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Conference B (13 - 17 April 2014)



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

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Committee Staff

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Agenda

- I. Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster
- II. Improving Public Health Systems for Refugees and Other Forcibly Displaced Persons
- III. Providing Humanitarian Assistance to Refugees from and Internally Displaced Persons in Somalia

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Document Code	Topic	Vote
UNHCR/RES/1	Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster	44/6/15/7
UNHCR/RES/2	Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster	63/0/2/7
UNHCR/RES/3	Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster	37/7/21/7
UNHCR/RES/4	Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster	29/17/19/7
UNHCR/RES/5	Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster	49/4/12/7
UNHCR/RES/6	Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster	43/9/13/7
UNHCR/RES/7	Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster	36/13/16/7
UNHCR/RES/8	Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster	49/6/10/7
UNHCR/RES/9	Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster	51/8/6/7

Summary Report

The Executive Committee of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster
- II. Improving Public Health Systems for Refugees and Other Forcibly Displaced Persons
- III. Providing Humanitarian Assistance to Refugees from and Internally Displaced Person in Somalia.

The Session was attended by 72 Member States. Only a few speeches were given prior to a vote for the adoption of the agenda. At its first meeting, UNHCR adopted the agenda in the following order: 1, 2, 3.

On Monday there were many speeches focusing on Internally Displaced Persons (IDP). The topic for discussion revolved around safety, sanitation, medical treatment, and displaced persons abroad and domestic. Throughout the session, two working papers were submitted to the dais; one focusing on the definition of IDPs and one on the psychological impacts of displaced persons.

By the beginning of the first session on Tuesday, the dais received 6 new working papers, thus having a total of 8 working papers for the topic. The papers covered topics from a variety of issues involving displaced populations affected by natural disaster. The specifics included dealing with psychological impact of displacement, the importance of IDPs, improving preparation and management of risks prior to a natural disaster, strengthening coordination between NGOs and IGOs, addressing issues of sexual and gender based violence, funding and implementation and more efficient use of current data. Multiple speeches on these topics were given in order to try to garner support for the respective working papers. By the end of the evening session on Tuesday, a total of 12 working papers had been submitted and were worked on by the dais. Speeches focused on expansion of the IDP definition as it pertains to natural disasters and focus on reinforcing the topics within each working paper.

In the first session on Wednesday, two groups were working on merging their respective working papers as they had similar approaches to the topic. By the beginning of the final evening session, prior to entering voting procedure, 10 draft resolutions have been approved by the dais, including the two merged working papers. The topics of these draft resolution ranged from expanding definition of IDPs to further cooperation with NGOs, themes of reintegration, funding for programs, and managing and assessing situations prior to disasters

Entering into voting procedure, draft resolution 1/5 had two unfriendly amendment, which both didn't pass during voting and draft resolutions 1/9 and 1/10 both had one friendly amendment. All draft resolutions passed, except for 1/7.

The display of commitment towards working together and their passionate speeches shows the hard work this committee put forth. The committee's effort in addressing emergency response for displaced populations and the willingness to work together through mergers demonstrated its capability to work cooperatively within an international system.

Code: UNHCR/RES/1/1

Committee: Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disaster

1 *The Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),*
 2
 3 *Considering* that the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights approved on 10
 4 December 1948 by the General Assembly have affirmed the principle that human beings shall enjoy fundamental
 5 rights and freedoms without discrimination,
 6
 7 *Recalling* Article 2 of the United Nations Charter, which respects state sovereignty and territorial integrity,
 8
 9 *Underlining* the importance of providing effective emergency response to those displaced by conflict and/or natural
 10 disasters,
 11
 12 *Reaffirming* the Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs' *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*
 13 which define Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) as persons, or group of persons, who have been forced or obliged
 14 to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the
 15 effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made
 16 disasters, and who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border,
 17
 18 *Underscoring* the UNHCR's expertise in providing humanitarian assistance to refugees and IDPs,
 19
 20 *Considering* that UNHCR has manifested its profound concern for IDPs in zones affected by conflict and
 21 endeavoured to ensure the widest possible exercise of the fundamental rights and freedoms, most recently in the
 22 Syrian Arab Republic and the Democratic Republic of Congo,
 23
 24 *Taking into account* that UNHCR has also demonstrated its profound concern for IDPs in zones affected by natural
 25 disasters, most recently in the Philippines in response to the devastation of the Typhoon Haiyan,
 26
 27 *Noting with concern* that the number of IDPs worldwide has become greater than the number of refugees,
 28
 29 *Further recalling* that natural disasters and climate change are among the main reasons of internal displacements,
 30
 31 *Considering* the increasing number of refugees and IDPs resulting from environmental factors, such as natural
 32 disasters, including those associated with climate change,
 33
 34 *Considering* that IDPs are among the most vulnerable people in the world, since they do not benefit from the rights
 35 granted to refugees by the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees,
 36
 37 *Noting with regret* that IDPs do not benefit from a documentation process granting them rights to aid,
 38 *Further recalling* the 2011 Nansen Principles, which conclude that natural disasters cause greater displacement than
 39 other factors, and the commitment made by the international community to recognize climate change as an
 40 increasingly significant cause of displacement,
 41
 42 *Recalling* the General Assembly A/RES/66/165, calling upon states to provide durable solutions for providing
 43 resources and expertise to countries affected by conflict and/or natural disaster resulting in the displacement of
 44 populations,
 45
 46 *Cognizant* of the efficacy of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies and the international legal protection of their
 47 symbols,
 48
 49 *Reaffirming* Millennium Development Goal Eight, which strives to create global partnerships for development,
 50
 51 *Bearing in mind* that technology and knowledge transfer is an important component of dealing with emergency
 52 situations,
 53

54 *Recalling* previous successful public-private partnerships,
55
56 *Acknowledging* the effective cooperation of governments with non-governmental organizations (NGOs),
57
58 *Recalling* the successful regional cooperation of UNHCR with the European Union, such as the European Refugee
59 Fund,
60
61 1. *Recommends* to the General Assembly of the United Nations the incorporation of IDPs into the current mandate
62 of the UNHCR in states which accept or invite UNHCR to act accordingly;
63
64 2. *Calls upon* the General Assembly of the United Nations to include refugees and IDPs displaced by natural
65 disasters into the UNHCR's mandate;
66
67 3. *Suggests* the creation of IDP centers to function as an emergency response to conflict and/or natural disaster;
68
69 4. *Calls upon* the international community to recognize the IDPs as being equally threatened and vulnerable as
70 refugees;
71
72 5. *Encourages* the UNHCR Member States to adopt a registration system for IDPs;
73
74 6. *Recommends* the establishment of a population data management system for the registered IDPs to ascertain
75 their location and living conditions, in order to best meet their needs and protect their rights;
76
77 7. *Further invites* UNHCR Member States and NGOs and Regional Government Organizations (RGOs) to work
78 on strengthening cooperation through OCHA in order to provide effective and quick response to refugees and
79 IDPs displaced by conflict and/or natural disaster utilizing:
80
81 a. The Cluster Approach which designates a leading agency to provide direction and coordination to
82 other UN bodies and affiliates emergency situations;
83
84 b. Flash Appeals to quickly assess how to provide appropriate humanitarian aid so that all persons of
85 concern are provided for;
86
87 8. *Establishes* cooperation of UNHCR with the United Nations Space Based Program for Emergency Response via
88 regional cooperation of the Member States to improve the preparation for the occurrence of a natural disaster
89 and subsequent response;
90
91 9. *Encourages* contributions from Member States, NGOs, public and private partners for the Nansen Initiative,
92 focusing on better response systems to displacement caused by environmental factors;
93
94 10. *Invites* coordination of UNHCR's actions with the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in order to improve
95 aid provision and distribution as an emergency response;
96
97 11. *Further invites* member states to form national ties with organizations such as the Office for Coordination of
98 Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and non-governmental organizations, provided that, in cases of emergency,
99 states can be efficient and organized to ensure the safety of persons of concern to the UNHCR;
100
101 12. *Calls for* stronger cooperation, to enable for technology and knowledge transfer in emergency situations,
102 specifically through:
103
104 a. Public-private partnerships, encouraging private enterprises to share their expertise, funding, skills
105 training and other tools with public bodies;
106
107 b. Cooperation of states with NGOs, exchanging ideas, data and other relevant information to
108 encourage multi-sectoral communication and smoother implementation of tasks;
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- c. Sending of national experts from countries having experience of dealing with emergency responses to conflict and/or natural disaster to countries facing such problems to help them evaluate and deal with the emergency situation;
 - d. Regional cooperation, for instance in the European Union and the African Union as well as South-South Cooperation to allow Member States to share best practices from their country.

Code: UNHCR/RES/1/2

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Advancing Emergency Health Response for Displaced Populations Affected by Natural Disaster

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Affirming* the role and authority of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in assisting
4 refugees and internally displaced persons around the world,

5
6 *Emphasizing* that the primary objective of the UNHCR is to support displaced populations worldwide, which will be
7 reflected in the distribution of the humanitarian aid,

8
9 *Respecting* the importance of the protocols stated in the Secretary-General's Policy Committee's 2011 Decision (No.
10 2011/20) on Durable Solutions: Follow up to the Secretary-General's 2009 Report on Peacekeeping as well as the
11 Preliminary Framework for Supporting a more coherent, predictable and effective response to the durable solutions
12 needs of refugee returnees and internally displaced persons,

13
14 *Convinced* that without the implementation of more efficient registration techniques, displaced populations will have
15 limited access to humanitarian aid, especially in times of emergency,

16
17 *Stressing* the importance of effective coordination between the various members of the international community
18 when responding to emergencies,

19
20 *Expressing concern* that the 10.5 million refugees and 17.7 million Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) (as of
21 January 2013) around the world often lack sufficient and adequate government infrastructure and resources in
22 refugee camps, as it is the responsibility of the international community to care for the victims of life-threatening
23 crises occurring globally,

24
25 *Understanding* humanitarian assistance should be provided with the consent of the affected country and based in the
26 principles of sovereignty, non-intervention and self-determination of Member States,

27
28 *Valuing* the Northeast Asian Peace and Cooperation Initiative, which has successfully created regional cooperation
29 among states in Northeast Asia in response to natural disasters, while aiding in developing trust among the
30 governments of this region to later address more controversial issues of conflict and security,

31
32 *Recognizing* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states, "everyone has a right to [...] medical care
33 and necessary social services,"

34
35 *Deeply convinced* that educating, and providing basic healthcare for, possible at-risk persons would be most
36 beneficial when taking into account the intense effects of emergencies, such as natural disasters and conflict,

37
38 *Noting with satisfaction* the efforts with regards to SGBV by UNHCR in Haiti through the United Nations
39 Stabilization Program in Haiti (MINUSTAH) where IDPs are encouraged to discuss and report violations and
40 concerns with regards to SGBV to UNHCR and UNDP officials, who then proactively work to reduce the risk of
41 attacks in the geographical areas of the IDPs concern and work directly to assist victims throughout the process,

42
43 *Guided by* Article 3 of the Universal Declaration on Human Rights (UDHR) which states: "Everyone has the right to
44 life, liberty and security of person" and understanding that the provisions of the UDHR apply to all persons,
45 including displaced persons affected by conflict and natural disaster.

- 46
47 1. *Recommends* the following procedures to the High Commissioner for Refugees (hereafter known as "the High
48 Commissioner") to coordinate emergency response plans and programs of the UNHCR;
- 49
50 2. *Encourages* enhanced coordination between Inter-Governmental Organizations (IGOs), Regional Governmental
51 Organizations (RGOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), International Organizations (IOs), Civil
52 Society Organizations (CSOs), and Member States in order to ease the financial and logistical burden on
53 affected Member States when responding to emergency refugee crises with the following recommendations:

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- a. Outlining the direction of the initial emergency response logistics as follows:
 - i. Recommending that any applicable RGOs be called for assistance in cooperation with UNHCR to direct and develop the initial emergency response logistics, as well as,
 - ii. Incorporating any IOs applicable to the situation at hand be in the development of the initial response logistics, further,
 - iii. Including Member State(s) involved in the initial crisis in all logistical decisions developed by the UNHCR,
 - b. Applying the framework as defined in this resolution,
 - i. Inviting all involved Member States, as well as Member States at risk of intake of refugees from the crisis in question, to participate in all discussions regarding the application of emergency response programs in their respective sovereign territories,
 - ii. Encouraging any applicable UN body to participate in the application of the framework as defined in this resolution with regards to the crisis in question,
 - iii. Further encouraging any applicable RGO bodies to participate in the application of the framework as defined in this resolution with regards to the crisis in question,
 - iv. Recommending that applicable CSO and NGOs with UN Consultative Status under ECOSOC be included in the immediate application of the framework as defined in this resolution,
 - v. Inviting the participation of ECOSOC, as necessary, in the application of the framework as defined in this resolution when the initial response is implemented with NGOs and CSOs without Consultative Status,
 - c. Taking into account the possibility that if the affected Member State is unable to provide the resources expected, the High Commissioner would refer to the coordination allocations in Clause 2, sub-clauses a and b of this resolution;
3. *Requests* the High Commissioner provide an annual report regarding the status of emergency response programs implemented and administered by UNHCR, CSOs and NGOs with Consultative Status who have signed the Implementation Agreement, as well as programs administered by other UN bodies, to the Executive Committee (ExCom):
- a. Taking into account the possibility that if programs remain active for a time exceeding 5 years, reports should be provided every other year at that point,
 - b. Reviewing the reports supplied by the High Commissioner, as well as any other applicable reports provided to UNHCR, should any potential instances of human rights violations be recognized, the information should be forwarded to the United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC),
 - c. Recommending that UNHCR work to make necessary adjustments when report analyses suggest that a program may not be operating efficiently or effectively;
4. *Endorses* the creation and implementation of the Identification and Registration for Internally Displaced Persons in Stress (IRIS) program, which allows for the accurate registration and data collections regarding displaced populations, through:
- a. Partnering with IrisGuard to assign Biometric Iris Recognition Technology operators to facilitate the initial set up and use of the technology,
 - b. Training displaced populations in management and use of Biometric Iris Registration Technology for registration purposes,

- 109 c. Implementing an added focus on the inclusion of displaced women, with the understanding that
110 women are more resilient in crisis and post-crisis situations when provided with opportunities for
111 leadership and decision-making roles,
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- 113 d. Focusing registration location along major transit routes, heavily populated areas, and already
114 established refugee and IDP communities,
115
- 116 e. Affirming the implementation and expansion of the IRIS program, as currently used in Jordan,
117 will continue to be funded by the UNHCR through the Global Programmes Budget;
118
- 119 5. *Designates* the role of the lead coordinator when responding to emergencies by applying paragraph 21 of the
120 51st meeting of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme Standing Committee's
121 report titled UNHCR's role in support of an enhanced humanitarian response for the protection of persons
122 affected by natural disasters which states that:
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- 124 a. The advanced cluster approach only be applied after a Member State requests United Nations
125 support,
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- 127 b. "[Where] OHCHR is present with adequate capacity and expertise and UNHCR is not, OHCHR
128 will [retain] the protection coordination role [...] where these two elements are not present
129 UNHCR will assume the role of leading and coordinating the protection cluster;
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- 131 6. *Calls upon* affected States whose populations are in need of humanitarian assistance to facilitate the work of
132 these organizations in cooperating with joint coordinated planning for humanitarian assistance, in particular the
133 supply of food, shelter, and healthcare, by:
134
- 135 a. Building partnerships between IGOs and NGOs to work with moral humanitarian motives to
136 continue to make a significant contribution in supplementing national efforts,
137
- 138 b. Requesting that the High Commissioner continue to make appropriate arrangements with
139 interested NGOs to enable the NGOs to have more expeditious access, when necessary, to
140 emergency relief capacities and supplies, including food reserves, emergency stockpiles and
141 personnel, as well as logistical support;
142
- 143 7. *Recognizes* the magnitude and duration of many emergencies may be beyond the response capacity of many
144 affected Member States, therefore necessitating international cooperation to address emergency situations and
145 to strengthen the response capacity of affected countries through:
146
- 147 a. Instituting the joint planning and coordination of humanitarian assistance among the various
148 members of the international community to assist with emergency humanitarian assistance within
149 affected states,
150
- 151 b. Encouraging Member States in proximity to emergencies to participate closely with the affected
152 countries in international efforts, with a view to facilitate the transit of humanitarian assistance,
153
- 154 i. Incorporating community transportation into emergency response plans in order to utilize
155 pre-existing local community based transportation system that assist at risk persons from
156 specific communities to relocate to designated areas,
157
- 158 ii. Establishing safety zones to designate regional areas tasked with the responsibility of
159 providing safety and assistance to at-risk-persons during emergencies,
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- 161 c. Using the methods recommended in the cluster approach as designed by the Office for the
162 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

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- d. Utilizing the United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) Team as part of the international emergency response system of the OCHA which is capable of deployment within 12-48 hours to affected States ensuring an effective rapid response;
8. *Further encourages* the expansion and implementation of programs such as the Northeast Asian Peace and Cooperation Initiative in specific regions to create natural disaster response coordination on regional levels around the world, by:
- a. Recommending the establishment of coordinated response networks among specific regions, such as the League of Arab States and the African Union, to allow governments of countries to share data and response plans for emergencies,
 - b. Fostering trust between nations through coordination on non-controversial issues such as natural disaster response,
 - c. Facilitating communication between nations through natural disaster coordination plans, which can later be utilized to also address conflict and security-related issues, which are typically heavier and more difficult to discuss;
9. *Affirms* the need to guarantee the access to free and immediate medical assistance, which involves psychological care and endorses partnerships with public and private medical personnel that volunteers to provide their assistance during natural disasters or conflict;
10. *Encourages* the expansion of the current UNHCR Age, Gender and Diversity (AGD) Approach Forward Plan 2011-2016, which currently includes integrating AGD into all UNHCR actions, while enhancing the protection of women and children with specific needs, all children including adolescents, and persons with specific needs, in addition to responding to child protection needs through the inclusion of sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) into emergency response plans and training, by:
- a. Implementing educational components for women and children that address basic educational topics, skills and job training, and psychological counseling,
 - b. Including equal educational opportunities for adult males, in addition to women and children,
 - c. Recommending the implementation of “host-community collaboration programs” such as community based education programs and community recreational activities in order to encourage cooperation between refugees and their host community,
 - d. Further recommending the availability of legal education resources in refugee and IDP communities which strive to inform displaced persons of the legal tools and services available to them during the process of their recovery,
 - e. Recognizing UNHCR projects such as the “Response to Vulnerability in Asylum,” existing institutions such as the Refugee Convention of 1951, and nationalized programs of each Member State to encourage fair treatment of refugees can be sustained through continual efforts of the international community to support these projects and urge their implementation through enhanced social and economic programs.

Code: UNHCR/RES/1/3

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugee

Topic: Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disaster

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the importance for rapid emergency response which mitigate the impact of conflict and natural disasters
4 on refugees,

5
6 *Noting further* the significance of preemptive measures in handling displaced persons,

7
8 *Affirming* the international right for every nation towards their state sovereignty and the prevention of intervention
9 of foreign nations in one's interior affairs,

10
11 *Reaffirming* the need for international cooperation as well as regional and national implementations of measures
12 seeking to advance emergency response,

13
14 *Acknowledging* the 1951 Convention of the Status of Refugees as wells as the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status
15 of Refugees and their mission of addressing the specific needs of refugees,

16
17 *Stresses* the importance of sustainable action for the protection and prevention of displaced persons,

18
19 *Asserting* that the current systems that deal with the relocation process of persons, who have been forcefully
20 displaced, is ongoing, time consuming and inefficient, leading to funds being poorly allocated and deemed to be a
21 heavy burden placed onto the infrastructure of certain Member States,

22
23 *Emphasizing* the benefits, both culturally and economically, of relocating refugees to UNHCR 'safe zones' or
24 refugee camps within regional frameworks,

25
26 *Noting* the success of the European Resettlement campaign in dealing with forcibly displaced persons, in changing
27 asylum law in several EU member states and achieving 80% of the quota of refugees in 2013,

28
29 1. *Adopts* a formal policy for a response program and action plan for displaced people by natural disaster and
30 conflict, through which:

31
32 a. The UNHCR would be able to have a general overview of all the displaced people caused by conflict
33 and natural disasters worldwide;

34
35 b. The UNHCR would map out worldwide hotspots relating to displaced people and natural disasters;

36
37 c. Classifies the type of disaster or conflict in each region worldwide;

38
39 2. *Calls for* the Preparation of UNHCR Emergency Bases worldwide, more specifically in hotspot areas, where
40 natural disasters are prone to occur, accordingly;

41
42 a. Red Zone: Areas at risk of natural disaster resulting in an increase of refugees;

43
44 b. Yellow Zone: Areas with higher numbers of refugees in non-native state;

45
46 c. Green Zone: Areas receiving small amounts of refugees;

47
48 d. In the presence of conflict the Emergency Bases will be accessible for displaced persons as well;

49
50 e. The Emergency Bases, provided by the UNHCR, will include, but not be limited to:

51
52 i. Food Supplies;

53 ii. Medical Supplies;

- 54 iii. Housing opportunities;
55
- 56 f. The Emergency Bases will assist in:
57
- 58 i. Increased long-term sustainable stabilization of the affected area;
59 ii. Facilitating the return to pre-disaster or pre-conflict standards in the affected state;
60
- 61 3. *Endorses* the formation of UNHCR worldwide mobile response teams, which will be conflict and disaster
62 specific, will be trained to assist with managing refugees and IDPs in the areas affected by conflict and natural
63 disasters;
64
- 65 4. *Promotes* collaboration with respective governments in red zones and their regional neighbors through, but not
66 limited to, manuals by means of cooperative development and training, which will:
67
- 68 a. Frame how to engage with different conflicts and natural disasters in partnerships;
69
- 70 b. Guide respective governments and local communities on how to implement solutions to refugee related
71 issues;
72
- 73 c. Emphasize how to facilitate logistics to accommodate refugees in and out of the emergency bases;
74
- 75 d. Closely indicate how to coordinate the response teams worldwide according to the most affected
76 countries;
77
- 78 e. Providing security for displaced people under the aid of the UNHCR, in accordance with fellow
79 respective governments;
80
- 81 f. Providing and training monitoring personnel to help combat human rights violations within emergency
82 response contexts, including but not limited to;
83
- 84 i. Sexual and gender-based violence;
85 ii. Violence against children;
86 iii. Prevention of the delivery of food aid;
87
- 88 5. *Further invites*, in close collaboration, the WHO in providing healthcare supplies for displaced people affected
89 by conflict and natural disaster, including, but not limited to:
90
- 91 a. Vaccines;
92
- 93 b. Medicine administered by trained personnel;
94
- 95 6. *Trusts* that the Monetary Funds shall be, if possible, provided through a four way source;
96
- 97 a. The UNHCR;
98
- 99 b. NGOs and community service programs;
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- 101 c. Collaborative fund of Public and Private finances;
102
- 103 d. Regional and International cooperation;
104
- 105 7. *Requests* the introduction of educational programs, which will provide long-term refugees with skill sets that
106 will enhance the chances of a source of income upon their return to their original homeland;
107
- 108 8. *Fostering* partnerships with the international community, member states and the civil society to assist the
109 UNCHR in developing programs aimed at basic training and skills of displaced persons;

- 110
111 9. *Expresses its concern* regarding the psychological state of people affected by conflict or natural disasters, thus,
112 suggests, in cooperation with the WHO;
113
114 a. Setting a program which will help traumatized displaced persons to recover psychologically from the
115 trauma and ensures that psychological syndromes will be treated efficiently, by providing
116 psychological help for refugees in partnership with WHO and other NGOs;
117
118 10. *Reiterates* the vital nature of the work the UNHCR aims to accomplish in partnership with the European
119 Resettlement Program, along with emerging resettlement plans in countries including, but not limited to, Japan,
120 Paraguay, and Romania, as set out in the Progress Report on Resettlement published in the 54th meeting of the
121 Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Program on 5th June 2012;
122
123 11. *Further urges* such programs to coordinate their efforts with the UNHCR in order to make the systems more
124 transparent and cost-effective;
125
126 12. *Calling upon* UNHCR member states situated in neighboring nations to those prone to conflict and natural
127 disaster, to facilitate the UNHCR alongside NGOs and other UN bodies, to implement temporary and
128 sustainable refugee solutions such as refugee camps, health centers and alternative housing opportunities for
129 refugees and IDP;
130
131 13. *Encourages* all donors to increase their support to the UNHCR and asks the respective partner nations for their
132 full cooperation in the efforts to provide emergency response to refugees of conflict and natural disasters.



Code: UNHCR/RES/1/4

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disaster

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Affirming the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of the*
4 *Refugees, which highlights the importance of refugees' rights to access shelter, food, medical care, social services*
5 *and other assistance,*

6
7 *Emphasizing the importance of being prepared to enable a safe return to the countries of origin for refugees and*
8 *displaced persons affected by conflict and in particular by natural disaster when advancing emergency response for*
9 *the safe return of refugees in both short-term and long-term situations,*

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11 *Recognizing that the safe return of refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) after man-made conflicts have*
12 *been resolved and after damages of natural disasters have been restored to natural order is important and essential to*
13 *the reintegration process into their country of origin,*

14
15 *Acknowledging the social and financial burden experienced by host countries to refugees by providing the basic*
16 *human needs and protecting their human rights,*

17
18 *Deeply concerned about the difficult social and economic integration of refugees into host countries and the*
19 *resettlement of IDPs within a country,*

20
21 *Cognizant of the distress associated with both leaving and returning to the nation of origin which include physical*
22 *and mental health issues,*

23
24 *Reaffirming the importance of protecting refugees and IDPs from discrimination,*

25
26 *Aware that the current framework for refugees does not include persons displaced neither internally nor because of*
27 *environmental factors,*

- 28
29 1. *Emphasizes the importance of not only aiding refugees and IDPs who are victims of human rights violations*
30 *and violent conflicts, but also supporting and including those that are affected by natural disasters, including but*
31 *not limited to those stemming from climate change;*
32
33 2. *Strongly encourages Member States to provide assistance and support to the nations receiving high amounts of*
34 *refugees;*
35
36 3. *Calls upon the financial and political support of the Member States of the United Nations in assisting the*
37 *stabilization of the national states or regions affected by conflict or natural disaster;*
38
39 4. *Further calls upon the Members States to provide financial and political support for the safe return and the*
40 *reintegration of refugees into their nations of origin when it is considered safe and secure as the nations of*
41 *origin are able to:*
42
43 a. *Provide basic human needs, that include but are not limited to food, water, sanitation, shelter, clothing,*
44 *and security;*
45
46 b. *Protect human rights of refugees and especially women and children as defined by the *Universal**
47 **Declaration of Human Rights* adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948*
48 *and the *Declaration of the Rights of the Child Adopted* by UN General Assembly Resolution 1386*
49 *(XIV) of 10 December 1959 UN;*
50
51 c. *Offer basic educational systems, health systems, and employment opportunities;*
52

- 53 5. *Reaffirms* that the stability and security of the country of origin is to be determined by UN observers in
54 collaboration with the nations of origin and the host nations of the refugees who will then grant safe passage for
55 the refugees to return to their country of origin;
56
- 57 6. *Strongly suggests* extensive collaboration with non-governmental organizations, regional unions, national and
58 international humanitarian organizations, and relevant clusters of the United Nations to provide aid to improve
59 mental and physical health in the transition process of refugees returning to their countries of origin.

Code: UNHCR/RES/1/5

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Advancing Emergency Health Response for Displaced Populations Affected by Natural Disaster

1 *Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Emphasizing* that refugee emergency is any situation in which the life or *well-being* of refugees will be threatened
4 unless immediate and appropriate action is taken, and which demands an extraordinary response and exceptional
5 measures,

6
7 *Fully aware* of the increasing rate of natural disasters and the resulting displaced populations that are a priority of
8 the UNHCR and its Member States,

9
10 *Recognizing* that public health initiatives are more effective when done on a community level,

11
12 *Noting with deep regret* that 2.6 billion people lack access to water sanitation systems, 3.4 million die from water-
13 related diseases, and 780 million people lack access to acceptable drinking water,

14
15 *Recalling* the UNHCR 2008-2012 Malaria Strategic Plan, which aims to combat the spread of malaria among
16 displaced populations, particularly to the increasingly susceptible groups of women, children, and the malnourished,

17
18 *Calling attention* to the Five Rome Principles of Food Security, which call for “direct action to immediately tackle
19 hunger for the most vulnerable,” specifically displaced persons,

20
21 *Acknowledging* the impact of the International Rescue Committee’s efforts globally, which reaches 13,000,000
22 displaced persons and especially seeks to aid the physical health of women and children,

23
24 *Recognizing* the necessity for effective and efficient emergency response for refugees and internally displaced
25 persons (IDPs) displaced by natural disaster,

26
27 *Conscious* of emergency-induced social problems resulting from displacement, including but not limited to family
28 separation, destruction of community structures and resources,

29
30 *Deeply concerned* for possible long-term psychological distress, including but not limited to non-pathological
31 distress, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder and anxiety disorders,

32
33 *Aware* of the importance and benefits of swift reactive mental health initiatives in mitigating psychological trauma,

34
35 *Acknowledging* that certain age groups have been shown to be at increased risk of psychosocial problems in
36 emergency situations,

37
38 *Cognizant* of the need to work with local partner and nongovernmental organizations in the provision of
39 humanitarian assistance, particularly psychological health services,

40
41 *Guided by* the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in
42 Emergency Settings, which seek to protect and improve the psychological well-being of persons of concern to the
43 UNHCR during and immediately following an emergency,

44
45 *Reaffirming* cooperation between UNHCR, other UN organs, and international humanitarian organizations in the
46 provision and distribution of financial, technical, and humanitarian assistance, as in the joint UNHCR-UNICEF
47 Ending Child Hunger and Under-Nutrition Initiative or UNHCR partnership with the International Refugee
48 Committee (IRC),

49
50 1. *Recommends* the establishment of the “3-C’s Program” facilitated by UNHCR with the main purpose of
51 improving refugees’ and IDPs’ condition through sensitization of the local population in the host country
52 through:

53

- 54 a. Conscience: raising awareness in the host countries to ensure refugees' and IDPs' access to mental
55 health services for severe trauma suffered from displacement through:
56
- 57 i. Counseling sessions administered by local school teachers and spiritual, religious and other
58 community leaders to be held in their places of operation;
59 ii. Workshops on the relationship between climate change, natural disasters, human displacement,
60 and consequences for the displaced;
61
- 62 b. Culture: promote the benefits of cultural diversity, thus protecting the displaced persons' cultural
63 heritage from stigmatization and discrimination, and encourage coexistence between the local and
64 displaced populations, administered by existing local and regional non-governmental organizations;
65
- 66 c. Competence: supporting IDPs' and refugees' integration in a host environment through:
67
- 68 i. Basic job training and microcredit program opportunities administered by regional banks;
69 iii. Seminars on the host environment, including discussions on the local culture, customs, and
70 location of and access to resources;
71
- 72 2. *Endorses* the creation of a mentoring program between those previously displaced and those newly displaced
73 following an emergency via:
74
- 75 a. Location of previously displaced persons with the help of local NGOs in cooperation with the
76 government;
77
- 78 b. Ensuring the previously displaced persons' availability to participate immediately following an
79 emergency;
80
- 81 c. Sharing and transfer of experience and advice from previously to newly displaced persons;
82
- 83 3. *Suggests* local partners and other nongovernmental organizations specializing in psychological health services
84 to provide counseling and other services to refugees and IDPs;
85
- 86 4. *Proposes* providing current volunteers with specialized knowledge regarding pre-flight, flight and resettlement
87 stages among the displaced, including burdened parents, disabled individuals, children and the elderly;
88
- 89 5. *Coordinates* mental health programs for children, specifically, that focus on the ways in which children
90 experience and recover from trauma, paying special attention to:
91
- 92 a. Children and adolescents without stable caretakers who are at greatest risk of trauma associated with
93 displacement and consequent behavioral problems;
94
- 95 b. Minors' lack of legal representation, specifically those in detention centers, which prevents access to
96 mental health care essential to their well-being;
97
- 98 6. *Welcomes* the utilization of multilingual Displaced Persons in Refugee and IDP camps and centers to act as
99 translators for Displaced Persons in need of psychological help and psychologists operating on-site;
100
- 101 7. *Recommends* the adoption of Humanitarian Assistance in Natural Disasters (HAND) Initiatives, a four-part
102 initiative that aims to provide efficient emergency public health systems in post natural disaster situations for
103 consenting States;
104
- 105 8. *Requests* that the High Commissioner work in conjunction with private organizations dedicated to the provision
106 of safe drinking water and personal sanitation services with a UN focus by donating personal water purification
107 straws and sanitary bags following natural disaster to displaced populations by:
108

- 109 a. Authorizing selected displaced persons, with a strong emphasis on women involvement, to train future
110 displaced populations on use and maintenance of products;
111
- 112 b. Designating approved MNCs to package, distribute, and deliver products in registration centers,
113 refugee camps, and regional stocks for emergency use;
114
- 115 9. *Continues* to expand the UNHCR “Nothing But Nets” program to continue to lower the amount of cases of
116 malaria among displaced populations following natural disasters by:
117
- 118 a. Requesting an infrastructure of response personnel that is prepared to respond to probable outbreaks of
119 malaria in conditions of displacement, including the administration of treatment supplies, mobile staff,
120 and education regarding preventive action;
121
- 122 b. Encouraging an equity-based approach to administering health services among the forcibly displaced;
123
- 124 10. *Encourages* local governments, regional bodies, and NGOs to coordinate efforts in ensuring displaced persons
125 have access to adequate nutrition as soon as possible following natural disasters by:
126
- 127 a. Promoting efforts to provide food rations from farming programs that are locally and environmentally
128 conscious, particularly during seasons of food insecurity;
129
- 130 b. Supporting efforts to develop protection resources for the distribution of food and voucher deliveries;
131
- 132 c. Maintaining systems of nutritional survey data to deliver the appropriate benefits;
133
- 134 11. *Endorses* cooperation with NGOs to provide emergency health services for displaced persons following natural
135 disasters, with a special focus on medical care of women and families by:
136
- 137 a. Establishing emergency community reproductive health care centers, including pre- and post-natal and
138 family care units;
139
- 140 b. Deploying mobile medical units to respond to emergency situations.

Code: UNHCR/RES/1/6

Committee: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disaster

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Reiterating its appreciation* for the relentless work of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees in dealing
4 with crises associated with forced displacement and refugees,

5
6 *Expressing* its sincere gratitude for former monetary contributions of ExCom member states, private donors and
7 other member of the wider community,

8
9 *Alarmed by* the ever proliferating figures of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) caused by conflict
10 and natural disaster,

11
12 *Recalling* A/RES/66/133 that emphasises the state's primary responsibility to protect refugees and the importance of
13 active international solidarity cooperation,

14
15 *Asserting* the importance of the UNHCR's work to provide fundamental human rights to those persons forcibly
16 displaced by both conflict and natural disaster, specifically with reference to General Assembly Resolution
17 A/RES/46/182 which states that "Humanitarian assistance is of cardinal importance for the victims of natural
18 disasters and other emergencies",

19
20 *Recalling* the establishment of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) in collaboration with the United
21 Nations Disaster Relief Coordinator, as set out in General Assembly Resolution A/RES/46/182, and the subsequent
22 policy guide for natural disaster prevention, preparedness and how to provide relief for those who have refugees
23 who have suffered forced displacement due to natural disasters,

24
25 *Recognizing* the need for increased contributions from the ExCom members, NGOs and the wider public sector in
26 the UNHCR budget to allow the committee to entirely fulfil its mandate for the protection of those forcibly
27 displaced persons who have been affected by both conflict and natural disaster,

28
29 *Noting with concern* that the expenditure of the UNHCR in 2013 reached \$5.2 billion (USD), whereas contributions
30 to the UNHCR in the same year only reached the level of \$2.9 billion (USD),

31
32 *Regrets* that major UNHCR engagements within Syria, Mali and Lebanon were only able to be partially funded,
33 forcing the committee to launch flash appeals in order to raise the amount necessary to continue its vital work,

- 34
35 1. *Encourages* Member States to enact and enforce domestic policies that address displacement, in a non-
36 discriminatory way, and encourages the international community, and national actors, to provide financial
37 support and cooperation;
- 38
39 2. *Recognizes* the need for Member States to work collectively, and in collaboration with NGOs to better
40 facilitate the successful implementation of this committee's mandate to protect the inalienable human rights
41 of those persons who have been forcibly displaced worldwide;
- 42
43 3. *Invites* civil society, private sector companies, non-governmental organizations and other private donors to
44 continue to increase their monetary support to the budget of the UNHCR;
- 45
46 4. *Recommends* that both member and donor states work collectively in order to meet the increasing financial
47 requirements of the UNHCR, through either monetary contributions where possible, or donations in kind
48 when member states cannot provide economic assistance;
- 49
50 5. *Further requests* the continuation of Global Reports emitted annually by UNHCR, assessing global needs
51 associated with forced displacement, in order to guarantee basic human rights to those peoples affected by
52 such issues;
- 53

54 6. *Further encourages* the development of UNHCR as a more recognized brand name through UNHCR's
55 Private Sector and Public Affairs Service (PSPA) by:

- 56
- 57 a. Taking the successful model of UNICEF as a guideline to develop a campaign strategy hoping to
58 increase non-state contributions using UNICEF's existing market research as a fundraising
59 framework, taking into consideration the following trends such as:
- 60
- 61 i. The increased economic pressure on official development assistance coming from traditional
62 donor governments;
 - 63 ii. The growing importance of the private sector in development, adding new actors and new aid
64 mechanisms;
 - 65 iii. The increased number of professional non-for-profit-organizations as competitors;
 - 66 iv. The rising demand for the spending of UNHCR's funds to be more cost-effective, transparent and
67 with greater value for money;
 - 68 v. The need to increase the UNHCR's digital engagement to fully exploit digital channels and social
69 media so to allow for greater immediacy, transparency, relevance and personalization;
- 70

71 7. *Calling upon* the UNHCR's Private Sector Fundraising Service (PSFR) to further promote donations from
72 NGOs, civil societies and international corporations, taking into account recent successful examples such as
73 the Care and Aid Foundation, of whom donated \$2,000,000 million in 2012, the Diana Princess of Wales
74 Foundation with contributions of more than \$100,000 in 2012 and the IKEA Foundation which donated
75 over \$40 Million in order to assist nations in their goals to provide for forcibly displaced people.

Code: UNHCR/RES/1/7

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Recalling* the legal obligations of Member States to provide for the needs of persons displaced by natural disaster
4 and conflict as laid out by the UN Convention on the Status of Refugees,

5
6 *Guided by* the guidelines expressed in the Nansen Principles on Climate Change and Displacement outlining the
7 urgent and complex challenges raised by displacement in the context of climate change and other environmental
8 hazards,

9
10 *Emphasizing* the need of the international community to develop ways to help prevent and repair the effects of
11 natural disaster with a priority on developing nations and those most in need as outlined in A/RES/46/182,

12
13 *Recognizing* the inefficiencies of the current case-by-case system of natural disaster response,

14
15 *Affirming* the necessity of developing response plans that can be implemented quickly and efficiently,

16
17 *Reiterating* the importance of cultivating partnerships between the UNHCR and Member States to ensure the proper
18 use of information in adopting emergency response plans,

19
20 *Conscious* of the fact that, regionally, each Member States experiences unique types of natural disasters and can
21 greatly benefit from region-specific response plans as highlighted by A/RES/55/163 which stresses the importance
22 of government partnerships and technology sharing between countries to develop regional solutions to natural
23 disaster,

24
25 *Emphasizing* the importance of the United Nations Platform for a Space-based Information for Disaster
26 Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) programme within the United Nations,

27
28 *Noting with deep concern* the recent consequences caused by both climate change and natural disasters that have
29 affected and endangered regions throughout the world,

30
31 *Recognizing* that refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are at an increased risk of death or injury due
32 to natural disasters or internal conflicts,

33
34 1. *Encourages* the creation of Domestic Response Plans (DRPs) for Member States by the UNHCR that may be
35 applied for by any Member States to ensure effective solutions for populations displaced by natural disaster:

36
37 a. DRPS and information collection will only occur upon request of the Member State to uphold the
38 principle of state sovereignty as outlined in Article II of the UN Charter;

39
40 b. These DRPs will consist of both a risk assessment and guidelines;

41
42 2. *Suggests* that the natural disaster and environmental risk assessment component of the DRPs be grounded in
43 data collected via existing satellite imagery by the UN-SPIDER regional support offices in order to form a
44 comprehensive risk assessment of a region that is chosen by the applicant country:

45
46 a. The partnership with UN-SPIDER will emphasize information-sharing in the following subject areas:

47
48 i. Cartographical information;

49 ii. Geographical characteristics;

50 iii. Demographic distribution;

51 iv. Environmental risk indicators;

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- b. This assessment will be used to formulate a specific set of preventive guidelines that will take into account the following:
 - i. Social factors that include population density, special attention to unique dangers facing both rural and urban populations, and inherent cultural and religious factors;
 - ii. Economic factors that include the Human Development Index (HDI), the structure of the economy, and the strength of political institutions and infrastructure;
 - 3. *Proposes* the development of territory-specific plans for those eligible Member States with prioritization of Member States who meet at least one of the following criteria:
 - a. A minimum 5% refugee and/or IDP population in the assessed territory with priority placed on Member States with higher proportions of refugees and/or IDPs;
 - b. A documented history of severe natural disaster causing significant displacement of civilian population within the past five years, expanding this qualification to countries affected by natural disasters within the past ten years when UNHCR aid capacity allows;
 - c. Member States currently lacking Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) within existing emergency response platforms;
 - 4. *Reiterates* that the DRP guidelines will be based on the International Strategy for Disaster Reduction, published by UNISDR, which focuses on four main pillars:
 - a. Technical knowledge exchange, which includes but is not limited to expansion of knowledge bases, frameworks and indicator mechanisms with high priority placed on those Member States with currently deficient response systems;
 - b. Political cooperation among regional partners in order to facilitate rapid response in emergency situations;
 - c. Participatory coordination of relevant groups including government bodies, the private sector, and NGOs such as ACTION AID, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), and International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC);
 - d. Resource mobilization to obtain necessary assistance for developing National Platforms and carrying out planned tasks;
 - 5. *Recommends* that the assessment-based guidelines be adopted by Member States through a constructive partnership with the UNHCR to develop action plans based on:
 - a. Implementation of a domestic assistance allocation framework which encompasses the effective distribution of:
 - i. Available food reserves or Meals Ready to Eat (MREs);
 - ii. Clean drinking water;
 - iii. First Aid kits;
 - iv. Mobile hospitals where available;
 - v. Shelter kits and/or shelter materials;
 - b. Prompt containment of the disaster area by:
 - i. Immediate solicitation of assistance from appropriate NGOs and IGOs specializing in emergency response and disaster relief;
 - ii. Expedient dispatch of domestic support including law enforcement and first responders to the affected area;

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- c. Relocation of affected communities within the Member State based on the principles expressed in UNHCR's Age, Gender, and Diversity Approach Forward Plan 2011-2016;
 - d. Address the psychological impact of natural disaster and forced relocation upon displaced populations by:
 - i. Offering grief counseling for affected persons;
 - ii. Resettlement assistance in the form of provisional housing;
 - iii. Community integration programs for those who wish to remain in their new community;
 - iv. Small loans for returnees to the devastated area with a special emphasis on business owners and entrepreneurs;
 - 6. *Requests* collaboration with appropriate public and private sector actors as well as existing emergency response organizations to ensure proper implementation of guidelines by establishing a three month threshold for full implementation of DRR in National Platforms;
 - 7. *Encourages* collaboration with UNDAC to ensure appropriate coordination of incoming international relief at national level and/or at the site of the emergency;
 - 8. *Reiterates* the fact that conflict can occur in the context of natural disaster when addressing the fair allocation of scarce resources such as water, land, and food production, especially in cases of increased variability as attributed to climate change and natural disaster as stated in the UNHCR report on climate change, natural disasters and human displacement;
 - 9. *Encourages* collaboration between Member States and regional and domestic NGOs to create funding solutions;
 - 10. *Calls upon* NGOs to utilize the Central Emergency Response Fund for emergency situation preparedness and response with special emphasis on flash appeals to meet immediate monetary needs during and in the aftermath of natural disaster.



Code: UNHCR/RES/1/8

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disasters

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Referring* to the principles of national sovereignty of Member States, as enshrined in Article 2.1 of the Charter of the
4 United Nations,

5
6 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and the Charter of the United Nations Chapter 1 Article 1 and
7 their commitment to gender equality and women's safety along with Age, Gender, Diversity Mainstreaming
8 (AGDM) Approach,

9
10 *Stressing* the need to find sustainable funding while promoting coordination among United Nations actors, non-
11 governmental organizations, civil society and local organizations as well as UNHCR to assure effective and rapid
12 implementation to successfully prevent and eliminate sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) during complex
13 emergencies,

14
15 *Guided by* the creation of the Cluster Approach in the Humanitarian Reform Agenda in 2005, based on General
16 Assembly resolution 46/182 of 19 December, 1991 in providing quick and organized response in conflicts and
17 natural disasters on a case by case basis when the UNHCR chooses to intervene,

18
19 *Stressing* that violence against women can only be eliminated if local authorities are aware of the issue and are a part
20 of the solution,

21
22 *Acknowledging* that women and girls make up 48% of the world refugee population, and that sexual and gender
23 based violence increases exponentially during situations of conflict and natural disaster, and that men and boys can
24 be victims of SGBV,

25
26 *Considers* the implementation of assessment tools in all refugee and IDP situations during conflict situations and
27 severe natural disasters to be of the utmost importance to insure that all programs are working effectively and to
28 prevent corruption,

29
30 *Deeply concerned* by the effects of sexual and gender-based violence on women and girls who are often separated
31 from their families and lack a safe environment during complex emergencies created by natural disaster and conflict
32 emergencies,

33
34 *Recognizing* the importance for specific educational programs for men and boys in order to ensure long-term
35 equality in social norms in the environment created during emergencies,

36
37 *Noticing* that IDPs and refugees often lack sufficient knowledge of their guaranteed human rights and the legal
38 framework of the countries they are displaced to, emphasized by the campaign of the United Nations Secretary-
39 General, based on A/RES.61/143 of 19 December, 2006, *UNiTE to End Violence Against Women* and its promotion
40 of rule of law regarding Sexual and Gender Based Violence,

41
42 *Seeking* to receive input from displaced persons in conflict and natural disaster situations so that humanitarian aid
43 can be perfected and more effective, in reference to A/RES/54/2333 of 22 December, 1999,

44
45 *Fully aware* of the lack of reliable data on the number of SGBV incidents and their prosecution in affected areas;
46 leaving refugees and IDPs with no viable recourse often leading to victim suicide and leaving the offender to
47 continue committing acts of violence,

48
49 *Mindful* of the difficulties faced by victims of SGBV to receive medical care as many local facilities are under
50 funded and lack supplies, and that various cultural differences hinder women's access to discreet medical aid that
51 protects their patient confidentiality so that they are not ostracized by the community,

52

53 *Acknowledging* the adoption of SRES/2016 of 24 June, 2013, the psychological aspect of SGBV on victims,
54 including the effect on men and boys who are traumatized by witnessing sexual violence against family members,
55

- 56 1. *Introduces* UNHCR's SGBV- Campaign of Assistance to Refugees in Emergency- situations (SGBV-CAREs)
57 as a sub-campaign under Age, Gender, Diversity Mainstreaming (AGDM) approach in order to address SGBV
58 in natural disaster situations which will coordinate efforts, and work to fund the initiatives described below
59 through:
 - 60 a. Utilizing funds already allotted to the UNHCR and the Central Emergency Relief Fund;
 - 61 b. Cooperating with the Commission on the Status of Women and United Nations Women to collaborate
62 on supplies;
 - 63 c. Creating a multilateral SGBV-CAREs fund;
- 64
- 65
- 66
- 67
- 68 2. *Proposes* an additional Cluster entitled Preventing Sexual and Gender Based Violence among refugees and
69 internally displaced persons (IDPs) as a part of the Cluster Approach to be led by the United Nations High
70 Commissioner for Refugees in order to first and foremost advance the objectives outlined in AGDM;
- 71
- 72 3. *Encourages* coordination between Member States, local non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the
73 UNHCR to promote and implement preventative measures in least-developed countries (LDCs) such as:
 - 74 a. Emergency response training among local authorities that pays particular attention to women, and
75 children by informing police and military bodies of proper reporting stations and procedure when faced
76 with SGBV cases;
 - 77
 - 78 b. Training women to have an active part in cases of complex emergencies by providing them with
79 materials to educate other women and properly report cases of SGBV;
 - 80
 - 81
 - 82 c. Using all local and transnational NGOs to provide materials, funding and organization for SGBV
83 trainings as promoted by the pilot project detailed in the Joint Report of the High Commissioner's
84 Structured Dialogue on NGO UNHCR Partnership;
 - 85
- 86 4. *Invites* NGOs and local authorities to cooperate with the UNHCR to properly assess both preventative programs
87 and programs implemented during complex emergencies through the Gender Marker to guarantee equal
88 outcomes for all genders groups, and by collecting data and responses from refugees and IDPs participating to
89 insure that the programs are working effectively and providing comprehensive aid;
- 90
- 91 5. *Approves* the use of Flash Appeals which are used to coordinate effective humanitarian aid within the first three
92 months of a disaster, headed by the lead cluster agency UNHCR to properly organize the assessment of all
93 natural disasters that occur so that involved organizations can:
 - 94 a. Provide fast and coordinated humanitarian aid within days of an emergency arising through the
95 Emergency Response Team (ERT);
 - 96
 - 97 b. Instate gender specific programs that provide refugees and IDPs with the proper recourse when faced
98 with SGBV;
 - 99
 - 100
 - 101 c. Guarantee that all programs instituted have a proper chain of communication to report back to the
102 UNHCR on problems, supply needs and progress in line with Office of the Coordination of
103 Humanitarian Affairs procedure;
 - 104
- 105 6. *Requests* that all refugee and IDP camps have safe areas and separate housing provided for women and children
106 if they so please, so that security and protection of being are insured, and to prevent any future cases of SGBV;
- 107

- 108 7. *Further recommends* the implementation of educational programs against SGBV in refugee and IDP camps
109 targeted at men and boys in order to promote changes in their mentalities towards women;
110
- 111 8. *Draws attention* to the importance of establishing local educational programs to counsel refugees and IDPs on
112 their human rights and to inform them of legal procedure in the country they are situated in provided by local
113 NGOs;
114
- 115 9. *Calls* for the continued use of special reporting centers in all refugee and IDP camps that incorporate programs
116 so that:
117
- 118 a. Refugees and IDPs can report cases of SGBV in a safe and protected environment where they can also
119 receive legal counsel;
120
 - 121 b. Communities can coordinate discussions on issues facing women and children in complex
122 emergencies;
123
 - 124 c. Refugees and IDPs can provide suggestions for preventing SGBV in camp situations during complex
125 emergencies;
126
- 127 10. *Asks* that local and transnational NGOs contribute to reporting programs by supplying reporting centers with
128 information and legal advisors to counsel refugees and IDPs affected by SGBV so that crimes of SGBV are
129 prosecuted to the full extent of the law;
130
- 131 11. *Promotes* coordination between local medical centers, NGOs, and camps to provide specialized care to
132 survivors of SGBV that is both discrete and sensitive to the complex nature of SGBV;
133
- 134 12. *Emphasizes* the need for SGBV victims to have access to reconciliation processes such as:
135
- 136 a. Group counseling sessions where survivors can discuss what happened to them;
137
 - 138 b. Personal psychological assessments, and individual therapy courses;
139
 - 140 c. Counseling for men and boys psychologically affected by post-traumatic stress disorder from either
141 participating in or witnessing or being a victim of SGBV;
142
 - 143 d. Training for survivors so that they can actively participate in camp work to eliminate SGBV.

Code: UNHCR/RES/1/9

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected by Conflict and Natural Disaster

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2

3 *Reaffirming* Article 25 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating the right to humane standards of living:
4 food, clothing, housing, necessary social services and medical care,
5

6 *Recognizing* the principle of sovereignty as a norm of *ius cogens* by emphasizing its importance within Article 2 of
7 the Charter of the United Nations,
8

9 *Acknowledging* the non-discrimination principle which guarantees the respect for human rights and for fundamental
10 freedoms for all without any distinction in matters of race, sex, language, religion, or others as stated in Article 1.3
11 of the Charter of the United Nations,
12

13 *Noting with satisfaction* the efforts that UNHCR, WHO, and FAO, among others have made in order to increase
14 regional cooperation aimed at providing humanitarian aid to displaced persons in emergency situations,
15

16 *Appreciating* the progress made by the UNHCR's Strengthening Protection Capacity Project (SPCP) which
17 capacitates potential host communities to better accommodate predicted influxes of persons of concern,
18

19 *Concerned* by the multiple challenges that refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) have to face in zones
20 affected by natural disasters and conflict,
21

22 *Fully alarmed* by the ever-increasing number of displaced persons worldwide,
23

24 *Convinced* of the importance of risk management through programs of awareness, prevention, and planning in order
25 to develop effective responses to emergencies,
26

27 *Guided by* Geographic Information System (GIS) studies of regional areas prone to natural disasters due to
28 geographic location and effects of human behaviors on the environment,
29

30 *Emphasizing* the importance of previous comprehensive indices, specifically the success of the Human Development
31 Index (HDI), as an instrument of collecting data,
32

33 *Endorsing* the work done by the Uppsala Conflict Data Program in defining armed conflict,
34

35 *Applauding* existing annual consultations held by the UNHCR with partnering NGOs working alongside consenting
36 Member States,
37

38 *Welcoming* all Member States, especially those who are not UNHCR members, to share responsibility and join in
39 the UNHCR's mission to aid displaced persons worldwide,
40

41 1. *Proposes* the creation of a Displaced Persons Crisis Index (DPCI), calculated per State per year:
42

43 a. The DPCI's primary role will be to quantitatively define a threshold above which a displaced
44 population situation will be internationally considered an emergency crisis;
45

46 b. The DPCI will be a numerical scale from zero to ten:
47

48 i. Zero being the hypothetical situation where there are no displaced persons in need;
49

49 ii. Ten being the hypothetical situation where the whole population is displaced and in urgent
50 need of basic goods and services;
51

- 52 c. After a period of two years of collecting data and producing the DPCI, the UNHCR will meet to define
53 on behalf of the international community the threshold at or above which the situation of displaced
54 persons will be universally considered an emergency:
55
- 56 i. A period of two years will allow the DPCI to be tested empirically and be subject to
57 reevaluation every five years;
58
- 59 d. In a situation where the threshold is exceeded, the international community should be encouraged to
60 provide humanitarian assistance at the request of affected nations:
61
- 62 i. In this situation the UNHCR will immediately meet in a plenary session and discuss the extent
63 of its involvement, which will be tailored on the DPCI score;
64
- 65 e. The index should be composed of different measurements, including but not limited to:
66
- 67 i. Number of displaced persons (including refugees, asylum seekers and internally displaced
68 persons) as monitored by the UNHCR;
69 ii. Amount of food, water, shelter, medical supplies and personnel which can be mobilised
70 within the state where the DPCI is measured and available in neighbouring states;
71 iii. Quality of food, water, shelter, medical supplies, personnel and hygiene which can be
72 mobilised within the state where the DPCI is measured and available in neighbouring states,
73 the quantity and quality are to be assessed with UNHCR partners;
74 iv. Such as the World Food Programme (WFP), the Health Information System (which inter alia
75 monitors the nutrition of persons of concern through regular surveys and nutrition related
76 databases);
77 v. Within the framework of the Joint Assessment Mission (JAM) which has been developed to
78 ensure timely planning and to facilitate the overall process of conducting joint UNHCR/WFP
79 assessment missions;
80 vi. Degree of activity of armed groups as measured by the degree of violence of such groups
81 against children through the Monitoring Reporting Mechanism of the office of the special
82 Representative of the Secretary General for Children and Armed Conflict;
83 vii. *Capacity* and willingness of bordering states to host refugee influx as measured by the
84 Uppsala Conflict Data Program;
85 viii. *Rate* of gender-based and sexual violence within the displaced populations, as monitored by
86 the UN Commission on the Status of Women (UN Women);
87 ix. Prevalence of communicable diseases within the displaced populations according to the
88 World Health Organization (WHO);
89 x. Probability of natural disasters occurring, as monitored by the United Nations Office for
90 Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR);
91 xi. The different components of the DPCI as well as the DPCI scores will be made available on
92 the UNHCR's website, no data will be published without the consent of individuals states;
93
- 94 2. *Recommends* that the DPCI be elaborated by a temporary working group composed of:
95
- 96 a. UNHCR staff;
97
- 98 b. Development monitoring NGOs;
99
- 100 3. *Encourages* the expansion of the Norwegian Capacity Program (NORCAP) framework, which would
101 subsequently become the International Capacity Program (ICP) by:
102
- 103 a. Successfully training relief workers in order to guarantee their own protection as well as being more
104 efficient on the field; the content of the training will be tailored to the region of destination of the
105 workers;
106
- 107 b. Prioritizing states that are most vulnerable to natural disasters, based on the DCPI;

- 108
109 4. *Calls upon* the creation of State Teams for Optimizing Risk Management (STORM), which will analyze the
110 findings of the DCPI and make recommendations tailored to the needs of individual States:
111
112 a. Provide understandable analysis and complementary information based on the scientific interpretation
113 of the DCPI data;
114
115 b. Incorporated into the framework of established emergency action plans of Member States' that utilizes
116 a bottom-up approach;
117
118 c. Facilitate crisis emergency action plans in order to reduce risks, minimize effects, and provide
119 information to State actors through methods such as warehouses containing emergency supplies, i.e.
120 non-perishable resources will be implemented, following the example of similar implementations in
121 Dubai and Copenhagen consisting of;
122
123 d. Community members including, but not limited to health care professionals, city planners, economists,
124 political specialists, sociologists, meteorologists, and others deemed necessary by consenting Member
125 States;
126
127 e. Regional Community members to coordinate in assessing the region to collect data;
128
129 5. *Suggests* the expansion and consolidation of the following aspects of the SPCP into an independent program
130 called the Courses and Workshops Program (CWP) which will capacitate potential host communities either
131 within the affected Member States or in neighboring Member States that will receive persons of concern, this
132 preparation approach will be based on the following five measurements:
133
134 a. Vocational Training in the Health Sector;
135
136 b. Psychosocial aspects to help with coping mechanisms to assess the situation or state of emergency in
137 order to minimize the effects of the trauma while partnering with public health officials to provide the
138 adequate assistance to asylum seekers;
139
140 c. Training and Capacity building for Refugee Governance;
141
142 d. Legal framework for communicating the applicable legal practices in order to increase the awareness
143 of their rights and protection under the law of the Member State in which they are bring hosted;
144
145 e. Vocational Rehabilitation and Community Based Rehabilitation (CBR);
146
147 f. Social aspects such as educating displaced persons about means of self-sufficiency in the hosting
148 countries, including housing, health care; education, necessary social services, and employment
149 opportunities;
150
151 g. Income Generation Activities Skills Training in Preparation for Repartition of Vulnerable Groups;
152
153 h. Personal development to inform displaced persons of their potential to flourish in the host country and
154 beyond;
155
156 i. A bottom-up approach that will establish educational instruments targeted at raising awareness for
157 potential disasters that could occur in specific regions;
158
159 6. *Reaffirms* that as members of the international community all Member States should support the UNHCR's
160 mission according to each Member States capacities through:
161
162 a. North-South cooperation in aiding displaced persons in efforts including technology, information,
163 funds through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) in accordance with the United Nations

- 164 Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and alternative resources according to each
165 respective Member States' abilities;
166
167 b. The provision of financial capabilities, material resources, or expertise as they are able within effective
168 states;
169
170 c. Public and private partnerships to advance UNHCR's efforts.