation in solving international problems of economic, social,*
5 *and humanitarian character,*

6
7 *Recalling the *New York Declaration (2016)*, which emphasizes the right of refugees to receive equal treatment, have*
8 *access to education, and combat xenophobia against displaced persons and the principles of which support the three*
9 *pillars of rehabilitation, reintegration and restoration,*

10
11 *Emphasizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically Goals 4 and 5, which ensures that all human*
12 *beings can fulfill their potential with dignity and equality in a healthy environment,*

13
14 *Reaffirming article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)*, which highlights a person's right to*
15 *adequate health and well-being,*

16
17 *Inspired by the commitment of the International Federation of Social Workers (IFSW) in furthering social inclusion*
18 *of refugees by helping them access basic public services,*

19
20 *Acknowledging article 6 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights*, which emphasizes*
21 *the need to take appropriate steps in assuring the right to work is afforded to all people,*

22
23 *Understanding the value of partnerships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as the IKEA*
24 *Foundation in achieving the goals of UNHCR through financial contributions,*

25
26 *Deeply concerned by the results of the UNHCR report *Figures at a Glance (2016)* which states that only 50% of*
27 *children refugees attend primary school, which prevents them from knowing their own fundamental rights,*

- 28
29 1. *Calls for* Member States to further participate in North-South cooperation to facilitate the sharing of best
30 practices, capacity-building, and financial burden-sharing so as to provide adequate support and shelter for
31 refugees in all nations;
32
33 2. *Invites* collaboration between the UNHCR Strengthening Protections Capacity Project with the United
34 Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), NGOs, and civil societies to
35 aid Member States in the strengthening legislative protections of refugees, and provide subsequent model
36 legislation as one of the actions for rehabilitation part in order to promote economic integration of refugees
37 within host communities particularly pertaining to:
38
39 a. Simplifying the bureaucratic process of granting refugee status to ensure that rights are afforded in a
40 timely manner;
41
42 b. Approval of work permits and removing legal barriers preventing full economic participation in
43 the labor market;
44
45 3. *Reminds* the importance of the mental and physical well-being of refugees in camps and urban areas as part
46 of the rehabilitation, by focusing on:
47

- 48 a. Collaboration with NGOs focusing on mental health, such as International Medical Corps to
49 help refugees reach their full potential;
50
- 51 b. Providing access to basic health care, including vaccinations, via local medical organizations;
52
- 53 4. *Invites* Member States to facilitate of the Social Workers Empowering and Advocating for Refugees to be part
54 of the UNHCR's Reintegration efforts, which will:
55
- 56 a. Utilize volunteer social workers who would help refugee families into become integrated into
57 their host countries by assisting refugees in accessing basic public services of the host country through
58 partnership with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
59
- 60 b. Promote collaboration between the UNHCR and UNESCO to create professional development
61 for social workers in international refugee law so as to better assist refugees in receiving legal
62 protections;
63
- 64 c. Encourage Member States to adopt an application process that will be open for both local citizens of
65 the host country and resettled refugees who are familiar with the relevant languages and cultures;
66
- 67 d. Seek partnerships with other relevant non-governmental organizations currently involved in social
68 work such as the IFSW in implementing this strategy;
69
- 70 e. Request funding from the UNDP and the IKEA Foundation;
71
- 72 5. *Calls upon* Member States to build upon the educational goals of the 2012-2016 New Education Strategy to
73 be recognized as reintegration by:
74
- 75 a. Providing an education to every refugee regardless of age, sex, race, religion, or demographic by
76 promotion of capacity-building and sharing the financial burden between Member States;
77
- 78 b. Recommending Member States support the Job Placement Program, which promotes accessible
79 jobs through collaboration with private sector and NGO actors;
80
- 81 c. Continuing to develop strong partnerships with Ministries of Education, Association of International
82 Consultants and Advisors (ACAI), and Education Above All (EAA) through revitalizing existing
83 educational programs by:
84
- 85 i. Upholding educational standards set by UNICEF and UNESCO to further assist refugees
86 and internally displaced persons to achieve the goal of social and cultural integration;
87
- 88 ii. Working with the UNESCO Capacity Development for Education Initiative (CapEFA) to
89 strengthen Member States Ministries of Education in developing programs concerning
90 universal language, literacy, science, technology, engineering, math (STEM), social science,
91 and technical skills;
92
- 93 iii. Upon completion, granting students an internationally recognized work-permit
94 to work in participating Member States;
- 95 6. *Encourages* host countries to establish cultural awareness initiatives in order to facilitate inter-cultural
96 understanding, prevent conflict, and reduce soft-barrier discrimination hindering refugee access to educational
97 systems and employment entirely by:
98
- 99 a. Building public understanding through expanding community dialogue initiatives and community-
100 building events with local government agencies, NGOs and non-profit organizations;
101
- 102 b. Suggesting Member States adapt to the programs of the social organizations such as Welcoming
103 America and British Future;

- 104 c. Suggesting that these host countries incorporate inter-cultural awareness initiatives in their primary
105 education systems for their national citizens, as well as optional programs for adults, such as seminars
106 and workshops;
107
- 108 d. Inviting these countries to encourage refugees and host nation citizens to collaborate and share learning
109 environments and cultural classes;
110
- 111 7. *Invites* each host country to expand their annual reports to include a section that will be presented before the
112 UNHCR body detailing:
113
- 114 a. The initiatives created and implemented to further social and cultural integration;
115
- 116 b. Relevant data relating to these initiatives;
117
- 118 c. Future plans for further improvement in these areas;
119
- 120 8. *Suggests* Member States continue to support the cultural education of the country of origin of refugees in
121 situations where voluntary repatriation is a possible durable solution.



Code: UNHCR/1/6

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Promoting Livelihoods and Education for Refugees and Displaced Persons

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Recalling* article 2 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* which states that everyone is entitled to all the
4 rights and freedoms, without distinction of any kind, and article 23.1, which establishes the right to participate in
5 cultural life and choice of employment to all,
6
7 *Reaffirming* the specific commitments made by Member States in article 6 of the *International Covenant on Social,*
8 *Economic and Cultural Rights*, which emphasizes the right to decent work and economic autonomy,
9
10 *Noting* the *Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* to empower
11 groups to further the dialogue around the labor and economic rights of refugees,
12
13 *Bearing in mind* the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* which established the rights of refugees to
14 obtain accurate documentation from their home states and the right to be issued proper travel documents,
15
16 *Reaffirming* article 22 of the *1951 Refugee Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* about public education of
17 refugees and the rights of refugees to ensure they are equally treated with nationals in respect to education,
18
19 *Further recalling* the emphasis of the rights and dignity for children as outlined in article 4 of the *1989 Convention*
20 *on the Rights of the Child*,
21
22 *Reiterating* objective 1.3.2 of the *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of the Self-Reliance Strategy*
23 (1999-2003) committed to empower refugees and enable them to become self-sufficient in every action taken by the
24 committee,
25
26 *Acknowledging* the responsibility of state and non-state actors in implementing Sustainable Development Goals
27 (SDGs) 4, 8, and 16, which promote specific principles such as sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic
28 growth, full and productive employment, inclusive societies, and decent work for all,
29
30 *Seeking* further partnerships with United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), such as UNICEF’s Learning for Peace
31 Program, to support volunteer groups providing vocational training, literacy training, quality education, legal rights
32 training, and other educational services,
33
34 *Expressing satisfaction* with the outcomes of the *New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants* (2016), which
35 stressed the importance of shared responsibility and providing education to all refugees and strengthening their
36 social development,
37
38 *Having considered* the Ethiopian Job Compact with the EU and its potential to further integrate refugees in the job
39 market,
40
41 *Encouraged* by the efforts of the Employment and Social Development Canada and Czech State Integration Program
42 in promoting social and economic integration of refugees,
43
44 *Recognizing* the efforts by Germany’s *Zahlungskontengesetz* (Payments Accounts Act) made to reduce
45 documentation barriers faced by refugees when engaging with financial institutions,
46
47 *Having examined* the work of the Global Apprenticeship Network (GAN) in providing youth employment
48 opportunities,

49
50 *Fully aware* of the EU Emergency Relocation Mechanism (2016), which seeks to relocate refugees throughout
51 Europe to alleviate overburdened host states,
52
53 *Noting* with appreciation the significant role of the Emergency Trust Fund for Stability and Addressing the Root
54 Causes of Irregular Migration and Displaced Persons in Africa, in benefiting refugees by providing skills
55 development programs and economic and employment programs,
56
57 *Affirming* the invaluable work accomplished by the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) through the 2017-
58 2018 inter-agency Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in financing and creating strategic plans to educate
59 children and provide vocational training opportunities and skills training for adult refugees,
60
61 *Noting* the importance, highlighted in the Ethiopian Job Compact, of building sufficient educational institutions near
62 refugee camps to develop refugees’ social and practical skills to match the special needs of the job market in the
63 area,
64
65 *Noting also* UNESCO’s Education for All movement, which highlights the importance of the basic right to
66 education, particularly technical vocational and skills training for all refugees,
67
68 *Recognizing* the Memorandum of Understanding between the United Nations Development Programme and
69 UNHCR emphasizing the importance of public and private partnerships, such as the Global Refugee Sponsorship
70 Initiative, with the UNHCR to enhance the social and cultural integration of young refugees within their host
71 communities,
72
73 *Appreciating* the technology already provided by the Instant Network Schools through mobile technology and
74 information and communications technology in refugee children’s classrooms,
75
76 *Guided by* the strategic approaches of the *Global Strategy for Livelihoods: A UNHCR Strategy 2014-2018*, which
77 highlights the right to work, develops innovative methods for economic self-reliance, and improves planning of
78 successful approaches to livelihood development,
79
80 *Realizing* the importance of training civil servants and financial institutions to develop best practices for addressing
81 refugee integration and the refugee documentation issue as noted in the *Operational Guidelines on the Minimum*
82 *Criteria for Livelihood Programming*,
83
84 *Deeply appreciating* the progress achieved by the *Kampala Convention* of 2009 regarding the recognition of the
85 rights of internally displaced persons, including those whose displacement is the result of climate change,
86
87 1. *Urges* Member States to adopt an approach which allows them to develop a more holistic and comprehensive
88 policy regarding the social and cultural integration of refugees and displaced persons and consists of removing
89 barriers to the financial integration of refugees and displaced persons such as access to accounts due to a lack of
90 documentation and access to electronic payment systems;
91
92 2. *Fully supports* Member States as they adopt economic incentive plans that will benefit all member of the
93 community, such as, but not limited to, tax reductions for corporations proportional to the number of refugees
94 they hire;
95
96 3. *Further recommends* the creation of the “Vocare Program”, designed to provide refugees with vocational
97 training seeking mostly to enhance their inclusion in the labor market and also looking forward to enhance the
98 adaptation process for each and everyone of the affected individuals that have the right age to get the training,
99 supervision will be developed by the Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) and the
100 funding could be provided by the International Organization for Migration, in order to proceed with the
101 following steps:
102

- 103 a. Training: Vocational training will be modeled after programs similar to *CARE*, in different areas such
104 as in field and outside field vocations that could help the host-country when there's a blank in the
105 public sector to be filled, and improve the conditions of the field that they live in;
106
- 107 b. Job Providing: Member States should collaborate with NGOs who will assist refugees with attaining
108 jobs;
109
- 110 4. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with refugee-hosting countries to create partnership programs,
111 modeled after the Ethiopian Job Compact, which create industrial parks that employ refugees by granting them
112 access to employment opportunities in host countries;
113
- 114 5. *Calls for* the international community to support initiatives aimed at improving economic mobility similar to the
115 'Job Compact' in Jordan and Ethiopia, which establishes incentives for producers in these countries to employ a
116 previously specified percentage of refugee workers and assist in establishing work permits for refugees;
117
- 118 6. *Invites* Member States to accede to an inclusionary education system to ensure that disabled displaced persons
119 are afforded quality access to education in refugee camps and transient educational facilities in accordance to
120 the *Charter on Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities into Humanitarian Action*;
121
- 122 7. *Considers* agriculture as a means to ameliorate the lives of refugees in partnership with the Food and
123 Agriculture Organization, and endorses the entrance of refugees in the global market according to the capacities
124 and sovereignty of each Member State in partnership with programs such the Refugee Immigrant Fund, which
125 enables refugees to start to accumulate wealth through the giving of stipends;
126
- 127 8. *Encourages* Member States to cooperate with the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development
128 (OECD) to establish Local Development Companies to assist with issues of social exclusion and economic
129 development by supporting the creation of Active Labor Market Policies in accordance with OECD in Member
130 States integrating at the local level through the combined efforts of the private sector such as the IKEA
131 Foundation and NGOs such as Business and Industry Advisory Committee;
132
- 133 9. *Supports* the creation of Refugee Leaders (RefuLead), a program that would specialize in fostering leadership
134 and critical thinking skills of refugees for all genders and age groups:
135
- 136 a. Refugees shall be taught the necessary skills by program leaders through simulation of specific
137 situations to acquire the following skills:
138
- 139 i. Skills which may help refugees with interpersonal cooperation and communication, especially
140 in the workforce of their host states;
141
- 142 ii. Skills which would also allow refugees to fully and fairly analyze the world around them;
143
- 144 b. An annual report shall be submitted by the director of this program to the UNHCR to assess its
145 progress;
146
- 147 10. *Invites* Member States to implement social programs to train refugees, such as the Employment and Social
148 Development Canada and the Czech State Integration Program, which include free language training, legal
149 training, training for technical jobs, employment counseling, training to help refugees learn the basics of
150 business, and basic training on the social services of the host country to help them integrate;
151
- 152 11. *Recommends* tailoring the proposed and existing programs to promote the education and livelihoods of refugees
153 and displaced individuals based on their specific needs in order to provide programs to effectively integrate
154 them into the labor market, which involves:
155
- 156 a. Helping adolescents and youth receive high-quality schooling and strong working experience in order
157 to be able to gain fair access to labor market by working with The Global Apprenticeship Network;
158

- 159 b. Teaching adults marketable skills that could be used both locally and internationally and promoting the
160 opportunity for equal accessibility of education to those who seek higher education in specific
161 industries;
162
- 163 12. *Endorses* the creation of initiatives and development programs focusing on the international resettlement of
164 refugees and displaced persons with the consideration of Member States sovereignty and autonomy similar to
165 the EU Emergency Relocation Mechanism (2016) as this relieves the pressure on heavily affected regions,
166 which:
167
- 168 a. Gives everyone the opportunity to gain access to the labor market and receive proper training by
169 dividing the refugees and displaced persons arriving in countries among available neighboring regions
170 and countries;
171
- 172 b. Reintegrates refugees into their country of origin once the conflict has been settled or the procedures
173 needed for citizenship and legal residence in their host country;
174
- 175 13. *Welcomes* Member States to forge partnerships with organizations in order to benefit migrants, refugees, and
176 asylum-seekers with better qualified and market oriented vocational training in countries of origin by:
177
- 178 a. Providing financial support for countries of origin to expand existing Competency Based Training
179 approach through the assistance of Trust Fund;
180
- 181 b. Building Member State capacity through the Supreme Council for Vocational Training and Technical
182 Education;
183
- 184 c. Providing internship opportunities to host nation's universities students aspiring to be lawyers, to help
185 refugees through the legal steps of becoming a citizen;
186
- 187 d. Establishing a program with the cooperation of host countries, in which nation states university
188 students, volunteer or intern, to teach transferable skills to incoming adult refugees and in turn can
189 share their knowledge with their youth recalling establishment of the Refugee Education Internship
190 Program;
191
- 192 e. Create mentorship programs within refugee camps that give mentors a sense of purpose, while
193 simultaneously keeping youth away from the control of gangs and other groups that prey on the
194 disadvantaged;
195
- 196 14. *Encourages* Member States to establish a networking profile for refugees that is modeled after *Partnership in*
197 *Resettlement* to further promote social and cultural integration wherein refugees are partnered with locals of the
198 host community who must be:
199
- 200 a. Locals of the host community who wish to be an applicant must be of the legal age;
201
- 202 b. A citizen/resident of the host community for at least 5 years;
203
- 204 c. Knowledgeable of the culture of the refugees;
205
- 206 d. Knowledgeable of the dialect of the refugees both written and oral:
207
- 208 i. Must present any form of legitimate certification from the local authorized institution of the
209 host country that proves mastery of the dialect;
210 ii. If no certification is presented, an assessment will be provided to determine the level of
211 mastery of the dialect;
212
- 213 15. *Suggests* all Member States to integrate refugees in the existing education systems and to widen their national
214 policies to include:

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230
- a. Capacity-building measures for teachers on how to promote peace and social cohesion through their classes;
 - b. Promotional activities and incentives for qualified youth from both host and refugee communities to start a career as teacher and an appropriate teacher training;
 - c. Provision of scholarships for qualified refugee students for undergraduate, postgraduate and doctoral programs;
 - d. Improvements in digitalization in order to establish an easy way to access distance learning program;
 - e. Member States to increase their contributions to the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund, which is already inside the framework of the UNHCR, in order to offer more scholarships to refugee students and enable them to pursue their degrees;
- 231 16. *Recommends* Member States continue to add information and communications technology through programs,
232 such as Instant Network Schools, which provide online education and connectivity to ensure that refugee
233 education systems provide an education that promotes entry into the global workforce;
- 234
235 17. *Encourages* Member States to accede to the *Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Social*
236 *Economic and Cultural Rights* in order to provide a means for sustainable implementation of the
237 aforementioned operatives;
- 238
239 18. *Calls upon* Member States to work diligently to successfully implement the objectives outlined in this
240 document.



Code: UNHCR/2/1

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Addressing Protracted Displacement

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Remembering* General Assembly resolution 56/116 (2001), which notes that providing equal education to both men
4 and women can reduce statelessness,

5
6 *Having approved* General Assembly resolution 48/57 (1993), which stresses that coordination between NGOs,
7 Member States, and all relevant stakeholders is crucial to combat outbreaks in humanitarian situations,

8
9 *Drawing attention to* the plight of child refugees in protracted displacement, as noted in General Assembly
10 resolution 44/25 (1989),

11
12 *Keeping in mind* General Assembly resolution 59/212 (2012), which calls upon Member States and other relevant
13 actors to assist in addressing knowledge gaps in disaster and risk management,

14
15 *Appreciating* the African Union's *Kampala Convention* (2009), which has created a formal framework to address
16 displacement situations that cause most protracted displacement, such as armed conflict, large-scale development,
17 and natural disasters,

- 18
19 1. *Encourages* Member States to establish legal frameworks for long-term resettlement, similar to the Czech
20 Republic's National Resettlement Programme, in order to:
- 21 a. Facilitate the orderly legal assimilation of refugees into resettlement countries;
 - 22 b. Ensure that resettled refugees are afforded legal rights in their new countries;
- 23
24 2. *Recommends* Member States highlight the needs and stories of long-term refugees by utilizing information-
25 sharing platforms, such as the Czech Encyclopedia of Migration, to raise awareness of the plight of refugees
26 and displaced persons;
- 27
28 3. *Urges* Member States to take into consideration the multitude of causes for displacement, including civil unrest,
29 international conflict, and climate change outcomes, and develop national systems that account for the various
30 types of refugees and their specific needs;
- 31
32 4. *Further recommends* that Member States make provisions for child refugees, by ensuring that unaccompanied
33 minors are afforded legal and social protections in the form of guardians *ad litem* or other similar measures;
- 34
35 5. *Suggests* adopting the framework set by the *Kampala Convention* and creating regional conventions modeling
36 the convention to address localized protracted displacement situations and their causes;
- 37
38 6. *Supports* the implementation of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's Guidelines on common *Operational*
39 *Datasets in Disaster Preparedness and Response* in order to enable national authorities to strengthen their
40 response to humanitarian crises through the collection of data in line with the *Hyogo Framework for Action*
41 *2005-2015*.
- 42
43



Code: UNHCR/2/2

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Addressing Protracted Displacement

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Keeping in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which promotes the right of freedom to*
4 *movement and the right to a nationality,*

5
6 *Noting the Convention on Stateless Persons (1954), which establishes the inalienable rights and dignity for all*
7 *regardless of their legal status,*

8
9 *Noting General Assembly resolution 70/290 (2016), which aims to tackle different issues related to displacement,*

10
11 *Recalling the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016), which stresses the necessity of a long term*
12 *and sustainable solution for refugee problems, as well as the significance to mobilize towards a shared responsibility*
13 *globally through international and equal cooperation,*

14
15 *Recalling further the Economic and Social Council resolution 1998/53, which underlines the refugees cannot be*
16 *confined to a camp unless it is absolutely necessary,*

17
18 *Believing in the importance of the repatriation of protracted refugees globally to ensure the development of their*
19 *country of origin and security of host Member States,*

20
21 *Welcoming General Assembly resolution 69/152 (2014), which highlights the importance of active international*
22 *solidarity in implementing the provision on international protection of refugees and the search or fundamental*
23 *solutions for long-term situations,*

24
25 *Welcoming the 2014 Brazil Plan of Action, which highlighted the importance of achieving durable solutions for*
26 *refugees, particularly in protracted situations,*

27
28 *Having examined the work of the Asian Development Bank to promote the development of infrastructure and*
29 *economic resilience,*

30
31 *Emphasizing General Assembly resolution 62/153 (2007), which focuses on global assistance for refugees through*
32 *focus on humanitarian issues arising from long-term displacement, and the responsibilities of the international*
33 *community in protection of these individuals,*

34
35 1. *Strongly urges* more capable Member States who have not met their committed official development assistance
36 levels yet to increase and prioritize funding toward countries that:

- 37
38 a. Have an open border policy;
- 39
40 b. Have programs promoting the cultural and social integration of refugees;
- 41
42 c. Have programs and training of civil servants that focus on reducing xenophobia;

43
44 2. *Strongly suggests* the continuation and formation of programs that encourage the financial and educational
45 empowerment of refugee women to:

- 46
47 a. Consider programs like the Grameen Bank to teach entrepreneurship;

48

- 49 b. Encourage education for young girls;
50
51 c. Create a mentorship program;
52
- 53 3. *Welcomes* programs to promote social services, enhance environmental management, and expand economic
54 opportunities through the World Development Bank and Asian Development Bank through:
55
56 a. Construction of grassroots institutions;
57
58 b. Ensuring the voices of all refugees affected by protracted displacement are heard in local decision-
59 making;
60
61 c. Promoting social mobility to refugees;
62
- 63 4. *Recommends* Member States create legal programs to include refugees in the societies providing them access to
64 public services according to national capacities, such programs as:
65
66 a. An educational program that focuses on re-educating protracted refugees about their own culture to
67 reiterate the customs and traditions of their country of origin, especially to the youth who grew up
68 inside the host community's environment;
69
70 b. Cultural immersion of the refugees for the host communities to further promote sensitivity, diversity,
71 and help prevent discrimination and xenophobia;
72
- 73 5. *Strongly urges* the promotion of research and analysis to more accurately predict timeframes of refugee crises
74 on a case-by-case basis:
75
76 a. Estimates will be made based on coordination with the International Displacement Monitoring Center
77 and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization;
78
79 b. Estimates are to be made and reported every two months;
80
81 c. Recommends Member States create programmes that inform the refugees about the expected
82 timeframe in which they will be able to return to their country of origin;
83
- 84 6. *Encourages* the expansion of the frameworks of the Common European Asylum System:
85
86 a. To lessen the burden of host Member States on the number of refugees they receive;
87
88 b. To improve the living conditions for refugees and asylum seekers;
89
- 90 7. *Advocates* for greater attention and support for NGO-led alternatives to refugee camps that give more dignity to
91 refugees and displaced peoples;
92
- 93 8. *Further encourages* the inclusion of internally displaced persons in all programs that assist refugees.



Code: UNHCR/2/3

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Addressing Protracted Displacement

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 70/135 and the 2016 Humanitarian Summit outcomes, which express
4 concerns of durable solutions such as safe return, reintegration, addressing the vulnerabilities of those displaced, and
5 eradicating statelessness for future generations,
6
7 *Recognizing* the model used by the European Dactyloscopy (EURODAC) System and the processing of asylum
8 application for transitory refugees,
9
10 *Noting with regret* that only 201,400 of 65.3 million forcibly displaced people were able to return to their homes in
11 2015,
12
13 *Acknowledging* with distress that a host country's economy and resources will become strained due to the large
14 population for which host countries must provide necessities,
15
16 *Taking into consideration* the *Universal Declaration of the Human Rights* (UDHR), emphasizing articles 3 and 25,
17 the right to life, liberty, and security of a person,
18
19 *Encourages* Member States to follow with concern the lack of firsthand information that the refugees have,
20
21 *Deeply appreciating* the United Nations' UDHR (1948), which has established a basic understanding of human
22 rights by providing guided principles to protect them,
23
24 *Fulfilling* the protection of displaced persons' needs under the 1951 *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*,
25
26 *Approving* the dedicated work of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the
27 Human Rights Council (HRC) for the responsibility of addressing and promoting human rights,
28
29 *Appreciating* the diligent work of the Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) on crafting
30 guidelines for Member States to address the human rights of protracted displacement,
31
32 *Taking into consideration* that the average length of displacement is seventeen years according to the UN
33 Development Programme (UNDP),
34
35 *Acknowledging* the Support Syria London Conference 2016 agreements to assist countries hosting Syrian refugees
36 maintain stability in the host country,
37
38 *Desiring* Member States that have not adopted, or implemented sufficiently, stringent measures to criminalize and
39 prevent trafficking or to meet the needs of victims to employ these programs,
40
41 *Alarmed* at the rate of human trafficking as an impact of the increasing number of protracted displaced persons
42 especially those impacted by violence,
43
44 *Deeply disturbed* that International Labour Organization (ILO) has estimated 2.5 million have been victims of abuse
45 through forced labor and sexual exploitation due to human trafficking activities,
46
47 *Recognizing* the need for political stability for countries affected by conflicts causing displacement,
48

49 *Acknowledging* the need for UNHCR to expand statute to displaced nationalities that exceed the time frame stated
50 by the definition of protracted displacement by UNHCR,
51
52 *Fully aware* that refugees often settle in urban areas during protracted displacement and that safe and peaceful
53 settlements for urban refugees have a direct impact on the ability of the host community to live harmoniously with
54 refugees, as stated in UNHCR's *Policy on Refugee Protection and Solution in Urban Areas*,
55
56 1. *Strongly recommends* the application of the regular cross-border visits with UNHCR special rapporteurs, in
57 order to spread firsthand information on the issues that are really affecting refugees in their host communities
58 and obtain information from their nation of origin and the geographically nearer regions;
59
60 2. *Suggests* the mainstreaming of the issues affecting persons in situations of protracted displacement into broader
61 policies and programs related to human rights, and post-conflict rebuilding by supporting host countries in
62 absorbing IDPs in municipal, state and local government levels through the cooperation of civil society
63 organizations and inter-agency partnerships such as United Nations Development Program, the World Bank and
64 OHCHR;
65
66 3. *Encourages* Member States to develop sustainable systems to resettle refugees imprisoned within protracted
67 situations similar to the EU Emergency Relocation Mechanism in order to assist Member States with the highest
68 burden by:
69
70 a. Tailoring the relocation system towards protracted situations, which require a long-term approach
71 ensuring sustainability;
72
73 b. Incorporating short-term solutions in order to relieve the pressure from countries currently hosting
74 the largest amount of protracted refugees;
75
76 c. Relieve overburdened states by increasing the legal mobility of refugees;
77
78 4. *Further recommends* Member States prioritize cooperation with entities such as the Global Program on Forced
79 Displacement, which aids development responses through operational support, partnerships, analytical work,
80 and knowledge dissemination;
81
82 5. *Expresses* its hope for the continual expansion of human trafficking protocols to educate protracted borders and
83 public safety personnel to identify human trafficking activities;
84
85 6. *Invites* Member States to employ the UNHCR's Division of Programme Support and Management (DPSM)
86 Biometric Identity Management System (BIMS) by:
87
88 a. Creating identification cards in order to grant refugees documentation;
89
90 b. Suggesting Member States grant documentation in order to advance the rights of refugees;
91
92 7. *Expresses* its appreciation for international community's stance against human trafficking and its consistent
93 efforts in preventing additional trafficking activities on displaced persons;
94
95 8. *Urges* Member States to utilize the database created by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
96 (UNODC) designed to monitor and report cases of human trafficking for displaced persons;
97
98 9. *Supports* the creation an ad hoc committee under the framework of UNHCR to assess Member States and
99 recommend outlines for the Proactive Program to ensure the safety of protracted displaced persons, through the:
100
101 a. Promotion of displaced persons awareness;
102
103 b. Prevention of criminal activities towards displaced persons;
104

- 105 c. Protection of those who experienced atrocities during their displacement;
106
107 d. Prosecution of those who have been convicted for these criminal activities;
108
109 e. Publication to educate Member States, international governmental organizations, and non-
110 governmental organizations on criminal activities, trends of these activities, and the correctional
111 actions to combat them under the discretion of the OHCHR, in which a reassessment will be administered
112 every three to five years to ensure efficient and effective policies;
113
- 114 10. *Invites* Member States to include protracted refugees in their universal public health insurance scheme to
115 guarantee them dignified living conditions;
116
- 117 11. *Recommends* greater international burden-sharing when it comes to protracted refugees by:
118
119 a. Urging for greater fulfillment of responsibilities by the world's most developed countries;
120
121 b. Recommending the implementation of the minimum 10 percent quota recommended by the UNHCR
122 for the resettlement of refugees in lesser developed countries;
123
- 124 12. *Requests* multilateral cooperation from different sectors of the international community such as Member States,
125 non-governmental organizations, and national funding organizations to provide financial assistance;
126
- 127 13. *Supports* investigations completed by grassroots organizations such as the Campaign for Innocent Victims in
128 Conflict (CIVIC), which raises awareness of human rights violations against displaced persons;
129
- 130 14. *Urges* the UN Security Council to take more preventive measures and create safe zones within conflict zones
131 such as Syria and Somalia;
132
- 133 15. *Recommends* the United Nations Human Settlements Programme to work with regional development banks,
134 such as the African Development Bank, to create innovative, sustainable settlements in developing refugee host
135 countries, in order to provide adequate shelter to urban areas and ensure the maintenance of housing
136 infrastructures.



Code: UNHCR/2/4

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Addressing Protracted Displacement

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Desiring* to enhance self-reliance through educational and vocational training opportunities to help internally
4 displaced persons (IDPs) to equally engage in host communities and governments,

5
6 *Emphasizing* the need to create educational programs and enhance the effectiveness of others' actions by accounting
7 for refugee-specific circumstances and to welcome IDPs by working through non-governmental organizations
8 (NGOs) to legalize their status and upgrade their settlements,

9
10 *Continuing* to endorse General Assembly resolution 63/147, which outlines the importance of reinforcing
11 international, national, and regional efforts to humanitarian agencies,

- 12
13 1. *Invites* United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to work with UNHCR to
14 assist Member States in providing Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) for refugees so as to
15 allow them to find long term professions and adequate wages, to enhance reliance;
16
17 2. *Calls upon* Member States to support and encourage enhancing education and employment, because knowledge
18 and job opportunities are vital components for local integration;
19
20 3. *Recommends* that the UNESCO Institute for Statistics provide technical support to Member States in data
21 gathering so as to better understand and address the needs of refugees in host countries;
22
23 4. *Recommends* Member States who have already previously committed .7% of their gross domestic product
24 (GDP) to meet that commitment in order to provide more financial assistance to developing nations and
25 improve the standard of living of all residents within the host country;
26
27 5. *Calls for* further cooperation from the private financial sector to alleviate the burden on host nations, by
28 providing further financial investment and public support;
29
30 6. *Encourages* Member States to adopt the framework of the European Dactyloscopy (EURADOC), which is an
31 online database that helps speed up the process of asylum applications in the European Union;
32
33 7. *Encourages* Member States to reduce stateless situations through counseling and assisting in preparing for
34 citizenship and providing birth certificates.



Code: UNHCR/2/5

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Addressing Protracted Displacement

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Taking note* of article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* that states all individuals intrinsically possess
4 a right to life, liberty, and security of person, a right that is infringed upon when an individual is subjected to
5 protracted displacement,

6
7 *Noting* that UNHCR and the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement have previously defined protracted
8 displacement as a situation in which at least 25,000 refugees of the same nationality have, after being forced outside
9 of their home countries for a minimum of five years, resided within an asylum country,

10
11 *Recognizing* the deplorable observations of UNHCR's *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2015* including that
12 of the 65.3 million forcibly displaced persons in the world, a mere 201,400 were able to return home,

13
14 *Bearing in mind* the number of protracted displacement situations throughout the world, particularly those within
15 Arab and African regions, as highlighted within UNHCR's *Global Trends: Forced Displacement in 2015*,

16
17 *Acknowledging* the relationship between displacement from climate change and protracted displacement, as further
18 elucidated upon in "Human Mobility, Natural Disasters and Climate Change in the Pacific" by The Nansen
19 Initiative,

- 20
21 1. *Calls upon* Member States to support the use of environmentally sustainable energy in protracted displacement
22 situations in order to prevent said situations from further perpetuating land degradation;
23
24 2. *Supports* the use of sustainable land management in protracted displacement situations in order to alleviate the
25 surrounding land from unsustainable use that would result in desertification, or other forms of degradation;
26
27 3. *Urges* Member States to establish programs of sustainable agricultural training to be used in lands particularly
28 vulnerable to the combination of climate change and protracted displacement;
29
30 4. *Recommends* the creation of a stable networking platform entitled Environmental Protracted Displacement
31 (EPD), in which Member States, non-governmental organizations, universities, and other research institutions
32 could share information pertaining to the relationship between environmental degradation and protracted
33 displacement in a voluntary and collaborative manner in order to better understand the effect climate change has
34 upon protracted displacement.