

National Model United Nations • New York
Conference A

30 March – 3 April 2014



Documentation of the Work of the
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Committee Name

Committee Staff

Director	Angela Shively
Assistant Director	David Godoy
Chair	Joohee Nam
Rapporteur	Jonathan North

Agenda

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

Delegate Awards

- Tunisia
- South Africa
- Madagascar

Resolutions adopted by the committee

Document Code	Topic
UNHCR/1/1	Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Populations Affected By Conflict and Natural Disaster
UNHCR/1/2	
UNHCR/1/3	
UNHCR/1/4	
UNHCR/1/5	
UNHCR/1/6	
UNHCR/1/7	

Summary Report

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees held its first session of the year 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 Persons.* The first session was attended by representatives of 75 Member States who also participated in the remaining sessions.

On March 30th the first session was held. The committee began hearing speeches and discussing the setting of the agenda. The agenda adopted was in the order of I, II, III. This session began with the elected Dais who assisted with the facilitation of the meeting. As the formal session started, debate on the floor began about solving topic I. Groups interchanged ideas vibrantly as they searched for comrades to assist in their working papers.

At the following session two, the delegates split into many groups, but there were thirteen main groups. These groups all started the steps required to begin writing working papers.

In the third, fourth and fifth sessions, the committee discussed some of the solutions included with protection of refugee workers from violence, involvement of medical training on refugee camps, and how to cooperate with the donor states on issues with funding. The diligent efforts of each group resulted in the submission of 13 working papers. During the fifth session, the dais strongly encouraged better cooperation within delegates, advising on the merging of the several working papers since there were a great number of papers on the floor and numerous discussions with similar ideas.

During the sixth session, the delegates continued trying to merge and elaborate the working papers with the feedback from the dais. The participation of Member States in this session accomplished the merge of the current 13 papers into 9, enhancing the editing process. By this point, each paper possessed a distinguished topic, profound ideas, and embraced a diverse range of emergency response on refugees. Some of these varying ideas included the importance of managing funds with efficiency, maintenance of the database for registration, education on how to respond to emergent incidents, resilience program, gender protection, sanitation, and new partnership of international society.

The merging process continued in the seventh session. The 9 working papers consolidated into 7 were submitted to be evaluated by the director. The main points of each working paper dynamically embraced diverse facets of Emergency Response available to refugees inflicted by natural disaster and conflict. Some of the solutions presented various measures for resettlement of refugees, structural assistance with efficient management of funds, education on prompt action before and after an emergency situation or conflict, cooperation of state governments with international organizations, consolidating the security for minority groups from violence and establishment of the data base of the refugees in all United Nations Member States. Every clause contained in the working papers was based on the international coordination.

In the eighth session, seven working papers were approved by the director to become draft resolutions. These draft resolutions were then considered by the body for amendments. Debate was closed on the floor, and voting procedure began. In voting bloc, all seven draft resolutions were adopted by a placard vote with only five amendments. An amendment to draft resolution 1/2 passed, one amendment to draft resolution 1/3 passed, one draft resolution passed and one failed for draft resolution 1/4, and two amendments were passed on draft resolution 1/5. The approved resolutions included: 1/1; 1/2; 1/3; 1/4; 1/5; 1/6; and 1/7.



Code: UNHCR/1/1

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 *Noting with concern* that minority groups, especially Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender (LGBT) groups,
4 continue to be discriminated against in disaster relief efforts,

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6 *Welcoming* efforts such as the Yogyakarta Principles, which try to incorporate the LGBT community into already
7 existing human rights legislation and initiatives,

8

9 *Recalling* that human rights, by nature, apply to all persons, including those within the LGBT community, who are
10 often excluded from enjoying the same basic protections and rights due to their identification as LGBT,

11

12 1. *Urges* all responses to disaster relief to respect all displaced persons equally, regardless of their sexual
13 orientation, gender, or identity;

14

15 2. *Calls for* LGBT-conscious policies including sensitivity training of the communities, be mainstreamed across
16 all UNHCR emergency response to disaster relief projects;

17

18 3. *Stresses* the urgent need to expand human rights policies to include all minorities and marginalized groups,
19 including, but not limited, to LGBT persons.

Code: UNHCR 1-2

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Subject: Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Population Affected By Conflict and Natural Disasters

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Recognizing* the need for sanitation services within refugee camps as malaria and diarrhea make up over 20% of the
4 deaths in the developing world,

5
6 *Upholding* the Inter Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Operational Guidelines on the Protection of Person's
7 Affected by Natural Disasters, the Transformative Agenda, and the multilateral, non-governmental training
8 initiatives comparable to the Justice Rapid Response Initiative,

9
10 *Affirming* the need for improved organizational efforts focused on increasing the accessibility of medical supplies to
11 refugees, similar to the efforts of the World Food Program's Humanitarian Air Service, in ensuring the safe
12 distribution of humanitarian supplies, as implemented successfully by the by North Atlantic Treaty Organization's
13 led mission Ocean Shield Project, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Contact Combating Piracy off
14 the Coast of Somalia, and the Atalanta Mission, and keeping in mind the need to focus on isolating the efforts of
15 violent non-state actors intercepting humanitarian aid, as sought after by the Canadian Counter Terrorism Assistance
16 initiative,

17
18 *Cognizant* that many refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are vulnerable to refolement processes when
19 fleeing areas of conflict,

20
21 *Strongly concerned* with socioeconomic needs of individuals affected by natural disasters, as outlined in
22 A/RES/64/294,

23
24 *Alarmed* that refugees often aren't provided a sustainable livelihood and the right to self-determination,

25
26 1. *Urges* Member States to implement health codes that:

- 27
28 a. Establish a healthy ratio of sanitation facilitates and medical services per population density as a
29 means to ensure prevention of overcrowding and degradation of Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation
30 (WASH) standards,
31
32 b. Prioritize the medical needs of refugees by reorganizing current refugee camps to allow for
33 immediate medical services to be administered to consolidated refugee persons who are more
34 vulnerable to spreading communicable diseases, such as elderly persons and children;

35
36 2. *Recommends* States to train humanitarian officials, in alignment with the principles of the IASC's
37 Transformative Agenda and the Justice Rapid Response initiative, to have a larger role in the moderation
38 process for refugee camps and services by:

- 39
40 a. Coordinating the needs of refugees in camps through appropriate reporting mechanisms, such as
41 the UNHCR Global Appeal 2014, to ensure accountability and expediency in resolving refugee
42 camp concerns,
43
44 b. Monitoring refugee camps for offenses of Sexual and Gender Based Violence, international health
45 code violations, and the malpractice of medical procedures,
46
47 c. Safeguarding refugee camps from externalized sources of hostility;

48
49 3. *Requests* the international community to ameliorate the access to food, fresh water and basic medical
50 resources, such as vaccinations and immunizations within refugee camps in conflict zones, by:

- 51
52 a. Supporting multilateral initiatives that seek to protect the transport routes of medical supplies that
53 lead to refugee camps, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's led mission Ocean Shield

- 54 Project, the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime's Contact Combating Piracy off the Coast
55 of Somalia, and the Atalanta Mission and the Canadian Counter Terrorism Assistance initiative to
56 enhance the long term physical health of refugees and Internally Displaced Persons,
57
- 58 b. Developing intuitive solutions that address the needs of refugees in high-risk situations by
59 delivering medical supplies, food aid, and key humanitarian personnel to violent conflict areas,
60 such as the World Food Program's Humanitarian Air Service;
61
- 62 4. *Suggests* Member States to develop policy analysis and guideline frameworks for training regimes that
63 teach humanitarian officials and volunteers how to treat and assist refugees with basic service, such as legal
64 assistance among other services, to assist in the asylum process;
65
- 66 5. *Calls upon* Member States to support post-conflict stabilization structures focused on improving the living
67 standards in refugee camps through the utilization of global partnerships and community-based capacity
68 building organizations akin to the World Vision Project;
69
- 70 6. *Invites* international institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to
71 implement a legal framework to give refugee's access to micro-credit loans as a means to:
72
- 73 a. Increase job and vocational prospects for refugees as a means to promote self-sustainability,
74
- 75 b. Develop small and medium size enterprises within or surrounding refugee camps to promote
76 sustainable, grassroot development.
77



National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

Code: UNHCR/1/3

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Affirming* the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1950) as the basis for
4 the essential work of the UNHCR,
5
6 *Acknowledging* the vital importance of humanitarian assistance to people affected by conflict and natural disaster,
7
8 *Observing* the difficulty in identifying the vulnerable groups, especially those that have a lack of access to
9 humanitarian assistance, when determining the populations that are the most in need of these services provided
10 through humanitarian assistance,
11
12 *Bearing in mind* the different needs occurring from natural disaster and conflict situations for displaced populations,
13 which require different responses,
14
15 *Drawing attention* to the lack of an institutional framework specifically tailored to the prevention of internal
16 displacement and the assistance to internally displaced populations,
17
18 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically Article 14, which states that every individual has
19 the right to seek asylum,
20
21 *Guided by* the UNHCR statute as a key document defining the rights of refugees and Member States' duties to
22 protect these rights,
23
24 *Further recalling* the African Union (AU) Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced
25 Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention),
26
27 *Recognizing* the Hyogo Framework for Action, which aims to build and strengthen comprehensive risk reduction
28 strategies,
29
30 *Noting* the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's (IASC) Transformative Agenda (TA), which is addressed by the
31 UNHCR's February 7, 2013 Briefing Paper,
32
33 *Further recognizing* Resolution A/RES/68/102, which highlights the importance of improvements in the
34 coordination, communication, and cooperation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Intergovernmental
35 Organizations (IGOs), United Nations bodies such as the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
36 (OCHA), Member States' governments, and all other actors relevant to humanitarian aid and affairs,
37
38 *Reaffirming* that all the above mentioned humanitarian actors should ensure coordination of their humanitarian
39 activities, such as the distribution of aid resources through strengthening existing partnerships among themselves
40 and with national and local authorities while respecting their respective mandates and the sovereignty of each
41 Member State,
42
43 *Noting with satisfaction* the lasting partnership between the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UNHCR in
44 matters of emergency health response,
45
46 *Cognizant* of Resolution A/RES/68/180 on the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs),
47 which discusses different methods of IDP assistance,
48
49 *Recalling* the provisions of Resolution A/RES/67/209 concerning disaster risk reduction and the role of emergency
50 public health systems in this risk reduction,

51
52 *Bearing in mind* that, while United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) funding only increased
53 marginally in the past years, the scope of its mission considerably expanded to include over 189,300 new voluntary
54 repatriations and 80,000 individual asylum application registrations,
55
56 *Acknowledging* the funding for refugee aid programs at a national and an international level, especially in the realm
57 of providing public health services for refugees and other forcibly displaced persons, the particular economic
58 capabilities of each particular State must be considered, as stated in the World Health Assembly (WHA) outcome
59 WHA 64.9 of 2011,
60
61 *Taking into account* that the majority of persons of concern to UNHCR live in low- and middle-income States,
62 straining these host States financially,
63
64 *Recognizing* that international solidarity and burden-sharing in all issues of distribution and allocation of funding
65 and resources is necessary for progress to be made in humanitarian issues,
66
67 *Regretting* the weak contribution of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to the UNHCR and stressing the
68 need for the establishment of a more specific fund dedicated to UNHCR's emergency situations in case of conflicts
69 and natural disasters,
70
71 *Stressing* the need for greater contributions to bridge the financial gap the UNHCR consistently finds, such as the
72 nearly 30% difference in 2014 funding, in emergency response situations,
73
74 *Emphasizing* the need to work alongside already formulated organizations within the United Nations such as OCHA,
75 CERF, and the UNHCR Private Sector Fundraising Unit,
76
77 *Taking into consideration* Member State programs for funds for emergency relief for refugees already in place and
78 the need to use these ideas on an international level,
79
80 *Reaffirming* the General Assembly Resolution 2626 (XXV) of 1970 and subsequent 2002 Monterrey Consensus'
81 goal to allocate 0.7% of developed states' gross national product (GNP) to humanitarian aid,
82
83 *Viewing with appreciation* the efforts of States who have met or exceeded this target,
84
85 *Celebrating* the 60th anniversary of the 1960 World Refugee Year and the continued spirit of the annual World
86 Refugee Day,
87
88 *Recognizing* that the contribution of these funds advances global security in addition to development and other
89 forms of humanitarian aid,
90
91 *Taking note* of the United Nations Children's Fund's (UNICEF) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) programs
92 effectiveness in helping to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly MDG 7,
93
94 *Aware* that while documents such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement exist, there is currently no
95 global overarching document or treaty that recognizes the rights of IDPs and other marginalized groups such as
96 asylum seekers,
97
98 *Taking note* of the joint NGO Statement on UNHCR's Role in the Support of an Enhanced Humanitarian Response
99 for the Protection of Persons Affected by Natural Disasters delivered at ExCom's 51st Meeting, outlining UNHCR's
100 importance for an effective emergency response,
101
102 *Emphasizing* the Guiding Principles 3-5 for humanitarian assistance by UN Member States, as defined in
103 A/RES/46/182 (1991),
104
105 *Calling attention* to the fact that the current mandate only obliges UNHCR to deal with Internally Displaced Persons
106 crisis when these could potentially turn into a refugee crisis,

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1. Encourages UNHCR to take responsibility in the Protection Cluster for IDPs in both natural disaster and conflict situations respecting and building on the primary responsibility of the Member States' governments,
 2. Commends following adjustments as necessary for becoming Protection Cluster Leader for Internally Displaced Persons in natural disaster situations:
 - a. The enlarged responsibility cannot undermine UNHCRs commitment to ongoing projects and State missions that fall under its original mandate and should maintain separate funding guidelines for refugee and IDP projects,
 - b. The instruction of UNHCR staff to natural disaster situation response through United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination Team experts is ensured,
 - c. Protection issues should receive greater representation in UNDACS first assessment reports after crisis, thereby meeting UNHCRs protection concerns in First Flash Appeals to CERF,
 - e. UNHCRs share of the regular UN budget should be increased in accordance with its enlarged engagement;
 3. Calls for further implementation and adoption of the Transformative Agenda (TA), and the UNHCR's implementation of the TA through its Briefing Paper of February 7, 2013, which works toward effective cluster cooperation through:
 - a. Establishing a mechanism to deploy strong, experienced senior humanitarian leadership to guide the humanitarian response from the outset of a major crisis,
 - b. Improved strategic planning at the State level,
 - c. A plan of action for emergency situations and disasters which takes into account both global and regional efforts,
 - i. Streamlined coordination mechanisms adapted to operational requirements;
 4. Recommends the formation of a UNHCR Common Operational Dataset to promote information dissemination within the Emergency Shelter Cluster, under the specific branch of the Division of Information Systems and Telecommunications (DIST), and is highly conducive to setting up a network of these CODs to connect the UN bodies at the head of each cluster group to promote coordination, cooperation, and communication through a framework that could consist of:
 - a. Using the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) personnel, specifically those under the Information Services Branch and the section of Field Information Services Section, to be sent to each cluster and help service and operate these CODs,
 - b. Personnel sharing between each cluster to further disseminate information between agencies through technical knowledge acquired while working in other clusters CODs,
 - c. Efforts be made to allow all relevant humanitarian actors (NGOs, IGOs, Member States, and other UN bodies) access to these CODs,
 - d. Incorporating the current elements and resources of the Twine Program, an older attempt to promote information dissemination, into the structure of the proposed network of cluster CODs;
 5. Recommends using the AU Kampala Convention as a guiding document to include the following addendum to the UNHCR's statute: "The protection of IDPs is first and foremost the Member State's responsibility before

163 the international community's, but in the event of an inability to aid their citizens, participating Member States
164 may appeal to the UNHCR to foster a frame of cooperation between the UNHCR and national authorities to
165 ensure fundamental rights and access to humanitarian assistance of IDPs in an emergency situation";
166

- 167 6. Trusts that although the UNHCR as a whole body must be brought in by the Member States' government in
168 order to fully address IDP's, that local UNHCR outposts will not turn away individuals who seek assistance;
169
- 170 7. Authorizes the UNHCR's Division of Emergency, Security and Supply (DESS) to prepare briefings on
171 Member States who appeal to the UNHCR for aid to help IDP's for the Executive Committee, the High
172 Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner, so that they might make an informed decision and guide the
173 UNHCR's actions;
174
- 175 8. Draws attention on the issue of asylum seekers in emergency situations by calling for a speeding of the process
176 of their recognition on a global level in respect to their fundamental rights by ensuring that asylum-seekers see
177 their rights expressed through global documents that refugees and other groups already enjoy;
178
- 179 9. Suggests the formation of the United Nations Disaster and Emergency Relief Initiative (UNDER), which would
180 be formed as an advisory board for the purpose of providing recommendations on the efficient and effective use
181 of current funding resources, and would be structured as follows:
182
 - 183 a. Would be made up of 15 members of the executive committee, of which the seats would be split
184 evenly amongst the regional groups that the UNHCR represents
185
 - 186 b. Would be made up of 15 members of the executive committee, of which the seats would be split
187 evenly amongst the regional groups that the UNHCR represents,
188
 - 189 c. These members would be elected every four years by the Executive Committee,
190
 - 191 d. That UNDER be the body that works with Member States who cannot provide for refugees and IDP's
192 in emergency situations to determine how and where funds will be allocated;
193
- 194 10. Recommends the establishment of a special UNHCR fund called Solidarity Active Fund for Emergency (SAFE)
195 under the administration of the already existing CERF to ensure availability of resources at any given time, in
196 order to better respond to emergency situations by providing financial assistance in case of conflicts or natural
197 disasters. Funds should be invested in shelter, water and sanitation, and emergency health services:
198
 - 199 a. Suggests UNHCR executive committee decides whom the funds will be provided to on a case-by-case
200 basis,
201
 - 202 b. Calls upon the Executive Committee of the UNHCR to ensure funding is immediately available within
203 seventy two hours of general recognition of a situation of emergency to support rapid response to
204 humanitarian crises and address critical humanitarian issues;
205
- 206 11. Encourages close cooperation between Member States and UNHCR regarding the development of disaster risk
207 reduction plans for the purpose of the further empowerment of governments and in order to reduce the negative
208 consequences of natural disasters;
209
- 210 12. Commends UNHCR to further join efforts with the United Nations Human Settlements Program
211 (UNHABITAT) on the matter of shelter, in order to develop proper and adequate facilities within refugee
212 camps;
213
- 214 13. Encourages Member States to suspend taxes and fees or donations and remittances for diasporas in the event of
215 a natural disaster or conflict;
216
- 217 14. Invites Member States to integrate programs such as the Humanitarian Donorship Initiative, the Global Peace
218 and Security Fund, and High Commissioner's Supplemental Budget into UNHCR missions to allow for:

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- a. Increased transparency of donors as set out by the Busan Declaration of Aid Effectiveness,
 - b. Anti-corruption measures introduced at the onset of emergencies such as the UNDP Mapping of Methodology,
 - c. Implementation of monitoring mechanisms to avoid misuse of the funds collected from the Diasporas and aid in the coordination;
15. Recommends the establishment of trust funds for all Member States unable to respond adequately to the needs of refugees and IDPs located within their state during crises and enable donors to pool resources and deliver them directly to highly challenged states by:
- a. Prioritizing the sending of emergency humanitarian aid in addition to financial resources invested in the improvement of living conditions and fundamental rights,
 - b. Allowing the Trust Fund to remain established for the duration of ongoing crises and need as determined by the UNHCR experts,
 - c. Awarding of such financial assets by the UNHCR for a given and renewable period of time,
 - d. Defining the amount of funds given out by the committee on a voting basis to ensure a global consensus on the use of trust funds within a month of recognition by the General Assembly of an emergency situation:
 - i. Determination of period ought to be based for the extension of eight months renewable from the seventh month on voting basis,
 - ii. In case of excessive funds available, financial resources shall be kept under general UNHCR funding to be implemented in future crisis situations;
 - e. Proposing remaining funds that exist, however small or large, at the conclusion of the crisis, will be allocated to a future trust fund for subsequent crises and natural disasters or given to a State with an existing demonstrated and internationally recognized financial need;
16. Urges the UNHCR to work in tandem with the UN CERF in improving budget deficits and continued necessary budgetary increases by appealing specifically to the private industry signed on with the UN Global Compact to:
- a. Encourage Member States to provide and expand tax incentives, similar to the Five out of 1000 program of Italy, for private contributions to refugee aid through their national tax systems and offers advisory services to those States on policy implementation,
 - b. Create a board specifically for stipulating and organizing the manner in which the financial assistance will be given in situations, such as in the instances of armed conflict or natural disaster,
 - c. Structure and organize the fund in cases of natural disaster using the fund should be structured and organized using the European Union Solidarity Fund as a benchmark which was established to provide financial assistance to disaster-stricken Member States by collecting donations from able Member States and organizations in the region;
17. Encourages the cooperation of the UNHCR on furthering:
- a. University and NGO research in order to identify the areas and measurements of the biggest impact and being able to direct the work more specifically and avoid too costly research of private institutes,
 - b. the transfer of medical equipment and supplies with hospitals across regional and national borders,

- 275 c. On the production of materials needed in the camps which can be produced by refugees and locals;
276
277 18. Requests for the General Assembly to designate the year 2020 to be the Year of the Displaced Populations
278 in order to raise awareness to the hardships faced by refugees and IDPs affected by conflict and natural disasters to:
279
280 a. Enhance and improve the systems of the UNHCR through campaigns to foster a sense of global
281 community including voluntary financial aid from both the private and public sectors and need for
282 emergency action,
283
284 b. Encourage repatriation, relocations and resettlement of displaced individuals to achieve by 2030 the
285 target of equalization of rights for all displaced persons as previously designated by the Universal
286 Declaration of Human Rights;
287
- 288 19. Encourages Member States to implement WASH programs using emergency hygiene kits modeled after
289 UNICEF's initiatives in order to mutually benefit displaced persons and the host States by improving,
290 strengthening, and expanding healthy sanitation practices in the immediate aftermath of humanitarian crises;
291
- 292 20. Supports the continuation and intensification of the cooperative ventures between the World Health
293 Organization (WHO) and the UNHCR for the purpose of creating an effective and rapid emergency response
294 transitional public health system, which UNHCR proposes would be structured as follows:
295
296 a. The UNHCR would provide the funding for Inter-agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), which are
297 special mobile supply kits designed to be deployed directly in the field in the wake of disasters, and
298 which consist of enough basic medicines and health-related supplies such as bandages, antibiotics,
299 feminine hygiene products, and related medicinal necessities to provide for 10,000 people for a period
300 of three months,
301
302 b. The WHO, as allowed by their respective mandate, would continue to provide trained medical
303 personnel to administer the medicines in the IEHKs that the UNHCR supplies;
304
- 305 21. Proposes that the UNHCR compile a report to send to the General Assembly 3rd Committee to encourage
306 discussion to create a document which would serve as a global standard to recognize and promote the rights of
307 IDP's, considering the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which would lead to a convention to ratify
308 this document as an enforceable treaty.

National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

Code: UNHCR/1/4

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Guided* by the commonly accepted rights of refugees as also enshrined in the Convention Relating to the Status of
4 Refugees (1951),
5
6 *Recalling* A/RES/68/141 and A/RES/68/180 (December 2013), regarding Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs),
7
8 *Keeping in mind* the Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General A/56/168 on IDPs,
9
10 *Reaffirming* the importance of Resolution A/RES/46/182 and A/RES/67/87, both entitled Strengthening of the
11 Coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance of the United Nations,
12
13 *Recalling* the definition of refugees, which include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the
14 Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, individuals granted complementary forms of protection, and those
15 enjoying ‘temporary protection’,
16
17 *Further recalling* the definition of IDPs, which is people or a group of people who have been forced or obliged to
18 flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence who have not crossed an internationally recognized state
19 border,
20
21 *Noting* with deep concern the rising number of displaced persons in the world and the different circumstances that
22 they are affected by, including the increased prevalence of conflicts pushing people out of their home,
23
24 *Acknowledging* that alleviating continuing and future refugee crises requires the understanding of the phases of
25 refugee generation, notably Existing and Long-Term Refugees, Emerging and Recent Refugees and Persons
26 Susceptible or Vulnerable of Becoming Refugees,
27
28 *Noting* with concern the challenges in coordination between different UN agencies and organs providing
29 humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and refugees affected by conflict and natural disaster,
30
31 *Reaffirming* the need for all stakeholders engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance to displaced
32 population affected by conflict and natural disaster to better coordinate their efforts in providing this humanitarian
33 assistance,
34
35 *Stressing* the need for effective and coordinated efforts in the wake of natural disaster and conflict situations, as a
36 crucial component of the Cluster Approach undertaken by the Under-Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs and
37 Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,
38
39 *Deeply concerned* about the increasing challenges faced by Member States and the United Nations humanitarian
40 response system and their capacities as a result of the consequences from natural disasters, including those onset by
41 the continuing impact of climate change, along with ongoing conflicts, both transnational and domestic,
42
43 *Emphasizing* that enhancing international cooperation on emergency humanitarian assistance is essential, and
44 reaffirming the targets contained within A/RES/66/227 adopted December 2011 on international cooperation
45 regarding humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters,
46
47 *Convinced* that the accuracy of acquired information plays an important role in strengthening preparedness and
48 assisting displaced persons and that the efforts made by the UNHCR Field Information and Coordination Support
49 Section and World Food Programme’s (WFP) Emergency Telecommunication Cluster is pertinent,
50
51 *Appreciating* the work done by relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations providing
52 humanitarian assistance to displaced populations,

53
54 *Keeping in mind* the success of the flash appeals used to ameliorate the situation in the Philippines following
55 Typhoon Haiyan in November 2013,
56
57 *Taking into account* the importance of funding from governmental and non-governmental organizations, private
58 donors, and corporate partnerships such as the UNHCR association with WPP and the GSM Association,
59
60 *Viewing with appreciation* the role of Refworld, a database developed by UNHCR, which has substantially collected
61 information and has been a primary information implement to determine refugee and IDPs' status and Microsoft's
62 2004, ProGres, which has established a central registration database for diverse actors,
63
64 *Fully aware* that deterring factors that prohibit refugees from registering are fear of being extorted for bribes or
65 sexual favours in exchange for access to registration formalities, wishes to avoid interference when marrying
66 children for dowries at young ages, fearing discriminatory practices, lack of awareness, and fearing unsafe travel,
67
68 *Realizing* that the benefits of registering are outlined within the UNHCR Handbook for Registration which includes
69 protection against defilement, prevention of military recruitment, reunites separated family members, identifies
70 those with special needs, determines the amount of food, water, and non-food items including of shelter, health and
71 sanitation facilities that should be made available, prepares volunteer repatriation, and encourages durable solutions,
72
73 *Affirming* that the UNHCR Handbook for Registration of 2001 and the Age, Gender, Diversity Policy of 2011
74 specifically references at-risk groups for being unregistered including women, children, adolescents, the elderly,
75 ethnic and religious minorities and the illiterate,
76
77 *Having reviewed* that the goal to achieve level-one registration status as defined in the UNHCR Handbook for
78 Registration of 2001 within the first three months of a refugee's arrival has been poorly implemented and achieved,
79
80 *Reiterating* the standards highlighted in the Sphere Project's published handbook entitled Humanitarian Charter and
81 Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response,
82
83 *Taking into consideration* the sovereignty and integrity of respective Member States' sovereign territories,
84
85 1. Welcomes the work of the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees and the Executive Committee,
86 including all participating Member States in their efforts to assist displaced persons throughout the world;
87
88 2. Recognizes that both refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) face the same challenges and require the
89 same basic needs and humanitarian supplies whether they are affected by conflict or natural disaster;
90
91 3. Decides to refer herein after to the group of refugees and IDPs as "Displaced persons";
92
93 4. Endorses cooperation among UN Bodies with International, regional and local organizations as a strong tool to
94 achieving effective results in emergency response for displaced populations affected by conflict and natural
95 disasters;
96
97 5. Underscores the importance of legitimate humanitarian aid operations free from any misuse or
98 misappropriations of humanitarian supplies by persons or groups for which it was not initially intended for;
99
100 6. Recommends the utilization of a resource accounting tool, which will:
101
102 a. Assess the post-emergency needs of the displaced population through:
103
104 i. Defining the nature and scale of the emergency,
105 ii. Assessing the number and background of displaced persons,
106 iii. Accumulating, utilizing and updating the collected data using existing channels of communication
107 under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)'s cluster approach,
108

- 109 b. Assess the capability of the host State to provide or support the displaced populations with:
110
111 i. Sufficient and adequate nutrition, guarantee of food security, access to water, sanitation and
112 hygiene services,
113 ii. Secured access to public health care, basic protection, accommodating shelter, camp, and
114 education,
115 iii. Facilitated logistics coordination using emergency telecommunication;
116
- 117 7. Requests the Executive Committee to create a sub-office of the Field Information and Coordination Support
118 Section in charge of publishing an annual Resource Accounting Tool (RAT) report produced by analysts and
119 experts working under the supervision of the United Nations Refugee Agency;
120
- 121 8. Calls upon the collaboration of a large-scale network in order to analyse all the data provided by local branch
122 offices, on-field local aid workers, Field Information and Coordination Support Section, the “Refworld” on-line
123 tool, and all other relevant sources of information;
124
- 125 9. Requests the sub-office to make the Resource Accounting Tool report publicly available on-line, and subject to
126 mid-year revisions;
127
- 128 10. Encourages the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) such as the biometrics system
129 program in order to improve identification processes targeting people who need quick assistance and aiding in
130 the verification of identity, particularly for illiterate people and or people with non-existing identification
131 papers;
132
- 133 11. Emphasizes the importance of Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC), as a core element of emergency
134 response for displaced populations, and the key role it plays in:
135
- 136 a. Assessing the basic needs of displaced populations,
137
138 b. Facilitating refugees reporting individual needs,
139
140 c. Providing basic security communications to affected populations,
141
142 d. Ensuring accountability and transparency regarding provision of humanitarian supplies,
143
144 e. Guaranteeing effective cooperation between all aid workers on the field;
145
- 146 12. Further invites the creation of a team of representative expert references from NGOs designated who will aid
147 refugees through means of:
148
- 149 a. Addressing health concerns for refugees with the World Health Organization,
150 b. Answering questions, providing references and providing information for refugees who are illiterate,
151 c. Providing information to refugees who have unusual circumstances not included by the handouts,
152 d. Administering an initial point of connection for at-risk persons to unite with relevant groups,
153 e. Incentives such as the introduction to social interest and community groups of each individual;
154
- 155 13. Recommends that the UNHCR expands to a Triple-Tiered Cluster Coordination Approach, in order to ensure
156 expedited response to breaking disasters that incorporate actors of varying degrees, including:
157
- 158 a. International coordination, through various UN organs and international NGOs, including but not
159 limited to the eleven branches of the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
160 (UNOCHA) Cluster Coordination method and its designated partners, coordinating joint global
161 resource sourcing in Logistical, Protection, Food Security, Health, Communication and Sanitation
162 goals, among others,
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- b. Regional coordination, through regional intergovernmental organizations (IGOs) such as the African Union (AU) or Organization of American States (OAS) and regional non-profits designated by IGOs to coordinate the logistics of pertinent resources and personnel to affected countries, and coordinating the sourcing of regional organizations and staff who have a better understanding of local conditions and customs,
 - c. National and local coordination, through national and local governments in coordination with designated local NGOs, civil society groups, and other relevant stakeholders to:
 - i. Determine the resources required by ongoing situations on the ground,
 - ii. Ensure that resources and personnel deployed are appropriate for the afflicted region through the usage of registry forms created by organizers of refugee camps and refugee coordinators that will be relayed between local, national, regional, and international stakeholders,
 - iii. Further ensure that via communication and coordination:
 - A. Responsibility and oversight is spread between local service providers by local governments,
 - B. Regional NGOs and IGOs work in sync under the oversight and direction of global NGOs and IGOs;
14. Strongly encourages that in times of conflict and natural disaster emergencies, all UNHCR registration centres are strategically established in accessible locations, and:
- a. Calls upon effective promotion of the benefits and necessity of registration by:
 - i. Creating brochures and billboards advertising the benefits of registration in the native language or languages, including maps of locations of all proximate UNHCR registration centres, the benefits of registration, and stating when and where escorted groups will depart to refugee centres,
 - ii. Holding monthly events in main commercial areas verbalizing the benefits of registration to the public,
 - iii. Incorporating the involvement of former refugees verbally communicating the benefits of registration to unregistered refugees and sharing their experiences,
 - iv. Contacting groups such as religious communities and NGOs to encourage refugees to register,
 - v. Suggests providing transportation for at-risk groups to refugee camps to register through weekly official escort systems;
15. Calls for the creation of temporary protection spaces as a prerequisite to refugee camps upon the agreement of host countries to:
- a. Ensure the immediate safety of arriving foreign refugees fleeing crises,
 - b. Provide medical screening tests at the point of arrival for refugees:
 - i. In order to better evaluation the needs and statistics of the crisis that in turn would allow a more expedited response to the crisis,
 - ii. To reduce the burden of health and social damages within the host country, at the first stage of refugee entry,
 - c. Enable refugee camp workers to quickly gauge the immediate concerns of the crisis and to allow for the creation of Resource Request Registry (RRR) forms to be sent to stakeholders of the Triple-Tiered Cluster Coordination,

- 218 d. Endorse a wider promotion of environmentally sustainable shelter construction practices,
219 sustainable forms of agriculture, and implementation of ecologically sustainable practices in refugee
220 camps especially ones experiencing deforestation;
221
- 222 16. Further calls for the global adoption and usage of refugee registry lists under the coordination of the UNHCR
223 for use by national governments, UN organs and other relevant stakeholders to record and track displaced
224 persons by:
225
- 226 a. Using new and/or existing electronic infrastructures such as the Progress Refugee Registration
227 Platform, already in use in over 300 refugee camps by the UNHCR,
228
- 229 b. Including pertinent information in the refugee registry such as:
230
- 231 i. Origin of displaced person,
232 ii. Current location of displaced person (camp or city/country),
233 iii. Date of eviction,
234 iv. Cause of eviction,
235 v. Cultural designation of displaced person (religion, ethnicity, etc.),
236 vi. Needs of displaced person (food, protection, etc.),
237
- 238 c. Sourcing data from pre-existing databases when possible in order to reduce time and financial
239 costs and turnovers;
240
- 241 17. Requests all Member States to adopt ProGres as their primary database:
242
- 243 a. Utilizing the program not only as a database but also as a platform technology, which registers
244 personal information for long term programs such as assistance programs, micro-credit, loans, and skill
245 training,
246
- 247 b. Using specific algorithms in order to better assess the needs of displaced persons in order to better
248 provide precise resources to specify different refugee statuses, refugees of conflict and natural
249 disasters, and be able to provide precise services according to these distinctions;
250
- 251 18. Encourages the international community to adopt a resource registry request system, to determine what
252 resources are needed, where, and by whom, as requested by local-levelled government and NGOs by:
253
- 254 a. Utilizing a globally accessible Resource Request Registry (RRR) to ensure that local stakeholders
255 can make requests for aid globally visible to relevant stakeholders,
256
- 257 b. Ensuring that distant regional and global stakeholders are able to provide assistance with what
258 they have the most expertise and efficiency in,
259
- 260 c. Emphasizing the importance of having a system for accountability, via Resource Accounting Tool
261 (RAT) to ensure that the source, provider, and recipient of resources are known and documented
262 to prevent overlapping of resource deployment and to ensure that the most efficient source is
263 utilized;
264
- 265 19. Authorizes the UNHCR to allocate trained workers from United Nations Disaster Assessment and
266 Coordination (UNDAC) in order to train immediate natural disaster response teams that are specialized in
267 the area of protection in order to:
268
- 269 a. Insure the safety of vulnerable populations, such as women and children, immediately after a
270 natural disaster,
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- 272 b. Augment the UNHCR's current involvement with UNDAC natural disaster assessment teams, and
273 in turn strengthen cooperation amongst UN organizations and private humanitarian organizations,

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- c. Offer the UNHCR an opportunity for immediate, on the ground involvement after the occurrence of a natural disaster;
20. Draws the attention the specific flash appeals through the evaluation of each humanitarian crisis following the creation of emergency response plans to fund refugee emergencies on individual basis provided through:
- a. Increased core funding during emergency situations in order to ensure effective implementation,
 - b. Primary assessments by UNHCR under UNDAC as outlined in clause 15,
 - c. The conferring of the designation as a preliminary crisis assessor by OCHA to UNHCR and its Triple-Tiered Cluster Coordination Approach in order to expedite access to flash appeals and grants;
21. Draws to the attention three phases of refugees status; Existing and Long-Term Refugees, Emerging and Recent Refugees, and Susceptible or Vulnerable to Becoming Refugees, and that:
- a. Emerging and Recent Refugees are persons of concern to whom efforts are coordinated in order to reduce the duration of their precarious situation and the number of them,
 - b. Existing and Long-Term refugees can be the victims of inadequate refugee assistance policies or a consequence of unsuccessful repatriation/reintegration initiatives,
 - c. Persons Susceptible or Vulnerable of Becoming Refugees can be assisted through financially sustaining and effectively coordinated refugee frameworks through the Triple-Tiered Coordination Cluster Approach;
22. Existing and long-term refugees can be the victims of enadequate refugee assistance policies or a consequence of unsuccessful repatriation or reintegration initiatives:
- a. Under- Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator,
 - b. Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards inHumanitarian Response,
 - c. International humanitarian law and international humanitarian standards,
 - d. All other partners committed to the cause of displaced populations.

Code: UNHCR/1/5

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

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

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Reaffirming* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to ensure that all persons are guaranteed the basic right to
4 life, liberty, human dignity, and security of life,
5
6 *Guided by* the purposes of the Charter of United Nations, which advocates for tolerance and living together with one
7 another as good neighbors, and for developing friendly relations among Member States based on respect of equal
8 rights of peoples,
9
10 *Recalling* the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1998 guiding principles on Internal Displacement,
11
12 *Guided by* the United Nations Economic and Social Council's (ECOSOC) resolution 2011/8 that addresses the
13 necessity to initiate emergency response,
14
15 *Deeply concerned by* the lack of coordination mechanisms regarding effective aid distribution to those displaced by
16 environmental catastrophes,
17
18 *Fully aware* of the need for international cooperation to address the growing demand for funding sources,
19
20 *Understanding* that adequate resources are needed in order to further address emergency situations,
21
22 *Recognizing* the importance of communication between neighboring states,
23
24 *Recognizing* the work and the invaluable and significant contribution of volunteers and aid workers in providing
25 emergency assistance and basic needs to displaced persons,
26
27 *Bearing in mind* the upcoming 2015 World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction as stated by the United Nations
28 General Assembly Resolution 67/209,
29
30 *Welcoming the actions* that nations are taking to improve the transparency of the distribution of humanitarian aid,
31
32 *Affirming* the crucial role of the United Nations' Cluster Approach,
33
34 *Commends* the work done by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF),
35
36 *Affirming* United Nations Economic and Social Council's E/RES/2011/8, which emphasizes the need to provide for
37 the growing number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees through the establishment of the Central
38 Emergency Response Fund (CERF),
39
40 *Acknowledging* the lack of concrete measures that address people displaced by natural disasters,
41
42 *Noting with regret* the alarming increase of IDPs and refugees due to natural disasters and commending the
43 effectiveness of Early Warning Systems,
44
45 *Realizing* the need for transition between short-term and long-term goals in refugee relocation in emergency
46 response situations,
47
48 *Recalling* the African Union's Kampala Convention of 2009, which affirms the primary responsibility for Internally
49 Displaced Persons (IDPs) lies within the countries,
50
51 *Acknowledging* the UNHCR's continuous efforts to provide assistance to displaced populations at the request of a
52 government while respecting the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the country in which it operates,

53
54 *Noting with concern* the current delays in refugee registration time in instances of conflict and natural disasters,
55
56 *Recognizing* the importance of women's leadership in conflict resolution and peacebuilding as outlined in
57 S/RES/1325 and S/RES/2122 in order to reduce gender based violence,
58
59 *Noting* with appreciation the work done with General Assembly Resolution 21/2200A,
60
61 *Emphasizing* the need of all Member States to sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination
62 Against All Women and its Optional Protocol,
63
64 *Recognizing* the fundamental importance of focusing on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) prevention, in
65 relation to groups requiring special attention due to disabilities, gender, and age,
66
67 *Reaffirming* the principles proposed by A/RES/46/182, adopted in 1991, which establishes the Inter-Agency
68 Standing Committee's (IASC's) strengthening of humanitarian emergency assistance,
69
70 *Recognizing* that while some SGBV experts are active through the IASC Gender Standby Capacity Building Project
71 (GenCap), there is a lack of SGBV experts within the United Nations and humanitarian organizations,
72
73 *Taking note* of the increasing prevalence of rape in refugee camps, as shown by the increase from 4,689 cases in
74 2011 to 7,075 in 2012 in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, according to the UNHCR,
75
76 *Noting with satisfaction* the success of the Zambian Good Husband Campaign which emphasizes men's role in the
77 empowerment of women,
78
79 *Recognizing* the need to train local law enforcement personnel concerning SGBV through programs similar to the
80 multilateral Justice Rapid Response Initiative,
81
82 *Acknowledging* the success of the Gender Based Violence Information Management System which stresses the
83 importance of maintaining confidentiality when collecting and storing data on IDPs and refugees,
84
85 *Keeping in mind* the Gender Based Violence Area of Responsibility Rapid Response Team (RRT), which strives to
86 provide a quick response to SGBV,
87
88 *Commending* the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies (ICRC) for their
89 contributions in providing assistance to SGBV victims,
90
91 *Seeking* the integration of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other transnational organizations in each
92 stage of emergency response,
93
94 *Fully believing* that, with the strong cooperation between the UNHCR and other UN bodies, measures of emergency
95 response can be sustainably implemented,
96
97 *Recognizing* that having a parental figure in a child's life is vital for a healthy social fabric,
98
99 *Reaffirming* our commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), emphasizing 3, 4, 5,
100
101 *Further appreciating* the World Food Programme's Global Food Crisis Response Program,
102
103 *Recognizing* the resolution of the sixty-sixth World Health Assembly's adoption of the Comprehensive Mental
104 Health Action Plan of 2013-2020 of the World Health Organization (WHO), which considers the international
105 burden of mental health,
106
107 *Noting* that access to clean water is a human right according to General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/292,
108

109 *Viewing with appreciation* bilateral cooperation such as the Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) Water and
110 Sanitation Program for Kenya,
111
112 *Alarmed that* vulnerable populations are affected more severely by conflict and natural disasters, and aware that
113 women and children account for 75% of refugees and displaced persons according to the United Nations Population
114 Fund (UNFPA),
115
116 *Acknowledging* that according to the UNFPA, 25% of the refugee population are of reproductive age,
117
118 *Having devoted* attention to the Getting to Zero strategy under UNAIDS which works towards reducing the
119 prevalence of HIV/AIDs,
120
121 *Assessing* the need for female representation in positions of power within refugee camps and in humanitarian aid
122 operations as stated in the Canadian Peacekeeping Press Roundtable report on Women Peace and Humanitarian
123 Operations,
124
125 *Stressing* the importance of female-oriented education for humanitarian aid workers, utilizing Minimum Service
126 Package (MISP),
127
128 *Recalling* the UNHCR's programme, Birth Registration: A Topic Proposed for an Executive Committee Conclusion
129 on International Protection, which stresses the importance of birth registration in refugee camps,
130
131 *Deeply concerned* that according to the World Health Organization, 10-20% of children and adolescents worldwide
132 experience mental disorders that can lead to disabilities if untreated,
133
134
135 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
136
137 1. *Congratulates* Member States which provide refugee assistance in accordance with the United Nations
138 Declaration of Human Rights;
139
140 2. *Encourages* the creation of a program within the UNHCR, called the Relief Program for Displaced Persons
141 due to Environmental Catastrophes (RPDPEC);
142 a. Funded by a combination of efforts from the CERF, UN agencies, voluntary Member States, and
143 non-profit sector, including Oxfam and Amnesty International to ensure that aid is distributed and
144 allocated effectively;
145 b. Given a mandate in order to coordinate aid and assistance efforts to populations displaced by
146 natural catastrophes;
147 c. Expressing its appreciation concerning voluntary sovereign countries neighboring those affected
148 by conflict and/or natural disaster who open their borders in immediate response cases;
149 d. Further recommending assistance to displaced populations in receiving the aid and support of the
150 UNHCR at the request of a government while respecting the sovereign equality and territorial
151 integrity of the country in which it operates;
152 e. Funded by a combination of the efforts by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the
153 supplementary emergency budgets approved by the High Commissioner, the Consolidated Appeal
154 approved in December 2013, the International Disaster Relief Fund, and non-governmental
155 organizations such as Oxfam Quebec and Amnesty International;
156 f. Increase consolidation of cluster-type approaches as a means to more effectively prioritize
157 DPEC's post-natural disaster;
158 g. Further the protocols extended by the this category to specifically address rebuilding the
159 information communication technology infrastructures of Member States vulnerable to natural
160 disasters;
161
162 3. *Promotes* partnerships between UNHCR, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and host countries in
163 order to assist in immediate aid disbursements in the form of food, water, expanding health care, and
164 shelter;

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- a. Implementation of clean water access and better water delivery methods reaffirming what the World Health Organization (WHO) has implemented through its Water, Sanitation Hygiene Program such as, water sanitation methods and proper waste disposal, mobile clinics in refugee camps to provide life-saving intervention that in past have achieved important results;
 - b. Implementation of desalination plants to purify seawater using reverse osmosis technology in countries where there are low quantities of clean fresh-water;
 - c. Durable response by strengthening and increasing the efficiency of the overall health system of affected Member States;
 - d. Member States dealing with natural disasters to utilize successful international programmes, such as the World Food Programme's Global Food Crisis Response Program, in order to disseminate food resources and provide market stabilization techniques to vulnerable refugee populations that are malnourished and without a sustainable livelihood;
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179
4. *Emphasizes* that Member States sustain transparent policies towards refugee and IDP populations, which includes:
 - a. The research and evaluation of healthcare indicators as recommended by WHO related to reproduction, maternal, and child health;
 - b. Reform to create and improved health infrastructure by enabling the use of information and communication technologies in order to improve efficiency and quality of patient care;
 - c. Have nations report the reception of humanitarian aid for the purpose of public health systems through the Crediting Report System and RPDPEC to monitor health spending as recommended by WHO;
 - d. Monitor public health programs and create a well-functioning information system in order to facilitate accountable data through facilities, administrative sources, and surveys;
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5. *Reiterates* the necessity of collaboration in massive refugee influx situations, in order to help countries hosting refugees by:
 - a. Increasing support to the United Nations Central Emergency Response Funds (UNCERF);
 - b. Participating in regional committees;
 - c. Providing key information to regional committees dealing with refugee situations;
 - d. Including but not limited to
 - i. African Union;
 - ii. Organization of American States;
 - iii. Arab League;
 - iv. South Asian Association for regional cooperation;
 - v. European Union;
 - vi. Commonwealth;
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6. *Encourages* the incorporation of the UNHCR Regional Center for Emergency Preparedness (eCenter) in regions that are especially susceptible to natural disasters;
 - a. Implementing a time schedule to ensure financial stability for the UNHCR;
 - b. Focusing eCenter involvement on areas without current substantial eCenter involvement;
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7. *Invites* Member States to voluntarily assist with immediate intervention in territories affected by natural disaster resulting in the displacement of persons;
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8. *Suggests* capable Member States strengthen their financial contributions to the UNHCR in order to fully address the growing challenges that arise worldwide;
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9. *Suggests* the harmonization of the Inter Agency mechanisms, such as the Cluster Approach, with efforts in the relief of DPECs through the creation of a new Cluster focused on natural disasters;
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10. *Calls upon* Member States to develop and coordinate on-the-ground responses in emergency situations and put in place systems to meet the needs of future disaster victims through programs that are designed to:
 - a. Evaluate and monitor preparedness and response in collaboration with the host country;
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- 220 b. Assist in the development and implementation of a country-specific rapid response emergency
221 system;
- 222 c. Determine and implement applicable prevention technologies, such as drought-resistant irrigation
223 and flood control technology, so that, through training, local communities can be self-sufficient in
224 addressing these issues;
- 225 d. Voluntarily exchange information and expertise upon emergency responses with Member States
226 and NGOs;
- 227 e. Encouraging cooperation between the Emergency Response Team (ERT) and the RPDPEC in the
228 event of environmental catastrophe by organizing a Workshop on Emergency Management
229 (WEM):
- 230 i. which culminates in the capability to train staff in areas dealing with displaced persons
231 within 72 hours;
- 232 ii. with the aim of lowering the time span needed to react to natural disasters and tightening
233 the communication system between Member States, inter-state and non-state actors;
- 234 f. Coordinate the establishment Emergency Response Teams (ERT) within the PRDPEC with the
235 data collected by similar frameworks to but not limited to the Canadian Space Agency's National
236 Earth Observation Data Framework in interest of enhancing the efficacy of ERT response efforts;
- 237 g. Build the capacity of local communities and local ICT infrastructures to better prepare both
238 information exchange and coordination between emergency alert systems and global weather
239 services, similar to the protocols outlined in the Inter Agency's Standing Committee's Cluster
240 Approach;
- 241 h. Improve the efficacy of funding allocation through the use of post-disaster assessment
242 mechanisms, similar to the implementation of UN Assessment Missions in conflict zones;
- 243 i. Expand the availability of services within the surrounding region to local populations affected by
244 natural disasters;
- 245
- 246 11. *Appeals* to Member States to increase emergency medical capacities in nation states to deal with the
247 increase of refugees by:
- 248 a. Assessing health care needs in populations affected by disaster;
- 249 b. Facilitating the decrease of visa processing time for doctors from the UNHCR;
- 250 c. Increasing technical capabilities by expanding training facilities to medical, nursing and
251 community health workers, with a focus on delivery of emergency and public health care;
- 252 d. Providing adequate medical equipment for local doctors and health institutions, and training to
253 medical, nursing and community health workers;
- 254 e. Increasing international funds from voluntary member states, international organizations and
255 NGOs in order to implement the approaches mentioned above;
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- 257 12. *Recommends the comprehensive* prevention policies to promote human rights and reduce stigma associated
258 with mental disorder and diseases such as HIV/AIDS;
- 259
- 260 13. *Urges* Member States to incorporate refugee assistance programs into migration frameworks such as the
261 International Organization for Migration, the Return Consortium and the International Cross and Red
262 Crescent (ICRC);
- 263
- 264 14. *Recommends* the introduction of temporary identification cards for refugees and IDPs to be disbursed by
265 UNHCR while accessing UNHCR and NGO services, with respect to local governments, following the
266 initial displacement of populations before beginning the formal registration process by the UNHCR or host
267 country by:
- 268 a. Strengthening of the UNHCR role in other legal documentation and identification issues;
- 269 b. Supporting information sharing program;
- 270
- 271 15. *Recognizes* the importance of expanding and improving rehabilitation and reintegration programs for
272 refugees and IDPs during times of crisis through:
- 273 a. Socio-cultural and language education of the host nation;
- 274 b. Implementing Return Consortium programs that would encourage government agencies to provide
275 training for employment to refugees and asylum seekers;

- 276 c. Inviting local companies, NGOs, and Member States to provide assistance in job training
277 programs;
- 278 d. Recommending the RPDPEC to foster dialogue among neighboring states to ensure the effective
279 care and non-discrimination of displaced populations due to environmental catastrophes;
280 i. Aiding in the potential facilitation of returning displaced persons;
281
- 282 16. *Calls* for the collaboration of established Early Warning Systems and other DRR focused ICT's, such as
283 domestic weather service radars, to be categorized under the UN Platform for Space Based Information for
284 Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) and to be coordinated through the
285 PRDPEC arm of the UNHCR to ensure the prevention increased number of DPECs;
286
- 287 17. *Urges* Member States to increase the utilization of multilateral training initiatives, such as the Justice Rapid
288 Response Initiative, aimed at providing protocols for humanitarian leaders to identify and respond to
289 occurrences of SGBV, aligned with the principles of:
290 i. Security Council S/RES/1325;
291 ii. the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;
292 iii. Canada's Women's Association;
293
- 294 18. *Reiterates* the importance of safe and ethical collecting, storing, analyzing, and sharing of data related to
295 the reported incidents of SGBV by all humanitarian actors through the Gender Based Violence Information
296 Management System;
297
- 298 19. *Emphasizes* the confidentiality of the provided data, ensuring at all times the safety and security of women
299 in the information gathering- and sharing-process in line with the *WHO Ethical and Safety*
300 *Recommendations for Researching, Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies*;
301
- 302 20. *Affirms* the need of staff involved in data collection to have knowledge of the specific needs of SGBV
303 victims and provide direct assistance to the victim by:
304 i. Providing basic psychosocial and health-care;
305 ii. Providing basic livelihoods support;
306 iii. Referring the victim to local health facilities;
307 iv. Referring the victim to local, specific SGBV Programs providing emotional support;
308 v. Providing basic information on the victim's rights and judicial options, and referring the
309 victim to prosecution and investigatory experts;
310
- 311 21. *Encourages* UNFPA and UNICEF to create an auxiliary team of SGBV advisors that can be deployed
312 during crisis situations in order to coordinate and provide systematic training on SGBV prevention and
313 response for personnel engaged in humanitarian emergency response through:
314 a. setting up a Gender Based Violence Area of Responsibility Rapid Response Team (RRT);
315 b. funding by the IASC Gender Standby Capacity Building Project (GenCap) implemented through
316 the Norwegian Refugee Council;
317
- 318 22. *Adopts* a six-point strategy in order to preventively combat SGBV, specifically within settlements for
319 displaced populations based on:
320 i. economic and social empowerment of women;
321 ii. educating, mobilizing, sensitizing, and including men in the campaign against SGBV as
322 exemplified in *The Zambian Good Husband Campaign*;
323 iii. promoting local partnerships and the incorporation of SGBV work into NGO programs
324 involved in capacity building of local partner organizations and government authorities;
325 iv. promoting the presence of female military and police officers as well as female United
326 Nations staff specifically trained SGBV prevention and response;
327 v. promoting local and community-based referral programs for SGBV victims;
328 vi. offering support programs to national judicial systems in order promote gender
329 sensitivity;
330

- 331 23. *Encourages* the international community to incorporate NGOs such as the International Committee of the
332 Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies (ICRC) in the rehabilitation and protection of vulnerable
333 populations in the later phases of emergency response;
334
- 335 24. *Requests* the continuation and extension of awareness campaigns and the collaboration with other bodies
336 within the United Nations such as UNICEF and UN Women to foster a sense of global fellowship,
337 solidarity, and community;
338
- 339 25. *Disapproves of* the widespread occurrence and increase of rape within refugee camps, particularly by those
340 in protective positions;
341
- 342 26. *Recommends* the establishment of workshops for emergency response (WERs) that specifically:
343 a. Train staff to not only identify but also prevent cases of rape;
344 b. Raise awareness for SGVB on a national and international level;
345 c. Work to create a platform to identify cases of rape and the aggressors involved;
346 d. De-stigmatize victims of rape and sexual offences;
347
- 348 27. *Encourages* Member States to maintain the integrity of the family unit by taking necessary measures to
349 reunify parents and children by:
350 a. Ensuring that no child is left without a parental figure within refugee camps;
351 b. Providing special assistance measures to the parents and children in the event of separation;
352 c. Through UN bodies such as UNICEF and other agencies involved in humanitarian affairs;
353 d. Creating a designated safe area in refugee camps where parents and children can seek assistance
354 when separated;
355
- 356 28. *Encourages* Member States to partake in water and sanitation initiatives similar to the Norwegian Refugee
357 Council's (NRC) Water and Sanitation Program for Kenya, which provides adequate latrine systems and
358 water supply systems according to international hygiene standards, while adopting a gender-sensitive
359 approach by ensuring access to sex-segregated facilities and infrastructure;
360
- 361 29. *Recommends* the implementation of information and prevention programs related to access to both
362 immunization and emergency health care systems, so as to promote the particular role that women play in
363 influencing the health of the household in a disaster response situation, by:
364 a. Conducting gender-focused health prevention activities;
365 b. Ensuring that the beneficiaries are well-informed on the ongoing programs and their entitlement to
366 participate in them;
367 c. Ensuring the understanding, acceptance, and local support of the activities;
368
- 369 30. *Suggests* that Member States address food issues in emergency contexts by implementing programs similar
370 to the NRC Food Security Program, which works to manage food supply at the household level by ensuring
371 that:
372 a. women are educated as to the food supply system and general household economy;
373 b. women are included in program benefits, such as food distribution and vouchers;
374
- 375 31. *Recommends the comprehensive* prevention policies to promote human rights and reduce stigma associated
376 with mental disorder and diseases such as HIV/AIDS;
377
- 378 32. *Calls upon* Member States to focus on maternal health and child mortality within refugee camps by
379 addressing gender-specific issues related to health, similar to the UNAIDS strategy "Getting to Zero,"
380 through:
381 a. providing health services targeted specifically at women;
382 b. ensuring access to mosquito nets in malaria-affected areas, especially for at-risk children;
383 c. promoting awareness and education for women on the topic of HIV/AIDS;
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33. *Endorses* the use of the MISP Module for reproductive health to train humanitarian workers in refugee camps on how to best help female refugees in an emergency or crisis situation;
 34. *Encourages* Member States to increase female security staff and humanitarian workers within emergency camps, so as to provide gender-sensitive support to female refugees and IDPs using an initiative similar to the former Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)'s *Gender Equality and Humanitarian Assistance: A Guide to the Issues*, a toolkit which:
 - a. facilitates appropriate responses for women;
 - b. highlights opportunities and responses;
 - c. creates an accurate understanding of the situation;
 35. *Suggests* that proper registration be implemented to ensure the monitoring and registration of children being born, taking the example of Thailand's birth registration initiative, which comprises:
 - a. information campaigns;
 - b. the Thailand's Child Protection Act, which ensures non-discriminatory access to registration;
 - c. designated days of birth registration of non-registered infants;
 36. *Endorses* the creation of a framework that assesses risk factors and determinants of health within DPEC, refugee, and IDP camps in order to evaluate and analyze trends concerning mental disorders;
 37. *Recognizes* the importance of integrating mental health activities with food security to sustain a competent nutrition sector and enrich early childhood development for both mothers and children as instituted by the Mental Health and Psychosocial Support System based on the guidelines of the IASC (Inter-Agency Standing Committee);
 38. *Emphasizes* the importance of involving women and the affected population itself in disaster response initiatives and of monitoring initiative progress, so as to ensure that these are culturally appropriate, democratic, transparent, and viable;
 39. *Urges* the international community to monitor IDPs, Refugees and DPEC camps in order to avoid discrimination based on sexuality.

Code: UNHCR/1/6

Committee: UNHCR

Subject: Advancing Emergency Response for Displaced Population Affected By Conflict and Natural Disasters

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Cognizant* of the lack of psycho-social support services offered as supplementary humanitarian efforts after a natural
4 disaster or conflict occurs,

5
6 *Affirming* the need to address resettlement options for refugees and the right to durable, temporary housing for all
7 displaced persons, as noted in A/RES/66/133,

8
9 *Upholding* the right to pursue the fundamental rights granted to all persons as outlined Chapter 1 of the United
10 Nations Charter,

11
12 *Recognizing* the need to develop more comprehensive and gender-neutral refugee identification systems, and
13 respecting the fundamental rights of all displaced persons, as many refugees are unidentified and unable to seek
14 benefits offered by the UNHCR for registration,

15
16 *Recalling* the increasing need to identify and secure post-disaster and post-conflict refugees in coordination with the
17 Global Forum for Migration and Development, and in alignment with the UNHCR's Guiding Principles of Internal
18 Displacement,

19
20 *Aware* of the need to encourage the return of refugee populations to their state of origin, as modeled by the Tripartite
21 agreement between the UNHCR, Kenya, and Somalia, and The Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support
22 Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration, and Assistance to Host Countries,

23
24 *Dedicated* to improving global partnerships in order to improve transparency and coordination in regards to refugee
25 resettlement,

- 26
27 1. *Urges* Member States to develop supportive programs, similar to the ICRC's Hatelymalo program,
28 Canada's Humanitarian and Resettlement Program, and the European Union EQUAL Initiative, to
29 incorporate family reintegration services, languages translators, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
30 support counselors for refugees in the resettlement process as a means to address the emotional needs of
31 refugees coming from violence or conflict;
- 32
33 2. *Recommends* the international community to provide comprehensive resettlement options for refugees,
34 including:
- 35
36 a. Temporary housing initiatives to promote sustainable livelihood for refugees,
37
38 b. Financial assistance options, including federal assistance plans and loan payment to make the
39 resettlement process easier for impoverished refugees,
40
41 c. A reduction or elimination of the waiting time it requires for refugees to be accepted and
42 registered as refugees in their domestic state, the UNHCR, and the host Member State, similar to
43 the practices of the Urgent Protection Program and the Guardianship Protocol,
44
45 d. Resettlement and reintegration assistance programs, similar to Common European Asylum System
46 (CEAS) and the Canadian Council for Refugees, that seek to extend a uniform 8-month
47 monitoring and support period for each integration system in order to improve integration options
48 for refugees seeking asylum;
- 49
50 3. *Invites* states to incorporate established non-governmental organizational efforts, such as the efforts of
51 Amnesty International or the international Cross and Red Crescent First Responder Initiative, into the
52 migration frameworks, such as the International Organization for Migration, as a means to ensure that

- 53 refugees have access to their fundamental human rights, as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human
54 Rights, during the application and transition period;
55
- 56 4. *Encourages* Member States to develop biometric identification systems in coordination with TWINE,
57 similar to the UNHCR's Biometrics Pilot Program in the Malawi Refugee Camp and the Protecting
58 Canada's Immigration Systems Act, as a means to increase accountability, transparency, and recognition of
59 refugees in the transitional process;
60
- 61 5. *Implores* states to coordinate regional and international forums developed for the purpose of sharing best
62 practices, comparable to the reactionary cluster-responses organized by coordinating agencies such as the
63 Inter Agency Standing Committee, with response networks, such as the Global Forum for Migration and
64 Development, as a means to improve the accountability of refugees specifically identified and registered
65 through the UNHCR;
66
- 67 6. *Requests* the international community utilize all diplomatic means to encourage accords that facilitate the
68 voluntary repatriation of refugees, similar to;
69 a. The Tripartite agreement between Kenya, Somalia, and the UNHCR;
70 b. The Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable
71 Reintegration, and Assistance to Host Countries, a multilateral agreement between Afghanistan,
72 the Pakistan, Iran, and the UNHCR;
73
- 74 7. *Calls upon* Member States to voluntarily coordinate their domestic refugee resettlement agencies with the
75 UNHCR by bilaterally registering persons recognized as refugees internationally by the UNHCR within
76 their domestic resettlement agencies in an effort to improve international cooperation and coordination.

Code: UNHCR/1/7

Committee: UNHCR

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

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Noting with deep concern* the lack of a working definition of an Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs),

4
5 *Keeping in mind* the Convention Plus initiative launched by the UNHCR to extend the existing legal framework for
6 Refugees to IDPs,

7
8 *Considering* the special situation of the displaced populations affected by natural disaster and conflict and strongly
9 believing that all Refugees and IDPs, regardless of their circumstances, should be recognized by the international
10 community as well as their host country,

11
12 *Highlighting* that many developing states make up some of the largest refugee asylums,

13
14 *Fully aware* that the improvement of the protection and assistance provided to the displaced populations affected by
15 conflict and natural disaster is a growing issue,

16
17 *Stressing* the vital role that education plays in preparing civilians for natural disasters in order to reduce the number
18 of people forced into displacement,

19
20 *Convinced* that the presence of trained volunteers, including but not limited to peace building commissions, UNHCR
21 officials, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) officials will help educate unaware populations of their
22 options amid a potential or ongoing political crisis,

23
24 *Recognizing* that peace building is a key aspect to helping populations avoid becoming IDPs during a conflict and
25 that peace building ensures a secure environment to IDPs,

26
27 *Saluting* work of the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNISDR) and especially its commitment
28 to implement the Hyogo Framework for Action,

29
30 *Reiterating* Article 2 of the United Nations Charter and advocating for state sovereignty,

31
32 1. *Encourages* the international community to develop and implement proactive and reactive education programs
33 to prepare civilians, particularly women and youth, to reduce the number of people forcibly displaced by natural
34 disaster by:

35
36 a. Reminding Member States of the importance of the role of education in creating civilian
37 awareness in the prevention of natural disasters,

38
39 b. Recommending that Member States develop individual incentives to encourage participation in
40 local education programs,

41
42 c. Inviting Member States to establish an 'education of resilience' program that addresses the reality
43 of those who are not currently under the protection of a State-run education infrastructure,

44
45 d. Calling upon Member States to integrate the natural disaster and political conflict education plan
46 into local pre-existing State-run education infrastructures through:

47
48 i. Encouraging local education infrastructures to adapt education programs to work
49 within the needs of local community,

50 ii. Endorsing the use of State-run infrastructure to communicate the options available
51 through the proposed education programs;

52

- 53 2. *Requests* Member States to implement assessment missions, focused in evaluating the aforementioned
54 education programs by:
55
- 56 a. Urging states to evaluate the infrastructure of vulnerable Member States pre-natural disaster,
57
 - 58 b. Strongly suggesting that all Member States implement a post-natural disaster/conflict evaluation
59 process using the number of displaced people as an indicator of the effectiveness of the proposed
60 education programs;
61
- 62 3. *Promotes* the collaboration between Member States and the UNISDR to promote education, information, and
63 public awareness related to natural disasters;
64
- 65 4. *Encourages* all states which have not yet done so, to endorse the definition of IDPs, as defined in the *Guiding*
66 *Principles on Internal Displacement*;
67
- 68 5. *Recommends* the utilization of peace building and peacekeeping initiatives in emergency response to create
69 secure and stable environments in areas at risk of displacing large populations as a result of conflict;
70
- 71 6. *Suggests* states, in particular the least developed ones, to construct strategies at local, regional, national, and
72 international levels, incorporating the most recent scientific and technical knowledge to strengthen the resilience
73 of communities, and to prevent as many persons from becoming forcibly displaced, as possible.