



**Code:** UNHCR/1/1

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Ensuring Equal Rights for Refugees for Complex Crises

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1 *Recalling* Article 14 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which establishes the right for individuals to  
2 seek asylum from persecution as well as the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* and the *1967*  
3 *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*, which call for providing refugees with basic human rights,  
4

5 *Emphasizing* United Nations Resolution 69/154, which states that the refugee protection regime is enhanced through  
6 committed cooperation in a spirit of solidarity and burden-sharing among all states,  
7

8 *Observing* the 2006 Forum on General Assembly and Non-Governmental Organization (NGO) Relations, which  
9 found that the partnership between the UN and NGOs is vital to the success of the UN in achieving its goals,  
10 especially within humanitarian efforts such as the current refugee crisis,  
11

12 *Reaffirming* Paragraph 43 of the 1970 United Nations General Assembly Resolution 2626, which calls upon  
13 economically developed Member States to increase Official Development Assistance (ODA) to 0.7 percent of their  
14 gross national product,  
15

16 *Recognizing* the Report of the Secretary General S/2014/813, which emphasizes the immense influx of refugees that  
17 are seeking asylum from complex crises in the Middle East and stresses that no single country can bear the burden  
18 of refugees for extended periods of time without adequate resources and financial support,  
19

20 *Acknowledging* the prodigious amount of refugees seeking asylum without legal documentation,  
21

22 *Recalling* the Dublin Regulation, which establishes a policy of asylum-granting in the country of first arrival,  
23

24 *Reconfirming* Article 13 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which states that everyone has the right to  
25 freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state, as well as the right to leave any country and  
26 return to his/her home country,  
27

28 *Noting with deep concern* the threat that refugees face in seafaring travel and the lack of safe channels for refugees  
29 seeking asylum,  
30

31 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*,

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- 33 1. *Urges* the continued joint funding of Operation Triton among European Union (EU) Member States in  
34 adherence to the EU Summit on the Mediterranean Crisis, which is critical in conducting necessary search  
35 and rescue of seafaring refugees and thus preserving the right to life of refugees, a basic human right;  
36
  - 37 2. *Endorses* the creation of partnerships between Member States and NGOs, such as the Migrant Offshore Aid  
38 Station AMNESTY International, and UN bodies such as the United Nations Development Programme  
39 (UNDP), to ensure long term financial support and distribution of basic resources to refugee camps while  
40 maintaining national sovereignty;  
41
  - 42 3. *Recommends* that the *1951 Convention on the Status of Refugees* be amended in order to secure Member  
43 States obligation to provide food, shelter, medical care, education, and sanitation to complex crises refugees  
44 in continued collaboration with humanitarian partners such as the World Health Organization and the Syrian  
45 Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan (SHARP);  
46
  - 47 4. *Recommends* that Member States honor commitments made toward aid spending to safeguard the  
48 continuation of multilateral efforts and the preservation of stability in host countries as is stated in Resolution  
49 2626;  
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5. *Promotes* the support of national authorities, local governments, and communities hosting refugees and displaced populations through continued backing of development programs such as the Syrian Regional Response Plan and the Regional Refugee & Resilience (3R) Plan that will partly alleviate their burden and increase their capacities to provide basic needs to refugees and ensure the protections of their rights;
  6. *Emphasizes* the need for continued collaboration between the UNHCR and the Migrant Off-shore Aid Station (MOAS) in order to:
    - a. collect data regarding rescued refugees to ensure their safety;
    - b. expanding upon MOAS and Operation Triton in order to transfer refugees safely to areas not affected by complex crises to reduce the number fleeing from conflicts through unsafe passages;
  7. *Calls upon* Member States to acquire proper documentation of refugees as an urgent priority in order to expedite the registration and integration process of refugees;
  8. *Requests* that neighboring European Member States accommodate refugees by allowing them to seek asylum in another nation besides the nation of first arrival and asylum application as well as:
    - a. implement a family reunification system in the form of an integrated streamlined computer program that cross references refugees with the family member(s) they are separated from, using legal documents of the refugee/family members, any form of I.D., and mail to family members;
    - b. creating an opportunity for refugees who are given asylum in the nation of first arrival to transfer asylum to a Member State where family members can be reunited;
    - c. shifting refugees across Member States, thus balancing the burden of housing and aid to refugees among willing Member States in coordination with organizations such as Amnesty International and UNEP;
  9. *Emphasizes* the right of refugees to equal transportation in coordination with NGOs such as Refugee Air which:
    - a. offers an alternative air transportation route for refugees in search of asylum;
    - b. provides safe and secure air travel for those refugees;
    - c. garners financial support from both private and corporate donors.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/2

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees

**Topic:** Ensuring Equal Rights for Refugees from Complex Crises

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1 *Emphasizing* the great success of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution 428 (V) which declared  
2 voluntary repatriation as within the mandate of UNHCR,

3  
4 *Bearing in mind* Article 13 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, which states that everyone has the right  
5 to return to their home country,

6  
7 *Referring to* the Handbook for Repatriation and Reintegration Activities that defines repatriation as the free and  
8 voluntary return to one's home country in safety and dignity,

9  
10 *Recognizing* the mandate to provide protection to refugees and to seek durable solutions for them with the  
11 implementation of Conclusions 18 and 40 of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Program which  
12 stresses the voluntary character of repatriation and the necessity of international cooperation to achieve this solution,

13  
14 *Affirming* that voluntary repatriation is recognized as one of the three durable solutions,

15  
16 *Noting with satisfaction* the success of previous repatriation agreements such as the Tripartite Arrangements and  
17 Repatriation Process in Kosovo which provides a basis for future repatriation programs,

18  
19 *Recalling* the repatriation of Angolan refugees where 80 % of the refugees chose to return to Angola after the  
20 signing of the 2002 Luena Memorandum of Understanding between the government of the Popular Movement for  
21 the Liberation of Angola (MPLA) and the Union for the Total Independence of Angola (UNITA),

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23 *The United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees,*

- 24  
25 1. *Invites* Member States which host refugees to form bilateral agreements with concerned home countries, which  
26 should cover:  
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28 a. the creation of an application to identify refugees seeking repatriation;  
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30 b. host states issuing travel documents which will enable hopeful repatriates to return to their home  
31 country;  
32  
33 c. the transportation of refugees from the host country back to the stabilized home country;  
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35 d. the improving the chances of reintegration of repatriated refugees upon their return in their home  
36 countries;  
37  
38 e. the inclusion of appropriate NGOs to assist both states throughout the repatriation process of  
39 identifying, transporting, and reintegrating refugees, such as the Circassians Repatriation Organization;  
40  
41 2. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the UNHCR for the creation of bilateral agreements for the  
42 repatriation of refugees when necessary;  
43  
44 3. *Recommends* that all involved States work with NGOs, Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs), and Civil  
45 Society Organizations (CSOs) to form a multilateral approach to ensure the safety, health, and rehabilitation of  
46 repatriates in order to:  
47  
48 a. protect returnees by using programs that mirror the economic recovery program of the International  
49 Rescue Committee;  
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- 51           b. provide access to healthcare and psychological counseling for repatriated refugees and necessary  
52           medical training for local medical professionals during the process of restoration in collaboration with  
53           organizations such as World Health Organization (WHO) and Doctors Without Borders;  
54  
55           c. utilize Organization for Eelam Refugees Rehabilitation (OfERR) or CSOs with a similar structure to  
56           support returnees with necessary skills training and financial aid until the repatriated refugees are  
57           economically self-sufficient and fully integrated;  
58  
59   4. *Reminds* the body of its mandate and responsibility to assist refugees and Member States throughout  
60   repatriation operations.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/3

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Ensuring Equal Rights for Refugees from Complex Crises

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- 1 *Fully aware* of the need for concerned and affected Member States to cooperate in finding  
2 durable solutions to complex crises,  
3  
4 *Mindful* of the specific needs of each Member State as assessed in the Multi-cluster Initial Rapid  
5 Needs Assessment (MIRA) in collaboration with the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian  
6 Affairs (OCHA) in ensuring the basic human rights and accommodation of refugees,  
7  
8 *Reiterating* the General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/152 which encourages collaboration  
9 with other United Nations organizations and bodies, inter-governmental organization (IGO) and  
10 non-governmental organizations (NGO) by cooperating in humanitarian aid and humanitarian  
11 needs assessments,  
12  
13 *Taking into account* the uncoordinated responses with NGOs during the 2015 Nepal Earthquake  
14 in relation to crisis response,  
15  
16 *Underling* the importance of documentation for measuring the effectiveness of ongoing projects  
17 in refugee affected areas in host Member States,  
18  
19 *Recalling* the General Assembly Resolution A/RES/69/280 on strengthening coordination of  
20 emergency humanitarian assistance,  
21  
22 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*  
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24 1. *Invites* Member States to coordinate international cooperation to prevent human rights  
25 violations of refugees from complex crises;  
26  
27 2. *Calls upon* Member States to create Emergency Rapid Response (ERR) reports to collaborate  
28 with NGOs and IGOs on the General Needs Assessment (GNA) to report the prioritization of  
29 specific needs of refugees in Member States:  
30  
31 a. representatives from concerned Member States will oversee the creation of the ERR  
32 reports which will:  
33  
34 i. contain the specific needs of the refugees;  
35  
36 ii. be submitted semi-annually to maintain relevance;  
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38 iii. will be submitted at within 24 hours of the time of crises;  
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40 b. ERR reports will be submitted to the OCHA and kept in the archives for further use:

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- i. in order to monitor the progress of Member States in relation to their ERR reports;
    - ii. as a model to create budget plan funds for future emergencies;
  3. *Encourages* the collection of resources and funds from NGOs and the private sector in cooperation with the OCHA, in order to facilitate this:
    - a. ERR reports will be distributed among NGOs and private institutions to inform them of the urgency of the crisis to gain the necessary resources and funds needed;
    - b. NGOs and private institutions may offer any form of assistance in terms of resources or funds;
    - c. the resources and funds will be used to provide support for operations and programmes in relation to the ERR report;
  4. *Recommends* Member States designate a representative to collaborate with NGOs on both the ERR and GNA reports in order to facilitate this process:
    - a. Member States should propose their willingness to cooperate in emergency responses to access basic needs such as:
      - i. health services;
      - ii. food foundations;
      - iii. clean water;
      - iv. clothing;
      - v. shelter;
    - b. proposals should be submitted by representatives, which will be evaluated by partner NGOs to properly allocate the resources and funds needed;
  5. *Urges* NGOs to submit proper documentation and assessment reports in the duration of ongoing projects in refugee affected areas;
  6. *Expressing hope* in strengthening international coordination of emergency humanitarian assistance.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/4

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Ensuring Equal Rights for Refugees from Complex Crises

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1 *Recognizing* that the *Convention and Protocol: Relating to the Status of Refugees 1951* and *1967* does not have an  
2 independent monitoring body,

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4 *Deeply convinced* that protocols and conventions with independent monitoring bodies are more effective at  
5 implementing universal ideas and legislation in regards to refugee treatment and fundamental rights in each state  
6 that is party to the 1951 convention and 1967 protocol,

7  
8 *Realizing* that the protocols and conventions with independent monitoring bodies are more effective in upholding  
9 international standards,

10  
11 *Desiring* a similar framework to the Human Rights Committee that monitors the implementation of the *International*  
12 *Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, which recognizes the challenges facing refugee populations and creating an  
13 international framework that strengthens the global conversation regarding human rights,

14  
15 *Noting with satisfaction* the success of Asylum Information Database (AIDA) in Europe that establishes a  
16 comprehensive place where Member States within Europe can log details pertaining to refugee crises containing  
17 country reports, fact-finding visits, legal briefings, and video testimonies, where States can access appropriate tools  
18 and information in order to improve asylum policies and practices in Europe, as well as the fair and equal treatment  
19 of asylum-seekers,

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21 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

- 22  
23 1. *Recommends* the creation of an independent monitoring and advising committee that will report to the High  
24 Commissioner on the implementation of the *Refugee Convention and Protocol* in Member States that approve  
25 the independent monitoring system;
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27 2. *Further recommends* that the above mentioned monitoring and advising body acts in accordance with the  
28 following:
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- 30 a. the committee shall be comprised of experts and specialists elected by Member States;
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  - 32 b. hold two sessions annually to examine reports, address concerns, and make recommendations to  
33 Member States in the form of concluding observations;
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  - 35 c. work with civil society organizations and non-governmental organizations to further inquire on  
36 and implement the treaty's success;
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  - 38 d. the voluntary cooperation between Member States, committee inspection teams and analysts  
39 during complex crises to facilitate inspections and information gathering with the purpose of  
40 identifying:
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    - 42 i. local refugee living conditions;
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    - 44 ii. potential infrastructural needs;
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    - 46 iii. specific problems pertaining to state capacity to appropriately address current and  
47 incoming refugee populations;
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  - 49 e. annual presentation to United Nations Economic and Social Council;
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- 51 3. *Encourages* cooperation between local governments and relevant non-governmental organizations to aid in the  
52 information gathering process with regard to asylum-seekers' status, needs, regionally-specific action plans and  
53 their effectiveness with relation to current and future complex crises;  
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- 55 4. *Emphasizes* the importance of establishing an international database much like the Asylum Information  
56 Database (AIDA) in Europe for logging data and information gathered through committee activities in order to  
57 bolster informational transparency and facilitate the process of cross-referencing refugee-assisting schemes and  
58 to present Member States with the tools and information to assist in refugee crises.





**Code:** UNHCR/1/5

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Equal Rights for Refugees from Complex Crises

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1 *Emphasizing* articles 14, 24 and 25 of the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights* in providing equal socio-  
2 political, economic rights, basic food and medical care for refugees,  
3  
4 *Acknowledging* each country's sovereignty on handling the current refugee crisis,  
5  
6 *Reiterating* the importance of employment opportunity for refugees, as it pertains directly to refugees' self-  
7 sufficiency,  
8  
9 *Taking into consideration* refugees' education and previous occupation in allocating jobs,  
10  
11 *Keeping in mind* that refugee crises in different regions are brought on by different events and thus require specific  
12 approaches to meditating the situation,  
13  
14 *Noting* that the current refugee crisis is the most severe since World War II and will require an extensive amount of  
15 time and resources to mediate,  
16  
17 *Realizing* the deficiency in current funds and resources available to refugee populations in host states,  
18  
19 *Further noting* the necessity to make resources available to recognize refugees in order to integrate them into host  
20 populations,  
21  
22 *Recognizing* the need for a more effective method of refugee assimilation,  
23  
24 *Reiterating* the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which states that education shall be  
25 directed to the full development of the human personality and the sense of its dignity, and shall strengthen the  
26 respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms,  
27  
28 *Recognizing* that pre-existing skills and education of refugees should be considered in deciding future education and  
29 job placement,  
30  
31 *Emphasizing* the need for refugees to continue their previous educational or professional lives in their new country,  
32  
33 *Bearing in mind* that education must be provided to everyone without discrimination of gender, race, or religion,  
34  
35 *Recognizing* success of the information sharing system of Costa Rica that helps incoming refugees lessen the fear of  
36 xenophobia through media broadcasting and awareness campaigns in schools,  
37  
38 *Fully aware* that it is vital for refugees to keep their integrity and initial culture,  
39  
40 *Deeply aware* of the traumatic instances of xenophobia and discrimination associated with the exodus of their home  
41 country,  
42  
43 *Recognizing* the success of Brazil's 1997 Refugee Act that initiated a national refugee commission, CONARE,  
44 which creates an inter-ministerial forum of addressing refugee-related issues affecting the country,  
45  
46 *Emphasizing* the success of local governmental initiatives in partnership with local citizens, such as in the Spanish  
47 cities of Madrid and Barcelona, in working with refugee populations to procure housing in host families, to  
48 education of the local language, and assisting refugees in finding jobs,  
49

50 *Drawing attention to the issue that numerous refugees are not able to secure safe housing within their receiving*  
51 *countries and that Article 21 of the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees states that housing should be*  
52 *afforded to refugees through equal and favorable means, as well as Article 20 which states that refugees should have*  
53 *the right to be recipients of their receiving countries' welfare redistribution programs,*

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55 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

- 56  
57 1. *Strongly suggests* that refugees receive appropriate job placements that are beneficial to both them and their  
58 new communities, based on the refugees' education and labor skills;
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60 2. *Encourages* access to employment for recognized refugees through partnerships with organizations such as  
61 Rizk in Turkey which has found jobs for hundreds of registered refugees;
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63 3. *Endorses* efficient refugee acceptance and process procedures by:
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65 a. developing an effective system to relocate refugees according to regional GDP, industry, and  
66 population density of the Host Country, but also according to the refugee's personal skills and  
67 culture, so as to the best of their ability encourage cooperation and community between refugees  
68 and their hosting communities;
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70 b. opening up the work scheme for highly qualified refugees in order to:
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72 i. extend work permissions to skilled refugees;
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74 ii. encourage refugees to obtain jobs at local refugee camps as provision distributors, assistants  
75 to governmental officials, patrols, and guides to newly arrived refugees;
- 76  
77 c. supports Member States working with preexisting NGOs within each state, such as the ACCEM in  
78 Spain, which works to promote social integration and equal rights for refugees;
- 79  
80 4. *Recommends* that Member States centralize their existing internal mechanisms and ministries so as to minimize  
81 overlap and maximize efficiency in the services provided for refugee assistance by allocating housing, welfare  
82 benefits, labor and other social opportunities, cultural, security, to the jurisdiction of that country's respective  
83 social, labor, cultural and security ministries;
- 84  
85 5. *Calls upon* host countries to incorporate a step-by-step process for refugee assimilation, hereby named UNHCR  
86 Protocol for Sustainable Refugee Integration Measures through:
- 87  
88 a. education programs within refugee camps, which emphasize language, culture, and basic skill sets  
89 acquired from a secondary education to further develop existing capabilities that refugees possess;  
90 facilitated by the host country's own educators;
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92 b. United Nations volunteers, specifically UNICEF, experienced refugee educator volunteers, and  
93 Non-Governmental Organizations in order to:
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95 i. each the host country's language and culture;
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97 ii. teach the benefits of integration of refugees in the country;
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99 c. exercising and mastering the skills obtained from the education programs in the form of public  
100 services such as nursing, tutoring, etc. beginning in small communities that would lessen the  
101 likelihood of rejection or discrimination by forming a working group called "RefWorks", which  
102 stands for Refugee Workers, under the authority of UNHCR;
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- 104 6. *Encourages* a voluntary initial skill test for refugees lacking proof of secondary or higher education to be  
105 created and implemented by NGO cooperating with local industries in order to identify an appropriate  
106 educational or occupational future;  
107
- 108 7. *Promoting* education for refugees that is non-discriminatory of gender, race and religion  
109 by requiring that these identifiers are not the basis behind denial of education;  
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- 111 8. *Emphasizing* the importance of preparing the local population to accept and welcome refugees in order to avoid  
112 rejection or discrimination through:  
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- 114 a. awareness campaigns in schools, and medias such as televisions, radios, and the internet that  
115 would also diminish xenophobia for refugees;  
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- 117 b. promoting interactions between local populations and refugees through school festivals in sports,  
118 arts, cultures, etc. in appreciation for the World Refugee Day;  
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- 120 9. *Endorses* corporation among the UNHCR, WHO and FAO in coordinating the provision of food aid and health  
121 care with humanitarian organizations directly involved in refugee aid, such as the United Nations Volunteers  
122 (UNV), Norwegian Emergency Roster (NORCAP), and the International Rescue Committee (IRC) by:  
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- 124 a. requiring that personnel must have certificates or recognition from the UNHCR or the WHO to  
125 join the team;  
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- 127 b. appealing for volunteers worldwide through organizations like the United Nations Volunteers  
128 (UNV) program, the Refugee Council of Australia (RCOA), the International Rescue  
129 Committee(IRC) and so on to join the teams and assist food and health care to the refugee camps  
130 in crisis area to ensure their equal rights;  
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- 132 10. *Emphasizes* that each Member State is sovereign as outlined in the United Nations' Charter, thereby allowing  
133 different states to implement the 1951 Convention to fit their capabilities and take appropriate approaches to  
134 what populations they recognize;  
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- 136 11. *Calls upon* member states to increase, where possible, their contributions into the UNHCR budget as it is the  
137 main international agency addressing the needs of refugee populations from the pre integration to the  
138 integration stage;  
139
- 140 12. *Encourages* Member States to consolidate both their national budgetary allocations and resources made  
141 available to addressing refugee populations within their borders so as to centralize all the available resources  
142 and engender partnerships with civil society organizations (CSOs);  
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- 144 13. *Further invites* Member States to consider allocating funds for non-governmental organizations and civil  
145 society organizations working within refugee camps, the epicenter of complex crises, and within Member States  
146 themselves towards integrating recognized refugee populations as these organizations have existing  
147 infrastructure and experience in handling refugees and the technical knowledge to most efficiently use said  
148 funds.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/6

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Ensuring Equal Rights for Refugees in Complex Crises

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1 *Reaffirming* the principles of the *Charter of the United Nations*, specifically Article 1, as well as the *International*  
2 *Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*, which established the right to self-determination, and the belief that all  
3 persons, regardless of ethnic, religious, national, or other identities, retain particular fundamental freedoms,  
4

5 *Recognizing* the right of each Member State to exercise state sovereignty in accordance with Articles 2 and 7 of the  
6 *Charter of the United Nations*,

7  
8 *Emphasizing* the Geneva I and II Conferences that encourage Member States to continue seeking dialogue amongst  
9 each other to find durable and quick solutions to provide basic human rights for refugees in complex crises,  
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11 *Appealing to* the multilateral development banks to continue assisting developing countries facing financial gaps,  
12 quickly and substantially, in a flexible, concessional, fast dispersing, and front loaded manner to help achieve the  
13 Post 2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),  
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15 *Acknowledging* Article 1, Clause 4 of the *Millennium Declaration* in its promise to strengthen cooperation between  
16 the United Nations and regional organizations,  
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18 *Mindful of existing* public-private legislation such as United Nations Commission on International Trade Law  
19 (UNCITRAL) and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for Public Governance of  
20 Public-Private Partnerships,  
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22 *Noting with satisfaction* the success experienced by established public-private partnerships (PPPs) in strengthening  
23 transportation infrastructure, supporting sustained agricultural growth, and urban water management such as the  
24 New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DRMC), and the Greenfield  
25 contract,  
26

27 *Taking into account* the need to reduce risks for private and public entities, utilize innovativeness, competitiveness,  
28 risk, and cost reduction measures that exist in private sectors, and improve the regional economy through new jobs,  
29 products, and profits,  
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31 *Further taking into account* that 6% of the budget comes from private organizations and donors,  
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33 *Having considered* the cooperation established with more than 800 non-governmental organizations,  
34

35 *Highlighting* the Private Sector Fund-Raising Unit in its substantial progress toward increased dialogue with the  
36 private sector,  
37

38 *Deeply appreciative* of current PPPs funding and material aid in refugee affected areas, such as by the IKEA  
39 Foundation, Educate A Child (EAC) Programme, Norwegian Refugee Council, Danish Refugee Council and Hewlett  
40 Packard, among many others,  
41

42 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*,

- 43  
44 1. *Encourages* the international community to implement a human rights based approach to public-private  
45 sector funding and investment that takes into account issues of equality and sustainability, endorsing the  
46 fundamental concept of development with culture and identity through the inclusion of voices from  
47 affected Member States and refugees;  
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49 2. *Recommends* Member States donate to refugee affected areas domestically though regional and multilateral  
50 implementation in cooperation with the private sector;

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3. *Calls for* the creation of the United Nations Private Donor Summit (UNPDS) consisting of participating Member States, private sector leaders, Observer States and members of the Annual Consultations with NGOs;
  4. *Further recommends* that the UNPDS be headed by the Committee on Economic Cooperation and Integration (CECI) and would be responsible for:
    - a. creating dialogue amongst Member States and private donors in pursuit of the alleviation of the global refugee crisis and discuss pertinent topics such as:
      - i. consistent collaboration with the Special Rapporteur on Refugees, Asylum Seekers, Migrants and Internationally Displaced Persons;
      - ii. aiding existing efforts in refugee affected areas;
      - iii. funding resources to aid in a complex crisis as it arises;
      - iv. create regional reports submitted to the UNPDS during the summit, evaluated on the basis of investments, job creation, implementation status, and planned investment for refugee affected areas;
    - b. assembling annually at a regionally rotating conference to discuss refugee relief and development funds and to report on the development and progress regarding the regional and domestic committee's initiatives for refugees such as:
      - i. international PPP Standards as outlined by the World Economic Forum and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in refugee affected areas such as:
        1. leveraging of core competencies;
        2. needs-driven;
        3. standards and codes of conduct;
        4. relationships with governments;
        5. building local capacity;
        6. donation cost coverage;
        7. distinction between humanitarian and commercial activities;
        8. public relations;
        9. reporting, monitoring and evaluation;
        10. predictability;
      - ii. produce a report compiling private donor engagement and funding at each annual conference in the areas of development and crisis alleviation;
      - iii. allocate private funds and materials to refugee affected areas through already established regional and domestic channels;

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- iv. transfer the funds rendered by private sector to non-governmental organizations involved in refugee crisis operations, emphasizing on the following developments:
    1. reclamation water through solar energy to distribute to refugee camps;
    2. emergency response plans such as:
    3. Sustainable Development Goals 6, 11, and, 17 ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all, make cities and human settlement inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable, and strengthen the means of implementation, respectively;
    4. 3RP (Regional Response Program), which aims to address refugee protection needs and long-term socio-economic impacts in refugee affected areas to reinforce national capacity making collective responses more cost-effective and sustainable;
  - v. establishment of food security through existing international organizations such as the World Food Programme and domestic NGOs such as:
    1. emergency operations (EMOP) to provide food security in complex crisis such as large population displacement in areas like Iraq, Syria, South Sudan and Yemen;
  5. *Establishes* that after the UNPDS, the private donor funds would be processed through capable bodies such as the Private Sector Fund-Raising unit, and the Global Needs Assessment Programme determine the allocation of private funds to areas specifically dealing with complex and urgent refugee crisis;
  6. *Further establishes* that these funds would be drafted during the UNPDS and discussed by private entities, Member States, and NGOs;
  7. *Expresses* our appreciation for PPPs reports submitted to the UNHCR;
  8. *Invites* corporations and foundations to join the UNPDS and attend the summits in order to play an active part in addressing emerging refugee crises.



**National Model United Nations • DC**

**Code:** R 1/7

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees

**Topic:** Ensuring Equal Rights for Refugees from Complex Crises

1 *Recognizing* there is an overpopulation of refugees in current refugee camps around the world,

2  
3 *Deeply concerned* with the lack of resources available for the overpopulated refugee centers, which has resulted in  
4 many cases of human right violations,

5  
6 *Recalling* that the *1951 Refugee Convention* states that no refugee should return to their country if their life is in  
7 danger,

8  
9 *Recognizing* that certain countries have greater number of refugees arriving to their state, thus, having a greater  
10 burden than other states,

11  
12 *Emphasizing* the need of interpreters for refugees as they may speak a different language than their host country,

13  
14 *Affirming* Article 21 of Resolution 69/299 which states: Emphasizes the need for reliable, accurate, disaggregated,  
15 nationally relevant and internationally comparable statistical data and indicators on international migration,  
16 including, when possible, on the contributions of migrants to development in both countries of origin and countries  
17 of destination in order to facilitate the design of evidence-based policy making and decision-making in all relevant  
18 aspects of sustainable development, and in this regard, invites the entities of the United Nations system and other  
19 relevant international organizations and multilateral institutions, in accordance with their mandates and as  
20 appropriate, to assist Member States in their capacity-building efforts in this matter,

21  
22 *Deeply concerned* by the human rights abuse, refugees face, which are clear violations of the Universal Declaration  
23 of Human Rights (UDHR),

24  
25 *Observing* the importance, of the roles refugees play, as contributors in the development of origin, transit, and  
26 destination countries,

27  
28 *Recognizing* Latvia and Finland's current refugee integration program, for education and work counselling,

29  
30 *Further recognizing* the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI),

31  
32 *Understanding* that refugees would greatly benefit from the implementation of cultural community associations to  
33 remain connected with customs and people of their home origin,

34  
35 *The United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees,*

- 36  
37 1. *Endorses* the implementation of the 'Three P Program' that aids Members States in the current and ongoing  
38 crisis;
- 39  
40 2. Preparing state members, who are affected the most with overpopulation, in their refugee camps with an  
41 abundance of resources, and providing housing for refugees to avoid overcrowding:
- 42  
43 a. the resources should be food, medical aid, clean water, therapy, clothing, and toiletries;
- 44  
45 b. these resources can be provided by NGOs, such as World Food Program, Mèdicins Sans  
46 Frontières, Engineers without Borders, and Red Cross;
- 47  
48 3. Processing the legal documents of refugees in a time effective manner, thus creating less wait time in  
49 hosting countries and allowing members states to offer their services to other refugees who are arriving at

- 50 their borders, which can be done by setting a general timeline that is encouraged to be used by the  
51 Members States;  
52
- 53 4. Post entry system that makes integration between refugee and the community easier through education and  
54 counseling:  
55
- 56 a. this counseling will serve as a program that will educate refugees about resources that are  
57 available in the community, as well as create a relationship between the refugees and the local  
58 community;
  - 59 b. the counseling will be ongoing even when refugees pass the post entry phase;
  - 60 c. the community centers will be initiated by regional UNHCR representatives for the purpose of  
61 bringing together like minded individuals in regards to culture, religion, community, and more;
  - 62 d. this counseling will create a safe environment where topics such as mental health and others  
63 addressed in Clause 7 for Post Entry Workforce Counseling will be discussed;
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- 68 5. *Considers* the implementation of a system where Member States who are greatly affected by the overflow  
69 of refugees are given additional assistance to improve existing facilities through the installation of:  
70
- 71 a. encouraging an active partnership with NGOs, who assist refugees with basic needs such as food,  
72 medical care, psychological assistance, and education;
  - 73
  - 74 b. the construction of facilities where refugees are closer to the local communities and facilities  
75 which can offer more room to provide assistance to the growing population of refugees;
  - 76
  - 77 c. these points can be funded by monetary donations from Members States and private organizations,  
78 who voluntarily offer the donations;
  - 79
- 80 6. *Calls upon* the safe dispersion of refugees in order to reduce the burden, in order:  
81
- 82 a. to be able to provide everyone in these centers with basic needs, there must be a limit to the  
83 number of refugees in a center;
  - 84
  - 85 b. if the facility a refugee arrives at is full, they should be sent to nearby facilities where they will be  
86 safe and taken care of;
  - 87
  - 88 c. if the nearby facilities are also filled to their maximum capacity, the group of refugees will be  
89 divided into groups and sent to other nearby facilities;
  - 90
  - 91 d. it is stressed that families should not be separated if and when the split of a refugee group occurs;
  - 92
- 93 7. *Endorses* member states to have interpreters present at refugee centers that are trained, to assist refugees  
94 through the process, specifically, interpreters can be refugee volunteers who fluently know multiple  
95 languages and are willing to help other refugees by translating for them;  
96
- 97 8. *Recommends* the implementation of a standard form used to determine the status of a person once upon  
98 arrival, to the host nation based upon the 1951 Refugee Convention, in order to ensure all Member States  
99 know how to process refugees equally, and can ease the facilitation process of integration;  
100
- 101 9. *Considers* the creation of a monitoring body to assess the conditions, if a nation is willing to accept  
102 refugees to ensure that they can provide adequate and equal resources that will provide other aid  
103 alternatives if nations are not capable of hosting refugees;  
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10. *Encourages* member states to adapt an education plan that works for their country, which ensures that the refugee is contributing to each host state workforce in a helpful way, which includes:
- a. a counseling program that implements; mental health counseling, as well as informative on the host state's customs, norms, and workplace responsibilities;
  - b. as well as, the cultural education for refugees to learn the customs of their host state, to ensure a positive co-existence for all parties involved;
  - c. and, vocational training should be made available to refugees who wish to work, keeping in mind the rights of workers outlined in the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights Article 23 to ensure the development of necessary skills that will enable them to find employment in their new communities;
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11. *Notes with deep regret* that xenophobia and racism encountered by refugees in their new communities this suggests governments which create community awareness programs against xenophobia and discrimination in refugee-populated areas:
- a. with community outreach and public education campaigns for locals and refugees to facilitate the two-way process of integration;
  - b. as well as encourage the inclusion of anti-racism education in all-educational level curriculum
  - c. along with additional training that can also be provided to law enforcement officers to discourage misunderstandings made by lost in translation issues and ensure their ability to handle the sensitive situations of refugees;
  - d. and lastly encouraging member states to educate their own citizens on the refugee situation, so that stigmas and racism is limited;
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12. *Recommends* each Member States to have volunteer refugee representatives to participate in the creation of refugee integration programs;
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13. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with their regional UNHCR representative to identify well-assimilated refugees to assist government efforts, voluntarily, to accommodate and integrate future refugees;
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143
14. *Reiterates* the importance of the three P's, Pre-entry, Process, and Post-entry, in the assurance of human rights for refugees from complex crises.



## National Model United Nations • DC

**Code:** Resolution 1/8

**Committee:** The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Ensuring Equal Rights for Refugees from Complex Crises

1 *Understanding* a great challenge to complex crises is friction amongst refugees and nationals of Member States,  
2 which causes attitudes of racism, xenophobia, and an overall unwelcoming environment for refugees and may, as a  
3 consequence, spur acts of violence in local communities between the two groups of people which will escalate as  
4 time goes on,  
5

6 *Reaffirming* protocols such as the *Geneva Convention* of 1949 which provides legal rights and protection to refugees  
7 who do not partake in conflicts,  
8

9 *Recognizing* that 6.3 million refugees estimated to be half of the worldwide refugee population- have spent five or  
10 more years within their host country, thus gaining Protracted Refugee Status,  
11

12 *Expresses* its hope to provide refugees with education within host countries, which will help them gain employment  
13 skills and normalcy in their lives,  
14

15 *Believing* that obtaining residential status ensures a stable lifestyle within host countries for people fleeing war and  
16 other life threatening situations,  
17

18 *Acknowledging* that entry into the workforce is vital to the well-being of refugees and serves to foster economic  
19 growth in host countries,  
20

21 *Reminds* Member States of the distinction made in the 1951 *Convention on the Status of Refugees* between those  
22 fleeing conflict zones and persecution, and those who leave their countries for economic reasons,  
23

24 *Reaffirming* the continuing efforts of developing institutions such as the United Nations Relief and Works Agency  
25 (UNRWA) in order to provide adequate education and resources to aid with the influx of refugees,  
26

27 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*  
28

- 29 1. *Endorses* the enhancement of existing UNHCR offices for registration of refugees, in order to process  
30 refugees as quickly as possible and provide them with the resources they need in a timely manner so as to  
31 prevent backlogs in refugee applications;  
32
- 33 2. *Encourages* host countries to work in close partnership with NGOs and the United Nations to assist  
34 refugees in making informed repatriation decisions and integration into supporting occupational sectors;  
35
- 36 3. *Further invites* host countries to provide job opportunities and vocational training for those refugees fleeing  
37 conflicts, in order to help with:  
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  - 39 a. the transition from a state of crisis to peace;
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  - 41 b. assimilating refugees to the best of a host country's abilities;
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4. *Recommends* host countries distribute refugee identification cards for legal and economic purposes to the best of each country's ability without violating national sovereignty, in order to access resources needed for integration such as language and vocational courses, employment, and health care;
  5. *Recommends* Member States to provide an educational program for an amount of time that is determined by their own discretion that covers each of the following topics:
    - a. legal rights pursuant to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* in the host country;
    - b. psychological counselling and coping mechanisms;
    - c. educational courses about cultural acclimatization in the host country;
  6. *Supports* the implementation of the Humanitarian Settlement Services (HSS) on a global scale to initiate a standard of equal treatment for refugees in any hosting country that they reside within, accomplishing the goals of equal treatment and improving social integration through arrival reception and assistance with finding short and long term accommodations by:
    - a. aiding refugees through proper induction as well as providing an initial food package and start-up pack of household goods;
    - b. assistance to register with health services, banks, and schools, as well as linking with community and recreational programs;
    - c. providing monetary assistance for programs through need based evaluation on each member country's current economic status to promote the most efficient use of funding per refugee population;
    - d. recommends the creation of the Initial Integration Support System as the global extension of the existing organization to further address the equal rights of refugees during complex crisis in regards to social integration;
  7. *Recommends* those fleeing conflict zones and persecution file as refugees through proper UN channels, and for host countries to provide them with equal access to housing, employment, and health-care;
  8. *Expresses its hope* for the cooperation of Member States with International NGO's that work to alleviate sexual violence against refugees and asylum seekers by building rehab centers for victims of torture and sexual violence (IDP, refugees, and citizens alike) by opening diverse rehabilitation centers in order to facilitate conversation, dialogue, and sex education for women on top of providing psychological support by:
    - a. Member States adopting an approved counselling system, that will help those refugees who have already been a victim of abusive relationships;
    - b. building rehab centers for victims of torture and sexual violence (IDP, refugees, and citizens alike) by opening diverse rehabilitation centers in order to facilitate conversation, teach sex education, and provide psychological support;
    - c. creating open dialogue for victims of sexual violence by partnering with like NGO's such as UMR (United Muslim Relief), DWB (Doctors Without Borders), IRC (International Red Cross) that help tackle sexual assault and mistreatment of vulnerable refugee populations.



**Code:** UNHCR/1/9

**Committee:** United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

**Topic:** Ensuring Equal Rights for Refugees from Complex Crisis

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1 *Deeply concerned* about the challenges facing Member States affected by the global refugee crisis,  
2  
3 *Stressing* the importance of refugee lives and the need to ensure their safety,  
4  
5 *Emphasizing* the implementation of the emergency responses for refugees in accordance with Article 3, the  
6 *Universal Declaration of Human Rights*, everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of the person,  
7  
8 *Recognizing* the need for host countries to provide identification programs for refugees seeking asylum,  
9  
10 *Recalling the success* of the Nansen passport in post World War crises as an identification mechanism for stateless  
11 refugees,  
12  
13 *Bearing in mind* the difference between migrants and refugees as defined in the Commission on Human Rights and  
14 the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* in which migrants are defined as the decision to migrate is  
15 taken freely by the individual concerned, for reasons of “personal convenience” and without intervention of an  
16 external compelling factor, whereas the term refugee in Article 1 (A) (2) shall apply to any person “who owing to a  
17 well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social  
18 group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality and is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling  
19 to avail himself of the protection of that country; or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of  
20 his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it,”  
21  
22 *Recognizing* the success of The Global Strategy for Livelihoods that ensures that all refugees are able to make a safe  
23 and sustainable living that meets their basic needs, contributes to their dignity, and provides for the full enjoyment  
24 of human rights,  
25  
26 *Taking into consideration* the untapped potential of many refugees who arrive in their host countries with previous  
27 careers, professional skills, and entrepreneurial creativity,  
28  
29 *Noting further* the potential for job creation spurred by entrepreneurial innovators stimulating the economies of host  
30 countries, and recognizing the burden of high unemployment due to lack of job creation in many host countries,  
31  
32 *Realizing* the success of loans given to refugees in pursuit of integrating them into the economy in their respective  
33 host countries,  
34  
35 *Desiring* Member States to recognize Article 6 of the *United Nations Universal Declaration for Human Rights*,  
36 which states that everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law,  
37  
38 *Recognizing* the programme C.A.R.E., which stands for Cooperative Actions for Refugee Equality,  
39  
40 *Guided* by the report of the Secretary General, A/67/312 – S/2012/645, which highlights the importance of civilians  
41 in the post-conflict stabilization process,  
42  
43 *Reaffirming* the importance of the principle of national ownership in international civilian capacity building efforts,  
44  
45 *Understanding* the issues that arise from the fact that many countries in post conflict situations are unable to accept  
46 large influxes of refugees at one time, mainly due to economic reasons, which contributes to the rise of xenophobia  
47 within the country,  
48  
49 *Recalling* the success of local governments following a detailed vetting process in regards to incoming refugees,  
50

51 *Recognizing* the need for regionally specific and targeted aid to refugees,  
52  
53 *Acknowledging* the importance of dialogue between affected persons and host countries,  
54  
55 *Realizing* the significance of adequate living conditions as expressed in Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of*  
56 *Human Rights*,  
57  
58 *Fully aware of* the need to assist the refugees with integrating into their new communities,  
59  
60 *Expressing deep concern* about psychological traumas, as well as the cultural and social difficulties that refugees  
61 experience as a result of a rapid transition into a new society,  
62  
63 *Keeping in mind* the cultural differences and language barriers among the refugees and the locals in the accepting  
64 state,  
65  
66 *Stressing* the importance of providing equal opportunities to practice cultural and religious norms in the receiving  
67 state,  
68  
69 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*,  
70  
71 1. *Urges* all Member States to share the responsibility of protecting refugees by contributing to emergency  
72 response measures in cases of moral dangers;  
73  
74 2. *Invites* Member States to accept refugees to the best of their capacity, with respect to their sovereignty;  
75  
76 3. *Endorses* the re-implementation and enhancement of the Nansen Passport to provide paperless refugees with a  
77 form of identification that will:  
78  
79 a. allow refugees safe passage from one country to another;  
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81 b. collect information about the refugee such as:  
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83 i. birth name;  
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85 ii. country of origin;  
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87 iii. reason for leaving home country;  
88  
89 iv. occupation and skills;  
90  
91 v. photo ID;  
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93 vi. fingerprint identification;  
94  
95 vii. family names and contact information if applicable;  
96  
97 4. *Calls upon* Member States to recognize the difference between migrants as defined by the Commission on  
98 Human Rights resolution 1997/15 and refugees as defined by the 1951 Refugee Convention;  
99  
100 5. *Implores* states to develop partnerships with the private sector, which designate funding to right-to-work  
101 programs in compliance with The Global Strategy for Livelihoods;  
102  
103 6. *Emphasizes* the strengthening and expansion of the proven and innovative ways of supporting refugees'  
104 economic self-reliance, relying on funds from all Member States which are willing to participate;  
105

- 106 7. *Invites* Member States to work in conjunction with NGOs to provide job training for unskilled workers to  
107 leverage their disadvantages in the job market modeled after Iran’s work with the Norwegian Refugee Council  
108 (NRC);  
109
- 110 8. *Endorses* the proposed framework, Cooperative Actions for Refugee Equality (C.A.R.E.), as a long-term  
111 guideline under the UNHCR, which serves the purpose of economically empowering refugees and internally  
112 displaced persons (IDPs) by providing them an active voice in decision-making processes, creating incentives  
113 for Member States to better increase their role in burden sharing, and provide a long-term solution for refugees  
114 and IDPs to integrate into society as active and contributing members of their host countries, which works to:  
115
- 116 a. encourage increased emphasis on start-up funding for grassroots and community-based programs  
117 deemed promising and are located within established settlements and proposed by individual refugees  
118 and IDPs;
  - 119 b. have the ability to test big ideas on a smaller scale with fewer financial risks and potential to later  
120 expand on small-scale programs;
  - 121 c. request such funding from bodies including but not limited to the Central Emergency Response Fund  
122 (CERF), established in 2005, which currently receives donations from more than 125 Member States to  
123 provide extensive monetary assistance to host countries of refugees;  
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- 127 9. *Stresses* the need for the international community to continue respecting the sovereignty of Member States,  
128 while providing civilian assistance;  
129
- 130 10. *Commends* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees for engaging civilian populations in its efforts  
131 in providing administrative assistance to conflict-ridden states;  
132
- 133 11. *Urges* the sponsoring of regional consultations for refugees and displaced persons to:  
134
- 135 a. encourage each member state to accept a small amount of refugees per fiscal quarter;
  - 136 b. suggests host countries to slowly integrate refugees to reduce the possibility of xenophobia and  
137 persecution of refugees;
  - 138 c. endorse the involvement of refugees in the host countries economic system, following the Convention  
139 and Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees;  
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142
- 143 12. *Encourages* the cooperation between existing NGO’s and regional and local institutions to identify and address  
144 any social, political or economic complications that arise by facilitating the implementation of programs that  
145 most efficiently administer aid and foster cooperation between local and displaced populations;  
146
- 147 13. *Engages* the affected populace by promoting dialogue between refugees, locals and those involved in  
148 administering aid, to most efficiently treat needs and causes of conflict within host countries through public  
149 forms in refugee camps and areas;  
150
- 151 14. *Welcomes* Member States to enhance cultural centers in cooperation with UNESCO and local governments  
152 aimed for refugees to:  
153
- 154 a. learn the host country’s language;
  - 155 b. educate refugees about the host country’s heritage;
  - 156 c. promote integration of culture and arts;
  - 157 d. create opportunities for intercultural exchanges;  
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- 162 15. *Suggests* the Member States to actively collaborate with existing rehabilitation centers, in pursuit of alleviating  
163 post traumatic stress disorder of incoming refugees;  
164
- 165 16. *Further recommends* that the accepting states work with the UNHCR to distribute cultural and religious  
166 information relevant to the arriving refugees in pursuit of eliminating xenophobia and other related intolerances;  
167
- 168 17. *Encourages* the cooperation of the international community to implement tailored approaches for post-conflict  
169 countries by:  
170
- 171 a. offering transnational experience from regional blocs in order to satisfy cultural and traditional  
172 differences;
  - 173
  - 174 b. encouraging participation from intergovernmental organizations such as the EU, the European  
175 Commission, the African Union, Red Cross, INTERPOL, Groups of Friends of Mediation, and many  
176 others.