



CONFERENCE B

National Model United Nations • New York
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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

Director	Amanda Wong
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Chair	Pamela Davis
Rapporteur	Jesus Martinez-Ramirez

Agenda

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

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNHCR/1/1	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/2	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/3	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	69 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 12 abstentions
UNHCR/1/4	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	70 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 8 abstentions
UNHCR/1/5	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	71 votes in favor, 1 votes against, 10 abstentions
UNHCR/1/6	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/7	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	77 votes in favor, 0 votes against, 5 abstentions
UNHCR/1/8	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	78 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 0 abstentions
UNHCR/1/9	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/10	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report for the Executive Committee of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

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

- I. The Syrian Refugees Crisis
- II. Protecting the Civil, Political, and Socio-Economic Rights of Refugees
- III. Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

The session was attended by representatives of 87 countries. The first session commenced on Sunday evening and the committee adopted the agenda of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “The Syrian Refugee Crisis.” On Monday, delegates engaged in thoughtful dialogue and by Tuesday evening, the Dais had received a total of 19 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, ranging from healthcare and food provisions within Syrian refugee camps to reintegration into host communities both in the region and internationally. The body negotiated with fantastic enthusiasm and with an overriding tone of mutual co-operation.

On Wednesday, delegates worked diligently to merge their work and ultimately produced 10 draft resolutions for the committee’s consideration. The committee adopted ten resolutions, five of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues such as a streamlining of refugee asylum processes, the protection of vulnerable persons within camp settings, and an examination of how the Syrian crisis fits into the post-2015 development agenda. Delegates discussed these and consistently demonstrated a keen understanding of the issues and in doing so, devised creative and innovative solutions to this most pressing of subjects.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNHCR/1/1

Committee: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Guided by the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees,*
4 *the 1967 Protocols relating to the Status of Refugees, and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees'*
5 *(UNHCR) Policy on Alternatives to Camps,*

6
7 *Expressing appreciation for the International Labor Organization's (ILO) constitution outlining international*
8 *adjustment of conditions of industrial life and labor,*

9
10 *Deeply concerned by the ongoing refugee conflict in the Levant and North Africa, typified by the 6.5 million*
11 *individuals internally displaced within Syria and the 3 million living as refugees in the Member States within the*
12 *region,*

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14 *Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the other various international*
15 *organizations that have worked tirelessly to administer aid programs to the Syrian refugees,*

16
17 *Deeply disturbed by the findings of the 2014 Regional Response Plan, which estimates a 90% unemployment rate*
18 *for Syrian refugees living within Jordan,*

19
20 *Welcoming the efforts of the United Nations, the League of Arab States and the other various international*
21 *organizations that have worked tirelessly to administer aid programs to the Syrian refugees,*

22
23 *Expressing appreciation for the ILO's constitution outlining international adjustment of conditions of industrial life*
24 *and labor,*

25
26 *Recognizing that the Member States within the region of the Levant are not adequately equipped to provide all*
27 *refugees with job opportunities within their borders,*

28
29 1. *Calls for the creation of the Zaatari-Mafraq Employment Task Force, a UNHCR pilot employment between the*
30 *Zaatari refugee camp and Mafraq City within Jordan;*

31
32 2. *Authorizes the Zaatari-Mafraq Employment Task Force to:*

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34 a. *Be comprised of local Zaatari community leaders chosen by previous involvement with non-*
35 *governmental organizations (NGOs), UNHCR, and International Organization on Migration (IOM)*
36 *projects, government representatives from the Mafraq Governorate, local business owners in Mafraq*
37 *City, representatives of the UNHCR and IOM, and representatives of the nongovernmental*
38 *organization (NGO) Norwegian Refugee Council;*
39
40 b. *Create the Zaatari-Mafraq Employment Task Force Fund, which aggregates funds allotted to the*
41 *Zaatari-Mafraq Employment Task Force and allocates 50 percent of the tentative salary to Syrian*
42 *refugees participating in the program, while the other 50 percent be paid for by the hiring businesses;*
43
44 c. *Work with the Mafraq Governorate in co-sponsoring a shuttle bus route between the Zaatari refugee*
45 *camp and Mafraq City;*
46
47 d. *Maintain close contact with Mafraq businesses who are interested in becoming program participants by*
48 *scheduling monthly interest meetings in Mafraq City;*
49

- 50 e. Conduct a survey that assesses employment placement, wages, and retention rates of program
51 participants in Zaatari and Mafraq in order to gauge the success of the program after two years of
52 operations;
53
- 54 f. Submit a report to the UNHCR on the findings of the survey;
55
- 56 3. *Recognizes* UNHCR to:
57
- 58 a. Act as the principal committee to oversee the managerial and accountability aspects of the Zaatari-
59 Mafraq Employment Task Force;
60
- 61 b. Merge and allocate all donations intended for the Zaatari-Mafraq Employment Task Force and the
62 Zaatari-Mafraq Employment Task Force Fund from Member States, NGOs and Intergovernmental
63 Organizations;
64
- 65 4. *Calls upon* the forthcoming 2016-2017 Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) to allocate a portion of
66 their budget to funding the Zaatari-Mafraq Employment Task Force and the Zaatari-Mafraq Employment Task
67 Force Fund;
68
- 69 5. *Supports* the creation of a Career Development Office (CDO) to:
70
- 71 a. Be established in the Zaatari Refugee Camp during the 2016 calendar year;
72
- 73 b. Work under the jurisdiction and be administered by the Zaatari-Mafraq Employment Task Force;
74
- 75 c. Collect applications submitted by individuals dwelling within the camp and facilitate the referral of
76 qualified refugees to prospective employers in Mafraq City;
77
- 78 d. Act as the regulatory mechanism that dictates refugee eligibility requirements and maximum
79 employment quotas for work in Mafraq City;
80
- 81 e. Coordinate with existing NGO childcare systems for youth whose guardians will be program
82 participants;
83
- 84 6. *Requests for* the ILO to enforce equal pay for equal work standards for refugees and to promote proper and safe
85 working conditions for refugee workers.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNHCR/1/2

Committee: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Keeping in mind* that all persons are entitled to education as stated in Article 26 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of
4 Human Rights,

5
6 *Acknowledging* the 1951 Geneva Convention on Refugees and the 1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees, Member
7 States are requested to protect refugees from human rights violations,

8
9 *Referring* to General Assembly resolutions A/RES/67/262 and A/RES/68/182, which reiterate the need to protect
10 Syrian refugees from violence,

11
12 *Alarmed* by the ongoing crisis in Syria, as stated in the latest 2014 report of the Secretary General S/PV.7418,

13
14 *Guided by* the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Post-2015 Development Agenda and the
15 importance they place on education,

16
17 *Highly commending* the endeavors and efforts made by United Nations International Children's Education Fund
18 (UNICEF) regarding the implementation of self-learning and non-formal education through community learning
19 centers, its No Lost Generation Strategy and the Back to Learning campaign, in conjunction with the Syrian
20 education authorities for 2014-2015,

21
22 *Deeply* concerned with the limited infrastructure and resources available to refugees especially concerning
23 educational facilities within host countries,

- 24
- 25 1. *Endorses* the implementation of a Mentoring System chosen by the individual Member States between Syrian
26 refugees and host countries teachers under the host Member States guidance that would provide guidance on
27 basic education for refugees and to facilitate their transition by learning the local language, the culture, and
28 practices of the host state;
 - 29
 - 30 2. *Urges* all Member States to place the creation of new education institutions for refugees and the amelioration of
31 existing educational institutions for refugees as an upmost priority in accordance with the MDGs and the Post-
32 2015 Agenda;
 - 33
 - 34 3. *Calls upon* all Member States with refugee schools present on their territory to adopt a culturally and religiously
35 sensitive approach to their educational system;
 - 36
 - 37 4. *Suggests* the creation of an international widespread media campaign expanding on the work undertaken by
38 UNICEF in "Back to Learning" and "School in a Box" in collaboration with host states and the UNHCR that
39 would involve the use of social media, if culturally acceptable;
 - 40
 - 41 5. *Further recommends* that host Member States and refugee schools work together to provide necessary non-
42 discriminatory academic materials to students;
 - 43
 - 44 6. *Requests* UNOCHA work with UNHCR to establish a shadowing program for young refugees (15-25) in which
45 they would be follow active workers of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and qualified Syrian refugee
46 workers which would build hands-on experience;
 - 47
 - 48 7. *Encourages* the implementation of Safe Routes, which will be organized by teachers in refugee camp schools in
49 high-risk areas where students could meet and walk together to and from school in an environment of fraternity
50 and safety.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNHCR/1/3

Committee: The United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees

Topic: The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Keeping in mind* Article 25 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which states that every human has
4 the right to an adequate standard of living in accordance with his own health and well being,

5
6 *Emphasizing* the importance of readily available health care for all persons as stated in the International Covenant on
7 Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR),

8
9 *Noting the principles of* the Arab Charter on Human Rights adopted in 2004 by the Member States of the League of
10 Arab States which protects all rights of refugees and IDPs,

11
12 *Recalling* Security Council resolution SC/RES/2139, which places an emphasis on the provisions such as supplies,
13 facilities, and overall necessities of urgent care in support for humanitarian personnel to provide the necessary
14 passage to all areas along the borders of neighbor states for refugees,

15
16 *Welcoming* the Security Council resolution S/RES/2178 that promotes the burden-sharing principles in order to
17 support neighboring Member-States of the Syrian Arab Republic with humanitarian needs,

18
19 *Recalling the Syrian Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP)* concerning humanitarian needs for Syrian
20 Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs),

21
22 *Recalling* the UNHCR's longstanding commitment to partnering with non-governmental organizations as articulated
23 in the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan 2015-2016 (3RP) and the 2015 Syrian Arab Response Plan,

24
25 *Recalling* the recommendations of General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/180 concerning the protection of Syrian
26 IDPs, and the recommendations of General Assembly resolutions A/RES/68/182 and A/RES/69/488 on the current
27 situation of human rights within the Syrian Arab Republic,

28
29 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution A/RES/69/152, emphasizing the importance of international solidarity in
30 the protection of IDPs and refugees, with the search for durable solutions to their problems concerning humanitarian
31 aid for 600,000 Syrian refugees within neighboring host countries,

32
33 *Expressing appreciation* for Member States' support of UNHCR partnering humanitarian organizations, specifically
34 those providing medical aid and improved living conditions for Syrian refugees,

35
36 *Emphasizing* the importance of enhancing cooperation between partner organizations in assisting those affected by
37 the conflict in Syria,

38
39 *Recognizing* that nutrition and food security and stable mental health are essential to the adequate well-being of
40 humans and especially refugees given their vulnerability to starvation and malnutrition, as emphasized by the United
41 Nations Standing Committee on Nutrition's 2014 Global Nutrition Report,

42
43 *Deeply appreciative* of the support that the UN World Food Program has provided to millions of refugees so far, in
44 terms of helping deliver food aid to the millions of Syrians both inside and outside the country,

45
46 *Welcoming* the implementation of water, hygiene and sanitation (WASH) programs initiated by various UN
47 Agencies such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), for establishing prevention strategies and
48 control measures for reducing the lethal impact of WASH related diseases, as delineated in General Assembly
49 Resolution A/RES/68/157 regarding the right to safe drinking water and sanitation,

50

51 *Supporting* the efforts of the World Health Organization (WHO), ensuring the right of Syrian refugees to access
52 equitable and life-saving health services,
53

54 *Recognizing* the work of the UNICEF on implementing programs that strengthen the capacity of the national health
55 system to address the needs of Syrian inside and outside their country's border,
56

57 *Highlighting* the work of some NGOs on hosting countries such as Medicines Sans Frontiers (MSF), Kuwait Red
58 Crescent Society (KRCS), and Institute of Family Health (IFH) on providing free healthcare for over than 50,000
59 people with chronic illnesses during the past two years,
60

61 *Stressing* the importance to address Syrian refugees, a population that has been forced to face war-torn atrocities, in
62 regards to programs and policies that contribute to their psychosocial well being as stated in resolution
63 A/HRC/RES/24/6,
64

65 *Commemorating* the admirable work conducted by the Restart Center in Lebanon that provides rehabilitation
66 services for Iraqi refugees through their cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
67 (UNHCR) Psychosocial Rehabilitation Projects and WHO focus on refugee mental health,
68

69 *Acknowledging* the traumatic effects of the loss of one's home and the increased risk of mental health disorders such
70 as addiction or post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) affects upwards of 38% of all settled refugees,
71

72 *Alarmed and concerned* about the current low immunization coverage amongst IDPs, refugees, and hosting children
73 communities which allowed wild polio virus to be introduced to the region forming an outbreak,
74

75 *Bearing in mind* that refugees in host countries are responsible for 25% of medical costs, as well as certain
76 laboratory requirements as a minimum mandatory fee in host countries, this is considered as a burden for many
77 refugees,
78

79 1. *Encourages* Member States to provide IDPs and refugees from Syria with a safe and secure environment which
80 includes urgent care facilities, shelter and appropriate humanitarian assistance with the accessible framework of
81 UNHCR's *Open Border Policy*, that provides towards enhancing shelter, sanitation and hygiene facilities
82 through promoting proper means of healthcare measures for persons of concern at the border;
83

84 2. *Strongly encourages* Member States support winterization assistance for Syrian refugees, living in refugee
85 camps in the neighboring host countries of Syria, and Syrian IDPs through:
86

87 a. The distribution of essential items, including but not limited to, high-thermal blankets, stoves and fuel
88 vouchers, and services such as the access to electricity through the cooperation between local partners
89 who can provide generators in Syrian refugee camps and the support of the solar program WakaWaka
90 by UN-Habitat which provides portable solar power devices for Syrian refugees in camps;
91

92 b. The sharing of technical expertise, best practices and knowledge concerning winterization assistance in
93 refugee crisis in order to enhance humanitarian emergency aids efficiency during winter, by following
94 the United Nations Research Institute for Social Development (UNRISD) and the UNHCR's
95 guidelines;
96

97 3. *Urges* the international community to strengthen technical and financial support for food assistance through the
98 World Food Program (WFP) by continuing to allocate funds for:
99

100 a. Direct food consignments to support vulnerable populations;
101

102 b. Cash based intervention where functioning markets are available;
103

104 4. *Recommends* the utilization of WFP's *Purchase for Progress*, which purchases excess food staples from low-
105 income farmers;
106

- 107 5. *Strongly suggests* reducing avoidable mortality and prevalence of diseases in refugee camps by:
108
109 a. Strengthening routine immunization campaigns for the main threatening diseases like Hepatitis A,
110 Measles, and water borne diseases;
111
112 b. Providing camps with emergency kits, which can deliver the primary health care;
113
114 c. Establishing programs for better awareness on sexually transmitted diseases;
115
116 d. Prioritizing preventative measures in nutrition by promoting appropriate young children and infant
117 feeding practices and micronutrients supplementation;
118
- 119 6. *Encourages* Member States to allocate further funding for establishing programs that work in partnership with
120 Intergovernmental organizations, and NGOs in order to:
121
122 a. Have better access safe drinking water, hygiene, and sanitation (WASH);
123
124 b. Increase efficiency of medical centers and hospitals dealing with Syrian refugees;
125
126 c. Improving nutrition initiatives and food security;
127
128 d. Constructing new physical infrastructure and equipment;
129
130 e. Providing human resources to yield quality care for refugees such as well- qualified doctors and
131 facilitators to support healthcare and awareness efforts;
132
- 133 7. *Calls upon*, the creation of the Band Aid Program in order to train Syrian Refugees, in basic health treatment
134 and assistance in cooperation with the WHO and the local NGO Popular Aid for Relief and Development, and
135 as part of the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan with the purpose of relieving the burden of Syrian refugees in
136 the local governments health systems by:
137
138 a. Training refugees in First Aid and basic health treatment to non-lethal diseases;
139
140 b. Providing refugees with basic tools for implementing First Aid and Basic Health treatment;
141
- 142 8. *Encourages* Member States to utilize the WHO's Cluster Approach in order to fully address the medical needs
143 of Syrian refugees and IDPs by ameliorating sexual and reproductive health care needs identified in the 3RP
144 through:
145
146 a. *Supporting* the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in existing measures that increase access to
147 quality maternal care, and other sexual and reproductive health services such as the UNFPA
148 reproductive health kits and minimum initial service packages by contributing technical expertise to
149 prevent complications arising from childbirth;
150
151 b. *Coordinating* with UNICEF and the voluntary 1,000 Days advocacy group to engage host countries
152 and civil society organizations regarding best practice methods for reducing malnutrition among
153 women and children;
154
155 c. *Expanding* current UNHCR WASH programs for residents of refugee and IDP camps that provide
156 medical training and technological experience in collaboration with the International Rescue
157 Committee, by adhering to the recommendations of the UNHCR's Inter-agency Assessments and
158 Reports;
159
- 160 9. *Suggests* the development of a rehabilitation mechanism in respect to pre-existing and successful work done by
161 UNHCR's cooperation with Restart Center and their Psycho-social Rehabilitation Projects as well as the WHO
162 initiative for mental health in order to:

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- a. Increase the education of mental health disorders in Syrian refugee camps in order to inform refugees of potential psychological disorders;
 - b. Provide rehabilitation clinics in all major urban centers and areas of high concentration of refugees such as refugee camps in order to address the mental and emotional recuperation of refugees by:
 - i. Raising awareness through refugee centers to disperse information with regards to the rehabilitation options;
 - ii. Providing information for distribution in host countries regarding other ethnicities and cultures in order to harbor tolerance and acceptance of other groups as a method for reducing mental stress;
 - iii. Creating support groups for Syrian refugees to take part in to foster the development of mental health sustainability and personal growth;
 - iv. Catering to the specific mental requirements of refugee groups depending upon the affliction with which they are subject to;
10. *Advocates* the implementation of the WHO Mental Health and Psychosocial Needs and Resources Toolkit to the aforementioned mechanism in order to strengthen the psychosocial integrity of the Syrian Refugees;
11. *Recommends* the inclusion of the host Member States in the WHO's "Train the Trainer" program which provides guidance and awareness to local health providers and community leaders to:
- a. Create strong community networks for families to identify and respond fast to mental illness symptoms;
 - b. Treat effectively mental health effects of trauma in children, adults, families and communities;
 - c. De-stigmatize psychological interventions;
12. *Strongly suggests* implementing health care preventive methods in refugee's camps and urban areas by:
- a. Strengthening the strategic plan "Emergency to the Middle East Polio Outbreak" for establishing immunizations campaigns for the main threatening diseases such as Polio developed by WHO and UNICEF:
 - i. Utilizing media resources to encourage enrollment;
 - ii. Implementing the campaigns in local schools inside and outside Syria for assuring the engagement of both refugee and hosting kids, also to dispel false beliefs about vaccinations;
 - b. Establishing programs for better awareness on sexually transmitted diseases;
 - c. Prioritizing preventative measures in nutrition by promoting appropriate young children and infant feeding practices and micronutrients supplementation.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNHCR/1/4

Committee: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

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3 *Reaffirming* the ideas of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), drawing particular attention to
4 Article 14, which recognizes the right of individuals to seek asylum from persecution and the right to work,
5 education, and appropriate standard of living,

6

7 *Recognizing* the definition of refugees as outlined by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
8 (UNHCR) given in the 1951 Convention and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees,

9

10 *Deeply concerned* with the growing number of Syrian citizens who have been forced to leave their country,

11

12 *Recalling* Security Council resolution S/RES/2139 that allows humanitarian assistance and immediate evacuation of
13 civilians,

14

15 *Noting* that refugee protection has been strengthened by the adoption of regional responses in Africa, Latin America
16 and Europe,

17

18 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution A/RES/69/189 which acknowledges the significant efforts by
19 neighboring nations of Syria towards improving the situation of Syrian refugees,

20

21 *Fully aware* of the challenges faced by host states neighboring Syria and the social, economic and political
22 implications that may arise while hosting large numbers of refugees as stipulated in Paragraph 4 of the 1951
23 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees,

24

25 *Recognizing* the immediate response of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the Office for the
26 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), which deliver assistance and provide mobilization of individuals in
27 emergency cases,

28

29 *Expressing* satisfaction with the Romanian Emergency Transit Center model in Timisoara for providing easily
30 accessible legal and psychological support to refugees,

31

32 *Having considered* the World Bank's P145865 report on the emergency project to assist Jordan with interest free
33 loans to help mitigate the impact of the Syrian conflict,

34

35 *Noting with approval* the Legal Aid Clinics (LACs) established through partnership with the Estonian Ministry of
36 Interior and the Tallinn University of Technology which offers free legal counsel by university law students to
37 asylum seekers applying for the first time or those seeking appeal,

38

39 *Recalling* the Refugee Quota Programme from New Zealand as an example for future developed systems,

40

41 *Commending* the success of the proGres database, which has been implemented in 75 countries and provided
42 assistance to 5 million refugees to provide a standardized system for the entire determination process,

43

44 *Noting with satisfaction* the collaboration between private businesses and the UNHCR in developing and
45 implementing the proGres refugee database,

46

47 1. *Recommends* the formation a coalition, to be called the United Nations Emergency Transition Unit (UNETU),
48 that shall:

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50 a. Be formed by one representative of each Member State in the UNHCR;

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- b. Extend the use of the proGres database wherein refugees will be matched accordingly to the availability of the host country;
 - c. Create a fund supported by willing coalition members in accordance to their ability, along with NGOs, World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund for the facilitation of UNETU;
 - d. Create an emergency plan in order to improve the transition process of refugees from Syria to other Member States;
2. *Reminds* Member States that the UNETU will exclusively provide transition of Syrian refugees and as such it will be the Member States' responsibility to ensure integration in their own country;
3. *Invites* states to accept the responsibility of maintaining international refugee databases based on the UNHCR proGres model, enhanced by funding through collaborative UNHCR and World Bank incentives;
4. *Suggests* that all Member States develop quota systems specific to Syrian refugees that allow those States the opportunity to determine the number of refugees they will be able to accommodate, which will allow:
- a. Each Member State to choose to accept a number of refugees based on their national policies;
 - b. Further collaboration between UNHCR and private businesses to utilize the proGres database as a useful tool;
 - c. More refined suggestions regarding refugees based on a Member State's GDP, population, and territorial size;
5. *Further invites* the World Bank to consider the expansion of interest free loans to those Member States hosting to their fullest capacity;
6. *Encourages* the UNHCR to assume a leading role in the implementation of the UNETU by providing a plan of action in response to the Syrian refugee crisis, and specifically to:
- a. Create a mobile station located in countries that are most affected by the Syrian refugee crisis with the task to:
 - i. Enter incoming refugees into the UNETU database;
 - ii. Assist refugees with applications to refugee visas according to the availability based on the quota provided by Member States;
 - b. Work closely with relevant host countries by:
 - i. Collaborating in order to ensure the refugees' transfer;
 - ii. Cooperating with host countries' resettlement programs already in place in order to assure a smooth transition;
 - c. Provide refugees with guidance in seeking pro bono legal services in states where offered, in collaboration with local, regional and national governments, NGO's and civic institutions with the intention:
 - i. To assist those requiring advice on situations such as legal status, refoulement, state to state transition, and work status;
 - ii. Advise and monitor the administration of birth certificates for infants in accordance with establish international law to ensure that the rights and citizenships of these newborns are maintained universally.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNHCR/1/5

Committee: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2

3 *Acknowledging* the need for equality through human rights, as the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights
4 states the right to life, liberty and security for all persons and expressing concern over the mass amounts of human
5 rights violations occurring throughout the Syrian Arab Republic,

6

7 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/182 on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab Republic
8 and especially Article 16, which calls upon Member States to host the Syrian refugees,

9

10 *Recognizing* the importance of General Assembly resolution A/RES/68/141, in achieving durable solutions to
11 refugee problems, with concerns in creating self-sufficiency in the Syrian Refugee Crisis,

12

13 *Acknowledging* Security Council resolution 2139 on how human rights are at the forefront of our priorities and
14 stressing the need to take action based on the UN guiding principles of humanitarian emergency situations and
15 keeping in mind the importance of international cooperation and the goals set out for international refugee response
16 through the use of UNHCR resources,

17

18 *Acknowledging* the mandate of the UNHCR to protect refugees and securing their right of free movement, especially
19 in fragile areas noting the conflict in Syria,

20

21 *Calling attention* to the gross discrepancy between the number of registered Syrian refugees and the total number of
22 unaccounted Syrians, and the inherent challenges of registering of refugees in rural and urban areas alike,

23

24 *Alarmed* by the burden that the high number of Syrian refugees has placed on infrastructure, livelihood and social
25 cohesion in host Member States,

26

27 *Recognizing* the inadequate availability of financial and physical resources necessary to the survival and well-being
28 of Syrian refugees and Internally Displaced People (IDP),

29

30 *Noting* that each host country may have a wide inequity concerning infrastructure, access to education, economic
31 opportunity and capacity of health systems,

32

33 *Commending* the humanitarian efforts of civil actors within Syria and its neighboring countries to host Syrian
34 refugees,

35

36 *Recognizing* the vital role NGOs have in facilitating, contributing and enhancing the work of the UNHCR
37 operations,

38

39 *Deeply concerned* by the difficulties NGOs face when trying to reach Syrian refugees in order to provide assistance
40 - namely a lack of funding, lack of proper infrastructure and lack of organization,

41

42 *Emphasizing* the basic needs of Syrian refugees and IDPs in terms of water, sanitation, education, and healthcare,

43

44 *Encouraging* the utilization of financially self-sufficient and effective Non Governmental Organization (NGO)
45 strategies, like the Syrian Arab Red Crescent (SARC), for specialized aid programs like United Nations Children's
46 Fund (UNICEF), Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH), and the Norwegian Refugee Council,

47

48 *Recognizing* the General Assembly resolution 69/279 and its important initiatives on agricultural development, food
49 security, and nutrition,

50

51 *Recognizing* the right to housing, as expressed by Article 25, Clause 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights
52 and Article 21 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, and welcomes all projects that improve the
53 housing conditions not only for the refugee population but also for the local population in major accommodating
54 countries,

55
56 *Recognizing* that the supply of affordable housing in host countries is rapidly declining as the Syrian crisis
57 continues,

58
59 *Realizing* that the housing markets in Lebanon, Turkey, and Jordan are unable to absorb the rising demand for
60 affordable housing by the Syrian refugee population,

61
62 *Recognizing* the vital role NGO's have in facilitating, contributing and enhancing the work of the UNHCR
63 operations,

64
65 *Expressing deep concern* regarding the escalating violence in the Syrian refugee conflict, and the 10.4 million
66 refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) in need of short-term and long-term aid, particularly in securing
67 economic and financial self-sufficiency and independence,

68
69 *Seeking* for resource efficiency in all its projects,

- 70
71 1. *Attempts* to support collective efforts for the freedom of movement and physical protection for refugees,
72 UNHCR staff, and partners to live and work in safe zones by promoting and strengthening a protected area
73 along the Syrian border located on the 36th parallel;
74
75 2. *Recommends* building on existing programs such as the UNHCR online proGres platform to increase awareness
76 of the programs existence and improving upon education on how to access and use the software;
77
78 3. *Further recommends* the pioneering of new comprehensive approaches to community outreach in such ways
79 that:
80
81 a. Increases the amount of local registration reception facilities;
82
83 b. Ameliorates the travel time and cost to the individual;
84
85 c. Decreases language barriers by increasing available linguistic interpreters;
86
87 d. Provides transportation to and from local registration facilities to eliminate the fear of detention during
88 travel;
89
90 4. *Underlines* the basic needs of Syrian refugees in terms of water, sanitation, hygiene and education:
91
92 a. Providing access to safe water that will result in better health to refugees; in accordance to UNICEF's
93 WASH Programme in implementing cost-effective water-systems in refugee areas with new or
94 reinforced pipe water networks benefiting refugees as well as host communities;
95
96 b. Expressing its support with the WASH Programme in ensuring that all children have access to high
97 quality water and sanitation services at school and allowing an opportunity to directly address the
98 child's right to both an education and health;
99
100 c. Encouraging all Member States to assist in the necessary training to refugees so they can assist in
101 educational programs for the children and to job security for their future;
102
103 5. *Urges* the United Nations to support the International Rescue Committee (IRC) which focuses on:
104
105 a. Providing direct aid through health clinics, health education, and funding to fight against chronic
106 diseases, psychological and violence related illnesses;

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- b. Implementing immediate action in the situation of chaos for Syrian Refugees;
 - c. Providing programs for women and children to thrive in their communities and decrease their chance of vulnerability;
 - d. The importance of long-lasting stability in host-countries dealing with the Syrian Refugee Crisis;
6. *Directs attention* to the necessity to attend the matter of food security by using the concept of micro agriculture to tackle the lack of space and water by:
- a. Making refugees become self-reliant through the creation of multi-story gardens with the support of the World Food Program (WFP):
 - i. Distributing 50 kilograms empty cereal bags and empty oil cans by the WFP to make crops growing in a very economical way due to the lack of space and sanitary water;
 - ii. Providing awareness campaigns to inform refugees on the necessity and the benefit of food diversification;
 - iii. Improving dietary diversification and their general well-being by allowing them to have access to healthier forms of nutrition;
 - iv. Empowers women by teaching them new techniques in the context of food preparation and storage;
 - b. Generating incomes by selling a part of their products;
7. *Urges* organizations of the United Nations system and other international and regional organizations to redouble efforts in existing refugee camps and housing projects, as well as in future housing projects to establish sanitation and clean drinking water projects to provide safe, clean, accessible and affordable drinking water and sanitation for all refugees:
- a. By expressing its support of shelter projects similar to those initiated and maintained by the Norwegian Refugee Council in which NGOs finance upgrades to a suitable unfinished building in return for permission to house displaced refugees for a limited period of time from which the building owners as well as refugees and IDPs can profit;
 - b. Suggesting that these projects are extended to include unused land and houses in need of basic renovation;
 - c. Encouraging the cooperation with and integration of local NGOs to in establish advocacy for the project in the region;
8. *Focuses* on the construction and rehabilitation of collective shelters as a way to reduce the demand placed on housing markets in countries neighbouring Syria:
- a. Suggests the formation of a working group consisting of UNHCR and UN Habitat in order to coordinate communication between host governments and local NGOs with the intention of:
 - i. Identifying unused building in need of repair that can be reconstructed into collective shelters for refugee;
 - ii. Strengthening ties between host government and civil actors;
 - b. Encourages support for NGOs engaged in collective shelter options in Syria and neighboring countries such as Turkey and Lebanon, which will:
 - i. Provide more stable temporary housing for Syrian refugees who are currently housed in informal settlements because they will not be subject to eviction or settlement destruction;

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- ii. Rehabilitate unused buildings, thereby benefitting local populations by increasing land value;
9. *Stresses* the need to implement registration procedures and databases of refugees within these projects in order to organize and employ refugees in their respective fields that fit their skills and education on either a voluntary basis or if possible employ them for wages:
- a. By expressing the conviction that educational and vocational training play an important role in providing long term emancipation and security for refugees after infrastructures which provide a necessary basis for meeting rudimentary human rights and needs in a sustainable manner have been established;
 - b. Encouraging all Member States to assist in the necessary training to refugees so they can assist in educational programs for the children; this providing job security for their future;
 - c. Supporting local NGOs programs that employ Syrian refugees in an approach that does not jeopardize local civilians employment, but offers Syrians financial stability so that they may provide for their families;
10. *Emphasizes* the need to stimulate sustainable and productive economic relationships between refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs) and host countries during times of need:
- a. By encouraging local entrepreneurship, rebuilding social capital, and stimulating ‘cash for work’ economies and markets in accordance to the Mercy Corps’ financial independence framework to found financial institutions based on accountability, participation, and peaceful change that empowers the financial agency of refugees and IDPs;
 - b. Welcomes the specific initiative Plan for Economic Assistance for Refugees (PEAR) to promote refugee and IDPs economic independence and mutually beneficial relationship with host countries to create a job program promoting infrastructural stability through public works including infrastructure including plumbing and road modernizations and public works including construction and renovation of public parks and government buildings to promote social capital within the host country;
11. *Endorses* additional funding from Member States.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNHCR/1/6

Committee: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2

3 *Acknowledging* the devastating situation as stated in General Assembly resolution 67/272 regarding the situation in
4 Syria and stressing the ongoing need for adequate housing in both urban and camp settings,

5

6 *Further emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 69/213, which guarantees the right to safe drinking water and
7 sanitation for all people,

8

9 *Realizing* the impact of a prolonged drought has had upon scarce water resources leading to Syria's low supply of
10 hygiene and sanitation,

11

12 *Noting with appreciation* the efforts of the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies in
13 assisting the UNHCR as the lead in the emergency shelter cluster,

14

15 *Recalling* Security Council resolution 2139 in regards to the ongoing crisis in the Syrian Arab Republic, which has
16 led to the displacement of over 12.2 million individuals, many of whom have fled to surrounding Member States,

17

18 *Stressing* the need for an enhanced form of communication between the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian
19 Affairs (OCHA) and other UN agencies in order to minimize inconsistencies in resource allocation,

20

21 *Bearing in mind* that the exclusion of refugees, as well as of Internally Displaced Persons (IDP), is directly
22 connected to the lack of communication between host countries and humanitarian organizations,

23

24 *Recalling* article 27 and 28 of the 1967 Protocol on the Status of Refugees on identity papers and travel documents,

25

26 *Encouraging* Member States who are hosting refugees to strengthen commitments to refugee registration programs
27 thus allowing for a more accurate determination of refugee needs,

28

29 *Expressing* with appreciation the utilization of public-private partnerships between the International Organization
30 for Migration (IOM) and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) through its Technical Cooperation on
31 Migration,

32

33 *Emphasizing* the importance of UNHCR's 10-point plan of action, specifically point 2 regarding data collection and
34 analysis,

35

36 *Noting* the need to expand resources within the IOM to ensure accurate and consistent identification and monitoring
37 of refugee populations,

38

39 *Noting further* that the increase of refugees residing in urban and rural areas places a strain on economic resources
40 within the urban areas and leads to inflation of rental costs, as well as a lack of privacy due to overcrowding,

41

42 *Guided by* the desire to have the rights of refugees respected and acknowledged, seeing the need for broader
43 enforcement, which will allow for the inspection of individuals crossing the Syrian border in order to prevent the
44 occurrence of human trafficking,

45

46 *Expressing* deep concern for all unregistered refugees in surrounding states, and other areas where they may seek
47 refuge, particularly areas that are inaccessible to humanitarian workers such as Nations with a predisposition to
48 natural disaster or that are currently facing social, political and instability,

49

50 *Further expressing* the need for life saving interventions within camps, urban, and rural areas including
51 winterization and weatherproofing materials, access to affordable and adequate housing, and child care for the
52 children of working refugees,
53
54 *Viewing* with appreciation, the 2013 constructions and rehabilitation efforts of the Norwegian Refugee Council,
55 focusing on shelter, education, sanitation and hygiene,
56
57 1. *Urges* Member States to develop the Support for the Homeless and Enhancement of Livelihoods Through
58 Establishing Residences and Shelters (SHELTERS) initiative in host Member States with respect to individual
59 state sovereignty in order to:
60
61 a. Be overseen by the UNHCR and request funding from the International Federation of the Red Cross
62 and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC);
63
64 b. Construct and renovate refugee centers for Syrian refugees seeking international protection through
65 collaborations with the IFRC to ensure quality, hygienic and desirable living conditions;
66
67 c. Promote legal protection for refugees, through the establishment of legal consultation offices housed
68 within newly constructed or renovated refugee resource centers;
69
70 d. Create employment centers that provide refugees ease of access when searching for employment in
71 host nations, through utilizing refugee specific employment matching programs;
72
73 2. *Further recommends* Member States to set up Listening and Counseling Centers (LCCs) in both rural and urban
74 camp settings with the collaboration of UN bodies such as United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), as well
75 as NGOs which provide for refugee victims of both physical and sexual violence;
76
77 3. *Suggests* Member States to take measures to ensure that all settlements and refugee camps meet the Sphere
78 Project international standards for adequate shelter by:
79
80 a. Focusing on participation to actively include refugees in camps in the process of the assessment,
81 design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the assistance program in a fair and responsible
82 way by educating refugees in:
83
84 i. Constructing shelter;
85 ii. Administering refugee matters;
86 iii. Providing basic health assistance;
87
88 b. Working with CSOs in obtaining resources and advancing sustainable materials in the winterization of
89 shelters and urban developments;
90
91 4. *Encourages* Member States to utilize technology in order to improve referral processes for Syrian refugees once
92 the basic necessities for every refugee in the shelter have been established by:
93
94 a. Utilizing new forms of information technology such as a video calling and cellular technology within
95 refugee resource centers, which will enhance as well as expedite, the knowledge sharing, interview and
96 coordination processes of refugee concern;
97
98 b. Employing the tools, namely computer centers, ,used by the Community Technology Access (CTA)
99 program, in order for refugees to have access to internet services and well-equipped personnel during
100 the interview process;
101
102 5. *Additionally urges* Member States to implement innovative technology, which contributes to the creation of
103 refugee shelter through:
104

- 105 a. Building enhanced refugee shelter with the efficient and secure Concrete Canvas Shelter (CCS)
106 technology;
- 107
- 108 b. Incorporating the IOM's Global Solar Lanterns Initiative which provides light to those individuals in
109 post-conflict situations who do not have access to light sources;
- 110
- 111 6. *Affirms* the importance of refugee registration in order to ensure their safety and ensure a proper documentation
112 of the incidents happening within the refugee shelters and recalls the responsibility of Member States for the
113 safety of refugees residing on their territory;
- 114
- 115 7. *Stresses* the importance of obtaining proper identification and registration documentation for refugees in host
116 countries, to strengthen refugees access to courts, labor markets and other social services by:
- 117
- 118 a. Encouraging the use of international travel documents, as termed in the Convention relating to the
119 Status of Refugees (CSR);
- 120
- 121 b. Providing unprolonged registration processes to improve flexibility for both refugees and host
122 countries;
- 123
- 124 c. Highlighting the proper registrations of refugees entering a refugee camp as one of the main priorities
125 of UNHCR in addition to helping Syrian refugees;
- 126
- 127 d. Recognizing Member States that are party to the 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol Relating
128 to the Status of Refugees to provide for the basic legislative framework necessary for the protection of
129 Refugee Rights and standardize the definition of refugees in all Member States hosting refugees;
- 130
- 131 8. *Suggests* all Member States who possess the capacity and infrastructure within their state to work towards
132 accepting refugees from the most impacted areas of host states by:
- 133
- 134 a. Expediting the assessment of individual Member States regarding applications for refugees received
135 from the UNHCR;
- 136
- 137 b. Further assessing regional rural and urban areas specifically to ensure that there is no strain on any one
138 area that is not able to support the refugee population;
- 139
- 140 9. *Encourages* NGOs and UN bodies to increase capacities for humanitarian aid in areas that are highly impacted
141 by the influx of refugees by:
- 142
- 143 a. Increasing emergency shelter stockpiles within regional state actors to meet immediate humanitarian
144 needs;
- 145
- 146 b. Strengthening reports and assessments through coordinating data gathered by participating bodies to
147 accurately determine the needs of communities accepting refugees;
- 148
- 149 10. *Calls for* Member States to strengthen the coordination of humanitarian emergency assistance in order to ensure
150 safety within refugee communities through collaboration with UNHCR and other international actors under the
151 Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), humanitarian workers, local governments and NGOs;
- 152
- 153 11. *Stresses* the need to increase cooperation between the UNHCR with regional Civil Society Organizations
154 (CSOs), NGOs, and host communities to integrate refugees living in urban and rural areas;
- 155
- 156 12. *Encourages* increased dialogue between United Nation (UN) agencies, CSOs, NGOs, public-private
157 partnerships, and community leaders to address specific concerns of the host communities;
- 158
- 159 13. *Additionally urges* increased cooperation between international organizations and in providing resources and
160 support through the International Organization for Migration (IOM) by:

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- a. Coordinating the ongoing maintenance of refugee camps and further utilizing CSOs;
 - b. Assessing at risk urban areas and providing weather proofing materials and life saving commodities;
 - c. Managing identification and monitoring of refugee migration patterns;
- 168 14. *Encourages* all UN entities, Non-Governmental Organizations and local governments involved in refugee
169 affairs, to increase coordination in efforts to strengthen cooperation between international organizations and
170 host Member States to strengthen programs such the creation a proper registration system for refugees by:
171
- a. Suggesting the empowerment of pre-existing Memoriam of Understandings (MoU) between UNHCR
172 and several Member States and host countries of Syrian refugees;
 - b. Increasing the scope and responsibility of the MOUs in collecting information regarding refugee
173 demographics;
 - c. Adding to the human resource presence already established within the MOUs;
 - d. Ensuring enough financial resources will become available for proper registration;
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- 182 15. *Affirms* Member States to strengthen their cooperation between the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crimes
183 (UNODC) and local NGOs to increase border security in an effort to prevent crimes such as human trafficking,
184 exploitation, and violence among Syrian refugees;
185
- 186 16. *Further encourages* the strengthening of financial and technical support by Member States in order to meet the
187 shelter, sanitation, water and food security, and hygiene funding requirements of the critical shelter
188 interventions defined in the 3RP by:
189
- a. Calling upon the executive directors to increase support regional programs addressing the various
190 needs of refugees;
 - b. Creating informational campaigns to increase awareness of the status of many refugees living in
191 substandard housing;
 - c. Encouraging the utilization of public private partnerships to investments in infrastructure with
192 emphasis on improved emergency shelter in refugee camps as well as urban areas.
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National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNHCR/1/7

Committee: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2

3 *Reaffirming* the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, drawing particular focus on Article 14, which holds
4 that “everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution”,

5

6 *Recalling* Articles II and XIII of the Charter of the United Nations ensuring sovereignty for every Member State and
7 the development of international law and its codification,

8

9 *Referring* to the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees, its 1967 Protocol and the 1954 Convention
10 relating to the Status of Stateless Persons,

11

12 *Alarmed by* the ongoing refugee and humanitarian crisis occurring in Syria and its neighboring states, whereby
13 nearly 10 million people have been displaced from their homes,

14

15 *Noting with appreciation* the Security Council resolutions 2139, 2165, both focusing on enabling of and access to
16 humanitarian aid to the Syrian population, and 2191, renewing the aforementioned resolutions as well as stating
17 specific comments in terms of boarder crossing,

18

19 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/180, 68/182, and Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/27 and
20 their work towards the integration of refugees into local communities of host countries,

21

22 *Deeply concerned* by the lack of integration of Syrian refugees into the host countries expressed in the 3RP,

23

24 *Recognizing* the tremendous efforts of Syria’s neighboring states to accommodate refugees and the infrastructural
25 strain that this ongoing situation has,

26

27 *Reiterating frustration* that ongoing instability continues to restrict both humanitarian access and distribution of aid
28 to the region,

29

30 *Keeping in mind* the important steps already taken by the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) in regards to
31 initiatives to support and foster social cohesion,

32

33 *Recognizing* the UNHCR Handbook For Registration of 2003 as a guideline for integration of standardized
34 registration procedures in the national laws,

35

36 *Fully aware* of the implied collective responsibility for refugees shared by Member States of this committee,

37

38 *Emphasizing the Age, Gender and Diversity Approach* which stresses the importance of equality implemented by
39 UNHCR,

40

41 *Reaffirming* the call of the High Commissioner António Guterres for 130,000 places for resettlement into local
42 communities in third countries to be made available for Syrian refugees by the end of 2016,

43

44 1. *Suggests* that a greater emphasis is given to the strengthening of social cohesion in future reviews of the 3RP
45 2015-16 plan, with particular focus on:

46

- 47 a. More specifically on cultural projects in order to reduce social barriers between refugees and the local
48 communities by funding projects of local NGOs;

49

- 50 b. Calling on private enterprises, in the framework of their respective corporate social responsibility, to
51 finance or provide resources for projects implied above;
52
- 53 c. Utilizing indirect conflict prevention strategies, through NGO and government collaboration using
54 social media, television and radio stations;
55
- 56 2. *Highly recommends* that the 3RP will be supplemented by a cultural integration plan to be named GAIN
57 (Growing Acclimation and Integration Needs) Initiative which:
58
- 59 a. Provides refugees with the possibility to escape conflict areas, overcrowded camps and other
60 hazardous environments by integrating cross border cooperation to facilitate transfers within the
61 geographical context of the crisis through:
62
- 63 i. Implementing means of fast tracking admissions and relocations;
64 ii. Focusing on decision making at the family level, not the community level;
65
- 66 b. Encourages the implementation of programs that address the basic needs outlined in the 3RP such as:
67
- 68 i. Accommodating camps by collecting minor supplies, clothing and technical devices through
69 social media campaigns;
70 ii. Medical care by raising awareness among refugees through campaigns upon arrival in the new
71 host community for prevalent diseases which they were at risk of acquiring during transit;
72 iii. Emphasizing the fact that those needs shall be prescribed to all refugees without distinction;
73
- 74 c. Implements acclimation and integration strategies and processes by:
75
- 76 i. Providing adequate language training to refugees by organizing tandem partnerships between
77 locals and refugees as well as enabling access to online language courses with the provided
78 necessary equipment collected through means mentioned above;
79 ii. Promoting vocational training for refugees in cooperation with local businesses;
80 iii. Encouraging cross-cultural exchanges between populations on language customs and
81 religions;
82 iv. Suggesting the implementation of tolerance classes in schools regarding Syrian refugees by
83 educating local students on customs, culture, and the current Syrian Crisis as well as
84 educating Syrian refugees on the local customs and culture;
85
- 86 d. Will improve the communication between already resettled Syrian refugees and organizers of the
87 initiative in order to receive feedback and evaluated existing processes;
88
- 89 3. *Further encourages* NGO's in cooperation with local administrations to monitor the situation of refugees in
90 their new host countries to make sure that their human rights are protected especially those most at risk, such as
91 women, children, elderly, survivors of violence and/or torture, refugees with medical needs or disabilities,
92 refugees who suffer from sexual orientation and gender identity discrimination, refugees in need of family
93 reunification, ethnic or religious minority groups;
94
- 95 4. *Calls* for the collaboration between local NGO's and UNHCR employees in hosting countries around the world
96 with the necessary resources to classify refugees into groups to conduct a needs assessment based on gender,
97 socioeconomic status, language abilities, and mental/physical health to better integrate refugees into society
98 through assigning them to schools that are appropriate to their specific mental or physical needs according to
99 conducted aptitude tests developed by a working group formed out of specialists;
100
- 101 5. *Further inviting* Member States to participate in a 2016 Kuwait Conference that would create a sense of
102 urgency amongst the international community, and would:
103
- 104 a. Discuss the immediate safety options available to refugees in nations that are present at the Summit;
105

106
107

- b. Consider additional donations or other forms of funding from public and private sources with the access to progress reports and financial statements to show allocation of funds.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNHCR/1/8

Committee: The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

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3

3 *Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the 1951 Refugee Convention Relating to the Status of
4 Refugees and its 1967 Protocol,

5

6

6 *Reaffirming* the 1966 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on
7 Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that affirms the right for all individuals to work and enjoy all economic,
8 social, and cultural rights,

9

10

10 *Calling attention* to General Assembly resolution 68/182 on the situation of human rights in the Syrian Arab
11 Republic and Security Council resolution 2139 regarding the efficiency and allocation of resources to Syrian
12 refugees,

13

14

14 *Emphasizing* the right of all individuals to education and equal opportunity as outlined in discussions regarding the
15 Post 2015 Development Agenda,

16

17

17 *Commending* the joint collaboration between Relief International and United Nations Children Emergency Fund's
18 (UNICEF) Adult Education and Illiteracy Elimination Program,

19

20

20 *Strongly supporting* the important steps undertaken by the committee through the 3RP (Regional Refugee and
21 Resilience Plan 2015 - 2016) and its efforts to ameliorate the employment difficulties of Syrian refugees post-
22 integration in host communities,

23

24

24 *Highlighting* the need for vocational training programmes such as the African Services Coalition and vocational
25 education program initiatives supported by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (UNESCO) in order to
26 foster self-reliance, economic and social empowerment amongst refugee communities,

27

28

28 Recognizing the necessity for programs that cater to the needs of female employees such as equal salary and hiring
29 opportunities, as embodied in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Age, Gender and
30 Diversity Policy,

31

32

32 *Reminding* Member States that according to the 3RP, as of 2013-2014, there has been a 171% increase in the
33 number of Syrian refugees in Iraq, 314% increase in Jordan, and 434% increase in Lebanon, the majority of which
34 have no significant source of income other than what they have brought with them from Syria,

35

36

36 1. *Suggests* the establishment of an International Summit on The Labor Rights of Refugees, involving the
37 collaboration of willing Member States, relevant specialized agencies, and experts with the aim to:

38

39

39 a. Improve evaluations of existing job readiness training and skill building programs within refugee
40 communities;

41

42

42 b. Encourage a platform that collects data and statistics concerning employment in host communities in a
43 transparent manner in order for these host nations to have access to a greater depth of information in
44 order to tailor national policies more appropriately and efficiently;

45

46

46 c. File an Executive Report based upon a combination of existing statistics and data available from a
47 range of Non-Governmental Organizations, Civil Actors, local and regional authorities;

48

49

49 d. Record the minutes taken at the Summit to be made freely available and posted on the UNHCR official
50 website;

50

- 51 2. *Endorses* further expansion of existing vocational education programs, to develop skills for Syrian refugees;
52
- 53 3. *Recommends* the implementation of informational clinics in urban refugee host communities, with the objective
54 of providing legal assistance and knowledge of labor rights concerning:
55
- 56 a. Employment documentation and verification processes, including the advice regarding the acquiring of
57 necessary legal residency and employment permits;
 - 58 b. Appropriate referral mechanisms to report discriminatory hiring and employment practices;
 - 59 c. The provision of guidance materials in the appropriate language of refugees;
 - 60
 - 61
 - 62
 - 63 d. The processes and steps of successfully transitioning into the labor market of a new community
64 through outreach measures such as resume-writing as well as liaising between employers and potential
65 employees;
 - 66
- 67 4. *Advocates* for the continued coordination between local businesses and NGOs such as the *Dutch Council for*
68 *Refugees Emplooi Program* and *Fondation de la France* in order to assist refugees in accessing employment
69 opportunities;
70
- 71 5. *Invites* recommendations from the United Nations Entity for the Empowerment of Women Gender Equality
72 (UN Women) regarding successful practices for the implementation of future plans or frameworks aimed at
73 eliminating gender-related obstacles for women to enter the workforce in urban refugee communities.



National Model United Nations • NY

Code: UNHCR/1/9

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Topic: The Syrian Refugee Crisis

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

3 *Reiterating* the sovereign rights of all Nations, as established under Article 2.1 of the Charter of the United Nations,
4 especially in the provision of aid distribution,
5

6 *Reaffirming* the principles detailed in the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, highlighting in particular
7 Articles 25 and 3, which guarantees the rights of all peoples to an adequate standard of living for all peoples, and
8 that it is a human right to have a security of person,
9

10 *Taking* into account the obligation of the international community and all relevant actors to uphold the economic,
11 social, and cultural rights of all persons in line with International Humanitarian Law, as established within the
12 entirety of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, specifically as it relates to refugees,
13

14 *Deeply* conscious of the great importance of enhancing the promotion and protection of the human rights of persons
15 belonging to groups which have been rendered vulnerable through all forms of education, as stated in Article 24 of
16 the Vienna Declaration and Program of Action, as education is a form of empowerment and can increase
17 opportunities,
18

19 *Stressing* the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol which established the first
20 international definition for refugees and set the worldwide ground work for collaboration in solving refugee crises,
21 thus ensuring its adequate implementation, and creating a universal standard for the protection and promotion of the
22 rights of refugees,
23

24 *Further guided* by Article 15 of General Assembly resolution 68/182, and Security Council resolution 2139
25 regarding need for increased humanitarian assistance for Syrian refugees and internally displaced persons,
26

27 *Cognizant* of the efforts of UNICEF towards providing assistance to Member States with the inclusion of peace
28 education into national curriculums through its Learning for Peace Program,
29

30 *Recognizing* Security Council resolution 2165, which reaffirms the importance of monitoring mechanisms and
31 border crossings established by UN agencies to supply humanitarian assistance, specifically medical and surgical
32 supplies,
33

34 *Acknowledging* the UNHCR Framework for Durable Solutions for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons,
35 which highlights the importance for equitable burden-sharing between the international community and host and
36 home countries of refugees and returnees,
37

38 *Expressing* gratitude for educational initiatives such as the United Nations International Children's Fund's
39 (UNICEF) No Lost Generation Program, which specifically works to educate refugee children displaced by crisis,
40 and the potential for bettering the lives of Syrian children,
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42 *Recognizing* the continued critical importance of global economic growth, environmental sustainability, and social
43 justice, working to effectively create framework that can work towards the progress of mankind, harnessing the
44 effectiveness of multi-national organizations, NGOs and Member States to protect all citizens,
45

46 *Recalling* the millennium development goals (MDGs) and the impending deadline of the MGDs, alongside the
47 fostered development of the Sustainable Development Goals, and the corresponding impacts it has on the livelihood
48 of refugees displaced by conflicts, specifically those effected by the Syrian crisis,
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50 *Cognizant* of the efforts by the UN Children’s Fund towards the assistance to Member States towards the inclusion
51 of peace education into curriculum through its Learning for Peace Program, as well as the inclusion of UNICEF as a
52 coordinating body within the framework of the 3RP,
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54 *Emphasizing* the work of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee, who includes, inter alia, UNHCR, UNOCHA, and
55 the UNDP in their efforts towards collaboration with non-governmental organizations and civil society organizations
56 in the delivery of basic services and empowerment opportunities,
57

58 *Considering* the skills and training that Syrian refugees may already possess, specifically trained teachers, as these
59 skills can be utilized and applied in order to promote a more cost effective approach through incorporating these
60 persons into the assistance processes, and the involvement of UNESCO into UNHCR assistance towards efficient
61 human and physical education infrastructure,
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63 *Keeping in mind* the role that sexual and gender based violence plays in creating barriers to the access to basic
64 services, such as education, as established in the UNHCR’s Sexual and Gender Based Violence against Refugees,
65 Returnees, and Internally Displaced Persons- Guidelines for Prevention and Response,
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67 *Cognizant* of the importance of using education as a method of empowerment for vulnerable populations, as
68 highlighted in Article 229 of the Future We Want, which invariably includes promoting access to higher education
69 for vulnerable refugees,
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71 *Recognizing* the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women and the UNHCR’s Guidelines on
72 the Protection of Refugee Women which highlights the particular vulnerability of refugee women to violence and
73 discrimination due to their unique situation,
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75 1. *Encourages* the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)’s Public Private Partnerships for Local
76 Service Delivery Programme to partner with the UNHCR to assist Member States which currently host refugees
77 displaced by the Syrian conflict for the rehabilitation and development of physical, social, and economic
78 infrastructure throughout Syria and host countries of refugees;
79

80 2. *Supports* increased contributions by public and private donors directed towards Member States with large
81 refugee populations, particularly those displaced by the conflict in Syria, channeled through the UNHCR and
82 targeted towards providing proper, efficient, and mainstreamed efforts in the documentation and identification
83 of refugees;
84

85 3. *Encourages* the 3RP Plan to look to the Regional Meeting of International Humanitarian Assistance
86 Mechanisms (MIAH) for specific structure on coordinating relevant actors in humanitarian aid, particularly
87 providing connections for Member States and NGOs to provide for all displaced persons involved in the Syrian
88 refugee crisis;
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90 4. *Suggests* that checkpoints and regional transit centers close to the Syrian Border and within buffer zones, be set
91 in coordination with the Regional Refugee Resilience Plan and all relevant actors:
92

93 a. *Quickly* provide documentation for IDPs and refugees by hosting refugee reception offices for legal
94 assistance;
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96 b. *Play host* as staging grounds for government approved NGOs looking to provide immediate emergency
97 aid in the form of medical care, food, and water;
98

99 c. *Direct* fleeing refugees safely to both refugee camps and urban areas;
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101 5. *Urges* the inclusion of refugees into the post-2015 development agenda initiated through the Economic and
102 Social Council’s Development Cooperation Forum (DCF) and in collaboration with the International
103 Organization for Migration and the UNHCR in order to ensure a comprehensive and holistic approach for
104 assisting refugees, particularly those displaced by conflict as those in Syria, in order to ensure long-term and
105 durable solutions for the protection and promotion of the rights of refugees by:

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- a. Incorporating previously developed solutions by the SDGs Open Working Group and the High Level Panel on the SDGs;
 - b. Establishing clear solutions to curb the further displacement of peoples through putting forth goals which measure for political stability and encourage the development of early warning systems for natural and man-made disasters;
 - c. Ensuring the inclusion of indicators which monitor the flow of refugees, the quality of refugee camps, and the level of government refugee-friendly policies which balance national security with human security;
6. *Encourages* UNICEF to expand work within the framework of the 3RP through the operations of its Learning for Peace Program to specifically work within countries hosting Syrian refugees, in order to promote greater social inclusion and reduce discrimination towards refugee populations, as a means to expand the likelihood of sustainable opportunities for refugees in order to achieve the objectives below:
- a. To strengthen resilience, social cohesion and human security in refugee situations;
 - b. Address all conflict-affected areas hosting Syrian refugees, including countries at risk of – or experiencing and recovering from – the impacts of the influx of refugees;
7. *Calls upon* the UNHCR to increase the operations of its Strengthening Protection Capacity Project to work with those displaced by the Syrian refugee crisis to prepare for the end of the Syrian crisis and the returning of Syrian refugees, as well as the need for the strengthening the civil infrastructure , through meeting the objectives of:
- a. Analyzing gaps in protection, both educational and physical;
 - b. Increasing collaboration with national governments in order to promote the rights of nations to choose the most successful method of aid and development assistance delivery;
 - c. Collaborating further with relevant actors who have the capacity to work on the ground at a local level;
 - d. Improving legal and administrative capacity, enhancing security, in order to expand livelihoods and facilitate solutions for the coming years;
8. *Suggests* that all Member States collaborate with the UNHCR in the creation of a regional transportation network modeled after the Emergency Transit Mechanisms and Facilities, that would provide the refugees in prevalent danger with immediate emergency transportation to willing and accommodating host or resettlement states;
9. *Invites* the further collaboration between the UNHCR and the UNDP and NGOs who work within Syrian refugee host countries to work with universities, skilled refugees, and other relevant actors to increase access to and quality of legal education and assistance, as a means to promote the development of and the empowerment of refugees to live self-sustaining lifestyles;
10. *Encourages* the UNHCR to redouble its efforts in directing initiatives towards lifelong, sustainable education through collaboration with states hosting Syrian refugees in order to work towards the transfer of training and titles across international borders through its existing mandate, in order to promote the livelihood opportunities of Syrian refugees and returnees, in line with the framework provided by the 3RP;
11. *Reiterates* the need to use the 3RP framework to increase education opportunities for women through collaboration between the Inter-Agency Standing Committee and the Women One’s Malala Fund for Education, to facilitate the empowerment of women through:

- 161 a. The inclusion of this independent fund to better approach Syrian women refugees in a strengthened
162 manner, through the empowerment of women and girl child refugees at a community based level
163 within the 3RP Framework;
164
- 165 b. Advocating for and investing in national and local policy change and capacity development for female
166 empowerment;
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- 168 12. *Further invites* UNESCO to use its relations with the UNHCR to extend the operations of its Basic Education in
169 Africa Program (BEAP) into the 3RP education framework to address all countries hosting Syrian refugees to
170 ensure the standardization of education for Syrian refugees in camps and urban areas by increasing the capacity
171 of each Member State's' national development plans to strengthen the implementation of education curriculum
172 within refugee populations and impacted communities to maintain an inclusive environment;
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- 174 13. *Calls upon* UNHCR to partner with UNESCO to facilitate the success of its newly-implemented Bridging
175 Learning Gaps for Youth Program, in order to ensure access to education for Syrian refugee youths;
176
- 177 14. *Decides* to increase UNHCR collaboration with the UNESCO and local non-governmental organizations and
178 other relevant actors to specifically target and use refugees with previous teacher training, in order to improve
179 the efficiency and cost-effectiveness of the education systems incorporating Syrian refugees;
180
- 181 15. *Requests* the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to work with private sector (within the framework
182 of the 3RP) through its Public Private Partnership for Local Service Delivery Program to specifically address
183 access to basic education for children and local communities;
184
- 185 16. *Strongly recommends* that the International Network for Education in Emergencies spends concerted effort
186 towards the provision of protective services for women and children, in order to protect vulnerable refugees
187 from the discrimination and violence which limit access to education, through awareness raising among refugee
188 and impacted communities and physical protective services;
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- 190 17. *Urges* all willing and able Member States to increase financial contributions towards the joint
191 UNICEF/UNESCO Focusing Resources on Effective School Health, in alignment with UNICEF and
192 UNESCO's commitments to the 3RP WASH Sector, in order to better educate refugees and impacted
193 communities on the importance of hygiene and sanitation and to reduce the spread of communicable and viral
194 diseases, as a means to achieve the health and self-resiliency of Syrian refugees;
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- 196 18. *Suggests* that Syrian refugees be prioritized within relevant UN bodies towards the provision of technical and
197 vocational education and training;
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- 199 19. *Calls upon* the UNHCR to prioritize refugees from Syria in the provision of scholarships for higher education
200 through its Albert Einstein Refugee Scholarship German Academic Initiative, in order to facilitate sustainable
201 access to higher education programmes and universities, as a means to promote the livelihoods of refugees
202 within host communities;
203
- 204 20. *Acknowledging* the current and future efforts made by all willing and able Member States to increase
205 contributions the UN Women's Fund for Gender Equality towards countries hosting Syrian refugees for the
206 addressing education to prevent sexual and gender based violence in a comprehensive manner;
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- 208 21. *Suggests* increased access to basic services and resources for vulnerable refugees, concerning both male and
209 female, through partnerships with relevant actors such as UN bodies, particularly the World Food Program
210 (WFP) and UNDP, non-governmental organizations, specifically in collaboration with, as a means to mitigate
211 the amount of additional work, effort, and time that refugee men and women must spend on daily tasks in order
212 to sustain their lives, specifically through the formation of partnerships:
- 213 a. Between UNHCR the World Food Program (WFP) and Women Refugee Council's Safe Access to
214 Firewood and Alternative Energy in Humanitarian Settings (SAFE) Stoves Initiatives, which helps to
215 protect refugee women from SGBV by providing fuel efficient stoves to refugees in camp; reducing
216 the risk of attack while collecting fuel;

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- b. Between the UNHCR and the UNDP through its Community Water Management Systems to empower women through the inclusion into community-based development and management, facilitating safe and equitable access of water to men, women and children, the UNHCR and relevant organizations,
 - c. That recognize that SGBV affects both genders in order to:
 - i. Greater assist male and boy victims and to include them in the process of SGBV, as well as integrating them into the perspective of gender mainstreaming initiatives;
 - ii. Expand upon existing support systems that work to integrate victims back into routine lifestyles, providing awareness, and access to relevant programs;
22. *Strongly encourages* UNICEF to specifically address Syrian refugees through its Simulations for Equity in Education Project in order to target issues pertaining to cultural differences and language barriers in communities hosting Syrian refugees, reduce the likelihood of discrimination and social intolerance, and maintain a harmonious atmosphere between Syrian refugees and citizens of host countries;
23. *Welcomes* the UN OCHA’s Cluster Approach on Gender Equality to expand its partnership with the UNHCR and unite all relevant humanitarian initiatives taking place within Syria and neighboring countries aimed at ensuring gender mainstreaming throughout rural and urban refugee settlements and actors;
24. *Calls for* an enhanced partnership between the UNHCR, the Secretary General’s Campaign to UNiTE to end Violence Against Women, and Member States in order to combat the violence and discrimination against women who live in refugee settlements.