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

Committee Staff

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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Stephanie N. Shady</td>
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<tr>
<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>Alejandro Borja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chair</td>
<td>Betül Tatoglu</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Linnea Weiss</td>
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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

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR/1/1</td>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries</td>
<td>66 votes in favor, 4 against, 7 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR/1/2</td>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries</td>
<td>69 votes in favor, 4 against, 4 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR/1/3</td>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries</td>
<td>69 votes in favor, 4 against, 4 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR/1/4</td>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries</td>
<td>63 votes in favor, 4 against, 10 abstentions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR/1/5</td>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries</td>
<td>65 votes in favor, 5 against, 7 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR/1/6</td>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries</td>
<td>70 votes in favor, 3 against, 4 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>UNHCR/1/7</td>
<td>Strengthening the Capacity of Refugee Resettlement Countries</td>
<td>72 votes in favor, 3 against, 2 abstentions</td>
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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.
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Understanding that mobilizing the population through awareness campaigns is a great measure to facilitate the social integration for the refugees that are welcomed every year,

Recognizing the importance of the Convention on the Status of Refugees (1951), which clearly states the rights of every refugee, as well as the protective role that Member States have regarding them,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), especially Article 2, which expresses that everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in this Declaration, without distinction of any kind,

Acknowledging that refugees require an up-to-date account of necessary information regarding their integration both socially and economically, as noted in the General Assembly resolution 46/145 (1991),

Noting General Assembly resolution 70/1 (2015), which establishes the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), paying special attention to Goal 4 and target 4.4, which expresses increasing the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills for employment, decent jobs and entrepreneurship,


Keeping in mind that the inclusion of minority groups such as refugees promotes sustainable development, as noted in the New Urban Agenda (2016),

Understanding the importance of language training in enabling refugees to integrate into the resettlement community, as outlined in the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)’s Supporting Next Steps in Integration Initiatives: An Inventory of Opportunities and Needs in the Integration of Resettled Refugees (2004),

Reiterating the efforts of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016) to battle xenophobia, which highlights that the education of refugees as well as resettlement communities is a vital part successful integration,

Emphasizing the importance of supporting UNHCR’s aim to help emerging resettlement programs and its recognition of a lack of access to education amongst refugees, as stated in the Global Compact on Refugees (2018),

Having considered the importance of the development of initiatives to facilitate the inclusion of refugees in local resettlement cities for the adequate management of refugees,

Recalling the New York Declaration (2016), which expresses that all the Member States have accepted that the refugee crisis is a global problem that cannot be tackled by a single state, but through the cooperation and commitment of the international community,

Realizing the complexity of resettlement possibilities that exists and that raising awareness of these options can help the resettlement process to run efficiently and smoothly,
Emphasizing the need for providing support of registration and documentation to emerging resettlement countries as put in the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (2019),

Contemplating the objectives enunciated by the Emerging Resettlement Countries Joint Support Mechanism (ERCM) regarding the emergence and sponsorship of new resettlement countries by established resettlement states, to share expertise in a collaborative manner, to promote the effective communication of governments, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), established resettlement countries and emerging resettlement countries, and finally to assist emerging resettlement countries in creating a sustainable resettlement plan,

Recognizing the necessity of legal assistance for the resettlement of refugees in resettlement communities and the importance of the empowerment of the vulnerable population,

1. Encourages Member States to recognize foreign academic training and traineeship, as it can help refugees become more self-reliant and can also improve their integration in the resettlement community, as social integration is the key to community cohesion and capacity-building;

2. Urges Member States to emphasize the social integration of refugees in their society, through awareness campaigns, in coalition with NGOs, so as to:
   a. Raise awareness in the general population to move towards a social integration of the refugees, on every level to make sure that they become a part of the society and therefore bring a value to the Member States welcoming them;
   b. Assure that these campaigns would be paired with the Global Compact on Refugees since the core message of the campaigns would be in accordance with the goal of the forum;
   c. Take place once a year, with the approval of each Member State willing to participate; however, the information to act would be available at all times throughout the year on an online platform accessible to everyone;

3. Expands upon pre-existing partnerships between UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) that facilitate workshop-style programs for pre-departure orientations for refugees to educate them on topics deemed of high priority by the resettlement state through:
   a. Utilizing a framework created by UNHCR that is personalized to suit the resettlement state and developed by the resettlement state, which:
      i. Can be revised, discussed, and further customized to suit countries’ needs by hosting consultation meetings between resettlement states and the origin states of refugees;
      ii. Can be reported upon in the General Assembly’s annual reports;
   b. Ensuring that refugees are properly educated on areas that the resettlement country determines to be essential to social integration, as well as economic development, by:
      i. Combining economic and social integration into one streamlined program, inspired by existing “Integrationsgrunduddannelse” or “basic education integration” (IGU) programs, in order to provide close collaboration between native citizens and refugees on practical and cultural information that each reinforce one another;
      ii. Recommending that stipends are provided to refugees who participate in these programs to encourage enthusiastic participation by refugees as well as demonstrating the resettlement state’s dedication to integration;
   c. Prompting refugees to participate in these programs immediately upon entrance or prior to departure to guarantee a base level of knowledge regarding their integration is provided as soon as possible;
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:
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;
15. **Endorses** Member States to provide support and financial assistance to the ERCM in order for it to operate within its objectives, as well as implement a regional sponsorship program, such as the SHARE Settlement and Integration Roster from the European Union, which operates in way of:

   a. Reuniting experts in the field of resettlement in order to facilitate regional cooperation of emerging resettlement countries;

   b. Creating a network of public officials, practitioners and communities to provide support in all phases of the integration process, all the way to long-term integration within the resettlement country;

16. **Welcomes** every resettlement state to:

   a. Establish an association of resettled refugees that would have a board of representatives that would be educated on the resettlement states legal system, which would advocate for issues particular to resettled refugees;

   b. Utilize the association to provide advice to UNHCR and local governments and help them to build refugee community and legislate the policy of resettlement.
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commends Belgium’s relentless commitment to resettle refugees through Fedasile, a federal agency for the reception of asylum seekers, and its unyielding cooperation with various voluntary return programs,

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

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

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

1. Supports the collaboration between Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the private sector for the:
   a. Duplication of efforts in resettling refugees;
b. Enhancement of refugee resettlement capabilities at a local, regional, and national level;

c. Increased transparency between stakeholders by sharing statistics to UNHCR;

d. Increased accountability between stakeholders by having independent evaluations;

2. **Invites** Member States to include the expertise and advice of NGOs by hosting multilateral state conferences every two years when:

   a. Developing initiatives surrounding the resettlement of refugees, similar to Belgium’s Fedasil initiative, which will follow UNHCR’s selection priorities and be responsible for the reception of refugees with intent to restore their human rights, dignified life, and minimize discrimination and maltreatment;

   b. Determining state capacity to accommodate refugees in urban and rural settings through special consideration of those in special needs;

   c. Adopting domestic legislation on statelessness, including the adoption of a formal statelessness status determination procedure, by introducing national legislation that guarantees protection codified in the *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons*;

3. **Further recommends** the expansion of the use of the World Bank’s Development Response Initiative such as in Bangladesh (2018) in creating more financial opportunity for low- and middle-income Member States in affected regions through the Global Concessional Financing Facility (GCFF) and International Development Association (IDA) into Middle East through:

   a. Funding middle-income countries such as Lebanon and Jordan with the GCFF an economic development response which focus on states impacted refugees’ countries by using several banks such as International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, European Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Islamic Development Bank;

   b. Funding the low-income countries such as Chad or other sub-Saharan countries with IDA a credit of 38 years with 6 years of grace;

4. **Further encourages** Member States to empower municipalities and sub-national governments to request technical and financial assistance from central governments, as well as international cooperation agencies;

5. **Urges** the implementation of a voluntary, collaborative information system that allows for increased communication of municipalities and sub-national governments with regards to what assistance is available through the Global Mayor’s Forum, the Global Parliament of Mayors, the Ross Center for Sustainable Cities, and other similar programs:

   a. Using this system as a technological tool that allows municipalities to know and access the reimbursable and non-reimbursable cooperation offers in their different modalities by improving communication between municipalities and different types of specialized cooperation agencies;

   b. Contributing to the achievement of both financial and technical resources in order to implement and launch programs and projects that allow for acceleration and improvement of the integration of the refugee population into local communities, benefiting both the refugee population and the governance of the municipalities;

6. **Expresses its hopes** in developing a sustainable program which encourages native citizens to host refugees with their own resources using a network similar to Positive Action’s Room for Refugees program, which allows for:
104  a. Organic integration of refugees within the general population of the resettlement country;
105  
106  b. Enhanced possibility for opportunity due to exposure within the job market;
107  
108
7. **Recommends** that Member States contribute to the strengthening of the emergency procedure
109  established in the UNHCR Handbook for Emergencies (2007) for the resettlement of refugees in need
110  of immediate protection through:
111  
112  a. The improvement of the existing specialized units within cities and local governments to
113  manage the flow of refugees under emergency situations that have entered the host country
114  through irregular, regular, or spontaneous means;
115  
116  b. The participation and cooperation between ministries or governmental agencies responsible
117  for providing basic services such as water, education, sanitation, and others in each state;
118  
119
8. **Suggests** the establishment of public awareness campaigns in cooperation with local NGOs to
120  highlight the positive economic and social impact of refugees in host communities with the objective
121  of avoiding hostile reactions towards resettled refugees by:
122  
123  a. Implementing social media and local magazine campaigns to reach different demographic
124  groups within the society;
125  
126  b. Increasing the presence of informative opportunities such as conferences, discussion panels,
127  seminars, and workshops in academic institutions, public town hall meetings, and grassroots
128  organizations conducted by local representatives to ordinary citizens;
129  
130
9. **Further invites** Member States to develop regional state-led programs and to increase the capacity of
131  developing resettlement countries by:
132  
133  a. Following the model of similar initiatives such as the implementation of the Comprehensive
134  Regional Protection and Solutions Framework in Latin America (MIRPS), which is a regional
135  application of the CRRF fostering the cooperation between different Member States, the UN,
136  and the Organization of American States;
137  
138  b. Creating a consultation platform such as the one used by the Latin American States within
139  the MIRPS program with Member States and other regional organizations that translates
140  national priorities and commitments into detailed national plans to facilitate the cooperation
141  between origin, transit, and destination countries and to support refugees during the
142  resettlement process;
143  
144
10. **Hopes** to reduce the number of refugees under prolonged situations about 10% by 2020-2025
145  through the implementation of the aforementioned concepts.
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Emphasizing the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR) as the primary vehicle for cooperation between Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and others in increasing the use of resettlement, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Resettlement Handbook (2011),

Bearing in mind UNHCR’s Executive Committee statement (EC/SCP/33) (1984), which stresses the importance of refugees having identity documents in order to properly register them in host countries,

Gravely concerned about a 44% drop in resettlement opportunities from 2016 to 2017, according to UNHCR’s Resettlement at a Glance Factsheet (2017),

Cognizant that current Member States’ contributions for the 2018-2019 budget meet only 55% of the $8.2 billion needed to fund its operations, including resettlement efforts, according to UNHCR’s report Highlighted Underfunded Situations in 2018 (2018),

Gravely concerned that the psychological stress placed on refugees can hinder their integration into a resettlement country according to the report Mental Health Promotion and Mental Health Care in Refugees and Migrants by the World Health Organization (2018),

Recognizing that the provision of birth certificates and civil registration to refugees born in camps within transit or temporary host countries is vital to confirming or acquiring citizenship in resettlement countries in order to facilitate the naturalization, according to UNHCR report Stateless Minorities and the Search for Citizenship (2017),

Acknowledging that digitization offers opportunities to overcome geographic and administrative obstacles to registration through the adoption of new technologies as stated in UNHCR Good Practices Paper: Ensuring Birth Registration for the Prevention of Statelessness (2017),

Affirming the joint UNHCR and Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development’s 2018 Action Plan for Engaging with Employers, Refugees, Governments and Civil Society, which highlights the importance of matching refugees with employment opportunities that meet their skills,

Noting the potential of artificial intelligence (AI) to assist in the delivery of citizen-centric services as stated at the All for Good Global Summit organized by the International Telecommunications Union in May 2018,

1. Calls for the ATCR’s Working Group on Resettlement for New Partnerships to provide a framework for dialogue regarding North-South Cooperation, South-South Cooperation, and triangular cooperation in expanding the capacity of technology infrastructure for emerging resettlement countries, specifically to provide developing countries an opportunity to partner with various civil society organizations and to discuss the mutual benefits of increasing capacity for resettling refugees;

2. Requests the application of an algorithm developed by the Immigration Policy Lab to consider individual refugee information in identifying optimal resettlement locations and discourage discriminatory and exclusionary attitudes through:
a. The creation of a Digital Pocketbook involving blockchain technology to contain and rapidly share personal documentation including but not limited to:

i. Official Identification;
ii. Health Records;
iii. Financial Information;
iv. Educational Transcripts;
v. Employment Records;

b. The integration of the technology and programs used in the Biometric Identity Management System program based in Thailand to:

c. Introduce mobile biometric systems that allow for offline, secure, and accessible identification through the use of USB-driven fingerprint, iris, and face-recognition scanners to be implemented in refugee resettlement offices, asylum seeker checkpoints, health centers, and others;

d. Increase employment probability by granting employers access to an enhanced fraud-proof background check process for vetting refugee applicants;

e. Input registration information into UNHCR Database for Refugee Information when they arrive in the resettlement state in order to:

i. Easily identify and register refugees, improve mobility and access to personal records, allowing entry from any internet source through an offline cloud storage system;

ii. Better serve resettlement states by quickening the registration process and widen the capacity of emerging resettlement states;

3. Encourages the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to partner with UNHCR to establish an online knowledge-sharing platform for the Emerging Resettlement Country Mechanism to allow states to share best practices between emerging and current resettlement states to receive and share information related to developing and expanding refugee resettlement in real time;

4. Supports the partnership between UNHCR and the Humanitarian Innovation Fund, a mechanism that provides core grants for humanitarian assistance, in order to facilitate technological innovation for the successful integration of resettled refugees;

5. Encourages resettlement member states to incorporate mobile applications such as the mobile app, ALHMAR, which provides psychosocial and therapeutic counseling in both English and Arabic to help meet the mental health needs of refugees, in order to facilitate effective social integration into their new community;

6. Recommends that Member States that are transit or temporary host countries facilitate the naturalization process through the implementation of digital birth registration programs, modeled after Kenya’s Mobile Birth Notification Initiative and Burkina Faso’s Digital Birth Registration Initiative through the mobile digital app and database called ICIVIL, with the adaptation of the program to meet camp capacity, geography, and information and communications technology access;

7. Suggests Member States that are transit or temporary host countries implement national legislative and administrative frameworks, modeled after the Bangladesh Birth and Death Registration System, that will improve civil registration systems to automatically grant a birth certificate to children born to refugee populations in temporary camps in order to facilitate the future process of acquiring citizenship in a permanent resettlement country;
8. **Supports** partnerships such as the European Union (EU) Training Refugees in Entrepreneurial Skills in Digital Devices to facilitate the resettlement and reintegration of skilled refugee labor into regional technology markets;

9. **Urges** Member States to utilize AI technologies similar to the Rafiqi Platform that helps connect refugees with mentors, employment, and training opportunities in their country of residence based on a profile with information regarding their educational background, expertise, and language levels.
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

   a. Recommending the creation of a meeting platform for resettlement countries and African countries of asylum to discuss how Tripartite Agreements can enable possible financial burden sharing regarding resettlement issues between those states, such as the elaboration of micro-financing incentives of Member States to support emerging countries in the resettlement process for refugees through:
      i. Home building to allow resettled to afford housing;
      ii. Small businesses to allow returnees to start working;
      iii. Education to invest in specialized trainings or education that will in the long-term be beneficial for their economic autonomy;

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

   c. Elaborating how ERCM can successfully strengthen the capacity building for potential emerging resettlement countries by inviting Regional Economic Communities to contribute to the creation of an African Resettlement Network for Refugees, allowing a better distribution of
African displaced people within the continent, based on the European Resettlement Network database;

2. Encourages the establishment of a specific body within the African Union (AU) working with the parameters set by the framework of the OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (1969) to facilitate discussions between countries of origin and potential resettlement countries, in the spirit of African solidarity and in order to substantially develop regional resettlement programs and thus establishing resettlement countries on the African continent;

3. Suggests that UNHCR host an additional five-year follow-up event that brings together members from the private sector, civil society, governments in Africa interested in the GRSI and its long-term effects, as well as UN entities and already-involved sponsors and sponsored refugees, to be held in 2021 at the UN Office in Nairobi;

4. Encourages partnerships between African universities and the private sector within potential resettlement countries in Africa to open additional vacancies, scholarships, and refreshment programs to help the then resettled refugees to continue their education and ease the access to the local labor market;

5. Expresses its hope that public awareness for resettlement procedures can be improved by stronger engagement with societies, especially with younger generations, and therefore introduces the "UN(HCR)iversity African Competition" open to all universities and hosted by an African university to gain new insights on how to tackle this issue, where:
   a. Students are able to compete within annual thematic tenders focusing on African resettlement issues;
   b. An administrative bureau chaired by the AU, supported by UNHCR, decides on a theme of the annual competition;
   c. Experts on resettlement issues from public institutions and NGOs, supervise students during the competition;

6. Trusts that the measures mentioned above will help to strengthen the capacities of emerging resettlement states within the AU as well as other regions in need to offer the best practice examples for all Member States;

7. Requests the High Commissioner to report on UNHCR's annual activities on resettlement programs to the General Assembly at its future sessions to examine the trends of implementation of the measures with the purpose of promoting capacity building.
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Emphasizing Articles 14, 15, and 23(1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which recognize the right of persons to seek asylum from any kind of persecution in other countries, and the universal rights to nationality and work,

Determined to fulfill the engagements made in Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and more recently in General Assembly resolution 71/1 (2016) on the need to establish resettlement programs,

Acknowledging the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018) goals to increase the scope, size, and capacity of resettlement programs,

Commending the United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Universal Declaration on Cultural Diversity (UDCD) (2001) and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), which identify cultural diversity, which is promoted by resettlement, as the impetus of all sustainable economic, intellectual, emotional, mental, moral, and spiritual development,

Guided by the Article 13 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966) which recognizes the right of every individual to education, including resettled refugees,

Reaffirming the importance of education to children and women according to the Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) as it relates to the social and economic development of refugees,

Emphasizing Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), particularly Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 on “Decent work and economic growth,” in order to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential also in a work-related domain, and Goal 11 towards “Sustainable communities,” in order to ensure that all humans including resettles refugees live together and comfortable in communities,

Asserting that the severity of the global crisis of forced displacement requires increased collaboration with existing bodies, programs, and frameworks, as well as the development of emerging programs for refugee resettlement in the spirit of SDG 17,

Drawing attention to SDG 10, in reference to target 10.2, which prioritizes the design and implementation of non-discriminatory practices and policies to combat xenophobia and promote cultural diversity in all Member States,

Recognizing that the efficacy of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (2016) would improve with the benefit of an integration framework for promoting cultural diversity, easing pressure on host societies, and expanding the capacities of new and enduring host societies, to minimize the burdens of both refugees and resettlement states,

Understanding that integration, unlike assimilation, involves an interactive process of acclimatization and accommodation based on non-discrimination and non-exploitation to empower refugees to contribute to the overall development and cultural diversity in resettlement countries, as expounded by the UNHCR Division of International Protection Services (2006),
Conscious of the significant and unique challenges vulnerable refugees face to economic and social integration into their resettlement countries, including, but not limited to, the inhibited access to education, the restricted ability to attain and manage documentation pertaining to their status, and the risks of various forms of gender-based violence and discrimination,

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

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

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

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

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

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

Approving of the “AWARE” Respect-Accept-Integrate campaign, whose purpose is to raise awareness of the communities of refugees who are often marginalized due to social exclusion and difficulties of adoption and integration,

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

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

1. Stresses that refugees are not units of labor, but rather people who have experienced trauma needing to be physically, mentally, psychologically, and spiritually accommodated, as affirmed by UNESCO and the UDHR;

2. Reiterates that refugee naturalization efforts are to the benefit of both refugees and host countries by increasing the quality of life of refugees and bolstering the economy of the host country;

3. Invites Member States, in their capacity, to empower resettled refugee populations by expanding naturalization efforts through the ascription of a national identity by providing a path towards citizenship, acknowledging the inalienable nature of this right, as identified in UDHR Article 15;

4. Urges all resettlement regions, including the EU, to combat xenophobia in the interest of improving cultural and economic integration of resettled refugees through further inclusive discourse, as
facilitated through India Council for Research on International Economic Relations;

5. **Supports** public awareness campaigns that are partnered with UN-backed NGOs to foster trust between refugee and host populations, particularly through interactions in schools, local businesses and associations and religious networks like in the “Aware” campaign;

6. **Further encourages** Member States to promote humanitarian standards for resettled refugees entering the workforce through:
   - a. Ensuring benefits for all workers including access to a fair wage;
   - b. Advocating for non-discriminatory practices in the workplace;
   - c. Promoting safe and inclusive work environments;
   - d. Addressing the lack of information regarding job opportunities and employment rights;

7. **Recommends** expanding the Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs) initiative to include a branch for vulnerable resettling refugee populations, including but not limited to women and people with disabilities, in order to:
   - a. Allow UNHCR to pay closer, more context-sensitive attention to the financial needs of said refugee populations;
   - b. Ensure a safe space for said refugee populations to go for advice regarding their cash assistance;
   - c. Facilitate knowledge sharing between UNHCR staff who are experts on socially and economically integrating said vulnerable refugees;
   - d. Allow vulnerable refugee populations to take full advantage of the opportunities the CBIs present to:
     - i. Help refugees receive education in their resettlement communities;
     - ii. Help refugees utilize vocational training programs in their resettlement communities;

8. **Endorses** the creation of a group of experts, the Educational Integration Dialogue (EID), within the Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement of UNHCR, focusing on Resettlement Educational issues, especially on education for children, vocational training, and internship program in order to help all resettlement countries to:
   - a. Inform resettlement countries regarding the best practices to close the gaps in education and training for resettled refugees in the workforce;
   - b. Report annually about the developments taking place in fields of education, vocational training, and internship programs in order to provide data and concrete examples for emerging resettlement countries;
   - c. Encourage resettlement countries to share the needed data on educational issues on a voluntary basis with the EID;

9. **Suggests** that resettlement countries grant more scholarships, following the examples of the European Resettlement Network scholarship program and the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative by:
a. Encouraging Member States to establish relationships with the private sector to aid student and community members through assistantship programs that can be given by either private institutions or willing organizations;

b. Urging NGOs to continue self-financed educational programs with resettlement countries that have difficulty in supporting the educational needs of child refugees;

10. **Further recommends** that Member States strengthen global partnerships with IGOs and NGOs to promote access to education through initiatives modeled after:

a. *Fundacion Fe y Alegria* with its efforts primarily in Latin America to educate resettled refugee children with the goal of breaking the cycle of poverty;

b. *World Relief Dupage/Aurora* working with host communities in the United States of America to improve educational opportunities for resettled refugee children;

11. **Calls for** an extension of the responsibilities of the ERCM to also include the assistance of emerging resettlement states with lower refugee-resettling capabilities, where such capacity is defined by measures such as average wages, unemployment rate, the Gini index, welfare spending per capita, and easy access to private and public resources for the purposes of integration of resettled refugees;

12. **Encourages** Member States to, in the fullest of their capacity, expand opportunities for employment and economic advancement amongst refugees by:

a. Suggesting that Member States allocate funds to the diversification of local and national economies to consequently increase job availability and employability of refugees;

b. Recommending that national governments provide microcredit loans to refugees to establish financial accountability, teach the importance of responsible financial practices, and provide the opportunity to begin their own business as done by the Women’s Microfinance Initiative;

13. **Further encourages** emerging resettlement countries to implement programs catering to refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs) inspired by the United Nation Development Programme’s Programme of Assistance to the Palestinian People to strengthen municipal urban infrastructures, including health and wellness, education, housing, energy, and transportation infrastructures to better synergize local and refugee populations through:

a. The creation of municipal monitoring groups composed of architects and experts in the field of urbanism to assess the needs of local refugees in emerging resettlement states to determine their current and future infrastructure needs by:

   i. Evaluating the current capacity of the city and identify potential hazards to plan preemptive steps to ensure success of the program;

   ii. Organizing observation missions and meetings of the committee to discuss and produce annual reports publicizing the collected results;

b. Encouraging Member States to partner with NGOs such as the Private Infrastructure Development Group for funding to build more resilient infrastructures encompassing all basic needs, as well as promote infrastructure development programs such as PSUP;

c. Facilitating placement of incoming refugees to different locations and cities with sustainable capacity coordinated at the governmental-municipal level and establishing functional business and organizational systems for coordinated regional response;

d. Urging mixed-resident housing to foster neighborly relationships to combat xenophobia as outlined in the UNHCR’s 10-Point Plan on Refugee Protection and Mixed Migration;
14. **Further suggests** resettlement and emerging resettlement countries to consider the Blue Card Directive as a model to create the framework for providing work permits to highly-skilled resettled refugees and create training that assists developing specialized skills to make refugees eligible for work permits;

15. **Further endorses** the creation of partnerships between stakeholders and NGOs, like Techfugees, both before and after resettlement occurs, which provides refugees with the necessary technology to participate in their societies and be active and informed during the resettlement process;

16. **Further recommends** that Member States involved in the resettlement of refugees expand the IOM’s MigApp for all refugees in emerging resettlement countries to provide access to documents and information pertaining to work visas and other employment opportunities including translation services;

17. **Appeals** to all Member States to ensure the right to education, knowledge-sharing, and skill training for refugees within resettlement communities in order to promote the successful integration through:

   a. Promoting the inclusion of a new Individual Economic Potential Survey (IIEPS) to measure the current skills of refugees in the resettlement process ensuring social, economic, and individual inclusion by:

      i. Mobilizing the private sector to employ these new populations of resettled refugees in programs such as the Tent Partnership for Refugees;
      
     ii. Allowing Member States access to the collected data of the IIEPS;

   b. Promoting skill training for refugees in a specific field of work and the formation of communities of similarly trained workers through the Skill-Training for all Displaced People approach by:

      i. Encouraging NGOs and civil society organizations to provide the basic infrastructure of education and skill-training for resettlement candidates;
      
     ii. Granting a Vocational Training Certification (VTC) to refugees showing their gained experience, and enabling them access to the credentials needed to find adequate jobs in resettlement countries and would promote a sustainable integration;
      
     iii. Encouraging resettlement countries to acknowledge and accept the prior mentioned VTC and other previously achieved qualifications in order to assist refugees in finding adequate work appropriate for their knowledge base and skill sets, facilitate a smooth integration into the labor force, and ensure the professional and personal growth of the refugees;
      
     iv. Acknowledging that a comprehensive infrastructure of skill-training would not only prepare refugees before their resettlement, but also enhance their overall living standards;
      
     v. Establishing new regional Resettlement Preparation Centers for resettlement candidates prior to their arrival in the relative destination country in order to simplify the integration process into the labor market by:
      
     vi. Continuing the idea of the IOM Resettlement Assistance program, by equipping refugees to utilize pre-existing skills and learn other necessary skills;
      
     vii. Preparing refugees for the expectations, cultural differences, and habits existing in workspaces within the resettlement country;
      
     viii. Sharing experiences of successfully resettled refugees about their routines in daily working life;
      
    ix. Including refugees as valuable members of their communities through employment to build stronger, safer, and more secure communities;
18. **Draws attention** to the Member States’ need for vocational trainings for resettled refugees in categories including but not limited to the following:

   a. **Agricultural training that can include:**

      i. Agriculture workshops monitored by local agriculturists and experts with online trainings provided by Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in cooperation with United Nations Institute for Training and Research to boost the competencies and skills of refugees and adapt their skills to resettlement country’s needs;

      ii. Adapting their knowledge to the climate, tools, and products of resettlement countries;

      iii. Facilitation of access to land as a way to pursue agricultural production in order to improve the socioeconomic conditions of refugees resettled in low-income countries that do not have enough resources and that will facilitate their integration into their new communities;

   b. **Construction vocational trainings that include:**

      i. Workshops in different steps of the construction process including, but not limited to, carpentry, electrical work, masonry, and others, in accordance with local techniques;

      ii. Specific training on renewable energy, innovative construction techniques, and green practices in construction;

      iii. Traditional cultural training that facilitates the integration of refugees in new resettlement countries in order to know their own culture;

19. **Asks Member States to implement technical internship programs that are intended to form employment connections between corporations, sole proprietors, and other businesses with technical intern trainees, so that the trainees can acquire, master, and/or enhance their skill set, by:**

   a. **Promoting language and cultural trainings including:**

      i. Lectures to technical intern trainees immediately after their acceptance in the internship program;

      ii. A number of lecture hours determined by the supervising organizations of “Technical Intern Training;”

      iii. General knowledge regarding everyday living in resettlement country and a brief introduction to local culture and customs;

   b. **Creating job opportunities for people who have been forcibly displaced through:**

      i. Implementing organizations to conclude employment contracts with technical intern trainees before they enter the country;

      ii. Asking organizations that partner with supervising organizations to have permits for job placement to dispatch technical intern trainees in Member States in accordance with applicable Member States’ laws and regulations as overseas job placement services;

      iii. Funding NGOs akin to the Welcome Home Program and the Room for Refugees program, which not only houses those who have been uprooted, but also provides language training and assists refugees by finding job opportunities for them within the Member State;

   c. **Ensuring that trainees will benefit from a respectable working environment and adequate legal protection.**
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Guided by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016),

Bearing in mind Article 69 of the Global Compact on Refugees (A/73/12) (2018) which initiated a multi-year pledging process for resettlement spaces,

Noting with appreciation the work being done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the International Rescue Committee, and the International Committee of the Red Cross, to aid the refugee crisis,

Deeply appreciative of the enhanced inclusion of Member States being part of the Emerging Resettlement States Joint Support Mechanism (ERCM) within the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees’ (UNHCR) Annual Tripartite Consultations on Resettlement (ATCR),


Acknowledging the achievements of the ERCM in uniting the international community to alleviate the financial pressures placed on existing resettlement states,

Emphasizing General Assembly resolutions 71/172 (2016) and 71/173 (2016), which recognize the need to expand resettlement opportunities,

Considering the current developing host and transit Member States that do not have the capacities to support immense numbers of refugees, and states’ needs for assistance in basic human rights, and needs,

Recognizing the financial disparity between existing resettlement States and emerging resettlement States,

Affirming the success of the private sector and the public affairs service, which raise money from non-governmental sources,

Noting with approval the European Commission’s proposal in the European Agenda for Migration (COM/2015/240) of 2015, which proposes to base the search for further resettlement spaces on measures of capacity, such as members’ population, existing resettlement places, unemployment rate, and gross domestic product,

Keeping in mind the Global Refugee Forum, to be held every four years starting in 2019, as decided in Article 101 in the Global Compact on Refugees,

Deeply concerned by the disproportionate pressure placed upon the 37 current resettlement states,

Emphasizing the urgent need to expand resettlement options for refugees beyond the 37 existing resettlement States,
Calling attention to General Assembly resolution 51/75 (1996), which reaffirms the responsibility of all Member States to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of refugees,

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

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

1. Recommends the creation of a tiered system to allow emerging resettlement countries to acquire the necessary infrastructure, and financial funding, which shall be allocated by tiers, where:
   a. Tiers will be determined by a periodic review of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, and the International Development Association (IDA) 18 regional sub-windows for Refugees, and Host Communities Midterm Review of the World Bank in regards to highest projected impact;
   b. Higher tier status will be awarded to states with highest projected impact, and lowest capacity for resettlement;
   c. The tier of each Member State will be re-evaluated annually;

2. Suggests that funding for tiers be acquired from, but not limited to, the private sector, the public affairs service, and resettlement states, thereby strengthening resettlement and hosting efforts, thus minimizing the burden placed on current resettlement countries, and therefore:
   a. Proposes that the received funding be included in UNHCR Budget Biennial Program to enable the UNHCR Executive Committee to allocate funds for emerging resettlement States projects;
   b. Funds will be allocated numerically following the tier system;
   c. Higher-tiered states will receive precedence in regards to the allocation of funds;
   d. Decides a percentage of funds will be allocated for emergency situations recognizing the unpredictability of forced displacement, and allows Member States to apply for exceptional aid beyond their assigned tiers in such cases;
   e. The Executive Committee will assign the supplementary budget as crises arise;

3. Recommends the centralization and expansion of volunteer efforts directed towards Member States, as well as enhanced government support, in order to increase the fluidity of refugee transition and integration through:
   a. Hiring additional government employees, and providing them with the proper inclusivity and sensitivity training to best assist incoming refugees;
   b. Consolidating and organizing the efforts of NGOs, and other non-UNHCR assistance, both labor, and monetary, through an online system in order to provide the most efficient plan for aid;
   c. Setting up an ad hoc system of crowdfunding by achieving targets agreed upon at an international level, the participating Member States will have access to funds to invest in favor
of refugees’ resettlement;

d. Management by a specific organization, the establishment of which is strongly recommended where missing, as a link between the private, and public stakeholders;

4. **Endorses** providing logistical support to Member States using the expertise of international humanitarian organizations including the United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services, and the European Civil Humanitarian Aid Operations (ECHO), and in order to:

a. Increase the resettlement capacities of existing host states with a higher impact assessment based on the aforementioned tier system;

   i. With emphasis on regions that are on the front line of refugee migration and in the path of main migration routes;

   ii. With special emphasis on the key migration routes in Eastern Europe, South, and Central America, and Eurasia;

b. Allow more Member States, especially those who are geographically located between refugee sources and resettlement regions, to become new resettlement states by providing them with sufficient training, workforce, and material resources;

c. Provide reports from ECHO’s consultations to the UN, including the Open Public Consultation on the Interim Evaluation of the Union Civil Protection Mechanism report, to share findings through the General Assembly’s annual reports, in order to:

   i. Assess the progress of newly emerging resettlement states and identify areas of improvement;

   ii. Encourage multilateral collaboration and address concerns voiced by potential resettlement states;

5. **Encourages** the ATCR to include willing developing Member States worldwide, outside of emerging resettlement states, as observer states, in order to open dialogue concerning best practices, shared experiences, and innovations in regards to forced migration with current resettlement states;

6. **Appeals** for the creation of working groups of emerging resettlement states within the ATCR as expertise-sharing platforms to foster the development of cohesive strategies addressing global resettlement needs by forging collaborative relations;

7. **Resolves** that the working groups of emerging resettlement states aim to undertake common barriers to durable social, economic, and political protection needs, as well as reliable paths to citizenship for resettled refugees through the formation of regional and sub-regional committees, in accordance with national legal systems;

8. **Recommends** that the General Assembly suggest to the IOM the expansion of its awareness-raising campaign Migrants as Messengers to include a corresponding “Resettlement Ambassadors” campaign, where refugees advocate for the benefits of resettlement in civil society through peer-to-peer messaging, such as on community radio programs and social media;

9. **Encourages** the General Assembly to include successful resettlement projects in a side panel, moderated by UNHCR, of the Global Refugee Forum to be held in December 2019.
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing the need for Member States to maintain worldwide peace and security, develop relations among nations, and foster cooperation between nations in order to solve economic, social, legal, cultural, or humanitarian international issues,

Recalling Article 1.3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which establishes that all human beings are fundamentally equal regardless of their background and emphasizes the importance of ensuring equal right to life, liberty, and security to every human being,

Affirming Article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, acknowledging the right to seek asylum as a basic human right and stressing the 2015 Agenda for Sustainable Development, which encourages multi-stakeholder alliances,

Recognizing Articles 3 and 26.1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, which fully expresses the right to education for everyone and the strengthening of respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,

Affirming the three pillars of the United Nations established in Article I of the Charter of the United Nations (1945), which calls for the protection of human rights, development, peace and security,

Deeply conscious of the Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951), specifically general principle (d) regarding granting no discrimination as to race, religion, political opinion, nationality, or country of origin,

Concerned by the rising number of refugees in need of secure integration, safe resettlement, and economic opportunities,

Alarmed by the widespread violations of the human rights of refugees specifically gender-based violations towards women and children,

Observing the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016), which expresses the political interests of world leaders to save human lives, protect rights, and share responsibility on a global scale,

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

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 73/150 (2018) regarding the provision of assistance to refugees and displaced persons, as it pertains to the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

Emphasizing the importance of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), specifically SDG 4, which aims to ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all, as refugees are entitled to this right, SDG 5, seeking to empower women in their everyday lives, work,
as well as equal integration to the society, and SDG 16, which promotes peace, justice and strong institutions,

*Emphasizing* the need to create partnerships with different social actors to enhance capacity-building support in established and emerging resettlement countries by following SDG 17 targets 17.17 and 17.18,

*Desiring* to provide adequate protection to all individuals by acknowledging their specific needs considering their refugee status,

*Recognizing* that the declining willingness of resettlement countries to take in refugees is often due to economic constraints,

*Expresses its hope* that resettlement states provide a structured framework that addresses the state’s needs in order to re-distribute the refugees according to their skills, to fulfill the refugee’s potential, and to help those states develop economically and structurally,

*Realizing* the need to re-incentivize refugee resettlement countries by showing the way in which refugees can help their country strive,

*Recalling* the success of the Australia’s Community Refugee Sponsorship Initiative that encourages local communities to help resettle refugees on a community-based funding approach,

*Recognizing* the efforts by Denmark to provide basic training for refugees in the Basic Integration Education Program (IGU Program),

*Acknowledging* the importance of microfinance, such as Kiva 0% interest loans, in providing financial independence to refugees,

*Cognizant* of the urgency of promoting social accountability, improve service delivery and democratic governance to protect refugee resettlement by following the standards of Social Accountability to Empower Local-Level Community for Improved Service Delivery and Democratic Governance in East Africa,

*Commending* the focus on innovation as a guiding principle within UNHCR’s Strategic Directions 2017-2021 that acknowledges the importance of unconventional approaches towards complex problems,

*Having examined* the need for promoting refugee self-sustainability and in an effort to avoid excessive group settlement and promote smooth transition,

*Having considered* the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development’s (OECD) emphasis on empowering local initiatives to include refugees, as found in its 2018 report Working Together for Local Integration of Migrants and Refugees,

*Observing* that children and youth represent over half of the international refugee population, with 50 million according to the United Nations Children’s Fund in 2018, and therefore set the precedent for sustainable, tolerant change,

*Recognizing* the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations 2016 conference on Combating Xenophobic Language towards Refugee Populations so that discrimination and human rights violations for resettled refugees are prevented,
Cognizant of UNHCR’s protection objective of prioritizing refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and asylum seekers’ specific protection and assistance needs as found in the UNHCR Emergency Handbook (2017),

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

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

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

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

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

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

Taking into consideration the Ten Principles of the Global Compact on Refugees (2018), focusing specifically on principle 6, “regarding the elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation,”

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

1. Recommends Member States to create financial incentives for the private sector to promote investment within resettlement countries:
   a. Through building an inclusive financial cooperation between private and public sectors to aid the integration of refugees willing to resettle in host countries;
   b. With financial incentives, which could include:
      i. Tax exemptions;
      ii. Deductible expenses;
      iii. Government subsidies, and;
      iv. Other incentives that each Member State considers appropriate;

2. Strongly encourages Member States to create an environment welcoming private companies, enterprises, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) to take part in this public-private partnership initiative to share in the burden of cost with:
   a. Practices that can be modeled by following Australia’s Community Refugee Sponsorship Initiative promoting and collaborating on a local level and providing a voice to citizens of resettlement communities;
   b. Guidelines which could follow along the standards of creating job openings specifically for refugees willing to resettle by:
1. Establishing quotas or percentages of jobs opening for refugees depending on their legislation;
2. Recognizing the importance of monitoring domestic opinions about changes to their society or economy;
3. Gaining local stakeholder involvement through private-public partnerships for the purpose of refugee job creation and education programs;

3. Stresses the need for refugees to contribute to the host community’s economy and society for the purpose of establishing an active role in the long term by:
   a. Encouraging the private market to establish educational programmes (language, professional preparation, etc.) for refugees in their community;
   b. Inviting Member States to initiate programs similar to Denmark’s IGU, which allows refugees to participate in vocational job training that is jointly funded by the government and participating private trade organizations by:
      i. Promoting professional assistance for refugees regarding the development of marketable skills;
      ii. Granting refugees, the necessary training to ensure a place within host community’s job markets;
   c. Promoting simplified access to banking systems, especially NGO-based microloans such as the Kiva 0% interest loan;
   d. Empowering individuals to take part in entrepreneurial endeavors to assist in improving the local economy;
   e. Providing funding for businesses established by refugees to subsidize costs associated with improving their establishments;
   f. Allowing refugees the ability to use the loans to build credit in their resettlement countries;
   g. Partnering with organizations such as LinkedIn to identify and place those persons with municipalities that require their expertise;
   h. Utilizing any other type of initiative to promote refugee integration in their host community;

4. Supports public-private partnerships between local governments and community organizations to ensure funding is being properly allocated and supports the Promoting Social Accountability to Empower Local-Level Community for Improved Service Delivery and Democratic Governance in East Africa initiative:
   a. Through annual reports to UNHCR on how this refugee resettlement initiative is being implemented in each Member State;
   b. By empowering 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;

5. Recommends that Member States establish, under the auspices of UNHCR, the Pitch for Innovative Solutions, in order to exchange novel ideas that will strengthen the capacities of refugee resettlement States and be open to experts from all levels through:
   a. Organizing a working group consisting of developed and developing nations alike, that are or want to become experts, in the respective field;
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,
Member States and NGOs that should cover a range of opportunities and initiatives and capitalize on the leadership potential of youth in the resettlement process by:

a. Implementing co-collaborative volunteer organizations for youth and families that connects refugee and host communities together toward a particular goal by;

b. Utilizing the structure and unification properties of already existent faith-based organizations, including NGOs such as World Relief or Save the Children; that encourage inter-agency collaboration amongst all institutions that youth are exposed through (educational programs, religious groups, afterschool programming, summer camps, community events, workshops, and acceptance campaigns);

c. Hosting and facilitating community events in an effort to create a positive space for a closer connection between refugee and local families;

d. Providing representation and voice to refugee youth on behalf of their communities in order to:

i. Tailor programs to their specific population’s needs within the new host country;

ii. Increase awareness and empower youth to advocate on behalf of their families and peers;

Further encourages emerging resettlement states seeking to identify the needs of incoming refugees’ partner with programs similar the IOM’s Migrant Response Centers in Yemen and the Horn of Africa that established a system to identify and refer refugees to specialized services;

Invites Member States to create an environment welcoming private companies and enterprises to take part in this initiative along guidelines that:

a. Create job opportunities that specifically fit for refugees willing to resettle by:

i. Member States establishing quotas or percentages for job opportunities for refugees depending on their legislation;

ii. Recognizing the importance of monitoring domestic opinions about changes to their society or economy;

b. Establish free educational programs (language, professional preparation, etc.) for refugees in their community;

c. Promote professional assistance for refugees regarding the development of marketable skills;

Further recommends that Member States expand the UNITAR Operational Satellite Applications to locate and identify areas for the creation of refugee housing at the national level and create effective responsive actions to forced displacement in order to overcome the challenges of migration by:

a. Implementing a technology-intensive program to deliver imagery analysis and satellite solutions to guide organizations within and outside the UN and governments to help in strategic territorial and development planning;

b. Working with representatives of governments, UN agencies, and conferences such as the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, and scientists to develop updated targets and indicators regarding the adequate location in urban or peri-urban areas near local communities to facilitate the integration in order to:

i. Recognize refugees and IDPs as key factors in the growth of populations in the decision-making processes regarding urban and infrastructure development;
ii. Develop a framework on the creation and settlement of refugees’ inadequate locations as measures of progress and achievement in protecting the welfare of refugees and IDPs;

iii. Recognizing the importance of monitoring domestic opinions about changes to their society or economy;

c. Establish free educational programs (language, professional preparation, among others) for refugees in their community;

d. Promote professional assistance for refugees regarding the development of marketable skills;

e. Implement a program that promotes partnership between private sector companies and refugees with a high level of education by:

   i. Financially supporting refugees with scholarship grants to pursue tertiary education and to acquire equivalent credentials from the resettlement country;

   ii. Encouraging stakeholders such as non-governmental philanthropists and universities to facilitate the access to job offers related to the refugees’ domain of expertise;

12. Calls upon Member States to support organizations and programs, that mirror the Warsaw Multicultural Center of Poland, the New Life Programme of New Zealand, and the Cyprusaware Campaign, which support intercultural and civic integration of residents, including refugees and IDPs residing there, through:

   a. Promoting intercultural events within the community through schools, religious institutions, governmental institutions, and NGOs;

   b. Funding organizations and any intercultural programs or events presented by NGOs or governmental branches, analogous to the Turkish Association for Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants, which provides services such as language courses, psychological health services, and establishing amicable relations between refugees and their resettlement communities;

   c. Enabling refugees to integrate socially and economically, as soon as possible and develop a strong sense of belonging to the resettlement community;

   d. Providing medical health and psychological health assessments, initial treatment, and health promotion;

13. Welcomes Member States to support programs analogous to the Alternate Dispute Resolution, which aids in creating and maintaining peace between local communities and refugee communities by:

   a. Involving religious leaders and inter-religious organizations in the resettlement process of refugees into resettlement states and creating volunteer opportunities for the vulnerable populations within those communities through mediation programs, creating a collaborative effort to sustainably integrate families into the communities;

   b. Encouraging women to volunteer within the community through teaching the youth of these communities and then eventually evolving these jobs into the workforce to create a stable flow of women refugees who will eventually become a part of the workforce;

   c. Directing attention on faith-based enterprises that undertake the responsibility of aiding the transition of refugees by providing services;
14. **Encourages** emerging resettlement states to create legislation similar to Pakistan’s National Identification Policy for Afghanistan Refugees, Greece’s Reception and Identification Procedures within their borders, and Jordan’s Ministry of Interior Service Cards, which allow:

   a. The adequate integration of refugees into the society, by enhancing their ability to find meaningful work, participate in societal endeavors, and obtain rights to equal protection as other local members;

   b. Access to basic socioeconomic benefits within the state, covering:

      i. Access to quality health care;

      ii. A sound education;

      iii. Suitable shelter thanks to a national identity card;

15. **Suggests** that Member States improve and rely upon already established governmental frameworks, NGOs, and local initiatives that focuses on easing migration of asylum seekers and refugees that:

   a. Honors the Member States that have created an Office for Refugees and Stateless Persons, thus endeavoring to work with UNHCR’s asylum seeking screening and protection procedures;

   b. Recommends strengthening the relationship among the International Rescue Committee, UNHCR, and Member States, and their assistance in resettling refugees and establishing programs akin to Humanitarian Corridors of Poland, a program that assists refugees and IDPs in resettlement by providing a legal and secure pathway to European states;

   c. Directs attention on faith-based enterprises that undertake the responsibility of aiding the transition of refugees by providing services such as legal assistance;

16. **Instructs** Member States, under the principles of SDG 4, to create post-secondary education initiatives to motivate refugee children to stay in school and succeed academically and socially, in order to incorporate them into resettlement country societies by:

   a. Encouraging work experience such as educational co-op programs that would work alongside businesses, non-governmental, and governmental organizations through:

      i. The creation of internships with local NGOs and the private sector to ease the transition to the workforce;

      ii. Invites resettlement states to partner with specialists and NGOs similar to the online forum Paper Planes to develop assessment centers that administer oral and written tests to determine refugees’ level of English proficiency;

      iii. Considers establishing general education such as the standardized Pisa tests that evaluates reading, writing, and math abilities, and profession-specific skills, in order to enable refugees to continue their previous work experience and empower resettlement states through their expertise;

   b. Initiating culturally-sensitive programs that promote the use of mother-tongue languages on a case by case basis;

   c. Drawing attention to the importance of extracurricular activities as to promote networking relationships;

17. **Welcomes** all Member States to focus on the accountability for the resettlement of refugees and invites them to cooperate with UNHCR-sponsored refugee systems such as:
a. Appealing to Canada’s distinctive legal framework of private sponsorship-based refugee admission along with supporting the intention of the European Resettlement Network urging Member States to adopt such systems;

b. Recommending Member States’ governmental and non-governmental organizations audit UNHCR’s work in order to oversee the resettlement process and improve their protection commitment;

c. Advising Member States to allocate fixed budgets and annual resettlement quotas according to their individual capacity in order to support the programs and policies derived from the resettlement legal framework;

18. **Further recommends** that Member States implement initiatives such as New Zealand’s integration program known as the New Life Programme in order to allow refugees the opportunity of inclusion through:

a. Providing education classes in the centers which teach the native language and culture of the host countries;

b. Enabling refugees to integrate socially and economically upon arrival to develop a strong sense of belonging to the host community;

c. Providing medical health and mental health assessments and initial treatment;

19. **Invites** the present and future emerging resettlement states to collaborate with coalitions similar to Canada’s World University Service of Canada for more North-South cooperation to provide better funding opportunities through:

a. Providing young refugees with life-changing opportunities through higher education that will build a better future for themselves and their families;

b. Improving access to higher education, skills training, and employment-related services nurturing leadership among a youth network;

c. Engaging students to play an active role in the sponsorship of refugee students;

d. Creating day-to-day social and academic support to student refugee programs for students to initiate integration;

e. Expanding branches of this social youth network collaboration process worldwide;

20. **Requests** that Member States create an educational toolkit that would also follow the principles of SDG 4, which suggest states cooperate on developing the digital skills of refugees and IDPs in order to enhance initiatives similar to the United States and Danish Council’s Markazi Camp IT Learning Center, which educates refugees on digital technology;

21. **Recommends** the creation of national and regional education programs that will serve as Resettlement Country Capacity Building Blocks as part of development programs partnering with host governments, the United Nations Development Programme, NGOs, and stakeholders;

22. **Encourages** all resettlement states to adopt a sustainable resettlement framework within the constraints of their domestic policy to ensure the creation or enhancement of economic, social, legal, and cultural structure that provides resettled refugees with the resources they desperately need and the resettlement states with the growth they desire.