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Conference A
30 March – 3 April 2014

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

Committee Staff

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<td>Director</td>
<td>Angela Shively</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>David Godoy</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Joohee Nam</td>
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<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Jonathan North</td>
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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.


Delegate Awards

- Tunisia
- South Africa
- Madagascar

Resolutions adopted by the committee

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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.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

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

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

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

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

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

3. Stresses the urgent need to expand human rights policies to include all minorities and marginalized groups, including, but not limited, to LGBT persons.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

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

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

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

Cognizant that many refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) are vulnerable to refoulement processes when fleeing areas of conflict,

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

Alarmed that refugees often aren’t provided a sustainable livelihood and the right to self-determination,

1. Urges Member States to implement health codes that:
   
   a. Establish a healthy ratio of sanitation facilitates and medical services per population density as a means to ensure prevention of overcrowding and degradation of Water, Hygiene, and Sanitation (WASH) standards,
   
   b. Prioritize the medical needs of refugees by reorganizing current refugee camps to allow for immediate medical services to be administered to consolidated refugee persons who are more vulnerable to spreading communicable diseases, such as elderly persons and children;

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

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

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

   a. Supporting multilateral initiatives that seek to protect the transport routes of medical supplies that lead to refugee camps, such as the North Atlantic Treaty Organization’s led mission Ocean Shield
b. Developing intuitive solutions that address the needs of refugees in high-risk situations by delivering medical supplies, food aid, and key humanitarian personnel to violent conflict areas, such as the World Food Program's Humanitarian Air Service;

4. **Suggests** Member States to develop policy analysis and guideline frameworks for training regimes that teach humanitarian officials and volunteers how to treat and assist refugees with basic services, such as legal assistance among other services, to assist in the asylum process;

5. **Calls upon** Member States to support post-conflict stabilization structures focused on improving the living standards in refugee camps through the utilization of global partnerships and community-based capacity building organizations akin to the World Vision Project;

6. **Invites** international institutions, such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to implement a legal framework to give refugee’s access to micro-credit loans as a means to:

   a. Increase job and vocational prospects for refugees as a means to promote self-sustainability,

   b. Develop small and medium size enterprises within or surrounding refugee camps to promote sustainable, grassroot development.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Affirming the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (1950) as the basis for the essential work of the UNHCR,

Acknowledging the vital importance of humanitarian assistance to people affected by conflict and natural disaster,

Observing the difficulty in identifying the vulnerable groups, especially those that have a lack of access to humanitarian assistance, when determining the populations that are the most in need of these services provided through humanitarian assistance,

Bearing in mind the different needs occurring from natural disaster and conflict situations for displaced populations, which require different responses,

Drawing attention to the lack of an institutional framework specifically tailored to the prevention of internal displacement and the assistance to internally displaced populations,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, specifically Article 14, which states that every individual has the right to seek asylum,

Guided by the UNHCR statute as a key document defining the rights of refugees and Member States’ duties to protect these rights,

Further recalling the African Union (AU) Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (Kampala Convention),

Recognizing the Hyogo Framework for Action, which aims to build and strengthen comprehensive risk reduction strategies,

Noting the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC) Transformative Agenda (TA), which is addressed by the UNHCR’s February 7, 2013 Briefing Paper,

Further recognizing Resolution A/RES/68/102, which highlights the importance of improvements in the coordination, communication, and cooperation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), United Nations bodies such as the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), Member States’ governments, and all other actors relevant to humanitarian aid and affairs,

Reaffirming that all the above mentioned humanitarian actors should ensure coordination of their humanitarian activities, such as the distribution of aid resources through strengthening existing partnerships among themselves and with national and local authorities while respecting their respective mandates and the sovereignty of each Member State,

Noting with satisfaction the lasting partnership between the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UNHCR in matters of emergency health response,

Cognizant of Resolution A/RES/68/180 on the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons (IDPs), which discusses different methods of IDP assistance,

Recalling the provisions of Resolution A/RES/67/209 concerning disaster risk reduction and the role of emergency public health systems in this risk reduction,
Bearing in mind that, while United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) funding only increased marginally in the past years, the scope of its mission considerably expanded to include over 189,300 new voluntary repatriations and 80,000 individual asylum application registrations,

Acknowledging the funding for refugee aid programs at a national and an international level, especially in the realm of providing public health services for refugees and other forcibly displaced persons, the particular economic capabilities of each particular State must be considered, as stated in the World Health Assembly (WHA) outcome WHA 64.9 of 2011,

Taking into account that the majority of persons of concern to UNHCR live in low- and middle-income States, straining these host States financially,

Recognizing that international solidarity and burden-sharing in all issues of distribution and allocation of funding and resources is necessary for progress to be made in humanitarian issues,

Regretting the weak contribution of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to the UNHCR and stressing the need for the establishment of a more specific fund dedicated to UNHCR's emergency situations in case of conflicts and natural disasters,

Stressing the need for greater contributions to bridge the financial gap the UNHCR consistently finds, such as the nearly 30% difference in 2014 funding, in emergency response situations,

Emphasizing the need to work alongside already formulated organizations within the United Nations such as OCHA, CERF, and the UNHCR Private Sector Fundraising Unit,

Taking into consideration Member State programs for funds for emergency relief for refugees already in place and the need to use these ideas on an international level,

Reaffirming the General Assembly Resolution 2626 (XXV) of 1970 and subsequent 2002 Monterrey Consensus’ goal to allocate 0.7% of developed states’ gross national product (GNP) to humanitarian aid,

Viewing with appreciation the efforts of States who have met or exceeded this target,

Celebrating the 60th anniversary of the 1960 World Refugee Year and the continued spirit of the annual World Refugee Day,

Recognizing that the contribution of these funds advances global security in addition to development and other forms of humanitarian aid,

Taking note of the United Nations Children’s Fund’s (UNICEF) Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) programs effectiveness in helping to meet the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), particularly MDG 7,

Aware that while documents such as the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement exist, there is currently no global overarching document or treaty that recognizes the rights of IDPs and other marginalized groups such as asylum seekers,

Taking note of the joint NGO Statement on UNHCR’s Role in the Support of an Enhanced Humanitarian Response for the Protection of Persons Affected by Natural Disasters delivered at ExCom’s 51st Meeting, outlining UNHCR’s importance for an effective emergency response,

Emphasizing the Guiding Principles 3-5 for humanitarian assistance by UN Member States, as defined in A/RES/46/182 (1991),

Calling attention to the fact that the current mandate only obliges UNHCR to deal with Internally Displaced Persons crisis when these could potentially turn into a refugee crisis,
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 UNHCR’s 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 UNHCR’s protection concerns in First Flash Appeals to CERF,
   d. UNHCR’s 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
the international community’s, but in the event of an inability to aid their citizens, participating Member States may appeal to the UNHCR to foster a frame of cooperation between the UNHCR and national authorities to ensure fundamental rights and access to humanitarian assistance of IDPs in an emergency situation”;

6. Trusts that although the UNHCR as a whole body must be brought in by the Member States’ government in order to fully address IDP’s, that local UNHCR outposts will not turn away individuals who seek assistance;

7. Authorizes the UNHCR’s Division of Emergency, Security and Supply (DESS) to prepare briefings on Member States who appeal to the UNHCR for aid to help IDP’s for the Executive Committee, the High Commissioner, and the Deputy Commissioner, so that they might make an informed decision and guide the UNHCR’s actions;

8. Draws attention on the issue of asylum seekers in emergency situations by calling for a speeding of the process of their recognition on a global level in respect to their fundamental rights by ensuring that asylum-seekers see their rights expressed through global documents that refugees and other groups already enjoy;

9. Suggests the formation of the United Nations Disaster and Emergency Relief Initiative (UNDER), which would be formed as an advisory board for the purpose of providing recommendations on the efficient and effective use of current funding resources, and would be structured as follows:

a. Would be made up of 15 members of the executive committee, of which the seats would be split evenly amongst the regional groups that the UNHCR represents

b. Would be made up of 15 members of the executive committee, of which the seats would be split evenly amongst the regional groups that the UNHCR represents,

c. These members would be elected every four years by the Executive Committee,

d. That UNDER be the body that works with Member States who cannot provide for refugees and IDP’s in emergency situations to determine how and where funds will be allocated;

10. Recommends the establishment of a special UNHCR fund called Solidarity Active Fund for Emergency (SAFE) under the administration of the already existing CERF to ensure availability of resources at any given time, in order to better respond to emergency situations by providing financial assistance in case of conflicts or natural disasters. Funds should be invested in shelter, water and sanitation, and emergency health services:

a. Suggests UNHCR executive committee decides whom the funds will be provided to on a case-by-case basis,

b. Calls upon the Executive Committee of the UNHCR to ensure funding is immediately available within seventy two hours of general recognition of a situation of emergency to support rapid response to humanitarian crises and address critical humanitarian issues;

11. Encourages close cooperation between Member States and UNHCR regarding the development of disaster risk reduction plans for the purpose of the further empowerment of governments and in order to reduce the negative consequences of natural disasters;

12. Commends UNHCR to further join efforts with the United Nations Human Settlements Program (UNHABITAT) on the matter of shelter, in order to develop proper and adequate facilities within refugee camps;

13. Encourages Member States to suspend taxes and fees or donations and remittances for diasporas in the event of a natural disaster or conflict;

14. Invites Member States to integrate programs such as the Humanitarian Donorship Initiative, the Global Peace and Security Fund, and High Commissioner’s Supplemental Budget into UNHCR missions to allow for:
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,
c. On the production of materials needed in the camps which can be produced by refugees and locals;

18. Requests for the General Assembly to designate the year 2020 to be the Year of the Displaced Populations in order to raise awareness to the hardships faced by refugees and IDPs affected by conflict and natural disasters to:

   a. Enhance and improve the systems of the UNHCR through campaigns to foster a sense of global community including voluntary financial aid from both the private and public sectors and need for emergency action,

   b. Encourage repatriation, relocations and resettlement of displaced individuals to achieve by 2030 the target of equalization of rights for all displaced persons as previously designated by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights;

19. Encourages Member States to implement WASH programs using emergency hygiene kits modeled after UNICEF’s initiatives in order to mutually benefit displaced persons and the host States by improving, strengthening, and expanding healthy sanitation practices in the immediate aftermath of humanitarian crises;

20. Supports the continuation and intensification of the cooperative ventures between the World Health Organization (WHO) and the UNHCR for the purpose of creating an effective and rapid emergency response transitional public health system, which UNHCR proposes would be structured as follows:

   a. The UNHCR would provide the funding for Inter-agency Emergency Health Kits (IEHK), which are special mobile supply kits designed to be deployed directly in the field in the wake of disasters, and which consist of enough basic medicines and health-related supplies such as bandages, antibiotics, feminine hygiene products, and related medicinal necessities to provide for 10,000 people for a period of three months,

   b. The WHO, as allowed by their respective mandate, would continue to provide trained medical personnel to administer the medicines in the IEHKs that the UNHCR supplies;

21. Proposes that the UNHCR compile a report to send to the General Assembly 3rd Committee to encourage discussion to create a document which would serve as a global standard to recognize and promote the rights of IDP’s, considering the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, which would lead to a convention to ratify this document as an enforceable treaty.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Guided by the commonly accepted rights of refugees as also enshrined in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951),

Recalling A/RES/68/141 and A/RES/68/180 (December 2013), regarding Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs),

Keeping in mind the Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General A/56/168 on IDPs,

Reaffirming the importance of Resolution A/RES/46/182 and A/RES/67/87, both entitled Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian Emergency Assistance of the United Nations,

Recalling the definition of refugees, which include individuals recognized under the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol, individuals granted complementary forms of protection, and those enjoying ‘temporary protection’,

Further recalling the definition of IDPs, which is people or a group of people who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border,

Noting with deep concern the rising number of displaced persons in the world and the different circumstances that they are affected by, including the increased prevalence of conflicts pushing people out of their home,

Acknowledging that alleviating continuing and future refugee crises requires the understanding of the phases of refugee generation, notably Existing and Long-Term Refugees, Emerging and Recent Refugees and Persons Susceptible or Vulnerable of Becoming Refugees,

Noting with concern the challenges in coordination between different UN agencies and organs providing humanitarian assistance to displaced persons and refugees affected by conflict and natural disaster,

Reaffirming the need for all stakeholders engaged in the provision of humanitarian assistance to displaced population affected by conflict and natural disaster to better coordinate their efforts in providing this humanitarian assistance,

Stressing the need for effective and coordinated efforts in the wake of natural disaster and conflict situations, as a crucial component of the Cluster Approach undertaken by the Under-Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee,

Deeply concerned about the increasing challenges faced by Member States and the United Nations humanitarian response system and their capacities as a result of the consequences from natural disasters, including those onset by the continuing impact of climate change, along with ongoing conflicts, both transnational and domestic,

Emphasizing that enhancing international cooperation on emergency humanitarian assistance is essential, and reaffirming the targets contained within A/RES/66/227 adopted December 2011 on international cooperation regarding humanitarian assistance in the field of natural disasters,

Convinced that the accuracy of acquired information plays an important role in strengthening preparedness and assisting displaced persons and that the efforts made by the UNHCR Field Information and Coordination Support Section and World Food Programme’s (WFP) Emergency Telecommunication Cluster is pertinent,

Appreciating the work done by relevant inter-governmental and non-governmental organizations providing humanitarian assistance to displaced populations,
Keeping in mind the success of the flash appeals used to ameliorate the situation in the Philippines following Typhoon Haiyan in November 2013,

Taking into account the importance of funding from governmental and non-governmental organizations, private donors, and corporate partnerships such as the UNHCR association with WPP and the GSM Association,

Viewing with appreciation the role of Refworld, a database developed by UNHCR, which has substantially collected information and has been a primary information implement to determine refugee and IDPs’ status and Microsoft’s 2004, ProGres, which has established a central registration database for diverse actors,

Fully aware that deterring factors that prohibit refugees from registering are fear of being extorted for bribes or sexual favours in exchange for access to registration formalities, wishes to avoid interference when marrying children for dowries at young ages, fearing discriminatory practices, lack of awareness, and fearing unsafe travel,

Realizing that the benefits of registering are outlined within the UNHCR Handbook for Registration which includes protection against defilement, prevention of military recruitment, reunites separated family members, identifies those with special needs, determines the amount of food, water, and non-food items including of shelter, health and sanitation facilities that should be made available, prepares volunteer repatriation, and encourages durable solutions,

Affirming that the UNHCR Handbook for Registration of 2001 and the Age, Gender, Diversity Policy of 2011 specifically references at-risk groups for being unregistered including women, children, adolescents, the elderly, ethnic and religious minorities and the illiterate,

Having reviewed that the goal to achieve level-one registration status as defined in the UNHCR Handbook for Registration of 2001 within the first three months of a refugee’s arrival has been poorly implemented and achieved,

Reiterating the standards highlighted in the Sphere Project’s published handbook entitled Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response,

Taking into consideration the sovereignty and integrity of respective Member States’ sovereign territories,

1. Welcomes the work of the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees and the Executive Committee, including all participating Member States in their efforts to assists displaced persons throughout the world;

2. Recognizes that both refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) face the same challenges and require the same basic needs and humanitarian supplies whether they are affected by conflict or natural disaster;

3. Decides to refer herein after to the group of refugees and IDPs as “Displaced persons”;

4. Endorses cooperation among UN Bodies with International, regional and local organizations as a strong tool to achieving effective results in emergency response for displaced populations affected by conflict and natural disasters;

5. Underscores the importance of legitimate humanitarian aid operations free from any misuse or misappropriations of humanitarian supplies by persons or groups for which it was not initially intended for;

6. Recommends the utilization of a resource accounting tool, which will:

   a. Assess the post-emergency needs of the displaced population through:

      i. Defining the nature and scale of the emergency,

      ii. Assessing the number and background of displaced persons,

      iii. Accumulating, utilizing and updating the collected data using existing channels of communication under the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC)’s cluster approach,
b. Assess the capability of the host State to provide or support the displaced populations with:

i. Sufficient and adequate nutrition, guarantee of food security, access to water, sanitation and hygiene services,

ii. Secured access to public health care, basic protection, accommodating shelter, camp, and education,

iii. Facilitated logistics coordination using emergency telecommunication;

7. Requests the Executive Committee to create a sub-office of the Field Information and Coordination Support Section in charge of publishing an annual Resource Accounting Tool (RAT) report produced by analysts and experts working under the supervision of the United Nations Refugee Agency;

8. Calls upon the collaboration of a large-scale network in order to analyse all the data provided by local branch offices, on-field local aid workers, Field Information and Coordination Support Section, the “Refworld” on-line tool, and all other relevant sources of information;

9. Requests the sub-office to make the Resource Accounting Tool report publicly available on-line, and subject to mid-year revisions;

10. Encourages the use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) such as the biometrics system program in order to improve identification processes targeting people who need quick assistance and aiding in the verification of identity, particularly for illiterate people and or people with non-existing identification papers;

11. Emphasizes the importance of Emergency Telecommunication Cluster (ETC), as a core element of emergency response for displaced populations, and the key role it plays in:

a. Assessing the basic needs of displaced populations,

b. Facilitating refugees reporting individual needs,

c. Providing basic security communications to affected populations,

d. Ensuring accountability and transparency regarding provision of humanitarian supplies,

e. Guaranteeing effective cooperation between all aid workers on the field;

12. Further invites the creation of a team of representative expert references from NGOs designated who will aid refugees through means of:

a. Addressing health concerns for refugees with the World Health Organization,

b. Answering questions, providing references and providing information for refugees who are illiterate,

c. Providing information to refugees who have unusual circumstances not included by the handouts,

d. Administering an initial point of connection for at-risk persons to unite with relevant groups,

e. Incentives such as the introduction to social interest and community groups of each individual;

13. Recommends that the UNHCR expands to a Triple-Tiered Cluster Coordination Approach, in order to ensure expedited response to breaking disasters that incorporate actors of varying degrees, including:

a. International coordination, through various UN organs and international NGOs, including but not limited to the eleven branches of the United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) Cluster Coordination method and its designated partners, coordinating joint global resource sourcing in Logistical, Protection, Food Security, Health, Communication and Sanitation goals, among others,
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,
d. Endorse a wider promotion of environmentally sustainable shelter construction practices, sustainable forms of agriculture, and implementation of ecologically sustainable practices in refugee camps especially ones experiencing deforestation;

16. Further calls for the global adoption and usage of refugee registry lists under the coordination of the UNHCR for use by national governments, UN organs and other relevant stakeholders to record and track displaced persons by:

a. Using new and/or existing electronic infrastructures such as the Progress Refugee Registration Platform, already in use in over 300 refugee camps by the UNHCR,

b. Including pertinent information in the refugee registry such as:

i. Origin of displaced person,

ii. Current location of displaced person (camp or city/country),

iii. Date of eviction,

iv. Cause of eviction,

v. Cultural designation of displaced person (religion, ethnicity, etc.),

vi. Needs of displaced person (food, protection, etc.),

c. Sourcing data from pre-existing databases when possible in order to reduce time and financial costs and turnovers;

17. Requests all Member States to adopt ProGres as their primary database:

a. Utilizing the program not only as a database but also as a platform technology, which registers personal information for long term programs such as assistance programs, micro-credit, loans, and skill training,

b. Using specific algorithms in order to better assess the needs of displaced persons in order to better provide precise resources to specify different refugee statuses, refugees of conflict and natural disasters, and be able to provide precise services according to these distinctions;

18. Encourages the international community to adopt a resource registry request system, to determine what resources are needed, where, and by whom, as requested by local-levelled government and NGOs by:

a. Utilizing a globally accessible Resource Request Registry (RRR) to ensure that local stakeholders can make requests for aid globally visible to relevant stakeholders,

b. Ensuring that distant regional and global stakeholders are able to provide assistance with what they have the most expertise and efficiency in,

c. Emphasizing the importance of having a system for accountability, via Resource Accounting Tool (RAT) to ensure that the source, provider, and recipient of resources are known and documented to prevent overlapping of resource deployment and to ensure that the most efficient source is utilized;

19. Authorizes the UNHCR to allocate trained workers from United Nations Disaster Assessment and Coordination (UNDAC) in order to train immediate natural disaster response teams that are specialized in the area of protection in order to:

a. Insure the safety of vulnerable populations, such as women and children, immediately after a natural disaster,

b. Augment the UNHCR’s current involvement with UNDAC natural disaster assessment teams, and in turn strengthen cooperation amongst UN organizations and private humanitarian organizations,
274 c. Offer the UNHCR an opportunity for immediate, on the ground involvement after the occurrence of a natural disaster;

278 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:

280 a. Increased core funding during emergency situations in order to ensure effective implementation,

281 b. Primary assessments by UNHCR under UNDAC as outlined in clause 15,

283 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;

288 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:

291 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,

295 b. Existing and Long-Term refugees can be the victims of inadequate refugee assistance policies or a consequence of unsuccessful repatriation/reintegration initiatives,

297 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;

298 22. Existing and long-term refugees can be the victims of inadequate refugee assistance policies or a consequence of unsuccessful repatriation or reintegration initiatives:

302 a. Under- Secretary for Humanitarian Affairs and Emergency Relief Coordinator,

306 b. Inter-Agency Standing Committee, the Humanitarian Charter and Minimum Standards in Humanitarian Response,

311 c. International humanitarian law and international humanitarian standards,

312 d. All other partners committed to the cause of displaced populations.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights to ensure that all persons are guaranteed the basic right to life, liberty, human dignity, and security of life,

Guided by the purposes of the Charter of United Nations, which advocates for tolerance and living together with one another as good neighbors, and for developing friendly relations among Member States based on respect of equal rights of peoples,

Recalling the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1998 guiding principles on Internal Displacement,

Guided by the United Nations Economic and Social Council’s (ECOSOC) resolution 2011/8 that addresses the necessity to initiate emergency response,

Deeply concerned by the lack of coordination mechanisms regarding effective aid distribution to those displaced by environmental catastrophes,

Fully aware of the need for international cooperation to address the growing demand for funding sources,

Understanding that adequate resources are needed in order to further address emergency situations,

Recognizing the importance of communication between neighboring states,

Recognizing the work and the invaluable and significant contribution of volunteers and aid workers in providing emergency assistance and basic needs to displaced persons,

Bearing in mind the upcoming 2015 World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction as stated by the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 67/209,

Welcoming the actions that nations are taking to improve the transparency of the distribution of humanitarian aid,

Affirming the crucial role of the United Nations’ Cluster Approach,

Commends the work done by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF),

Affirming United Nations Economic and Social Council’s E/RES/2011/8, which emphasizes the need to provide for the growing number of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees through the establishment of the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF),

Acknowledging the lack of concrete measures that address people displaced by natural disasters,

Noting with regret the alarming increase of IDPs and refugees due to natural disasters and commending the effectiveness of Early Warning Systems,

Realizing the need for transition between short-term and long-term goals in refugee relocation in emergency response situations,

Recalling the African Union’s Kampala Convention of 2009, which affirms the primary responsibility for Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) lies within the countries,

Acknowledging the UNHCR’s continuous efforts to provide assistance to displaced populations at the request of a government while respecting the independence, unity and territorial integrity of the country in which it operates,
Noting with concern the current delays in refugee registration time in instances of conflict and natural disasters,

Recognizing the importance of women’s leadership in conflict resolution and peacebuilding as outlined in S/RES/1325 and S/RES/2122 in order to reduce gender based violence,

Noting with appreciation the work done with General Assembly Resolution 21/2200A,

Emphasizing the need of all Member States to sign and ratify the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against All Women and its Optional Protocol,

Recognizing the fundamental importance of focusing on Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV) prevention, in relation to groups requiring special attention due to disabilities, gender, and age,

Reaffirming the principles proposed by A/RES/46/182, adopted in 1991, which establishes the Inter-Agency Standing Committee’s (IASC’s) strengthening of humanitarian emergency assistance,

Recognizing that while some SGBV experts are active through the IASC Gender Standby Capacity Building Project (GenCap), there is a lack of SGBV experts within the United Nations and humanitarian organizations,

Taking note of the increasing prevalence of rape in refugee camps, as shown by the increase from 4,689 cases in 2011 to 7,075 in 2012 in North Kivu, Democratic Republic of the Congo, according to the UNHCR,

Noting with satisfaction the success of the Zambian Good Husband Campaign which emphasizes men’s role in the empowerment of women,

Recognizing the need to train local law enforcement personnel concerning SGBV through programs similar to the multilateral Justice Rapid Response Initiative,

Acknowledging the success of the Gender Based Violence Information Management System which stresses the importance of maintaining confidentiality when collecting and storing data on IDPs and refugees,

Keeping in mind the Gender Based Violence Area of Responsibility Rapid Response Team (RRT), which strives to provide a quick response to SGBV,

Commending the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies (ICRC) for their contributions in providing assistance to SGBV victims,

Seeking the integration of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and other transnational organizations in each stage of emergency response,

Fully believing that, with the strong cooperation between the UNHCR and other UN bodies, measures of emergency response can be sustainably implemented,

Recognizing that having a parental figure in a child’s life is vital for a healthy social fabric,

Reaffirming our commitment to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), emphasizing 3, 4, 5,

Further appreciating the World Food Programme’s Global Food Crisis Response Program,

Recognizing the resolution of the sixty-sixth World Health Assembly’s adoption of the Comprehensive Mental Health Action Plan of 2013-2020 of the World Health Organization (WHO), which considers the international burden of mental health,

Noting that access to clean water is a human right according to General Assembly Resolution A/RES/64/292,
Viewing with appreciation bilateral cooperation such as the Norwegian Refugee Council’s (NRC) Water and Sanitation Program for Kenya,

Alarmed that vulnerable populations are affected more severely by conflict and natural disasters, and aware that women and children account for 75% of refugees and displaced persons according to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA),

Acknowledging that according to the UNFPA, 25% of the refugee population are of reproductive age,

Having devoted attention to the Getting to Zero strategy under UNAIDS which works towards reducing the prevalence of HIV/AIDS,

Assessing the need for female representation in positions of power within refugee camps and in humanitarian aid operations as stated in the Canadian Peacekeeping Press Roundtable report on Women Peace and Humanitarian Operations,

Stressing the importance of female-oriented education for humanitarian aid workers, utilizing Minimum Service Package (MISP),

Recalling the UNHCR’s programme, Birth Registration: A Topic Proposed for an Executive Committee Conclusion on International Protection, which stresses the importance of birth registration in refugee camps,

Deeply concerned that according to the World Health Organization, 10-20% of children and adolescents worldwide experience mental disorders that can lead to disabilities if untreated,

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

1. Congratulates Member States which provide refugee assistance in accordance with the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights;

2. Encourages the creation of a program within the UNHCR, called the Relief Program for Displaced Persons due to Environmental Catastrophes (RPDPEC);
   a. Funded by a combination of efforts from the CERF, UN agencies, voluntary Member States, and non-profit sector, including Oxfam and Amnesty International to ensure that aid is distributed and allocated effectively;
   b. Given a mandate in order to coordinate aid and assistance efforts to populations displaced by natural catastrophes;
   c. Expressing its appreciation concerning voluntary sovereign countries neighboring those affected by conflict and/or natural disaster who open their borders in immediate response cases;
   d. Further recommending assistance to displaced populations in receiving the aid and support of the UNHCR at the request of a government while respecting the sovereign equality and territorial integrity of the country in which it operates;
   e. Funded by a combination of the efforts by the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), the supplementary emergency budgets approved by the High Commissioner, the Consolidated Appeal approved in December 2013, the International Disaster Relief Fund, and non-governmental organizations such as Oxfam Quebec and Amnesty International;
   f. Increase consolidation of cluster-type approaches as a means to more effectively prioritize DPEC’s post-natural disaster;
   g. Further the protocols extended by this category to specifically address rebuilding the information communication technology infrastructures of Member States vulnerable to natural disasters;

3. Promotes partnerships between UNHCR, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and host countries in order to assist in immediate aid disbursements in the form of food, water, expanding health care, and shelter;
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;

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;

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;

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;

7. **Invites** Member States to voluntarily assist with immediate intervention in territories affected by natural disaster resulting in the displacement of persons;

8. **Suggests** capable Member States strengthen their financial contributions to the UNHCR in order to fully address the growing challenges that arise worldwide;

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;

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;
b. Assist in the development and implementation of a country-specific rapid response emergency system:
c. Determine and implement applicable prevention technologies, such as drought-resistant irrigation and flood control technology, so that, through training, local communities can be self-sufficient in addressing these issues;
d. Voluntarily exchange information and expertise upon emergency responses with Member States and NGOs;
e. Encouraging cooperation between the Emergency Response Team (ERT) and the RPDPEC in the event of environmental catastrophe by organizing a Workshop on Emergency Management (WEM):
   i. which culminates in the capability to train staff in areas dealing with displaced persons within 72 hours;
   ii. with the aim of lowering the time span needed to react to natural disasters and tightening the communication system between Member States, inter-state and non-state actors;
f. Coordinate the establishment Emergency Response Teams (ERT) within the PRDPEC with the data collected by similar frameworks to but not limited to the Canadian Space Agency’s National Earth Observation Data Framework in interest of enhancing the efficacy of ERT response efforts;
g. Build the capacity of local communities and local ICT infrastructures to better prepare both information exchange and coordination between emergency alert systems and global weather services, similar to the protocols outlined in the Inter Agency’s Standing Committee’s Cluster Approach;
h. Improve the efficacy of funding allocation through the use of post-disaster assessment mechanisms, similar to the implementation of UN Assessment Missions in conflict zones;
i. Expand the availability of services within the surrounding region to local populations affected by natural disasters;

11. Appeals to Member States to increase emergency medical capacities in nation states to deal with the increase of refugees by:
   a. Assessing health care needs in populations affected by disaster;
   b. Facilitating the decrease of visa processing time for doctors from the UNHCR;
   c. Increasing technical capabilities by expanding training facilities to medical, nursing and community health workers, with a focus on delivery of emergency and public health care;
   d. Providing adequate medical equipment for local doctors and health institutions, and training to medical, nursing and community health workers;
   e. Increasing international funds from voluntary member states, international organizations and NGOs in order to implement the approaches mentioned above;

12. Recommends the comprehensive prevention policies to promote human rights and reduce stigma associated with mental disorder and diseases such as HIV/AIDS;

13. Urges Member States to incorporate refugee assistance programs into migration frameworks such as the International Organization for Migration, the Return Consortium and the International Cross and Red Crescent (ICRC);

14. Recommends the introduction of temporary identification cards for refugees and IDPs to be disbursed by UNHCR while accessing UNHCR and NGO services, with respect to local governments, following the initial displacement of populations before beginning the formal registration process by the UNHCR or host country by:
   a. Strengthening of the UNHCR role in other legal documentation and identification issues;
   b. Supporting information sharing program;

15. Recognizes the importance of expanding and improving rehabilitation and reintegration programs for refugees and IDPs during times of crisis through:
   a. Socio-cultural and language education of the host nation;
   b. Implementing Return Consortium programs that would encourage government agencies to provide training for employment to refugees and asylum seekers;
c. Inviting local companies, NGOs, and Member States to provide assistance in job training programs;

d. Recommending the RPDPEC to foster dialogue among neighboring states to ensure the effective care and non-discrimination of displaced populations due to environmental catastrophes;

i. Aiding in the potential facilitation of returning displaced persons;

16. **Calls** for the collaboration of established Early Warning Systems and other DRR focused ICT’s, such as domestic weather service radars, to be categorized under the UN Platform for Space Based Information for Disaster Management and Emergency Response (UN-SPIDER) and to be coordinated through the PRDPEC arm of the UNHCR to ensure the prevention increased number of DPECs;

17. **Urges** Member States to increase the utilization of multilateral training initiatives, such as the Justice Rapid Response Initiative, aimed at providing protocols for humanitarian leaders to identify and respond to occurrences of SGBV, aligned with the principles of:

i. Security Council S/RES/1325;

ii. the Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action;

iii. Canada’s Women’s Association;

18. **Reiterates** the importance of safe and ethical collecting, storing, analyzing, and sharing of data related to the reported incidents of SGBV by all humanitarian actors through the Gender Based Violence Information Management System;

19. **Emphasizes** the confidentiality of the provided data, ensuring at all times the safety and security of women in the information gathering- and sharing-process in line with the *WHO Ethical and Safety Recommendations for Researching, Documenting and Monitoring Sexual Violence in Emergencies*;

20. **Affirms** the need of staff involved in data collection to have knowledge of the specific needs of SGBV victims and provide direct assistance to the victim by:

i. Providing basic psychosocial and health-care;

ii. Providing basic livelihoods support;

iii. Referring the victim to local health facilities;

iv. Referring the victim to local, specific SGBV Programs providing emotional support;

v. Providing basic information on the victim’s rights and judicial options, and referring the victim to prosecution and investigatory experts;

21. **Encourages** UNFPA and UNICEF to create an auxiliary team of SGBV advisors that can be deployed during crisis situations in order to coordinate and provide systematic training on SGBV prevention and response for personnel engaged in humanitarian emergency response through:

a. setting up a Gender Based Violence Area of Responsibility Rapid Response Team (RRT);

b. funding by the IASC Gender Standby Capacity Building Project (GenCap) implemented through the Norwegian Refugee Council;

22. **Adopts** a six-point strategy in order to preventively combat SGBV, specifically within settlements for displaced populations based on:

i. economic and social empowerment of women;

ii. educating, mobilizing, sensitizing, and including men in the campaign against SGBV as exemplified in *The Zambian Good Husband Campaign*;

iii. promoting local partnerships and the incorporation of SGBV work into NGO programs involved in capacity building of local partner organizations and government authorities;

iv. promoting the presence of female military and police officers as well as female United Nations staff specifically trained SGBV prevention and response;

v. promoting local and community-based referral programs for SGBV victims;

vi. offering support programs to national judicial systems in order promote gender sensitivity;
23. Encourages the international community to incorporate NGOs such as the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Red Crescent Societies (ICRC) in the rehabilitation and protection of vulnerable populations in the later phases of emergency response;

24. Requests the continuation and extension of awareness campaigns and the collaboration with other bodies within the United Nations such as UNICEF and UN Women to foster a sense of global fellowship, solidarity, and community;

25. Disapproves of the widespread occurrence and increase of rape within refugee camps, particularly by those in protective positions;

26. Recommends the establishment of workshops for emergency response (WERs) that specifically:
   a. Train staff to not only identify but also prevent cases of rape;
   b. Raise awareness for SGVB on a national and international level;
   c. Work to create a platform to identify cases of rape and the aggressors involved;
   d. De-stigmatize victims of rape and sexual offences;

27. Encourages Member States to maintain the integrity of the family unit by taking necessary measures to reunify parents and children by:
   a. Ensuring that no child is left without a parental figure within refugee camps;
   b. Providing special assistance measures to the parents and children in the event of separation;
   c. Through UN bodies such as UNICEF and other agencies involved in humanitarian affairs;
   d. Creating a designated safe area in refugee camps where parents and children can seek assistance when separated;

28. Encourages Member States to partake in water and sanitation initiatives similar to the Norwegian Refugee Council’s (NRC) Water and Sanitation Program for Kenya, which provides adequate latrine systems and water supply systems according to international hygiene standards, while adopting a gender-sensitive approach by ensuring access to sex-segregated facilities and infrastructure;

29. Recommends the implementation of information and prevention programs related to access to both immunization and emergency health care systems, so as to promote the particular role that women play in influencing the health of the household in a disaster response situation, by:
   a. Conducting gender-focused health prevention activities;
   b. Ensuring that the beneficiaries are well-informed on the ongoing programs and their entitlement to participate in them;
   c. Ensuring the understanding, acceptance, and local support of the activities;

30. Suggests that Member States address food issues in emergency contexts by implementing programs similar to the NRC Food Security Program, which works to manage food supply at the household level by ensuring that:
   a. women are educated as to the food supply system and general household economy;
   b. women are included in program benefits, such as food distribution and vouchers;

31. Recommends the comprehensive prevention policies to promote human rights and reduce stigma associated with mental disorder and diseases such as HIV/AIDS;

32. Calls upon Member States to focus on maternal health and child mortality within refugee camps by addressing gender-specific issues related to health, similar to the UNAIDS strategy “Getting to Zero,” through:
   a. Providing health services targeted specifically at women;
   b. Ensuring access to mosquito nets in malaria-affected areas, especially for at-risk children;
   c. Promoting awareness and education for women on the topic of HIV/AIDS;
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.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Dedicated to improving global partnerships in order to improve transparency and coordination in regards to refugee resettlement,

1. Urges Member States to develop supportive programs, similar to the ICRC’s Hateymalo program, Canada’s Humanitarian and Resettlement Program, and the European Union EQUAL Initiative, to incorporate family reintegration services, languages translators, and Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) support counselors for refugees in the resettlement process as a means to address the emotional needs of refugees coming from violence or conflict;

2. Recommends the international community to provide comprehensive resettlement options for refugees, including:
   a. Temporary housing initiatives to promote sustainable livelihood for refugees,
   b. Financial assistance options, including federal assistance plans and loan payment to make the resettlement process easier for impoverished refugees,
   c. A reduction or elimination of the waiting time it requires for refugees to be accepted and registered as refugees in their domestic state, the UNHCR, and the host Member State, similar to the practices of the Urgent Protection Program and the Guardianship Protocol,
   d. Resettlement and reintegration assistance programs, similar to Common European Asylum System (CEAS) and the Canadian Council for Refugees, that seek to extend a uniform 8-month monitoring and support period for each integration system in order to improve integration options for refugees seeking asylum;

3. Invites states to incorporate established non-governmental organizational efforts, such as the efforts of Amnesty International or the international Cross and Red Crescent First Responder Initiative, into the migration frameworks, such as the International Organization for Migration, as a means to ensure that
refugees have access to their fundamental human rights, as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, during the application and transition period;

4. **Encourages** Member States to develop biometric identification systems in coordination with TWINE, similar to the UNHCR’s Biometrics Pilot Program in the Malawi Refugee Camp and the Protecting Canada's Immigration Systems Act, as a means to increase accountability, transparency, and recognition of refugees in the transitional process;

5. **Implores** states to coordinate regional and international forums developed for the purpose of sharing best practices, comparable to the reactionary cluster-responses organized by coordinating agencies such as the Inter Agency Standing Committee, with response networks, such as the Global Forum for Migration and Development, as a means to improve the accountability of refugees specifically identified and registered through the UNHCR;

6. **Requests** the international community utilize all diplomatic means to encourage accords that facilitate the voluntary repatriation of refugees, similar to;
   a. The Tripartite agreement between Kenya, Somalia, and the UNHCR;
   b. The Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees to Support Voluntary Repatriation, Sustainable Reintegration, and Assistance to Host Countries, a multilateral agreement between Afghanistan, the Pakistan, Iran, and the UNHCR;

7. **Calls upon** Member States to voluntarily coordinate their domestic refugee resettlement agencies with the UNHCR by bilaterally registering persons recognized as refugees internationally by the UNHCR within their domestic resettlement agencies in an effort to improve international cooperation and coordination.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

      ii. Endorsing the use of State-run infrastructure to communicate the options available through the proposed education programs;
2. **Requests** Member States to implement assessment missions, focused in evaluating the aforementioned education programs by:

   a. Urging states to evaluate the infrastructure of vulnerable Member States pre-natural disaster,

   b. Strongly suggesting that all Member States implement a post-natural disaster/conflict evaluation process using the number of displaced people as an indicator of the effectiveness of the proposed education programs;

3. **Promotes** the collaboration between Member States and the UNISDR to promote education, information, and public awareness related to natural disasters;

4. **Encourages** all states which have not yet done so, to endorse the definition of IDPs, as defined in the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement*;

5. **Recommends** the utilization of peace building and peacekeeping initiatives in emergency response to create secure and stable environments in areas at risk of displacing large populations as a result of conflict;

6. **Suggests** states, in particular the least developed ones, to construct strategies at local, regional, national, and international levels, incorporating the most recent scientific and technical knowledge to strengthen the resilience of communities, and to prevent as many persons from becoming forcibly displaced, as possible.