



Code: UNHCR/1/1

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Improving Housing and Food Security for Urban Refugees

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

2
3 *Acknowledging* Member States that have been actively working towards developing sustainable food and housing
4 programs that focus specifically on urban refugees and the challenges they face,

5
6 *Emphasizing* Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) of December 1948 that maintains
7 every person has the right to a basic standard of living, including access to food, water, shelter, and medical care,

8
9 *Reaffirming* the importance of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) "Left Behind: Refugee
10 Education in Crisis," with its focus on inadequate education for refugees and work on inclusion investment,

11
12 *Recognizing* that the availability of an adequate education can provide an increased access to improved and adequate
13 housing and food security through vocational training programs,

14
15 *Taking note* of the Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan as a framework to provide refugees with an education focusing
16 on sustainable agriculture practices to increase food security,

17
18 *Emphasizing* the importance of ensuring a balance between the security needs of sovereign nations and the basic
19 needs of urban refugees,

20
21 *Recognizing* the effectiveness of vocational training so that urban refugees can integrate into the agricultural sector
22 in their respective communities,

23
24 *Finding* that the lack of formal residence, or legal status for urban refugees, increases the likelihood of arrest for
25 asylum seekers diminishes political, economic, as well as civil rights and introduces barriers in providing effective
26 aid,

27
28 *Affirming* that the policies of the UNHCR are most effective when they are approached through the lens of
29 sustainability, and that the adoption of the "terminator gene", which is a genetic modification of plants that makes
30 them produce sterile seeds as food aid are counter-productive to the goals of promoting sustainable access to food
31 for urban refugees,

32
33 *Deeply conscious* of the challenges which urban refugees face every day while properly integrating themselves into
34 their host nations,

35
36 *Acknowledging* the creation of a school integration program intended to protect children, teenagers, and adults which
37 provides language enhancing courses in order to better integrate urban refugees into their host country, enabling
38 them to work in open market space to ensure personal food security,

39
40 *Noting* the success of programs, like "Better Shelter" by the IKEA foundation, and the work of private corporations,
41 like AirBnb,

42
43 1. *Recommends* a housing initiative that will increase shelter security for urban refugees using programs, systems,
44 and non-governmental organizations (NGO), as well as public-private partnerships that can be utilized in
45 countries with high populations of urban refugees through:

- 46
47 a. Expanding organizations and programs that provide easily established housing that utilize renewable,
48 cost effective, easily assembled, and accessible resources to provide essential shelter;

49

- 50 b. Utilizing materials and buildings already available to Member States by refurbishing large abandoned
51 buildings, and complexes that offer no financial benefit to the host state to house refugees in which:
52
- 53 i. Benefits would include providing more protection for refugees by shielding them from the
54 elements and thus decreasing refugee deaths by giving them adequate living structures;
55 ii. Funding would be provided through benevolent NGO's and through Member States themselves;
56
- 57 c. Reducing the spread of sickness and disease by giving refugees stable and clean housing, and
58 implementing sanitation, hygiene regimes, and educational programs to increase sanitation of houses
59 and structures to decrease the spread of diseases throughout refugee populated areas;
60
- 61 d. Facilitating the efforts of private corporations and entities that actively provide aid or sponsorship to
62 urban refugees, as well as encouraging Member States to consider offering incentives for these private
63 corporations to continue such work which positively impacts urban refugee communities by:
64
- 65 i. Considering work already done by the private sector who has dedicated their own resources to the
66 development of platforms which connect urban refugees with free and safe housing;
67 ii. Encouraging legal agencies to provide pro bono legal assistance to urban refugees in the event
68 discrimination does occur particularly when it arises due to housing access keeping in mind
69 Article 25 of the UDHR;
70
- 71 2. *Requests* Member States to expand upon the World Food Program, World Health Organization, and Food
72 Agriculture Organization of the UN efforts of sustaining food security and nutrition by implementing farming
73 workshops and agricultural techniques such as:
74
- 75 a. The Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan, initiated by the Food and Agricultural training and education on
76 sustainable farming practices under goal 2.1 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development;
77
- 78 b. Distributing information on sustainable farming to refugees, and providing refugees with the
79 technology to learn about sustainable agricultural practices by:
80
- 81 i. Implementing large scale awareness campaigns aimed at informing refugees on how to use various
82 agricultural technology, which increases crop yields, including multi-story gardens, as outlined by
83 the multi-story gardening Training Manual 2008;
84 ii. Utilization of NGO's that can distribute agricultural technology to refugees and education on how
85 to use the agricultural technology;
86
- 87 3. *Encourages* NGO's to partner with refugee communities on implementing language education programs to
88 ensure that all urban refugees can develop self-reliance in regards to acquiring food and securing urban housing
89 through:
90
- 91 a. Programs such as Refugee Education Program, by Jusoor, which aims to help integrate Syrian refugees
92 in Lebanon, and using innovative education framework, such as The Karam Foundation, which aims to
93 engage and heal trauma through the classroom;
94
- 95 b. Engaging local communities by holding weekly events between refugee children in their new
96 community school systems with local children;
97
- 98 4. *Urges* Member States to establish a direct link between national authorities and the UNHCR to sensitize
99 governments to asylum seeking issues, and work towards eliminating unnecessary arrests by:
100
- 101 a. Opening lines of communication between the UNHCR and arrested persons who are seeking refuge
102 status;
103

- 104 b. Providing access to trained lawyers to intervene with relevant authorities on behalf of arrested persons
105 by implementing national programs that enhance protection spaces of refugees arrested for illegal
106 entry, or stay in a country to prevent deportation;
107
- 108 5. *Requests* that Member States take a special interest in the happenings of vulnerable refugees and persons within
109 urban communities to create safe housing and food security for marginalized peoples, who include:
110
- 111 a. Women and children who make up 60% of refugees moving into urban areas and are seen by the
112 UNHCR, UN Population Fund, and the Women’s Refugee Committee to be far more likely to
113 experience assault during travel and within camps themselves;
114
- 115 b. Other marginalized refugees who need special attention and support regarding safe housing and to
116 better integrate into host nations;
117
- 118 6. *Strongly encourages* Member States to further work towards integration within their own society of urban
119 refugees through:
120
- 121 a. Inviting Member States to open their labor market to refugees to implement the ideas recognized by
122 articles 17 to 19 of the *Convention Relating to the Status of the Refugees* of July 1951, since becoming
123 more independent will empower refugees and enable them to provide their own food;
124
- 125 b. Congratulating the actions of citizens who have voluntarily accepted refugees in their homes, and
126 providing temporary housing to refugees as well as creating and utilizing a database of families who
127 are willing to host refugees;
128
- 129 c. Further inviting all Member States to strengthen the cooperation in the international community to find
130 solutions suitable to each host country. In this purpose the UN references the Mediterranean City-to-
131 City Migration Project which aims at sharing knowledge between groups regarding how best integrate
132 refugees in their communities;
133
- 134 7. *Suggests* the establishment of a dedicated optional protected housing community on the periphery of urban
135 settlements dedicated to refugees and further integration of these individual’s keepings in mind the specific
136 needs of marginalized people through:
137
- 138 a. Financial support and procedural oversight which will be provided by benevolent NGO’s and Member
139 States to assure quick and efficient housing is developed, and nutritional needs are met;
140
- 141 b. Food rations which will be supplied through these community centers for distribution to refugees
142 through usage of UNHCR established food rationing voucher systems which will allow secure access
143 to nutritional and sustainable food options;
144
- 145 c. Working with local landlords and benevolent NGO’s to ensure that housing:
146
- 147 i. Does not pose a risk to refugee’s health;
148 ii. Has quality living conditions which complies with Sustainable Development goal 11;
149 iii. Would necessitate sufficient privacy;
150
- 151 d. Endorsing the housing of urban refugees within temporary housing facilities as part of a “safe zone”
152 program to promote micro-economy and refugee safety, as well as protect the rights and safety of host
153 country citizens;
154
- 155 8. *Encourages* Member States to adopt different farming practicing that do not utilize the “terminator gene” which
156 sterilizes crops after one harvest cycle;
157
- 158 9. *Further encourages* Member States to find alternative means of providing food security to urban refugees such
159 as providing sustainable food aid to impact populations through means defined in previous clauses.



Code: UNHCR/1/2

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Improving Housing and Food Security for Urban Refugees

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

2
3 *Concerned* with the escalation in conflicts contributing to the global refugee populations, the resultant increase of
4 refugee populations in urban areas, and lack of progress toward their integration in host countries,

5
6 *Fully aware* of the lack of data to accurately gauge the extent to which Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of
7 September 2016 are being met, specifically in clause 2 and 11, as they are contingent to and encompasses the needs
8 of urban refugees, while also ensuring proper standards of livelihoods are being attained as stated in the United
9 Nations High Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) mandate,

10
11 *Mindful* of the UNHCR's two core principles; access and sustainability, and the shared responsibility of the
12 international community to adhere to the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) of December 1948,
13 which outlines the basic human rights all human beings are entitled to, including refugees,

14
15 *Recalling* previous United Nations (UN) resolutions calling for sustainable undertakings for urban refugees,
16 particularly clause 13 (a) and clause 14 (a) of General Assembly 71/256 of December 2016 (*The New Urban*
17 *Agenda*),

18
19 *Reiterates* General Assembly 51/70 of February 1997, which recognizes that a that the primary responsibility for
20 tackling population displacement problems lies with the affected countries themselves; however, realizes that these
21 serious challenges cannot be met by the limited resources of a country alone,

22
23 *Calling attention* to Article 22 in the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951 Refugee
24 Convention) which states, "The Contracting States shall accord [urban] refugees the same treatment as is accorded
25 to nationals with respect to elementary education," while also providing vocational skills in attaining long-term
26 goals of self-reliance for urban refugees,

27
28 *Draws attention* to the need for international assistance in providing adequate funding to the UNHCR, and other
29 humanitarian organizations, such as the World Food Programme (WFP), dedicated to assisting urban refugees,

30
31 *Affirming* the need to provide comprehensive food security measures for urban refugees flocking to regions
32 experiencing internal turmoil,

33
34 *Reaffirming* goals 2 and 11 of the *2030 Sustainable Development Agenda* (SDA) of September 2015, and clauses 1,
35 and 25 of the UDHR,

36
37 *Acknowledging* previous frameworks implemented and discussed by fellow Members States, such as the *New York*
38 *Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* of September 2016, the 1951 Refugee Convention, and the UNHCR's
39 Comprehensive Policy on Urban Refugees,

40
41 *Affirming* the need for the international community to continue supporting developing nations that host refugees,
42 specifically African and Middle Eastern states,

43
44 *Applauding* non-governmental organizations (NGO) which provide sustainable outcomes to allocate funding for
45 urban refugees,

46
47 *Deeply concerned* that 301,000, of the 2.3 million people who were forced into refugee status in 2002, were still
48 living in communities away from their homes in 2014, in contingency with the knowledge that 60 percent of
49 refugees live in urban settings,

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Noting the immediate need for action in regard to food security for urban refugees, as the WFP estimates that more than 20 million urban refugees are malnourished,

Deeply concerned with the possible government mismanagement of funds directed to services and housing for refugees in urban settlements,

1. *Urges* Member States to consider allocating funds to NGOs for the implementation of programs to prevent micronutrient deficiencies, and provide emergency food security for urban refugees by creating programs that protect vulnerable populations, such as pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and children under the age of five, from malnutrition deficiencies, particularly in Southern Europe, parts of Africa, and Southern Asia;
2. *Encourages* host Member States to work with NGOs to integrate urban refugees into society through education, culture, and by economic means such as:
 - a. Improving the registration of urban refugees, which are typically dispersed in cities, in order to make a more specific and efficient distribution of food;
 - b. Providing urban refugees with affordable housing accommodations that are dispersed throughout the country;
 - c. Providing urban refugees access to translation services, language courses, vocational programs, cultural orientation programs, and education classes;
 - d. Providing urban refugees with medical examinations and vaccinations;
 - e. Assisting urban refugees with both finding jobs and job training;
 - f. Providing urban refugees with sustainable sources of food and potable water, as well as working with NGOs to ensure food banks are adequately supplied with the items necessary to meet emergency food security needs;
 - g. Relying on the coordination between the funds and resources of UNHCR and those of local organizations;
 - h. Establishing central locations for urban refugee services, such as the previously successful Emergency Transit Centers (ETCs) to streamline some of these services;
3. *Calls for* NGO's to administrate funding, and for coalitions to be formed between NGOs and Member States, in order for the effective management of funding to be distributed among urban refugees seeking sustainable food security, and to ensure partisan initiatives with the following programs:
 - a. The creation of multi-story gardens (MSG) in urban refugee communities to support dietary diversity and enhance contribution to their own food consumption, while providing information resources about water harvesting, pest control, nutrition, meal planning, and women's empowerment;
 - b. Programs and organizations such as Rise Against Hunger, World Food Programme (WFP), and the World Vegetable Center;
 - c. Endorses the full implementation of the 2014-2018 Global Strategy for Public Health including:
 - i. Policy guidance and coordination by encouraging governments and NGOs to collaborate in the planning of allocating resources and aid;
 - ii. Both basic and skilled support for mothers and caregivers to insure adequate resources necessary to guarantee nutritional health and positive survival outcomes;

- 106 d. International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) around the world investing in technological methods to
107 provide safe and efficient ways of producing crops for the urban refugee population, focusing
108 specifically on sending funds to send specialists to countries to teach locals about sustainability within
109 food sources;
110
- 111 e. The World Council of Churches (WCC), which created bodies such as Refugee and World Services
112 and Interchurch Aid Departments, that are implemented at state and local levels which:
113
- 114 i. Provide housing and meals for urban refugees;
115 ii. Connect urban refugees with one another so that they can form a strong network and support
116 system in their new host countries;
117
- 118 4. *Encourages* the improvement of living conditions for urban refugees:
119
- 120 a. Advising the integration of urban refugees into the community by providing temporary housing in
121 citizens' homes with stronger toleration from citizens of the host country;
122
- 123 b. Promotes the distribution of building supplies to areas in need;
124
- 125 c. Encouraging developed nations to invest in the infrastructure of developing countries with high
126 refugee populations:
127
- 128 i. This could include providing housing vouchers to urban refugees in host or transit countries,
129 funded by developed countries with low refugee burden;
130 ii. Increase cooperation between city leaders in order to find housing solutions to the diversity of
131 cities worldwide;
132
- 133 d. Encouraging UNHCR to work closely with national authorities, municipalities, and local communities
134 who may have a better understanding of issues facing urban refugees residing within their borders;
135
- 136 5. *Reminds* Member States to decide where urban refugees will be placed based on the criteria put forth by
137 Member State and cities accepting urban refugees such as:
138
- 139 a. Criteria set forth by Member States which establishes long or short term placement of incoming
140 refugees, to properly integrate them into urban society;
141
- 142 b. Criteria such as prioritizing women and children, as member states recognize that these populations
143 suffer from harsher conditions when integrated in urban society without prior preparation;
144
- 145 6. *Encourages* the creation of a network that helps urban refugees to find sustainable jobs with the help of NGOs
146 that:
147
- 148 a. Provide agricultural training to urban refugees on the use of these new farming mechanisms, with an
149 end goal of making these farming facilities self-sustaining;
150
- 151 b. Promotes the employment of urban refugees through the provision of economic incentives to
152 employers;
153
- 154 c. Invests in infrastructure projects that will employ urban refugees and contribute to the services
155 aforementioned in this document in the manner of:
156
- 157 i. The construction of Emergency Transit Centers;
158 ii. The building and maintenance of roads;
159
- 160 d. Encourages the promotion of vocational training and educational opportunities for refugees by:
161

- 162 i. Providing agricultural training to urban refugees based on new farming mechanisms, with an end
163 goal of making these farming facilities self-sustaining;
- 164 ii. Adapting the incubator program from the Urban Refugees Agenda for the purpose of agricultural
165 training and eventual job creation,;
- 166 iii. Including the Relief Works Agency, and cooperating with NGOs, that can provide vocational
167 programs specific to the host community of the refugee, to encourage the creation of jobs that
168 work towards problem solving in host communities organized by non-profit interests and these
169 initiatives should be geared towards supplementing municipal jobs to benefit the community,
170 while providing refugees with an opportunity to integrate with their community;
171
- 172 7. *Further recommends* Member States designate funds for government programs helping urban refugees;
173
- 174 8. *Proposes* further case studies and assessments of needs, without restraints or limitations of confidentiality
175 concerns amongst NGOs, as stated in the recent Norwegian Refugee Council case study;
176
- 177 9. *Calls for* enhanced logistics of urban refugees in order to ensure housing and security standards are being met
178 through the focus of maximizing shelter capacity and vacancy by:
179
- 180 a. Expanding alternative housing solutions such as host housing solutions;
- 181
- 182 b. Implementation, accumulation, as well as the expansion of, checklists comprised of:
183
- 184 i. Occupancy durations determining short, long, and indefinite occupancy durations in urban
185 societies;
- 186 ii. A count of those accompanying or size of family unit;
187
- 188 c. Plans of relocation in association with EU Council Decisions:
189
- 190 i. Assessing spatial analysis;
- 191 ii. Continuing the growth in infrastructure and rehabilitation;
192
- 193 10. *Calls for* increased access to clean water, given the needs for portable water for the general well-being of
194 persons, as well as for use of agriculture by providing NGOs, and private organizations with UNHCR help and
195 resources in order to continue research and development into cheaper desalination efforts, water filtration
196 programs (possibly using graphene-based filtration methods), and potable water access;
197
- 198 11. *Recommends* that internal NGOs hold the management of funding to be distributed among urban refugees
199 seeking sustainable food security to ensure partisan initiatives;
200
- 201 12. *Call upon* all Member States to participate in securing the distribution of food resources, even during times of
202 internal strife.



Code: UNHCR/1/3

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Improving Housing and Food Security for Urban Refugees

1 *The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*
2
3 *Reaffirming* the need to uphold the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) which recognizes the inherent
4 and inalienable rights of global citizens,
5
6 *Recalling* the *1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees* which outlines the
7 rights of the displaced as well as the legal obligations of states to protect them,
8
9 *Considering* the Urban Refugees Organization refers to urban refugees as those who currently live in or are
10 accustomed to urban cities or largely populated areas,
11
12 *Acknowledging* that over 60% of the world's 19.5 million refugees are concentrated in urban areas,
13
14 *Deeply concerned* with increasing vulnerability of refugees in urban settings as a result of increased unemployment,
15 rising food prices, and growing strain placed on agricultural resources,
16
17 *Concerned* about the lack of data to accurately gage the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are being met,
18 specifically 2 and 11, as it is contingent to and encompasses the needs of refugees, specifically in urban areas, while
19 also simultaneously ensuring proper standards of livelihoods are being attained as stated in the United Nations High
20 Commissioner for Refugees' (UNHCR) Emergency Handbook regarding the Needs Assessment for Refugee
21 Emergencies (NARE),
22
23 *Recognizing* the effectiveness of the REACH Initiative, which was created to facilitate the development of
24 information tools and products that enhance the humanitarian community's decision making and planning
25 capacities,
26
27 *Highlighting* the importance of the cluster approach, instituted in 2006 as a part of the Inter Agency Standing
28 Committee's Transformative Agenda, in achieving effective humanitarian coordination and improving the
29 predictability, timeliness, and effectiveness of humanitarian response, and pave the way for the development of
30 long-term durable solutions,
31
32 *Recognizing* that the agreements made between UNHCR and Members of the Commission on Refugees of the
33 International Council of Voluntary Agencies (ICVA) during the 1994 Partnership Action (PARinAC) Global
34 Conference have drastically improved communication and collaboration between UNHCR and local, national, and
35 international NGOs,
36
37 *Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 63/221 (2008) calling for strengthening of the United Nation's Human
38 Settlement Programme,
39
40 *Acknowledging* that in urban areas many refugees share accommodations, live in slums, and informal types of
41 settlements where conditions are often substandard and providing shelter poses major challenges as stated in the
42 Norwegian Refugee Council's (NRC) case study,
43
44 *Keeping in mind* the benefits and shortcomings of previous long-term urban refugee housing initiatives, such as seen
45 by the Thessaloniki case study, and henceforth sees potential in the expansion and reformation of initiatives similar
46 to this,
47
48 *Fully aware* of the necessity and importance that NGOs have in stabilizing living conditions, similar to the Namibia
49 Housing Action Group, whose primary mission is to facilitate improved livelihoods of urban and rural refugee
50 populations,

51
52 *Drawing attention* to the fact that Public-Private Partnerships in regards to farming will ensure urban refugees will
53 find more access to food,
54
55 *Having examined* the already successful partnership that UNHCR has partaken in, such as the IKEA Foundation and
56 UNIQLO, as well as domestic legislations that Member States have already taken regarding allocating food waste
57 from grocery stores and restaurants that may serve as a base framework, which can potential address the
58 aforementioned needs of refugees, not only in the past, but currently as well,
59
60 *Regretting* the fact that national education systems are often ill-equipped to meet refugees with the quality education
61 environment and thereby fail to help refugees in becoming self-reliant,
62
63 *Acknowledging* the previous successes of the Graduated Approach in lifting refugees out of poverty, especially in
64 improving the quality of nutrition and food sustainability,
65
66 *Affirming* the progress made by UNHCR with the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE),
67 International Labor Organization (ILO), and Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) on educational
68 and vocational programs for refugees in urban areas,
69
70 *Emphasizing* UNHCR’s existing Vocational Training Programs, such as the Empowerment via Vocational Training
71 and Income Generation currently in place that encourages the lateral integration of refugees in an urban working
72 environment,
73
74 *Reaffirming* the accessibility of funds to Member States through various UN pooled funding mechanisms, such has
75 the Central Emergency Response Fund,
76
77 *Cognizant* of the record high generosity of donor governments resulting in \$7.3 billion budget for UNHCR
78 operations as well a need for further funding due to the increasing population of urban refugees worldwide and a lax
79 dispersal of said funds,
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81 1. *Encourages* Member States to utilize pre-existing monitoring groups such as the UN Population Division and
82 the UN Statistics Division, as well as pre-existing data bases such as the UN Data Portal, which will be
83 supplemented by an expansion of the UN Data Portal to include an anecdote with data specifically covering
84 urban refugees using information provided by individual Member States collections systems, to be funding by
85 the solicitation of donations to UNHCR from Member States and from private entities for the purpose of
86 strategic implementation of aid and resource allocation to urban refugees;
87
88 2. *Strongly encourages* Member States to use various Needs Assessment Tools (NATs), as established by NARE,
89 including the Technical Guidance Sheet (TGS) and REACH, to generate both the essential evidence for
90 strategic planning and the necessary information for situation and response monitoring systems;
91
92 3. *Calls for* the enhancement in logistics of refugees to ensure housing standards are being met and eliminate
93 urban overcrowding through a focus of maximizing shelter capacity and vacancy by:
94
95 a. Expanding alternative housing solutions such as host housing and renovated office buildings;
96
97 b. Implementing accumulating, as well as expanding checklists comprised of:
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99 i. Occupancy durations determining short, long, and indefinite time span options within urban
100 societies;
101 ii. A list of individuals accompanying the registering individual;
102 iii. Plans of reallocations and association with EU Council Decisions;
103
104 c. Assessing spatial analysis potential vacant and existing urban territories;
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106 4. *Stresses* the importance of safe and adequate housing to urban refugees by:

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- a. Redirecting funding from camps towards housing voucher programs in conjunction with NGO's in order to reduce the risks of "vulnerable" populations;
 - b. Providing tax incentives as well as rental and mortgage subsidies to businesses, homeowners, and industrial property owners in urban areas in order to accrue civilian interest management and sympathy, thus increasing shelter sustainability;
5. *Encourages* Member States to establish Transitional Refugee Integration Practices (TRIPs) within their countries which serve the purpose of:
- a. Outlining a framework for providing temporary residency status to urban refugees in order to better facilitate refugee integration into urban communities;
 - b. Ensuring that urban refugees have access to social and economic welfare programs already existing within Member States, including but not limited to:
 - i. Focus on food assistance, housing subsidies, and voucher programs for public transportation;
 - ii. Help to encourage self-sufficiency for refugees residing in urban areas;
6. *Endorses* local and national governments to implement sustainable housing developments and business opportunities for refugees by improving its methods for distributing incentives to not only homeowners renting out to refugees, but businesses as well who chose to hire refugees;
7. *Urges* Member States to work alongside NGOs that echo the same directives and missions including:
- a. Establishing long and short-term solutions that encourage self-sustainability amongst urban refugees;
 - b. Promoting self-direction within specific community development;
 - c. Encouraging equal and inclusive learning opportunities;
 - d. Advocating overall respect and fair treatment for urban refugees;
 - e. Developing positive relationships between refugees and NGOs;
8. *Encourages* discussions of cluster activation at the national level in order to stimulate the activation of various clusters by the UN Emergency Relief Coordinator (ERC), with the endorsement of the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) principles, in the country of concern as an approach to meeting the needs of urban refugees with various clusters including:
- a. The food security cluster established in 2001 and co-led by the World Food Programme (WFP) and the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) which seeks to coordinate food security responses during humanitarian crises to support country-level operations in a variety of ways including the usage of cash based interventions (CBIs) which gives those who have minimal or no income the ability to make their own choices about how to fulfill their needs and contribute to the local economy;
 - b. The global shelter cluster co-led by the UNHCR and International Federation of the Red Cross, which is responsible for:
 - i. Fulfilling emergency need such as shelter and funding;
 - ii. Satisfying longer-term needs, such as transitional shelter;
 - iii. Building or reconstruction of houses and capacity building;

- 161 9. *Invites* NGOs, international organizations, and the local and national governments of Member States to expand
162 their participation in the Partner Portal, an existing online interactive tool for enhanced communication between
163 UNHCR and its partners, and other PARinAC initiatives focused on the sharing of best practices by:
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- 165 a. Increasing the number of training sessions conducted by UNHCR with partners focusing on how this
166 information sharing platform can be effectively utilized;
 - 167
 - 168 b. Ensuring the access of cross-organizational contact by relevant partners that work with urban refugees
169 to improve partnership opportunities between NGOs and UNHCR;
 - 170
- 171 10. *Calls upon* the UNHCR to establish programs that ensure that countries decrease discrimination against
172 refugees with the help of NGOs which would include:
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- 174 a. Adopting an educational system for all age groups by implementing United Nations' Educational
175 Scientific and Cultural Organization's Education 2030 Framework for Action (FFA) which would
176 eliminate stigma surrounding refugees;
 - 177
 - 178 b. Educating children and refugees about the rights afforded to refugees under the UDHR, as well as, the
179 definition of a hate crime and how to address racism;
 - 180
- 181 11. *Encourages* partnerships between developing and developed governments as well as international organizations
182 in assessing the vulnerabilities of food security through programs that seek to:
183
- 184 a. Prevent the depletion of household assets and improve access to services;
 - 185
 - 186 b. Facilitate economic growth and development progress;
 - 187
 - 188 c. Promote public and private partnerships for the access and delivery of agricultural technologies for
189 sustainable use;
 - 190
- 191 12. *Promotes* the use of sustainable practices to increase food security by keeping a regional approach that can
192 address the unique needs of specific populations by:
193
- 194 a. Developing a system to allocate funds based on immediate need of host countries;
 - 195
 - 196 b. Emphasizing the importance of protecting at-risk populations, particularly women, children, and
197 disabled persons;
 - 198
 - 199 c. Establishing multi-story gardens as outlined by the 2008 Multi-Story Garden Training Manual to
200 increase sustainable agriculture practices and agricultural education;
 - 201
 - 202 d. Utilizing the UNHCR Comprehensive Protocol for Urban Refugees' efforts to provide food
203 supplementation sensitive to religious, cultural, and dietary concerns including:
204
 - 205 i. Temporary food bank voucher programs to assist the transition from transient patterns to
206 successful integration into urban agriculture;
 - 207 ii. Organizations such as the World Food Programme and other NGO in providing temporary
208 sustenance on a case-by-case basis;
 - 209
- 210 e. Supporting agricultural practices that fulfil nutritional requirements and prevent conditions such as
211 anemia, as well as any and all forms of malnutrition, which may lead to disability or other health
212 complications as outlined in the 2003 Multi-Story Garden Training Manual;
 - 213
 - 214 f. Encouraging hydroponic farming methods which are able to produce nutrient-rich crops in confined
215 spaces, often while using 90% less water than traditional methods;
 - 216

- 217 g. Implementing modern agricultural practices such as urbanized irrigation systems and small scale
218 farming to open new avenues for refugees;
219
- 220 h. Encouraging partnerships between the UNHCR and the private sector that build on previous
221 campaigns while considering national sovereignty and promote Member States to urge domestic
222 business owners to donate their food waste to urban refugees;
223
- 224 13. *Reminds* Member States of the importance in implementing the principles outlined in the aforementioned
225 frameworks specifically identifying and promoting urban law methodologies and mechanisms that promote the
226 sustainable development of human settlements;
227
- 228 14. *Incorporates* components from the Graduation Approach as a way to provide urban refugees the ability to
229 become fiscally independent and to obtain sustainable food and housing security through:
230
- 231 a. The initial resources to start and business;
232
- 233 b. The fiscal training to properly and effectively handle assets and run a business;
234
- 235 c. Host countries providing vocational training and educational opportunities to refugees through
236 programs such as the Relief Works Agency to:
237
- 238 i. Integrate refugees with the culture and environment of their host country;
239 ii. Provide refugees with the skills necessary to have a career in their host country as well as their
240 home country upon their voluntary return;
241
- 242 15. *Asks* governments to help urban refugees thrive in school systems through the use of:
243
- 244 a. Food vouchers through partnerships with the World Food Bank's school meal program;
245
- 246 b. Inclusive approaches towards education through the implementation of a potential urban refugee
247 internship program funded by the International Development Association under the acronym Refugee
248 Education Empowerment Directive (REED);
249
- 250 c. Practical job training in order to help refugees become self-sustainable as early as possible;
251
- 252 16. *Calls for* the continued cooperation of local governments and communities in improving education
253 commitments to refugees by:
254
- 255 a. Embracing refugees into their host countries from the beginning through basic education opportunities
256 for children and young adults with parallel programming put in place by the INEE expressing minimum
257 standards to education, such as enhancing the quality of education, increasing access to relevant
258 learning opportunities, and ensuring coordination in education between host countries and refugee
259 communities;
260
- 261 b. Encouraging self-reliance and self- dignity through educational vocational opportunities with similar
262 programming by the ILO in their Vocational Skills Training, where host country employers are
263 supplying young adult refugees the opportunity to learn technical skills for urban industries;
264
- 265 c. Empowering initiatives that allow refugees the ability to find jobs that best fits their skills in their host
266 community, along with the initiatives put in place by the CRRF by undoing the misguided assumptions
267 that a skilled refugee will not deprive a citizen of the same opportunity;
268
- 269 17. *Encourages* Member States to build upon existing UNHCR vocational job training programs by encouraging
270 cooperation between NGOs, international organizations, and public and private entities to provide refugees with
271 the necessary tools to enable self-sufficient income generation, ensuring a dignified life of urban refugees by:
272

- 273 a. Host countries should provide vocational training and educational opportunities to refugees through
274 programs such as the Relief Works Agency, cooperating with NGO's that can provide vocational
275 programs specific to the culture and environment of the host country;
276
- 277 b. To assist in integrating refugees with the culture and environment of their host country;
278
- 279 c. Effectively providing refugees with the skills necessary to have a career in their host country as well as
280 their country upon voluntary return;
281
- 282 18. *Requests* further funding from all participating donors as well as tighter observation of funds being allocated to
283 ensure that said funds are administered according to their specific targeted sectors such as housing and food
284 security in the world today;
285
- 286 19. *Encouraging* Public –Private Partnerships in hopes to achieve food security and housing security in order to
287 better serve the needs of urban refugees as well as give developing countries an alternative option in aiding
288 refugees;
289
- 290 20. *Urges* the international community to hold the nations receiving funds responsible for the appropriate allocation
291 to the intended individuals, particularly women, children, and disabled persons by:
292
- 293 a. Implementing existing accountability systems for allocation of funds and resources in order to help
294 safeguard the efforts and funds of the UNHCR;
295
- 296 b. Stressing the importance of assisting in meeting the differing needs of often marginalized individuals
297 such as women, children, and disabled refugees in Member States;
298
- 299 21. *Strongly urges* Member States who lack necessary funding for the implementation of any aforementioned
300 strategies to look towards:
301
- 302 a. Formulating a Common Humanitarian Action Plan (CHAP) sent to the annual consolidated appeals
303 process (CAP) who can then, set out specific projects and resources necessary to meet the objectives
304 laid out in CHAP which consists of:
305
- 306 i. A joint strategy analyzing the political, social and security situation of the particular country or
307 crisis;
308 ii. A projection of short-term and long-term humanitarian needs;
309 iii. An assessment of the capacities of the agencies involved in addressing these needs;
310 iv. A proposal of a common set objectives, actions and indicators for success;
311
- 312 b. Making a Flash Appeal, which can be prepared to enable more rapid resource mobilization and
313 response;
314
- 315 c. Applying for grants and loans through Financial Tracking Service (FTS), hosted by the Office for the
316 Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), that are available from the Central Emergency
317 Response Fund (CERF), whose goal is to bolster existing funding mechanisms by providing seed funds
318 to jump-start critical operations and finances to not yet funded life-saving programs.