

24-28 March 2019

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



Conference A

Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Committee Staff

Director	Stephanie N. Shady
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Chair	Betüel Tatoglu
Rapporteur	Linnea Weiss

Agenda

- I. Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries
- II. Providing Adequate Shelter for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons
- III. Supporting Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
UNHCR/1/1	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries	66 votes in favor, 4 against, 7 absetentions
UNHCR/1/2	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries	69 votes in favor, 4 against, 4 absetentions
UNHCR/1/3	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries	69 votes in favor, 4 against, 4 absetentions
UNHCR/1/4	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries	63 votes in favor, 4 against, 10 absetentions
UNHCR/1/5	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries	65 votes in favor, 5 against, 7 absetentions
UNHCR/1/6	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries	70 votes in favor, 3 against, 4 absetentions
UNHCR/1/7	Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries	72 votes in favor, 3 against, 2 absetentions

Summary Report

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Providing Adequate Shelter for Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons
- II. Supporting Sustainable Return and Reintegration of Refugees and Internally Displaced Persons
- III. Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries

The session was attended by representatives of 80 Member States and one Observer.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of III, I, II, beginning discussion on the topic of “Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 12 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, all related to state capacity for the resettlement of refugees, including social entrepreneurship; social and cultural integration in host societies; education and skills training; and, improvements to existing mechanisms to enhance cooperation amongst UN actors, governments, non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and other relevant stakeholders. All of these topics pursued strategies to strengthen national, regional, and multilateral capacities to improve of the refugee resettlement process.

On Wednesday, after delegates collaborated to integrate their initial proposals, seven draft resolutions were approved by the Dais and none of them were amended. The committee adopted seven resolutions following voting procedure, all of them with strong support. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including: the integration of resettled refugees in new host countries; strategies to strengthen the mechanisms of cooperation at the local, national, regional, and international levels to facilitate resettlement; the use of technology for improving the processes related to the registration, identification, tracking, and protection of resettled refugees; and the importance of creating job opportunities and the skills training to promote the personal and professional development of resettled refugees.

Delegates demonstrated a deep interest in, and commitment to, the topic and endeavored to improve their proposals throughout every session. Cooperation and efficiency were the main characteristics of all delegate work. The common goal was to reach the most objective and realistic solutions for alleviating current challenges related to refugee resettlement. Passionate and thoughtful speeches, diligence during the negotiations, and a profound spirit of consensus-building were the central tenants of the overall process. All the adopted resolutions reflect delegates’ commitment to the creation of a more inclusive and peaceful world.



Code: UNHCR/1/1

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Understanding* that mobilizing the population through awareness campaigns is a great measure to
4 facilitate the social integration for the refugees that are welcomed every year,
5
6 *Recognizing* the importance of the *Convention on the Status of Refugees* (1951), which clearly states the
7 rights of every refugee, as well as the protective role that Member States have regarding them,
8
9 *Reaffirming* the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), especially Article 2, which expresses that
10 everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any
11 kind,
12
13 *Acknowledging* that refugees require an up-to-date account of necessary information regarding their
14 integration both socially and economically, as noted in the General Assembly resolution 46/145 (1991),
15
16 *Noting* General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), which establishes the Sustainable Development Goals
17 (SDGs), paying special attention to Goal 4 and target 4.4, which expresses increasing the number of
18 youth and adults who have relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship,
19
20 *Bearing in mind* SDG Goal 8 for “Decent Work and Economic Growth,” Goal 10 on “Reduced
21 Inequalities,” Goal 16 on “Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, and Goal 17 towards “Partnership for
22 the Goals,”
23
24 *Keeping in mind* that the inclusion of minority groups such as refugees promotes sustainable
25 development, as noted in the *New Urban Agenda* (2016),
26
27 *Understanding* the importance of language training in enabling refugees to integrate into the resettlement
28 community, as outlined in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)’s
29 *Supporting Next Steps in Integration Initiatives: An Inventory of Opportunities and Needs in the*
30 *Integration of Resettled Refugees* (2004),
31
32 *Reiterating* the efforts of the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* (2016) to battle
33 xenophobia, which highlights that the education of refugees as well as resettlement communities is a vital
34 part successful integration,
35
36 *Emphasizing* the importance of supporting UNHCR’s aim to help emerging resettlement programs and its
37 recognition of a lack of access to education amongst refugees, as stated in the *Global Compact on*
38 *Refugees* (2018),
39
40 *Having considered* the importance of the development of initiatives to facilitate the inclusion of refugees in
41 local resettlement cities for the adequate management of refugees,
42
43 *Recalling* the *New York Declaration* (2016), which expresses that all the Member States have accepted
44 that the refugee crisis is a global problem that cannot be tackled by a single state, but through the
45 cooperation and commitment of the international community,
46
47 *Realizing* the complexity of resettlement possibilities that exists and that raising awareness of these
48 options can help the resettlement process to run efficiently and smoothly,
49

50 *Emphasizing* the need for providing support of registration and documentation to emerging resettlement
51 countries as put in the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (2019),
52

53 *Contemplating* the objectives enunciated by the Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support
54 Mechanism (ERCM) regarding the emergence and sponsorship of new resettlement countries by
55 established resettlement states, to share expertise in a collaborative manner, to promote the effective
56 communication of governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), established resettlement
57 countries and emerging resettlement countries, and finally to assist emerging resettlement countries in
58 creating a sustainable resettlement plan,
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60 *Recognizing* the necessity of legal assistance for the resettlement of refugees in resettlement
61 communities and the importance of the empowerment of the vulnerable population,
62

- 63 1. *Encourages* Member States to recognize foreign academic training and traineeship, as it can help
64 refugees become more self-reliant and can also improve their integration in the resettlement
65 community, as social integration is the key to community cohesion and capacity-building;
66
- 67 2. *Urges* Member States to emphasize the social integration of refugees in their society, through
68 awareness campaigns, in coalition with NGOs, so as to:
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 - 70 a. Raise awareness in the general population to move towards a social integration of the
71 refugees, on every level to make sure that they become a part of the society and therefore
72 bring a value to the Member States welcoming them;
 - 73
 - 74 b. Assure that these campaigns would be paired with the *Global Compact on Refugees* since
75 the core message of the campaigns would be in accordance with the goal of the forum;
 - 76
 - 77 c. Take place once a year, with the approval of each Member State willing to participate;
78 however, the information to act would be available at all times throughout the year on an
79 online platform accessible to everyone;
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- 81 3. *Expands* upon pre-existing partnerships between UNHCR and the International Organization for
82 Migration (IOM) that facilitate workshop-style programs for pre-departure orientations for refugees to
83 educate them on topics deemed of high priority by the resettlement state through:
84
 - 85 a. Utilizing a framework created by UNHCR that is personalized to suit the resettlement state
86 and developed by the resettlement state, which:
87
 - 88 i. Can be revised, discussed, and further customized to suit countries' needs by hosting
89 consultation meetings between resettlement states and the origin states of refugees;
 - 90 ii. Can be reported upon in the General Assembly's annual reports;
91
 - 92 b. Ensuring that refugees are properly educated on areas that the resettlement country
93 determines to be essential to social integration, as well as economic development, by:
94
 - 95 i. Combining economic and social integration into one streamlined program, inspired by
96 existing "Integrationsgrunduddannelse" or "basic education integration" (IGU)
97 programs, in order to provide close collaboration between native citizens and
98 refugees on practical and cultural information that each reinforce one another;
 - 99 ii. Recommending that stipends are provided to refugees who participate in these
100 programs to encourage enthusiastic participation by refugees as well as
101 demonstrating the resettlement state's dedication to integration;
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 - 103 c. Prompting refugees to participate in these programs immediately upon entrance or prior to
104 departure to guarantee a base level of knowledge regarding their integration is provided as
105 soon as possible;

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- d. Inviting Member States to apply the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (2016) to large scale refugee waves, just as they are to smaller population movements, not forgetting about refugees in protracted displacement situations;
 - 4. *Recommends* that Member States implement initiatives to promote the economy by providing training courses and employment programs for refugees with the objective of guaranteeing them a job through enterprises similar to the New Zealand Quota Program, which follows the guidelines of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
 - 5. *Invites* Member States, as it has been seen in Sweden through the Swedish Resettlement Programme, to institute the Social Integration Resettlement Programme, which is an optimal way for Member States to implement the social integration of refugees, by:
 - a. Minimizing discrimination associated with ethnic backgrounds by raising awareness on the importance of tolerance regarding others through educational activities lead by the Social Integration Resettlement Programme;
 - b. Promoting the participation of all parties included in the process which are the refugees, the resettlement countries as well as the locals;
 - 6. *Calls upon* resettlement states to expand the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR) and add a special session on refugee education, which:
 - a. Focuses on ensuring access to school for all refugee children;
 - b. Is recommended to be held annually during the ATCR;
 - c. Is suggested to be carried out mainly by the resettlement states;
 - d. Establishes in addition the access to education issues of successful integration;
 - 7. *Further encourages* Member States to revive initiatives similar to the UNHCR Quality Integration Project and establish programs analogous to Polish Migration Forum, which is an NGO that focuses on building positive relations between migrants and the Polish Society by:
 - a. Focusing on giving information and building awareness;
 - b. Working with native citizens to improve their understanding of migrants' rights, and their capacity for functioning in a multicultural environment;
 - c. Supporting legal and integration counseling for individual migrants;
 - d. Establishing educational programs for and about migrants;
 - 8. *Further recommends* that the Member States establish awareness campaigns explaining the barriers to integration that refugee students face in resettlement states through:
 - a. Discussions and training programs for teachers to prepare them to communicate with a tolerant perspective about refugees within classroom environments;
 - b. Working with the United Nations Children's Fund to utilize their expertise in this area, in order to lessen the discrimination faced by resettled refugee students;
 - 9. *Further invites* Member States to implement the solutions presented by the *Global Compact on Refugees* specifically, by:

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- a. Supporting the expansion of educational facilities aimed at refugees and members of the resettlement communities that could be engaged as teachers of national law, policies, and language;
 - b. Introducing professional seminars to train educators;
10. *Supports* the development of education programmes for the resettlement country's population about refugees to promote tolerance and a better understanding of the refugee community in order to improve acceptance within the resettlement society by:
- a. Emphasizing the social integration of refugees in their society, through sensitization social campaigns;
 - b. Cooperating with local NGOs to promote the cause at local educational facilities;
 - c. Pairing these campaigns with the *Global Compact on Refugees* since the core message of the campaigns would be in accordance with the goal of the conference;
 - d. Educating the resettlement countries specifically about the role refugees may play in their state and any predictions about added economic value the refugee communities may be expected to make;
11. *Calls for* the expansion of the Linguistic Integration of Adult Migrants, from the Council of Europe, most specifically the Council of Europe toolkit and other similar programs that could be expanded on a more global scale in order to provide more adequate linguistic programs for resettled refugees and could be implemented by the UNHCR;
12. *Endorses* Member States' collaboration in the creation of the Local Cities Resettlement Program for the assistance and proper integration of the refugees on the local activity of their different communities of and the sustainable development of the local cities with the assistance of the diverse multilateral development banks by:
- a. Encouraging, through the utilization of UNHCR's Integration of Resettled Refugees Program, established refugees and pre-existing communities to support in welcoming and aiding the integration of newer refugees as well as prepare those in the resettlement countries with the participation of the UNHCR Innovation Service by establishing educational talks regarding on how to facilitate their adaptation process on the cultural aspects of the resettlement country;
 - b. Developing educational programs to be implemented by the municipal and regional authorities in order to assist resettled refugees on their possible naturalization process;
13. *Advises* the expansion of the Resettlement Registration Form in which services will be enhanced by:
- a. Increasing the number of staff to provide assistance for the registration process;
 - b. Cooperating with NGOs, the local ministers of resettlement countries and religious organization for that cause, following the guidelines introduced in 2018 by the Inter-Agency partnership between UNHCR and IOM for the collaboration between the parties involved;
14. *Expresses its hope* that with the help of UNHCR, relevant NGOs and other stakeholders, offices are set up near refugees' camps to educate refugees on the resettlement options that are offered by Member States to help refugees be aware of the options they have to help the resettlement process run efficiently and smoothly, and through this increase the capacity of resettlement states;

- 217 15. *Endorses* Member States to provide support and financial assistance to the ERCM in order for it to
218 operate within its objectives, as well as implement a regional sponsorship program, such as the
219 SHARE Settlement and Integration *Roster* from the European Union, which operates in way of:
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- 221 a. Reuniting experts in the field of resettlement in order to facilitate regional cooperation of
222 emerging resettlement countries;
 - 223
 - 224 b. Creating a network of public officials, practitioners and communities to provide support in all
225 phases of the integration process, all the way to long-term integration within the resettlement
226 country;
 - 227
- 228 16. *Welcomes* every resettlement state to:
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- 230 a. Establish an association of resettled refugees that would have a board of representatives that
231 would be educated on the resettlement states legal system, which would advocate for issues
232 particular to resettled refugees;
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 - 234 b. Utilize the association to provide advice to UNHCR and local governments and help them to
235 build refugee community and legislate the policy of resettlement.



Code: UNHCR/1/2

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Recalling the Charter of the United Nations (1945), Chapter I, Article I, which edifies the maintenance of*
4 *international peace and security as well as the achievement of international cooperation in alleviating*
5 *international issues of an economic, social, cultural, or humanitarian nature, and the promotion of respect*
6 *for human rights,*

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8 *Guided by the principles exemplified in the Charter of the United Nations, Article 33 of the Universal*
9 *Declaration of Human Rights (1948) and the Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*
10 *(1951), which provide the groundwork for solving the forced displacement of refugees,*

11
12 *Recalling Articles 2 and 3 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights*
13 *(ICESCR) (1966), which call for international assistance and cooperation of each State Party to ensure*
14 *the full realization of the rights recognized in the present Covenant,*

15
16 *Recognizing the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 3 and SDG 11,*
17 *which refer to ensuring good health and the well-being of people and creating human settlements*
18 *inclusive, resilient, safe, and sustainable for everyone, including resettled refugees,*

19
20 *Noting further the Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons (1954), which underscores that*
21 *no persons shall be arbitrarily deprived of their nationality nor denied the right to change their nationality,*
22

23 *Recalling Barcelona's Refuge City Plan launched in 2015 and recognizing the plan's potential to assist*
24 *refugees in urban areas, to guarantee their rights and build municipalities' capacity for resettlement*
25 *according to the parameters stated in the New Urban Agenda (2016) adopted during the United Nations*
26 *Conference on Housing and Sustainable Development (Habitat III) in Quito,*

27
28 *Commends Belgium's relentless commitment to resettle refugees through Fedasil, a federal agency for*
29 *the reception of asylum seekers, and its unyielding cooperation with various voluntary return programs,*
30

31 *Alarmed by the limited areas available for resettlement alongside the 17% increase in global refugees, as*
32 *noted in the UNHCR Projected Global Resettlement Needs 2019,*
33

34 *Keeping in mind that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s Global*
35 *Trends: Forced Displacement in 2017 report and UNHCR Figures at a Glance (2017) identify,*
36 *respectively, 68.5 million people as victims of forced displacement and in need of a durable solution for*
37 *living and 25.4 million refugees globally,*
38

39 *Recognizing the importance of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016) as a bedrock*
40 *document, which calls for greater support to refugees and the countries that host them, but more than*
41 *that aims to help refugees become more self-reliant,*
42

43 1. Supports the collaboration between Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the
44 private sector for the:

45
46 a. Duplication of efforts in resettling refugees;
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- 48 b. Enhancement of refugee resettlement capabilities at a local, regional, and national level;
49
50 c. Increased transparency between stakeholders by sharing statistics to UNHCR;
51
52 d. Increased accountability between stakeholders by having independent evaluations;
53
- 54 2. *Invites* Member States to include the expertise and advice of NGOs by hosting multilateral state
55 conferences every two years when:
56
- 57 a. Developing initiatives surrounding the resettlement of refugees, similar to Belgium's Fedasil
58 initiative, which will follow UNHCR's selection priorities and be responsible for the reception
59 of refugees with intent to restore their human rights, dignified life, and minimize discrimination
60 and maltreatment;
61
- 62 b. Determining state capacity to accommodate refugees in urban and rural settings through
63 special consideration of those in special needs;
64
- 65 c. Adopting domestic legislation on statelessness, including the adoption of a formal
66 statelessness status determination procedure, by introducing national legislation that
67 guarantees protection codified in the *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons*;
68
- 69 3. *Further recommends* the expansion of the use of the World Bank's Development Response Initiative
70 such as in Bangladesh (2018) in creating more financial opportunity for low- and middle-income
71 Member States in affected regions through the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) and
72 International Development Association (IDA) into Middle East through:
73
- 74 a. Funding middle-income countries such as Lebanon and Jordan with the GCFF an economic
75 development response which focus on states impacted refugees' countries by using several
76 banks such as International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Bank for
77 Reconstruction and Development and Islamic Development Bank;
78
- 79 b. Funding the low-income countries such as Chad or other sub-Saharan countries with IDA a
80 credit of 38 years with 6 years of grace;
81
- 82 4. *Further encourages* Member States to empower municipalities and sub-national governments to
83 request technical and financial assistance from central governments, as well as international
84 cooperation agencies;
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- 86 5. *Urges* the implementation of a voluntary, collaborative information system that allows for increased
87 communication of municipalities and sub-national governments with regards to what assistance is
88 available through the Global Mayor's Forum, the Global Parliament of Mayors, the Ross Center for
89 Sustainable Cities, and other similar programs:
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- 91 a. Using this system as a technological tool that allows municipalities to know and access the
92 reimbursable and non-reimbursable cooperation offers in their different modalities by
93 improving communication between municipalities and different types of specialized
94 cooperation agencies;
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- 96 b. Contributing to the achievement of both financial and technical resources in order to
97 implement and launch programs and projects that allow for acceleration and improvement of
98 the integration of the refugee population into local communities, benefiting both the refugee
99 population and the governance of the municipalities;
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- 101 6. *Expresses its hopes* in developing a sustainable program which encourages native citizens to host
102 refugees with their own resources using a network similar to Positive Action's Room for Refugees
103 program, which allows for:

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- a. Organic integration of refugees within the general population of the resettlement country;
 - b. Enhanced possibility for opportunity due to exposure within the job market;
7. *Recommends* that Member States contribute to the strengthening of the emergency procedure established in the UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies (2007) for the resettlement of refugees in need of immediate protection through:
- a. The improvement of the existing specialized units within cities and local governments to manage the flow of refugees under emergency situations that have entered the host country through irregular, regular, or spontaneous means;
 - b. The participation and cooperation between ministries or governmental agencies responsible for providing basic services such as water, education, sanitation, and others in each state;
8. *Suggests* the establishment of public awareness campaigns in cooperation with local NGOs to highlight the positive economic and social impact of refugees in host communities with the objective of avoiding hostile reactions towards resettled refugees by:
- a. Implementing social media and local magazine campaigns to reach different demographic groups within the society;
 - b. Increasing the presence of informative opportunities such as conferences, discussion panels, seminars, and workshops in academic institutions, public town hall meetings, and grassroots organizations conducted by local representatives to ordinary citizens;
9. *Further invites* Member States to develop regional state-led programs and to increase the capacity of developing resettlement countries by:
- a. Following the model of similar initiatives such as the implementation of the Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework in Latin America (MIRPS), which is a regional application of the CRRF fostering the cooperation between different Member States, the UN, and the Organization of American States;
 - b. Creating a consultation platform such as the one used by the Latin American States within the MIRPS program with Member States and other regional organizations that translates national priorities and commitments into detailed national plans to facilitate the cooperation between origin, transit, and destination countries and to support refugees during the resettlement process;
10. *Hopes* to reduce the number of refugees under prolonged situations about 10% by 2020-2025 through the implementation of the aforementioned concepts.



Code: UNHCR/1/3

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries

- 1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR) as the primary vehicle for
4 cooperation between Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and others in increasing
5 the use of resettlement, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
6 (UNHCR) Resettlement Handbook (2011),
7
8 *Bearing in mind* UNHCR's Executive Committee statement (EC/SCP/33) (1984), which stresses the
9 importance of refugees having identity documents in order to properly register them in host countries,
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11 *Gravely concerned* about a 44% drop in resettlement opportunities from 2016 to 2017, according to
12 UNHCR's Resettlement at a Glance Factsheet (2017),
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14 *Cognizant* that current Member States' contributions for the 2018-2019 budget meet only 55% of the \$8.2
15 billion needed to fund its operations, including resettlement efforts, according to UNHCR's report
16 *Highlighted Underfunded Situations in 2018* (2018),
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18 *Gravely concerned* that the psychological stress placed on refugees can hinder their integration into a
19 resettlement country according to the report *Mental Health Promotion and Mental Health Care in*
20 *Refugees and Migrants by the World Health Organization* (2018),
21
22 *Recognizing* that the provision of birth certificates and civil registration to refugees born in camps within
23 transit or temporary host countries is vital to confirming or acquiring citizenship in resettlement countries
24 in order to facilitate the naturalization, according to UNHCR report *Stateless Minorities and the Search for*
25 *Citizenship* (2017),
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27 *Acknowledging* that digitization offers opportunities to overcome geographic and administrative obstacles
28 to registration through the adoption of new technologies as stated in UNHCR Good Practices Paper:
29 *Ensuring Birth Registration for the Prevention of Statelessness* (2017),
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31 *Affirming* the joint UNHCR and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development's 2018 Action
32 Plan for Engaging with Employers, Refugees, Governments and Civil Society, which highlights the
33 importance of matching refugees with employment opportunities that meet their skills,
34
35 *Noting* the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) to assist in the delivery of citizen-centric services as stated
36 at the All for Good Global Summit organized by the International Telecommunications Union in May 2018,
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38 1. *Calls for* the ATCR's Working Group on Resettlement for New Partnerships to provide a framework
39 for dialogue regarding North-South Cooperation, South-South Cooperation, and triangular
40 cooperation in expanding the capacity of technology infrastructure for emerging resettlement
41 countries, specifically to provide developing countries an opportunity to partner with various civil
42 society organizations and to discuss the mutual benefits of increasing capacity for resettling refugees;
43
44 2. *Requests* the application of an algorithm developed by the Immigration Policy Lab to
45 consider individual refugee information in identifying optimal resettlement locations and discourage
46 discriminatory and exclusionary attitudes through:
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- 48 a. The creation of a Digital Pocketbook involving blockchain technology to contain and rapidly
49 share personal documentation including but not limited to:
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51 i. Official Identification;
52 ii. Health Records;
53 iii. Financial Information;
54 iv. Educational Transcripts;
55 v. Employment Records;
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57 b. The integration of the technology and programs used in the Biometric Identity Management
58 System program based in Thailand to:
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60 c. Introduce mobile biometric systems that allow for offline, secure, and accessible identification
61 through the use of USB-driven fingerprint, iris, and face-recognition scanners to be
62 implemented in refugee resettlement offices, asylum seeker checkpoints, health centers, and
63 others;
64
65 d. Increase employment probability by granting employers access to an enhanced fraud-proof
66 background check process for vetting refugee applicants;
67
68 e. Input registration information into UNHCR Database for Refugee Information when they
69 arrive in the resettlement state in order to:
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71 i. Easily identify and register refugees, improve mobility and access to personal
72 records, allowing entry from any internet source through an offline cloud storage
73 system;
74 ii. Better serve resettlement states by quickening the registration process and widen the
75 capacity of emerging resettlement states;
76
77 3. *Encourages* the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to partner with UNHCR to establish an
78 online knowledge-sharing platform for the Emerging Resettlement Country Mechanism to allow states
79 to share best practices between emerging and current resettlement states to receive and share
80 information related to developing and expanding refugee resettlement in real time;
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82 4. *Supports* the partnership between UNHCR and the Humanitarian Innovation Fund, a mechanism that
83 provides core grants for humanitarian assistance, in order to facilitate technological innovation for the
84 successful integration of resettled refugees;
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86 5. *Encourages* resettlement member states to incorporate mobile applications such as the mobile app,
87 ALHMAR, which provides psychosocial and therapeutic counseling in both English and Arabic to help
88 meet the mental health needs of refugees, in order to facilitate effective social integration into their
89 new community;
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91 6. *Recommends* that Member States that are transit or temporary host countries facilitate the
92 naturalization process through the implementation of digital birth registration programs, modeled after
93 Kenya's Mobile Birth Notification Initiative and Burkina Faso's Digital Birth Registration Initiative
94 through the mobile digital app and database called ICIVIL, with the adaptation of the program to meet
95 camp capacity, geography, and information and communications technology access;
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97 7. *Suggests* Member States that are transit or temporary host countries implement national legislative
98 and administrative frameworks, modeled after the Bangladesh Birth and Death Registration System,
99 that will improve civil registration systems to automatically grant a birth certificate to children born to
100 refugee populations in temporary camps in order to facilitate the future process of acquiring
101 citizenship in a permanent resettlement country;
102

- 103 8. *Supports* partnerships such as the European Union (EU) Training Refugees in Entrepreneurial Skills
104 in Digital Devices to facilitate the resettlement and reintegration of skilled refugee labor into regional
105 technology markets;
106
- 107 9. *Urges* Member States to utilize AI technologies similar to the Rafiqi Platform that helps connect
108 refugees with mentors, employment, and training opportunities in their country of residence based on
109 a profile with information regarding their educational background, expertise, and language levels.



Code: UNHCR/1/4

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2
3 *Noting with deep concern* the declining number of refugee capacities and the Office of the United Nations
4 High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) submissions Member States are willing to host within
5 resettlement programs, which were cut by half since 2016 from around 163,206 to 81,337 in 2018, with
6 the alarming increasing demand of capacity building of refugees,

7
8 *Determined* to fulfill the engagements made in the *Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of*
9 *Refugees* (1951), as well as more recently in General Assembly resolution 71/1 (2016) Clause 78, which
10 recognize the need of the expansion of resettlement capacities,

11
12 *Bearing in mind* that public awareness on resettlement capacity deficits needs to be intensified, especially
13 with the younger generation and within local communities, as only 1% of refugees are resettled
14 worldwide,

15
16 *Reaffirming* the importance of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) *Convention Governing the Specific*
17 *Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa* (1969) and the *Kampala Convention* (2009) whose Articles 5 and
18 9 mention the possibility of resettlement,

19
20 *Welcoming* the achievements of the Global Refugee Sponsorship Initiative (GRSI), launched in 2016,
21 which allows governments to involve their citizens in this humanitarian effort via community-based
22 sponsorship programs,

23
24 *Acknowledging* the successful measures implemented by the Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint
25 Support Mechanism (ERCM), especially for regional resettlement activities in Latin America,

26
27 1. *Requests* the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement to broaden their scope of participants,
28 inviting potential resettlement countries, African countries of asylum, and African local communities,
29 and intensify their regional work for the African continent by facilitating resettlement processes on the
30 next meeting in July 2019 through:

31
32 a. Recommending the creation of a meeting platform for resettlement countries and African
33 countries of asylum to discuss how Tripartite Agreements can enable possible financial
34 burden sharing regarding resettlement issues between those states, such as the elaboration
35 of micro-financing incentives of Member States to support emerging countries in the
36 resettlement process for refugees through:

- 37 i. Home building to allow resettled to afford housing;
38 ii. Small businesses to allow returnees to start working;
39 iii. Education to invest in specialized trainings or education that will in the long-term be
40 iv. beneficial for their economic autonomy;

41
42 b. Encouraging African local communities to find private donors and non-governmental
43 organizations (NGOs) to take part in private sponsorships by offering workshops learning
44 from best practice examples on how African organizations successfully implemented
45 resettlement programs;

46
47 c. Elaborating how ERCM can successfully strengthen the capacity building for potential
48 emerging resettlement countries by inviting Regional Economic Communities to contribute to
49 the creation of an African Resettlement Network for Refugees, allowing a better distribution of

- 50 African displaced people within the continent, based on the European Resettlement Network
51 database;
- 52
- 53 2. *Encourages* the establishment of a specific body within the African Union (AU) working with the
54 parameters set by the framework of the OAU *Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee*
55 *Problems in Africa* (1969) to facilitate discussions between countries of origin and potential
56 resettlement countries, in the spirit of African solidarity and in order to substantially develop regional
57 resettlement programs and thus establishing resettlement countries on the African continent;
- 58
- 59 3. *Suggests* that UNHCR host an additional five-year follow-up event that brings together members from
60 the private sector, civil society, governments in Africa interested in the GRSI and its long-term effects,
61 as well as UN entities and already-involved sponsors and sponsored refugees, to be held in 2021 at
62 the UN Office in Nairobi;
- 63
- 64 4. *Encourages* partnerships between African universities and the private sector within potential
65 resettlement countries in Africa to open additional vacancies, scholarships, and refreshment
66 programs to help the then resettled refugees to continue their education and ease the access to the
67 local labor market;
- 68
- 69 5. *Expresses its hope* that public awareness for resettlement procedures can be improved by stronger
70 engagement with societies, especially with younger generations, and therefore introduces the
71 “UN(HCR)iversity African Competition” open to all universities and hosted by an African university to
72 gain new insights on how to tackle this issue, where:
- 73
- 74 a. Students are able to compete within annual thematic tenders focusing on African
75 resettlement issues;
- 76
- 77 b. An administrative bureau chaired by the AU, supported by UNHCR, decides on a theme of
78 the annual competition;
- 79
- 80 c. Experts on resettlement issues from public institutions and NGOs, supervise students during
81 the competition;
- 82
- 83 6. *Trusts* that the measures mentioned above will help to strengthen the capacities of emerging
84 resettlement states within the AU as well as other regions in need to offer the best practice examples
85 for all Member States;
- 86
- 87 7. *Requests* the High Commissioner to report on UNHCR’s annual activities on resettlement programs
88 to the General Assembly at its future sessions to examine the trends of implementation of the
89 measures with the purpose of promoting capacity building.



Code: UNHCR/1/5

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Emphasizing* Articles 14, 15, and 23(1) of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which
4 recognize the right of persons to seek asylum from any kind of persecution in other countries, and the
5 universal rights to nationality and work,
6
7 *Determined* to fulfill the engagements made in *Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of*
8 *Refugees* (1951) and more recently in General Assembly resolution 71/1 (2016) on the need to establish
9 resettlement programs,
10
11 *Acknowledging* the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration* (2018) goals to increase the
12 scope, size, and capacity of resettlement programs,
13
14 *Commending* the United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO) *Universal*
15 *Declaration on Cultural Diversity* (UDCD) (2001) and the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR),
16 which identify cultural diversity, which is promoted by resettlement, as the impetus of all sustainable
17 economic, intellectual, emotional, mental, moral, and spiritual development,
18
19 *Guided* by the Article 13 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (1966)
20 which recognizes the right of every individual to education, including resettled refugees,
21
22 *Reaffirming* the importance of education to children and women according to the *Convention on the*
23 *Rights of the Child* (1989) as it relates to the social and economic development of refugees,
24
25 *Emphasizing* *Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), particularly
26 Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 on “Decent work and economic growth,” in order to ensure that
27 all human beings can fulfill their potential also in a work-related domain, and Goal 11 towards “Sustainable
28 communities,” in order to ensure that all humans including resettles refugees live together and
29 comfortable in communities,
30
31 *Asserting* that the severity of the global crisis of forced displacement requires increased collaboration with
32 existing bodies, programs, and frameworks, as well as the development of emerging programs for
33 refugee resettlement in the spirit of SDG 17,
34
35 *Drawing attention* to SDG 10, in reference to target 10.2, which prioritizes the design and implementation
36 of non-discriminatory practices and policies to combat xenophobia and promote cultural diversity in all
37 Member States,
38
39 *Recognizing* that the efficacy of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (2016) would
40 improve with the benefit of an integration framework for promoting cultural diversity, easing pressure on
41 host societies, and expanding the capacities of new and enduring host societies, to minimize the burdens
42 of both refugees and resettlement states,
43
44 *Understanding* that integration, unlike assimilation, involves an interactive process of acclimatization and
45 accommodation based on non-discrimination and non-exploitation to empower refugees to contribute to
46 the overall development and cultural diversity in resettlement countries, as expounded by the UNHCR
47 Division of International Protection Services (2006),
48

49 *Conscious of* the significant and unique challenges vulnerable refugees face to economic and social
50 integration into their resettlement countries, including, but not limited to, the inhibited access to education,
51 the restricted ability to attain and manage documentation pertaining to their status, and the risks of
52 various forms of gender-based violence and discrimination,

53
54 *Bearing in mind* the UNHCR Global Review on Mental Health and Psychological Support for Persons of
55 Concern (2013), which emphasizes psychological well-being as necessary to humanitarian response in
56 line with SDG 3 by providing personnel dedicated to the processing of refugee cases as modeled in the
57 Resettlement Deployment Scheme,

58
59 *Commending* the success of the Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism (ERCM) in
60 enhancing the capacities of emerging resettlement states through extensive and targeted management
61 and coordination of resettlement processes through cooperation with the International Organization for
62 Migration (IOM) through technical and financial support,

63
64 *Recalling* the Participatory Slum Upgrading Programme (PSUP), which focuses on strengthening local
65 infrastructures through various initiatives to promote the funding of housing infrastructure and recognizing
66 the PSUP's potential to empower municipalities to resettle refugees,

67
68 *Agreeing* with the principles of the International Conference on the Reception and Integration of Resettled
69 Refugees in 2001, which serve as a mutually supportive network for the exchange of integration
70 experiences and best practices to encourage the development of emerging resettlement states,

71
72 *Aware of* the existence of many cooperative efforts between UNHCR and other intergovernmental
73 organizations (IGOs), for example, IOM, cooperate in the context of ensuring jobs of resettled refugees,
74 as well as non-governmental organizations (NGOs),

75
76 *Recognizing* that SHARE Network, which is part of the European Resettlement Network, will resettle
77 50,000 refugees by the end of 2019 through multilateral collaboration between NGOs established in
78 multiple Member States with an emphasis on smaller municipalities,

79
80 *Approving* of the "AWARE" Respect-Accept-Integrate campaign, whose purpose is to raise awareness of
81 the communities of refugees who are often marginalized due to social exclusion and difficulties of
82 adoption and integration,

83
84 *Emphasizing* the success of the European Union's (EU) Blue Card Directive (2009/50/EC), which
85 promotes the free movement of highly-skilled refugees to enhance the inclusivity of refugees in the
86 workforce,

87
88 *Recognizing* the regional and national approaches to resettlement as undertaken by the 2016 Action Plan
89 on the Integration of Third-Country Nationals, the European Integration Network, and the Djibouti Labor
90 Plan, which prepare refugees for life in local communities through civic, language, and vocational training,

- 91
92 1. *Stresses* that refugees are not units of labor, but rather people who have experienced trauma
93 needing to be physically, mentally, psychologically, and spiritually accommodated, as affirmed by
94 UNESCO and the UDHR;
95
96 2. *Reiterates* that refugee naturalization efforts are to the benefit of both refugees and host countries by
97 increasing the quality of life of refugees and bolstering the economy of the host country;
98
99 3. *Invites* Member States, in their capacity, to empower resettled refugee populations by expanding
100 naturalization efforts through the ascription of a national identity by providing a path towards
101 citizenship, acknowledging the inalienable nature of this right, as identified in UDHR Article 15;
102
103 4. *Urges* all resettlement regions, including the EU, to combat xenophobia in the interest of improving
104 cultural and economic integration of resettled refugees through further inclusive discourse, as

- 105 facilitated through India Council for Research on International Economic Relations;
106
- 107 5. *Supports* public awareness campaigns that are partnered with UN-backed NGOs to foster trust
108 between refugee and host populations, particularly through interactions in schools, local businesses
109 and associations and religious networks like in the “Aware” campaign;
110
- 111 6. *Further encourages* Member States to promote humanitarian standards for resettled refugees
112 entering the workforce through:
113
- 114 a. Ensuring benefits for all workers including access to a fair wage;
 - 115 b. Advocating for non-discriminatory practices in the workplace;
 - 116 c. Promoting safe and inclusive work environments;
 - 117 d. Addressing the lack of information regarding job opportunities and employment rights;
- 118
119
- 120 7. *Recommends* expanding the Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs) initiative to include a branch for
121 vulnerable resettling refugee populations, including but not limited to women and people with
122 disabilities, in order to:
123
- 124 a. Allow UNHCR to pay closer, more context-sensitive attention to the financial needs of said
125 refugee populations;
 - 126 b. Ensure a safe space for said refugee populations to go for advice regarding their cash
127 assistance;
 - 128 c. Facilitate knowledge sharing between UNHCR staff who are experts on socially and
129 economically integrating said vulnerable refugees;
 - 130 d. Allow vulnerable refugee populations to take full advantage of the opportunities the CBIs
131 present to:
 - 132 i. Help refugees receive education in their resettlement communities;
 - 133 ii. Help refugees utilize vocational training programs in their resettlement communities;
- 134
135
- 136 8. *Endorses* the creation of a group of experts, the Educational Integration Dialogue (EID), within the
137 Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement of UNHCR, focusing on Resettlement Educational
138 issues, especially on education for children, vocational training, and internship program in order to
139 help all resettlement countries to:
140
- 141 a. Inform resettlement countries regarding the best practices to close the gaps in education and
142 training for resettled refugees in the workforce;
 - 143 b. Report annually about the developments taking place in fields of education, vocational
144 training, and internship programs in order to provide data and concrete examples for
145 emerging resettlement countries;
 - 146 c. Encourage resettlement countries to share the needed data on educational issues on a
147 voluntary basis with the EID;
- 148
149
- 150 9. *Suggests* that resettlement countries grant more scholarships, following the examples of the
151 European Resettlement Network scholarship program and the Albert Einstein German Academic
152 Refugee Initiative by:
153
154
155
156
157
158
159

- 160 a. Encouraging Member States to establish relationships with the private sector to aid student
161 and community members through assistantship programs that can be given by either private
162 institutions or willing organizations;
163
- 164 b. Urging NGOs to continue self-financed educational programs with resettlement countries that
165 have difficulty in supporting the educational needs of child refugees;
166
- 167 10. *Further recommends* that Member States strengthen global partnerships with IGOs and NGOs to
168 promote access to education through initiatives modeled after:
169
- 170 a. *Fundacion Fe y Alegria* with its efforts primarily in Latin America to educate resettled refugee
171 children with the goal of breaking the cycle of poverty;
172
- 173 b. *World Relief Dupage/Aurora* working with host communities in the United States of America
174 to improve educational opportunities for resettled refugee children;
175
- 176 11. *Calls for* an extension of the responsibilities of the ERCM to also include the assistance of emerging
177 resettlement states with lower refugee-resettling capabilities, where such capacity is defined by
178 measures such as average wages, unemployment rate, the Gini index, welfare spending per capita,
179 and easy access to private and public resources for the purposes of integration of resettled refugees;
180
- 181 12. *Encourages* Member States to, in the fullest of their capacity, expand opportunities for employment
182 and economic advancement amongst refugees by:
183
- 184 a. Suggesting that Member States allocate funds to the diversification of local and national
185 economies to consequently increase job availability and employability of refugees;
186
- 187 b. Recommending that national governments provide microcredit loans to refugees to establish
188 financial accountability, teach the importance of responsible financial practices, and provide
189 the opportunity to begin their own business as done by the Women's Microfinance Initiative;
- 190 13. *Further encourages* emerging resettlement countries to implement programs catering to refugees and
191 internally displaced persons (IDPs) inspired by the United Nation Development Programme's
192 Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People to strengthen municipal urban infrastructures,
193 including health and wellness, education, housing, energy, and transportation infrastructures to better
194 synergize local and refugee populations through:
195
- 196 a. The creation of municipal monitoring groups composed of architects and experts in the field
197 of urbanism to assess the needs of local refugees in emerging resettlement states to
198 determine their current and future infrastructure needs by:
199
- 200 i. Evaluating the current capacity of the city and identify potential hazards to plan
201 preemptive steps to ensure success of the program;
202
- 203 ii. Organizing observation missions and meetings of the committee to discuss and
204 produce annual reports publicizing the collected results;
- 205 b. Encouraging Member States to partner with NGOs such as the Private Infrastructure
206 Development Group for funding to build more resilient infrastructures encompassing all basic
207 needs, as well as promote infrastructure development programs such as PSUP;
208
- 209 c. Facilitating placement of incoming refugees to different locations and cities with sustainable
210 capacity coordinated at the governmental-municipal level and establishing functional
211 business and organizational systems for coordinated regional response;
212
- 213 d. Urging mixed-resident housing to foster neighborly relationships to combat xenophobia as
214 outline in the UNHCR's 10-Point Plan on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration;
215

- 216 14. *Further suggests* resettlement and emerging resettlement countries to consider the Blue Card
217 Directive as a model to create the framework for providing work permits to highly-skilled resettled
218 refugees and create training that assists developing specialized skills to make refugees eligible for
219 work permits;
220
- 221 15. *Further endorses* the creation of partnerships between stakeholders and NGOs, like Techfugees,
222 both before and after resettlement occurs, which provides refugees with the necessary technology to
223 participate in their societies and be active and informed during the resettlement process;
224
- 225 16. *Further recommends* that Member States involved in the resettlement of refugees expand the IOM's
226 MigApp for all refugees in emerging resettlement countries to provide access to documents and
227 information pertaining to work visas and other employment opportunities including translation
228 services;
229
- 230 17. *Appeals* to all Member States to ensure the right to education, knowledge-sharing, and skill training
231 for refugees within resettlement communities in order to promote the successful integration through:
232
- 233 a. Promoting the inclusion of a new Individual Economic Potential Survey (IIEPS) to measure
234 the current skills of refugees in the resettlement process ensuring social, economic, and
235 individual inclusion by:
236
- 237 i. Mobilizing the private sector to employ these new populations of resettled refugees in
238 programs such as the Tent Partnership for Refugees;
239
- 240 ii. Allowing Member States access to the collected data of the IIEPS;
241
- 242 b. Promoting skill training for refugees in a specific field of work and the formation of
243 communities of similarly trained workers through the Skill-Training for all Displaced People
244 approach by:
- 245 i. Encouraging NGOs and civil society organizations to provide the basic infrastructure
246 of education and skill-training for resettlement candidates;
247
- 248 ii. Granting a Vocational Training Certification (VTC) to refugees showing their gained
249 experience, and enabling them access to the credentials needed to find adequate
250 jobs in resettlement countries and would promote a sustainable integration;
251
- 252 iii. Encouraging resettlement countries to acknowledge and accept the prior mentioned
253 VTC and other previously achieved qualifications in order to assist refugees in finding
254 adequate work appropriate for their knowledge base and skill sets, facilitate a smooth
255 integration into the labor force, and ensure the professional and personal growth of
256 the refugees;
257
- 258 v. Establishing new regional Resettlement Preparation Centers for resettlement
259 candidates prior to their arrival in the relative destination country in order to simplify
260 the integration process into the labor market by:
- 261 vi. Continuing the idea of the IOM Resettlement Assistance program, by equipping
262 refugees to utilize pre-existing skills and learn other necessary skills;
263
- 264 vii. Preparing refugees for the expectations, cultural differences, and habits existing in
265 workspaces within the resettlement country;
266
- 267 viii. Sharing experiences of successfully resettled refugees about their routines in daily
268 working life;
269
- 267 ix. Including refugees as valuable members of their communities through employment to
268 build stronger, safer, and more secure communities;
269

- 270 18. *Draws attention* to the Member States' need for vocational trainings for resettled refugees in
271 categories including but not limited to the following:
272
273 a. Agricultural training that can include:
274
275 i. Agriculture workshops monitored by local agriculturists and experts with online
276 trainings provided by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in cooperation with
277 United Nations Institute for Training and Research to boost the competencies and
278 skills of refugees and adapt their skills to resettlement country's needs;
279 ii. Adapting their knowledge to the climate, tools, and products of resettlement
280 countries;
281 iii. Facilitation of access to land as a way to pursue agricultural production in order to
282 improve the socioeconomic conditions of refugees resettled in low-income countries
283 that do not have enough resources and that will facilitate their integration into their
284 new communities;
285
286 b. Construction vocational trainings that include:
287
288 i. Workshops in different steps of the construction process including, but not limited to,
289 carpentry, electrical work, masonry, and others, in accordance with local techniques;
290 ii. Specific training on renewable energy, innovative construction techniques, and green
291 practices in construction;
292 iii. Traditional cultural training that facilitates the integration of refugees in new
293 resettlement countries in order to know their own culture;
294
295 19. *Asks* Member States to implement technical internship programs that are intended to form
296 employment connections between corporations, sole proprietors, and other businesses with technical
297 intern trainees, so that the trainees can acquire, master, and/or enhance their skill set, by:
298
299 a. Promoting language and cultural trainings including:
300
301 i. Lectures to technical intern trainees immediately after their acceptance in the
302 internship program;
303 ii. A number of lecture hours determined by the supervising organizations of "Technical
304 Intern Training;"
305 iii. General knowledge regarding everyday living in resettlement country and a brief
306 introduction to local culture and customs;
307
308 b. Creating job opportunities for people who have been forcibly displaced through:
309
310 i. Implementing organizations to conclude employment contracts with technical intern
311 trainees before they enter the country;
312 ii. Asking organizations that partner with supervising organizations to have permits for
313 job placement to dispatch technical intern trainees in Member States in accordance
314 with applicable Member States' laws and regulations as overseas job placement
315 services;
316 iii. Funding NGOs akin to the Welcome Home Program and the Room for Refugees
317 program, which not only houses those who have been uprooted, but also provides
318 language training and assists refugees by finding job opportunities for them within the
319 Member State;
320
321 c. Ensuring that trainees will benefit from a respectable working environment and adequate
322 legal protection.



Code: UNHCR/1/6

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 Guided by the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), the *Convention and Protocol Relating to*
4 *the Status of Refugees* (1951), and the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* (2016),
5
6 *Bearing in mind* Article 69 of the *Global Compact on Refugees* (A/73/12) (2018) which initiated a multi-
7 year pledging process for resettlement spaces,
8
9 *Noting with appreciation* the work being done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the
10 International Rescue Committee, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to aid the refugee
11 crisis,
12
13 *Deeply appreciative* of the enhanced inclusion of Member States being part of the Emerging
14 Resettlement States Joint Support Mechanism (ERCM) within the Office of the United Nations High
15 Commissioner of Refugees' (UNHCR) Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR),
16
17 *Reconfirming* the "Agreement concerning the Relationship between the United Nations, and the
18 International Organization for Migration" (IOM) (A/70/976) (2016),
19
20 *Acknowledging* the achievements of the ERCM in uniting the international community to alleviate the
21 financial pressures placed on existing resettlement states,
22
23 *Emphasizing* General Assembly resolutions 71/172 (2016) and 71/173 (2016), which recognize the need
24 to expand resettlement opportunities,
25
26 *Considering* the current developing host and transit Member States that do not have the capacities to
27 support immense numbers of refugees, and states' needs for assistance in basic human rights, and
28 needs,
29
30 *Recognizing* the financial disparity between existing resettlement States and emerging resettlement
31 States,
32
33 *Affirming* the success of the private sector and the public affairs service, which raise money from non-
34 governmental sources,
35
36 *Noting with approval* the European Commission's proposal in the European Agenda for Migration
37 (COM/2015/240) of 2015, which proposes to base the search for further resettlement spaces on
38 measures of capacity, such as members' population, existing resettlement places, unemployment rate,
39 and gross domestic product,
40
41 *Keeping in mind* the Global Refugee Forum, to be held every four years starting in 2019, as decided in
42 Article 101 in the *Global Compact on Refugees*,
43
44 *Deeply concerned* by the disproportionate pressure placed upon the 37 current resettlement states,
45
46 *Emphasizing* the urgent need to expand resettlement options for refugees beyond the 37 existing
47 resettlement States,
48

49 *Calling attention* to General Assembly resolution 51/75 (1996), which reaffirms the responsibility of all
50 Member States to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of refugees,

51
52 *Acknowledging* that General Assembly resolution 50/172 (1996) reiterates respect for the principles of
53 national sovereignty and that Member States should not introduce binding clauses for resettlement
54 programs,

55
56 *Encourages* Member States to consider UNHCR as a supporting agency in the implementation of the
57 multi-year pledging process, initiated in Article 69 of the *Global Compact on Refugees*, and to examine for
58 this purpose the possibility of extending approaches such as the European Commission's system for the
59 further search for resettlement States in other regions,

- 60
61 1. *Recommends* the creation of a tiered system to allow emerging resettlement countries to acquire the
62 necessary infrastructure, and financial funding, which shall be allocated by tiers, where:
63
64 a. Tiers will be determined by a periodic review of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees,
65 and the International Development Association (IDA) 18 regional sub-windows for Refugees,
66 and Host Communities Midterm Review of the World Bank in regards to highest projected
67 impact;
68
69 b. Higher tier status will be awarded to states with highest projected impact, and lowest capacity
70 for resettlement;
71
72 c. The tier of each Member State will be re-evaluated annually;
73
74 2. *Suggests* that funding for tiers be acquired from, but not limited to, the private sector, the public
75 affairs service, and resettlement states, thereby strengthening resettlement and hosting efforts, thus
76 minimizing the burden placed on current resettlement countries, and therefore:
77
78 a. Proposes that the received funding be included in UNHCR Budget Biennial Program to
79 enable the UNHCR Executive Committee to allocate funds for emerging resettlement States
80 projects;
81
82 b. Funds will be allocated numerically following the tier system;
83
84 c. Higher-tiered states will receive precedence in regards to the allocation of funds;
85
86 d. Decides a percentage of funds will be allocated for emergency situations recognizing the
87 unpredictability of forced displacement, and allows Member States to apply for exceptional
88 aid beyond their assigned tiers in such cases;
89
90 e. The Executive Committee will assign the supplementary budget as crises arise;
91
92 3. *Recommends* the centralization and expansion of volunteer efforts directed towards Member States,
93 as well as enhanced government support, in order to increase the fluidity of refugee transition and
94 integration through:
95
96 a. Hiring additional government employees, and providing them with the proper inclusivity and
97 sensitivity training to best assist incoming refugees;
98
99 b. Consolidating and organizing the efforts of NGOs, and other non-UNHCR assistance, both
100 labor, and monetary, through an online system in order to provide the most efficient plan for
101 aid;
102
103 c. Setting up an ad hoc system of crowdfunding by achieving targets agreed upon at on an
104 international level, the participating Member States will have access to funds to invest in favor

- 105 of refugees' resettlement;
106
107 d. Management by a specific organization, the establishment of which is strongly recommended
108 where missing, as a link between the private, and public stakeholders;
109
- 110 4. *Endorses* providing logistical support to Member States using the expertise of international
111 humanitarian organizations including the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services, and the
112 European Civil Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), and in order to:
113
- 114 a. Increase the resettlement capacities of existing host states with a higher impact assessment
115 based on the aforementioned tier system;
116
- 117 i. With emphasis on regions that are on the front line of refugee migration and in the
118 path of main migration routes;
119 ii. With special emphasis on the key migration routes in Eastern Europe, South, and
120 Central America, and Eurasia;
121
- 122 b. Allow more Member States, especially those who are geographically located between
123 refugee sources and resettlement regions, to become new resettlement states by providing
124 them with sufficient training, workforce, and material resources;
125
- 126 c. Provide reports from ECHO's consultations to the UN, including the Open Public Consultation
127 on the Interim Evaluation of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism report, to share findings
128 through the General Assembly's annual reports, in order to:
129
- 130 i. Assess the progress of newly emerging resettlement states and identify areas of
131 improvement;
132 ii. Encourage multilateral collaboration and address concerns voiced by potential
133 resettlement states;
134
- 135 5. *Encourages* the ATCR to include willing developing Member States worldwide, outside of emerging
136 resettlement states, as observer states, in order to open dialogue concerning best practices, shared
137 experiences, and innovations in regards to forced migration with current resettlement states;
138
- 139 6. *Appeals* for the creation of working groups of emerging resettlement states within the ATCR as
140 expertise-sharing platforms to foster the development of cohesive strategies addressing global
141 resettlement needs by forging collaborative relations;
142
- 143 7. *Resolves* that the working groups of emerging resettlement states aim to undertake common barriers
144 to durable social, economic, and political protection needs, as well as reliable paths to citizenship for
145 resettled refugees through the formation of regional and sub-regional committees, in accordance with
146 national legal systems;
147
- 148 8. *Recommends* that the General Assembly suggest to the IOM the expansion of its awareness-raising
149 campaign Migrants as Messengers to include a corresponding "Resettlement Ambassadors"
150 campaign, where refugees advocate for the benefits of resettlement in civil society through peer-to-
151 peer messaging, such as on community radio programs and social media;
152
- 153 9. *Encourages* the General Assembly to include successful resettlement projects in a side panel,
154 moderated by UNHCR, of the Global Refugee Forum to be held in December 2019.



Code: UNHCR/1/7

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Recognizing* the need for Member States to maintain worldwide peace and security, develop relations
4 among nations, and foster cooperation between nations in order to solve economic, social, legal, cultural,
5 or humanitarian international issues,
6
7 *Recalling* Article 1.3 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), which establishes that all
8 human beings are fundamentally equal regardless of their background and emphasizes the importance of
9 ensuring equal right to life, liberty, and security to every human being,
10
11 *Affirming* Article 14 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, acknowledging the right to seek asylum
12 as a basic human right and stressing the 2015 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which encourages
13 multi-stakeholder alliances,
14
15 *Recognizing* Articles 3 and 26.1 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which fully expresses the
16 right to education for everyone and the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental
17 freedoms,
18
19 *Affirming* the three pillars of the United Nations established in Article I of the *Charter of the United Nations*
20 (1945), which calls for the protection of human rights, development, peace and security,
21
22 *Deeply conscious of* the *Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951), specifically
23 general principle (d) regarding granting no discrimination as to race, religion, political opinion, nationality,
24 or country of origin,
25
26 *Concerned by* the rising number of refugees in need of secure integration, safe resettlement, and
27 economic opportunities,
28
29 *Alarmed by* the widespread violations of the human rights of refugees specifically gender-based violations
30 towards women and children,
31
32 *Observing* the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* (2016), which expresses the political
33 interests of world leaders to save human lives, protect rights, and share responsibility on a global scale,
34
35 *Taking into consideration* the Ten Principles of the Global Compact on Refugees (2018), focusing
36 specifically on principle 6 regarding the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and
37 occupation,
38
39 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 73/150 (2018) regarding the provision of assistance to refugees
40 and displaced persons, as it pertains to the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner
41 for Refugees (UNHCR),
42
43 *Emphasizing* the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 4, which
44 aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for
45 all, as refugees are entitled to this right, SDG 5, seeking to empower women in their everyday lives, work,

46 as well as equal integration to the society, and SDG 16, which promotes peace, justice and strong
47 institutions,
48
49 *Emphasizing* the need to create partnerships with different social actors to enhance capacity-building
50 support in established and emerging resettlement countries by following SDG 17 targets 17.17 and 17.18,
51
52 *Desiring* to provide adequate protection to all individuals by acknowledging their specific needs
53 considering their refugee status,
54
55 *Recognizing* that the declining willingness of resettlement countries to take in refugees is often due to
56 economic constraints,
57
58 *Expresses its hope* that resettlement states provide a structured framework that addresses the state's
59 needs in order to re-distribute the refugees according to their skills, to fulfill the refugee's potential, and to
60 help those states develop economically and structurally,
61
62 *Realizing* the need to re-incentivize refugee resettlement countries by showing the way in which refugees
63 can help their country strive,
64
65 *Recalling* the success of the Australia's Community Refugee Sponsorship Initiative that encourages local
66 communities to help resettle refugees on a community-based funding approach,
67
68 *Recognizing* the efforts by Denmark to provide basic training for refugees in the Basic Integration
69 Education Program (IGU Program),
70
71 *Acknowledging* the importance of microfinance, such as Kiva 0% interest loans, in providing financial
72 independence to refugees,
73
74 *Cognizant* of the urgency of promoting social accountability, improve service delivery and democratic
75 governance to protect refugee resettlement by following the standards of Social Accountability to
76 Empower Local-Level Community for Improved Service Delivery and Democratic Governance in East
77 Africa,
78
79 *Commending* the focus on innovation as a guiding principle within UNHCR's Strategic Directions 2017-
80 2021 that acknowledges the importance of unconventional approaches towards complex problems,
81
82 *Having examined* the need for promoting refugee self-sustainability and in an effort to avoid excessive
83 group settlement and promote smooth transition,
84
85 *Having considered* the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's (OECD) emphasis on
86 empowering local initiatives to include refugees, as found in its 2018 report Working Together for Local
87 Integration of Migrants and Refugees,
88
89 *Observing* that children and youth represent over half of the international refugee population, with 50
90 million according to the United Nations Children's Fund in 2018, and therefore set the precedent for
91 sustainable, tolerant change,
92
93 *Recognizing* the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations 2016 conference on Combating Xenophobic
94 Language towards Refugee Populations so that discrimination and human rights violations for resettled
95 refugees are prevented,
96

97 *Cognizant* of UNHCR's protection objective of prioritizing refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs),
98 and asylum seekers' specific protection and assistance needs as found in the UNHCR Emergency
99 Handbook (2017),

100
101 *Bearing in mind* UNHCR and OECD's 2018 report *Engaging with Employers in the Hiring of Refugees*,
102 which emphasizes stock-taking the skills of refugees,

103
104 *Recognizing* the efforts made by the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the
105 International Institute for Strategic Studies to ensure the welfare through developing technologies,
106

107 *Further emphasizing* the third objective of the *Global Compact for Refugees* (2018) to expand access to
108 third-country solutions and the fifth core direction of UNHCR Strategic Directions 2017-2021, which
109 focuses on expanding solutions opportunities for refugees and IDPs,

110
111 *Drawing attention to* the UNHCR Resettlement Handbook (2011), which defines resettlement as the
112 transfer of refugees from a state in which they have sought protection to a third state which has agreed to
113 accept them with permanent residence status and protect them against refoulement,

114
115 *Calling upon* the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination* (1965)
116 as a guide to decrease discrimination towards refugees in host countries by encouraging greater justice,
117

118 *Having considered* the importance of educating refugees upon arrival in the resettlement nations,
119

120 *Taking into consideration* the Ten Principles of the *Global Compact on Refugees* (2018), focusing
121 specifically on principle 6, "regarding the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and
122 occupation,"

123
124 *Recalling* the guiding principle of educating young refugees for better access into the labor force per the
125 International Labor Organization's 2016 Guiding Principles of Refugees and IDPs Access to the Labor
126 Market,

- 127
128 1. *Recommends* Member States to create financial incentives for the private sector to promote
129 investment within resettlement countries:
130
131 a. Through building an inclusive financial cooperation between private and public sectors to aid
132 the integration of refugees willing to resettle in host countries;
133
134 b. With financial incentives, which could include:
135
136 i. Tax exemptions;
137 ii. Deductible expenses;
138 iii. Government subsidies, and;
139 iv. Other incentives that each Member State considers appropriate;
140
141 2. *Strongly encourages* Member States to create an environment welcoming private companies,
142 enterprises, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) to take
143 part in this public-private partnership initiative to share in the burden of cost with:
144
145 a. Practices that can be modeled by following Australia's Community Refugee Sponsorship
146 Initiative promoting and collaborating on a local level and providing a voice to citizens of
147 resettlement communities;
148
149 b. Guidelines which could follow along the standards of creating job openings specifically for
150 refugees willing to resettle by:
151

- 152 i. Establishing quotas or percentages of jobs opening for refugees depending on their
153 legislation;
- 154 ii. Recognizing the importance of monitoring domestic opinions about changes to their
155 society or economy;
- 156 iii. Gaining local stakeholder involvement through private-public partnerships for the
157 purpose of refugee job creation and education programs;
- 158
- 159 3. *Stresses* the need for refugees to contribute to the host community's economy and society for the
160 purpose of establishing an active role in the long term by:
- 161
- 162 a. Encouraging the private market to establish educational programmes (language, professional
163 preparation, etc.) for refugees in their community;
- 164
- 165 b. Inviting Member States to initiate programs similar to Denmark's IGU, which allows refugees
166 to participate in vocational job training that is jointly funded by the government and
167 participating private trade organizations by:
- 168
- 169 i. Promoting professional assistance for refugees regarding the development of
170 marketable skills;
- 171 ii. Granting refugees, the necessary training to ensure a place within host community's
172 job markets;
- 173
- 174 c. Promoting simplified access to banking systems, especially NGO-based microloans such as
175 the Kiva 0% interest loan;
- 176
- 177 d. Empowering individuals to take part in entrepreneurial endeavors to assist in improving the
178 local economy;
- 179
- 180 e. Providing funding for businesses established by refugees to subsidize costs associated with
181 improving their establishments;
- 182
- 183 f. Allowing refugees the ability to use the loans to build credit in their resettlement countries;
- 184
- 185 g. Partnering with organizations such as LinkedIn to identify and place those persons with
186 municipalities that require their expertise;
- 187
- 188 h. Utilizing any other type of initiative to promote refugee integration in their host community;
- 189
- 190 4. *Supports* public-private partnerships between local governments and community organizations to
191 ensure funding is being properly allocated and supports the Promoting Social Accountability to
192 Empower Local-Level Community for Improved Service Delivery and Democratic Governance in East
193 Africa initiative:
- 194
- 195 a. Through annual reports to UNHCR on how this refugee resettlement initiative is being
196 implemented in each Member State;
- 197
- 198 b. By empowering local NGOs and CSOs to take ownership in initiatives, much like the
199 Promoting Social Accountability to Empower Local-Level Community for Improved Service
200 Delivery and Democratic Governance in East Africa, expanding it to a worldwide focus;
- 201
- 202 5. *Recommends* that Member States establish, under the auspices of UNHCR, the Pitch for Innovative
203 Solutions, in order to exchange novel ideas that will strengthen the capacities of refugee resettlement
204 States and be open to experts from all levels through:
- 205
- 206 a. Organizing a working group consisting of developed and developing nations alike, that are or
207 want to become experts, in the respective field;

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- b. Identifying the most pressing challenge to resettlement through UNHCR, which will determine the topic of each year's pitch;
 - c. Offering grants to the most successful candidates, including further guidance by investors, in the further development of their ideas and the shared funding between UNHCR and voluntary donors identified by a working group organizing this event;
 - d. Emphasizing the Pitch for Innovative Solutions that shall be presented at a side event to the annual session of UNHCR to inform all potential stakeholder of refugee resettlement countries about the beneficial opportunities for resettled refugees and host states;
 - e. Firstly, taking place during the year 2020 in a location developed by the previously mentioned working group;
6. *Encourages* Member States to consider the implementation of a pilot project called the Welcome Home Initiative to provide resettled refugees a host family to live with for six months after arrival, that thereby:
- a. Permits the host family to come to a consensus with the refugee about the amount of time the refugee lives with them after the refugee acquires a job;
 - b. Allows the host family to receive a tax break to promote support and acceptance of this new program;
 - c. Offers an opportunity for the refugee to learn the native country's language and dialects from locals and their culture to help them integrate easily into the communities;
7. *Stresses* the need for strong cultivation within resettlement countries of enduring relationships with native communities, thus building a bridge of trust between refugees and local populations through the development of local political will for establishing agendas through initiatives such as:
- a. The African Union's *Agenda 2063* (2013) as a model for collaboration on a local level;
 - b. The implementation of community orientation programs which:
 - i. Establish familiar and concrete relations by educating both parties on public awareness campaigns with the intention of reducing anti-refugee sentiment and hostility and establishing the principles of equality and togetherness;
 - ii. Enshrine tolerance by developing school curriculum that will include diverse religious ideologies, belief systems, and cultural practices of both incoming persons and host communities to reach higher level of understanding;
 - c. Foster public-private partnerships between community organizations and local governments to ensure funding is properly allocated and therefore:
 - i. Allow refugee involvement with local stakeholders for community-based funding initiatives that empowers local NGOs and CSOs to take ownership in initiatives, much like the Promoting Social Accountability to Empower Local-Level Community for Improved Service Delivery and Democratic Governance in East Africa, expanding it to a worldwide focus;
 - ii. To firstly take place during the year 2020 in a location developed by the previously mentioned working group;
8. *Further proposes* to put the establishment of an Intercultural Dialogue Platform for Resettlement up for discussion at the 2019 Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement involving UNHCR,

- 264 Member States and NGOs that should cover a range of opportunities and initiatives and capitalize on
265 the leadership potential of youth in the resettlement process by:
266
- 267 a. Implementing co-collaborative volunteer organizations for youth and families that connects
268 refugee and host communities together toward a particular goal by;
269
 - 270 b. Utilizing the structure and unification properties of already existent faith-based organizations,
271 including NGOs such as World Relief or Save the Children; that encourage inter-agency
272 collaboration amongst all institutions that youth are exposed through (educational programs,
273 religious groups, afterschool programming, summer camps, community events, workshops,
274 and acceptance campaigns);
275
 - 276 c. Hosting and facilitating community events in an effort to create a positive space for a closer
277 connection between refugee and local families;
278
 - 279 d. Providing representation and voice to refugee youth on behalf of their communities in order
280 to:
281
 - 282 i. Tailor programs to their specific population's needs within the new host country;
 - 283 ii. Increase awareness and empower youth to advocate on behalf of their families and
284 peers;
285
- 286 9. *Further encourages* emerging resettlement states seeking to identify the needs of incoming refugees'
287 partner with programs similar the IOM's Migrant Response Centers in Yemen and the Horn of Africa
288 that established a system to identify and refer refugees to specialized services;
289
- 290 10. *Invites* Member States to create an environment welcoming private companies and enterprises to
291 take part in this initiative along guidelines that:
292
- 293 a. Create job opportunities that specifically fit for refugees willing to resettle by:
294
 - 295 i. Member States establishing quotas or percentages for job opportunities for refugees
296 depending on their legislation;
 - 297 ii. Recognizing the importance of monitoring domestic opinions about changes to their
298 society or economy;
299
 - 300 b. Establish free educational programs (language, professional preparation, etc.) for refugees in
301 their community;
302
 - 303 c. Promote professional assistance for refugees regarding the development of marketable skills;
304
- 305 11. *Further recommends* that Member States expand the UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications to
306 locate and identify areas for the creation of refugee housing at the national level and create effective
307 responsive actions to forced displacement in order to overcome the challenges of migration by:
308
- 309 a. Implementing a technology-intensive program to deliver imagery analysis and satellite
310 solutions to guide organizations within and outside the UN and governments to help in
311 strategic territorial and development planning;
312
 - 313 b. Working with representatives of governments, UN agencies, and conferences such as the
314 United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and scientists to develop updated
315 targets and indicators regarding the adequate location in urban or peri-urban areas near local
316 communities to facilitate the integration in order to:
317
 - 318 i. Recognize refugees and IDPs as key factors in the growth of populations in the
319 decision-making processes regarding urban and infrastructure development;

- 320 ii. Develop a framework on the creation and settlement of refugees' inadequate
321 locations as measures of progress and achievement in protecting the welfare of
322 refugees and IDPs;
323 iii. Recognizing the importance of monitoring domestic opinions about changes to their
324 society or economy;
325
326 c. Establish free educational programs (language, professional preparation, among others) for
327 refugees in their community;
328
329 d. Promote professional assistance for refugees regarding the development of marketable skills;
330
331 e. Implement a program that promotes partnership between private sector companies and
332 refugees with a high level of education by:
333
334 i. Financially supporting refugees with scholarship grants to pursue tertiary education
335 and to acquire equivalent credentials from the resettlement country;
336 ii. Encouraging stakeholders such as non-governmental philanthropists and universities
337 to facilitate the access to job offers related to the refugees' domain of expertise;
338
339 12. *Calls upon* Member States to support organizations and programs, that mirror the Warsaw
340 Multicultural Center of Poland, the New Life Programme of New Zealand, and the Cyprusaware
341 Campaign, which support intercultural and civic integration of residents, including refugees and IDPs
342 residing there, through:
343
344 a. Promoting intercultural events within the community through schools, religious institutions,
345 governmental institutions, and NGOs;
346
347 b. Funding organizations and any intercultural programs or events presented by NGOs or
348 governmental branches, analogous to the Turkish Association for Solidarity with Asylum
349 Seekers and Migrants, which provides services such as language courses, psychological
350 health services, and establishing amicable relations between refugees and their resettlement
351 communities;
352
353 c. Enabling refugees to integrate socially and economically, as soon as possible and develop a
354 strong sense of belonging to the resettlement community;
355
356 d. Providing medical health and psychological health assessments, initial treatment, and health
357 promotion;
358
359 13. *Welcomes* Member States to support programs analogous to the Alternate Dispute Resolution, which
360 aids in creating and maintaining peace between local communities and refugee communities by:
361
362 a. Involving religious leaders and inter-religious organizations in the resettlement process of
363 refugees into resettlement states and creating volunteer opportunities for the vulnerable
364 populations within those communities through mediation programs, creating a collaborative
365 effort to sustainably integrate families into the communities;
366
367 b. Encouraging women to volunteer within the community through teaching the youth of these
368 communities and then eventually evolving these jobs into the workforce to create a stable
369 flow of women refugees who will eventually become a part of the workforce;
370
371 c. Directing attention on faith-based enterprises that undertake the responsibility of aiding the
372 transition of refugees by providing services;
373

- 374 14. *Encourages* emerging resettlement states to create legislation similar to Pakistan’s National
375 Identification Policy for Afghanistan Refugees, Greece’s Reception and Identification Procedures
376 within their borders, and Jordan’s Ministry of Interior Service Cards, which allow:
377
- 378 a. The adequate integration of refugees into the society, by enhancing their ability to find
379 meaningful work, participate in societal endeavors, and obtain rights to equal protection as
380 other local members;
 - 381 b. Access to basic socioeconomic benefits within the state, covering:
 - 382 i. Access to quality health care;
 - 383 ii. A sound education;
 - 384 iii. Suitable shelter thanks to a national identity card;
- 385
- 386
- 387
- 388 15. *Suggests* that Member States improve and rely upon already established governmental frameworks,
389 NGOs, and local initiatives that focuses on easing migration of asylum seekers and refugees that:
390
- 391 a. Honors the Member States that have created an Office for Refugees and Stateless Persons,
392 thus endeavoring to work with UNHCR’s asylum seeking screening and protection
393 procedures;
 - 394 b. Recommends strengthening the relationship among the International Rescue Committee,
395 UNHCR, and Member States, and their assistance in resettling refugees and establishing
396 programs akin to Humanitarian Corridors of Poland, a program that assists refugees and
397 IDPs in resettlement by providing a legal and secure pathway to European states;
 - 398 c. Directs attention on faith-based enterprises that undertake the responsibility of aiding the
399 transition of refugees by providing services such as legal assistance;
- 400
- 401
- 402
- 403 16. *Instructs* Member States, under the principles of SDG 4, to create post-secondary education
404 initiatives to motivate refugee children to stay in school and succeed academically and socially, in
405 order to incorporate them into resettlement country societies by:
406
- 407 a. Encouraging work experience such as educational co-op programs that would work alongside
408 businesses, non-governmental, and governmental organizations through:
 - 409 i. The creation of internships with local NGOs and the private sector to ease the
410 transition to the workforce;
 - 411 ii. Invites resettlement states to partner with specialists and NGOs similar to the online
412 forum Paper Planes to develop assessment centers that administer oral and written
413 tests to determine refugees’ level of English proficiency;
 - 414 iii. Considers establishing general education such as the standardized Pisa tests that
415 evaluates reading, writing, and math abilities, and profession-specific skills, in order
416 to enable refugees to continue their previous work experience and empower
417 resettlement states through their expertise;
 - 418 b. Initiating culturally-sensitive programs that promote the use of mother-tongue languages on a
419 case by case basis;
 - 420 c. Drawing attention to the importance of extracurricular activities as to promote networking
421 relationships;
- 422
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- 425
- 426 17. *Welcomes* all Member States to focus on the accountability for the resettlement of refugees and
427 invites them to cooperate with UNHCR-sponsored refugee systems such as:
428

- 429 a. Appealing to Canada's distinctive legal framework of private sponsorship-based refugee
430 admission along with supporting the intention of the European Resettlement Network urging
431 Member States to adopt such systems;
432
- 433 b. Recommending Member States' governmental and non-governmental organizations audit
434 UNHCR's work in order to oversee the resettlement process and improve their protection
435 commitment;
436
- 437 c. Advising Member States to allocate fixed budgets and annual resettlement quotas according
438 to their individual capacity in order to support the programs and policies derived from the
439 resettlement legal framework;
440
- 441 18. *Further recommends* that Member States implement initiatives such as New Zealand's integration
442 program known as the New Life Programme in order to allow refugees the opportunity of inclusion
443 through:
444
- 445 a. Providing education classes in the centers which teach the native language and culture of the
446 host countries;
447
- 448 b. Enabling refugees to integrate socially and economically upon arrival to develop a strong
449 sense of belonging to the host community;
450
- 451 c. Providing medical health and mental health assessments and initial treatment;
452
- 453 19. *Invites* the present and future emerging resettlement states to collaborate with coalitions similar to
454 Canada's World University Service of Canada for more North-South cooperation to provide better
455 funding opportunities through:
456
- 457 a. Providing young refugees with life-changing opportunities through higher education that will
458 build a better future for themselves and their families;
459
- 460 b. Improving access to higher education, skills training, and employment-related services
461 nurturing leadership among a youth network;
462
- 463 c. Engaging students to play an active role in the sponsorship of refugee students;
464
- 465 d. Creating day-to-day social and academic support to student refugee programs for students to
466 initiate integration;
467
- 468 e. Expanding branches of this social youth network collaboration process worldwide;
469
- 470 20. *Requests* that Member States create an educational toolkit that would also follow the principles of
471 SDG 4, which suggest states cooperate on developing the digital skills of refugees and IDPs in order
472 to enhance initiatives similar to the United States and Danish Council's Markazi Camp IT Learning
473 Center, which educates refugees on digital technology;
474
- 475 21. *Recommends* the creation of national and regional education programs that will serve as
476 Resettlement Country Capacity Building Blocks as part of development programs partnering with host
477 governments, the United Nations Development Programme, NGOs, and stakeholders;
478
- 479 22. *Encourages* all resettlement states to adopt a sustainable resettlement framework within the
480 constraints of their domestic policy to ensure the creation or enhancement of economic, social, legal,
481 and cultural structure that provides resettled refugees with the resources they desperately need and
482 the resettlement states with the growth they desire.