



Documentation of the Simulation of the

General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)*



Conference B

13 - 17 April 2025

* National Model United Nations (nmun.org) organizes simulations of the United Nations. The resolutions in this document were the work of dedicated college and university students attending our conference. They are not official United Nation documents, and their contents are not the actual work of the United Nations entity simulated.

General Assembly Third Committee (GA3)

Committee Staff

Director	Catherine Tomczyk
Assistant Director	Judith Beck
Chair	Ali El Shamy

Agenda

1. Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons
2. The Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
GA3/1/1	Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons	92 in favor - 7 against - 27 abstention
GA3/1/2	Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons	90 in favor - 6 against - 30 abstention
GA3/1/3	Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons	91 in favor - 9 against - 26 abstention
GA3/1/4	Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons	89 in favor - 6 against - 31 abstention
GA3/1/5	Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons	72 in favor - 15 against - 39 abstention
GA3/1/6	Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons	92 in favor - 3 against - 31 abstention

Summary Report

The General Assembly Third Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons
2. The Human Rights to Safe Drinking Water and Sanitation

The session was attended by representatives of 126 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order 1 followed by 2, beginning discussion on “Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees and Displaced Persons.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 12 proposals covering a wide range of subtopics, including the protection of women and children, safe repatriation, and the digitalization of documentation. Additional analysis of the topic sparked debate as to strengthen refugees and persons displaced by climate change protection and integration. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration and by the end of the session on Tuesday evening, multiple proposals merged along complementary themes.

On Wednesday, 6 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, three of which had amendments. The committee adopted 6 draft resolutions, all by recorded votes. These resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including improving refugee support through health, education, employment, and ID systems, with special focus on vulnerable groups and digital access as well as strengthening reintegration. Transparency, efficiency, and rationality were the tenets championed by the body in their approach to resolution writing and their commitment to protecting refugees, returnees, and displaced people was illustrated through their hard work and eagerness for rational compromise.



Code: GA3/1/1

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations (1945),

Reaffirming the importance of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees,

Recalling General Assembly resolutions 76/167 on "Protection of and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons", 78/205 on "Protection of and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons", and 79/156 on "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees", and other relevant resolutions addressing the protection of and assistance to refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons,

Noting the 2021 International Organization for Migration (IOM) Policy on the Full Spectrum of Return, Readmission, and Reintegration and the guiding principles of a rights-based approach and migrant agency,

Further noting the 2004 United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities,

Acknowledging the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 (no poverty), 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 10 (reduced inequalities), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), 17 (partnership for the goals),

Taking into account its 46/182 on "Strengthening of the Coordination of Humanitarian Assistance" and the consequent necessity to ensure close networks to displaced communities, guarantee safe and stable work, and assure access to safe healthcare,

Reaffirming its resolution 77/300 on "Mental Health and Psychological Support", which focuses on the importance of psychosocial support for displaced persons, refugees, and returnees, especially in consideration of the limited availability and accessibility to advanced mental and physical healthcare services,

Alarmed by the highest ever global backlog of 6.9 million asylum applications, according to the UNHCR's Global Report (2023),

Deeply concerned about the current crisis concerning refugees, returnees, and displaced persons, globally, in which 62% of refugees live in Member States where access to formal employment is restricted, according to the 2021 Refugee Self Reliance and the Global Compact on Refugees created by the Refugee Self Reliance Initiative,

Concerned that 47% of displaced people do not possess identification documents, according to the IOM PROGRESS report (2023),

Noting that only 5% of the displaced population have successfully returned to their state of origin, while many remain in refugee camps due to lengthy processes, as stated in the European Commission on Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid report (2024),

Reaffirming the principle of non-refoulement and the right of all persons to seek asylum per International Refugee Law,

Aware of the fact that civil armed conflict and climate change were, according to the UNHCR 2023 *Global Trend Report*, the principal causes for global displacement,

Reaffirming the principles of the *Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War* (1949) under the duties of occupying powers, to ensure the needs and rights of internally displaced persons (IDPs) are provided and enforced,

Highlighting that over 122 million persons are displaced globally, with women and children making up 75% in 2024, according to the IOM's *World Migration Report 2024*,

Concerned with the vulnerability of refugee women and children to Gender-Based Violence (GBV), human trafficking, and discrimination,

Acknowledging the lack of access to continued education and accessibility for displaced, refugee, and returnee youth,

Concerned with the increased refugee inflows, which increase the domestic security risk in host nations and can result in conflict spilling over borders, if not properly dealt with,

Concerned with the effects of section II. V. within the IOM principle on non-refoulement, which infringes on Member State sovereignty by limiting the ability of Member States to sustainably return illegal or criminal migrants who pose a danger to host nations,

Noting with regret the lack of community-driven programs supporting IDPs, citing that only 36% of IDP response plans in conflict-affected areas involve local communities or displaced populations in design or delivery,

Further noting the need for climate-displaced persons to be included in aid, conversations, and policies supporting refugees,

Bearing in mind that without proper identification documents, displaced persons are at a higher risk for exploitation and often unable to access basic human rights such as education and healthcare,

Considering the impact that a lack of efficient and extensive digital service networks has on refugees, returnees, displaced persons, and Member States concerning temporarily or permanently integrating into their host country,

Concerned with the limited capacity of Member States, such as Small Island Developing States (SIDS), to sustainably house refugees, due to concerns of resource restrictions and social climate,

Deeply appreciative of the work the UNHCR is completing through their Digital Transformation Strategy 2022-2026, which digitizes refugee services,

Recognizing the work done by existing Organizations to support refugees in their pursuit of vocational education and employment opportunities, such as the UNHCR Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET), which is working to ensure that over 230 million digital jobs are created in Sub-Saharan Africa by 2030,

Affirming pre-existing bodies of international collaboration, such as the Migrant Protection, Return, and Reintegration Programme for Sub-Saharan Africa (MPRR-SSA), as well as the necessity of their assistance programs,

Noting further the impact of the United Nations Development Programme's (UNDP) Women Lead Community Development Fund (WLCDF) on economic inclusion and the stability of women,

Highlighting the UNHCR and IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) and the need to create humanitarian action plans,

Emphasizing the significance of the Internal Displacement Monitoring Committee (IDMC) in the aid delivery process,

Recognizing current programs initiated by the United Nations that focus both on refugees' specific regional crisis and the overall global situation, such as the Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) and the Refugee Self-Reliance Initiative (RSRI),

Taking note of World Health Organization (WHO) training and community mental health service guidance that are aligned with the *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities* (2006),

Aware of the challenges faced by Member States with large-scale repatriation movements, including but not limited to high unemployment, political unrest, and reintegrating the recently repatriated,

Noting with deep concern the 2011 report by the UNHCR highlighting that individuals belonging to national or ethnic, religious, and linguistic minorities often experience discrimination despite efforts to assimilate linguistically,

Noting with appreciation the work done by IOM in creating Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programs, helping those not found in need of international protection, such as migrants in vulnerable situations, victims of human trafficking, unaccompanied and separated children, elderly migrants, or those with health-related needs,

Determined to tackle underlying issues, improve resettlement pathways, and enhance humanitarian infrastructure, which is essential to long-term refugee protection,

1. *Encourages* the adoption of a refugee-focused pilot program administered by the UNHCR in refugee-hosting Member States to carefully assess sustainable refugee accommodation methods and strategies, including healthcare, employment integration, and education, by the following means:
 - a. Recommending the selection of volunteering Member States with a diminutive, controlled population and adequate resource availability for feasible data gathering;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to donate funds and contribute to the pilot program framework through UNHCR;
2. *Further recommends* the expansion of the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Lifelong Learning (UIL) and the creation of Edu-Bridge to provide education programs specifically tailored to advanced cultural, linguistic, and psychological training for migrants by:
 - a. Integration of displaced people into host communities by fostering awareness of differing cultural norms, potential discrimination, and promoting long-term educational continuity and resilience in displacement contexts;
 - b. Mental health support to address trauma, stress, and isolation from the integration process;
 - c. Local professionals, educators, and trained volunteers ensure that the training is sensitive and relevant to the host nation or region;

3. *Suggests* the expansion of the WHO training and community mental health service guidance by creating a subcommittee that operates via regional offices for displaced children and refugees, aligning with General Assembly resolution 77/300 on “Mental Health and Psychosocial Support” by:
 - a. Enhancing cooperation between United Nations agencies, host governments, and Civil Societies to develop trauma-informed care;
 - b. Promoting the integration of mental care services in formal refugee camps and urban displacement settings;
 - c. Prioritizing early interventions in early phases of displacement and ensuring availability of long-term mental health care throughout the reintegration process;
 - d. Emphasizing the need for child and gender-sensitive mental care to create accessible and culturally acceptable support;
4. *Recommends* improving the availability and accessibility of advanced physical health care through the WHO and UNDP by:
 - a. Fostering health justice by acknowledging and educating the unique needs of refugees, returnees, displaced or disabled persons through the use of outreach programs, such as, but not limited to;
 - i. Funding stems from government, private, and donor industries, or member states;
 - ii. Integrating equity audits, disability inclusion measures, and anti-discrimination practices;
 - iii. Increase the construction of healthcare clinics in rural or underprivileged areas and communities;
 - b. Dismantling ableist systems in society, by:
 - i. Funding from the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), local government, and micro-grants through enactment by local actors;
 - ii. Combating systemic oppression within healthcare systems through reform and community empowerment, specifically through youth involvement in mentorship programs;
 - iii. Ensuring access to technologically advanced healthcare mechanisms and trained personnel;
 - iv. Increasing the construction of healthcare clinics in rural or underprivileged areas and communities;
 - c. Bottom-up approaches that allow citizens to define their own goals for development, such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Democratic participation, social justice, and the promotion of public opinion and community resilience;
 - ii. Restorative Justice Programs to promote conflict resolution and accessible justice by engaging in community participation, mediation, and repair of harm caused by injustices;

- iii. Legal counseling and training for communities and reparative justice boards;
5. *Suggests* Member States increase transparency of the UNHCR's funding to allocate and manage finances towards existing programmes for refugees accurately, whose funding has succeeded in fostering employment and domestic financial benefits while assisting refugees, including the following means:
 - a. Suggesting the Executive Committee of the UNHCR maximize the budget efficiency by reviewing its expenditure budget at its annual meeting to get it as close as possible to 100%;
 - b. Suggesting that the budget of the United Nations take a larger proportion of the annual budget of UNHCR, given that a fixed income source can contribute to a more stable operation;
 - c. Expecting results that funds are accurately allocated to support the operation of UNHCR and can foster increasing productivity and economic benefits inside states while involved in humanitarian assistance, which ought to incentivize states' broader engagement in UNHCR;
 6. *Further recommends* UNHCR to expand upon their TVET, which ethically provides vocational training and employment aid for migrants while in their host countries by:
 - a. Utilizing the International Labor Organization (ILO) to ensure that the jobs migrants secure through these programs comply with the host nation's local labor laws;
 - b. Incorporating the perspectives of employers in the shaping of these programs through semiannual local surveys;
 - c. Condensing technical and vocational education programs offered by the UNHCR and other United Nations organs into more succinct programs aimed at refugee youth to increase the accessibility of education by addressing the time constraints faced by this demographic;
 - d. Utilizing mobile education opportunities provided by United Nations organizations such as the UNHCR to provide schooling for displaced youth, to introduce new educational and employment pathways;
 7. *Encourages* all Member States to prioritize and implement comprehensive protections for particularly vulnerable groups of refugees, including women and children, trafficking victims, and persons with disabilities, through coordinated efforts with UN services and agencies, to uphold human rights standards and promote inclusive humanitarian responses by:
 - a. Providing medical and psychosocial assistance to migrants and displaced persons in vulnerable situations through the UNHCR's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) program;
 - b. Strengthening direct assistance to vulnerable children with the help of UNICEF, as well as to victims of trafficking, while supporting coordination and cooperation between the various relevant national and international authorities;
 8. *Suggests* the extension of UNDP's WLCDF to create vocational training and economic opportunities for returnee women to sustain their reintegration and fulfill their right to self-determination by:
 - a. Including vocational training and economic opportunities for displaced women;
 - b. Creating job opportunities in refugee camps and settlement areas throughout the transitional phase of reintegration;
 9. *Suggests* that Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) promote the establishment of

gender-sensitive policy recommendations and push for an international framework that ensures fast-track visas for women at high risk of GBV, by:

- a. Encouraging CSW to recognize GBV as a legitimate ground for international support on refugees, IDPs, and returnees;
 - b. Also recommending that UN-Women and the Inter-Agency Network on Women and Gender Equality (IMAGE) support the implementation of gender equality-based guidelines within societies that displaced women suffering from sexual and GBV can resort to and accomplish real justice via fair and fast procedures;
 - c. Recommending assistance from entities of the United Nations, such as CSW and UN-Women, to review the Member States' progress in achieving women's empowerment;
10. *Encourages* the implementation of digital registration and identification systems to improve the efficiency and ease of legitimate identification during migration for both refugees and host countries while reducing the incentive and perceived benefit of discarding physical documentation among displaced populations, and by the following means:
- a. Utilizing biometric data collection such as fingerprints and iris scans, where culturally and legally appropriate, particularly in collaboration with organizations such as UNHCR and its Population Registration and Identity Management EcoSystem (PRIMES) initiative, by:
 - i. Investing in capacity-building and technical training for frontline personnel in refugee camps and transit zones to increase biometric data input;
 - ii. Introducing a Biometric Identity System conducted by the UNHCR to simplify the arrival of refugees at key transit points, border crossings, and reception centers;
 - iii. Establishing frameworks and transparency mechanisms to ensure that refugees understand how their biometric and personal data will be used and stored;
 - b. Ensuring that digital identities are interoperable across agencies and host-country systems to streamline asylum and resettlement procedures;
 - c. Offering an annual conference at which Member States can discuss and share resources and progress regarding improving the efficiency and availability of identity document registration;
11. *Recommends* Member States to expand the usage of UNESCO's Qualification Passport, which assists refugees and IDPs to have access to their previous educational and professional experiences and documentation, allowing for their easier reintegration within their new host communities;
12. *Encourages* that Member States continue digitizing services used by refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons per the UNHCR's Digital Transformation Strategy (2022-2026), and beyond 2026, to:
- a. Reduce costs incurred by Member States by reducing paper use, transportation of materials and service workers, and public-facing service positions;
 - b. Increase accessibility to vital services for refugees, returnees, and displaced persons by maximizing the amount of services that can be accessed online;

- c. Ensure that services are provided more efficiently in refugees' preferred languages by reducing the need for human translators and instead relying on textual translations accessible through the internet;
- 13. *Requests* UNHCR to support Member States' ability to provide identification documents to displaced persons by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to reaffirm refugees' right to identification documents by providing sample legislation wording that prompts national and subsidiary governments to offer identification documents to all persons;
 - b. Developing best practice guidelines on:
 - i. Electronic identification document processes are available for translation into multiple languages;
 - ii. Creating mobile identification document clinics at refugee camps and border crossings so that all displaced persons are easily able to access these documents;
 - c. Offering an annual conference at which Member States can discuss and share resources and progress regarding improving the efficiency and availability of identity document registration;
- 14. *Calls upon* the different international and regional migration organizations such as UNHCR and IOM to continue utilizing, adapting and innovating the Global Compact on Refugees as a dynamic framework to respond to emerging displacement challenges to ease pressures on host countries, encourage self-reliance for refugees, and support conditions around the world to ensure a safe return to countries of origin by the following means:
 - a. Promoting the establishment of more developed refugee camps in developing countries that provide refugees with a better lifestyle while they are waiting for approval of entry from a country to avoid illegal/dangerous entry and an overwhelming influx of refugees into host countries;
 - b. Implementing specialized reception centers within these camps that integrate innovative practices in child development and women's empowerment, offering protected spaces and community-based programming designed to strengthen resilience;
- 15. *Suggests* the extension of the UNHCR *Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration* (2004) and IOM Principles on non-refoulement to accommodate better guidelines for the reintegration and economic security of refugees in collaboration with host nations, ensuring a safe pathway for all Member States to adopt policy-making reforms and establish the guidelines for the rights of returnees;
- 16. *Encourages* strengthening humanitarian corridors with countries of origin and transit, ensuring that refugees can access asylum procedures without exploiting dangerous illegal routes;
- 17. *Further recommends* the establishment of a United Nations Asylum Processing Support Program (UNAPSP) under the administration of UNHCR and IOM, designed to further assist Member States in managing asylum applications:
 - a. Strengthening and further concentrating the efforts already being made to technically assist Member States in asylum processing;
 - b. Financed by the United Nations SDG fund, voluntary Member States, and private sector investments;

- c. Prioritizing the most vulnerable applicants and those positioned to make the most significant impact, including families, children, disabled people, the elderly, intellectuals, and highly qualified professionals;
 - d. Reducing the wait times for asylum seekers to receive documentation, including passports and insurance, by using a neutral taskforce that respects the laws and standards of individual Member States;
18. *Urges* the strengthening of international humanitarian systems of aid and assistance programs, by expanding current working bodies, such as the UNHCR's emergency relief efforts, in a regional context with the purpose of:
- a. Alleviating refugee human rights disparities, through equal access to services such as shelter, healthcare, and education;
 - b. Collecting accurate data and information globally on the status of refugees, returnees, and displaced persons, to further assist the distribution of aid internationally while promoting a fair distribution of responsibilities between host and donor countries;
 - c. Enhancing focus by Member States on meeting basic humanitarian needs for refugees and displaced people to help with essential services, such as the supply and distribution of nutritious food, access to clean water and sanitation, shelter centers, and energy infrastructure;
19. *Recommends* the creation of Refugee-Net, which would be a real-time aid reporting platform for refugees, returnees, and displaced persons, drawing from the IDMC subsidiary to UNHCR with regional focuses, by the following means:
- a. Using machine learning to integrate the DTM with an addition of predictive capabilities to act as an early warning system to guide region-specific humanitarian responses;
 - b. Allowing displaced persons to report needs and locations through on-ground offices, hotlines, and digital platforms;
 - c. Enhancing aid-delivery coordination between IOM, UNHCR, and humanitarian actors while upholding data privacy through secure, ethical information management systems;
 - d. Funded by voluntary contributions, governmental contributions, and flexible funding;
20. *Further encourages* Member States to begin AVRR programs with IOM to facilitate the safe return of refugees post-conflict;
21. *Calls upon* Member States to reconvene on the matter in the future to assess progress, or should there be pressing issues or halts in progress towards the aid of refugees, returnees, and displaced persons, by:
- a. Calling for strengthening the connection between origin countries and hosting countries to create a harmonious environment for refugees and displaced persons to return to their homeland under the principle of non-refoulement;
 - b. Ensuring safety and stability in the origin country to avoid threats to returnees' properties and life, namely the confirmed condition for non-refoulement;
 - c. Ensuring adequate housing, job opportunities, healthcare services, and infrastructure are provided to all returnees, considering the following programs:

- i. Supporting engagement in the Inclusive Communities - Thriving Cities, a program under UN-Habitat, which focuses on integrating displaced persons in urban areas to establish a vibrant community;
 - ii. Also supporting engagement in the Inclusive Cities: Enhancing the positive impacts of urban migration, the program under UN-Habitat, which aims at local and national authorities to create inclusive and non-discriminatory urban environments for all people;
- d. Expanding the UNHCR's Voluntary Repatriation Program to better support the needs of recently repatriated populations by:
 - i. Enabling coordination between private sector organizations, in both repatriates' host states and states of origin in areas of employment, healthcare, and education;
 - ii. Implementing vocational training targeting sought-after, marketable skills for recent returnees to aid their entrance into the employment markets of their country of origin;
 - iii. Ensuring the safety of refugees, returnees, and displaced people regardless of political or religious beliefs in the host country, to minimize any form of discrimination.



Code: GA3/1/2

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Bearing in mind the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), specifically articles 13 and 14 stating the human rights to movement and asylum,

Emphasizing the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979), particularly its commitment to ending forced displacement,

Recalling the its resolution 44/25 on the “Convention on the Rights of the Child” that calls upon Member States to take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social, and educational measures to protect children from all forms of violence, and specifically article 22 that focuses on the rights of displaced children,

Noting the importance of an international tracking system of migration routes in securing safety for all migrants, especially women and children,

Reiterating the commitment to the 2030 Agenda of Sustainable Development (2015) and striving towards its global Sustainable Development Goals (SDG), utilizing national and regional strategies to advance the achievement of these universal priorities,

Noting with concern that more than seven million people globally are currently displaced due to climate disasters and crises,

Underlining that climate change is an increasing cause of displacement, and the growing need for the international community to support climate-affected refugees and displaced persons through legal recognition,

Upholding the guidelines of the Handbook on Procedures and Criteria for Determining Refugee Status under the 1951 Convention and the 1967 Protocol relating to the Status of Refugees, which define a refugee as a person who, owing to a well-founded fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, is outside their country of nationality and is unable or unwilling to avail themselves of its protection, and reaffirming the standards host nations are expected to uphold in the protection and treatment of refugees and displaced persons, lacks the acknowledgement of those displaced by climate change,

Acknowledging the establishment of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Climate Resilience fund by the Global Appeal 2024 under the UNHCR as a dedicated initiative to strengthen the capacity of displaced communities to withstand and adapt to climate-related challenges, and recognizing the potential to support reintegration further,

Taking note of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (1990),

Guided by the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016) that empowers Member States to strengthen protection mechanisms and foster global collaboration and cooperation on migration with a focus on women and children,

Stressing that repatriation comes with the risk of decreasing sustainable economic development and hinders long-term growth for both the displaced individuals and Member States involved,

Reaffirming the commitment of Member States to finding viable solutions to address the issue that, in 2023, 117.3 million people were forcibly displaced worldwide due to persecution, violence, or other human rights violations, according to the UNHCR,

Mindful of the critical role of climate-resilient infrastructure in mitigating the impacts of climate change on refugees and displaced populations,

Recognizing that many Member States that host refugees lack adequate infrastructure to care for their basic or long-term needs properly,

Stressing the importance of healthcare, ensuring all victims of abuse, especially women and children who have endured gender-based violence, receive all medical necessities,

Understanding the specific healthcare concerns faced by refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons, as it especially impacts women and children who are often victims of gender-based violence,

Stressing that identification documents are necessary to access fundamental rights such as public education and healthcare,

Highlighting the work done by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as The International Rescue Committee (IRC), the Global Refugee Forum (GRF), and others, which has helped over 34.5 million refugees and IDPs worldwide,

Mindful that birth registration and other identification documents provide proof of citizenship and legal recognition of the existence and status of displaced persons, which reduces the risk of exploitation and makes it easier to return to home communities or seek refuge in another country,

Noting the efficiency of pilot programs, which recommends Member States volunteer to perform as test areas to analyze their capital and population statistics while implementing a new piece of legislation,

Applauding the UNHCR's work to ensure that families seek the proper steps when needing asylum and refuge, as well as their work in the Refugee-Led Innovation Fund,

Keeping in mind the United Nations Sustainable Development Group's efforts to empower those suffering because of inequalities and vulnerability, such as displaced persons, through the human-rights-based approach framework,

Emphasizing SDG 5 (gender equality) and 10 (reduced inequalities), focusing on equality and eliminating exploitation and violence against women and children, especially since they are the most vulnerable of migrant groups,

Cognizant of SDG 2 (zero hunger), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), and SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), the right to food, water, and medical care for all people, including refugees and displaced persons,

Stressing the importance of the integration of refugees into hosting countries as a component for social cohesion and sustainable development,

Deeply concerned that more than 60 million displaced women and girls face higher risks of gender-based violence,

Realizing the work of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), specifically the work of the Reintegration

Network Centres, which have ensured the return and reintegration of trafficked women, and its progress to achieving sustainable development in eradicating gender inequality under SDG 5 (gender equality),

Further underlining the work of the IRC, which has assisted families affected by conflict and disaster to rebuild and recover their lives through providing the necessary aid,

Aware that Member States that house more refugees than they can reasonably sustain often have negative ramifications for both refugees and other inhabitants unless bolstered by international aid,

Recognizing the limited capacity for Member States, particularly Microstates, to provide equal resources and opportunities for refugees, as well as understanding the need for sustainable immigration practices,

Commends the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) for its accessible online e-course on climate change regarding climate resilience, climate adaptation, and climate mitigation strategies,

Highlighting the critical role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in helping countries achieve the SDGs,

Further emphasizing United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization's (WHO) Joint Programme on Mental Health and Psychosocial Well-being and Development of Children and Adolescents, which aims to advance visibility on and improve the mental health, psychosocial well-being, and development of children,

Stressing the need for Member States to incorporate state-level legal assistance and aid in facilitating incoming refugees and displaced persons,

Bearing in mind the current efforts made by United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), which provides programs tailored for the protection and inclusion of women and children in refugee camps with the assistance of the UNHCR,

Considering the fundamental right to receive quality education under SDG 4 (quality education) with a strong focus on refugees, returnees, and displaced persons, specifically marginalized populations,

Taking note further of the positive impact of education to empower women and children, garnering support from the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), UNICEF and the UNHCR that prioritizes children, particularly from ethnic minorities with skills and knowledge regarding gender equality and social norms,

Takes note of the UNICEF 'Catch Up Program' that prioritises remedial instruction to children in Zambia, which can be expanded in other Host Member States to ensure quality education for all displaced children,

1. *Calls upon* the collaboration of UNDP and UNHCR to increase capacity building measures to empower all Member States to abide by the framework of the Global Compact on Refugees:
 - a. Further leveraging the financial guidelines and resources of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) local program to design broader grants that benefit the local communities of Member States;
 - b. Expanding the reach of the UNDP to provide adequate access to resources to maintain sustainability practices of developing nations;

2. *Suggests* all Member States collaborate with UNHCR to incorporate a legal department designated to assist incoming refugees to provide safe and equal opportunities and space to refugees and displaced persons;
3. Recalls the necessity for Member States to collaborate with the UNHCR's Hired Lawyers to provide representation for refugees, by:
 - a. Recommending Member States to collaborate with the International Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) in partnership with UNHCR to avail provided tools of assistance, mediation, and resettlement;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with the IRC to conduct investigations for violations of human rights against forcibly displaced people;
4. *Urges* the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and the UNHCR to follow the United Nations Sustainable Development Group's human-rights based approach when working with all displaced persons by:
 - a. Hosting frequent community conversations at which persons affected by displacement can discuss their most pressing needs and provide suggestions for effective solutions, and should:
 - i. Occur at refugee camps or in communities hosting large numbers of refugees at culturally appropriate meeting places, such as religious institutions or parks;
 - ii. Be facilitated by both OCHA and UNHCR staff and local leaders who understand the cultural and unique needs of the displaced population;
 - iii. Be voluntary and occur after basic needs, such as food, clean water, and safe shelter, have been realized;
 - b. Encouraging those facing displacement to be active agents in their communities and involved in humanitarian effort,s such as by working with local leaders to better understand which issues are most pressing;
5. *Encourages* Member States to use the Global Migration Database along with the work done by the IOM, which conducts surveys along migration routes to analyze migrant vulnerabilities to identify immigration pathways to secure safe and documented travel of refugees and IDPs:
 - a. Using local law enforcement and social services will be able to accurately police migration routes to protect vulnerable groups from trafficking or exploitation while in migration;
 - b. Through the implementation of checkpoints along these pathways to provide documentation such as a biometric passport, as well as sexual violence resources, and information on the nearest refugee camps;
6. *Recommends* that the UNHCR expand its Global Consultations with NGOs program to include Member States with a special emphasis on refugee host countries to facilitate better conversations on implementing refugee camps and programs run by NGOs;
7. *Further suggests* Member States to collaborate with NGOs that are known to provide aid, such as IRC, the GRF, and others in providing clean water, food, and medical services to refugees, returnees, and displaced persons with special emphasis on families;

8. *Adopts* the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to help returnees with programs such as Telehealth, focusing on returning female migrants navigating ongoing health concerns;
9. *Encourages* the UNHCR to expand its Mental Health and Psychological Program (MHPSS) to be underpinned by a trauma-informed framework, by implementing diverse coaching methods such as movement, art, and conversation, and the observations are to be included by the UNHCR in an annual report;
10. *Endorses* the UNHCR's Technical and Vocational Education and Training Program (TVET) to upskill refugees and internally displaced people to assist in creating infrastructure employment opportunities within Host Member States, guided by:
 - a. *The Handbook on Procedures and Guidelines for Determining Refugee Status* (1979), which requires a human rights compliance approach to the treatment and safe reintegration of refugees, returnees and displaced persons;
 - b. Recommending infrastructure projects tailored to the needs of host countries and their refugee populations, with a special emphasis on climate change mitigation infrastructure;
11. *Encourages* the development of climate resilient infrastructure in partnership with the UNDP by drawing on ecosystem-based adaptation approaches to include flood-resistant housing, early disaster warning systems, desalination plants, reverse osmosis water technologies, and coastal protection measures;
12. *Calls upon* collaboration of the UNDP and UNHCR to increase capacity-building measures to empower all Member States to abide by the framework of the Global Compact on Refugees:
 - a. Invites Member states and United Nations entities to fund Refugees Capacity Building In Humanitarian And Development Professions (RECAPREF), emulating the financial objectives outlined in UNDP Strategic Plan 2022-2025;
 - b. Recommends that financial institutions like the UNHCR finance infrastructures and civil service sectors:
 - i. Conscious of the fact that governments previously considered at risk of collapse will qualify for assistance programs;
 - ii. Recognizes that certain Member States facing conflict drive displacement and the risk of national sovereignty collapsing need further assistance from the UNHCR;
13. *Recommends* the expansion of the IOM Reintegration Network Centers to be underpinned by a victim-centred approach that includes both trafficked and internally displaced women, strengthening its operation by deploying trained mental health staff and trained healthcare professionals to advance the IOM's 2024-2028 Strategic Plan;
14. *Invites* Member States to make donations to the UNHCR's funding support for refugees, this funding to be distributed to the refugees within Member States that lack the resources necessary for long-term care and development, by:
 - a. Utilising the framework laid out by UNHCR and UNEA to assess the capabilities of Member States to care for refugees, compared to the reality of the refugees they are hosting;
 - b. Encouraging More Developed Countries (MDC) to invest and contribute to human reintegration and healthcare through financial aid in their regional area and at a continental level, helping the

development of smaller Member States;

- c. Advising the UN's mutual funds program to provide necessary training for the refugee employees through volunteer donations;

15. *Encourages* the adoption of pilot programs regulated by the UNHCR to carefully assess sustainable resource accommodation methods and strategies, including education, employment integration, and healthcare, by:

- a. Recommending the designation of Member States with a diminutive, controlled population and adequate resource availability to participate in secure data gathering;
- b. Encouraging all willing Member States to donate funds and contribute to the pilot program initiative;
- c. *Invites* the UNHCR and the UNDP to facilitate the creation of more lucrative post-secondary employment opportunities, which are distributed on a demand basis in rural areas located in the nation of asylum to enhance the quality of life for returnees, and to promote economic advancement for Member States, by:
- d. Developing programs for successful reintegration into employment concerning the individual rights of each individual;
- e. Furthering education on topics to guarantee permanent employment, while also including educational initiatives for Refugees to learn the national Language of the host member state to ensure a smoother transition;

16. *Advocates for* the implementation of educational programs for displaced women and children in Member States, which seek to equip and empower marginalized children in host states with gender-informed knowledge, drawing on the success of the UNESCO We are Achieving Better Living and Education (ABLE) Initiative;

17. *Strongly encourages* the expansion of aid for women and children in refugee camps with the additional assistance of UN Women, implements regional frameworks of Member States that:

- a. Calls on Member States to continue to create legal frameworks under the model of UN Women, specializing in women's health, safety, and empowerment, to lead on the ground initiatives for at-risk populations;
- b. Supports the safety of women and children experiencing forced displacement, emphasizing protection of their welfare while promoting community and solidarity;
- c. Strongly encourages using data from the UNHCR to form an ideal program to shield refugees against violence during deportation, reintegration, and housing processes to ensure equal access to data regarding violence experience during displacement with Member States to promote cohesive and cooperative regional frameworks;
- d. Encourages proper sanitation products needed for their comfort and overall survival, expanding the aid of the WASH Program to be adopted by Member States continually;

18. *Invites* Member States to adopt the recommendations from the UNICEF 2023 Mental health in Displaced Child and Youth Populations by approaching the delivery of mental health services for refugee, asylum seekers, and displaced children through a developmental framework, utilising UNICEF and WHO's Joint

Programme on Mental Health and Psychosocial Well-being of Children and Adolescents Mental health that provides tailored mental health services for the various developmental phases of children;

19. *Recommends* Member States to model after the UNICEF's Child-Friendly Spaces (CFS) program, which provides a safe environment for children affected by crises to play, have access to education, as well as a safe space to express their trauma while using art for that;
20. *Further recommends* Member States to collaborate with UNICEF and UN Women in creating universal support networks for trafficking victims to provide aid and assistance to vulnerable trafficked women and children;
21. *Suggests* expanding the definition of refugee as outlined in the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951) to include persons displaced across borders by climate change or natural disasters, in consultation with the UNHCR and Member States to ensure their protection, legal status, and access to humanitarian assistance, and:
 - a. Calls for the formation of a convention much like the 1951 Refugee Convention to elaborate, debate, and come up with a comprehensive new definition of Refugees that includes populations undergoing forced migrations as a result of climate disasters;
 - b. Recognizes that with the additional criteria laid out to fit the definition, 'those people who have been forced to leave their traditional habitat, temporarily or permanently, because of marked environmental disruption (natural and/or triggered by people) that jeopardized their existence and/or seriously affected the quality of their life';
 - c. Pays special tribute to river erosion, saltwater invasion, flooding, cyclones, sea-level rise, and other climate-related disasters;
 - d. Calls upon Member States to accept asylum seekers from climate disaster-vulnerable nations;
22. *Emphasizes* the need for expansion of the UNHCR Climate Resilience fund by the Global Appeal 2024 under UNHCR to include community hubs in areas of return, equipped with sustainable energy sources, climate adaptive housing, and access to clean water and sanitation to support the safe reintegration of returnees and displaced persons while enhancing local capacity to withstand future climate shocks;
23. *Proposes* an expansion of the UNITAR current climate change e-course to include an additional module that educates Member States, specifically climate-vulnerable states, on how to best prepare for natural disasters, and proactively prepare and coordinate affected populations;
24. *Strongly encourages* adherence to UNHCR and United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) guidelines to responsibly assess the refugee capacity of individual Member States based on the availability of food, housing, and equal economic opportunities;
25. *Asks* the IOM and UNHCR to increase Member States' capacity to provide identification documents to displaced persons, particularly children born in contexts of displacement by:
 - a. Developing guiding principles on providing identification documents, including best practice suggestions on:
 - i. Introducing mobile identification documents and birth registration clinics that can travel to refugee camps;
 - ii. Acknowledging digital applications and processes for identification documents that can

be translated into many languages and can be done from any location with internet access;

- b. Providing suggestions on legal phrases that Member States can implement in their legislation that reaffirm refugees' right to identification documents



Code: GA3/1/3

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Bearing in mind affluent and influential Member States that zealously provide dynamic and active aid directed at Member States in unresolved refugee crises,

Recognizing the majority of displaced persons settle in developing Member States,

Acknowledging the existing United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), e-course module on International Migration Law, and its efforts to educate Member States on best practices for reintegration,

Drawing attention to resource-depleted Member States seeking assistance, infrastructure, and healthcare support to ensure refugees' safe return to their countries of origin,

Deeply conscious of the impact of investment towards repatriation in the well-being of Member States and citizens alike,

Acknowledging the brutal sanctions and their extreme impact on some Member States,

Upholding sovereign authority as a foundation for sustainable humanitarian agreements while recognizing the distinct challenges and cultural impacts that Member States face domestically,

Considering that refugees, including children, do not have the appropriate resources to continue education due to displacement, such as lack of education and support that links refugees together,

Underscoring the importance of regional causes and specificities humanitarian crises and displaced people tragedies, building coalitions at a regional/subcontinental level, and ensuring that financial aid is spread efficiently and evenly across all Member States,

Recalling the fundamental principle of non refoulement and the requirement of legal protections and economic assistance to refugees established in the 1951 *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*,

Acknowledging a lack of identification increases vulnerability to violence, human trafficking, and exploitation,

Concerned that over 41% of refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons remain undocumented, intertwined with the strenuous and time-consuming process needed to garner documents, hindering access to education, healthcare, and employment,

Recommending the need to protect and safeguard refugee families in relation to reintegration,

Concerned by the lack of legal protections given to refugees and returnees,

Recognizing the need for further development of programs that help with refugee identification, such as the Humanitarian Visa program by the UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration (IOM),

Considering the analysis and collection of data through state-led pilot programs, which recommend that Member States conduct an examination of assets and population data while testing the implementation of legislation,

Seeking to increase dialogue within the Global Refugee Forum on the financial distribution of aid with a focus on allocating and designating potential donor states to specified refugee crises,

Highlighting the national plan, known as Plan Vuelta a la Patria, which has returned more than a million citizens,

Profoundly concerned by the 122.6 million people worldwide forcibly displaced from their homes, including 43.7 million refugees, 2.1 million internally displaced people, 8 million asylum seekers, as well as includes 47.2 million children worldwide,

Acknowledging the prior contributions of international refugee funds, such as the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa with the Enhancing the Response to Migration Challenges in Egypt (ERMCE) project,

Reaffirming the work of UNHCR's Consultations on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways (CRCP) in bringing together stakeholders and policymakers to ensure the safe and efficient movement of refugees,

Recognizing the need for financial backing to help countries sheltering refugees, returnees, and displaced persons,

Expressing support for global cooperation, development programs, and initiatives to promote investment in other Member States,

Recognizing the increasing number of forcibly displaced persons globally and acknowledging the lack of accessibility to safe and legal pathways for asylum seekers, returnees, and refugees, particularly in regions affected by armed conflict and climate change,

Understanding the limited capacity for Microstates and Small Island Nations to responsibly integrate refugees due to concerns of resource restrictions and social climate,

Affirming the need for cooperation between Member States to facilitate the safe, secure, and humane transfer of migrant and refugee populations across borders,

Expressing concern for the disproportionate strain placed on low and middle-income countries hosting large refugee populations, particularly in conflict zones,

Having reviewed the disproportionate burden borne by certain states and aiming to enhance equitable responsibility sharing among Member States, while ensuring that host countries are sufficiently supported in addressing the needs of displaced populations,

Considering the need for financial backing to help countries to let the refugees integrate, having the necessities to live, having an education and finding an occupation,

Deeply concerned with the displacement of communities fleeing from their homes escaping armed and political conflict, social inequalities, and natural disasters pressuring host countries public services, among others water, sanitation, safe drinking water, education, and healthcare,

Affirming the need to provide education programs for underrepresented youth,

Observing the spread of disinformation is disproportionately affecting refugees across Member States,

Alarmed by the refugee crisis surge of the last decade and the difficulty encountered by Member States to receive, accommodate, and return refugee and /displaced persons,

Expressing appreciation for Member States in the Middle East and North Africa Civil Society Network for Displacement (MENA CSND) and the broader international community for their diplomatic efforts in achieving international security,

Noting the excellent work of the Middle East and North Africa Civil Society Network for Displacement (MENA CSND) in their efforts to foster cooperation across its 200 members and supporters in the region in order to improve policy making and solution finding for displaced persons,

Distressed by the significant underdevelopment of the voluntary repatriation principles of the *Convention Governing the Specific Aspect of Refugee Problems in Africa* (1969) resulting in the inhibition of their individual return to homeland of their own volition,

Profoundly concerned by the tragedies of human trafficking that is exacerbated by conflict in the region despite the efforts of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) *Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation, and Abuse* (2019), as well as the work done by the United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on the human trafficking of migrants,

Emphasizing that national security and regional stability are essential to ensuring the safe and sustainable integration of refugees,

Acknowledging the issue of displacement is linked to armed conflict, with some 16.6 million people displaced in the Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) region according to the UNHCR Global Appeal 2024,

Deeply convinced that Member States should pursue sustainable accommodation and rehabilitation for irregular migrants and those seeking to return to their home states in the MENA through means of providing shelter and encouraging self-sponsorship through the Labor Registration Program in accordance with the Labor Migration Regulatory Authority (LMRA) to ensure the protection of human rights as outlined in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Human Rights Declaration,

Acknowledging the importance of Temporary Protection Statuses (TPS), in protecting asylees by law of the host Member State,

Calling attention to financial aid provided towards disaster relief in Member States impacted by earthquakes, storms, and other natural disasters,

Bearing in mind the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1 (poverty eradication), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

Stressing that water insecurity, experienced by 16 countries in the MENA region, as well as water scarcity and contamination, harms populations who are displaced or seeking to return to their home states,

Proposing the EFR program to support refugees and displaced people in relation to education initiatives,

Reaffirming article 14 of the 1948 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) that enhances safe and legal protection for returnees, refugees, and internally displaced persons, including humanitarian visas and family reunification programs,

Recognizing the importance of the UNHCR, and its efforts to address higher education for refugees, returnees, and displaced persons through donations and to promote international efforts for stronger economic and technological powers support as needed,

Promoting international support, such as setting funding, food, and medical support for countries facing refugee challenges, working with the Member States that have stronger economic and technological powers, and provide support as needed,

Reminding Member States of their commitment to voluntary funding as part of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) resolution,

Concerned by the review of the GCM which found that voluntary contributions by Member States were insufficient to meet the demand of developing states who host the majority of refugees and displaced persons,

Working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the 222 Million Dreams Initiative, across the globe and providing resources for NGOs to operate in locations where there are mass populations of refugees,

Calling back to the 23rd Principle of the *Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement* (1998), which emphasizes the right to education for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP),

Noting with deep concern the lack of higher education programs focusing on medical education for refugees,

Emphasizing the need to incorporate better sanitation facilities in refugee camps to provide vulnerable communities, such as women and children, a safe and dignified environment,

Recognizing through the UNHCR Refugee Population Statistics Database that global crisis for returnees, refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs is constantly growing,

Recognizing the disparities between developed, small island developing states (SIDS), developing or microstate nations in terms of territory, resources, and funding,

Noting language barriers present in largely refugee-based communities, marginalizing communication,

Deeply concerned by the UNHCR's *2024 Education Report* noting that around 4 million school-aged refugees lack access to education,

Recognizing the need to make improvements of international law in protecting women and children within the refugees and raise awareness of human rights violations to refugees,

Acknowledging the work done by the UNHCR and the World Health Organization (WHO) in their efforts to increase the training of health workers through their mental health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP),

Recognizing the need to further bring mental health support to child refugees, IDPs, and returnees,

Reaffirming the existing International Organization for Migration (IOM), Reintegration Network Centres (RNCs), which have globally supported trafficked women, however is concerned of the lack of tailored mental health services available within centers,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the international protection of refugees, with particular attention groups in situations of heightened vulnerability, especially displaced women and children, who face distinct and displaced women and disproportionate risks during forced displacement, including sexual and GBV, exploitation, human trafficking, and limited access to essential services,

Emphasizing the reintegration of refugees and IDPs through the IOM into developmental plans and disaster preparedness strategies through the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

Calling attention to the exploitation of women, conflict-related sexual violence, and trafficking of migrants, displaced persons, returnees, and internally displaced persons due to the lack of awareness of certified protection facilities,

Reconfirming the financial gaps between Member States on humanitarian crisis aid and the allocation of a reinforcement to provide sufficient funds for smaller Member States,

Reaffirming the definition of a microstate as a state characterized by both a small land area and population,

Encouraging UNHCR Global Humanitarian Platform of Principles of Partnerships incentives to further strengthen ethical funding initiatives with more than nine hundred NGO partners, to continue accountability and break the financial gaps between Member States with refugee crisis encountering long-term and short-term needs of assistance,

Recognizing Member States for being host countries to the growing refugee problem across the globe and critically reconsider the requirements to be granted refugee status for a more inclusive, specialized, and equitable method,

Highlighting the UNESCO's We Are Achieving Better Living and Education initiative to bolster educational outcomes for vulnerable people looking to reintegrate into societies,

Acknowledging the work done by the UNHCR and the WHO in their efforts to increase the training of health workers through their Mental Health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP),

Raising awareness on gender-based violence (GBV) through many campaigns like United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) 2021 From Evidence to Action, explaining and tackling GBV through the vulnerabilities as migrants and refugees,

Recognizing the need to further bring mental health support to child refugees, IDPs, and returnees, through NGOs such as the Healing and Education through the Arts (HEART),

Reaffirming the 2011 Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) UNHCR strategy between Iran, Afghanistan under the 1951 *Refugee Convention* that provides a route to self-reliance, development, and empowerment of refugees,

Alarmed by the growing number of displaced persons worldwide, over 122 million according to UNHCR, many of whom lack access to safe routes for protection or return,

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of displacement on vulnerable groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly, who often face barriers to housing, safety, and legal protection,

Recalling the *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (1998) and the *Global Compact on Refugees* (2018), which emphasize the importance of safe transit and international cooperation in protecting displaced populations,

Noting with appreciation previous uses of humanitarian corridors in conflict zones as temporary solutions, while emphasizing the need for more structured and regionally-coordinated frameworks,

Acknowledging the vital role that the United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, and the Peacebuilding Commission can play in facilitating humanitarian access and protecting civilians,

Emphasizing that any such corridors must respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of host and transit countries, and be developed through mutual regional agreements and dialogue,

Congratulating wealthy nations on vehement generous donations in response to inquiry from poverty-stricken Member States,

1. *Calls upon* the IOM to expand their existing RNCs to aid not just trafficked, but all female returnees, and enhance psycho-social support for these women, by incorporating the existing IOM Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Program into RNCs, which deploys trained mental health staff to deliver tailored mental health services;
2. *Encourages* UNITAR to expand its online e-training course on International Migration Law, by having translations in multiple languages, and create another module which uses suggestions from Member States to respond to large people movements, creating an open dialogue between Member States to interact and find best solutions;
3. *Recommends* UNESCO partners with IOM's RNCs, by implementing the We Are ABLE education initiative within centers to deliver education to refugees, returnees and other forcibly displaced people, with emphasis on in-person classes that address discrimination and xenophobia;
4. *Calls upon* the UNHCR to negotiate readmission agreements to allow for individuals to be able to receive federal assistance, such as vocational training with an emphasis on fair access to education;
5. *Strongly encourages* United Nations Peacekeeping or the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs or the Peacebuilding Commission to create humanitarian corridors to help them during their journey without infringing other Member States' sovereignty by creating structured and permanent corridors based on regional cooperation agreements, to allow for predictable and legally protected transit of displaced populations;
6. *Firmly recommends* the use of humanitarian corridors to be prioritized towards vulnerable groups such as but not limited to women, children, persons with disabilities emphasizing proper, adequate housing and reasonable accommodations to better assist them;
7. *Further invites* the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in promoting the SSAR to extend the active role in providing aid to devastated refugees around the world developed by Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, such as:
 - a. Sourcing funding for life saving medical care, including services to prevent and treat contagious diseases;
 - b. The coordination and prevention of GBV;
 - c. Providing sexual and reproductive health services and supplies;
 - d. Providing all necessary care for the safety and preservation of basic living standards within affected territories;
 - e. Highlighting the SSAR Support Platform includes core groups like the EU and UNDP;
8. *Advocates* that UNHCR implements a program named Trauma Emergency Outreach Coalition (TEOC) Program globally, which operates in conflict and post-conflict areas with limited access to facilities to assist in de-stigmatizing mental health concerns across diverse ethnic groups that will consist of mobile units staffed by mental health specialists and instructors and provide trauma-informed educational programming and coping mechanisms to support displaced children in affected areas;

9. *Suggests* a self-sustaining model, grounded in the principles of labor integration and economic resilience, transcends traditional humanitarian aid by empowering refugees to become active contributors to local development;
10. *Suggests* Member States strengthen collaboration with entities such as the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO) in order to tailor interventions such as child protection measures with a focus on mentoring programs and further coordination and collaboration with regard to the mental health needs of displaced and refugee children;
11. *Stresses* the need for Member States to ensure safety of refugees and returnees in their home countries which:
 - a. Emphasizes the need for Member States to enact legislation protecting women against gender-based crime and discrimination;
 - b. Prioritizes the need to provide adequate information to refugees and returnees about the dangers of traveling through camps;
12. *Recommends* Member States to encourage the IOM's *Framework for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration* (2018), which supports returnees with reintegration into their communities by providing counseling, access to health and social services, and measures to combat discrimination, poverty, and violence;
13. *Supports* the expansion of the UNHCR Blue Dot Hubs to other prominent host states, enhancing legal and mental health protections for refugees, returnees and displaced persons, globally, rather than being restricted to Europe;
14. *Reiterates* its call upon the implementation of the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) program by individual Member States in collaboration with the IOM:
 - a. To aid in the reintegration of more than 400,000 returnees to their home countries;
 - b. To alleviate the economic, resource, and social strain imposed on host countries and administer an idea of shared-responsibilities;
 - c. Recommending the creation of a human rights return index by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to evaluate how well returnees are treated by their countries of origin;
15. *Recommends* targeted assistance towards the most vulnerable while avoiding aid dependency, by:
 - a. Encouraging the implementation of income-sensitive access mechanisms (e.g. means testing) to access individual or household eligibility for aid;
 - b. Recommending that these mechanisms be applied transparently to ensure fairness and prevent misuse of limited humanitarian resources;
16. *Expresses belief* that Member States should advocate for the creation of a *Sovereign Sanctuary Agreement* (SSA) which emphasizes culturally appropriate governance models and dialogue worldwide when engaging in humanitarian aid in regions with distinct policies via:
 - a. Incentivizing autonomy and bilateral agreements for refugees and displaced peoples, which drive down humanitarian costs while fostering accountable solutions;

- b. Authorizing the establishment and secure monitoring of Humanitarian Corridors in conflict regions that permit safe transit of returnees and asylum seekers under SSA member state protocols, while working closely with neutral regional partners;
 - c. Inviting partners to restructure United Nations-administered humanitarian funding toward national trust funds for SSA signatory states, enabling cost-effective deployment of aid resources and prioritizing infrastructure development, employment, and long-term stable in host and origin countries;
- 17. *Recommends* the reinforcement of the monitoring mechanism within the UNHCR's Multisector Monitoring Program to oversee and evaluate efforts related to legal rights, and protections displaced persons with increased emphasis towards the enforcement of social protections by:
 - a. Expanding the methods for assessing human rights violations taken against internally displaced persons by the UNHCR to provide the same rights to IDPs as for refugees and returnees for every Member State;
 - b. Joining actions and sharing responsibility;
 - c. Allowing a follow-up on each region's evolution to evaluate the effectiveness and accuracy of proposed protections, thus ensuring enforcement;
- 18. *Proposes* that UNHCR creates the United Nations Refugee Host Fund (UNRHF) a voluntary funding pool designed to assist Member States in need who are hosting refugees which will:
 - a. Collect voluntary contributions from Member States with encouragement to contribute based on economic statutes and desire;
 - b. Create a committee administered by a democratically elected committee within the UNHCR framework, ensuring transparency, regional representation, and accountability;
 - c. Provide financial assistance for refugee placement, integration programs, or humanitarian nations in need of support may submit a formal proposal to the UNRHF committee asking for financial assistance;
 - d. Have Member States submit annual reports to the UNHCR on how the fund is being used;
- 19. *Reaffirms* the significance of sustained global commitment to assisting refugees through the reinforcement of international cooperation and channeling essential resources for assistance and protection by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with UNHCR, allowing them to play a dual role in managing asylum seekers and refugees;
 - b. Urging Member States to recognise neighbouring countries and renunciate principles established by the United Nations Human Rights Council;
 - c. Inviting Member States to recognise that the refugee crisis is a multilateral issue;
- 20. *Recommends* UNHCR to expand the Consultations on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways to focus on further contributing to the previous work done by regional cooperation funds with an emphasis on the inclusion of representatives from the financial and legal sectors to increase research into best practices for improving financial flows and legal protections for refugees by:

- a. Affirming the necessity to preserve national security while hosting refugees, returnees, and displaced persons;
 - b. Providing research and insights into best practices regarding financial flows into host Member States;
 - c. Aiding low and middle-income Member States shape legal frameworks regarding border security to improve efficacy in hosting refugees and displaced persons and better equip these Member States in providing for the needs of these populations;
21. *Encourages* Member States to contribute to infrastructure investment in origin and transit countries accordingly to their economic strength as well as supporting community based initiatives;
22. *Strongly encourages* developed Member States to fund host countries in need, such as developing countries and microstates for reintegration, with the help of, but not limited to the IMF and the World Bank:
- a. Member States that have more than 10% displacement;
 - b. Encouraging the World Bank and IMF to have lower rates to help through the reintegration process;
 - c. Collaborating with NGOs as well as UNHCR for funding and infrastructure;
 - d. Allowing the contribution of pilot program destinations by microstate nations supporting infrastructure development for refugee accommodations;
23. *Further invites* Member States to establish financial assistance pathways and engage in open dialogue at the Global Refugee Forum which supports high-need nations self-advocating to wealthy nations through financial support inquiries at global forums and dialogues such as the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015), and the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;
24. *Encourages* investment and financial actors such as, but not limited to, IMF and the World Bank, to prioritize assisted funding to host states to provide a better integration process;
25. *Urges* the international community for economic help as well as the elimination of international sanctions to promote its effective development;
26. *Appeals* to incentivising regular and orderly immigration through increased investment by collaborating with the IOM in legal services as well as qualifying measures in origin countries and transit countries to prevent abuse of the asylum seeking system as well as humanitarian adversities by:
- a. Calling upon Members States to organize a Global Refugee Support Fund under the UNHCR supplemented with voluntary donations from institutions and private donors;
 - b. Endorsing the expansion of the IOM *Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation, and Abuse* (2019) to follow the format of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to identify and support victims of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) within the MENA region;
27. *Recommends* financial contributions from developed nations to aid MENA governments in building public infrastructure to support returnees in this region, with the priority given to developing countries that have more than 10% displaced population;

28. *Recommends* a framework of action that includes a cohesive timeline that outlines the longevity for the need of funding and partners specific course of action that strengthens the financial gaps between Members States by:
- a. Ratifying the result-oriented approach in the principles of partnership to accommodate a framework that holds equitable funding for all Member States;
 - b. Strengthening the collaboration and communication between Member states and NGOs such as CARE, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Habitat Humanity and the Red Cross for relief assistance and emergency protection of refugees, returnees, and IDPs;
 - c. Reaffirming that financial support for education in refugee affected populations is a necessity and that quality education in partnership with Education Cannot Wait (ECW) and the Displacement Education Fund leads to successful reintegration for refugees;
 - d. Partnering with the UNHCR and advisory council to implement this timeframe;
 - e. Presenting this framework in the Quarterly Consultation with NGOs;
29. *Requests* Member States participate in the creation of a cooperative fund for Global Displacements, Member States would have the option to donate a percentage of their gross domestic product (GDP) or become a recipient country which would host displaced persons in order to acknowledge and address financial inequalities between Member States which:
- a. Approves aid for developing Member States in the restoration of condemned residential buildings to a livable standard in order to better house refugees and displaced persons;
 - b. Calls upon for resources that would establish integration centers in host countries which would assist refugees in obtaining legal status within the host nation as well as assist them in finding employment, housing, and transportation;
30. *Reaffirms* that financial support for education in refugee-affected populations is a necessity and that quality education in partnership with Education Cannot Wait (ECW) and the Displacement Education Fund leads to successful reintegration for refugees, by:
- a. Partnering with the UNHCR and advisory council to implement this timeframe;
 - b. Presenting this framework in the Quarterly Consultation with NGOs;
31. *Encourages* the creation of a forum for use by governments and refugee individuals to communicate ideas to help give education and information a collective database whose purpose is to facilitate discussion and information exchange in general areas, as well as formal education, and creating branches of the forum to create areas for all participants and topics which:
- a. Allows a place to share ideas on how to fulfill responsibilities to refugees, displaced persons, and IDPS in and out of asylum status;
 - b. Allows all forms of education and communication to allow all interested parties including government, children, and all refugees access to education and information;
 - c. Allows for translation in all languages;
 - d. Allows for a space for formal learning of refugee children and adults;

32. *Proposes* that the UNHCR's existing Refugee Education 2030: A Strategy for Refugee Inclusion, specifically focuses on rural areas and targets these excluded children to bridge the urban-rural education gap:
- a. By using local NGOs, in collaborative efforts with Member States, to outreach education access to underprivileged areas;
 - b. And cooperating with organizations, such as the 222 Million Dreams Initiative, UNICEF and the World Bank's Restoring Education and Learning Program to provide funding and resources to impoverished communities in rural areas;
33. *Suggests* the implementation of educational programs in Member States, through UNHCR, offered in the dominant language of the region by:
- a. Using information from United Nations Refugee Agency Pilot Program to tailor the programs to the region;
 - b. Offer literacy and numeracy classes to parents alongside their children;
 - c. Integrating professionals and educators from prominent institutes to teach refugees local customs, dialects, and cultural values;
 - d. Recommends expanding the UNHCR's education pathway program to emphasise medical education for refugees;
34. *Urges* for further collaboration among the WHO, UNICEF, and UNHCR on data sharing between the mhGAP and the Child Protection Blueprint to address the needs of unaccompanied and separated children, along with victims of GBV displayed via bi-annual reporting that addresses necessary interventions as stated in the humanitarian intervention guides;
35. *Encourages* the UNHCR to negotiate readmission agreements to allow for individuals to be able to receive federal assistance, such as vocational training with an emphasis on fair access to education;
36. *Encourages* Member States to utilize the HEART program, which provides mental health support for refugee children by using an expressive arts-focused curriculum to help children cope with chronic stress;
37. *Recommends* adherence to UNHCR and United Nations Environment Assembly guidelines to responsibly assess refugee capacity of individual Member States based on availability of food, housing, and equal economic opportunities;
38. *Reaffirms* the significance of sustained global commitment to assisting refugees through the reinforcement of international cooperation and channeling essential resources for assistance and protection, by:
- a. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with UNHCR, allowing them to play a dual role in managing asylum seekers and refugees;
 - b. Urging Member States to recognise neighbouring countries and enunciate principles established by the Human Rights Council (HRC);
 - c. Inviting Member States to recognise that the refugee crisis is a bilateral issue;

39. *Encourages* the expansion of IOM's Migrant Inclusion Resource Hub to operate in conflict-prone, environmental disaster-prone, and high-migration areas to:
- a. Partner with UNHCR to conduct assessments to identify gaps within the current framework;
 - b. Work with local governments to train individuals on how to assist refugees, returnees, and displaced persons properly;
 - c. Partner with UNDP to develop digital, financial, and management classes for refugees, returnees, and displaced persons;
40. *Recommends* the development of Biometric Identification issuance programs at refugee entry points and mobile registration clinics by Member States in collaboration with the IOM in order to provide access to healthcare and employment and minimize integration wait times for Asylum seekers;
41. *Recommends* the reinforcement of the monitoring mechanism within the UNHCR's Multisector Monitoring Program to oversee and evaluate efforts related to legal rights and protect displaced persons with increased emphasis towards the enforcement of social protections by:
- a. Expanding the methods for assessing human rights violations taken against internally displaced persons by the UNHCR to provide same rights to IDPs as for refugees and returnees for every Member State;
 - b. Joining actions and sharing responsibility;
 - c. Allowing a follow-up on each region's evolution to evaluate the effectiveness and accuracy of proposed protections, thus ensuring enforcement working alongside Member States;
42. *Encourages* the further development of the MENA CSND by adding of civil society organizations from neighboring Member States, into this network to better facilitate the proper processing of migrants and returnees;
43. *Emphasizes* the promotion of framework for funding of transportation, security, and emergency health resources and durable solutions facilitating stability of underdeveloped nations through cooperation and national efforts to offset any monetary burden that prevents refugees from returning to their homeland that:
- a. Authorizes that resources would also be given to developing countries to help them locate and repair dilapidated residential structures to a livable condition to house refugees;
 - b. Strongly supports the creation of an oversight committee to delegate funds and resources to the countries according to their needs;
44. *Suggests* collaboration with the FRUN program to alleviate straining ties many refugee families face by:
- a. Encouraging a shared system that addresses solutions and proposals from Member States;
 - b. Allowing the need to provide proper language and community access for new families;
 - c. Introducing smaller programs to combat workforce discrimination related to immigration and refugee status;
45. *Proposes* the continued establishment of monitoring mechanism within the UNHCR's Multisector Monitoring Program to oversee and evaluate efforts related to the safe return, legal rights, and protections

of refugees, returnees and displaced persons with increased emphasis and funding towards the enforcement of social protections by:

- a. Collecting data about resources availability to migrants within each country and the gaps in their system;
- b. Establishing methods for assessing human rights violations taken against displaced persons to ensure equal treatment;
- c. Joining actions and sharing responsibility;

46. *Encourages* Member States to enact Temporary Protected Status (TPS) programs, which protect refugees and displaced persons through state laws in host Member States since there is a lack of legal protections given to refugees and returnees, by:

- a. Urging outside mediation by developed nations in MENA conflicts to bring about a quicker end to hostilities, preventing the displacement of peoples in the MENA region;
- b. Suggesting Member States create sanitary and safe shelters for irregular migrants and promote the expansion of organizations such as the Labor Registration Program to include migrants and displaced peoples as eligible candidates, allowing for self-sponsorship and rehabilitation into society;

47. *Draws attention to* the importance of voluntary investment towards infrastructure for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the purpose of disaster relief in order to provide safety and assistance to vulnerable persons displaced by catastrophic natural phenomena and climate change;

48. *Recommends* a follow-up on each region's evolution to evaluate the effectiveness and accuracy of proposed protections, thus ensuring enforcement.



Code: GA3/1/4

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Recalling goals including, but not limited to, the Human Rights Council (HRC) and *Global Compact on Refugees* (2016),

Recalling the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948), particularly Article 14, and the *1951 Refugee Convention*, which enshrine the right to seek asylum and outline state responsibilities toward refugees,

Reinforcing its resolution 73/170 "Promotion of peace as a vital requirement for the full enjoyment of all human rights by all",

Recognizes the necessity for refugees and displaced people to have equitable representation within host countries,

Calling attention to its resolution 60/231 on the "Declaration of Territorial Asylum" which lays down guidelines for asylum practices for non-discrimination, fair procedures, and transparency, yet eight million asylum seekers worldwide are waiting on decisions for their case with a wait of up to seven years for a decision, leaving them in social and legal limbo,

Conscious of the growing number of refugees, returnees, and displaced persons globally, as noted in the 2024 Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

Guided by the principles and purposes listed in Article 1 of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945), which promotes fundamental freedoms for all without discrimination,

Fully aware of the discrimination and limited access refugees, returnees, and displaced children face in the education system, as of the 31.6 million refugees under the UNHCR mandate, approximately 14.8 million are refugee children of school age, only half are even able to attend school at all,

Deeply concerned that, according to the UNHCR *Global Education Report* (2023), the global primary gross enrollment rate of non-refugee children is 102%, and only 62% for refugee children, giving precedence to accessible education for refugees, returnees, and displaced persons,

Noting with appreciation the partnership with UNHCR that expands the Refugee Education 2030, that aims to ensure all refugees, including children and youth, have access to equitable and quality education,

Reaffirming that these recommendations will contribute to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

Expressing its concern with discrimination towards refugees searching for jobs and receiving education, and the high numbers of unemployment and discrimination,

Recognizing the role of education and reaffirming the commitment to ensuring inclusive quality education and promoting lifelong learning opportunities for all ages,

Deeply concerned about the humanitarian challenges faced by displaced people who do not have access to identification documentation, such as the inability to access education, restriction of employment opportunities, and lack of access to healthcare,

Reiterates objective four of its resolution 73/195 on the “Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration,” (2018) which highlights the necessity of ensuring that all migrants have proof of legal identity and adequate documentation,

Observing that according to the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) 72% of refugees have “below basic” language literacy of the host countries’ native language before receiving identification,

Highlighting the potential of using QR codes and biometric identification to easily access a centralized refugee database,

Noting with deep concern that many Member States within the United Nations harbor unprecedented levels of corruption and human rights abuses, such as modern-day slavery, human trafficking, forced sterilization, among others, within domestic immigration systems, according to the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights (OHCHR) evaluations,

Recalling the special protections and alternative care affirmed by Article 20 of the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989), which addresses the needs of the unaccompanied minors or children without parents and the UNHCR’s *Guidelines on the Alternative Care of Children* (2021), which advocates for appropriate family-based options for displaced children,

Extremely concerned that, as estimated by the UNHCR, at the end of 2023, an estimated 47 million of the world’s 117.3 million forcibly displaced persons were children,

Further recalling attention on its resolution 60/139, “Violence against women migrant workers,” (2006) which pertains to violence against women migrant workers, including women in refugee and displaced situations,

Having studied the alarming number of women who are victims of violent acts, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), approximately 30% of women globally and 20% of female refugees and displaced persons, which is equivalent to around 60 million, have been subject to physical or sexual gender-based violence (GBV),

Recognizing fundamental legal protection and assistance efforts undertaken by the International Refugee Assistance Project (IRAP), specifically the Family Reunification project, working to provide legal aid to support children who have been separated from their families in migration,

Acknowledging the risks of misuse, breaches, and surveillance of the data that may compromise the safety and privacy of displaced persons,

Acknowledges the obligations of Member States to ensure the responsible collection, use, and storage of personal data in line with United Nations Trade and Development,

Emphasizes the efficiency of UNHCR digital platforms as a concept to accurately assess and respond to the real-time needs of displaced persons, thus avoiding mismatched aid distribution,

Acknowledges the paramount threat presented by climate change, destroying streams of water and leading to the influx of climatic disasters,

Concerned with the limited capacity for some Member States, such as microstates, defined as sovereign states with compact population and size, and small island developing states (SIDS) to sustainably house refugees,

Keenly aware of the limited abilities of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) facing instability to trade, develop, and communicate within a weakened economy, and the direct effect that has on refugees,

Expressing concern with the inconsistencies, lack of coordination, and unreliable data systems that continue to negatively impact displaced persons, which emphasizes the need for a centralized database of refugee information,

Remembering infrastructure degradation, such as the loss of homes, schools, and hospitals, derived from internal conflict and its exacerbation of the refugee crisis,

Aware that among asylum seekers, women and children are disproportionately affected by water inaccessibility and collective safety, as recognized in the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* (2016),

Further emphasizing the importance of strengthening Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to support infrastructure reconstruction in conflict-affected regions where rebuilding efforts are most needed,

Alarmed by the lack of timely, coordinated, and accurate data on refugee populations, which impedes efficient humanitarian responses,

Recognizing the transformative potential of ethically developed digital technologies to improve coordination, transparency, and responsiveness in humanitarian efforts,

Urges the integration of multilingual, accessible, and user-friendly feedback mechanisms into the platform, particularly for vulnerable populations, ensuring refugee participation in both design and ongoing evaluation,

Appreciating the contributions of UNHCR, the International Organization on Migration (IOM), OCHA, and PPPs in building data infrastructure, while acknowledging the financial and technical constraints faced by many Member States,

Commends the United Nations Office of Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) Early Warnings for All Initiative, which focuses on bolstering disaster risk knowledge, as well as warning dissemination to address the extreme rise of climate change,

1. *Desires* Member States to recall their collective responsibility in upholding the United Nations 2030 *Agenda for Sustainable Development* and SDGs through international cooperation;
2. *Recommends* the establishment of Education Continuity Credits (ECCs), transferable academic credit units awarded based on informal learning, community schooling, or previous interrupted coursework, through United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) allowing displaced students to re-enter host or returnee education systems without restarting their studies;
3. *Encourages* Member States to increase financial incentives towards accepting refugees and displaced persons into public schooling by:
 - a. Implementing a piece of mandated public policy to provide public school systems with a percentage of increased financial assistance per refugee or displaced student enrolled;
 - b. Determining a percent increase based on each participating Member States' gross domestic product (GDP);
4. *Recommends* Member States to increase youth involvement, expand access to education, and vocational training centers by:

- a. Creating partnerships with “Education Can’t Wait”, UNHCR’s educational program, and private-sector stakeholders to encourage Member States to establish training centers, by:
 - i. Implementing educational programs for incoming refugees, such as language arts and soft-skill learning;
 - ii. Hosting after-school programs for children who require further education, depending on their needs;
 - iii. Assigning one aide to each classroom with refugee students to help better enhance their understanding of the material being taught;
 - b. Providing additional resources through “Education Can’t Wait,” for refugee and displaced students of all ages, including clothing, books, and supplies;
5. *Suggests* Member States to endorse the creation of Home Away From Home (HAFH), a program to assist refugees in host countries, which will:
 - a. Encourage investment in education programs for underrepresented refugees;
 - b. Address the need to assist refugees in underrepresented groups;
 - c. Endorse investment in technological programs in relation to educational mobility;
 - d. Further cultural initiatives geared towards connecting local populations with new cultural backgrounds;
6. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with UNHCR to develop and implement a system of issuing optional refugee identification cards for refugees, displaced persons, and asylum seekers awaiting the final decision of their legal applications, ensuring this identification by:
 - a. Providing proof of identity and legal protections within the host country;
 - b. Enabling access to benefits reserved for naturalized citizens, such as healthcare, education, social and economic opportunities, and incentivizing employers to hire from the pool of refugee cardholders with benefits, subsidies, or tax cuts;
 - c. Containing security measures to prevent misuse of personal data or privacy concerns;
7. *Further invites* Member States to work with offices like the ORR for assisting refugees in applying for identification documentation in non-native languages;
8. *Recommends* that UNHCR and IOM to restart the joint-UNHCR-IOM Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (CRISP) to prioritize documentation, which worked to identify, refer, and process internally displaced persons (IDPs) and refugees for settlement through providing pre-departure orientation, movement support, and capacity building;
9. *Proposes* the creation of a Joint Overview Committee for Sustainable and Proportional Immigration practices (COSPIP) between the UNHCR, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and the Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) to assess a host country’s capacity to resettle refugees, recommend refugee policies and assess the host country’s food and agriculture capacity to provide for more people;
10. *Encourages* the adoption of pilot programs, which proposes Member States with requisite populations and the provision of adequate resource availability to perform as test areas through Member State

contribution and UNHCR administration to carefully assess sustainable refugee accommodation methods and strategies, including the allocation of resources in sectors such as healthcare, job integration, and education, and:

- a. Recommends the participation of volunteering Member States with a small, controlled population for feasible data gathering;
 - b. Encourages Member States to donate funds and contribute to the pilot program initiative through the UNHCR, with a contribution reflecting Member States' GDP;
11. *Encourages* the establishment of a Refugee Foster Family Network (RFFN) in collaboration with UNHCR, which will identify, train, and financially support willing foster refugee families to care for unaccompanied minors in the refugee camps or host communities, with special attention to:
 - a. Ensuring rigorous child protection standards;
 - b. Providing financial, educational, and psychological support for the fostered children;
 - c. Promoting long-term integration and community interaction;
12. *Recommends* that Member States adopt or create a unified international auditing institution, the United Nations Refugee Auditing Coalition (UNRAC), which will:
 - a. Investigate human rights abuses in refugee camps and centers;
 - b. Be financed by contributions and governmental endowments;
 - c. Advance long-term refugee safety and security;
13. *Requests* Member States to facilitate PPPs to further bolster cooperation and monitor human rights violations within Member States' refugee populations;
14. *Recommends* partnerships and the expansion of IRAP's Family Reunification Project, to bolster the number of refugee and displaced children accessing legal aid through the increase of data systems to identify separated and displaced families;
15. *Encourages* Member States to foster the effective and safe reunification of displaced children by implementing a comprehensive best-interest assessment protocol through:
 - a. Collaboration with child welfare experts who will consider each child's physical and mental health and unique circumstances;
 - b. Considering the political and cultural environment of each child's native and host States;
16. *Suggests* that the Member States of the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) hold discussions on the expansion of their preexisting laws and policies pertaining to the protection of women so that:
 - a. Female refugees, returnees, and displaced persons, including IDPs, may be eligible to receive the same protections as their citizen counterparts;
 - b. There is a global decrease in the number of women who are victims of sexual assault, rape, and other forms of abuse;

- c. These Member States may be able to increase efforts to prevent human trafficking both within and across their borders;
- 17. *Recommends* the development of the following capacity-building initiatives under UNHCR for data protection to:
 - a. Standardized protocols for inter-agency data sharing that safeguard privacy and limit access to sensitive information to only those with legitimate humanitarian needs;
 - b. Promote ethical data collection, digital security, and protection principles;
 - c. Align refugee privacy and protection policies in line with host countries' privacy and protection laws to ensure all sensitive information and data is protected by obligation with data agencies;
 - d. Emphasize the privacy data protection process by anonymizing personal data, to better comply with international data protection standards;
- 18. *Recommends* improving the UNHCR's refugee database to encompass a cloud-based system, to improve efficiency, aimed at improving the registration, monitoring, and assistance coordination for refugees, returnees, and IDPs, through the following measures:
 - a. Designing the platform in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies, Member States, humanitarian organizations, and technical experts, ensuring multilingual access, real-time updates, and feedback mechanisms;
 - b. Inviting Member States and humanitarian actors to contribute anonymized data and technical expertise in line with international data protection standards;
 - c. Recommending the launch of a pilot program, titled "DISPLAID", willing host countries by 2026, supported by international funding and assistance, to test the platform's effectiveness and ethical safeguards;
 - d. Incorporating input from displaced communities throughout the platform's development to ensure relevance and inclusivity;
 - e. Requesting annual progress reports by UNHCR, aiming for global deployment by 2030;
- 19. *Recommends* the Green Climate Fund and Member States to model initiatives after the UNDRR's Early Warnings for All Initiative to increase information sharing in events of displacement, especially to ensure refugees have access to water for health, sanitation, and natural disasters;
- 20. *Encourages* Member States to increase cooperative measures with other Member States, appropriate NGOs, the UNHCR, and the IOM to promote transparent and accountable immigration systems with an emphasis on promoting human rights, as outlined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948);
- 21. *Recommends* expanding on the UNHCR's Refugee Data Finder to build a more comprehensive and consolidated database, combining data from reliable sources and building recommendations tailored to specific data and Member States to:
 - a. Strengthen migrant protections and rights through a secure, comprehensive international monitoring data that distinguishes the gap in economic development between LDCs and developed Member States by:

- i. Allowing access to the database through voluntary encrypted QR codes on microchip cards in LDC,s which will be;
 - ii. Funded by the United Nations Development programme (UNDP), SDG funds, and individual Member States PPP's;
 - iii. Made with durable materials that member states find most cost-effective;
 - iv. Allowing access to the database through voluntary Biometric identification in developed Member States, through measures like fingerprints and facial recognition;
 - b. Target the root causes of prominent issues faced by displaced people;
 - c. Identify the most effective solutions enacted by United Nations bodies, Member States and NGOs;
 - d. Promote transparency and coordination between United Nations bodies, voluntary Member States, and NGOs;
22. *Recommends* the creation of the Displacement Adaptation and Mitigation Committee (DAMC) that works based on the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC)- DMC's reports to identify the most affected regions and co-operate with UNICEF and UNHCR to safeguard IDPs' human rights by:
- a. Providing them with the survival kits and opportunities to support their reintegration into society;
 - b. With the committee being responsible for launching annual handbooks to assist states with the best practices regarding basic education for children IDPs;
23. *Recommends* that Member States collaborate with the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), alongside relevant United Nations bodies and humanitarian organizations, to support the reconstruction of critical infrastructure to encourage the return of refugees and displaced persons, including IDPs, through:
- a. Rebuilding essential infrastructure damaged within internal conflict, including housing, educational institutions, and healthcare facilities, with a focus on the domestic needs, long-term sustainability, and accessibility for vulnerable populations;
 - b. Utilizing the technical expertise and operational capacity of UNOPS to coordinate project planning, implementation, and oversight, ensuring adherence to international standards and promoting efficient use of resources;
 - c. Focusing on Member States with more than 10% of their population being displaced, to:
 - i. Bring aid to these Member States for the restoration of their infrastructural frameworks and facilities;
 - ii. Encourage these Member States to redistribute their national budgets and extra funding received to prioritize civil service and public sectors;
24. *Considers* the expansion of UNHCR and Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) to create free and safe drinking water fountains in areas where refugees are likely to experience water scarcity through:
- a. A collaborative funding partnership between UNHCR, WASH, and WHO;

- b. The promotion of PPPs for Member States on a regional level, which will expand WASH initiatives like water tanks, handwashing stations, and the proposed addition for highly populated refugee communities;

25. *Calls upon* Member States to engage in PPPs to promote:

- a. Collaborations with companies with previous UN affiliations, including companies such as LafargeHolcim, to support the reconstruction of critical infrastructure of community resources, within refugee-concentrated populations;
- b. Increased efficiency, reduced costs, and improved service delivery within Member States subject to high internal conflict and displacement, as PPPs may lead to more reliable, refugee-community-centered public services;

26. *Requests* agricultural development and environmental education that diversifies the economies within negatively affected countries suffering from domestic and external conflict, natural disasters, the effects of climate change, and the fallout of failed states that includes:

- a. Support from the United Nations Committee on Agriculture (COAG) with efforts to create sustainable farming and promote partnerships with companies that begin revitalizing economic infrastructures starting with local stimulation;
- b. Promoting the reintegration of refugees and displaced persons through new labor opportunities;
- c. Encourages Member States to pledge enough resources that follow the UNCHR's 2025 goal of \$10 billion towards refugee protection and management that will engage citizens and enable states to stabilize.



Code: GA3/1/5

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Emphasizing the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) current Focus Area Strategic Plan 2024-30, which has taken active steps towards proper protection for migrants, refugees, and displaced people in 22 focus states,

Recalling the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967 Protocol) adopted by the UNHCR, highlighting the principle of non-refoulement, which emphasizes the right of individuals not to be returned to dangerous conditions,

Concerned with the lack of legal protection for displaced persons not falling under the definition of refugee as previously established by the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol,

Keeping in mind the UNHCR resolution 73/151 "Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees" to fulfill the mandate of the UNHCR in protecting refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the urgent need to address climate-induced displacement through inclusive and rights-based legal frameworks,

Emphasizing the importance of sustainable financing mechanisms to support long-term integration,

Mindful of the UNHCR Climate Resilience Fund in ensuring that forcibly displaced people fleeing from or living in climate-vulnerable countries are protected and are resilient to the impact of climate change,

Aware of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework in strengthening legal protection, supporting host communities, and promoting long-term solutions,

Taking note of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which is responsible for helping developing countries mitigate the effects of the climate crisis and help vulnerable populations adapt to the changing climate,

Endorsing UNHCR's framework, the 10-Point Plan of Action on Refugee Protection and Mixed Movements, securing protection in all stages of displacement such as reception, solutions, and return arrangements while aligning with Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 1 (no poverty), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities),

Recalling the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), focused on strengthening the ability of communities to withstand natural disasters and achieve sustainable development,

Recognizing the United Nations definition of Small Island Developing States (SIDS) as a group of developing small island countries and small states sharing similar challenges to growth and sustainable development, concentrated in the geographical areas of the Caribbean, the Pacific, and Africa, Indian Ocean, Mediterranean, and South China Sea (AIMS),

Acknowledging the definition of a microstate as a state characterized by both a small land area and population,

Referring to the list of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) as decided upon by the United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),

Recognizing that the UNHCR has mentioned connectivity for refugees, which tries to invest in targeted programs and takes vulnerable groups into consideration,

Further recalling the importance of both mitigating climate change and adapting to its impacts as key strategies for reducing the number of climate-induced refugees,

Acknowledging that SIDS are more susceptible to the impacts of climate change and therefore have an increased incidence of climate-induced migration, and are on the whole more places of origin of international migrants than of destination of migrants,

Acknowledging the Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM) which focuses on gathering and analyzing data to disseminate critical information on displaced people,

Acknowledging that the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has paid attention to refugee reintegration by providing help after they certify their identification,

Highlighting the potential of using QR codes to easily access a centralized refugee database,

Recognizing that displaced and returnee youth in SIDS face unique challenges, including disrupted education and loss of cultural continuity, and acknowledging the potential of digital innovation alongside community-based supports to bridge these gaps and facilitate a smooth reintegration into local educational systems,

Recognizes the urgent need for an autonomous and self-sustaining model that addresses immediate humanitarian needs while promoting economic integration and social cohesion,

Recognizing the limited capacity for Member States, such as Microstates, to provide equal resources and opportunities for refugees as well as understanding the need for sustainable immigration practices,

1. *Urges* the UNHCR to expand their existing Focus Area Strategic Plan of Action 2024-2030 to include other underrepresented states in the Southeast Asia region and South American region, who also lack the resources needed to host large influxes of climate migrants;
2. *Encourages* all Member States to implement the *Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework* (2016) through:
 - a. Ensuring the access of legal protection for refugees, including but not limited to:
 - i. Their right to seek asylum;
 - ii. Their protection against refoulement;
 - b. Establishing streamlined and transparent asylum procedures, including timely processing of asylum claims and provision of legal assistance;
 - c. Promoting access to employment opportunities and skills training to foster integration into host countries;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to separate the source distribution process into:
 - a. Constructing an online sharing information platform regionally, including:

- i. Encouraging origin states to register information of displaced people and store that in QR codes equipped with microchips, which can be carried with displacements;
 - ii. As the displaced persons go through countries, scanning the QR codes will monitor their movement to mitigate violence;
 - iii. Ensuring that through the QR codes, the local governments could prepare relevant resources like shelters and food for the displaced people in advance;
 - iv. Providing individual basic information, like demographics, needs, and legal information, through the QR codes to destination countries;
 - b. Providing material assistance for displacements exactly through the information sharing platform, including essential services such as food, shelters, healthcare, education, and employment preparedness, considering:
 - i. Skills-mapping vocational training and employment opportunities aligned with their prior professions and expertise;
 - ii. Individual working preferences and aspirations to ensure sustainable solutions;
 - c. Recommending adherence to UNHCR and United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) guidelines to responsibly assess the refugee capacity of individual Member States based on the availability of food, housing, and equal economic opportunities;
4. *Encourages* the IOM to expand its DTM to include refugees, returnees, and IDPs by:
- a. Suggesting the placement of the expansion under the jurisdiction of the UNHCR's Chief Data Protection Officer to ensure data security and protection for refugees, returnees, and IDPs;
 - b. Financing through the UNHCR's Internal Displacement Support Fund;
5. *Suggests* an addendum to the *1951 Refugee Convention*, expanding the legal definition of a refugee by:
- a. Encouraging an update to the definition of refugee from "...owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, the membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it," to include the following language:
 - i. One who, due to unsafe, uninhabitable, or undesirable conditions caused by the changing climate, is unable to or unwilling to return to his country of origin or his home;
 - ii. One who is forcibly displaced but remains within the borders of his own country;
 - iii. One who is a returnee to his home country and is working towards reintegration into his host community, requiring further support, assistance, and legal protections;
 - b. Ensuring that this definition is inclusive of returnees, internally displaced persons, and climate migrants';

- c. Allowing the extension of pre-existing legal protections for refugees under the *1951 Refugee Convention* and its 1967 Protocol to a wider variety of displaced persons;
- 6. *Encourages* the adoption of pilot programs overseen by the United Nations to carefully assess sustainable refugee accommodations strategies and methods, and conduct a trial to determine the best infrastructure and humanitarian practices for possible expansion regarding regions with high refugee and displaced persons populations, by:
 - a. Suggesting microstates conduct pilot programs targeting infrastructure with funding provided by the UNHCR and more developed Member States;
 - b. Welcoming with appreciation Member States willing to donate funds and contribute resources to the pilot program initiative;
- 7. *Stresses with* desire of Member States to contribute to increasing and distributing the Green Climate Fund, especially in:
 - a. Vulnerable and climate-affected regions;
 - b. Countries hosting large numbers of refugees and displaced persons;
 - c. Refugee camps and displacement settings;
- 8. *Recommends* that the UNHCR Climate Resilience Fund:
 - a. Strengthens and expands funding for sustainable infrastructure and essential services in refugee camps and displacement settings;
 - b. Focuses on long-term environmental sustainability through:
 - i. Using renewable energy to emit little to no greenhouse gases or pollutants into the air;
 - ii. Using sustainable Shelter Design to create eco-friendly and energy-efficient homes to reduce the amount of impact on the environment;
- 9. *Promotes* the implementation of a self-sustaining framework to all Member States by integrating centers that offer vocational training in sectors such as agriculture, renewable energy, and green infrastructure, a replicable model that has no costs of implementation;
- 10. *Encourages* the dispersing of displaced persons, refugees, and returnees towards developed countries by:
 - a. Creating an international process that screens displaced people who come through the borders via the Member States border security;
 - b. Establishing that when displaced people flee into a Member State they are given options by the state's border security about which country they can relocate to;
 - c. Establishing a fund contributed to by Member States focusing on the reallocation of displaced persons towards a country that can support the capacity for the displaced individuals;
 - d. Developing an electronic database which secures the names of refugees and returnees and their country placement, to ensure success of this initiative;

11. *Recommends* the expansion of the United Nations fund Education Cannot Wait (ECW) to incorporate a virtual learning platform to ensure developing Member States can access educational opportunities by creating a SIDS Digital Diaspora Campus, a virtual learning platform where displaced youth who are inaccessible can access language, history, environmental education, and culture-based courses to maintain their identity;
12. *Invites* Member States to work with the UNDRR to expand, develop, and implement natural disaster preparedness programs to prevent displacement by:
 - a. Expanding on the United Nations Early Warnings for All Initiative to better reach microstates and SIDS by creating focused and local initiatives that better address the specific needs of the local community;
 - b. Strengthening the existing technology and infrastructure of microstates and SIDS, such as improving the speed and capacity of computers to predict typhoons weeks in advance, and establishing ground monitoring systems that record data on precipitation, temperature, wind direction/speed, and sunshine duration that aids in the early detection of natural disasters;
 - c. Utilizing the Small Island States Resilience Initiative established by the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery to fund and support programs focused on building the capacity and resilience of SIDS and microstates to climate disasters;
13. *Recommends* Member States develop sustainable infrastructure that works to both fight climate change and mitigate the effects of natural disasters to avoid forced relocation, by:
 - a. Advancing climate action by implementing green infrastructure practices such as:
 - i. Incorporating green roofs and urban rainforests into cities to reduce the heat-island effects, improve stormwater runoff, and enhance energy efficiency;
 - ii. Using sustainable construction materials;
 - b. Developing infrastructure that reduces the effects of climate change, for example:
 - i. Promoting strict building codes and standards that incorporate best practices and research to minimize damage caused by natural disasters;
 - ii. Strengthening energy grids by utilizing alternatives such as microgrids that can operate independently from the main grid and smart grids that monitor the efficiency to enhance reliability, security, and sustainability;
14. *Suggests* the UNHCR expands its efforts in assessing the conditions and human rights for refugees by developing similar assessments to measure the readiness of origin countries to appropriately and safely accept their citizens home by:
 - a. Partnering with the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) to conduct annual reviews to assess whether a country is considered safe for the sustainable return of refugees and asylum seekers;
 - b. Prioritizing states with ongoing conflict and governments with less stability;
 - c. Placing United Nations peacekeeping officers to monitor voluntary countries' borders to ensure a safe migration into the region;

15. *Encourages* financial support and protection from larger Member States in cooperation with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and UNHCR to assist smaller, underdeveloped states with lack of resources and weakened infrastructure, ensuring that:
 - a. Initiatives are properly financed, allowing developing Member States access to financial power and resources to fund initiatives for climate resilience and refugee assistance;
 - b. Inequalities between smaller, developing Member States and more developed Member States are reduced;
16. *Suggests* the development of UNHCR's Educate a Child (EAC) to help refugee children prepare for future reintegration through Reintegration Pathway Programs (RPPs) by establishing RPPs in secondary schools and vocational institutes, which will offer language reorientation, cultural immersion, and curriculum bridging to ensure equitable re-entry for returnee students into local education systems.



Code: GA3/1/6

Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Protection of and Assistance for Refugees, Returnees, and Displaced Persons

The General Assembly Third Committee,

Emphasizing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and their relevance to the empowerment of refugees, returnees, and displaced persons, within the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015),

Reaffirming the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) *Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement* (1998),

Keeping in mind the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) *Convention and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951), Article 1, defining the term “refugee” as a person unable to return to their country of origin due to a well-founded fear of persecution,

Recalling UNHCR’s Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) goal of providing refugees with vocational and educational training courses,

Cognizant of UNHCR’s Mental Health and Psychological Support (MHPSS) programming that advocates for the inclusion of refugees into national mental health systems,

Firmly convinced of the Global Water Security & Sanitation Partnership (GWSP), which aims to ensure the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, aligning itself with SDGs,

Appreciating Member States for being host countries to the growing refugee crisis across the globe and critically reconsidering the requirements to be granted asylum for a more inclusive, specialized, and equitable method,

Emphasizing its resolution 64/292 on the “The Human Right to Water and Sanitation”, which emphasizes the role of Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH) that provides expertise and interventions aimed at saving lives by improving global access to healthy and safe water, adequate sanitation, and improved hygiene, key areas that refugees consistently struggle in,

Further acknowledging the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) 2024-2028 Strategic Plan as a guiding document for orderly migration and updated strategies on the management of mass migration and reintegration projects,

Further recalling the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989), which underlines the protections and responsibilities towards children globally,

Deeply concerned that refugees experience the most inadequate monitoring, leaving 7 million internally displaced persons and refugees in least developed countries (LDCs) without clean water, bearing in mind the World Health Organization’s (WHO) 2024 data report, indicating 2.3 billion people lack safe access to drinking water and 4.2 million safely managed sanitation services,

Approving of the 1973 Iranian Helmand River Treaty and the Central Asia Water and Energy Program (CAWEP), which emphasizes goodwill in data exchange, creates security, and garners trust by serving as an example in establishing transboundary cooperation over discussions of water diplomacy,

Reaffirming the vital role of global water-monitoring systems, such as the Global Groundwater Information system (GGIS), the International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC), and the Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP), in tracking worldwide water and sanitation progress, which is key to ensuring clean water access to refugees and displaced populations,

Recognizing that advanced monitoring technologies, including fiber-optic Distributed Acoustic Sensing (DAS) and remote sensing techniques, offer a transformative potential to detect early signs of groundwater depletion and support effective water management, especially for areas populated with refugees and displaced persons,

Concerned by the reported alarming rate of human trafficking amongst refugees and displaced persons, as well as the lack of universal application of the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons in the present day,

Recognizes the United Nations Institute for Research and Training (UNIRT) for providing training and capacity development activities assisting developing countries with special attention to LDCs, Small Island Developing States (SIDS), and other groups and communities who are most vulnerable, including those in conflict situations,

Drawing attention to the increased incidence of climate-induced migration, which threatens to displace over one billion people by 2050,

Guided by the work that non-governmental organizations (NGO) such as Climate Refugees and Refugees International and intergovernmental organizations (IGO) such as the IOM have done to support refugees affected by climate-related issues,

Underscoring the Global Program on Forced Displacement (GPDF) which enhances global development responses to forced displacement through sustainable solutions, through a joint data center and cooperation with UNHCR and the World Bank,

Bearing in mind the Green Climate Fund (GCF), which provides financial support to developing Member States to aid in their climate change mitigation efforts,

Cognizant of the UNHCR's Refugee Data Finder database that compiles information on forcibly displaced populations,

Acknowledging the work of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), which promotes gender equality and empowers women and children in vulnerable positions, notably among refugees, returnees, and displaced persons,

Exposing the emergency to grant legal protection to internally displaced persons, since only 1% can return home, while underlining their lack of acknowledgment, as well as the urgency of promoting global solidarity and effective displacement solutions,

Noting with deep concern that climate change is intensifying water scarcity and exacerbating displacement through changing weather patterns, seasonal fluctuations, and extreme events that lead to significant declines in groundwater storage,

Recognizing the limited capacity for Member States, such as Microstates, to provide equal resources and opportunities for refugees as well as understanding the need for sustainable immigration practices,

Bearing in mind the many legal hurdles that returnees face as they attempt to resettle in their former homes,

1. *Urges* Member States to expand the term Refugee under the *1951 Convention for Refugees*, to "owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular

social group, *climate or natural disaster* or political opinion, who is outside and/or within their country of [their] nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail [themselves] of the protection of that country”;

2. *Recommends* Member States recognize the formal term ‘climate refugees’ as climate-displaced people who, due to well-founded fear, are forced outside of their region of origin and are unable to return because of climate-related issues, such as but not restricted to droughts, the rising of sea level, and other disasters, which would grant them legal protection under the refugee status;
3. *Recommends* that OCHA issues guiding principles that Member States may implement pertaining to climate refugees that will assist in mitigating risks to climate change affected populations, which may include recommendations such as:
 - a. Implementing and improving existing domestic early warning systems to ensure the safety of those affected by climate-induced disasters through:
 - i. Ensuring proper evacuation sirens and other systems are available in rural areas;
 - ii. Standardizing domestic alert systems to equip populations with the ability to quickly and efficiently understand when a disaster is on the way and prepare;
 - b. Ensuring proper evacuation plans are in place for all populations, both in urban and rural areas by:
 - i. Identifying gaps in existing evacuation plans and ensuring an adequate amount of safe zones exist in urban areas that are capable of handling large populations, as well as coordinating with local leaders in rural areas to establish appropriate safe zones;
 - ii. Launching public awareness campaigns to ensure all citizens have access to information about where safe zones exist in preparation for different types of disasters and what they can do to prepare for them;
 - c. Developing a forum in which Member States can collaborate to identify high-risk areas vulnerable to climate change in order to increase preparedness for disasters which may:
 - i. Promote integrating advanced monitoring technologies, including fiber-optic DAS and remote sensing techniques to develop early warning systems for significant groundwater declines;
 - ii. Be facilitated through the expansion of the CLIMB Database through which this information can be readily accessible;
 - iii. Provide information necessary to target areas that may need adjustments to infrastructures that can be made more resistant to climate change;
 - iv. Provide Member States the opportunity to collaborate on innovating climate change resilient infrastructures;
 - d. Developing planned short-term and long-term relocation programs for climate refugees, displaced both internally and outside of their home Member State that:
 - i. Centers the voices, needs, and cultural sensitivities of the people that are being displaced;

- ii. Coordinates with local leaders to ensure that displaced persons' voices are involved in decision-making in terms of these displacement programs;
 - iii. Promotes collaboration between neighboring states that may be willing to accommodate displaced persons as well as Member States that are less vulnerable to climate change and have the capacity to take in climate refugees;
 - e. Encouraging legal avenues for climate refugees to claim refugee status because of climate-related displacement through short-term or long-term visas, which may be granted based on the specific needs of those who are displaced;
 - f. Encouraging Member States to adopt a human rights based approach to managing the relocation of climate refugees and displaced people of all types;
4. *Urges* Member States to recognize the importance of water cooperation's potential implications for climate displaced persons through:
- a. Building upon and extending the principles of diplomatic instruments to mitigate disagreements and conflicts over shared water resources, such as regional water cooperation initiatives, and applauding Member States' efforts on transboundary water diplomacy;
 - b. Targeting unequal water resource allocation and transboundary cooperation by building upon frameworks, such as the Integrated Water Resource Management (IWRM) to build trust for the protection of IDP, refugee, and returnee communities;
 - c. Enhancing focus on peace and security for the purposes of regional cooperation, stability, and peace;
 - d. Collaborating with the Green Climate Fund (GFC) and the Global Water Security and Sanitation Partnership (GWSP), thereby:
 - i. Pooling necessary resources contributed through established United Nations frameworks, such as the Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery, United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), and the Global Environment Facility to bridge the gap between green climate adaptation and WASH investments, thereby providing protection and funding for vulnerable, mobile, and rural populations;
 - ii. Encouraging Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) to facilitate optional limited time agreements under GWSP guidelines as well as regulate and mobilize additional resources to alleviate economic stress and provide technical support;
5. *Suggests* Member States adopt the Crisis Assistance, Resilience, and Empowerment (CARE) initiative within UNHCR's Mental Health and Psychological Program (MHPSS) that:
- a. Supports refugee and displaced children through structured trauma care;
 - b. Is implemented in areas with a high volume of displaced children such as refugee camps and urban settings;
 - c. Offers psychological and emotional support through diverse coaching methods, including but not necessarily limited to movement, art, and conversation;
 - d. Includes Urban Reintegration Incubators (URIs) in cities receiving high return volumes, building upon United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat's) Flagship Programme

“Inclusive Cities: Enhancing the Positive Impacts of Urban Migration,” offering rent forgiveness, startup grants, and public-sector internships to displaced youth and entrepreneurs rebuilding livelihoods;

- e. Provides the General Assembly Third Committee with annual updates on progress and implementation;
 - f. Derives funding from UNHCR and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF);
6. *Encourages* UNHCR to participate in pilot programs to critically analyze refugee accommodation methods and strategies, including healthcare, job integration, and education by:
- a. Asking Member States with significant refugee populations to participate in a pilot program in accordance with a diminutive, controlled population, adequate resource availability, and a considerable presence of refugees/displaced individuals through refugee statistics;
 - b. Recommending Member States reallocate funds to contribute to the pilot program initiative through UNHCR budget;
 - c. Recommending adherence to UNHCR and United Nations Environment Assembly guidelines to responsibly assess refugee capacity of individual Member States based on availability of food, housing, and equal economic opportunities;
7. *Recommends* vocational and on-the-job training as well as employment-seeking and financial assistance services for IDPs, refugees, and returnees in search of employment for professional development opportunities facilitated through the:
- a. Utilization of UNHCR’s TVET to expand the program in highly saturated refugee areas;
 - b. Utilization of TVET’s mobile centres to help bridge the economic, social, and physical gaps that serve as hurdles for refugees seeking TVET services and other support;
 - c. Utilization of the UNIRT and the *Global Compact on Refugees* (2018) to provide volunteering opportunities, training, and support;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to include enhanced discussions on funding for supporting development to aid climate refugees and IDPs, through:
- a. The *Third International Conference on Financing for Development* (2015), which is based on the global framework *Addis Ababa Action Agenda* (2015), to include discussions on:
 - i. Strengthening the Global Program on Forced Displacement (GPDF) under the World Bank, with a focus on infrastructure such as access to land, property, and housing for displaced persons and climate refugees;
 - ii. Expanding UNHCR’s Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) by including culturally sensitive workshops for psychologists to support refugees from different backgrounds and mental health challenges;
 - b. Suggesting finance programs through UNHCR for returning displaced persons to Member States:
 - i. Focusing on development for displaced persons, by prioritizing countries with more than 10% of displaced persons qualified;

- ii. Building civil service/public sector infrastructure to restore government effectiveness through United Nations Development Programme (UNDP);
- 9. *Strongly encourages* the provision of safer, directed pathways and channels for refugees to find asylum, integration, and stability by emphasizing the implementation of the IOM Strategic Plan 2024-2028, particularly border management technology such as biometric identification and database analysis and storage systems for seamless migration, socioeconomic benefits such as employment and integration, and calling on countries to facilitate orderly, safe, regular, responsible migration and mobility of people;
- 10. *Urges* Member States to collaborate with NGOs, such as Refugee International, and IGOs, such as the IOM, to aid Refugees, IDPs, and Returnees who have been affected by climate through:
 - a. Advocating for the human rights of these individuals to be recognized and upheld;
 - b. Performing continuous research which would be published on the UNHCR's Refugee Data Finder to aid those displaced by climate-specific difficulties in a sustainable way;
 - c. Incorporating awareness campaigns such as Global Focus on climate action by the UNHCR, specifically to be implemented in refugee camps, schools, and workplaces that interact with displaced persons by:
 - i. Implementing Educate A Child (EAC) program's best practices under the UNHCR;
 - ii. Encouraging Member States can implement within their curriculum and education systems as they see fit and would focus on primary education and scholarship initiatives for higher education;
- 11. *Invites* Member States to implement the UNFPA's Women, Peace, and Security training program which aims to support the health women in conflict zones and crisis settings, such as refugee or IDP settlements, by providing workshops and training to ensure the incorporation of gender equality and the needs of women in related to health guidelines of WHO;
- 12. *Urges* Member States to prioritize the sustainable management of natural resources and the protection of environments where refugees, returnees, and IDPs reside in, by:
 - a. Improving real-time support, evidence-based monitoring, and analysis of natural resources;
 - b. Strengthening the newly established Global Groundwater Space Monitoring Program through collaboration with global water data platforms and consolidation of ground-based monitoring efforts through:
 - i. Collaborating with institutions such as the Global Groundwater Information System (GGIS), International Groundwater Resources Assessment Centre (IGRAC), and Joint Monitoring Programme (JMP);
 - ii. Integrating Satellite data with on-site observing to provide real-time, evidence-based insights for adaptive water management and climate-induced displacement responses;
 - c. Imploring that the United Nations Water expand its existing technical advisory committees into a Global Groundwater Advisory Board (GGAB), composed of Member States, NGOs, and regional experts, which shall convene annually to provide broader technical guidance and oversight;

- d. Supporting pilot projects in vulnerable regions where satellite data and ground monitoring are combined to manage water resources, while documenting successes and challenges from these pilots to help scale the approach to other regions;
 - e. Coordinating further actions such as optional Regional Water-Sharing Agreements to facilitate the recognition and protection of climate-induced displacement;
13. *Calls upon* for the further adoption and enforcement of the United Nations *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons* (2000), in particular focusing on IDPs, refugees, as well as climate refugees in an increasing number of Member States that will:
- a. Assist Member States in implementing criminal procedures in tracking human trafficking, in accordance with each Member State's legal systems and political situations;
 - b. Provide Member States the ability to develop their infrastructures and economy to be able to give victims of human traffickers the necessary aid;
 - c. Support Member States' sovereignty by sharing key training information in prevention tactics, as well as preserve one another's in order to fight back against human trafficking;
 - d. Support Member States in developing programs to fight back against victimization, especially against vulnerable populations;
 - e. Reaffirm and entrust the ability for organizations, such as the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), along with other trusted organizations on this topic, to assist any Member States in need when prompted;
14. *Recommends* the recognition of 'reintegration law', which would be defined as the differences between home and host Member States' laws, under the UNHCR, and the specialization of legal workers in said field to facilitate refugees' return;
15. *Recommends* the creation of a UNHCR organization meant to assist returnees in any legal obstacles they may face by:
- a. Training lawyers on refugees' rights to pursue restitution, restoration, and civil claims upon their return;
 - b. Establishing legal reintegration programs is meant to facilitate the integration of returnees.