The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Noting with regret the implementation of General Assembly resolution 73/153, Report of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which discusses the inability for some refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) to make considerable economic gains within their home and host countries,

Guided by The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families in protecting the life and liberty of migrant workers and their families,

Deeply disturbed by the intensity of nativist biases that deter the full adoption of currently existing reintegration programs which have attempted to bridge the gap between refugees and nationals of their host count lack of job integration as stated in General Assembly resolution 71/237, International Migration and Development,

Encouraged by the work done by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the proposition of the Strategic Directions of 2017-2021’s commitment to strengthen and diversify economic partnerships,

Calling attention to the lack of educational resources, as outlined in General Assembly resolution 71/1, The New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants, along with the language barrier refugees and internally displaced people face during job integration whilst transitioning into host and origin countries, further allowing IDPs and Refugees the ability to contribute to the economy and to the social and cultural aspect of the host country,

Taking into account the promotion of inclusive and sustainable entrepreneurship as reinforced by Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 8 and the development of quality education reinforced by SDG 4, both of which are critical to the furtherance and pursuit of a long-term solution,

Deeply concerned with the violation of human rights against refugees and IDPs globally and Member States upholding of General Assembly Resolution 217A (III), Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Aware of the finding of the study conducted by the ILO, Global Estimates on International Migrant Workers, that new arrivals and long-term residents alike are often employed well below their levels of qualification, despite the fact that many are highly educated, and that a great number of refugees often times misplace or leave behind documentation of professional qualification credentials in the middle of their escape, which can bar them from successful integration into jobs within their qualification set,

Encourages Member States to pursue equal economic opportunity for refugees and IDPs:

a. Through focusing on creating a legislature with the primary purpose of protecting refugees with job security and creating anti-discriminatory laws that eliminate employer bias while hiring;

b. By establishing target policy objectives of pursuing equal rights for business ownership and equal banking protection and access regardless of refugee status by partnering with the United Nation’s International Labor Organization’s International Labor Office as a resource to focus on development cooperation and creating key legislation that works effectively to meet these target policy objectives;
2. **Expands the work of** microfinance loan programs in place by the United Nations Development Program, to work alongside financial literacy workshops, to encourage economic independence and empower refugees and IDPs to build credit and reintegrate into their communities through:

   a. Multi-purpose micro-financed loans increase entrepreneurship and self-employment opportunities among refugees and IDPs which can help not only economic growth within the state they reside in, but encourage expedited integration as well;

   b. **Financial Literacy Workshops** that work alongside the microfinance loans better prepare and educate borrowers on how to properly utilize the new loans they have received, as well as provide a safety net for lenders within countries;

3. **Further Recommends** Member States, through the support of the UN Global Compact, incentivize employers and firms to create equal opportunities for employment by:

   a. Specifying incentives for said firms based on the needs of specific regions, and may include but are not limited to: multi-purpose cash grants, and reduced interest rates for firms;

   b. Implementing return and Reintegration programs that strive to compliment the border effects of the governments to create incentives for return and reintegration through enhanced multi-purpose cash grants can be made possible through the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund;

4. **Strongly encourages** the implementation of Strategic Objective 2: Fostering safe enabling environments that support learning for all students, regardless of legal status, gender, or disability in the 2030 Strategy for Refugee Education through:

   a. Language classes in host countries to further allow refugees and IDPs to be integrated properly giving them the ability to gain employment as well as access to further their education comfortably;

   b. Providing children and youth with adequate language training where it’s deemed necessary in support of Expected Result 1;

   c. Encouraging Member States to offer teacher training in host countries to residents in order for refugees to be supported by the host countries;

5. **Calls for** the promotion of multilateral discussion, hosted by the UNHCR, which will encourage Member States to work in conjunction with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the private sector along with all interested stakeholders to work together in contributing significant resources and proficiency of knowledge to facilitate the process of economically integrating refugees and IDPs to their country of origin to further inclusivity and to also further promote the work of the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees;

6. **Calls upon** all Member States to reaffirm the necessity to create and promote more economic opportunities, non-labor-intensive occupations, and entrepreneurship programs for refugees and IDPs alike;

7. **Reiterates its call** for all members of the international community to remain supportive and to increase its funding to the UNHCR in order to promote its Strategic Directions of 2017-2021;

8. **Emphasizes** its call upon host countries to establish educational and skills training programs to maximize the potential refugees and IDPs have to contribute to the economy and to the social and cultural aspect of the host country:
105 a. Implementation of language classes in host countries, to further allow refugees and IDPs to be integrated properly by giving them the ability to gain employment as well as access to further their education comfortably;

106 b. Offer teacher training in host countries to residents in order for refugees to be supported by the local community;

108 c. Offer culture mentorship that facilitates the social integration of refugees in host countries in order to promote academic engagement by emphasizing the cultural education for refugees, especially children, about reasons for refugee status in order to encourage them to pursue higher education opportunities;

109

9. Draws attention to the need to provide protection of refugees and IDPs from violence, persecution, and war through greater accountability of law enforcement and judicial systems through:

118 a. Ensuring judicial systems hold governments accountable to the protection of refugee and IDP human rights through greater use of the International Court of Justice and international law;

119 b. Prevent corruption that avert refugees and IDPs from claiming asylum under international law;

120

10. Requests that Member States strengthen refugees economic standing by co-operating with NGOS that work to provide educational credentials for people hoping to work and study internationally in order to allow cross-regional skills and credentials to translate equitably in their newly settled locations via:

128 a. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) which already contains an educational component that oversees vocational training in camps in order to focus on these vulnerable populations;

129 b. UNESCO and United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) advising on the host countries equivalency of refugee’s credentials and include contextual information on its education system to assist in interpreting the applicant’s background;

130 c. The use of information and documentation provided by the applicant, in combination with its research and experience with credentials issued by the home country, if possible, educational institutions, to corroborate the applicant’s claimed academic history, and “reconstruct” the credential where possible, if documentation is missing;

131 d. In lieu of documentation that may have been left behind, Member States should allow the alternative process such as an equivalency exam to provide the opportunity to prove their knowledge and credentials.
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Approving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 4 and 5 from the 2030 Agenda and General Assembly resolution 71/23, which highlights the importance of equipping refugees with skills to be self-sufficient through education, language, and vocational training, and of the empowerment and enhanced autonomy of displaced persons, respectively,

Realizing the imbalances in the labor market for refugees and (Internally Displaced People) IDPs and the economic drain that refugees have on welfare states,

Keeping in mind the inability of independent researchers to publish actual data on the economic integration of refugees and IDPs in international labor markets and the general lack of data on refugee integration into host countries’ economies,

Taking into account the fact the quality of refugee lives is at an inadequate standard, as there are many inactive and obsolete towns in which the population is decreasing and the number of jobs is declining all over the world,

Remembering United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Resolution A/23/12, the Global Compact on Refugees, which includes the program of action goal to ease pressures on host countries; especially ones that host large amounts of refugees,

Deeply Concerned with the lengthy application process to gain lawful refugee status which negatively impacts refugees’ opportunities to economic and social integration and causes a deep financial burden for refugee families,

Reaffirming the work of the UNHCR’s commitment to refugee women which encourages meaningful participation in leadership positions as well as acquiring proper documentation to ensure the fulfillment of their basic rights, as outlined in the UNHCR’s report, the UNHCR Commitments to refugee women,

Acknowledging the struggle for refugees and IDPs to obtain skilled work in host countries despite their work qualifications or various levels of educational attainment and the potential for refugees and IDPs to excel the economies and standings of these countries,

Contemplating the possibility of implementing incentives for nation states who adopt programs and standards which aid in the economic integration of displaced persons,

Addressing the incapability of migrants to assimilate as contributing members of society, due to the inequality which they face in education and practice standards,

Highlighting the significance of safe access to high-quality education for refugee children, girls in particular,

Strongly advises that if children can be managed from the beginning of relocation, their chances of successfully developing into adulthood will be greatly increased, which would include their integration into the educational system, as well as becoming part of the host nation’s healthcare system,
Renewing appreciation of the work of the UNESCO Global Education Monitoring Report which aims to provide education to all forcibly displaced people by specifically promoting access to education for Women and girl as well as educational opportunities for women and girls on a global level,

Stressing Article 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights which defines education as a basic human right,

Bearing in mind the United Nations 1951 Refugee Convention defines a refugee as “someone who fled his or her home and country owing to ‘a well-founded fear of persecution because of his/her race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group, or political opinion’” there is an emphasis for refugees to be represented in the legal system to become efficiently integrated into a host country’s job force,

Underlining that refugees and IDPs needed to be identified to obtain citizenship to be employed legally,

Referring to the 2013 The Labor Market Integration of Resettled Refugees Report by the UNHCR which states discrimination or acts of xenophobia are not tolerated in the workforce,

Guided by the strong belief that empowering female immigrants will help families thrive and providing for the protection of entrepreneurial rights, the body deems providing access to Short Term Small Microloan Programs (STSMP) highly beneficial to ensuring refugees and IDPs thrive in the host countries,

Recognizing the work United Nations (UN) and NGOs have done to assist in the efficiency and effectiveness of international money transfers through IOM and partnerships with countries of origin,

Recalling the Policy Guide on Entrepreneurship for Migrants and Refugees to ensure for the protection of entrepreneurial rights of immigrants through legal means and reducing xenophobic sentiments with the gradual inclusion of refugees and IDPs into host countries’ workforces,

Bearing in mind the debilitating traumas attached to the displacement of people have a great effect on their performance in the education and workplace,

Recognizing the importance of NGOs in assisting refugees in accordance to Refugees Magazine Issue 97,

Guided by General Assembly resolution A/RES/71/195, the Marrakech Compact on Migration, stresses the need to invest in education and job training in countries to support their own IDPs and integrate refugees into their respective economies,

Fully aware of the mutual benefits that arise from clear communication systems regarding skill sets and job placement the importance of the implementation of an interconnected global database is pertinent,

Deeply conscious of the financial impact these programs will impose on host countries of these refugees and IDPs,

1. Further recommends the works of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency and the promotion of the Fast Track Programme (FTP) with the continued funding by the Global Financing Facility (GCFF) which would allow for granting refugees temporary jobs within their host country to better assimilate refugees and develop their vocational skills by:

   a. FTP offers language training to refugees and providing refugees with translation services;
   
   b. Expanding existing agencies whose aim would be the empowerment of refugees through various vocational training programs:
i. Encouraging the vocational and educational training of refugees through a partnership of the UNHCR and NGOs through the creation of refugees learning centers;

ii. Directing refugees toward a resource, the Technical Vocational Training (TVT), of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR);

c. Offering temporary jobs would allow refugees to become more independent but, it will also encourage refugees to become less dependent on the government:

i. Having independent refugees, it would benefit not only the state’s economy but also the refugees financial situation as well;

ii. With these programs, refugees and IDPs can be taught different work skills;

2. *Expresses its hope* for better communication amongst Member States to improve procedures of refugee recognition and work with World Bank to fund and manage housing and health services among others;

3. *Recommends* this body utilize the UNHCR Policy Development and Evaluation Service to conduct accurate research on refugee employment by:

a. Asking governments to enact protective measures for independent researchers to publish actual data regardless of political implications for the UNHCR Policy Development and Evaluation Service to utilize in evaluations;

b. Invites the Policy Development and Evaluation Service to build a network for refugees and IDPs to submit employment needs and data;

iii. Instructs that data collected be evaluated by the Policy Development and Evaluation Service in order to contribute to future programs on refugee and IDP employment;

4. *Requests a* better occupational system that encourages refugees have jobs and be integrated with shrinking cities/urban depopulation in any countries in terms of:

a. Developing the common institutions where any countries or any local institution want to revitalize their towns or areas by encouraging refugees to work there;

b. Enabling refugees to contribute to the country's or local economy by getting jobs legally;

c. Providing meaningful education for refugees to learn the local cultures and customs in order not to conflict with the local people;

5. *Suggests* that this body adhere to the ideas outlined in the Global Compact on Refugees to aid host countries with economic and resource burden-sharing by:

a. Providing flexible or earmarked funding achieved via the Global Refugee Forum pledges and other donations to host countries needing economic support to meet the needs of refugee populations through the regional Support Platforms to be created under the Global Compact on Refugees;

b. Recalling the Dublin Rule and policies like it so that refugees are not forced to stay in the first host country they arrive in, and initial host countries are not forced to take in unfair amounts of refugees;

c. Involving regional institutions in the implementation of refugee programs and regional oversight in monitoring economic and resource burden-sharing or utilize the Regional Inter-
Agency Coordination Platform established by the UNHCR, regional Support Platforms and Asylum Capacity Support Platforms as outlined in the UNHCR Global Compact on Refugees;

6. **Declares Accordingly** the necessity for less hindering paths to citizenship for refugees and IDP’s, by amending existing refugee and IDP laws through the extension of IGO’s, such as SRLP which helps nations adhere to laws, therefore granting displaced persons quicker, and promoting more accessible opportunities through:

   a. Introducing SRLP and other IGO’s to countries worldwide, providing aid in the adherence of international law;
   
   b. Facilitating the implementation of accurate registration and record-keeping of refugees to host countries, therefore increasing the number of migrants granted citizenship;
   
   c. Encouraging member states to implement standards of citizenship by mending already-existing citizenship laws;
   
   d. Introducing a universal registration and identification program to eliminate the arduous process required for migrants and IDP’s to gain citizenship;

7. **Further suggests** Member States to encourage companies to promote the acceptance of women into management and leadership positions in order to fulfill the work of the UNHCR’s commitment to refugee women;

8. **Calls for** the efficient transference and cultivation of refugee qualifications to host countries by:

   a. Designating that facilities cross honoring the degrees or diplomas and work certifications being brought to the country in order to expedite economic integration by directly employing refugees into positions already familiarized:
   
      i. Recognizing all skills such as language, economic and healthcare literacy, and academically employed persons as valuable assets to the economy;
   
      ii. Integration of these primarily educated refugees and IDPs is crucial so they are not taken to the bottom rung of the economy and made more vulnerable to the exploitation of their labor and halt their economic empowerment;
   
   b. Providing aid to refugees and IDPs who do not have an education or job training through increased funding from NGOs that promote educational opportunities, entrepreneurship skills, or training for skilled workers;

9. **Notes** the possibility of utilizing funds from the World Bank and establishing a refugee fund to be allocated to host countries for education and integration programs to further the economic inclusion of migrants;

10. **Emphasizing** the necessity to have a standard degree of training or proficiency level required in a refugee or IDP’s background, consequently encouraging local governments to set uniform standards for schools and job training programs;

11. **Stresses** the functions of NGOs, such as Cloudhead, Children Empowerment International to make various alternative and efficient strategies to help refugee and IDP children receive a better education such as:

   a. Strengthening regional and national protection frameworks and capacities in order to work closely with states and relevant institutions to keep refugee children safe on the way in-and-out of school;
b. Welcoming countries to provide financial support to relieve the pressure of host communities, including expanding the use of digital classrooms;

12. Noting further that low-income refugees should be a top priority in economic integration, and aiding these refugees, specifically women and children, in areas such as education and healthcare are crucial to integrate them in an economically sustainable manner as:

   a. According to UNHCR, 90% of children around the world receive primary school education, but only 50% of refugee children receive the same education;

   b. Refugee communities can often be hesitant in having to study an unfamiliar curriculum, and following a new curriculum developed allows them to not only assimilate in the host country easier, but also allows them to stay true to their origin, roots of language, and/or culture;

13. Further encourages increasing education opportunities for refugees and IDPs by promoting women’s education programs;

14. Calls Upon member states to work with local businesses to implement apprenticeship programs for Refugees, and if the Member States don’t have the capacity to do this they have the option of working with the UNHCR to implement apprenticeships with Hilton Hotel, currently a pilot program, which we ask UNHCR to expand because:

   a. This program will help refugees and local youth in host communities to enhance professional knowledge, skills, and employment opportunities;

   b. If successful, they hope to give refugees opportunities to find jobs in the hospitality industry and basic tourism sector which will expand their competitiveness in both local and global sectors;

   c. Also encouraging refugees to seek apprenticeships and occupations in vital roles of society, such as medical, law, and language fields;

15. Urges countries to expand legal support and resources to the application process and thus expediting the process for refugee employment:

   a. Suggest an expansion of the internal immigration administration offices, with a focus on the channel that works with refugee application;

   b. Further encourages a first step procedure of identifying refugees by releasing visas of different emergency levels along the Member States at customs through:

      i. Distinguishing the refugees to three categories of refugees; family, separate children, and single women;

      ii. Differentiating the refugees in terms of mental work, physical work, and no-working skills;

   c. Ensuring working visas for refugees, to protect refugees from the exploitation of underpaid manual labor:

      i. Immigration lawyers to obtain their working visas;

      ii. Emphasizing that parents maintain legal guardianship to their children;

16. Invites NGOs that focus on ensuring safe refugee admission to send volunteers from around the world to aid in the removal of obstacles to refugees in applying for a national ID by hiring more staff to shorten the approval period of checking refugee backgrounds and prevent the smuggling of refugees;
17. **Urges** host communities to raise public awareness by promoting local newspapers to report on the stories and contributions of refugees and educating high school students in local schools;

18. **Encourages** the creation of partnership between local NGOs and host countries to create educational outreach opportunities for forcibly displaced people in host countries with specificity on the importance of language barriers that:
   
   a. Draws attention to the progression of currently implemented programs as opposed to the creation of new programs to best allocate funding;
   
   b. Acknowledges the Precedent modeled by the Armenian Implemented Emergency Response Program that focuses on scholarships for:
      
      i. First year university students;
      
      ii. Financial support for housing;
      
      iii. Per month basis financial;
      
      iv. Health insurance assistance;

19. **Further encourages** collaboration between the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), International Organization for Immigration (IOM), and UNHCR in order to allow the following:

   a. Access to education on financial literacy;
   
   b. Allow refugees to have complete autonomy on income earned through employment;
   
   c. Funds that come from government, NGO, or private grants/assistance is subject for varying regulation;
   
   d. Allow for efficient remittance process, by facilitating international money transfers through programs such as Universal Postal Union, MigApp, and NGO’s;
   
   e. Working with banks to waive the fees placed on international transfers up to four hundred USD, keeping in mind two hundred USD is the average;

20. **Invites** women centered NGOs to sponsor educational growth for older and undereducated women through:

   a. Education programs targeted at giving women primary and secondary school level knowledge;
   
   b. Community building social gatherings and skills-based discussions between native and non-native women;

21. **Having regard** to previous resolutions on the rights of people in need of international protection, and to the fact that, by virtue of the most significant numbers in recent times, we are talking about the “feminization of migration” with a subsequent disintegration of the family nucleus;

22. **Encourages** the States which have ratified the 1951 Refugee Convention, to step up their action by:

   a. Increase humanitarian aid policies, including reception;
   
   b. Have a gender-based approach and all states cooperating to ensure that women are protected and safe during and after migration;
      
      i. States fosters the intensification of the laws aimed at the prohibition of gender-based violence in crisis situations;
iii. Ensure access to health services, such as prevention of sexually transmitted infections Emergency contraception in case of rape;

iii. Ensure psychological support and linguistic mediation for women and children;

23. \textit{Emphasizes} that individuals without refugee status must go through the host country’s court system, but is sympathetic to the critical nature of their situations:

a. People defined as an Internally Displaced Person (IDP), asylum seeker, returnees, and stateless person as defined as the UN must go through the host country’s court process of becoming recognized as a refugee;

b. Empowering groups such as the International Organization of Migration (IOM) to foster an expedited process to refugee status:

i. Strengthening government relationships between host and home countries with the use of both public and private organizations to encourage host countries to bring in more refugees;

ii. Requesting for GA 5 to allocate more funds towards NGOs that foster relationships between refugees and their host countries;

24. \textit{The creation and implementation of a management system is pertinent in effectively integrating forcibly displaced people in a manner that is beneficial to the host countries and refugees:}

a. The integration of refugees back into their home country;

i. To accomplish this, establishing a system to track economic self-sufficiency known as the Family Economic Self-Sufficiency Index (FESSI) to deem when a recently resettled unit’s median income exceeds the standard cost of living;

25. \textit{Calls upon} member states to consult with NGOs to establish efficient and sustainable programs with the aim to reduce waste as to allocate more resources to the relief of refugees and IDPs:

a. Community volunteers to pertinent humanities and refugee related NGOs could collect unused food or clothing to distribute to refugees and IDPs, allowing the financial and physical resources to be used for additional means;

26. \textit{Fully aware} of the mutual benefits that arise from clear communication systems regarding skill sets and job placement the importance of the implementation of an interconnected global database is pertinent, calls for the further development of pre-existing programs that set precedents for an international information management system to create a clear line of travel credentials for forcibly displaced people:

a. Precedent models such as Machine-Readable Convention Systems (IECMS) create circumstances that benefit the refugee and host country by matching skill-set to job sourcing;

b. Integrated Electronic Case Management Systems (IECMS) establish a unifying platform that connects all institutions belonging to:

i. Justice;

ii. Reconciliation;

iii. Law and Order.
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Deeply concerned with the refugee gap of economic inequality between refugees and other migrants within host countries and the lack of educational resources available for the 70.8 million refugees and internally displaced persons globally,

Taking into account the social and cultural stigmatizations that are often associated with the status of refugee and interference this has with the Global Compact on Refugees Goal of refugee self-reliance,

Acknowledging that according to the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (OECD), only a minimal number of refugees have taken on paid work in the first eighteen months of their displacement,

Bearing in mind the lack of legal representation available for refugees in host countries contrary to Article 16 of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees,

Aware of the difficult challenges’ refugees face in maneuvering the legal pathways to obtaining visas as described in the August 30, 1978 Note on Travel Documents for Refugees,

Recognizing the fact that many individuals within refugee and IDP populations possess vocational training and have graduated from educational programs within their home Member States are often not transferable to host Member States, as detailed in ED/GEM/MRT/2018/PP/37,

Understanding the difficulty refugees face when entering the workforce in an overburdened country without many resources to educate and integrate refugees as stated in the September 2016 OECD Migrant Policy Debates,

Taking note, General Assembly Resolution 54/212 which emphasizes language and vocational training programs that facilitate economic empowerment model that empower refugee populations,

Taking into consideration Sustainable Development Goal 4 to address the particular needs of women and unaccompanied minors and their lack of access to education that focuses on their specific needs in their nations of origin,

Reaffirming the Declaration of the Rights of the Child which calls for access to education for all children,

Guided by the General Assembly Resolution 70/1 The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in particular SDG 4 that promotes quality education for lifelong learning and greater opportunities,

Affirming that refugees and internally displaced persons with professional certifications and/or higher education be able to utilize their degrees and certifications in their host countries, despite the difficulties with verifying these degrees, as discussed in the plan for Engaging with Employers in the Hiring of Refugees, authored by the OECD,

Taking into account the fact that language barriers often exacerbate the gap between refugees and citizens of host countries, as discussed in the plan authored by the OECD, and that educational programs are needed to remedy this gap and enable refugees to access the education system and labor market,
Realizing the imperative need for easier access of higher quality of secondary education, as the UNHCR has stated that secondary education enrollment among refugees in 24%, compared to 84% globally, 

Observing the U.S. Department of Education Strategic Plan for Fiscal Years 2018-2022 is important to mobilize and expand educational opportunities for refugees in the global community, collaborating with Member States is essential to include educational opportunities in refugees’ futures, 

Keeping in mind opportunities currently in act including programs like the 3RP Regional Refugee Resilience Plan, Educate A Child Program, UNHCR Adolescence fine arts vocational program, Technical & vocational Education and Training (TVET), and youth program it is pivotal to incorporate these programs for refugees in order to promote healthy upward socio-economic mobility, 

Emphasizing the need for a safe and dignified return to the refugee’s country of origin, if it is deemed safe for them to return, as described in the UNHCR’s framework Support of the Return and Reintegration of Displaced Populations (2008), 

Reiterating that funding is prevalent in the crusade to successfully integrate refugees into host communities as suggested by the Report on the Use of Flexible Funding in 2018, 

Aware that a substantial amount of our funding can historically be credited to NGOs and private organizations as well, 

Cognizant that an estimated 96% of our funding comes from 15 donors, 14 of which are governments and the European Commission, 

Deeply conscious of the devastating 70.8 million displaced people around the world as reported by the UNHCR, that has increased the refugee gap apparent within origin countries and host countries around the world, 

Believing the importance of refugee health as outlined by the 1951 Refugee Convention specifically to remediate existing medical conditions and allow for participation in the labor market, 

Expressing its appreciation for existing philanthropic organizations whose purpose is to provide jobs and services in public transportation for refugees, 

1. Encourages Member States to implement de-stigmatization campaigns within host countries modeled after the UNHCR’s “With Refugees Campaign” to deconstruct societal stigmas and educate host governments of the beneficial fiscal outcomes of the investment in refugees by: 
   a. Including the economic involvement that will result from an investment in refugee education; 
   b. Emphasizing the cultural advancement refugees bring to host communities; 
   c. Highlighting international relationships built as a result of the advancement of forcibly displaced people; 

2. Recommends the expansion of the current OECD UNHCR Engaging with Employers in the Hiring of Refugees business outreach program which seeks to connect employers with refugees and IDPs seeking work within local communities: 
   a. To invest in programs resources for refugees to develop labor market-relevant skills in order to ensure equal opportunities for all genders and support investments in job creations; 
   b. To fill the existing inequalities and to enable refugees through international policies:
c. To provide economic opportunities to refugees which consent them to contribute to the
development of host communities;

d. Educate refugees of available services such as primary healthcare;

3. **Suggests** the creation of an international legal advocacy organization to partner with volunteer
attorneys with local immigration law experts and to deliver free client-centered legal case
management for refugees, IDPs, and asylum seekers;

4. **Encourages** the creation of regional offices or hubs through partnerships between the UNHCR, IOM,
and NGOs that currently work with vocational and education training, that work with and reside within
host Member States to provide refugees and IDPs that have previously graduated from education and
vocational programs in their home Member States, so that they can be incorporated into the new
workforce to contribute to the economic growth through:

a. The implementation of a UNHCR database composed of information pertaining to
professional documents, certifications, and any other form of information deemed necessary
by the Member State or region so that it is accessible and available for the Member States
approving this framework;

b. Increasing the number of skilled individuals in the labor force by providing certifications that
are adherent to the regional standards of the host Member State to contribute more
diversified trade skills and conserve existing resources through:

   i. An interview system that ensured a finalization of the approval process to ensure all
criteria are met and all documentation is present before vocational employment
certification will be granted;

   ii. Ensuring that the needs and specific criteria that must be met for certification will be
left to the discretion of the host Member State;

5. **Further recommends** providing resettlement services in the offices for refugees and IDPs to return
back to their origin Member States, while additionally ensuring their safety and professional growth
during their stay in host Member States:

a. Keeping in mind that these populations may be subjected to workforce discrimination within
these new occupations, partnerships through local NGOs and regional hubs to promote
awareness campaigns within public and private organizations would ensure that these
individuals are entering an environment that promotes inclusivity and acceptance;

b. Managing all documentation on IDPs and refugees who seek the assistance of this program
to clarify whether their future desired status is temporary or permanent within the host
Member State so that Member States can plan and adapt accordingly based upon the
supplied statistics;

c. Conducting systematic participant reviews to ensure that the individuals that have received
assistance from this program are successful in their new situations and are a positive
contribution to their new employers;

6. **Emphasizes** its commitment to expanding the economic growth of refugees in their respective host
countries:

a. To support the expansion of work-study programs for refugees in schools, traditional and
   technical, to further stimulate the economy;
b. To encourage employers to implement a testing process to assess the knowledge and skills of those without transcripts or certifications to facilitate employment;

7. Calls for the reallocation of funding from the UN regular budget to establish reception centers where refugees will be housed before relocation through:
   a. Advocating for increased support in language learning to help with assimilation;
   b. Approving the facilitation of access to cultural resources such as museums, monuments, and libraries for refugees of all ages so they can become immersed in the culture of their host country and better integrate into multiple facets of the host community;
   c. Increasing loans and aid to host nations for basic necessities, such as water security, food availability, psychological counseling, and education;

8. Draws attention to the importance of allowing refugees and IDPs to continue to prosper when they return to their nation of origin and economically thrive wherever they reside by:
   a. Facilitating the business and professional networks created by internally displaced people and refugees;
   b. Extending resources and adapt current practices to aid with resettlement between origin and host countries;

9. Encourages the Member States to work with NGOs on local levels to implement training programs in all sectors for refugees who need to develop their vocational skills that are specific to the persons by locations and culture based on previous work experience;

10. Endorses the establishment of schools through United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) for incoming refugees, especially children, in order to encourage the integration of children into host country communities and their schools through:
    a. Adapting local curriculums to those of origin countries in order to minimize disruption in the learning of children;
    b. Recommending the allocation of funds for national education systems to give local schools and universities the resources to support displaced students and:
       i. Calls for the wide-spread adoption of low-interest or subsidized educational loans for refugees to encourage enrollment in higher education and further stimulate the economy;
    c. Requesting the creation of literacy training programs for refugee children;
    d. Integrating refugee and host country children in order to facilitate cultural cooperation and maximize the opportunity to exchange ideas between groups;

11. Supports education programs for unaccompanied minors that are tailored to their unique situation:
    a. Specifically, those in the secondary level of education by offering either continuing education or vocational training;
    b. Recognizing that different age groups will need different programs specifically tailored to their needs;
12. **Encourages** the participation of NGOs that are knowledgeable and or specialized in region-specific necessities in providing knowledgeable volunteers who are able to most effectively address the educational needs of refugees, through:

   a. The presence of educators with experience in the education of both children and adults;
   
   b. The presence of counselors who can most effectively provide advice on "next-steps" for refugees with regard to education and vocational resources;

13. **Recognizes** that there are a variety of means of funding depending on what the final goal for the funding is, emphasizing the need:

   a. To provide funding for programs needed to support the influx of refugees among local communities for health, education, and integration programs for refugees;
   
   b. That volunteer contributions are the primary means of funding, as well as NGOs because their goals are more likely to fall within those of the United Nations;
   
   c. To reallocate funds from the UNHCR that national governments can disperse among local communities;
   
   d. To strengthen efforts toward the economic integration of refugees and IDPs that should be centered first in each person’s home state;
   
   e. For this funding to be supported by the UNHCR member countries for basic needs upon arrival as well as protection from violence and mistreatment towards refugees and IDPs;

14. **Encouraging** the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) to issue bonds through the UNHCR as an administrator to ensure that bond contracts are fair and monitor all transactions, and the bonds issued to individual Member States should be used for the construction and running cost of the Refugee/IDP facilities outlining the following:

   a. All bond contracts should be on a contingency basis, with each term of the contract being individually agreed upon with the IBRD and the Member State constructing their facilities;
   
   b. Bonds held with the Member states and the IBRD should be able to liquidate their bond at any time due to a financial crisis or construction issues;

15. **Urges** nations to adopt a three-tier grant system for funding local businesses through regional and international investment banks such as the Inter-American Development Bank the African Investment Bank, as well as through the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank which are:

   a. Locally established businesses receive grants from established local NGOs to hire refugees;
   
   b. Accessible by refugees to grants to establish their own businesses through micro-financing from local and regional NGOs such as the IFC;
   
   c. Used by governments for investment projects donated by global investment banks to create new infrastructure, support small businesses, and thus creating new jobs for refugees and IDPs;

16. **Further invites** international funding bodies others to expand their funding into establishing better economic opportunities for refugees in both host and origin countries:

   a. Funding to increase non-labor-intensive occupations and entrepreneurships;
17. **Calls for** the efficient use of resources intended for established programs and initiatives helping North African nations dealing with an influx of refugees;

18. **Stresses** the importance of recognizing the role of declining health and diseases of displaced persons play as a motivating factor, specifically in Latin America;

19. **Requests** that UNESCO and philanthropic organizations work with Member States to implement transportation programs to provide vehicles and driver jobs for refugee and IDP communities to be able to transport displaced persons from their homes to their places of employment.
The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Keeping in mind Member States support Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) that aim to promote locals to participate in humanitarian efforts to support successful community-based sponsorships,

Taking into account that a wide-ranging study published by the American Journal of Public Health that show refugee struggles regarding language acquisition precipitate massive implications in all aspects of societal integration including employment and public health,

Aware that the United Nations (UN) provides access to resources and will be of critical importance as funding from multiple sectors allows refugees to know what they need and how to obtain them,

Referring to Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) resolution 2002/1 which helped demonstrate the solution for the need of an advisory team to oversee economic development in African Member States,

Fully aware of the study conducted by the European Union found the unemployment rate for foreign born residents living in the European Union to be as high as 64% in 2018,

Reaffirming the predicament of refugees that most of them have not acquired legal identities of host countries which make them have no opportunity to get involved in labor markets,

Alarmed by increasing prejudice violating the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees that targets the vulnerable like Indigenous peoples, women, elderly, disabled, and mentally ill within the refugee community,

Noting the disadvantages faced by refugees and internally displaced people (IDPs) regarding social, cultural, and language barriers toward economic opportunity,

Acknowledging the International Covenant on Economic Cultural and Social Rights which upholds the right of work for refugee and IDPs in terms of xenophobic ideals,

Recognizing that refugees in Member States lack streamlined access to re-certification for equitable skills in professions they previously held,

Acknowledging the relationship with NGOs in aiding the quality education department in host countries with a strong emphasis on the rehabilitation of children,

Aware of the difficulties in acknowledging and identifying the skills and skill gaps of refugees as emphasized in the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) 2016 Policy Development and evolution service,

Reaffirming that the health needs, both mental and physical of women and children need to be addressed, as these groups are at higher risk of facing displacement and other issues such as human trafficking that have extremely adverse effects on both physical and mental health,

Emphasizing that Member States have the primary responsibility to provide protection and assistance to refugees and IDPs, in appropriate cooperation with the international community,
Keeping in mind that labor market integration is an important indicator of short- and long-term refugee integration,

Noting the apparent stigma and xenophobic bias that goes against refugees and hurts their chances to fully make use of any economic programs that may benefit them,

Recognizing the difference between urban and rural life, which is illustrated as two different environments that deserves a greater amount socio-economic productivity,

Fully aware of the need for equitable recognition of trades, skills, and education among refugees and IDPs,

Taking into account a host state’s capacity to receive and integrate refugees, as seen in a report done by the World Bank Group entitled Forcibly Displaced which stresses the direct beneficial trend found between refugee integration success rates and the unstressed capacity of the host community,

Referring to the Labor Market Integration of Resettled Refugees, PDES/2013/16, in order to create a framework upon which we can build a comprehensive strategy for reintegration,

Acknowledging and seeking a solution to the terrorism other violence from various groups that is causing structural issues in state government such as economic suffering among refugees and IDPs globally,

Understanding the importance of entrepreneurship and providing refugees with resources leading to self-sufficiency,

Recognizing the need to combat the stigma around refugees by directly incorporating them into society,

Calling attention to the need for refugees to be able to freely enter the job market to obtain economic integration, which was noted as a crucial step within the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA) to enhance the productivity of the nation,

Understanding the importance of cultural education in combating xenophobia against the 70 million refugees under the care of the United Nations, 30 million of which being children who rarely have the ability to attend conventional schooling,

Reaffirming that the Asylum Seekers Assistance Program has been successful, and encourages other Member States to incorporate and assist each other in implementing a similar program,

Recognizing that many refugees are already bringing work experience, skills, and trades along with them, but are placed into areas where their particular skills are not in demand,

1. Urges Member States to take part in an expanded program modeled after the Organization for Security and Co-Operation in Europe (OSCE) in order to assist with economic issues for refugees such as labor migration and increasing national tolerance, which includes:
   a. Strong focus on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions which:
      i. Serves as a multilateral organization that contributes to communication throughout Europe and neighboring countries;
      ii. Works throughout three continents: North America, Europe, and Asia;
   b. OSCE Parliamentary Assembly which:
      i. Includes 323 parliamentary members;
ii. Provides a proper forum to negotiate and ratify new ideas that strengthens; international cooperation that encompass protecting human rights, environmental issues, and safety affairs;

c. OSCE Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights which is:

   i. Europe’s largest annual human rights and democracy conference, organized by the OSCE Democratic Institution and Human Rights successfully highlighted the need to engage young refugees into socially and politically;

2. Encourages Red Cross Fast Track Programme (FTP) to continue offering employment opportunities for refugees by:

   a. Signing up for the program a Red Cross facility and be placed in a local community to start training and networking;
   
   b. Establishing an eight-week program that works towards administering assessment tests to see the cognizance of IDPs to further develop their skills;
   
   c. Introducing a hands-on approach to learn the language and culture using the program;
   
   d. Developed and able Member States are encouraged to establish online programmers with a minimum of 100 hours and a maximum of 250 hours of language training in the host Member State dialect;
   
   e. Member States who lack universal internet access utilize NGOs similar to Wish You Well Foundation in The United States that establishes literacy and language centers;
   
   f. Developing network building and making sure all people are motivated;
   
   g. Creating flow from displacement and belonging;

3. Expressing its hope that refugees and IDPs make use of direct access to funding through NGOs and organizations such as:

   a. The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) which offers finance models for the poor in over 47 countries worldwide and contributes to SDG 1 on getting rid of poverty while addressing exclusion that those in poverty face due to inequality distribution of resources;
   
   b. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) which manages Emergency Response Funds offers available small grants up to $130,000 to in-country organizations, both NGOs and UN agencies;
   
   c. Other NGOs which provide emergency relief efforts that collect, analyze, and implement sharing information to further successfully address refugee and IDPs short term and long-term needs;
   
   d. Independent actors which explore state relationships between employment opportunities and positive impacts on local and state economy;

4. Calls for the ECOSOC Independent Advisory teams such as AD-HOC to create a small group of experts to travel to Member States that request for assistance to:

   a. Prevent poverty of refugees and IDPs as they integrate and attempt to assimilate into their host countries;
b. Build a stronger economy for those already living within the host states to allow them to accept more refugees and provide more opportunities for IDPs, as well as preventing a further economic crisis;

c. Aid government leaders in policy development and addressing issues such as hyperinflation, unemployment, and economic recession;

5. Expresses its hope in the development of written guides in different languages designed to represent each Member State which hosts refugees to include a variety of resources for refugees to reference such as:

a. Information regarding career services, computer centers, housing options, opening bank accounts, health centers as well as medical assistance;

b. Resources such as psychological help and resources for abusing victims as well as victims of human trafficking to prevent further abuse of refugees;

c. Additional information on legal services that are accessible to them to help prevent mistreatment and discrimination, along with helping refugees understand their legal rights as well as understanding the judicial system;

6. Suggests that the international community is encouraged to take measures to help accelerate the process of considering the acceptance applications of refugees in order to legalize them to involve in labor markets, including:

a. Encouraging Member States to offer them temporary visas rather than permanent citizenship for refugees;

b. Recommending to reduce checking time for refugees who have worked for a certain company in a certain Member State for more than 5 years;

c. Providing refugees who have coherently gotten temporary work visas for at least 5 years with UNHCR’s special guarantees, which can accelerate the process of getting permanent legal citizenships from Member States’ governments;

d. Adopting the use of comprehensive documentation through digital databases;

7. Further calls upon Member States and NGOs to increase sensitivity and act to protect the vulnerable through:

a. Expanding the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) to cover internal displacement through respect for Indigenous cultural practices;

b. Promoting educational programs for women and girls;

c. Establishing women’s shelters and appropriate programs in particularly at-risk regions;

d. Creating sensitivity trainings for educators to decrease discrimination in education systems;

e. Increasing welfare programs and humanitarian aid for the disabled who are unable to work and provide a livable wage for themselves including protections for psychological care for refugees to address the trauma that accompanies displacement by:

   i. Channeling humanitarian aid to mental health clinics for refugees to receive aid;

   ii. Encouraging refugees with psychology degree backgrounds to become mental health professionals to promote sensitivity to the unique challenges facing displaced people;
8. Advocates for accessible processes for refugees to receive re-certifications in their original profession in host Member States through:

a. Creating an international database for field standards to promote ease of re-certification applications for refugees to increase job placement by:

i. Working alongside the Industrial Labor Organization’s (ILO) International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO) to include universal profession standards alongside matching job seekers with job vacancies;
ii. Inviting United Nation-sanctioned field experts to standardize international profession standards;

b. Suggesting a job quota appropriate to their relative economies to ensure proper integration of refugees and IDPs set by economic strategists;

c. Establishing a short-term internship program at the state level for displaced professionals to receive training to adjust to host Member States that draws on the successes of the Bridges Programme which match employers in the United Kingdom to refugees seeking work;

9. Calls upon the International Organization on Migration to collaborate with regional NGOs with a mission aimed at assisting refugees to establish a collection of specific national working rights and policies to educate IDPs and refugees through:

a. The promotion of legal literacy awareness youth and adult working rights;

b. Online legal literacy materials;

c. Local interpersonal discussion on-site;

10. Invites existing relief-focused organizations to partner with NGOs to take various alternative and efficient strategies to help refugee and IDP children gain access to technology and digital devices through:

a. Seeking collaboration between organizations would assist children with accessing basic training for using digital devices, of which includes these three key areas: Access, Learning and Skills, and Emergencies and Fragile Contexts;

b. Exploring more distant areas where refugees and IDPs gather to let them have access to using digital devices;

c. Cooperating with high-tech companies which would like to offer low-price digital devices for refugee and IDP children to take use of;

d. Partnering with multiple organizations in order to set up an education fund for these children;

e. Creating and fostering the necessary infrastructure for schools and community centers;

f. Supporting and incentivizing teachers, thus giving them the means needed to properly meet the unique needs of refugees and IDPs;

11. Encourages Member States to provide labor mobility schemes and increase hiring of refugees through:

a. The integration of the private sector and relevant business partners as previously emphasized in A/RES/73/12;
b. The recognition of pre-existing skill sets of refugees and IDPs by private corporations as determined by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development’s (OECD’s) global competency scale and WorldSkills Standards Specifications;

c. The matching of refugees with jobs and opportunities for advancement in positions best suited for their skill sets on a case by case basis;

12. Further invites Member States to provide labor mobility schemes and increase hiring of refugees through:

   a. The integration of the private sector and relevant business partners as previously emphasized in General Assembly resolution 73/12;

   b. The recognition of pre-existing skill sets of refugees and IDPs by private corporations as determined by the OECD’s global competency scale and WorldSkills Standards Specifications;

13. Proposes that Member States adopt a program to ensure the elderly over the age of 65 may work or retire for their last years with dignity through:

   a. Facilitation of child care training for elderly refugees to serve as caretakers and sitters for children;

   b. Educating elderly refugees about career research in fields such as service industries;

   c. Training career service providers to accommodate elderly refugees;

   d. Utilizing NGOs to protect the health and wellbeing of the elderly;

14. Calls upon the International Organization on Migration to collaborate with regional NGOs with a mission aimed at assisting refugees to establish a collection of specific national working rights and policies to educate IDPs and refugees through:

   a. The promotion of legal literacy awareness, youth and adult online legal literacy materials with local interpersonal discussion on-site;

   b. Listing jobs available to IDPs and refugees that accommodate their unique skill sets and circumstances with their current location;

15. Further calls upon Member States and NGOs to increase sensitivity and act to protect the vulnerable through:

   a. Expanding the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP) to cover internal displacement through respect for Indigenous cultural practices;

   b. Promoting educational programs for women and girls;

   c. Establishing women’s shelters and appropriate programs in particularly at-risk regions;

   d. Creating sensitivity trainings for educators to decrease discrimination in education systems;

   e. Implementing safe child care locations for this program;
f. Increasing welfare programs and humanitarian aid for refugees unable to work and provide a livable wage for themselves including psychological care for refugees to address the trauma that accompanies displacement by channeling humanitarian aid to mental health clinics:
   i. Encouraging refugees with psychology degree backgrounds to become mental health professionals to promote sensitivity to the unique challenges facing displaced people;

16. Insists that actions are taken to protect refugees and IDPs from issues and factors they are susceptible with such as, little resources or access to resources, criminal activity and gang violence, and unstable living conditions;

17. Recommends Member States to study and educate civilians about refugees and IDPs which:
   a. Address the negative stigma of refugees and IDPs which negatively impact these groups chances to integrate into the economy in a meaningful way;
   b. Create a foundation for a community that is educated and allows refugees to have equal opportunities to succeed as naturalized citizens;

18. Invites Member States to accumulate research-based data on demographic allocation of refugees and IDPs to connect individuals with the needed resources, via:
   a. Developing a voluntary census for all individuals claiming refugee status in order to maintain information on the amount of people seeking resources and government aid;
   b. Creating an annual report, published through the UNHCR and submitted to the UNHCR Statistics Database, where nations can volunteer data on the success of economic integration of refugees and IDPs in order to provide more data to the international community;
   c. Receiving economic benefits to aid in the continued acceptance of refugees while preventing strain on the economy, contingent on the submission of desired data;
   d. Partnering with UNHCR, the United Nations Non-Governmental Liaison Service, Transparency International, and other NGOs;
   e. Encouraging transparency within host communities to strengthen data accuracy;

19. Encourages the implementation of a census conducted by OHCHR in cooperation with individual governments at their discretion in order to determine how many refugees are currently residing in a specific nation, which includes:
   a. Translation of information provided by the census to a database that can be shared intragovernmental as deemed appropriate by individual nations, in order to ensure that refugees are being accounted for and receiving equal opportunities;
   b. Incentives for refugees participating in the census will be access to resources such as vocational training and local connections to better facilitate economic integration;

20. Requests that Member States assist refugees and internally displaced persons in the implementation of programs to include and empower these communities, such as:
   a. The development of programs to encourage and incentivize business creation and entrepreneurship within communities of refugees and in IDPs;
   b. The implementation of mechanisms in order to verify and translate prior educational documents, certificates, and diplomas;
c. The creation of economic incentives, such as cash-based transfers, for businesses to increase the resources and support available for refugees in the workplace;

21. Further requests that affiliated Member States will cooperate with the UN for the formation of infrastructure that will provide support for integration, housing, and job allocation for refugees and internally displaced persons:

   a. Requests private donations to allow for creation of construction and field related jobs in order to not only stimulate the host countries economy and infrastructure, but to also provide more beneficial opportunities for refugees and internally displaced persons;

   b. Utilizes the information collected by the database to match refugees with jobs created through this infrastructure expansion, in order to stimulate the economy while integrating refugees and internally displaced persons;

22. Calls for the establishment and implementation of regional centers which offer a variety of services that contribute to the development and refinement of soft and hard skills such as:

   a. Language and cultural training to better integrate refugees into the host state’s society, provide age appropriate training for each refugee, ensure immediate access to the host state’s workforce, issue language training specific to the refugees’ future job to ensure they obtain appropriate vocabulary;

   b. Transition of skills and education from native countries to host countries in order to ensure that individuals already existing skills are not being ignored;

   c. Skill development that targets the strengths of each individual to ensure specialization and competence within the labor market;

   d. Vocational training that includes instruction on industries including but not limited to: carpentry, agriculture, and masonry;

   e. Allowing refugees recertification into their original field of work;

23. Encourages Member States to address the crisis in Latin America and the urgent need for economic integration of refugees and internally displaced persons by:

   a. The incentivization of nations in collaboration with NGOs and local civil societies through the UN-NGLS, especially in Latin America, to implement the development of technology, infrastructure, and resources that will aid in the integration of refugees and internally displaced persons economically;

   b. The incorporation of developed Member States that are willing to assist in ensuring the sustainability of technology, infrastructure, and resources in Latin American countries;

24. Requests the implementation of a supranational system of identification for refugees and internally displaced persons lacking identification or statehood status, to be accepted and recognized by states on a voluntary basis, in order to ensure access to support services, provide an opportunity for internally displaced persons to leave their home countries in cases where threat to life is imminent and lack of documentation or statehood inhibits their ability to do so, and ensure the protection from exploitative practices and human rights abuses by potential employers or other parties that legal status in their host country would afford them:

   a. With the intention of this being a temporary form of identification that would allow refugees and internally displaced persons to ultimately obtain permanent identification in their home
state or host states who choose to recognize this identification and thus become their new
home state, to be distributed by the UNHCR, in accordance with SDG 16.9, to refugees
through the consulates of participating Member States;

b. Through the development by Member States in the UNHCR organ of an electronic
identification system similar to systems that have enjoyed success at the state level in
member countries which could be adapted to meet the needs of refugees and displaced
people and allow the UNHCR to verify and certify the identification of the refugees that enroll
in the program;

25. **Encourages** Member States to implement clause 23-C from the International Labor Organization's
guiding principles on the access of refugees and other forcibly displaced persons to the labor market
to ensure that legislative measures have been made to highlight the positive economic contributions
made by refugees and other forcibly displaced persons with regard to understanding of employer and
worker organizations, civil society, cultural inclusivity, and relevant job placement;

26. **Supports** efforts made by employers to provide quality health care to refugees and IDPs they employ;

27. **Encouraging** the provision of discounts on insurance for refugees and their families subsidized by the
UN with money made through donations, and supported by NGOs concerning themselves with
specific regions;

28. **Supports** the right of refugees and IDPs, specifically children to receive a quality primary education
by:
   a. Strengthening the existing partnership with the UN Children’s Fund (UNICEF) in order to set
      up an education fund for these children;
   b. Creating and bolstering the necessary infrastructure for schools, and community centers;
   c. Supporting and incentivizing teachers, thus giving them the means needed to properly meet
      the unique needs of refugees and IDPs;

29. **Recommends** Member States to study and educate civilians about refugees and IDPs and the
challenges they face, including:
   a. Addressing the negative stigma of refugees and IDPs which negatively impact these groups
      chances to integrate into the economy in a meaningful way;
   b. Creating a foundation for a community that is educated and allows refugees to have equal
      opportunities to succeed as naturalized citizens;
   c. Urging Member States take steps to understand and counteract the effects of terrorism
      against displaced persons;
   d. Preventing terrorism through specifically educating youth on cultural differences;

30. **Calls upon** Member States to universalize their recognition of educational degrees and trade skills in
relation to refugees and IDPs;

31. **Calls for** a further extension of the UNHCR and OECD Engaging with Employers in the Hiring of
Refugees Action Plan by:
   a. The individual filling out a profile upon arrival that will include their language proficiency, level
of education, work experience, and any trades they possess;
b. Scanning a database containing network of cities with their most common jobs, trades, and skills in demand;

c. Recommending the best region for the individual to begin job searching in, based on their profile and database;

d. This database being assisted by the nation state, employers and their associations, chambers of commerce, trade unions, relevant civil society organizations, and refugees themselves;

32. Creates an international fund to which Member States can voluntarily contribute to help aid expenses of asylum seekers:

a. Similar to Australia’s Asylum Seekers Assistance Program (ASAP), this fund would be used to give those who are granted asylum a weekly living wage until they have spent 1 year in the host nation or they find a paying job, whichever comes first during which:

   i. The host Nation will determine how much aid the refugee will receive based on that countries cost of living;

   ii. The host Nation will determine how often the refugee will receive assistance;

b. Providing those who are granted asylum the opportunity to apply for the program through the host nation which will:

   i. Determine if the refugee is in need of financial assistance;

   ii. Be offered upon the refugee’s entry to the host nation.