

Code: Resolution 1-1

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness Through Capacity Building

1 *Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which outlines “equal and inalienable rights of*
 2 *all members,”*

3
 4 *Further acknowledging areas of emergency situations resulting in refugee populations and the strains they places on*
 5 *Member States’ resources and infrastructures,*

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 7 *Recognizing funding by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and international government organizations*
 8 *(IGOs), such as The International Red Cross, World Bank, and others in order to facilitate regional bases for*
 9 *implemented capacity building,*

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 11 *Recalling The Hyogo Framework for Action (2005) that focuses on preparedness to “promote a culture of*
 12 *prevention” in both developing and non-developing states,*

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 14 *Calling attention to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees’ commitment to capacity building and*
 15 *protecting the rights of refugees,*

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 17 *Emphasizing the United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency*
 18 *Response (UN-SPIDER), which focuses on advanced technologies that will alert Member States of natural disasters,*

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 20 *Emphasizing the importance of emergency preparedness on the national level,*

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 22 *Stressing the importance of capacity building to better address the needs of women and families and to address*
 23 *unaccompanied minors in accordance with The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons*
 24 *(2000),*

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 26 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

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 28 1. *Suggests Member State governments commit a percentage of their budgets to addressing disaster risk*
 29 *reduction at their state’s discretion, as seen in the Aqaba Declaration, where Arab states commit one*
 30 *percent to five percent of their budgets to improving infrastructures and other emergency responses;*
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 32 2. *Recommends Member States create substantial emergency preparedness through the funds that the state*
 33 *allocates for capacity building and through NGOs, IGOs, and by:*
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 35 a. *Providing sufficient access to sanitary water and food, adequate shelter, and basic healthcare*
 36 *similar to New Zealand’s resettlement program;*
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 38 b. *Encouraging the training and funding for personnel on humanitarian treatment and aid of refugees*
 39 *to ensure they receive humanitarian assistance, especially Core Relief Items (CRIs,) and to help*
 40 *integrate them in their temporary state;*
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 42 c. *Allowing IGOs, NGOs, or other international or regional organizations to provide the funding,*
 43 *training, and manpower for the personnel at the discretion of the Member State in which the*
 44 *refugees inhabit;*
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 46 d. *Reiterating the importance of state governments supplying the necessary logistical assets for the*
 47 *recommended emergency capacity building measures;*
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 49 3. *Expresses support for existing regional processes and encourages the establishment of new processes*
 50 *between Member States for the purpose of building information sharing channels, in addition to improving*
 51 *transportation and infrastructure between regions by:*
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- a. Regional communication frameworks between nations such as The Bali Process on People Smuggling, Trafficking in Persons, and Related Transitional Crime (Bali Process), are paramount so that nations may more easily communicate solutions and provide information resources regarding refugees;
 - i. Working with the UNHCR, each region is encouraged to establish or increase support of similar frameworks;
 - ii. Each region retains the right of self-determination in regards to funding and other substantive matters;
 - b. Regional infrastructure and transportation organizations such as the South African Development Committee and the Southern African Transport and Communications Commission as stated in A/RES/50/664;
 - c. Interregional communication is also paramount in order to further the useful dissemination of information on a global level;
 - d. The right of state to choose to participate in these processes in accordance to state sovereignty;
4. *Recommends* implementing infrastructures modeled on Venezuela’s procedures through specially trained personnel and systematic implementation to face the flow of refugees, which may be applicable by:
 - a. Implementing reception centers with personnel trained to welcome refugees and offer basic healthcare;
 - b. Ensuring the distinction between refugees and migrants;
 5. *Suggests* increased international and regional cooperation for the transportation and dissemination of (CRIs) in times of crisis, and can be distributed in financial coordination with The Central Emergency Response Fund and the UNHCR;
 6. *Further suggests* multilateral capacity building and funding as seen among Latin American Member States in the 2006 *Mexico Plan of Action*, drawing attention to the success cities of solidarity in assimilating and educating refugees through capacity building and utilizing multilateral funds of Latin American States;
 7. *Encourages* Member States to implement national budget fixtures to allocate funds to national emergency preparedness;
 8. *Recommends* Member States create a legislative framework or a National Platform that outlines the roles and responsibilities of both the state government and NGOs to enable efficient coordination of aid and division of services during and after crises by:
 - a. Designating long term NGO partners in certain sectors of emergency relief efforts such as assigning the International Red Cross and its subsidiary organizations to provide healthcare to established and incoming refugee populations as well as to local peoples in the wake of crises;
 - b. Establishing long term post-disaster management measures which rely on partnerships with organizations such as Medecins sans Frontieres, World Health Organization, World Food Programme, and others that have extensive track records of aiding states throughout the international community in providing healthcare and training;
 - c. Encouraging Member States to work with the UNHCR regional headquarters to update their national laws to better comply with the parameters set forth in the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.

Code: Resolution 1-2

Committee: United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness through Capacity Building

- 1 *Reaffirming* Article 14 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) holding that every individual has the
 2 right to education and medical care,
 3
 4 *Supporting* a larger transparent global logistical network to help the flow of resources to areas needed most through
 5 the expansion and improvement of the *Hyogo Framework for Action 2005-2015*,
 6
 7 *Recalling* that the burden of accepting refugees is a universal obligation incumbent upon all signatories of the
 8 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,
 9
 10 *Considering* General Assembly resolution 60/195: *International Strategy for Disaster Reduction* and the
 11 development of strategies for disaster reduction,
 12
 13 *Expressing deep concern* with the way that natural and civil disasters have disrupted communities, economies, and
 14 governments,
 15
 16 *Viewing with appreciation* General Assembly resolution 46/182: *Strengthening of the coordination of humanitarian*
 17 *emergency assistance of the United Nations*,
 18
 19 *Reiterating* the *Rome Declaration* on world food security to be aware of the possibility of effects of disasters on
 20 food security,
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 22 *Taking note* of the efforts by DERA, an NGO for international association for preparedness and response, and
 23 understanding that infrastructure building allows for the creation and dissemination of emergency response plans,
 24
 25 *Recognizing* that a strong infrastructure system is critical in emergency preparedness on two fronts: preventative and
 26 reactive,
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 28 *Taking into account* that the lack of sufficient infrastructure in Least Developed States has weakened Member
 29 States' ability to respond to emergency refugee situations,
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 31 *Acknowledging* the inexorable link between economic stability and Member States' ability to respond to
 32 emergencies,
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 34 *Bearing in mind* the importance of a strong healthcare infrastructure to allow for better quality and access to medical
 35 services not provided in refugee host countries,
 36
 37 *Observing* the value of promoting a permanent and reliable education system to facilitate the dissemination of
 38 emergency response plans,
 39
 40 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*,
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 42 1. *Advocates* for the expansion of United Nations Platform for Space-based Information for Disaster Management
 43 and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) efforts to increase the technological connectivity between public and
 44 governments to help spread disaster preparedness plans and emergency information;
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 46 a. Refugee databases will support intergovernmental emergency information sharing between host
 47 governments and affected governments;
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 49 b. Facilitate more efficient communication and coordination between disaster relief agencies,
 50 government response workers, and displaced citizens;

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- i. Training government response workers to efficiently use new technological tools to quicken response time and better coordinate efficiency through the use of satellite imagery and emergency communication networks;
 - ii. Funding the technological education of response workers through the efforts of organizations like Oxfam and voluntary contributions of Members States, as is already in place for the funding of UN-SPIDER;
 - 59 2. *Strongly encourages* the international community to be clear with Member States in regard to the diverse
60 needs of all states and to realize that there are many different issues to address involving capacity building;
 - 61
62 3. *Encourages* non-governmental organizations such as Oxfam and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and
63 Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to build up the health and education systems of Member States, recognizing
64 that sustained economic growth, coupled with a strong education and health care system, and mitigate civil
65 strife while also investing capital into these measures;
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67 4. *Establishing* logistical frameworks through the expansion of the *Hyogo Framework* to have clear flow of capital
68 and resources to areas needed most;
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70 5. *Promoting* the renewal and improvement of the *Hyogo Framework* for the purpose of creating a transparent
71 logistical framework within the system;
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73 6. *Improving* fundraising of the *Hyogo Framework* coming from the UNHCR, asking for initial grants for the
74 purpose of establishment of better logistical frameworks, and extending the affectivity of the *Hyogo Framework*
75 for an additional 10 years to improve capacity building by allowing accesses of resources to areas in the most
76 need;
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78 7. *Calls upon* every Member State to have adequate and educated emergency response personnel and promoting
79 collaboration between states to reach this level of emergency preparedness working together with the UNHCR
80 and the Hyogo Framework additionally, with other NGOs, such as the Red Cross, ActionAid International and
81 many more;
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83 8. *Calls upon* Member States to be domestically responsible for their capacity and emergency capabilities while
84 promoting transparency and cooperation in all aspects of capacity building including but not limited to:
85
 - 86 a. Building resilient communities, the availability of capital for underdeveloped states,
 - 87
88 b. Providing training programs on emergency preparedness for a fast paced response on emergencies
89 and training workers on quick ways to react and respond to a crisis, this will be catered with the
90 help of and not limited to the International Federation of the Red Cross, and Relief International
91 with their volunteers and supervisors, as to establish funds under the 2013 – 2015 National
92 Partnership Agreement on National Disaster Resilience and other donations;
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94 9. Encouraging states to collaborate on emergency capacity building while retaining self-reliance;
 - 95 a. Calls for a cluster approach to allow for the establishment of leadership institutions to hold
96 accountable institutional response to humanitarian emergencies;
 - 97 b. Urges regional United Nations regional and economic commissions to develop Member State
98 economic infrastructure to better facilitate the dissemination of aid from non-governmental
99 organizations to those in need of aid.

Code: Resolution 1-3

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees

Topic: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness through Capacity Building

- 1 *Bearing in mind* the importance of building relationships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) at a local
 2 level to foster a sustainable community-based approach for IDPs and other forcibly displaced persons,
 3
- 4 *Noting* a definition of IDPs from *The Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* as “people or groups of people
 5 who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence...who have...not
 6 crossed an international border to find sanctuary but remained inside their home countries”,
 7
- 8 *Acknowledging* the significant differences between refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs),
 9
- 10 *Alarmed* that the amount of IDPs have sharply increased since 1997 to nearly double by the year 2012, as stated by
 11 UNHCR research,
 12
- 13 *Recognizing* that IDPs face unique challenges that cannot be solved by institutions focused on assisting refugees,
 14
- 15 *Respecting* state sovereignty when considering solutions to helping IDPs in individual countries,
 16
- 17 *Aware* of the uneven strain placed by IDPs on the infrastructures of Member States,
 18
- 19 *Acknowledging* the different circumstances that create internal displacement as well as the varying characteristics
 20 and needs of the IDPs themselves,
 21
- 22 *Deeply disturbed* by the physical and psychological ills faced by those who are unsafe in their own homelands,
 23
- 24 *Reaffirming* the actions and concerns of ECOSOC resolution 1997/39 to continue the process of fully addressing the
 25 needs of IDPs,
 26
- 27 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
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- 29 1. *Recommends* that Member States participate in and consider plans established by NGOs, specifically the
 30 International Federation of The Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFCR) and their Community-Based
 31 Health and First Aid approach that seeks to create healthy, sustainable, and resilient communities
 32 worldwide;
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 - 34 2. *Urges* the international community to recognize IDPs’ unique challenges and to implement infrastructure to
 35 address problems of reintegrating persons into society after a crisis has occurred;
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 - 37 3. *Calls upon* Member States to protect the safety, dignity, and human rights of IDPs as have been established
 38 by the UN Charter, World Health Organization, and UN Rights and Works Agency in such ways as
 39 contributing to hospitals or temporary shelters who would protect the identities of visiting IDPs from
 40 potential malefactors;
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 - 42 4. *Suggests* the implementation of awareness campaigns in conjunction with the UN Office of Coordination of
 43 Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) which works closely with global clusters, agencies, and NGOs to construct
 44 solutions to IDP problems;
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 - 46 5. *Recommends* that Member States create regional frameworks, created and evaluated on a situational basis,
 47 for the protection and promotion of the ongoing education of internally displaced children;
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 - 49 6. *Approves* of the cooperation and partnerships of local governments while respecting the sovereignty of
 50 states;
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7. *Affirms* the need for strategies that address the needs of states burdened by increased numbers of IDPs;
 - a. Encouraging regional cooperation to decrease the uneven burden experienced by different states, like the Cities of Solidarity program under the Mexico Plan of Action;
 - b. Calling for the utilization of external assistance from NGOs and IGOs to lessen the burden on individual states;
 8. *Encourages* Member States to implement national legislation that provides protections of IDPs and creates practical institutions that specifically protect the health, rights and freedoms of IDPs;
 9. *Suggests* the coordination of establishments to develop measures to protect the physical and mental health of IDPs through the implementation of mobile and non-profit healthcare organizations, which can be supplemented through coordination with existing entities such as the World Health Organization, the Save the Children Fund, and the Pan-American Health Organization;
 10. *Calls upon* Member States, NGOs, and the international community in conjunction with and in addition to the host nation to address the needs and concerns of IDPs by supplying some adequate social services with information imperative to maintain the persons' social and economic well-being.

Code: Resolution 1-4

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees

Topic: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness through Capacity Building

1 *Proclaiming* the protections of refugees that are enshrined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1949),
 2
 3 *Expressing its appreciation* of the *1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* for setting the foundation on
 4 the definition of, and proper humanitarian treatment of refugees,
 5
 6 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2139 which requires states to recognize the rights and protections of civilians
 7 and the responsibility to provide immediate humanitarian aid, through both national and international efforts, when
 8 natural disaster and other crises occur,
 9
 10 *Noting that* the *Hyogo Framework For Action* (2005-2015), the World Conference on Disaster Reduction, and the
 11 United Nations Development Program have established a precedent for dealing with challenges arising from natural
 12 disasters,
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 14 *Reaffirming* the importance of multilateral cooperation to ensure the security and stability of refugees and their host
 15 nations,
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 17 *Emphasizing* the need for immediate-response agencies to be able to communicate in situations in which
 18 infrastructure has been damaged and emergency communication is of utmost importance between UN agencies,
 19 NGOs, and the affected governments,
 20
 21 *Expressing its appreciation* for the efforts of NGOs and civil society organizations such as the International
 22 Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFCR) 2020 strategy to inspire, encourage, facilitate and
 23 promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering,
 24 and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world,
 25
 26 *Determined* to improve regional emergency preparedness and response protocols to make the allocation of aid and
 27 resources more effective and less wasteful,
 28
 29 *Commending* the success of regionally developed plans such as the *Pacific Humanitarian Team Emergency*
 30 *Preparedness and Response Plan* to address crises in a coordinated and timely manner,
 31
 32 *Recognizing* the need for a comprehensive refugee documentation system to facilitate the more effective
 33 management of displaced persons during and after crises,
 34
 35 *Further recognizing* the wide-ranging developmental benefits of a central refugee database to be used by the UN,
 36 state governments, and refugee-based NGOs in order to provide targeted aid and to expand refugee education and
 37 work-placement programs based upon the unique needs and capacities of distinctive groups,
 38
 39 *Endorses* the International Conference on Population and Development Programme of Action and its emphasis to
 40 support and fund educational programs in areas difficult to reach due to emergency situations,
 41
 42 *Acknowledging* the UN *Declaration on the Rights of the Child* and the International Network for Education in
 43 Emergencies (INEE) Minimum Standards regarding primary education as a right for all to enjoy, regardless of race,
 44 gender, language, religion, political or opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status,
 45
 46 *Reaffirming* the work of the Civilian Capacity Initiative (CivCap), a UN system wide effort to support education
 47 institution-building emerging from conflict, as well as the efforts by Azerbaijan and other Member States to ensure
 48 that the children of refugees are included in all national legislation regarding education,
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 50 *Further noting* that civil society organizations should play a large role in education and humanitarian efforts to
 51 increase capacity of the host state and empowering refugee communities,

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Taking into consideration state sovereignty and privacy in regard to resource use and border security decision-making, while recognizing that Member States have the right to oversee operations in their boundaries,

The *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*,

1. *Reminds* Member States of their responsibility to uphold and protect all human rights of persons within their territories including refugees;

2. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize refugees within their national legislation within the recognized definition established through the UNHCR;

3. *Affirms* the responsibility of all Member States to provide for refugees within their own borders, with the assistance provided by international organizations and NGOs working in cooperation with local and state agencies;

4. *Requests* the assistance of the General Assembly, in conjunction with the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction and the Office of Humanitarian Affairs, in compiling a five-point standardized National Action Plan (NAP) through which every state may expand their capacities to address these emergencies, by;

- a. Expanding regional collaborations by creating a systematic network while respecting regional Member States sovereignties to other surrounding regional sovereignties;
- b. Developing core capabilities such as planning, infrastructure systems, critical transportation, and public and health services that will address a state's essential needs;
- c. Providing post-disaster relief assistance through both national and international organizations;
- d. Implementing social programs for first responders, public health and service providers, in collaboration with NGOs to protect life and property through preparedness exercises and technological training in response to natural disasters scenarios;
- e. Sustaining all natural resources, thus properly supporting environmental, economical, and social stability;

5. *Recognizes* the effectiveness of Luxembourg's emergency.lu program in providing immediate response to countries undergoing armed, natural, or public health related crisis and promotes expanding this program through the UNHCR with the help of relevant UN agencies in order to:

- f. Quickly re-establish telecommunication, internet and cellular service to areas that have become isolated due to natural disasters or other emergency situations;
- g. Expand this program through the UNHCR in an effort to increase technology sharing among member states by having member states contribute to satellite and technological capacity;

6. *Recommending* the establishment of a standing database of global identification numbers with the express purpose of improving response time for aide distribution, transparency and accountability on the part of both displaced peoples and host states, and facilitating broad and economically beneficent integration of refugees into existing economies, in order to create a general register of migrant information, that would also serve to:

- h. Identify and more effectively utilize skilled workers within refugee communities;
- i. Provide broad access to aid organizations so that they are more able to target their efforts where they are most needed and to eliminate redundancies;

- 106 j. Expand the capacity of education-based NGOs and other support-based initiatives to more effectively
107 proliferate knowledge and self-sufficiency in refugee communities of all kinds, across the globe;
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109 k. Pinpoint those refugees with a magnified need for aid, particularly those affected by mental or physical
110 disabilities in order to protect those in a most vulnerable position;
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112 7. *Reaffirms* the INEE Minimum Standards and the UN *Declaration on the Rights of the Child*, in providing
113 education for refugees during emergencies through a multilateral partnerships with UN Agencies, UNESCO,
114 UNICEF, UNCTAD, CSOs, and Member State governments;
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116 8. *Stresses* education as a vital tool in the long term for maximizing the availability of skilled and experienced
117 professionals in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) who can respond to a crisis by:
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- 119 l. Training medical and engineering professionals through bilateral or triangular cooperation between
120 state, UN Agencies, and other NGOs and IGOs, to increase the overall capacity of a Member State to
121 respond to a crisis where there will be an influx of refugees from neighboring countries;
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123 m. Developing multilateral partnerships between LDCs, CSOs and developed states in an attempt to
124 increase the long term capacity of the international community to address crises;
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126 n. Training refugees to assist other refugees, through care giving, policing, aid distribution, as this is an
127 important aspect in community building and empowerment of refugee communities;
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129 9. *Suggests* that every state enact national legislation in their respective states to ensure that refugees and their
130 children are not discriminated against in accordance with the *1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees* and the *UN*
131 *Declaration on the Rights of the Child*;
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133 10. *Appeals* to every state to strengthen their civil society organizations through trainings of CSO leaders through
134 workshops to educate leaders to enact change in their communities and respond to emergency situations.

Code: Resolution 1-5

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Emergency Preparedness through Capacity Building

1 *Emphasizing* global commitment to humanitarian responsibility as outlined in the United Nations High
 2 Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees,
 3

4 *Realizing* the purpose of UNHCR is to lead and coordinate international action for the worldwide protection of
 5 refugees and refugee related issues,
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7 *Stressing* the paramount importance of multi-tiered partnerships, which promote and protect refugees for the
 8 response to disasters,
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10 *Acknowledging* regions face similar issues in regards to refugees and that information sharing among regions would
 11 combat these predicaments,
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13 *Taking note of* differences in opinion among some Member States related to UNHCR's role in capacity building for
 14 whether it should provide direct training versus empowering civil society organizations,
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16 *Expresses appreciation* to all donors to CERF and endorses creating initiatives within the UNHCR to attract greater
 17 numbers of private and corporate donations to the CERF and similar organizations and reminds Member States of
 18 the benefits of contributing to such organizations,
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20 *Noting the potential* for the development of alternative and additional funding sources for the Central Emergency
 21 Relief Fund (CERF), for the use of strengthening the financial ability of the UNHCR to react in a timely fashion to
 22 crises,
 23

24 *Recognizing* the Office on the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' (OCHA) work on Initial Rapid Assessment
 25 (IRA), creating information on previous emergency responses,
 26

27 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 66/165, which encourages states to continue to develop and implement
 28 domestic legislation and policies dealing with all stages of displacement in an inclusive and non-discriminatory
 29 fashion,
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31 *Expressing its appreciation* of the Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP), which promotes the
 32 integration of refugees into communities,
 33

34 *Fully aware* of the need to lowering the response times of disaster and refugee relief organizations,
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36 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
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38 1. *Expresses* support for existing regional processes and establishment of new processes between Member States
 39 for the purpose of creating information sharing channels between regions as well as other Member States'
 40 information sharing networks by:

41
 42 a. Regional Communication frameworks between nations such as The Bali Process on People Smuggling,
 43 Trafficking in Persons, and Related Transitional Crime (Bali Process) are paramount so that nations
 44 may more easily communicate solutions and provide information resources regarding refugees;
 45

46 i. Working with the UNHCR, each region is encouraged to establish or increase support of similar
 47 frameworks;
 48 ii. Each region retains the right to self-determine to funding and other substantive matters;
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50 b. Interregional communication is also paramount in order to further the useful dissemination of
 51 information on a global level;
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- 53 c. The right of state to choose to participate in these processes;
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- 55 2. *Supports* communication between Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) concerning disaster relief through
56 UNHCR organized forums for the purpose of strengthening inter-organizational relationships which foster
57 exchange of knowledge between disaster and refugee relief organizations by:
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- 59 a. Strengthening capacity of NGO partners to respond to humanitarian emergencies; in line with *Hyogo*
60 *Framework for Action 2005 to 2015*;
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- 62 b. Reinforcing and expanding the partnership of governments and leaders with NGOs;
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- 64 c. Providing a forum for NGO partners to discuss their specific concerns, and making recommendations
65 for further capacity building measures within NGO's;
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- 67 d. Resolving that the best way to build the capacity of NGOs, Intergovernmental Organizations (IGO),
68 and civil society organizations is through a mixed approach of direct training, and through the
69 empowerment of civil society organizations;
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- 71 3. *Recommends* immediate budgetary reassessment to ensure UNHCR funds are utilized appropriately and
72 effectively; This reassessment should be undertaken by a carefully selected by the High Commissioner of the
73 UNHCR consisted of budgetary, economic, and fundraising experts;
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- 75 4. *Encourages* OCHA to create emergency response guidelines based upon IRAs focusing on refugees and
76 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) on a case by case basis with respect to state sovereignty;
77
- 78 5. *Recommends* each participating region establish a Disaster Risk Management System which specifically focuses
79 on risk awareness, risk reduction and disaster management;
80
- 81 6. *Calls for* an increase in the amount of UNHCR registration centers for refugees and IDPs who are at risk of
82 becoming refugees where the centers are needed;
83
- 84 7. *Calls upon* UNHCR's subgroups such as Comprehensive Solutions Initiative (CSI), to expand upon their
85 solutions and outreach to more nations by:
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- 87 e. Empowering organizations to work directly with governments to provide serve on a voluntary basis
88 and;
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- 90 f. Provide services to countries based on their needs and exercise flexibility to
91 combat varying issues;
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- 93 8. *Further Recommends* a campaign created by the UNHCR drawing awareness to the availability of paid, and
94 volunteer positions, including but not limited to refugee counselors, budgetary analysts, educators, field workers
95 within the UNHCR and similar humanitarian organizations;
96
- 97 9. *Promotes* utilization of educational programs by colleges and universities focusing on training potential refugee
98 relief workers, in areas relevant to humanitarian issues, including but not limited to: courses on refugee
99 management, public relations, language skills for the purpose of creating;
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- 101 10. *Calls upon* Member States to adhere to the standards espoused by the *1951 Refugee Convention* and the
102 *Declaration of Human Rights*, furthermore calls for regional committees that review existing measures to
103 prevent abuses from occurring;
104
- 105 11. *Calls Upon* The International Monetary Fund as well as the World Bank to provide funding for the purpose of
106 the creation of the UNHCR Rapid Response Watch Center (RRWC) which will:
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- 108 g. Be staffed by appointed members of the United Nations Country Teams (UNCT);
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110 h. Monitor global conditions relevant to the emergence of potential crises that will likely cause the
111 displacement of populations whether it be across borders or internally;
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113 i. Determine a “Watch List” that will consist regions potentially at risk which will be reported to the
114 United Nations Emergency Response Team as well as the United Nations High Commissioner of
115 Refugees allowing them to prepare for potential issues that may arise within these regions and
116 countries, as well as areas to be monitored for concern of escalation;
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118 12. *Further resolves* that as a result of the evaluation of these sources of information, response committees focused
119 on the task of communicating with international governmental organizations will form, and relaying
120 information to pertinent heads of state so that issues can be resolved as expediently as possible.
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Code: Resolution 1-6

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness through Capacity Building

1 *Emphasizing* the importance of observing the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* and reaffirming the
 2 dedication of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to the Declaration,

3
 4 *Understanding* that in emergency situations refugees, as defined by *the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of*
 5 *Refugees*, are the most vulnerable part of the population,

6
 7 *Guided by* certain parameters of the UNHCR *10-Point Plan for Refugee Protection and Mixed Migrants*, *the*
 8 *Kampala Convention*, A/RES/68/211 (2014), and the principles outlined therein in regards to the amelioration of
 9 issues associated with refugees,

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 11 *Recognizing* the urgent need for capacity building measures that focus not only on emergency preparedness, but also
 12 on future development,

13
 14 *Firmly convinced* that one of the key components of capacity building consists of improved communication and
 15 interaction between civil society organizations (CSOs) and their governments, the empowerment of local
 16 communities, and the cooperation between nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and these groups,

17
 18 *Recognizing* the potential destabilizing effects of mass migrations of refugees on Member States with developing
 19 economies,

20
 21 *Seriously concerned* about the previous lapses in aid and delivery services,

22
 23 *Expressing its appreciation for* current efforts and initiatives of the UNHCR, such as the United Nations Platform
 24 for Space-Based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) Program,

25
 26 *Bearing in mind* that existing local programs may need to be reformed to address current issues,

27
 28 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*,

- 29
 30 1. *Encourages* close collaboration with local governments and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in
 31 implementing local campaigns to raise awareness of emergency response procedures by:
 32
 33 a. Providing education and skills on emergency preparedness for a rapid response on unanticipated
 34 emergencies and training community members on quick ways to react and respond to a crisis -- this
 35 will be catered with the help of the International Federation of NGOs and Relief International (RI) as
 36 well as the Carter Center Initiative;
 37
 38 b. Implementing informative campaigns that take into consideration illiterate communities and
 39 communities lacking in resources;
 40
 41 2. *Further requests* Member States create domestic legislation on responding to refugee crises that mirrors the
 42 international obligations detailed in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and *Universal*
 43 *Declaration of Human Rights* with a special focus on:
 44
 45 a. The reception, allocation, and distribution of humanitarian aid;
 46
 47 b. The reception and registration of mass refugee populations arriving in limited time frames;
 48
 49 c. Ensuring availability of health care, education, legal services, employment opportunities, and housing
 50 services;
 51

- 52 3. *Calls upon* all states to use similar programs such as those outlined in the Kampala Convention by the African
53 Union to be applied to refugees, such as early warning systems as defined in the *Continental Early Warning*
54 *System* (CEWS), one of the five pillars of *African Peace and Security Architecture* (APSA), as it is able foresee
55 and help prevent future conflicts and threats to security by compiling data through the UN, academic
56 institutions, NGOs, and IGOs to better understand any threats;
57
- 58 4. *Supports* increased interagency communication between the UNHCR, national governments, and local NGOs in
59 order to streamline humanitarian services and aid distribution through the creation of refugee-specific ministries
60 within Member States' national governments;
61
- 62 5. *Suggests* the creation of an intergovernmental World Food Program (WFP) – led task force with funding as
63 specified in operative clause six to conduct a comprehensive review of the UNHCR service and aid delivery
64 infrastructure to ensure that there are no further lapses in the distribution of food aid;
65
- 66 6. *Encourages* comprehensive cooperation with the United Nations Public Administration Network to facilitate
67 national economic preparedness for population influx and to train national officials in refugee crisis
68 management, especially in an urban context:
69
- 70 a. Communication between delegated officials of Member States to pursue this initiative will be
71 encouraged, through which knowledge and technological expertise can be exchanged between existing
72 governmental programs;
73
- 74 b. It will be strongly suggested that states demonstrate a commitment to the implementation of programs
75 working toward the establishment of stable and sustainable emergency response with concrete
76 demonstration of implementation, defined as consistently educating and training staff members on the
77 most current emergency response mechanisms, within 10 years of initially joining, as well as every 5
78 years thereafter;
79
- 80 c. Cooperation between national and local governments as well as NGOs and community actors will be
81 emphasized;
82
- 83 d. Programs such as linguistic integration and refugee education can be shared with states seeking to
84 implement these initiatives;
85
- 86 7. *Affirms* the current funding success achieved elsewhere by the programs implemented in the United Nations
87 Economic and Social Council's document *Strengthening the Rule of Law in Conflict and Post-Conflict*
88 *Situations* and recommends expanding the suggestions contained thereof to the UNHCR with a special focus on
89 the following:
90
- 91 a. The Asian and African Development Banks;
92
- 93 b. The International Conference on Population and Development;
94
- 95 c. The United Nations Development Program;
96
- 97 d. The extraordinarily beneficial and wide-ranging potential of non-governmental organizations;
98
- 99 8. *Endorses* the creation of an internationally accessible database to streamline profiling and registration for
100 refugees:
101
- 102 a. Whereas “profiling” refers to the identification of refugees, including those in urban areas, as well as
103 the categorization of these persons in order to prioritize their specific needs;
104
- 105 b. Encourages the expansion and modification of the refugee databases of the European Union and other
106 nations to accommodate global migration trends;
107

- 108 c. Reforms the current UNHCR data collection programs in order to establish a comprehensive data
109 collection program which can be accessed by all Member States;
110
- 111 d. Promotes an effective and organized identification program as outlined in the 10-Point Plan;
112
- 113 i. Mobilizes local forces in spearheading registration initiatives through UNHCR training;
114 ii. Assists these groups in effectively sharing this data with the UNHCR, where the information will
115 be maintained in a comprehensive database;
116 iii. Establishes an annual review by UNHCR officials to ensure the proper collection of information
117 by these officials, and to “systematically react to official statements with xenophobic content,” as
118 demanded in the 10-Point Plan;
119 iv. Addresses vulnerable groups within refugee populations and takes into consideration the
120 protections required by these specific groups;
121
- 122 9. *Further invites* Member States to utilize the resources of the United Nations Platform for Space-Based
123 Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response Program (UN-SPIDER), which will:
124
- 125 a. Use space-based technologies to predict natural disasters before their occurrence;
126
127 b. Decrease the number of refugees in times of crisis;
128
129 c. Facilitate effective capacity building programs within Member States;
130
- 131 10. *Emphasizes* the importance of recognizing state sovereignty, as well as the participation and support of all
132 Member States, to enhance capacity measures and ensure the safety and livelihood of refugees.

Code: Resolution 1-7

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening Emergency Preparedness through Capacity Building

- 1 *Reiterating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights* assertion that every country needs adequate preparedness in
 2 advance of crisis situations for the safety and wellbeing of all refugees worldwide,
 3
 4 *Bearing in mind* that cluster leadership, management, training and education is vital in responding effectively to
 5 emergency situations,
 6
 7 *Acknowledging* point 23 in General Assembly Resolution A/RES/66/119 (2011) that the provision of early and
 8 multi-year commitments to joint humanitarian funds and to continue to support various humanitarian funding
 9 channels,
 10
 11 *Having considered* that UNHCR has established satisfactory relations with non-governmental organizations (NGOs)
 12 and intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) to achieve a continuing collaborative working relationship among these
 13 entities and the United Nations,
 14
 15 *Fully believing* that improved preparation awareness technology should be incorporated and utilized in order to
 16 increase efficiency,
 17
 18 *Recognizing* the difficulties of Member States to meet Article 26(1) of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*,
 19 stating that everyone, including refugees, has the right to education while countless refugees in the world currently
 20 lack free access to education,
 21
 22 *Noting* with satisfaction the United Nations Millennium Development Goals Target 8.F in cooperating with the
 23 private sector to make available benefits of new technologies especially information and communications,
 24
 25 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*,
- 26
 27 1. *Trusts* the need to effectively coordinate preexisting IGOs, NGOs, and all other relevant stakeholders to uphold
 28 a unified system of management and accountability in order to obviate the duplicated efforts by NGOs and
 29 governmental entities to more efficiently utilize resources:
 30
 - 31 a. Including the Clustered Leadership Approach by expanding the role of the UN Resident Coordinator
 32 System which:
 33
 - 34 i. Enhances management and accountability of preexisting structures while eradicating the adoption
 35 of wasteful and redundant programs;
 36
 - 37 b. Incorporating the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) to assess human rights situations in all 193
 38 Member States;
 39
 - 40 c. Incorporating the importance of expertise sharing, Member States are encouraged to cooperate and
 41 create an international database which can eventually lead to a fast-responding system;
 42
 - 43 2. *Affirms* the need to reform the intake processes to guarantee a stable initial phase of asylum by:
 44
 - 45 a. Incorporating the tenets and purposes of the Age, Gender and Diversity Mainstreaming Forward Plan
 46 for 2011-2016 into all organizational practices in order to safeguard against discrimination;
 47
 - 48 b. *Encouraging* Member States to assist IGOs and NGOs to provide resources such as education to
 49 children which promotes development of children and a safer future such as what is being done by the
 50 United Nations Children Fund;
 51

- 52 c. *Calls upon* existing IGOs and NGOs to expand training qualified individuals in Member States who
53 will guide refugees through emergency response situations;
54
- 55 3. *Encourages* the use of information and communication technology networks for information provisions and
56 emergency preparedness:
57
- 58 a. By implementing a Preventative Mechanism for the creation of an emergency early warning system
59 that can assist potential refugees of any crisis, through the usage of mobile phone SMS alerts;
60
- 61 b. In situations where there are no precursors to emergencies, SMS alerts shall be widely distributed to
62 inform citizens of best practices for reacting at the time of the crisis;
63
- 64 c. Promoting the use of mobile phone applications to spread awareness in host countries of important
65 refugee and resettlement challenges;
66
- 67 4. *Expresses* its desire to augment the working relations with private sectors and NGOs in order to maintain
68 facilitate funding in conjunction with the Millennium Development Goals:
69
- 70 a. Further recommending the capabilities of actors within the private sector to contribute to the financing
71 of refugee assistance programs because of the mutually beneficial effects for refugees, the private
72 sector actors, and the host country's economy;
73
- 74 b. In nexus with the World Bank, the International Federation of Red Cross & Red Crescent Societies,
75 Oxfam, and other prominent refugee assistance programs;
76
- 77 5. *Urges* all Member States to adopt the recommended policies to improve efficiency and reduce complications for
78 all actors through the implementation of these pragmatic proposed policies;
79
- 80 6. *Encourages* an ongoing collaboration among all Member States to support the cooperation regarding the current
81 issues at hand to support the needs of the worldwide refugee population.

Code: Resolution 1-8

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Emergency Preparedness through Capacity Building

1 *Recalling* Article 6 of the *United Nations Millennium Declaration*, which seeks to guarantee that all civilian
 2 populations who suffer the consequences of humanitarian emergencies are given all assistance available to ensure
 3 that they can resume to normal life as soon as possible,

4
 5 *Acknowledging* Article 3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) stating that all individuals are
 6 assured security and opportunity regardless of national or social origin,

7
 8 *Taking into consideration* the problems faced by refugees and the causes for their struggles at times of crisis,

9
 10 *Affirming its readiness* for preemptive response in relation to reducing the impact of unrest in natural disasters on
 11 potential refugee populations,

12
 13 *Noting also* General Assembly resolution 64/58 (2010) that education is a fundamental component of becoming a
 14 productive member of society regardless of country of origin,

15
 16 *Realizing* that states that have lost substantial portions of population due to refugee exodus must be trained to
 17 successfully repatriate their exiled refugee populations when feasible,

18
 19 *Recognizing* the potential of collaborating with Civil Society Organizations (CSO) and Non Governmental
 20 Organizations (NGO) to more efficiently handle emergencies in General Assembly resolution 68/141 (2013),

21
 22 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

23
 24 1. *Ensures* that CSOs efficiently utilize resources in guidance with:

- 25 a. A new mediating organization established by the UNHCR;
- 26
 27 i. Consisting of permanent members representing existing UN regional organizations;
- 28
 29 ii. The regional organizations independently appoint representatives and are responsible for
 30 determining the duration of service, however, regional organizations are encouraged to be open to
 31 suggestions in regards to representative appointments;
- 32
 33 iii. Staff is welcome from all member states of the UNHCR who wish to send experts in a specific
 34 region to support and augment dialogue between all involved entities;
- 35
 36 b. Primarily with funding from the UNHCR, The World Bank, NGOs as well as actively encouraging regional
 37 financial support;
- 38
 39 c. Having the mediating organization responsible of supporting the appropriate use of funds;
- 40
 41 d. Facilitating collaboration process and enhance communication and cooperation between entities operating
 42 in any given country;
- 43
 44 e. Actively adapting the existing infrastructure in accordance with regional variations and needs;
- 45
 46 f. Supports the work of NGOs like Human Rights Watch, International Organization for Migration, OXFAM
 47 International, Médecins Sans Frontières and Women’s Refugee Commission and others to ensure the fair
 48 and humane treatment of disenfranchised peoples globally, regardless of, but not limited to, gender, race
 49 and ethnicity;
- 50
 51 g. Continuously improving previous policy and operation by sharing experiences at a global level;
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2. *Requests* the mediating organization to assist in efforts to encourage efficient and accessible acquisition of transferable skills to increase chances of rapid integration in the domestic job market to expedite self sufficiency following an emergency by:
 - a. Urging NGOs and IGOs to work with UN Peacekeeping Organization (UNPKO) and other UN organizations to ensure the right to education for all, regardless of, but not limited to, gender, race or ethnicity;
 - b. Further urging cooperation among all entities, such as government officials, NGOs, IGOs and local organizations in order to increase living standards for both domestic and incoming populations,
 - c. Stressing the importance of acquiring transferable skills in order to prepare the affected community to implement capacity building in the face of disasters,
 - d. Emphasizing the potential use and improvement of already existing programs such as Regional Refugee Housing Project, Vipro and ACTION Project in order to solve region-specific and state-specific matters related to refugees by simultaneously improving living conditions economic diversity;
 3. *Recognizes* the advantage in fostering partnerships between industries, entrepreneurial endeavors in Least Developed Countries (LDC) and established companies in developed states to both stabilize national and local economic activity and foster capacity building especially in industries dealing with emergency preparedness, such as:
 - a. Communications technologies, such as internet and communication devices;
 - b. Necessity technologies, such as irrigation, sustainable energy, and waste treatment to provide a stable basis for a response when an emergency occurs;
 - c. Developing existing national infrastructure in regards to transportation in order to increase connectivity within nations during emergencies, as well as increasing economic activity.