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

Committee Staff

<table>
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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Samantha Winn</td>
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Agenda

I. The Syrian Refugee Crisis
II. Protecting the Civil, Political, and Socioeconomic Rights of Refugees
III. Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

Resolutions / Report Segments adopted by the Committee

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<td>UNHCR/1/1</td>
<td>The Syrian Refugee Crisis</td>
<td>37 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 14 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR/1/2</td>
<td>The Syrian Refugee Crisis</td>
<td>50 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 9 abstentions</td>
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<td>UNHCR/1/3</td>
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Summary Report

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. The Syrian Refugee Crisis

II. Protecting the Civil, Political, and Socioeconomic Rights of Refugees

III. Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

The session was attended by representatives of 84 Member States of the United Nations and two observers.

On Sunday, the committee set the agenda in the order of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of The Syrian Refugee Crisis. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 10 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including the resettlement and legal status of refugees; financial and technical support for host countries; health, education, and security initiatives in refugee camps; employment programs; and financing for short-term and long-term aid. Debate commenced immediately in a collegial, collaborative, and determined manner.

On Wednesday, 6 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had amendments. Following voting procedure, the committee adopted all 6 resolutions, 1 of which received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, reflecting the topics that were initially discussed with the addition of data collection on IDPs and the long-term integration of refugees into host societies. While Member States engaged in vigorous debate about the nuances of the Syrian Refugee Crisis, progress continued in the spirit of collaboration and concern for human rights.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Acknowledging the foundational framework of the UNHCR, which encourages collaborative efforts to aid refugees in regions heavily affected by the Syrian refugee crisis,

Guided by the common goal of ensuring the principles highlighted in the Convention and Protocol to the Status of Refugees, especially the principle of non-refoulement,

Alarmed by the enormous burden on countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea due to the nature of this porous border, resulting in alarming numbers of refoulement and pushback of vulnerable Syrian asylum seekers,

Having considered the importance of the European Union (EU) goal of resettling 100,000 Syrian refugees in Europe,

Seeking to catalyze efforts by EU countries and other countries with the most resources available to settle refugees in a long term and sustainable way in line with the founding document of this body, the Statute of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which emphasizes seeking permanent solutions for the problem of refugees,

Highlighting the spirit of the UNHCR’s Age, Gender, and Diversity Policy, and its prioritization of the recognition of cultural details in caring for refugees and recognizing the immense importance that cooperation with North African expertise will have in addressing cultural, economic, and other nuances of settling refugees created by this crisis,

Acknowledging the inadequacies of current EU Dublin Regulation and its refugee processing system, which assigns responsibility for refugees to the point of entry country,

Recognizing the immense value of the European Resettlement Network in its ability to resettle Syrian asylum seekers through its extensive network of national, regional, and local organizations, International Organizations (IGOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and faith-based organizations throughout Europe.

Recognizing the importance of the vast work done by the Migration Policy Centre and its Consortium for Applied Research on International Migration from, to and through the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries (CARIM-South),

1. Emphasizes the immeasurable importance of cooperation and collaboration among states on ensuring that asylum seekers are immediately cared for at point of entry countries, and that they are integrated into a system that ensures their long-term well-being;

2. Recognizes the European Resettlement Network as a guideline for assisting Syrian refugees in Europe, thus providing an existing support program which would expedite resettlement throughout Europe by connecting a variety of actors involved in providing asylum seekers permanent destinations;

3. Encourages streamlined collaborative measures to ensure that point of entry Member States do not absorb the full responsibility of a refugee under the current Dublin Regulation framework through expansion of the European Resettlement Network guidelines, which will allow active participation of each Member State in assisting asylum seekers, regardless of its proximity to the crisis;
4. *Urges* the UNHCR to create a pool of funds to be directed to the Mediterranean Resettlement Programme to be matched by the EU (to be voted on in European parliament) to ensure collaboration of the global community in meeting the needs of the huge population of asylum seekers in this region;

5. *Calls upon* Member States and any other willing donors to participate in the funding required for the Mediterranean Resettlement Program to reach its full potential for long last relief to the Syrian Refugee Crisis through the utilization of private funds in private-public partnerships that will be specific to corporations within each Member State;

6. *Intends* to utilize the aforementioned funding to enable NGOs and state governments to ensure the rights of Syrian asylum seekers through:

   a. The creation of processing systems for asylum seekers in common points of entry including support mechanisms that incentivize Syrians to register by offering appropriate temporary care upon registration and personnel that will assist with in locating appropriate, more permanent destinations within Member States willing to house refugees;

   b. Construction of temporary housing in point of entry countries ensuring basic human rights are being fulfilled while resettlement processes are progressing;

   c. Development of transportation infrastructure to move refugees to destination sites;

   d. Creation of processing systems in destination countries to ensure full and successful integration into the community including housing locators, job placement coordinators, and additional integration mechanisms deemed appropriate by the destination country;

7. *Encourages* participation by all Member States with the resources to support refugees, through the opt-in mechanism of the Resettlement Programme, to ensure that all Member States with the capacity to do so can ensure achievement of the goal of resettlement of 100,000 Syrian refugees;

8. *Reminds* Member States to work in concert to ensure that the measures taken are long-lasting and sustainable processes, as full integration of refugees requires long-term commitment to the Mediterranean Resettlement Programme;

9. *Encourages* host countries to utilize the expertise of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Syrian Crisis Humanitarian Response (SHARP) to discuss specific actions taken to ensure that refugees can be treated fairly throughout their resettlement process as efficiently as possible.
The United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees,

Deeply concerned with the reports of violence against refugees, specifically against women and children as a result of the ongoing Syrian civil war,

Urges all Member States to sign and ratify the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees,

Aware that justice systems in refugee host Member States are strained and underfunded due to the influx of refugees from Syria,

Emphasizing the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), article 16.2, which states that marriage should be between consenting adults,

Bearing in mind the commitments made in the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), the International Covenant on Political and Civil Rights, the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking, the UN Conventions on Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC), and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially Children and Women,

Applauding the work of the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) workshops conducted in Jordan in conjunction with the Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Person (ICAT) which aids in capacity building in Jordanian officials,

Recognizing the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) which works to prevent, suppress, and punish human trafficking and transnational organized crime,

Cognizant of the UNHCR Community Technology Access Report which aims to promote and enhance access to technology in refugee populations,

1. **Recommends** the creation of an eight million USD program directed at host countries in June 2015 for one year funded by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Portugal, New Zealand, Czech Republic and South Africa, to be developed by a UNHCR working group in collaboration with ICAT and the International Training Centre (ITC) of the IOM, which consists of:
   a. Comprehensive informational material on the situation of refugees fleeing the Syrian crisis and their exposure to organized crime, especially human trafficking, which shall be made available online;
   b. Training for border authorities, legal officials and other relevant public employees of host countries, led by UNHCR to enable them to:
      i. Increase their awareness of the crime of refugee trafficking;
      ii. Identify refugees who have been trafficked;
      iii. Treat Syrian refugees in line with their guaranteed rights;

2. **Designates** twenty million USD funded by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Portugal, New Zealand, Czech Republic, and South Africa, in June 2015 for one year contingent upon monthly reporting and oversight to willing justice departments who host Syrian refugees in order to:
   a. Aid and foster the successful prosecution of human traffickers;
   b. Eliminate the recruitment of refugees, especially children, selected for the purpose of war or violence;
c. Report crimes that occur within the camp refugee population;

d. Collect statistical evidence to map population at risk by tracking key locations in which trafficking is prevalent;

3. **Calls upon** the creation of a community watch system within refugee camps and urban settings with refugee populations, under the leadership and guidance of UNHCR staff, with a budget of three million USD funded by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Portugal, New Zealand Czech Republic and South Africa, from June 2015 for one year in order to:

   a. Remain vigilant and report to authorities cases of human trafficking;

   b. Reduce the vulnerability of isolated urban victims by creating a community system in which they can partake;

   c. Create monthly progress reports and financial updates to ensure accountability and efficiency;

   d. Pay particular attention to Syrian women and children who are refugees, and who may be targeted by traffickers, by:

      i. Suggesting that hosting Member States update their legal framework to be able to persecute those who commit crimes against refugee populations as applicable;

      ii. Offer additional support to victims of sex crimes and forced marriage collaborating with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Save the Children to ensure reduced rates of recidivism;

4. **Calls upon** Member States to support Syrian refugees who have been trafficked by not deporting, punishing or bring other criminal measures upon a victim who may have been brought to a country illegally;

5. **Encourages** the creation of assistance programs in collaboration with the Human Rights Commission (HRC) and other NGOs, which will:

   a. Educate refugees regarding the potentiality of threats of being trafficked by following Thailand’s Improving Mechanisms for Partnerships and Action for Children in Thailand, where they build a comprehensive child protection network, and develop a referral and case management system to protect migrant children from Burma who are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation;

   b. Increase communication efficiency between the International Committee of the Red Cross/Red Crescent (ICRC), the Syrian Humanitarian Assistance, and host governments under the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to combat human trafficking;

   c. Create a data sharing program in partnership with universities in Member States hosting refugees to raise public awareness and ensure that knowledge is not a barrier to the elimination of crimes against vulnerable populations;

   d. Send an increasing number of the team of experts in the medical and psychological fields from the World Health Organization to refugees camps;

6. **Endorses** the creation of a technology and advertisement based awareness campaign that utilizes:

   a. The creation of an anonymous text messaging system by the UNHCR that allows refugees to both report and educate refugees about human trafficking;

   b. The distribution of informative text messages to residents of certain refugee camps and individuals in urban areas regarding human trafficking prevention and awareness;
c. The establishment of a campaign intended for refugees in the Syrian crisis that delivers messages regarding human trafficking prevention and awareness via posters, radio, internet, social media and other viable means.
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Code: UNHCR/1/3
Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
Topic: The Syrian Refugee Crisis

*The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

*Bearing in mind* the Syrian refugee crisis and the current lack of monetary and humanitarian aid and resources being donated to the affected host Member States,

*Alarmed by* the fact that half of the affected population inside Syria are children that get separated from their families without access to food and safe water,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/142 of 15 January 2014 and its role in expanding United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR), which encourages Member States with the aiding of refugees by working with UN agencies that will assist and facilitate the process of education and peace keeping operations,

*Taking into account* the precarious living conditions of the Syrian refugee children which so far amounts to 4.27 million children who are in need of help to ease the burden financially, along with the enhancement of the child’s life during a time of crisis,

*Welcoming* non-profit organizations dedicated to providing financial assistance to a child such as Economic Children’s Help Organization (ECHO),

*Aware of* the dire living conditions of the Syrian refugees, and the lack of opportunities inside the camp society of each host country,

*Recalling* the Security Council Presidential Statement of 2 October 2013 (S/PRST/2013/15) on humanitarian access in Syria, which urged the government to take immediate steps to allow for expanded relief operations and lift bureaucratic obstacles,

*Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 60/128 of 24 January 2006, in providing additional development aid for improving burden sharing and the hosting large numbers of refugees and promoting self-reliance,

*Noting that* more than 190,000 Syrian lack of the protection of refugee status and struggle for living,

*Calls upon* close cooperation and collaboration with local governments and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the campaign of the refugee crisis, especially those asylum seekers who endure the same conditions but without the refugee status which can shelter them safely,

*Stressing* the seriousness and urgency of the condition of Syria which is caused by the enduring conflict and their urgent and semi-permanent humanitarian needs,

*Emphasizing* the importance of discussing the Syrian Refugee Crisis for promoting and defending basic human rights of every people as mentioned in the Charter of the United Nations on which all Member States had adhered to,

*Bearing in mind* the definition of “refugees” from the 1951 Convention that any human being who is outside his or her country of origin is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country or is unwilling to return to it,

*Recognizing* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which states that “all people have the right for access to education and that all people have the right to take part in the cultural life of the community,”

*Considering* that resettlement plays an important role in the context of the UNHCR Convention Plus initiative and the Convention Plus Core Group, aimed at providing comprehensive solutions to refugee situations,
Recalling the Secretary-General report of 15 July 2013 (A/67/931), which describes the protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons and the situation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner’s Program of June 2007 (EC/58/SC/CRP.18), which is about the role of UNHCR in the protection of IDPs,

Recalling that all Person in Need of International Protection (PNIP) and asylum seekers have the right to access on fair protection processes and documentation,

Aware of the successful implementation of the Community Support and Integration Programme (CSIP) which consists on a set of job training sessions for refugees to get employment and start their path to self-development and dignity, according to the International Convention regarding the Status of Refugees,

Deeply conscious of the importance of Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) and NGOs in addressing the Syrian refugees crisis,

1. Recommends the creation of an overall aid package, which serves as an example to other major donors to address the humanitarian crisis in Syria and neighboring countries, in which Member States can voluntarily assist and contribute with these actions. This initiative is based on three pillars, which include:

   a. Increasing humanitarian aid such as education, water systems, and physical and mental health by providing UNHCR volunteers to assist and develop action plans for refugees through the following organizations:

      i. Emergency Children’s Help Organization (ECHO), which will provide financial assistance to Syrians children that are experiencing a challenging medical or living emergency;

      ii. Guided by the slogan: implemented by ECHO “We hear…We care…We share!”, we encourage Member States of the committee to make an extension of this program as a campaigning for Syrian refugees;

      iii. The International Red Cross, which will make available the health assistance to refugees, principally the children and women;

   b. Enabling host countries to help strengthen local communities and capacity building and infrastructure through the Development and Cooperation Organization (DEVCO);

   c. Rapid introduction of packages by Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) for affected host countries;

2. Encourages the extension of the implementation of the Syrian Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) program in order to provide help and security for the Syrian refugees regarding:

   a. The food sector, providing food rations for refugees around the hosting countries, coupled with the distribution of safe water that can be purified and delivered by organizations such as the World Health Organization (WHO), and UN-Water, which strengthens coordination among UN agencies that work on all aspects of freshwater and sanitation;

   b. The health sector in distribution of medicines supported by WHO, the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), and the Ministry of Health (MOH);

3. Calls upon Member States to accept and welcome humanitarian aid from fellow Member States to assist and facilitate the process of everyday basic human rights and primary education while at the same time respecting sovereignty and maintaining peace in hosting Member States, in coordination with:

   a. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which will assist in refugee education of primary education and the teaching of basic human rights;
UNICEF, which will continue its support on this escalating issue by being able to provide children with basic essentials for everyday use;

c. The United Nations Peacekeeping Office, which will assist host countries in maintaining peace and security where UN programs are happening;

4. **Urges** Member States to create an international framework which will facilitate the registration of Syrian refugees living in host countries, to be named the Syrian Refugee Registration program (SRR), which will:

   a. Invite the cooperation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) to implement the program to a national level at a large scale where each refugee is located, with all monetary funds handled by ICCPR and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);

   b. Be organized by UNHCR development workers in refugee camps and hosting countries urban areas with a high level of Syrian refugees, working in assistance with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to draft monthly reports to ensure transparency between host countries and the UNHCR;

5. **Addresses** the implementation of International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) on self-feeding agriculture programs for refugees, by:

   a. Raising the awareness of the importance of existing self-reliance in the refugee camps;

   b. Collecting funds on buying the basic agriculture tools and training refugees to ensure the primary and secondary skills in farming;

6. **Encourages** the development of land for farming in the host countries, as in the case of Tanzania with the influx of Burundian refugees and Pakistan refugees where:

   a. The host governments may settle the refugees on fertile land and establish some farming skills, by training agency instructed workers from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);

   b. With funding would come from the World Bank, and the UNHCR can provide the hybrid rice in order to combat hunger and provide refugees with a source of food;

   c. Cooperating with the UNHCR in supervising the entire self-reliance process to empower the refugees’ rights to the approach of food;

7. **Calls for** close cooperation and collaboration with local governments and NGOs in the campaign of the refugee crisis, especially relating to asylum seekers;

8. **Encourages** the promotion and expansion of UNICEF to expand its Tap Project to host countries being affected by the Syrian Refugee Crisis to provide refugees with access to clean water and sanitation facilities;

9. **Invites** the World Food Program to partner with the UNHCR in private and public fundraising campaigns and organizing food assistance to Syrian refugees in the form of vouchers, defining vouchers as food credits used to purchase food from local business, promoting the local economy;

10. **Encourages** Member States to strengthen the shelter response aspect of the Syria Regional Response Plan to provide resources for families that are housing Syrian refugees in the most affected countries:

    a. The process to register for the shelter response plan would occur at refugee relief and registration centers located across the region by the refugees and host families, and re-registration would be required every three months;

    b. Resource amounts will be allocated to host families based on the number of refugees being housed;
c. Resources would include food and toiletries for the refugees, as well as a monetary stipend to the families;

d. The funds and resources would be derived by specific organizations such as UNICEF and Norwegian Refugee Council and voluntary donations from able Member States and individuals;

11. **Suggests** cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in order to:

   a. Provide emergency medical relief for refugees, implement appropriate measures of preventative medicine to improve the health of refugees and IDPs, and;

   b. Decrease outbreaks of disease and handle epidemics caused by inadequate living conditions of Syrian refugee centers;

12. **Further** recommends all Member States develop improvements of the registration procedures for asylum-seekers, who have expressed interest in becoming refugees of the host nation, to obtain the legal condition of refugees following the UNHCR Global Strategic Priorities for 2014-2015, such as the Preliminary Receipt Document (PRD);

13. **Encourages** Member States establish means of easier registration through community-specific measures such as:

   a. Mobile registration teams to help locate urban refugees, such as developing their own Refugee Registration Database;

   b. Refugee Relief and Registration centers;

   c. Launching campaigns to advertise the benefits of registration;

14. **Asks** host countries to try to maintain the unity of the family unit and taking into consideration the cultural variations as well as economic and emotional dependency factors;

15. **Suggests** host countries improve education and integration of Syrian refugee children into public schools through Refugee Relief and Registration Centers by:

   a. Identifying the refugees’ education level;

   b. Suggesting curriculum programs of refugees’ origin countries;

   c. Enabling refugees to adapt to public schools by providing language training;

   d. Providing access to education of the host countries cultural environment;

16. **Recommends** the continued collaboration between Member States and the UNHCR through centers such as UNHCR’s Global Learning Centers (GLCs) in the use of resettlement training activities such as language training and cultural orientation for refugees within the host countries;

17. **Encourages** host countries to examine the increase of possible working opportunities for Syrian refugees with respect to the community by means of:

   a. Vocational training through the widespread implementation of the Community Support and Integration Programme (CSIP) and the Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) Joint Programme;

   b. Providing job advice in accordance with the refugees’ abilities;
c. Encouraging private companies to employ refugees while giving them same wages as hosting countries’ citizens;

d. Supervising the working conditions to prevent exploitation;

18. **Further encourages** cooperation with the ICRC and UNDP to establish the Syrian IDPs Durable Response Plan to provide better humanitarian aide which includes measures to:

a. Be undertaken quarterly;

b. Recruit IDPs as information staff who have knowledge about IDP living conditions and have access to places that are hard for UN agencies to enter;

c. Dispatch information staff into the community where they reside to collect information which would include:
   
   i. The exact number, gender, and age of persons in the community for the purpose of answering their needs, such as baby food for infants, textbooks for children, and clothing for women;

   ii. The health condition of IDPs to provide proper medical supplies for them;

   iii. The previous occupation for the further utilization of IDPs for service positions in the settlement camps;

19. **Decides** to hold a conference about the IDPs in the Syrian Refugee Crisis which will:

a. Take place in August 2015 in Geneva;

b. Invite participation from UN Member States, UN agencies, and NGOs, with focus on collaboration between UN and non-UN agencies to coordinate humanitarian aid for refugees.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling previous annual resolutions on the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees since its establishment by the General Assembly,

Reaffirming the purposes and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international human rights treaties, including the International Covenants on Human Rights and its commitment to the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,


Recalling the Security Council Presidential Statement of 26 September 2012 (S/PRST/2012/20), welcoming the intensifying cooperation between the UN and the Arab League,

Reiterating the Security Council’s commitment to comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace and welcoming the appointment of the Joint Special Representative for Syria, and the Security Council Presidential Statement of 2 October 2013 (S/PRST/2013/15) urging national governments to take immediate steps to allow for expanded relief operations and lift bureaucratic obstacles for humanitarian access in Syria,

Bearing in mind that 12.2 million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria, while 7.6 million people are internally displaced by violence and 3.925 million registered refugees are living under difficult circumstances in neighboring states in February 2015, as noted by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

Expressing grave alarm over the aforementioned dimension of the Humanitarian Crisis resulting from the ongoing Syrian Civil War,

Welcoming the pledges made by States at the Geneva Pledging Conference for UNHCR 2015 on 9 December 2014 to increase the number of refugees they are accepting through resettlement and other admissions mechanisms to 100,000 in 2015,

Recalling that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, calls for the goal of a total of 130,000 resettlement places to be made available by the end of 2016,

Expressing its deep appreciation for the willingness of host countries, especially border states, to provide asylum to almost 4 million Syrian Refugees,

Alarmed by the lack of funding for the 2014 Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP) and the Syria Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), seeing that only 58 per cent of the funding requirements have already been covered by 5 February 2015,

Noting with regret that according to the World Health Organization (WHO), for every 1 million US$ that cannot be raised by the WHO 227,000 Syrian refugees in need for humanitarian assistance will lose vital health services in 2015,

Noting with deep concern that the lack of funding has forced the World Food Program (WFP) to reduce food rations by 30 per cent in 2015 and was already forced to suspend the provision of food vouchers to more than 1.7 million Syrian refugees in the region,
Welcoming with appreciation the hosting by the Government of Kuwait of the Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria on 31 March 2015, aiming to raise the funds required to meet the needs set out in the 2015 Syria Response Plan and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2015-2016,

Recognizing in this context the importance of active international solidarity and burden-sharing emphasized in previous resolutions such as General Assembly resolution 69/152 of 17 February 2015,

Welcoming with appreciation the attempts made by the Ibdaa Micro-finance SAL to stimulate the economy by providing loans to refugee entrepreneurs in Lebanon, reducing unemployment of Syrian and Palestinian refugees, and further welcoming with appreciation the work of micro-finance co-operations in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Yemen,

Taking note of the outcomes of the World Bank report (P145865) on the interest-free loan to Jordan, indicating the performance rating of the loan as satisfactory,

Re-emphasizing the outcome of the 2014 UNHCR report “Living in the shadows” that 2015 will be a litmus test for the strength and longevity of the support by all in the refugee response,

Reaffirming in this context its statement made in General Assembly resolution 69/152 of 17 February 2015 that a sustainable solution to the humanitarian crisis in Syria can only be established if States and relevant non-governmental and other organizations agree to provide comprehensive financial and in-kind assistance in a spirit of international solidarity and burden-sharing,

1. Urges Member States to continue providing full and effective cooperation required to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to fulfill its mandated functions;

2. Further urges Member States to efficiently increase funding for the 2014 Syria Crisis Humanitarian Response Appeals and the UN Central Emergency Respond Fund (CERF);

3. Suggests the establishment of additional awareness campaigns for the Syrian Humanitarian Crisis aiming to enhance the amount of private donations, inspired by the already existing awareness campaigns of especially United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WFP, and UNHCR’s Syria Emergency Campaign;

4. Encourages micro-finance co-operations, in the model of Grameen-Jameel Micro-finance Ltd. and their local partners in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Yemen, to continue to provide financial aid, in order to establish and foster economic growth and stability in the affected regions; and invites States and NGO’s in this regard to establish micro-finance programs similar to the existing one carried out by Ibdaa Micro-finance SAL in Lebanon specifically for refugees allocated in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey;

   a. The program aims to decrease poverty and increase prosperity of refugees by providing small business loans, fostering economic independence of refugees as a long term strategy;

   b. On a regional level, the micro-loans should be provided by local actors, especially NGO’s and banks;

   c. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) should support the project by providing partial liability for the financial risks derived from the loans;

   d. Micro-loans will only be granted under certain conditions which are inspired by the criteria of the Grameen-Jameel Micro-finance Ltd stating that:

      i. The borrower has to explain the purpose of the loan;

      ii. The loan is only granted for investment purposes, including but not limited to starting a business, social entrepreneurship and agricultural investments;
e. It is prohibited to use the loan for the purchase of second necessity goods;

f. The loan is granted on the principle of trust, meaning that there is no contract existing between donor and recipient;

5. Encourages major sponsors such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to continue providing interest-free emergency loans to neighboring States of Syria facing financial difficulties hosting Syrian refugees, particularly for the purposes of providing housing, sanitation, educational programs and medical support;

6. Recommends that major sponsors provide interest-free emergency loans on a long-term rather than a short-term basis; promoting sustainable development assistance;

7. Re-emphasizes the necessity for adequate and timely distribution of monetary and in-kind resources which are an essential asset for the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to fulfill its mandate.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Alarmed that more than twelve million people under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) mandate are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance in the form of security, sustenance, outside support for camp educational facilities and employment,

Recognizing the ever-growing need for funding towards the UNHCR mandate on the Syrian refugee crisis,

Further recognizing that the states in the region that are currently hosting Syrian refugees are struggling to bear the weight of the influx of these refugees,

Highlighting processes that have been implemented by mechanisms such as the ‘Common Asylum System of the European Union’ of the exit/entry policy administered which includes freedom of movement,

Bearing in mind the practicality of using brownfield sites, which are land areas previously used for productive purposes such as agriculture and manufacturing, and are now available for potential resettlement of refugees,

Further reaffirming the UNHCR education strategy of 2012-2016 which incorporated the strategic implementation of education programs so as to effectively integrate refugees into host societies,

Welcoming a cluster approach to aid the humanitarian situation with the Syrian refugee crisis, which entails a collective approach of government ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the UN system to create a more efficient and rapid response,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 68/141 of 28 January 2014 as well as the Secretary-General report of 19 February 2015 S/2015/124 on the current humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic,

Reaffirming the Security Council resolution 2139 (2014) which demanded all parties including Syrian authorities to facilitate the expansion of humanitarian relief operations, in accordance with the UN guiding principles of humanitarian emergency assistance,

Commending the work of the UNHCR with regards to our corporate sponsors who have committed to providing shelter, sustainable energy, healthcare and education to families of refugees, internally displaced peoples (IDPs) across areas requiring humanitarian assistance, with the hopes of incorporating this relief into the Syrian refugee crisis, as stipulated in the Syrian Strategic Response Plan 2015 (SRP),

1. Encourages the use of a cluster approach in order to achieve a more cohesive and rapid humanitarian response to the Syrian refugee crisis;

2. Invites the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to work in conjunction with the UNHCR to support local agricultural projects and camp farms to employ refugees in order to promote food production in the host countries;

3. Further encourages states and entities to follow through with promises of aid to host countries of Syrian refugees with financial and humanitarian aid;

4. Recommends the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) works in partnership with UNHCR in sourcing suitable livable brownfield sites within potential host countries to assist with the creation or expansion of refugee camps or similar living situations in order to better accommodate the influx of Syrian refugees;
5. **Further invites** the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to provide and help train personnel in conjunction with UNHCR to enable the expansion of existing refugee camps;

6. **Advises** that the UNHCR’s ‘proGres Refugee Registration Platform’ work in conjunction with relevant NGOs and member states’ governments to create a transparent and efficient registration system as well as administering detailed documentation registration forms to account for the influx of refugees into these camps;

7. **Facilitates** the restructuring of security safety procedures for hosting countries in conjunction with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by:
   a. Creating a unified campaign for Syrians hosting countries, such as radio broadcastings, newspaper announcements, television campaigns and other forums, amongst them mass and social media to better unify existing and new efforts for those affected in the Syrian Refugee Crisis;
   b. Cooperating with hosting countries’ ambassadors (or equivalent) to facilitate the countries’ political and humanitarian needs by sharing expertise from NGOs and civil societies;
   c. Suggesting the Human Rights Council (HRC), oversees the protection of human rights by requesting background-checks for border patrol employees, and
   d. Implementing stricter refugee registration policies for protection as well as monitoring purposes;

8. **Asks** that humanitarian NGOs and other organizations such as but not limited to Red Cross International, United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Congressional Budget Office (CBO), United Nations Population Fund Activities (UNFPA) and World Health Organizations (WHO) ensure that they work together for the purpose of safety in camps for Syrian refugees and the refugees in urban areas so as to:
   a. Help facilitate the safety of refugees with particular attention to women and children;
   b. Help facilitate the minimization of violence and/or harassment of refugees which will be conducive for employment opportunities, to facilitate rights in highlighting improved accurate registration with incentives and implementations such as stricter refugee registration policies including but not limited to mandatory warn identification cards, making available information on legal rights and representation to all issues pertaining to safety, and
   c. Expand the perimeter of existing camps while minimizing family separation, by creating a campaign for the purposes of minimizing discrimination and harassment for citizens of hosting countries in correlation with Syrian Refugees, and prioritizing of employment for registered refugees;

9. **Draws attention to** the necessity of an improved healthcare system with the focus on the administrating clean water, medical attention and sexual protection by means of equality and awareness to:
   a. Emphasize psychological/mental health assistance for those affected by the Syrian Crisis in cooperation with aid received by the WHO comprehensive mental health action plan 2013-2020;
   b. Campaign awareness for gender equality sexual education and protection of women and children against sexual harassment;
   c. Ensure sanitized water in cooperation with three leading NGOs Water for People, Water Aid and International Water Association, and
   d. Ease access and distribution of vaccinations and prescriptions in cooperation with organizations such as Red Cross International, Médecins Sans Frontieres and the World Bank;

10. **Employs** advertisement campaigns in host countries, with the slogan “Refugees are not the problem, they are part of the solution” in order to increase awareness about the refugees as well as increasing integration by
encouraging volunteering in refugee camps which will improve the social environment of those camps, as well as creating special awareness advertisements to combat violence against those refugees especially women and children;

11. **Calls upon** United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) regional “No Lost Generation Program” to send teachers in the refugee camps, with the help of other NGOs and developmental agencies as well as the volunteering member states which will provide training to the refugees, encourage educated refugees especially Syrian educators to utilize their skills to benefit refugees;

12. **Invites** the UNICEF and the United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to support the creation of a three-month program where educational facilities would be available ideally in the summer, that will educate and empower the refugees in existing locations so they can better prepare these Syrian refugees for the “No Lost Generation Program” and have a constructive and positive impact on their host community;

13. **Encourages** Member States to provide scholarships to help young refugees attend higher educational institutions within host countries in order to ensure that they receive an education which will allow them to develop leadership and access to job opportunities;

14. **Welcomes** UNESCO and Member States’ governments to work in conjunction with UNHCR to create an educational program in host countries, in the refugee camps to encourage the education of the local language, in order to keep those refugees in the work force as well as helping the host country in dealing with the employment of refugees.
The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 68/180 and 68/182 of 18 December 2013, which have guided the actions of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international and local actors to date in response to the Syrian refugee crisis,

Reaffirming Security Council resolution 2139 of 22 February 2014, which emphasizes growing humanitarian needs based on burden-sharing principles that necessitate financial support for neighbor Member States to Syria,

Cognizant of Security Council resolution 2191 of 17 December 2014 which provides refugee protection and assistance, with the cooperation of specialized agencies and all other personnel engaged in the humanitarian relief crisis,

Acknowledging the Human Rights Council resolution 27/11 of 25 September 2014 which addresses the need of life-saving measures for children and neonates among the refugee population, including vaccinations, incubators and sanitation measures,

Welcoming all national and regional initiatives to fulfill the needs of protection and security of refugees by guaranteeing their basic human rights of identification and self-determination, which are enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1976) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966),

Considering the role of the UN system in the provision of humanitarian aid to victims of the Syrian refugee crisis still residing within Syria’s borders,

Alarmed and concerned that approximately 12 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria and thus the number of Syrian refugees created by the crisis could increase by a million persons in 2015 alone,

Recognizing existing international efforts channeled via the Regional Refugee & Response Plan (3RP) which has focused on assisting neighboring Member States that have taken the greatest burden of refugees,

Notes with great concern the financial, infrastructural and economic strain placed on Member States by the influx of refugees as a result of the Syrian conflict,

Highlighting the importance of financial aid for the Syrian crisis, which is estimated at $7.5 billion for 2015 per data from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

Recognizing the urgent and immediate need for funding instruments towards entities involved in the safety and comfort of refugees,

Deeply conscious of the challenges the UNHCR is facing as a result of the lack of accurate information and data regarding the status of refugees and thus the most effective utilization of its resources to match refugee needs,

Appreciating the partnership to-date between Microsoft and UNHCR in technological knowledge sharing for the purpose of the proGres identification and registration platform,

Fully aware that the majority of Syrian refugees live in urban areas outside refugee camps,

Referring to the Rio+20 outcomes and highlighting the importance to include developing and middle income Member States in sustainable development actions such as the building of sustainable housing for refugees,

Recognizing the increasing costs of energy supply to refugee camps in neighboring Member States,
Alarmed at the precarious living conditions of Syrian refugees in cities who are mostly dwelling in substandard shelters, which are particularly detrimental to women, children and families,

Acknowledging the significance of preservation of the nuclear family unit in transient environments and situations such as but not limited to refugee camps, settlements and transitional communities,

Underlining the necessity of providing refugees secured and sustainable livelihoods and recognizing the necessity of education and training in achieving this goal,

Recalling that successful integration of refugees makes them more self-reliant as they achieve financial independence while benefiting the economy of the host Member States,

Emphasizing the immediate and urgent need for potable water in refugee areas lacking in resources key to the success of providing food, water, agricultural opportunities and transportation to underprivileged victims in refugee camps and settlements,

Looking towards the objectives and actions put forth by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Water Manual for Refugee Situations (1992) as a key guideline in defining the logistics and protocol for the provision, sanitation and delivery of potable water to refugee camps and settlements,

Acknowledging the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons proposed in General Assembly resolution 64/293 of 12 August 2010,

Emphasizing the protection of human rights of the displaced Syrian refugees, specifically in regards to human trafficking,

Encouraging in the spirit of the Rome Statute (2002), the expansion of the interpretation of Article 7, intended to combat crimes against humanity, to protect victims of human trafficking of the Syrian refugees,

1. **Supports** the observation by Member States of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) so as to robustly enforce the protection of such rights and apply their content in domestic legislation;

2. **Strongly urges** the cooperation of key UN agencies such as UNICEF, the World Food Program and the UN Security Council in order to ensure the stable and accountable deliverance of humanitarian aid to those living in volatile areas of conflict within Syrian borders;

3. **Calls upon** the UN Security Council to peacefully and effectively engage in dialogue with the Syrian government to gain its ongoing permission and access to humanitarian aid on an increasingly larger scale and ensure that all humanitarian workers will be able to fulfill their assigned duties within the Syrian territory and its border regions;

4. **Encourages** the international community to expedite North-South cooperation to aid Member States shoulder most of the burden of refugees through bilateral and multilateral donors and international financial institutions (IFIs) reviewing existing criteria surrounding regional Member State access to IFI funding;

5. **Urges** every Member State of the international community to provide financial support that was previously promised to host Member States of refugees;

6. **Encourages** Member States to support the registration and identification work done by the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees which will enable effective monitoring of global refugee flows, including those refugees from Syria by:

   a. Broadening the scope of the UNHCR database application proGres to include more comprehensive refugee information for more Member States;
b. Ensuring this information can be accessible by UNHCR offices around the world, not just within Member States;

c. Encouraging continued partnerships between Microsoft and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and ensure that relevant actors are able to fully utilize the system’s unified and standardized approach to conducting refugee registration;

d. Facilitating the sharing of relevant and timely information to meet the short-term needs of refugees seeking asylum and the longer-term needs of refugees when they may be able to return to their homes in Syria, and

e. Developing a comprehensive assessment for monitoring human trafficking victims within refugee communities;

7. **Invites** host Member States, in order to guarantee the legal status of vulnerable refugees, to grant identification papers which should:

a. Include documentation of country of origin and apply to children born in host Member States and/or in camps;

b. Ensure the right of return and repatriation of refugees once the conflict ends, and

c. Guarantee refugees with the legal status to access labor market and education opportunities;

8. **Invites** all Member States to swiftly adopt the Temporary Humanitarian Admission Program (THAP) for Syrian refugees administered by UNHCR, on a legal domestic basis which should:

a. Grant applicants the right to remain in the host Member State or fully address their right of mobility;

b. Allow refugees who have relatives in Member States bordering and not bordering Syria to gain admission on an extended family reunification basis;

9. **Suggests** that Member States resettle a target number of refugees, reflecting specific capacities to host incoming refugees per levels of economic development and resources in host Member States;

10. **Calls upon** the High-level Group on Sustainable Energy for All for technical assistance to implement alternative energy sources in refugee camps and urban areas:

a. Refugee camps in neighboring Member States shall be supplied with renewable energy technology to lower the energy dependence of these Member States;

b. In the long term, the technology provided will be accessible to cover the energy demand of the host Member State;

c. The main financial contributors of this High-level Group are the private sector monitored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);

11. **Endorses** the construction of transition homes within neighboring and non-neighboring Member States which provide adequate shelter for Syrian refugees:

a. In accordance with sustainable building standards, transition homes will reduce the potential risks of spreading diseases within communities and more broadly ensure adequate living conditions;

b. Neighboring Member States will receive technical assistance from UNHCR and NGOs to realize this goal alongside the funding of private sector initiatives such as the ones promoted by UNIDO;
12. Proposes a “Vulnerable Refugee Accommodation Program” (VRAP) to be added to the 3RP, which shall provide centralized urban shelters for refugees living in those cities in Syria’s neighboring Member States by means of:

a. National authorities converting large pre-existing structures located in urban areas into refugee “Relief Centers,” and constructing additional structures where necessary;

b. Providing refugees with relief goods of food, water, and shelter within these accommodations;

c. Supplying refugees with information regarding resources available to them in these Relief Centers, including information concerning long-term affordable housing options;

d. Supplying further information regarding options for vocational courses, primary or secondary education, and health care services in these Relief Centers;

13. Urges host Member States to offer free and unreserved access to education to all Syrian refugees who are minors, regardless of their legal status;

14. Encourages Member States to collaborate with the UNHCR to implement, in their territories, education programs in which children and adults refugees can develop social skills and improve their professional qualifications to gain opportunities in the local labour market and integrate themselves in society;

15. Introduces a Integration through Education Program (ITEP), to be developed by the members of the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies in cooperation with local authorities, to ensure adequate access and quality of education for Syrian refugees in neighboring Member States, which comprises:

a. Cultural classes which help refugee children with integration into their host societies, including language lessons and classes on local habits and customs, taught by local teachers and volunteers;

b. Awareness trainings for teachers sensitizing them for the specific needs of refugee students, working with the Education for All (EFA) movement of UNESCO;

16. Endorses a Labor Market Integration Program (LMIP) to be implemented in resettlement areas and communities, devised and operated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Livelihoods Unit, consisting of:

a. An assessment of the various skills deficits in a broad range of professions across host Member State communities;

b. Matching these gaps with those vocational skills of Syrian refugee workers;

c. The provision of documents that reflect the equivalent educational and vocational qualifications of refugees;

d. A mentoring program for these skilled Syrian refugee workers that is built on cooperation with UNHCR experts, host Member State government officials and local professionals for the purpose of improved integration of refugees into Member States’ labor markets;

e. A vocational training program for unskilled refugees implemented by local NGOs such as Turing Foundation and Etasha Society:

i. This program should be in cooperation with the Community Technology Access an online database of jobs is created in which jobs open to refugees can be advertised by region;
United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Livelihoods experts assist host authorities in developing vocational training directed at refugees, also utilizing the learning resources offered by the UNHCR Exchange Platform;

1. **Encourages** Member States to establish public-private partnerships with organizations such as the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation and make use of programs such as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations and incorporate them into lifesaving techniques and protocols in order to:
   a. Purchase and integrate inexpensive portable incubators;
   b. Purchase vaccinations to prevent the spread of disease throughout the Syrian refugee population as well as host Member State populations;

2. **Supports** access to safe potable water in camps and other refugee settlements by using existing funds reserved for drilling wells, sharing technology between international and regional NGOs and CSOs, and directing responsibility for the quality of drilled water to representatives of the camps or settlements;

3. **Recommends** Member States that are host to Syrian refugees incorporate and build water efficient wash houses within refugee camps with funding from private actors or NGOs to prevent communicable diseases, promote sanitary waste disposal and encourage water conservation;

4. **Suggests** Member States create registration points at borders and refugee camps for the purpose of identifying and tracking individuals that may be most at risk to human trafficking;

5. **Further invites** Member States to raise awareness and public support against human trafficking of particularly vulnerable Syrian refugees and IDPs within their Member States;

6. **Welcomes** Member States neighboring Syria to attend a summit lead by the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (GIFT), Group of Friends Against Human Trafficking, and Member States with experience in combatting human trafficking;
   a. The purpose of this summit is to assist and supply resources to regional Member States to train their law enforcement officials on how to detect and combat human trafficking, through:
      i. Increasing their awareness of the crime of refugee trafficking;
      ii. Correctly identifying trafficked refugees;
      iii. Treating Syrian refugees in accordance with their guaranteed rights;
   b. The summit would take place within six months following the approval of this document in Amman, Jordan;

7. **Endorses** an approach targeting the protection of the human rights of especially female and children refugees who are victims of human trafficking in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through increased attention, resources, and education for women and children;

8. **Calls upon** NGOs such as Water Aid to rely on their successful technologies to distribute clean water in a sustainable manner;

9. **Further requests** Water Aid for the use of methods such as water borehole drilling, rainwater harvesting jars, gravity flow systems, and rope pumps to access water to provide sanitary water to refugees, with assistance by UNHCR in locating areas that are heavily populated by Syrian refugees and in need of clean water;

10. **Suggests** re-examining current methods of irrigation in the region;

11. **Praises** the success of the Foggara project used in Algeria by UNESCO that taps into the water formed in underground wells and constructing a subterranean transport system to move water to oases, making the
12. Requests the expansion of the Foggara program into other states with similar ecological situations;

13. Draws attention to Member States’ obligations under Article 23 in the 1951 Convention, relating to the status of refugees in permitting asylum seekers and refugees to engage in both wage earning and self-employment;

14. Suggests Member States create prospects for refugees in acquiring work opportunities within camp-settlements, considering certain fundamental problems that should be addressed for the success of the initiative, including:

   a. Collaboration of Member States in providing to some extent domestic laws protecting refugees’ right to work in wage-earning employment or self-employment;
   
   b. UN agencies, NGOs, and leaders from the refugee communities in collaborating in creating strategic and innovative partnerships which focus on work rights within policy and practice, including:
      
      i. Policy advocacy;
      ii. Legal assistance;
      iii. Technical assistance;
      iv. Refugee leadership and participation;

15. Establish the Camp Labor Education Initiative (CLEI) for Syrian Refugees which focuses on providing job opportunities and acquisition of skills for refugees once they leave the UNHCR camp settlements, including:

   a. Collaborating with Entrepreneurship for Refugees (EFR) in registering refugees for job markets, while offering the vocational training according to market needs;
   
   b. Emphasizing job training for heads of household;
   
   c. Working alongside the Middle East Partnership Initiative in offering assistance, training, and support to provide comprehensive and multi-faceted programs;
   
   d. Promoting refugee agricultural partnership programs (RAPP), which improve the supply and quality of food in urban and rural areas through refugee farming.