



Documentation of the Simulation of the

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



Conference A

29 March - 2 April 2026

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Committee Staff

Director	Maddie Emery
Assistant Director	Kayla Savinon
Chair	Nikolas Weizen

Agenda

1. Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda
2. The Provision of Sustainable Housing and Settlement for Refugees

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
UNHCR/1/1	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	59 in favor, 23 against, 20 abstention
UNHCR/1/2	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	65 in favor, 19 against, 18 abstentions
UNHCR/1/3	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	68 in favor, 9 against, 25 abstentions

UNHCR/1/4	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	57 in favor, 23 against, 22 abstentions
UNHCR/1/5	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	62 in favor, 20 against, 20 abstentions
UNHCR/1/6	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	70 in favor, 13 against, 19 abstentions
UNHCR/1/7	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	66 in favor, 18 against, 18 abstentions
UNHCR/1/8	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	69 in favor, 15 against, 18 abstentions
UNHCR/1/9	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	52 in favor, 29 against, 21 abstentions

Summary Report for the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda
2. The Provision of Sustainable Housing and Settlement for Refugees

The session was attended by representatives of 100 Member States, 1 Observer and 1 NGO attending the meeting. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of topic 1, followed by topic 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda.”

By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 11 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including data collection, and integration of refugees in education and labor. The setting of the committee was respectful and diplomatic which supported the continuous and productive debate in the committee.

On Wednesday, 9 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, with no amendments. The committee adopted 9 resolutions following voting procedure, all by recorded votes of the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including the improvement of transition processes for refugees, improvement of transparency within the sharing between Member States, NGO’S, and other Organizations. depth discourse of how to better implement and organize funding. Vital discussions done by the body helped achieve general consensus among the Member States.



Code: UNHCR/1/1

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing article 22 of the *1951 Refugee Convention* relating to the status of refugees and its *1967 Protocol* as a pillar in international refugee protections, while noting certain gaps in the recognition of climate-induced displacement, exclusion of internally displaced persons (IDPs) from existing frameworks, and the absence of formal legal status for environmentally displaced populations,

Affirming the need for a modernised and more inclusive interpretation of the *1951 Refugee Convention* relating to the status of refugees and its 1967 protocol, in order to enable more effective responses to climate induced displacement and ensure that vulnerable populations are not excluded from these protections due to outdated legal frameworks,

Acknowledging the UNHCR paragraph 8(a) of its statute which authorizes the UNHCR to propose amendments to the *1951 Convention* relating to the status of refugees thereby providing a legal pathway to modernize the definition of a refugee in response to climate related displacement,

Recalling Article 13 of the International Government on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which recognizes education as a fundamental human right for the development and dignity of all individuals, and applauding the Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 26/28 (2014) while emphasising the gap in the integration of displaced persons and migrants into society,

Applauding the impact of Thailand's National Screening Mechanism, and acknowledging the lack of needed support for Member States to administer aid to displaced persons, due to the overflow of displaced persons from conflict areas into host countries,

Highlighting the impact of communal collaboration amongst Member States to integrate the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) into their public policies around Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) through SDG 10, Reduced Inequalities, to ensure that IDPs are further welcomed into local communities,

Gravely concerned by the conditions displaced persons often have to endure when living in protracted camp situations, such as poverty, no access to healthcare or education, gender based violence, and gender inequality,

Addressing the need for innovative sustainable funding solutions as the gap between humanitarian need and existing humanitarian aid increases through crises expanding in complexity and scale,

Acknowledging that parallel structures with displaced persons often living apart and separately from host communities exposes them to be excluded from national systems and the society, which hinders the progress towards the *2030 Agenda* and its Sustainable Development Goals,

1. *Calls upon* Member States, with UNHCR support, to modernize frameworks like those under the *1951 Refugee Convention* so that it does not infringe on the sovereignty of Members States and it addresses

climate-related displacement, and encourages using paragraph 8(a) of the UNHCR guidelines to expand the refugee definition to include those displaced by climate disasters and environmental decline;

2. *Requests* UNHCR to work in coordination with relevant United Nations bodies UNDRR, UNDP, OCHA to establish standardized protection guidelines for people displaced by climate change with the objective of addressing gaps in existing international protection frameworks and ensuring consistency and coordinated assistance through legal definitions and unified frameworks:
 - a. Coordinate with specific United Nation bodies such as UNDP, OCHA, and UNDRR;
 - b. Establish standardized protection guidelines for climate displaced persons to create a united framework for assistance;
 - c. Ensure consistency across humanitarian responses by applying these guidelines across different regions and organizations like OCHA and UNDRR;
3. *Further requests* aiding the settlement of displaced migrant workers and students into the community, the economy, and reducing discrimination by supporting them through:
 - a. Partnerships with NGOs such as the International Rescue Committee, to provide displaced persons around the globe with employment preparation, volunteer opportunities, and economic recovery services;
 - b. Building on partnerships between UNHCR and the IOM to develop a legal framework to provide employment opportunities and legal identity for migrants and displaced persons;
 - c. Bridging the language barrier between migrants and locals through voluntary language and cultural courses in schools;
4. *Encourages* cross-regional collaboration and best practice sharing modelled by the ASEAN RPA on RCM, to accelerate progress towards SDG 17 by building on existing frameworks, such as the Global Alliance to end Statelessness, in order to voluntarily provide infrastructural or financial support to better equip host countries with the resources needed to supply displaced persons with all the support they deserve;
5. *Emphasizes* the impact of using current infrastructures like the IDMC to encourage Member States to keep records of IDPs in database systems to manage and protect pertinent data regarding displaced persons' marginalized identities and social locations:
 - a. Integrating IDPs into society to embrace their identities while recovering from disaster displacement;
 - b. Protecting the well-being of displaced persons by fostering inclusive environments, creating post-trauma workshops, and rehabilitation programs as reactive measures surrounding development and climate adaptation through drawing upon committee programming, such as the UNHCR's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS);
6. *Calls for* the expansion of access to education for displaced youth through the establishment of temporary educational centres in areas with high concentrations of internally displaced persons (IDPs) and their integration into national school systems, through voluntary charitable assistance;
7. *Encourages* the development of innovative financing solutions to expand existing infrastructure, including healthcare, housing, education, and employment systems with building capacities that enables displaced persons to be integrated into these national systems by:

- a. Encouraging governments and donors to provide initial guarantees to Development Banks which enables them to give large loans to private investors so they can finance these programs with low risk;
 - b. Promoting Concessional loans, and development impact bonds to support sustainable and scalable integration initiatives;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to voluntarily implement initial resettlement pilot programs that promote early integration and long-term economic self-sufficiency for displaced persons, including direct placement in housing systems, access to language, mental health supports, employment preparation, integration into labor markets, and support for small business initiatives to enable full economic and social participation.



Code: UNHCR/1/2

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Reiterating the significance of the *Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)* outlined in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2030 Agenda) as the guiding framework of this resolution,

Emphasizing the importance of SDG 10 (reduce inequality within and among countries) in implementing policies aimed at promoting equality amongst Member States,

Reaffirming the importance of SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) in building infrastructure that is both durable and inclusive,

Affirming guidance laid out by SDG 11.2 (affordable and sustainable housing systems) and SDG 11.3 (inclusive and sustainable housing systems) on the creation of climate-resistant facilities,

Guided by SDG 13 (climate action) and needing sustainable solutions to effectively address the needs of climate-based refugees, such as access to safe sheltering and primary care,

Acknowledging SDG 15 and the values of restoring, protecting, and promoting sustainable use of territorial ecosystems,

Taking into consideration alternative funding options provided by the Holy See through *the Dicastery for the Service of Charity*,

Highlighting the work done by the Joint SDG Fund in encouraging change towards a more sustainable future in line with the SDGs and the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MMPTF), the Refugee-led Innovation Fund (RLIF), as well as the Internal Displacement Solutions Fund (IDSF),

Reaffirming the significance of response systems such as Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH),

Bearing in mind the *Johannesburg Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development*, which aims to expedite the achievement of the time-bound, socio-economic and environmental targets within the African region, as well as other regional initiatives in Latin America and Asia,

Expressing gratitude to the Human Settlements Group of Friends under the Global Compact on Refugees and the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT) for their efforts to promote climate-conscious human settlements approaches in key infrastructural areas to achieve SDGs 10 (reduced inequalities), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and 13 (climate action),

Appreciating the importance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)'s data system tool *Population Registration and Identity Management Eco-System (PRIMES)*, helping to advance the implementation of SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) by facilitating registration, identity management, case management, and data sharing across operations to support more effective assistance for displaced populations,

Recognizing the work done by the *International Organization for Migration (IOM) Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM)*,

Directing attention to the United Nations Systems Staff College (UNSSC) best practices and technology sharing forums in relation to decent migration registration and local institutions,

Taking into account the importance of existing early warning systems within the Refugee Coordination Model (RCM), United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR), United Nations Development Program (UNDP), Interagency Standing Committee (IASC), and the United Nations Office for Coordination of Human Affairs (OCHA),

Further reminding that domestic and regional migratory frameworks should incorporate UNHCR's Refugee Data Finder database, along with incorporating the use of UNHCR's Appraisal Tool, as is done in the *Mercado Común del Sur (MERCOSUR)*,

Conscious of funding gaps currently affecting capacity-building, which is necessary for enhancing access to healthcare, education, and work opportunities,

Appreciating the creation and work of MPTF, which focuses on the safety and stability of migrants by utilizing data, addressing causes of migration, integration, and mobility,

Acknowledging the merits of the *1951 Refugee Convention*, that defined refugee as any individual outside their current country of origin who is unable or unwilling to return due to a well-founded fear of persecution based on religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership with particular groups and its *1967 Protocol* that expanded this definition to include non-European states, as a fundamental framework for ensuring the protection of vulnerable displaced populations,

Recalling the 2020 landmark decision by the United Nations Human Rights Committee in *Teitiota v. New Zealand*, which establishes that climate change-induced life-threatening conditions may trigger non-refoulement,

Recognizing its appreciation for the progress made by the African Union with the *Kampala Convention* in the recognition of the extension of legal rights for all displaced persons,

Appreciating the attention brought to the topic of stateless persons by the *Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons*, which established a framework for international protection for the currently estimated 4.4 million stateless persons today,

Recognizing the work of the World Food Program (WFP) in collaboration with the Organization of Islamic States (OIC), the African Union (AU), the European Union (EU), and the Organization of American States (OAS) in providing necessary emergency aid in immediate crises,

Recognizing that, following Ethiopia's integration policy roadmap *Makatet* to advance SDG 10.7, the goal must be to incentivize host nations to bring in refugees by reducing the capacity limitations within domestic economic frameworks, as well as integrating refugees into local communities, in addition to expanding work capacities within all economic sectors and national labour markets, to enable a self-reliant livelihood in accordance with SDG 1 and SDG 8,

Seeking to include women and girls into domestic employment markets promoting inclusion and sustainability outlined by SDG 8,

Recognizing that Gender Based Violence (GBV) puts more than 60 million refugee women and girls at risk, exacerbated by the climate crisis and impeding achievement of SDG 5 (gender equality) and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), which promotes decent work for all,

Affirming the need for access to healthcare services such as general, maternal, and gynecological services to ensure good health and well-being, as laid out by SDG 3 (good health and well-being),

1. *Recommends* the establishment of an Integrated Early Warning Displacement Hub (IEWDH) organized by the IOM and UNHCR to preemptively and proactively mitigate climate and conflict-based risk factors that have historically created displaced populations through the aggregation of existing Member States' voluntarily provided private data streams, feeding into satellite-derived environmental data, conflict event trackers, food insecurity projections, internal displacement monitoring on a regional basis, and economic stress indicators into a comprehensive risk model;
2. *Invites* Member States to utilize the IEWDH's protocol via a three-pillar system, in collaboration with the Holy See's Caritas Internationalis Fund and Oxfam International, which would converge a secure algorithm identifying elevated displacement probability in participating regions, warn participating nations once displacement probability crosses a defined threshold based on compounding stressors, and deploy pre-positioned supplies to staging areas once displacement is imminent or underway, with the consent of participating governments;
3. *Welcomes exploring* the implementation of a joint review amongst all of the IEWDH's stakeholders to evaluate the effectiveness of the IEWDH program, submitted to the IOM and UNHCR on a per annum basis;
4. *Further recommends* using previously suggested implementations, such as the IEWDH, to identify climate-adverse areas based on local weather patterns and the history of the host country to help guide refugee settlements away from areas prone to infrastructure risks, food and water insecurity, or global vulnerability;
5. *Invites* Member States to create climate-resilient housing facilities, built with the intention of providing basic humanitarian resources, such as water, electricity, and ventilation, and accessibility within urban landscapes, and located within an accessible distance of both places of employment and necessary services like public transportation and emergency responders, in accordance with SDG 11.2, SDG 11.3, and SDG 13;
6. *Proposes* increased focus on environmental damage in home countries and supporting such communities with new resources for sustainable development, including housing and economic opportunity, to enable the repatriation of displaced persons to a sustained and stable environment by:
 - a. Recommending implementation of short-term aid program funded by Oxfam International and conducted by locally-focused program chapters – to assist displaced persons and families with access to information, food, and hygiene supplies (as their needs present) while resettlement is in progress;
 - b. Proposing water-provision projects and solar-powered housing development supported by WASH and other international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs);
7. *Recommends* UNHCR encourage the Human Settlements Group of Friends and UN-HABITAT to collaborate with UNHCR to advise Member States on building integrated living environments for climate-based displaced persons that facilitate both social inclusion and economic participation, in alignment with SDGs 10, 11, and 13, through an initiative titled Transitional Accommodation for Displaced

Persons and Opportunities for Local Empowerment (TADPOLE), which will provide Member State governments with local stakeholder and funding options, including the private sector and aforementioned UN bodies, to:

- a. Construct permanent climate-based refugee housing with domestic municipal status, foster cooperation with local authorities to prevent isolation of refugees in existing camps, and collaborate with the Refugee Self-Reliance Initiative to ensure community initiatives improve refugee self-reliance;
 - b. Advise all stakeholders to build infrastructure with locally sourced materials and in locations that would be resilient to climate crises, also ensuring housing within a reasonable distance from employment;
8. *Advises* the use of temporary refugee camps only when infrastructure in climate-safe areas is not comprehensible, with the understanding that sustainable housing is vital to the safety of displaced persons;
9. *Advocates* for Member States to create domestic local alarm systems in climate-adverse areas to protect local and refugee populations, when climate-safe settlements are not an option, using local materials and procedures to increase sustainability;
10. *Encourages* the facilitation of equitable natural resource allocation by creating peaceful land restitution agreements in high-conflict areas with local leaders to work towards SDG 15, facilitating negotiation of contentious natural resource disagreements with local community mediators, and advancing the conversion and distribution of desertified areas into settlements supported by sustainable agriculture;
11. *Emphasizes* the advantages of expanding the RCM to enhance coordination with the UNDRR, the UNDP, the IASC, and the OCHA in order to establish enhanced emergency preparedness, such as readily available humanitarian response, protection standards, early-warning systems, disaster recovery coordination and support, and the prevention of protection gaps during mass internal displacement;
12. *Encourages* Member States to prioritize combating climate-induced displacement by specially addressing their needs with aid given by the Holy See, funding options such as *the Dicastery for the Service of Charity*;
13. *Suggests* expanding UNHCR's PRIMES through the establishment of the Data-Oriented Optimization for Refugees (DOOR) under UNHCR's oversight within the PRIMES framework to advance SDG 10 and 11 by:
 - a. Consolidating and analyzing existing registration and sustainable housing capacity information through PRIMES by:
 - i. Identifying and highlighting gaps in sustainable housing availability and settlement patterns, as well as discrepancies between population trends and existing infrastructure capacity, to project more accurate sustainable settlement and housing demands for displaced persons;
 - ii. Enhancing coherence between humanitarian housing responses and national frameworks, ensuring alignment with domestic settlement policies without creating new reporting obligations or infringing on state sovereignty;

- b. Drawing from the Joint SDG Fund, the RLIF, the IDSF, and voluntary contributions from participating Member States;
14. *Recommends* the establishment of a dedicated working group by UNHCR in cooperation with Member States to oversee DOOR implementation, ensure accountability, and promote alignment with national housing strategies that:
- a. Produces analytical outputs, through PRIMES-based reporting, to support sustainable national housing planning and evidence-based decision-making in an advisory capacity;
 - b. Facilitates and coordinates international cooperation, such as donor alignment, regional consultations, and the exchange of best practices, with the aim of improving coordination and reducing duplication in housing initiatives in an advisory capacity;
 - c. Draws from the Joint SDG Fund, the RLIF, the IDSF, and voluntary contributions from participating Member States;
15. *Invites* a specific focus on displacement in the context of disasters and the adverse effects of climate change, by incorporating environmental risk indicators and climate vulnerability data into DOOR analyses, in order to better identify and anticipate housing and settlement needs, and thereby enhancing SDG 10, SDG 11, and SDG 13:
- a. Supporting targeted planning responses for affected populations by aligning housing projections with disaster risk reduction strategies, climate adaptation efforts, and resilient infrastructure development;
 - b. All remaining in accordance with national priorities and within advisory capacity;
 - c. With financial support from the Joint SDG Fund, the RLIF, the IDSF, and voluntary contributions from participating Member States;
16. *Invites* Member States to integrate existing Identity Management Systems with the IEWDH in accordance with the Policy on the Protection of Personal Data of Persons of Concern to UNHCR, to monitor the geographical distribution of at-risk or currently displaced communities, along with warning these communities when the risk of displacement is present, allowing for the identification of communities to be reunited in host countries, and streamlining the delivery of targeted nutritional assistance and cash-based interventions (CBIs) to displaced people whose needs are not covered by pre-positioned supplies;
17. *Recommends* the expansion of the *1951 Refugee Convention* and its *1967 Protocol* while expanding the existing legal precedent set by *Teitoa v. New Zealand* in the UN Human Rights Committee by:
- a. Proposing a standardized regional framework utilizing existing regional bodies such as the OIC or EU, independently, which would address those who have been displaced for climate-related disasters, alongside internally displaced people due to conflict-based crisis or violence and persecution who are unable to return, and grant them official refugee recognition while providing the following protections:
 - i. Prohibiting the deportation or forced return of persons to regions where climate-related disasters, including sea-level rise, extreme drought, or acute resource scarcity, pose a documented and imminent threat to the right to life or physical integrity;

- ii. Ensuring that such protections remain in effect until sustainable restoration or adaptation efforts, in coordination with the host and home Member States, allow for a safe, voluntary, and dignified return;
 - b. Encouraging the extension of all equal legal rights from Member States to those listed above, including the prevention of political, social, cultural, and economic exclusion or marginalization;
18. *Welcomes* guidance from NGOs, such as Oxfam International, that suggests expanding given protections for refugees to prevent and protect refugees from issues that impair quality of life, including:
- a. Incorporating SDG 5 and SDG 8 on violence against women and girls and their self-reliance, as outlined by the Inter-Agency Standing Committee's guidelines for GBV, to empower women and youth economically in refugee communities through local farmer-led education;
 - b. Increasing access to local healthcare systems, through granting additional necessary social services in order to increase access to specialized medical care, such as maternity and gynecological services for displaced women and girls, including teaching safety, consent, and order at a young age;
 - c. Addressing climate issues within Oxfam International's guidance on WASH mitigation programs, including initiatives such as establishing program response systems and giving guidance to Member States based on the impact of climate change, as outlined by Ethiopia's future-oriented *Makatet Roadmap*, adding the creation of funds to support technologies that accurately and appropriately mitigate climate issues and monitor severe climate crises;
19. *Encourages* the standardization of identification documents for refugees and displaced persons to facilitate access to education and the workforce while also strengthening civil resources through methods including:
- a. Emphasizing trustworthy digital identification and ensuring equal access to benefits for refugees and displaced persons who have been impacted by climate disasters or violence;
 - b. Expanding upon existing work done by the IOM's DTM to strengthen cross-border data and analysis by encouraging countries to collaborate with the current IOM initiative and make it more international in scope;
20. *Further recommends* that Member States integrate Refugee Status Determination (RSD) procedures into international identification systems to ensure legal recognition and access to rights, and to utilize *Rapid Response Mechanisms* (RRMs) that are multi-sectoral frameworks which are designed to deliver immediate humanitarian aid to vulnerable populations within days of a crisis;
21. *Recommends* an expansion of the WFP Aviation Global Emergency Response initiative, providing necessary emergency aid during immediate crises to displaced peoples by implementing the Sahel Plus Region initiative into multiple regional initiatives in West Asia through the OIC, in the entirety of Africa through the AU, in the entirety of EU, and in the Americas in collaboration with the OAS;
22. *Advises* for the adoption of a universal no-camp policy modeled by Egypt and Lebanon in response to the Syrian refugee crisis to increase the rate at which displaced persons can be integrated into societies, minimize violence, and steadily reduce operations of refugee camps by:
- a. Constructing climate resilient housing using locally valued sustainable building techniques and NGO technical support in line with SDG 11;

- b. Encouraging inviting communities through the provision of localized and inclusive housing options for refugees and asylum-seekers;
 - c. Upholding a zero-tolerance policy for violence and/or intolerance against resident refugees;
 - d. Recommending provision of spaces for refugees to participate in civic society through engagement with local communities in conflict resolution and prevention;
23. *Strongly encourages* expanding collaboration with the private sectors and NGOs to increase funding for national governments to enhance capacity-building within affected Member States by fostering donor-backed initiatives, ensuring the inclusion of displaced persons into the national workforce, and providing accessible, sustainable housing and access to necessary services;
24. *Further recommends* commitment to the integration of displaced persons and refugees into economic frameworks modeled after Ethiopia's integration policy roadmap, *Makatet*, and Kenya's *Shirika Plan*, in accordance with SDGs 1, SDG 8, and SDG 10.7, which works towards the safe mobility of migrants;
25. *Recognizes* that, following Ethiopia's integration policy roadmap *Makatet* and Kenya's development approach *Shirika Plan* to advance SDG 10.7, the goal must be to incentivize host nations to bring in refugees by reducing the capacity limitations within domestic economic frameworks, as well as integrating refugees into local communities, in addition to expanding work capacities within all economic sectors and national labour markets, to enable a self-reliant livelihood in accordance with SDG 1 and SDG 8;
26. *Recommends* the support of existing migratory response frameworks within the AU, the OAS, and the EU through stronger engagement in preexisting regional migratory response systems such as The Comprehensive Regional Protection and Solutions Framework (MIRPS), the Regional Migrant Response Plan (MRP) for the Horn of Africa, Yemen and Southern Africa and the Asia Regional Migration Program, conducted in cooperation with the IOM;
27. *Encourages* Member States to utilize National Action Plans for Stabilization and Development (PA-SD) to alleviate stresses on regional actors, through the proposal of sustainable solutions to the growing issue of climate-induced displacement that enhances responsibility sharing, especially with countries disproportionately affected by these displacements;
28. *Encourages* developed Member States and regional leaders to contribute financially and technically to support the implementation of displacement-related initiatives, which include providing technological support such as data infrastructure, satellite monitoring, predictive analytics, and funding the operation of the Early Warning Displacement Hub;
29. *Further encourages* more active voluntary regional communication and implementation of reporting processes to stay current with updates and changing realities through the annual exchange of data regarding present causes on migratory flows, populations, and domestic capacity uses between affected Member States, through blocs similar to MERCOSUR that are present in South America;
30. *Further encourages* the Member States to explore the establishment of an annual International Digital Forum on Reduction of Statelessness by the Member States, which have demonstrated significant progress in solving statelessness nationally, funded by the Holy See, in order to discuss possible pathways to integrate stateless persons directly into the host communities.



Code: UNHCR/1/3

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Stressing the importance of improving the social integration of refugees and displaced people, aligned with progress that has been achieved towards the completion of the 2030 Agenda as outlined in General Assembly Resolution 70/1, advocating for Member States to present their efforts through the Voluntary National Reviews,

Acknowledging the merits of the *1967 Protocol from the 1951 Refugee Conventions* as a fundamental framework for ensuring the protection of vulnerable displaced populations,

Reaffirming the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) (UDHR) and specifically Article 26, which focuses on education as a fundamental and universal human right,

Strongly emphasizing the support of educational opportunities for the displaced children in accordance with Sustainable Development Goal SDG 4 (quality education) and Article 28 of the *United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child*, as only 54% of students are enrolled in school,

Welcoming initiatives funded by the Education Cannot Wait Fund to simplify access to the labor market for displaced persons in host states in accordance with SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) by 2029,

Highlighting the importance of language learning in the process of integrating displaced persons into the societies of host nations,

Calling attention to the Private Sponsorship of Refugees (PSR), the Republican Integration Contract (RIC), and the Hellenic Integration Support for Beneficiaries of International Protection (HELIOS+), which all support the integration of refugees into the societies and labor markets,

Emphasizes the importance of the *Global Compact on Refugees* (2018) on its initial framework on emphasizing Internally displaced persons (IDPs) host states to use integration into urban settings rather than isolated and temporary refugee camps,

Recognizing administrative and bureaucratic hurdles as well as linguistic barriers displaced persons currently face to access labor markets, resulting in a lower employment rate among them compared to the average population,

Strongly emphasizes that the successful integration of displaced persons is mutually beneficial for both the displaced persons and the host countries,

Deeply concerned by the fact that, according to UNHCR more than seven million displaced children do not have access to education, hindering successful integration in society,

Acknowledging the necessity for shared responsibility between Member States, to ensure the protection of displaced persons is financially stable,

Recognizing that refugees are rights-bearing agents whose voice has to be institutionally embedded in national developmental frameworks, and emphasizing that the exclusion of displaced persons from such processes undermines their dignity and contradicts the foundational principles of the 2030 Agenda,

Acknowledging the need for structured arrival assessments to ensure timely identification, rescue, and safe disembarkation of refugees during transit, supporting their integration, inspired by the Convention on Maritime Search and Rescue (1979),

Affirming the principle that all persons regardless of their displacement status, have the right to live free from violence and exploitation, and noting the heightened risk of gender-based violence faced by displaced women and girls in humanitarian settings,

Recognizing community-based approaches like the *Humanitarian-Development-Peace (HDP) Nexus* to facilitate social integration and reduce local resource tensions while fostering self-reliance,

Emphasizing the importance of providing displaced persons with safe and sustainable housing through refurbishment projects, following the guidance of SDG 10 (sustainable cities and communities),

Seeking increased global cooperation on data collection involving refugees, asylum seekers, and stateless persons to ensure the further support and protection of these vulnerable populations through the lens of SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Noting the imperative nature of providing those displaced with a sustainable and healthy standard of living, including sustainable housing, government assistance through social services, and the basic necessities of modern life, following the guidelines from Article 25 UDHR,

Expressing concern over the persistent social, and legal inequalities faced by refugees and displaced persons and recognizing that unequal access to resources, opportunities and services creates marginalization and vulnerability, while reaffirming the commitment of Member States to the Sustainable Development Goal 10 (reduced inequalities),

Reaffirming that Member States should incorporate equality among refugees, to promote social, economic, and political inclusion, for displaced persons, refugees, and migrants to close the gap of inequality by expanding cooperation between international organizations and political forums, aligned with SDG 10 (reduced inequality),

1. *Calls upon* Member States to uphold the *1951 Refugee Convention* by ensuring the protection of fundamental rights, including access to housing, employment, and education and adhering to the principle of non-penalization for refugees seeking asylum, regardless of their mode of entry;
2. *Further invites* Member States to strengthen the international protection framework established by the *1967 Protocol* by developing standardized systems for the secure collection and sharing of identification documents to enhance refugee protection and establishing mechanisms for logistical and financial support to States hosting large numbers of displaced persons;
3. *Urges* Member States to intensify their efforts regarding the holistic integration of displaced persons and refugees into host societies, in accordance with the 2030 Agenda's guiding principle of "Leaving No One Behind", specifically by advocating for Member States to present their Voluntary National Review on their efforts, strengthening national legal framework to ensure that displaced persons and refugees receive adequate legal representation, followed by a review in 2028;

4. *Suggests* expediting the recognition of professional qualifications through standardized frameworks, such as the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Qualifications Passport (UQP);
5. *Reminds of the* reduction of time constraints by proposing the non-expiration of UQPs and making work permits more accessible and durable;
6. *Supports* the expansion of professional development and upskilling opportunities to enable displaced persons to transition into highly skilled employment sectors;
7. *Appeals* to Member States to expand language-learning services with the goal of integrating displaced persons into society through cooperation with initiatives such as SINGA to connect locals with newcomers and programs such as CLEAR that train displaced persons as professional interpreters for their communities;
8. *Endorses* Member States to offer new labour opportunities, such as low-threshold vocational and language training for displaced persons while minimizing financial and administrative burdens to enable fast, successful integration and "on-the-job" language learning classification for employment that does not require language proficiency in cooperation with local government-based initiatives;
9. *Suggests* to Member States to further education for displaced persons in line with SDG 4 (Quality Education), by expediting enrollment procedures to facilitate the integration of displaced children into local school systems as promptly as possible, with a target timeframe of within 90 days following status recognition, including:
 - a. The allocation of viable educational resources to the displaced children in the form of specialized instructors, classes, and materials shortly after recognition, while integrating them into regular schooling trajectories in the long term;
 - b. The promotion of teaching certification programs for displaced persons through collaboration with host-state institutions to ensure that displaced youth have access to educators who understand their specific cultural distinctiveness;
 - c. Developing and providing asynchronous materials, such as textbooks, to encourage outside language learning;
10. *Requests* the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to expand its cooperation with Microsoft by expanding the Learning Passport to an additional 15 Member States by 2030;
11. *Invites* Member States to facilitate access to education for displaced persons in accordance with SDG 4 (Quality Education), with the partnership of UNESCO by:
 - a. Integrating displaced persons into state-owned Education Management Information Systems (EMIS) aimed to facilitate education system planning and data collection while aligning school enrollment rates with those of national students in public education to bridge the gaps of unequal access to education;
 - b. Providing displaced persons with a unique student identification following the framework of UQP that does not expire, to further ensure that progress and integration are recognized, like that of national students through:

- i. Ensuring that such data remains under the jurisdiction of the host country to facilitate informed national planning;
 - ii. Attempting to eliminate administrative barriers to entry by implementing flexible documentation policies and recognizing prior learning (RPL) through validating existing competence in the absence of academic transcripts;
 - c. Working with displaced persons to prepare them for entry into higher education through shifting towards competency-based assessments (entrance exams or portfolios) that allow students to prove their abilities regardless of paperwork status;
12. *Calls upon* UN members to increase access to sustainable housing for refugees in agreement with SDG 11 (Reduced Inequality) by renovating and repurposing vacant structures in the existing city fabric to foster integration and to increase accessibility and awareness for both refugees and front-line Member States by:
- a. Transforming unused public buildings, such as staff accommodations, churches, or hospitals, with voluntary government cooperation into dignified, low-cost housing for refugees to relieve pressure on local housing markets;
 - b. Improving partnerships among Member States, regional organizations, and NGOs to support the renovation and reuse of vacant housing by:
 - i. Facilitating expertise for best practices in housing renovations between Member States and relevant organizations;
 - ii. Ensuring that housing solutions are meeting long-term safety and infrastructure standards, while also promoting opportunity for integration into local communities in a manner that is consistent with existing policies and capacities;
 - c. Leveraging unused or empty rural housing on public land with voluntary Member States to create short-term accommodations for arriving refugees, work on refugee citizenship status while in these housing projects, and create sustainable housing options that do not need new infrastructure and will be environmentally cautious;
13. *Emphasizes* preexisting partnerships between private corporations and UN agencies, such as Airbnb's partnership with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), to:
- a. Expand upon the current partnership, which has taken in more than 200,000 migrants and provided them with temporary housing until permanent and sustainable solutions can be provided;
 - b. Ensure that housing can be provided for displaced persons, if government-provided housing can not be provided;
 - c. Provide a safety net for displaced people while ensuring that privately owned properties aligned with the UNHCR are located in rural areas to avoid contributing to the rise in property inflation in overcrowded urban areas;
14. *Encourages* all Member States to establish institutionally recognized channels through which refugees can express their needs and perspectives within national development planning processes, by:

- a. Supporting the National Refugee Advisory Boards that are formally integrated into the planning and review cycles of national development frameworks;
 - b. Encouraging that relevant national authorities, including ministries, be responsible for the development of housing, labor, and social affairs, and engage in regular, documented consultations with refugee representatives;
 - c. Developing accessible and inclusive participation mechanisms that account for barriers faced by refugees so that the full diversity of the refugee population, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, is meaningfully represented in national frameworks;
15. *Authorizes* the creation of a UNHCR-monitored data collection system based on preexisting data from the World Bank's World Development Indicators (WDI) and implement rapidly advancing technologies in the form of predictive modeling, following the example of already established systems being utilized by the European Union (EU), the International Organization on Migration (IOM), and the World Bank, to track refugee flows to ensure that host countries are properly prepared to accept incoming refugees, guarantee that funds and resources are being allocated as efficiently and productively as possible in order to:
- a. Increase cooperation between all Member States with the intention of making access to data on refugees and asylum seekers more accessible to Member States, establishing future partnerships with Member States to work on limiting the number of displaced people;
 - b. Advance the UNHCR's existing census data to collect refugee demographics through census stations near the housing projects, as well as through volunteering Member States governments, to have more detailed data on refugee statuses by having an Artificial Intelligence translation system to translate the questions into their mother language, analyzing the data, and using the analytics to allocate resources towards refugees in need better;
16. *Supports* protecting refugee and Member States data with a decentralized encryption network, allowing the data only to be utilized for furthering the rights of displaced people in the context of the 2030 Agenda to protect the privacy of displaced persons;
17. *Proposes* the establishment of the Global Safe Pathways Program (GSPP) in accordance with SDG 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), aiming to ensure the safe and organized arrival of refugees along high-risk migration routes, particularly maritime routes, inspired by the purpose of the International Convention on Maritime and Rescue (1979);
- a. Including the call to Member States to save refugees at the 12-nautical-mile states' territorial sea by strengthening coordinated search and rescue operations, especially along dangerous maritime routes by deploying more patrol vessels, sharing real-time information, thereby ensuring quick response times and facilitating access to shelter, essential services, and healthcare;
 - b. Establishing the implementation framework, to be carried out by participating Member States under the coordination of UNHCR volunteers and relevant national and international authorities, through enhanced international cooperation to coordinate rescue operations and ensure timely assistance and safe disembarkation;
 - c. Outlining the safety operational measures and conditions, including strengthening safe and legal migration pathways, ensuring fair, transparent, and humane asylum procedures, and providing clear and accessible information regarding refugees' rights;

18. *Calls upon* the Member States, UNHCR, UN Women, WHO, and relevant NGOs to prevent and respond to the gender based violence against displaced women by:
 - a. Establishing safe space and protection services following the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) General Recommendation No. 32 and IASC Guidelines for Integrating GBV Interventions in Humanitarian Action (2015)*, which includes shelters, trained staff, and clear pathways to health care and legal aid;
 - b. Providing medical, psychosocial, and legal support for survivors in accordance with the WHO's clinical care procedure, including emergency treatment, trauma counseling, and legal assistance;
 - c. Training humanitarian personnel on GBV prevention and response per *IASC Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support in Emergency Settings (2018)*;
19. *Invites* Member States and multinational organizations to support and implement the *Partnership for Asylum, Capacity, and Transformation (PACT)* initiative for the allocation of voluntary Member States investments, aimed at ensuring the continuity of essential services support through the allocation of adequate funding, by replacing unreliable one-off donation systems with multi-year investments, starting in 2027 and closing in 2032, allowing five years for Member States to join, aimed at strengthening national infrastructure through:
 - a. Supporting housing and integration projects in host States by support from the IOM's \$2.8B USD fund, Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MMPTF) \$68M USD fund, and the Global Concessional Finance Facility (GCFF) \$953M USD grant fund;
 - b. Facilitating the allocation of financial resources in a flexible and needs-based manner, led by host Member States in direct coordination with the World Bank and UNHCR, allowing beneficiaries to determine their own priorities in accordance with their specific circumstances, while providing displaced persons with necessary resources;
20. *Requests* Member States to fund technical support for digital registration systems and interoperable data platforms in order to safeguard the legal documentation of displaced populations, ensuring their continuous recognition and access to public benefits despite forced mobility;
21. *Recommends* provision of funding through Member States that have disproportionate burdens of mass influx of displaced persons via development Benchmark Indexes of existing infrastructure capacity of frontline states and supporting nations via existing NGOs, treaties, and private enterprises through:
 - a. Encouraging partnerships with NGOs and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which is dependent on voluntary contributions;
 - b. Emphasizing the need for fiscal support from Member States that have sufficient GDP per capita.



Code: UNHCR/1/4

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Reaffirming the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) (UDHR), article 14, that everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution,

Recalling the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the International Community outlined in the 2030 Agenda, for instance SDG 10 (reducing inequalities),

Acknowledges the role of the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016) in providing recommendations to mitigate risks such as conflict, environment disasters, and humanitarian crises faced by Refugees,

Emphasizing General Assembly Resolutions 63/307 and 77/293 on the continued issue of displaced persons in South Ossetia and Abkhazia, with the lack of respect for the property rights of those areas,

Strongly appreciating the work done by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) on its in-depth reports on displaced persons that include breakdowns of issue types by region, particularly its 2025 Global Report on Internal Displacement,

Recalling work of Oxfam International in engaging Member States to be more responsive to the issue of displaced persons, including the provision of humanitarian assistance and advocacy for the protection of their basic human rights,

Strongly condemning the mistreatment of refugees, especially of women, children, and other vulnerable groups, with more than 50 million children having been forcibly displaced and more than 60 million displaced women and girls facing a high risk of gender-based violence (GBV) emphasizing that such actions directly undermine the progress of SDG 5 (gender equality) and 10 (reducing inequalities),

Undescoring that growing complementary pathways for refugee integration into national systems as outlined by Roadmap 2030 relies on state support and welcoming communities, to facilitate genuine integration,

Affirming cooperation of the international community to support Member States overproportionately affected by migration through burden sharing as outlined in the Global Compact on Refugees (2018) to ease pressures on host countries,

1. *Emphasizes* that all measures concerning displaced persons must fully respect national sovereignty and prioritize the security of Member States, through appropriate screening and registration mechanisms through the acquisition of biometric data or joint screenings between different agencies similar to the refugee status determination (RSD) done by the UNHCR;
2. *Stresses* importance of the revitalization of data-driven annual report voluntarily similar to the reports published by the IDMC to encourage collaboration amongst all Member States on collecting information on displaced persons, which will include:

- a. Statistics on groups or areas being most affected in the given year to provide awareness to all Member States;
 - b. Displacement Severity Reports to appropriately map areas with displaced persons through a system that will rank the severity of those regions by spotlighting states or regions that are enduring conflict, disaster, and domestic displacement issues, breakdowns on the causation of the high levels of displacement, and recommendations by regions are the best way to support humanitarian aid to host states;
3. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will present accurate information on areas of high levels of violence, natural disasters, and domestic violence in their respective region to ensure that the recommendations states provide to the annual report are accurate;
4. *Encourages* Member States, to collect, standardize, and share data on displaced persons across countries of origin, transit and host states through the use of Artificial Intelligence, in order to support real-time monitoring, and support evidence-based policies, while ensuring full respect for data privacy, protection of personal information, and compliance with international human rights standards;
5. *Appeals* to Member States, in collaboration with relevant international organizations to utilize the Data Innovation Fund (DIF) to provide financial and technical support for host countries and countries of origin for refugees and displaced persons;
6. *Affirms* that displaced persons must be integrated into national systems rather than collective centers, including enrollment in national health insurance schemes, placement of displaced children in public schools, and national poverty reduction for women and vulnerable groups against GBV and calls upon UNHCR to monitor and annually report on Member States' implementation of these integration commitments, with particular attention to outcomes for women and vulnerable groups at risk of GBV;
7. *Endorses* the national systems through Holy See's Caritas Internationalis ensures reinforced stronger protection for women and vulnerable groups against gender based violence (GBV) by creating safe housing and separate sanitation facilities, establishing confidential reporting systems for victims of GBV in UNHCR reception centers in conflict and disasters zones and promoting education and awareness programmes;
8. *Recommends* increasing funding for hospitals and healthcare facilities in host communities hosting displaced persons and supports the development of maternal healthcare vaccination programmes and mental health services in host communities through funding from international donors such as WHO in cooperation with NGOs and local healthcare providers;
9. *Endorses* the expansion of existing social cohesion programmes fostered by NGOs such as Search for Common Ground or the Olympic Refugee Foundation to improve relations between displaced persons and host communities by breaking down cultural stereotypes using sports events and media;
10. *Advises* Member States to implement inclusionary courses including but not limited to language courses, vocational training programmes and job placement programmes which can also be accessed online to ensure the reach of a broad audience and widespread availability of these courses so that employment and economic integration are being promoted;
11. *Supports* incentives for the return of displaced persons to their place of origin voluntarily based on prior assessments of experts on the security status of the state of origin as well as respecting the choice of each individual and their host community;

12. *Encourages* collaboration with private sector actors and NGOs to co-finance refugee housing, as can be seen by programmes of Habitat for Humanity International to support housing and infrastructure construction as well as cooperating with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to stabilize and rebuild labour, education and healthcare programmes in areas of origin;
13. *Calls* for the establishment of reception and processing centers lead by the The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in stable third party Member States as pioneered by the Blue dot Safe Spaces Centers and the Centros de Atención in Latin America designed to:
 - a. Facilitate legal processes and documentation of migrants before reaching the borders of frontline states through UNHCR supervisors to ensure humane conditions and adherence to international law and the establishment of digital identities for each displaced person in secure data banks to store and share data with migrant destination Member States to provide reliable information;
 - b. Eradicate illegal smuggling and human trafficking by establishing these centers as the sole official and legal channel for resettlement, thus furthering peace, justice and stable institutions as envisioned in SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions);
14. *Requests* for a systematic approach to distinguish individuals requiring long-term humanitarian assistance from those possessing the capacity for immediate self-reliance to relief social welfare programmes, which can be achieved through AI assisted algorithmic profiling of digital identities as well as the implementation of Integrated Capability Assessments in processing centers;
15. *Suggests* solidarity mechanisms and Burden-sharing such as the Syrian Trust fund that support frontline Member States disproportionately affected by migration by advising Member States to refugee distribution and the deployment of experts and resources in frontline Member States as well as through financial and technical contributions to ensure a fair and realistic distribution of responsibilities and advance efforts in SDGs 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), 11 (sustainable cities and communities) and 17 (partnership for the goals);
16. *Recommends* the introduction of a comprehensive vetting procedure for the employment of frontline staff to reduce the risks of trafficking in refugee camps through partnerships with agencies such as the UNHCR International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the introduction of separate processing and documentation of incoming displaced persons to decrease the risk of exploitation of women and children, tracking the progress of integration and women and children via participating Member States usage of biometrics and furthering data sharing, and utilizing regional blocs to coordinate funding by targeting promotion from local civil society organizations and strengthen community engagement;
17. *Further recommends* Member States to use Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) mechanisms as platforms to provide adequate data regarding refugees and displaced persons, supported by financial and technical support, in order to better coordinate comprehensive strategies regarding improvements on host countries and countries of origin;
18. *Also calls for* separated data and comprehensive policy assessments on refugees and displaced persons into national reporting frameworks, including indicators such as employment, education, housing and

legal status, in collaboration with relevant United Nations agencies such as the UNHCR, the IOM, and the UNDP;

19. *Strongly encourages* the exchange of information within areas that are experiencing high levels of migrations to encourage efficiency and collaborations with international organizations and host countries through regional platforms and bilateral cooperation.



Code: UNHCR/1/5

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

The Office of United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Stressing its desire to work towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) laid out in Our Common 2030 Agenda, with special note of SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals),

Reaffirming the commitment of Clause 23 of the Global Digital Compact (GDC), which aims to strengthen international data governance and govern artificial intelligence for humanity as a framework to facilitate the use of AI and digital usage, thus developing Member States' technological capacities,

Having examined, the GDC, in application to the continuation of human rights in the nuances of digital innovation, requires the maintenance of Clauses 14 and 15, regarding secure data sharing and privacy,

Recalling the significance of resolutions 78/265 and 79/235 on artificial intelligence, which underlines the need to promote safe and secure AI systems in order to accelerate progress towards Sustainable Development Goals,

Guided by resolution 79/1 underlining the United Nations' capacities to employ science, technology, and innovation, such as AI, in order to address the challenges faced by displaced persons in accessing employment opportunities, thus allowing them to match their educational qualifications,

Acknowledging the significance of resolution 76/167, which highlights the secure, centralized data platforms to maintain and protect the legal identity, education, and employment history of displaced persons,

Emphasizing the importance of efficient and standardized systems for evaluating prior education and professional experience guided by the Charter of the United Nations, specifically Article 55, which promotes full employment and conditions of economic and social progress for all,

Noting with success the tremendous impact of strategic partnerships between Member States and NGOs in creating employment opportunities for refugees, and strengthening implementation of refugee protection frameworks such as the Armenia Refugee Response Plan, which incorporated 47 NGOs, 11 UN agencies, and 2 refugee-led organizations,

Deeply concerned that 51% of women's organizations have suspended or shuttered programs, despite the UN's commitment to SDG target 5.5, which aims to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal leadership opportunities in political, economic, and public life,

Recognizing the presence of changes in gender roles following displacement and the need for diversified strategies and additional support to ensure the integration ability of various groups with specific needs, such as refugee women, children, and older refugees,

Acknowledging the potential of merging education and work experiences through paid apprenticeship programs for refugees, as noted by the International Labor Organization and its 2023 Recommendation on Quality

Apprenticeships regarding SDG 4 and SDG 8,

Further believing that the whole integration of refugees and displaced persons in host states is crucial in the pursuit of SDG 4 to offer socioeconomic opportunities as target 4.4 aims to increase the number of youth and adults who have relevant skills for employment, and notes that integration has a direct positive correlation to employment,

Affirming UNHCR Strategic Directions 2022-2026 (2022) and the importance of Member States' engagement and response to issues facing displaced persons,

Recognizing the rights of displaced persons to an education and vocational opportunities as laid out in the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights: the 1951 Refugee Convention and the 1967 Protocol,

Noting that 72% of displaced persons have a less than basic understanding of their host languages, and the importance of language acquisition and career pathway connections, as laid out in General Assembly resolution 78/158, to granting socioeconomic opportunities, which in turn fuel financial security, housing opportunities, and contributions to local economies,

Emphasizing the importance of collaboration with fellow Member States as laid out in the 2024 UN Pact for the Future, to alleviate the stress faced by countries on the frontline of global conflicts through the continuous intake of displaced persons,

Recognizing that the eradication of statelessness constitutes an essential preventive measure against protracted displacement, thereby reducing the risks of gender based violence for displaced women,

Noting with approval the origin of the Common European Asylum System (CEAS) developed from the 1951 Convention related to the Status of Refugees, further strengthened by the European Union's resolution 2024/1351 for Asylum and Migration Management Regulation (AMMR), which replaces Dublin Regulation III in determining which Member State is responsible for asylum application,

Recognizing that traditional humanitarian frameworks often struggle to address complex modern drivers of displacement, such as climate-induced migration and the escalating impacts of flooding, and inspired by successful national initiatives such as Somalia's National Transformation Plan (NTP) 2025–2029 that demonstrate the effectiveness of integrating displaced populations into permanent urban neighborhoods, while further believing that safe housing and legal land rights are essential for any lasting solution,

1. *Calls upon* Member States to engage in strategic partnerships with NGOs and IGOs such as the International Rescue Committee (IRC) to promote open communication between local communities adjacent to refugees, and recommends that Member States incorporate community-based governance or shared public services that benefit both refugees and host communities in an effort to further progress SDG 10 and 17;
2. *Underscores* the Global Digital Compact to protect the rights of displaced persons in the context of the 2030 Agenda, thus allowing NGOs and Member States to have equitable access to digital tools and benefit from secured data privacy, all while fostering a safe and protected privacy of digital informations;
3. *Encourages* the implementation of AI with a solely assisting role for the Displaced Persons Life Passport as a data sharing platform in order to centralize information and secure key information such as legal identity, educational background and employment history;
4. *Reiterates* the potential use of artificial intelligence as a tool for legal identity, education, and employment

history to ensure the continuity of rights across borders by:

- a. Recommending the implementation of artificial intelligence platforms with private enterprises to facilitate faster processing, prevent loss of documentation, avoid duplicate applications, and improve coordination between states as this tool would enhance efficiency, fairness, and dignity, while supporting better policy planning and international trust;
 - b. Highlighting that artificial intelligence would be used in order to match individuals to job opportunities available based on their educational backgrounds;
 - c. Recognizes the use of a regulated and responsible artificial intelligence by each Member States, thus ensuring the sovereign and privacy concerns;
5. *Recommends* the partnership between private enterprises, local NGOs, and Member States to facilitate the identification of displaced persons in order to identify and match displaced persons to relevant job opportunities, education backgrounds by:
- a. Ensuring that such technology is implemented with strict safeguards to prevent any kind of discrimination based on race, gender, ethnicity, religion, or any protected status, and that it respects the dignity and human rights of every individual involved;
 - b. The partnership will operate at the national and regional level, where NGOs will identify displaced persons, Member States will provide data, and the private sector can match individuals with suitable job opportunities, aiming to enhance effective socio-economic integration;
6. *Invites* Member States to implement Professional History Integration programs at the point of arrival to bridge the gap between foreign experience and local labour markets by developing Digital Experience Portals that translate a newcomer's foreign job titles and school degrees into a "Local Skills Profile" that employers can easily understand, organizing Professional Mentor Networks where local companies pair newcomers with employees in the same career field to help them learn local workplace habits and launching a work ID that serves as a trusted digital of a person's verified education and past jobs to make hiring streamlined;
7. *Encourages* the development of Migration and Information Centers (MIC) in each Member State's territory to provide the following services: mitigating language barriers, evaluating skills/qualifications, seeking job training courses, interviews, CV, cover letter preparation, information regarding employee and employer rights for refugees and displaced persons;
8. *Emphasizes* that gender sensitive approaches and attention to community development processes should be present in all initiatives aimed at expanding the capacities of refugees to integrate into the local workforce, recognizing the presence of changes in gender roles following displacement and the need for diversified strategies and additional support to ensure the integration ability of various groups with specific needs, such as refugee women, children and older refugees;
9. *Recommends* the development and implementation of language-training programs and services for refugees and displaced persons through state migration and information centers and local refugee centers modelled after the *2025 National Strategy* for Slovakia by implementing these programs near settlements, camps, and refugee hotspots; making these courses available in schools and online, and partnering with educational NGOs and language-development companies;
10. *Suggests* the development of paid apprenticeship programs within a Member State's territory, funded and developed in partnership with NGOs like Oxfam International, with requests for data sharing to maintain information for completion of programs, jobs acquired, and success rates, with these programs being

adjusted in young student's education and inclusive for all genders through different workforce opportunities;

11. *Encourages* Member States to expand access to secondary and tertiary education for refugee and displaced women, in line with SDGs 4, 5, and 10 by partnering with regional governments and local universities to facilitate scholarship initiatives such as the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative Fund (DAFI) to provide reliable access to higher education for women;
12. *Encourages* partnerships with NGOs such as Oxfam International and expands upon existing programs such as the International Labor Organization's PROSPECTS and Bridging Refugees to in-demand Centers by:
 - a. Establishing international specialized educational exchange programs that are based upon displaced persons' skillsets and utilizing gathered data from previous surveys such as the ILOSTAT Microdata Processing of skills to be applicable for Member States who are deficient in specialized labor markets, and developing pathways for skilled displaced persons to be able to relocate to those markets;
 - b. Furthering the commitment to de-risk private sectors' involvement in fragile communities via recommending Member States to utilize patient capital from developmental finance institutions and philanthropic entities willing to absorb higher risks for further investments;
13. *Advises* Member States to work with NGOs and interest groups, such as Oxfam International and the Holy See, on non-religious projects related to data collection, education, and vocational training for refugees by:
 - a. Partnering to identify gaps in education and vocational training programs that exercise outreach initiatives to collect data that reflects the lived experiences of refugees and displaced persons;
 - b. Attending annual meetings like Rising to the Challenge to measure the success of these initiatives and the reallocation of funding;
 - c. Suggesting the provision of voluntary charitable assistance through The Holy See's Caritas Internationalis for programs serving displaced women, children, and vulnerable families;
14. *Further invites* voluntary distribution models in circumstances related to labor with respect to Member States right to flexibly repudiate based upon their labor and educational demands;
15. *Encourages* Member States to participate in the CARE 2030 (Cooperative Action for Refugee Equality), which is based on the UNHCR Databases, as a voluntary accountability framework designed to measure how effectively displaced persons are being integrated into national systems- on the basis of employment, education, healthcare by:
 - a. The voluntary submission of national data by Member States to UNHCR for standardized evaluation;
 - b. The annual publication of results at the Global Refugee Forum and within UNHCR reporting cycles to enhance transparency, cooperation, and policy effectiveness;
 - c. Collaboration with partners such as UNDP, the World Bank, and private sector actors to ensure low-cost implementation through existing infrastructure;
16. *Encourages* the UNHCR to fully realize the potential of its mandate regarding stateless individuals and

the continuation of the #IBelong campaign within the Global Alliance to End Statelessness, noting that statelessness remains a fundamental contradiction to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and further recommends that Member States strengthen data collection mechanisms for the identification of stateless populations and establish clear guidelines on identification methodologies, facilitate the engagement of the private sector in collaborative initiatives aimed at the socio-economic inclusion of stateless persons, prevent the recurrence of statelessness by ensuring universal birth registration for all children born within their territory, streamline administrative and bureaucratic procedures to facilitate and encourage naturalization, and provide stateless persons with access to essential services, including healthcare, education, and the labor market, pending their formal identification;

17. *Calls upon* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to urgently update the Handbook of Self-Reliance by integrating a state-led initiative framework for the implementation of educational, digital, and socioeconomic refugee initiatives;
18. *Requests* the IOM to assist Member States in streamlining legal pathways to residency and labor market access, in accordance with the Global Compact on Refugees (A/73/12) and resolution A/RES/79/156 (2024);
19. *Recommends* that the update of the Handbook of Self-Reliance include specific strategies to:
 - a. Guarantee the immediate right to work for recognized refugees, specifically by providing labor market access as soon as legal status is granted by the state, expanding employment opportunities through the integration of digital and AI-driven technologies in line with SDG 8, and implementing state-led frameworks that prioritize direct intervention in creating inclusive vocational and educational pathways;
 - b. Establish standardized mechanisms for the recognition and certification of newcomers' prior skills and qualifications;
 - c. Develop formal pathways for the private sector and non-governmental organizations to support the immediate integration of refugees into local host communities;
20. *Strongly recommends* the international community and UNHCR to transition displacement strategies from short-term humanitarian cycles toward national development frameworks by officially prioritizing the development of integrated urban settlements over isolated refugee camps; this transition should be facilitated through a model that emphasizes shared investment in existing urban infrastructure, including schools, healthcare clinics, and water systems to serve the needs of both displaced and host populations simultaneously;
21. *Recommends* the voluntary adoption of the Security and Accountability Framework for Enforcement (SAFE) to strengthen trust, transparency, and system integrity in refugee protection systems, particularly in contexts affected by terrorism, non-state actors, and transnational crime, through risk-based screening procedures, including: identity verification mechanisms, security assessments compliant with international law, and the use of biometric registration systems to prevent identity duplication ensure continuity of services across borders, the implementation of anti-diversion safeguards to, monitor aid distribution, reduce corruption and misuse of humanitarian resources.



Code: UNHCR/1/6

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Furthering the rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Guided by the principles of the 1945 Charter of the United Nations, which promotes international cooperation, the protection of human dignity, and respect for fundamental human rights,

Recognizing the efforts of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) to develop the global indicator framework to monitor progress toward the 2030 Agenda, as well as related national frameworks such as the SDG India Index,

Alarmed by the 2024 Global Trends report's finding of 123.2 million people being forcibly displaced worldwide due to increasing challenges such as armed conflict, persecution, and terrorism,

Conscious of the systemic exclusion of displaced persons and stateless people as a result of endemic and gender-based discrimination, with vulnerable groups such as women and children being particularly affected,

Appalled by the slow progression towards the achievement of the SDGs, with the Sustainable Development Goals Report 2025 highlighting that only 18% of SDG targets are on track to be attained by 2030, and that another 18% have regressed relative to their 2015 baseline,

Acknowledging the merits of the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol as a fundamental framework for the identification of refugees, the protection of vulnerable displaced populations and their rights,

Noting with appreciation the 2009 African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa's Kampala Convention commitment towards the principle of non-refoulement in creating a legally binding agreement in that regard and the objectives of establishing national responsibility in providing safety, education, and healthcare to displaced persons within the African Region,

Alarmed by the urgency to achieve SDGs 10 (reduced inequalities) and 17 (partnerships for the goals) in the context of refugee protection,

Aware of the systemic and institutional barriers that frequently relegate refugees towards economic uncertainty, like the persistent lack of job opportunities, making displaced individuals more likely to experience unemployment,

Profoundly concerned that many internally displaced persons do not receive adequate medical care, preventing refugees from achieving the standard of physical and mental health necessary for meaningful social and economic integration,

Acknowledging each Member State's hosting limitations in welcoming displaced persons, as well as the existence of gaps in funding for host countries receiving displaced individuals,

Calling attention to increased cooperation and collaboration of The Office United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, the United Nations Development Programme, the International Organisation for Migration (IOM), the AU, and Global South Nations, to improve collaboration in reaching sustainable, long-term solutions for the integration of all displaced persons,

Highlighting the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016) and the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) (2016), which provide a guide for international responses towards safe and orderly migration,

Emphasizing the importance of identification and documentation of refugees to ensure safety, dignity and rights, as highlighted in the *Global Report* of 2024, in the accomplishment of SDG target 16.9 (providing a legal identity for all),

Highlighting the role of the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) as a prominent platform for pledges, international cooperation, and burden-sharing towards easing the pressures on host countries,

Concerned about gaps in datasets hindering the accurate assessment of monitoring mechanisms relative to displaced persons, such as the IOM's Displacement Tracking Matrix (DTM), in line with SDG Targets 10.7 (responsible and well-managed migration policies) and 10.8 (special and differential treatment for countries),

Appealing to Member States to consider complementary legal pathways and responsibility-sharing mechanisms that are financially quantifiable, institutionally anchored, and operationally effective,

1. *Recommends* the implementation of temporary and renewable work permits in sectors facing labour shortages, while promoting the development of professional and technical training programs for non-qualified individuals;
2. *Invites* international private sector investments for the implementation of projects that promote high-quality education for both refugee adults and children, expanding upon existing programs, including state-funded programs such as the *Hellenic Integration Support for Beneficiaries of International Protection (HELIOS+) Project (2025-2026)*, as well as privately-funded programs such as the *HOME Project*, providing services that include language and cultural courses, and scholarship opportunities;
3. *Welcomes favourably* the possibility of funding from the World Bank, Oxfam International, and the Holy See, as a supportive measure for Member States subject to high refugee influx;
4. *Recommends* to ECOSOC the development of the *SDG Global Refugee Index (SDG GloRI)* as a complementary statistical initiative, disaggregating SDG indicators by displacement status to close the SDG Refugee Gap in data and enable Member States to implement targeted measures that advance the inclusion of refugees in development planning, by:
 - a. Maintaining conceptual and technical consistency with the SDG monitoring system through cooperation with the IAEG-SDGs and ECOSOC;
 - b. Utilizing data primarily from existing UNHCR datasets with additional voluntary contributions from national statistical offices and relevant government institutions;
 - c. Introducing and advancing SDG GloRI at the 2027 GRF, including through voluntary pledges, pilot participation, and knowledge-sharing;
 - d. Including SDG GloRI in its annual report to General Assembly and ECOSOC, to track and review implementation progress;
5. *Advises* Member States to adopt a voluntary international legal identification database designed to establish access to equitable education, healthcare, employment, and social protection through guaranteed universal and accessible civil documentation, which shall ensure access during crises for host countries to legal documents of refugees, and asylum seekers like birth registration, temporary residence permits, and foreign identity documents through voluntary data sharing monitored by UNHCR across borders to ensure refugees are tracked and identified;
6. *Invites* the establishment of mobile registration units and digital ID systems on the borders of host countries to reduce administrative barriers and ensure fast and direct access to records and documentation via the voluntary international legal identification database, which shall be housed at UNHCR headquarters and moved to anticipated host countries before refugee crises occur;
7. *Recommends* the creation of a *Data Integration for Global Inclusion and Technical Advancement of Laws (DIGITAL)* initiative, to be coordinated by UNHCR in collaboration with the United Nations Statistics

Division (UNSD), serving as a voluntary technical framework to bridge the gap between displacement and documented legal identity by:

- a. Standardizing data collection by adding uniform displacement questions to national censuses while facilitating regional data-sharing mechanisms to ensure the gathering of disaggregated data in alignment with UN Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses;
 - b. The facilitation of voluntary, secure digital identity systems and the recognition of biometric travel documents as valid national identity credentials to reduce administrative barriers for displaced populations;
 - c. The improvement of access to essential social services by linking verified identity data directly to national socioeconomic safety nets, specifically targeting healthcare, education, and the formal labor market;
8. *Further requests* that UNHCR, in its capacity as coordinator, develop a technical implementation roadmap for the DIGITAL initiative to be presented at the 2027 GRF, including mechanisms for biennial progress reporting to the General Assembly to evaluate its impact on protection for displaced persons and the 2030 Agenda by:
- a. Strengthening cooperation with national migration authorities to ensure efficient, timely, and standardized issuance of refugee identification documents, and attract translators if necessary;
 - b. Developing integrated digital databases that include key information such as educational background, professional qualifications, and available documentation, to facilitate faster socio-economic integration;
 - c. Incorporating relevant medical information, including blood type and basic health data, into refugee registration systems, with full respect for data protection and privacy standards, to ensure rapid response in emergencies;
 - d. Enhancing coordination between relevant institutions, including migration services, ministries of labour, education, and interior, to enable effective data-sharing and policy planning;
9. *Calls for* cooperation between refugees' host countries and countries of origin to implement UNHCR's Population Registration and Identity Management EcoSystem around border areas to aid in the identification and support of refugees by:
- a. Using encrypted biometric data that manage identities and facilitates reception as well as integration of displaced persons within their host countries;
 - b. Recommending the establishment of Safe Zones that are specialized, secure, and child-friendly spaces within the Registration and Reception Centers designed to support refugees;
 - c. Including refugees in national population registers to secure long-term sustainability;
10. *Recommends* the expansion of the *Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs (2022)*, by promoting key policies that challenge linguistic barriers within host nations and facilitate refugee integration;
11. *Affirms* the need to provide better social opportunities for displaced persons to reduce significant deficiencies such as restricted access to education and inadequate psychosocial support, by:
- a. Establishing robust public and private partnerships to facilitate training programs like the *Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET)*;
 - b. Providing disadvantaged refugees with Cash-Based Interventions to support them at their most vulnerable, especially regarding those living in rural and developing host countries;

- c. Engaging in talks with the Holy See towards a partnership through voluntary charitable assistance with humanitarian networks, like Peter's Pence, to fund the *Mental Health and Psychosocial Support* (MHPSS) framework, with particular attention to displaced women, children, and vulnerable families;
12. *Calls for* increased strengthening of registration mechanisms to better legal identity recognition measures voluntarily, as proposed in the IOM's *Legal Identity Toolkit of 2025* concerning their legal identity strategy (Legal Identity Toolkit of 2025, by IOM UN Migration, Legal Identity Unit) on implementing the operationalisation of legal identity by:
 - a. Adopting holistic national legal identity systems;
 - b. Reassessing and improving assessment measures and registration recording mechanisms;
 - c. Implementing specific measures providing documentary proof of legal identity for migrants by host States and nationals residing abroad;
 - d. Implementing and improving programs offering assistance to migrants in obtaining documentary proof of legal identity;
13. *Recognizes* the need for a proper legal framework that provides the utmost protection and safety for peacekeepers and volunteers employed in areas of active conflict by:
 - a. Using past incidents of violence against peacekeeping forces in future training programs by:
 - i. Providing comprehensive pre-deployment training, including basic self-protection skills, situational awareness, and emergency response capacities, in line with international humanitarian standards;
 - ii. Strengthening training in psychological resilience and the provision of mental health and psychosocial support in high-risk and crisis environments;
 - iii. Promoting the development of mediation and conflict de-escalation skills to prevent and manage tensions in conflict-affected areas;
 - iv. Ensuring that personnel are adequately prepared to operate in emotionally challenging environments while protecting vulnerable populations;
 - b. Ensuring that vulnerable populations have clear access to essential resources by:
 - i. Providing clear and timely information to affected populations regarding potential risks to life and health;
 - ii. Conducting assessments of the psychological and physical condition of vulnerable groups in crisis situations;
 - iii. Ensuring that any evacuation or emergency relocation measures are carried out in accordance with international humanitarian law, respecting human rights, dignity, and, where possible, the informed consent of affected populations, while prioritizing the preservation of life;
14. *Emphasizes* the need to address the specific vulnerabilities of displaced women, girls, and children by:
 - a. Ensuring access to gender-sensitive and culturally appropriate healthcare services, particularly for populations from Religious minority groups;
 - b. Providing specialized mental health and psychosocial support services to address trauma, stress, and depression resulting from displacement and conflict;

- c. Promoting the training of healthcare professionals to adopt inclusive and culturally aware approaches in treating displaced persons;
 - d. Cooperating with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and humanitarian partners to implement targeted health programs for vulnerable refugee groups;
15. *Encourages* Member States to facilitate the integration of refugees with medical education into national healthcare systems by:
- a. Promoting their involvement in supervised volunteer activities, including emergency medical services and ambulance support, to gain practical experience and accelerate professional integration;
 - b. Establishing fast-track training and certification programs that allow refugee medical professionals to adapt their qualifications to national standards;
 - c. Ensuring that such participation is conducted under proper supervision and in accordance with national healthcare regulations;
 - d. Recognizing that the inclusion of refugee medical personnel can help alleviate pressure on healthcare systems, particularly in emergency services, while improving refugee integration outcomes;
16. *Calls upon* Member States, particularly developing countries, to strengthen the role of the agricultural sector in refugee integration by:
- a. Granting special support and priority status to the agribusiness sector to expand employment opportunities for refugees;
 - b. Facilitating the formal registration and legal employment of refugees within agricultural activities, ensuring compliance with national labour standards;
 - c. Providing accessible entry-level employment opportunities for refugees with limited or no formal education;
17. *Reiterates* the importance of burden-sharing and supporting developing host countries, worldwide, through facilitation of international data-sharing by expanding PRIMES Interoperability Gateway (PING) to collect and share data on migration flows;
18. *Expresses its support* for Member States to integrate refugees into national health systems rather than maintaining parallel humanitarian health structures, ensuring displaced persons receive equitable access to primary, maternal, and mental health services alongside host community members;
19. *Requests that* UNHCR, in coordination with WHO and IASC, to develop standardized health integration benchmarks aligned with SDG target 3.8 (universal health coverage), where Member States may measure and report progress in displacement-affected areas;
20. *Calls upon* Member States to establish regulated, contract-based pathways for the legal employment of refugees, including elements inspired by the *Decreto Flussi (2026)*, by:
- a. Establishing structured quotas for permanent, temporary, and seasonal refugee employment, regularly assessing labor market needs to align refugee placement with workforce shortages, and providing targeted incentives and support to public and private employers who formally hire and accommodate refugees;
 - b. Developing centralized digital databases that allow employers to access verified information from migration authorities regarding refugee qualifications and availability;

- c. Introducing targeted tax incentives for companies employing refugees, while ensuring that such measures are implemented in a way that prevents discrimination between national workers and refugees and protects equal labour rights;
21. *Encourages* for the establishment of a Joint-Regional Humanitarian Mobilisation Unit (JRHMU) overseen by regional forums in partnership with UNHCR and IOM, designed to proactively respond to identified health vulnerabilities as a result of conflict, weather, and violence with specialized health professionals and streamlined medical aid allocation networks;
22. *Invites* Member States to voluntarily participate in allocating trained humanitarian aid practitioners, professionals and social workers as designated 'response units', capable of responding to the physical, emotional, and psychosocial impact of displacement events impacting refugees, with resource allocation to be determined at the national level as capacity allows by:
 - a. Highlighting potential displacement events as recorded by shared regional data systems from participatory domestic organisations and institutions through:
 - i. Encrypted ecological and metrological measuring data that algorithmically alerts the hub to potential displacement stressors exhibiting certain regional stress factors;
 - ii. Shared domestic coverage of potential political displacement tensions within regions of high activity to promptly respond to the rising potential of violence and conflict;
 - b. Allocating proportional humanitarian aid professionals to vulnerable regions in response to alerts for potential displacements for vulnerable populations, regardless of their identified legal status;
23. *Further recommends* the creation of a data-sharing system to monitor the accomplishment of multilateral refugee integration programmes to facilitate the Sustainable Development Goals, expanding upon existing projects such as the National Integration Evaluation Mechanism (NIEM), which evaluates integration outcomes to identify gaps, best practices, and policy impacts, and GeoMatch, an AI-powered tool that predicts refugee employment success based on background and resettlement factors;
24. *Encourages* the need for multi-layered frameworks parallel to the *Global Compact on Refugees*, while regionally focused data sharing on refugees that emphasize SDGs 1 (no poverty) and 2 (no hunger), by:
 - a. Utilizing Refugee Response Plans to work alongside host countries on the implementation of successful frameworks, such as the *Southern African Development Community Treaty* (1992), which establishes legally binding frameworks to uphold human rights;
 - b. Advising the expanded use of the *Refugee Response Plans* to counsel refugee host countries on comprehensive and coordinated strategies that respond to the needs of displaced persons;
25. *Encourages* Member States to promote social cohesion and reduce tensions between refugees and host communities by promoting community participation, as well as fostering meaningful engagement and collaboration between refugees and host communities by:
 - a. Supporting community-based participation programs that involve local populations in refugee assistance and integration initiatives, including volunteering, mentoring, and local support networks;
 - b. Drawing on inclusive civic engagement models, such as those used in national judicial or public service systems, to encourage shared responsibility and participation among citizens;
 - c. Fostering mutual understanding through direct interaction and cooperation between refugees and host communities in social, educational, and community activities;
 - d. Recognizing that increased engagement between local populations and refugees can contribute to reducing social tensions, preventing marginalisation, and lowering risks of delinquency.



Code: UNHCR/1/7

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Referring to the fulfillment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as anchored in resolution 70/1, The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,

Guided by the Refugee Convention for Human Rights (1951) as a foundation for identification of refugees, their rights and the obligation of States to protect them,

Deeply concerned by the persistent funding gaps in emergency appeals and the obsolescence of isolated refugee camp models, which fail to provide long-term dignity or address modern drivers of displacement such as climate-induced migration and flooding,

Fully aware that sustainable integration requires a "Common Purpose" framework that strengthens urban infrastructure for both displaced and host populations, and further recognizing that incorporating displacement into long-term national development strategies is essential for social cohesion and the protection of legal land rights,

Following the Global Compact on Refugees (GCR) core objectives and key tools for effective burden- and responsibility-sharing that maintain multistakeholder partnerships as a productive and successful funding mechanism,

Affirming that a more inclusive and modernized interpretation of the 1951 refugee convention would ensure that countries can respond effectively to climate induced displacement while guaranteeing that vulnerable populations are not excluded from protection due to outdated legal frameworks,

Expressing its appreciation of the Emergency Response Rooms (ERR) that are community led humanitarian efforts to aid in healthcare,

Confident that all Member States uphold the shared responsibility of ease pressure on countries that welcome and host refugees, build self-reliance of refugees, expand access to resettlement in third countries, other complementary pathways, and foster conditions that enable refugees voluntarily to return to their home countries especially on host countries as committed to in the GCR,

Noting with concern UNHCR's current funding shortfalls that are needed to host refugees and fulfill their basic human rights that result in mainly emergency aid responses instead of long-term and sustainable investments necessary to promote SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities),

Deeply concerned about robust data collection and refugee registration systems being threatened due to funding shortfall risks, which are essential for understanding the scale of displacement and SDG progress tracking,

Guided by the SDG 3 (good health and well-being) to ensure health and well being in emergency conflicts such as implementing community led emergency response teams with intentions of expanding globally,

Bearing in mind the importance of SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), make cities and human settlements inclusive,

safe, resilient, and sustainable,

Noting with deep concern the rising number of human-trafficking victims among unregistered refugees, the need for locally owned and coordinated action against it and the invaluable work the United Nations Office for South-South Collaboration (UNSSC) has taken in sharing best-practice between developing members,

Recognising the UNHCR's Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the SDGs as a promising mechanism for integrating displacement data into national processes,

Acknowledging the importance of monitoring, data collection, community participation, and public reporting in ensuring accountability and transparency,

Concerned that displaced persons have largely been excluded from official SDG data resulting in refugees not being visible in the SDG indicator framework (SDG Refugee Gap),

Taking into account the AU Digital Transformation Strategy and the African Digital Compact, which establish Africa's continental commitment to inclusive digital development,

Recognizing the Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa (BRICS) initiative New Development Bank, which helps funding, building, and maintaining infrastructures on environmental, social, and healthcare projects in BRICS Member States to face crises and issues related to refugees and displaced persons,

Addressing the importance of the 2018 GCR and its implication on the rights for refugees and the mention of letting countries control their own refugee policies,

Keeping in mind of the efforts of the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and the Inter-Agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) to develop the global indicator framework to monitor progress toward the 2030 Agenda, as well as related national frameworks such as the SDG India Index,

Highlighting the role of the Global Refugee Forum (GRF) which brings together UN Member States with the aim of discussing topics around the challenges faced by refugees as a prominent platform for pledges, international cooperation, and burden-sharing towards easing the pressures on host countries,

Having studied preventable causes of displacement, including climate change-induced scarcity of resources and displacement,

Deeply concerned with the increased vulnerability of youth with 1 in 8 children being at risk of being recruited by armed groups with 16,000 recruited child soldiers in South Sudan in 2013 according to the UN International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF), in accordance with SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions),

Deeply convinced by the right to seek asylum as highlighted in Article 14 of the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights* (UNDHR),

Acknowledging the necessity of tackling socio-economic inequalities, including wealth disparities, poverty, and unemployment as a conflict prevention initiative,

Having devoted attention to the importance of receiving funding for refugee initiatives in the context of the 2030 agenda and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

Keeping in the mind the General Assembly *Resolution 80/187* adopted by UNHCR committee in December 2025

that is addressing issues surrounding the protection of women needs and rights,

Deeply conscious of the importance of looking favorably upon African nations to receive funds from the Holy See when needing them for the reduction of funding to aid in building infrastructure from local workers,

Addresses root causes of conflict among youth communities by locating high-risk areas as hot spots to supplement educational funding and youth programs,

Noting with satisfaction the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) that helps understand and prevent crises while leading to more supports for refugees in host Member States,

1. *Recommends* the implementation of displacement data tools such as the Refugee Data Finder and the Operational Data Portal, across Member States with technical and financial support provided to low- and middle-income host countries to ensure meaningful adoption at the national level;
2. *Suggests* the establishment of targeted funding streams through UNHCR funds to cover the costs of tools deployment and staff training and the development of simplified implementation guides adapted to the various national capacities and resource environments;
3. *Calls for* advanced usage of review mechanisms, such as the ones cited above, to assess the effectiveness of tools and incorporate the lessons learned into the new versions;
4. *Further invites* all African Member States to develop an African-specific data platform to integrate real time data from Member States national registration system, apply privacy-enhancing technologies that protect individuals and provide open-access dashboards for researchers, NGOs and governments for data sharing and enhanced transparency much like Smart Africa Data Exchange (SADX);
5. *Supports* the expansion of the New Development Bank to Member States from Global South according to their needs on issues surrounding displaced persons and to achieve their own goals related to the 2030 Agenda;
6. *Proclaims* UNSSC-facilitated best practice- and technology-sharing forums regarding decent migration and registration and strengthening local institutions dealing with the burden of refugees;
7. *Endorses* the promotion of counter-trafficking measures in line with SDG target 16.9 (providing legal identity to all);
8. *Urges* for the gradual adoption of universal no-camp policy – modeled by Egypt and Lebanon in response to the Syrian refugee crisis – to increase the rate at which displaced persons can be integrated into societies, minimize violence, and steadily reduce operations of refugee camps;
9. *Expresses its appreciation* of communities through the provision of localized and inclusive housing options for displaced persons, especially refugees and asylum-seekers, by recognizing their equal right to access social housing;
10. *Suggests* implementation interoperable digital Gender-Based Violence (GBV) case management systems and establishing regional data sharing standards to enable cross border tracking of GBV trends and trafficking networks, ensuring the securing survivor reporting via mobile platforms, real-time case tracking across police, courts, and health services and data privacy and survivor centered consent protocols;
11. *Expresses its hope* to the integration of GBV specific indicators into national SDG frameworks by 2028, including the incidence, reporting rates, prosecution outcomes, the service access (Healthcare, legal aid) and the education retention for survivors;

12. *Considers* the reporting of GBV and sexual violence using non-governmental organizations to combat by using the pattern analysis to locate high violence areas in need whilst protecting survivors;
13. *Suggests* to strengthen and scale existing African Union and UN Women frameworks such as the national GBV strategies, and regional data platforms into a coordinated Gender-Responsive Protection and Prevention platform;
14. *Takes note of* the utilization of pre-existing refugee databases – innovative programs that use algorithm-based matching systems, implement such as Match the National Residency Matching Programme – to connect prospective refugee tenants with suitable social and sustainable housing projects;
15. *Draws attention to* the transformation of existing facilities into hubs, delivering emergency shelter and referral services, vocational training and financial literacy programs and even mediation and peacebuilding workshops in conflict-affected areas;
16. *Recognizes* the increased frequency and severity of climate change related disasters, the growing impact of such disasters in relation to displacement and the emergence of new categories of climate displaced persons who are not adequately addressed within existing international frameworks, and calling for the development of inclusive international legal protections to address the disparities;
17. *Calls upon* major financial contributors to UNHCR budgets to uphold their financial responsibilities through multi-year investments, flexible and unearmarked funding necessary to realistically fulfill the goals set in the 2030 Agenda, that will result in:
 - a. Supporting host countries in order to rely on a more sustainable funding system in which they have better opportunities to make predictions in how to invest their budgets for investments;
 - b. Securing the long-term inclusion of displaced persons by allowing host states to transition from temporary emergency aid to sustainable that uphold the dignity of the displaced population;
 - c. Seeking to bridge UNHCR's current funding gap;
 - d. Recommending that international donors channel funding directly into the national social protection systems of host nations to build institutional capacity rather than creating parallel structures;
18. *Proposes* a model that prioritizes investment in existing urban infrastructure (including schools, healthcare clinics, and water systems) that serves both displaced and host populations:
 - a. Where the Holy See would provide financial aid through Peter's Pence for the support and development of refugee services such as housing, food and water access, and medical services;
 - b. Allowing donor parties to have early access to the UNHCRs annual Global Appeal to view where the funds were allocated;
19. *Draws the attention* to the access of non-BRICS Member States to credit, loans, funds while having a high need priority policy on the processing and the credit rate by facilitating the administration and the submission of Member State's project, while respecting the sovereignty of all Member States by not interfering on the way they handle their allowance, collaborating with a board of financial experts and NGOs from BRICS Member States to analyze each case and their specificity. All this while intending to use the infrastructure available to the New Development Bank under BRICSs administration to direct

funds to non-Members contingent upon individual needs;

20. *Endorses* the creation of a UNHCR-coordinated platform to perform results based financing which delivers funding to pre-determined and agreed outcomes that increase responsibility-sharing by way of the Holy See's voluntary charitable assistance through the Dicastery for the Service of Charity, which shall:
 - a. Function on voluntary contributions tracked through Global Refugee Forum pledges to register commitments to sustainable development and provide progress updates to stakeholders;
 - b. Prioritize development-oriented settlement initiatives supported by the UNHCR Master Plan Approach to Settlement Planning and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities) that reinforce host and refugee self-reliance and societal integration and support the right to adequate housing;
 - c. Allocate funds to Member States on a needs basis, grounded in demonstrated infrastructural constraints, limited provisions of the NGO Water, Sanitation, and Hygiene (WASH), and a lack of technical schools that inhibit the full realization of refugee rights, including SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation);
21. *Further recommends* to ECOSOC the development of the SDG Global Refugee Index (SDG GloRI) as a complementary statistical initiative, disaggregating SDG indicators by displacement status to close the SDG Refugee Gap in data and enable Member States to implement targeted measures that advance the inclusion of refugees in development planning:
 - a. Maintaining conceptual and technical consistency with the SDG monitoring system through cooperation with the IAEG-SDGs and ECOSOC;
 - b. Utilising data primarily from existing UNHCR datasets with additional voluntary contributions from national statistical offices and relevant government institutions;
 - c. Introducing and advancing SDG GloRI at the 2027 GRF, including through voluntary pledges, pilot participation, and knowledge-sharing;
 - d. Including SDG GloRI in its annual report to the GA and ECOSOC, to track and review implementation progress;
22. *Invites* Member States to collaborate on Peace-building and Conflict Prevention Initiatives by expanding on initiatives of the multi-stakeholder pledge from Objective 4 of the 2023 GCR Forum;
23. *Requests* the development of a UNHCR-based peacebuilding task force to work in conjunction with local community mediators to facilitate negotiations of contentious natural resource disagreements;
24. *Recommends* Member States construct permanent climate-based refugee housing with domestic municipal status, foster cooperation with local authorities to prevent isolation of refugees in existing camps, and collaborate with the Refugee Self-Reliance Initiative to ensure community initiatives improve refugee self-reliance, in accordance with SDGs 10 (reduced inequalities), 11 (sustainable cities and communities), and 13 (climate action), in an initiative titled Transitional Accommodation for Displaced Persons and Opportunities for Local Empowerment (TADPOLE), with considerations to:
 - a. Advises all stakeholders to build infrastructure with locally sourced materials and in locations that would be resilient to climate crises;
 - b. Ensures housing within a reasonable distance from employment;

25. *Somenly affirms* a zero-tolerance policy for violence and/or intolerance against resident displaced persons;
26. *Approves* the provision of spaces for refugees to participate in civic society through engagement with local communities in conflict resolution and prevention;
27. *Calls* for the phased development of Gender Responsive Community Hubs (GRCH) by scaling existing local institutions with the goal of reaching 50 hubs by 2030;
28. *Further invite* on the creation on scaling community-led programs to train 2 millions women and youth in mediation and conflict resolution, entrepreneurship and cooperative business models and human rights advocacy and legal literacy;
29. *Suggests* the adoption of the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA) education programme and integrate community based prevention models, including school-based GBV awareness curricula, men-and-boys engagement programs, early marriage and trafficking prevention strategies in displacement programs settings;
30. *Further encourages* Member States to develop and/or expand micro-financing programs modeled after Paraguay's Fundación Paraguay that aims to promote refugee self-reliance through entrepreneurship;
31. *Facilitates* the implementation of 30 African-led public-private partnerships by 2028, prioritizing AI-based GBV hotspot early warning systems using local data, renewable energy solutions (e.g solar lighting for safe shelters) and digital identity and case tracking tools for displaced populations;
32. *Invites* Member States to strengthen rights-based reintegration through the promotion of non-discriminatory legal codes ensuring the prevention of unlawful denial of applications and Distinct terms, conditions, and requirements for those with a refugee status;
33. *Transmits* Member States to promote inclusive national reconstruction and return frameworks that foster sustainable communities and voluntary return in post-conflict areas while providing additional protection measures for women, children, persons with disabilities, and older persons;
34. *Considers* requesting technical experts and other skilled laborers from UNESCO Global Skills Academy (GSA), for a period of 5 years, from developed Member States to share expertise in trades such as electricians, mechanics, plumbing, and welding to developing Member States due to a lack of skilled workers:
 - a. Encouraging the development and building of vocational schools that would train displaced persons as well as citizens by teaching them skills such as electricians, mechanics, plumbing, and welding;
 - b. Promoting the building of medical schools through foreign aid that offer medical services and also offer medical training to displaced persons and citizens with the intent of reducing the need for foreign doctors;
35. *Recommends* Member States to come to the aid of other Member States by developing and supplying joint Emergency Housing Vehicles (EHV) which will be built by Member States and NGOs and moved from place to place to respond to sudden and overwhelming influxes of refugees:
 - a. Further recommending that EHV's be military grade trucks, or other heavy duty vehicles, driven

- by volunteers, that would be equipped with a pre-built modified relief housing units (RHUs) attached onto the back of them before arriving at their destination;
- b. Suggesting that host nations must request the EHV to be supplied them from Member States with a maximum lease time that exceeds 20% of the requested lease time;
36. *Further proclaims* Member States, in cooperation with international and local Non-Governmental Organization (NGOs) to consider developing regulatory and monitoring frameworks for slum-upgrading initiatives, drawing inspiration from practices such as the “Zero Bidonville” initiative, with the aim of ensuring that housing policies may include:
- a. Supports the integration of Information, Counselling, and Legal Assistance (ICLA) provided by NGOs in ongoing and future urban development programs across Member States, with the aim of safeguarding land tenure and occupancy rights, particularly for refugees and host communities, while preventing arbitrary displacement, and facilitates the implementation of transparent monitoring systems in which NGOs may act as independent observers to ensure equitable housing distribution and structural integrity of infrastructure;
 - b. Further recommends the adoption of climate-resilient building codes tailored to local environments, developed in coordination with NGOs to promote low-cost and sustainable materials as well as the organization of NGO-led capacity-building workshops for local authorities to strengthen urban governance and ensure the effective management and maintenance of shared residential services;
 - c. *Looking favorably* upon multiple developing Member States to receive a monetary grant from donors for the purpose of building schools, refugee housing, as well as providing necessities such as food, water, and sanitation.



Code: UNHCR/1/8

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Acknowledging the disproportionate responsibility that falls on host Member States regarding the management of displacement, especially those who are geographically close to regions where displacement crises are taking place,

Noting with concern the issue of displaced persons and their insufficient access to rights and the need for safe, orderly, and regular displacement as expressed in the 2016 *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*,

Emphasizing General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “Transforming our world: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” (2015) being a core action guideline that guides Member States in providing the rights of displaced persons,

Further acknowledging the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) outlined in the 2030 Agenda, specifically SDG 1 (no poverty), particularly promoting resilience to climate-related or economic shocks and disasters, which often affect displaced individuals, pursuant to SDG target 1.5, which aims to build the resilience of the poor, as displaced individuals often deal with economic difficulties,

Recalling also SDG 4 (quality education), in particular target SDG target 4.1, which aims to ensure that all girls and boys, including displaced children, complete free, equitable, and high-quality primary and secondary education that results in meaningful and effective learning outcomes,

Guided by SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and specifically SDG target 8.5 to achieve full and productive employment for all women and men, including displaced peoples,

Recognizing SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) and the connection to displacement through SDG target 10.7 which facilitates orderly, safe, regular, and responsible migration and mobility of people,

Acknowledging the importance of SDG 17 (partnership for the goals) with additional emphasis on SDG target 17.9 to enhance SDG capacity in developing countries in order to address regional and cross-regional displacement issues,

Deeply concerned by the growing nexus between climate change and forced displacement, and recognizing the disproportionate impact of climate-related hazards on vulnerable populations, including refugees and host communities, while emphasizing the need for integrated approaches that align humanitarian response with climate adaptation and resilience strategies,

Recognizing that disasters triggered 70% of new internal displacements in 2024, as reported by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in its Global Trends Report 2024 necessitating a human rights-based approach to disaster risk reduction and the implementation of early-warning systems,

Highlighting the importance of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction, which outlines seven global targets for addressing exposure to environmental hazards and increasing climate resilience,

Declaring a commitment to shared responsibility, integration of the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) supports a multi-stakeholder approach, which implements international financial institutions and the private sector,

Noting with satisfaction the work of the International Organization on Migration (IOM) and their Regional Consultative Processes, which lead policy dialogues and best practice sharing among regions experiencing similar refugee-related challenges,

Calls on developed countries to increase financial and logistical support to resettlement programs, particularly for the most vulnerable populations, including women, children, and persons with disabilities, such as the New Zealand Resettlement Process in collaboration with UNHCR, which allowed the safe and effective transfer of refugees from New Zealand to Australia,

Recognizing that structured reception and integration support upon arrival, including access to housing, healthcare, education, and employment, significantly improves long-term outcomes for resettled refugees and promotes self-reliance, as is targeted by the Regional Refugee and Migrant Response Plan (RMRP) established across 17 Member States across Latin America and the Caribbean and which aims to ensure the long-term integration and protection of displaced individuals through the provision of essential services,

Recognizing the past success of socio-economic inclusion policies, such as Ethiopia's Makatet Roadmap, which ensured the sustainable incorporation of 1.1 million displaced persons into national education, healthcare, and employment systems while offering fast-track employment and residency programs,

Acknowledging that 25% of refugees in urban environments struggle to meet housing expenses due to housing unaffordability, supply and demand mismatches, and bottlenecks in public housing which has been historically addressed by programs such as the Accommodation Relief Program in Ireland,

Recognizing the whole-of-society approach enshrined in the Global Compact on Refugees, which calls upon the private sector, civil society, and development actors to complement the efforts of Member States and UNHCR in advancing durable solutions for displaced persons,

Recalling the successful discussions between regional bodies and the private sectors, such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights Dialogue on Business, Migration, and Human Rights,

Underlining the importance of robust private sector partnerships with the UNHCR for operational purposes across initiatives as emphasized in the Evaluation of UNHCR's Engagement with the Private Sector,

Encouraging the active sharing information on successful integration strategies amidst affected states, as modeled by the European Union funded Team Europe Initiative (TEI), consisting of the joint external action of EU Member States, which strengthens migration governance through a targeted 10-year development plan,

Noting with importance, the degree to which disadvantaged refugees such as women, children, and disabled persons face that is exacerbated by a lack of resources and cash payments, as addressed by the Cash Based Interventions program within Osire Refugee Camp in 2025 and the EU Temporary Protection Directive,

Cognizant of how conflict widens the gender gap for women and children socially and economically, as evidenced by employment rates for displaced men being systematically 90-150% higher than those of displaced women according to the World Bank,

Recognizing that gender-based violence (GBV), to which displaced women are vulnerable to, remains a pervasive barrier to the realization of the SDGs, particularly SDG 5 (gender equality),

Recalling that voluntary repatriation must be upheld as one of UNHCR's three durable solutions, in tandem with third-country resettlement and local integration, and should not be obfuscated with the practice of non-refoulement,

Reaffirming that the principle of non-refoulement, which discourages Member States from transferring displaced persons back to a country where they may face serious harm, as codified by the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, remains a component of customary international law,

Emphasizing the need to expand third-country resettlement opportunities through equitable responsibility-sharing mechanisms, ensuring that all Member States are involved in the global issue of displaced persons,

Noting the Sustainable Resettlement and Complementary Pathways Initiative (CRISP), a joint UNHCR-IOM capacity-building mechanism launched in 2020, which supports States in developing quality, scalable and sustainable resettlement programmes and complementary pathways,

Noting that evidence-based policymaking requires systematic and disaggregated data on the outcomes of resettlement and complementary pathway programmes, and that such data remains insufficiently collected and inconsistently measured across Member States, limiting the ability of UNHCR and the International Organization for Migration to identify and scale successful models,

1. *Promotes* responsibility sharing across Member States to establish comprehensive regional approaches that create common standards and uniform approaches on border management, integration, resettlement procedure, and voluntary repatriation through frameworks such as the European Union, the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan, and others;
2. *Encourages* Member States to integrate climate resilience considerations into preventative, resettlement, and response strategies, recognizing the increasing interaction between climate change and displacement, including through:
 - a. Supporting Member States and resettled populations in climate-vulnerable regions through investments in climate-resilient infrastructure, sustainable housing, disaster risk reduction, and promoting access to climate-adaptive livelihoods like green jobs and sustainable agriculture initiatives;
 - b. Strengthening protection and coordination frameworks by facilitating cooperation between UNHCR and international environmental bodies such as United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA), aligning resettlement with national climate adaptation strategies and ensuring climate-displaced persons are covered under existing protection mechanisms including non-refoulement, humanitarian visas, climate vulnerability mapping, early warning systems, and complementary pathways;
3. *Further recommends* ensuring the rights of displaced persons during environmental crises while strengthening international cooperation to mobilize innovative financing mechanisms that address displacement and advance SDG 13 (climate action), SDG 15 (life on land), and SDG 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions), through:
 - a. Operationalizing the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction by maintaining multi-sectoral synergy, with particular emphasis on the principle of "building back better" to reduce the risk of future displacement through climate change adaptation and resilience building;
 - b. Developing climate risk insurance schemes accessible to displaced populations and host communities;

4. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with UNHCR and relevant United Nations (UN) agencies, to strengthen multi-sectoral preparedness frameworks aimed at reducing the risk of sudden displacement from conflict and other humanitarian emergencies, including through:
 - a. Encouraging participation in existing UN preparedness and coordination mechanisms, including the CRRF, to enhance coordinated planning and burden-sharing among Member States;
 - b. Promoting national contingency planning strategies that identify potential displacement scenarios and develop rapid response mechanisms consistent with UNHCR protection mandates;
5. *Invites* Member States and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Oxfam International to collaborate for protecting displaced individuals, consistent with SDG 17 (partnerships on the goals), preceding their arrival in a host Member State by:
 - a. Establishing or improving humanitarian corridors that facilitate transportation, health checks, and transfer of documentation from one Member State to another;
 - b. Offering humanitarian visas to individuals fleeing persecution, conflict or crisis in order to ensure their safe and legal entry in host Member States;
 - c. Implementing comprehensive measures to prevent and combat human trafficking, including enhanced cross-border cooperation, victim protection mechanisms, and anonymized data collection on sexual exploitation and abuse (SEA), thereby advancing SDG target 5.2 to reduce violence against displaced women and girls who face heightened risk of exploitation;
6. *Invites* Member States to further utilize IOM's Regional Consultative Processes as best-practice sharing platforms for specific yet unaddressed displaced persons rights-related topics, with a new emphasis on topics relating to ensuring access to national healthcare systems and preserving rights amidst climate change;
7. *Recommends* utilizing the IOM's flexible funding approach in the service of refugee local integration in host communities, informed not only by institutional priorities and annual plans, but now also by Member States, individual refugee needs, and private sector expertise for the purpose of:
 - a. Providing linguistic and cultural education to both children and working-age migrants seeking employment and community resources within their host Member States;
 - b. Locating sustainable housing near or within cities to provide access to employment and social and communal opportunities;
 - c. Improving credential recognition processes in academic and professional settings to allow displaced individuals to navigate through unfamiliar foreign systems;
8. *Encourages* governments that facilitated third-country resettlement to implement tax-free payments for renters who provide accommodation to displaced persons, as implemented by the Accommodation Recognition Payment in Ireland for Ukrainian refugees;
9. *Suggests* local governments with the capacity in coordination with the UNHCR to supply cash payments to displaced persons in resettled contexts that reflect the cost of living and accessibility of resources, such as the EU Temporary Protection Directive for Ukrainian refugees, as well as the Cash Based Interventions program within Osire Refugee Camp in 2025;

10. *Encourages* Member States, in line with the whole-of-society approach affirmed in the Global Compact on Refugees, to mobilize innovative financing mechanisms in partnership with the private sector, international financial institutions, and philanthropic actors to complement public funding for resettlement and integration programmes, including through blended finance instruments, impact investment, and risk-sharing arrangements that incentivize private sector engagement in displacement contexts, contributing to the long-term sustainability and scalability of durable solutions;
11. *Encourages* regional bodies and their corresponding private sectors to utilize existing regional human rights forums like the aforementioned ASEAN Intergovernmental Commission on Human Rights Dialogue on Business, Migration and Human Rights, to discuss specifically how the private sector can enhance migrant access to legal employment, keeping in mind that legal employment creates opportunities for migrants to access healthcare, sustainable housing and economic well-being;
12. *Further invites* partnerships between UNHCR and the members of the private sector, such as the IKEA Foundation and Unilever, through:
 - a. Creating a specific, centralized office within UNHCR at the headquarters in Geneva under the Assistant High Commissioner for Operations to manage such private partnerships and coordinate humanitarian aid given by these organizations;
 - b. Encouraging enhanced Member State and UNHCR outreach to private partners for the purpose of expanding support for UNHCR programming;
13. *Encourages* UNHCR to establish multilateral resettlement frameworks and programs, such as the New Zealand Resettlement Process in collaboration with UNHCR to match displaced persons with States based on capacity, labor market needs, humanitarian priorities, and the protection needs and expressed preferences of refugees, including through:
 - a. Increased financial and logistical support from developed countries to resettlement programmes, particularly for the most vulnerable populations, including women, children, unaccompanied minors, survivors of violence and torture, and persons with disabilities;
 - b. Expanding complementary pathways for admission, including humanitarian visas, and community-based sponsorship programmes, with UNHCR providing technical guidance and facilitating peer-learning platforms for interested Member States;
14. *Urges* Member States to utilize World Bank-supported Program for Results initiatives to enhance the issuance of work permits for displaced persons in host communities, thereby providing access to documentation and advancing SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth);
15. *Encourages* Member States to enhance national frameworks that promote gender equality in the employment sector, thereby addressing SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), in collaboration with the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women), through:
 - a. Providing continuing education for displaced women and the provision of vocational education, with inclusive frameworks such as Ethiopia's Makatet Roadmap, as consistent with SDG 4 (quality education);
 - b. Recommending small business development strategies for displaced women, especially mothers, utilizing frameworks, such as the Action Plan by the Swedish Public Employment Service, to help match female jobseekers with relevant connections to opportunities;

- c. Removing administrative barriers preventing displaced women from participating equally in the workforce, including implementing equal pay, and removing gender based hiring;
16. *Calls upon* Member States to implement holistic & victim-centered approaches, funded by UN Women, to tackle sexual misconduct and GBV that underlie power and gender differentials experienced by women, children, and other vulnerable groups while experiencing displacement by:
 - a. Prioritizing the safety, rights, well-being, and expressed needs of survivors to avoid re-traumatization through trauma-informed care approaches;
 - b. Engaging directly with women-led and refugee-led organizations to ensure that risk mitigation, prevention, and response measures are informed by the lived experiences and unique needs of affected communities;
 - c. Mainstreaming the Protection from Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (PSEA) policy across all sectoral work, particularly in areas involving education, food, water, and shelter;
 - d. Implementing recommendations from reports such as *Oxfam's Guide: Ending Violence Against Women*, including accessible education to teach safety and consent at a young age, promoting community-based systems that create secure environments for GBV survivors or those at significant risk, and the systematic criminalization of all forms of GBV;
 - e. Strengthening contingency planning by engaging women and refugee-led organizations as key resources for risk mitigation;
 - f. Employing rigorous PSEA and Sexual Harassment (SH) standards into partnerships with international institutions that provide voluntary charitable assistance like Caritas Internationalis, the private sector, and civil society organizations to define best practices and identify methods to ensure that institutional investments do not inadvertently heighten PSEA and SH risks for displaced persons;
17. *Strongly encourages* Member States to increase funding for the IOM to fund the costs of travel for voluntary repatriation, as encouraged by the Global Compact on Refugees, and recognized as a durable solution by the UNHCR, thereby advancing SDG target 10.7, which aims to increase the number of countries with safe migration practices, and ensuring tangible pathways for displaced persons, facilitating the right to return to their country of habitual residence if conditions permit;
18. *Calls on* Member States and national migration agencies who have resettled refugees to earmark domestic funding for voluntary repatriation grants, under the conditions that a refugee's country of origin is deemed safe for repatriation by the UNHCR in order to facilitate safe transport for refugees by:
 - a. Encouraging national migration agencies within Member States to foster direct connections with countries of origin for the purpose of repatriation;
 - b. Building intentional outreach efforts with the Division of Programme Support and Management, so the UNHCR can inform refugee communities on the ability of refugees to repatriate;
19. *Recommends* that UNHCR, in cooperation with the IOM, support interested Member States in developing long-term integration programmes for resettled refugees, recognizing that early and coordinated support upon arrival significantly improves long-term integration outcomes, with the aim of promoting self-reliance within a defined support period and reducing long-term dependency on humanitarian assistance;

20. *Further encourages* Member States to implement recommendations from the Joint NGO statement ahead of the European Council of 28-29 June 2016 between Member States, NGOs such as Oxfam International, and civil societies to reinforce frameworks and institutions that provide safeguards for migration, including:
- a. Recommending for sustainable living such as increasing annual resettlement places to meet the annual resettlement needs identified by UNHCR in order to address the issues of refugee living more commonly as mentioned within the joint statement;
 - b. Ensuring essential migration services that guarantee safe legal pathways for displaced persons such as: student visas, work, humanitarian movements, or sponsorships; the enforcement of migration policy transparency is significant to uphold human rights and inclusion of refugees into their respective country's institutions;
21. *Urges* UNHCR, in cooperation with IOM and relevant UN entities, to strengthen systematic data collection and monitoring on resettlement and complementary pathway outcomes in order to support progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals, including through:
- a. Developing standardized indicators covering employment rates, housing stability, educational access and attainment, language acquisition, and social integration, building on existing UNHCR reporting frameworks and the Global Compact on Refugees Indicator Report;
 - b. Disaggregating all resettlement-related data by gender, age, disability status, and country of origin in order to identify specific barriers faced by the most vulnerable populations and inform targeted programming;
 - c. Reporting regularly to Member States through existing UNHCR governance structures, including the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner's Programme, to support evidence-based policymaking and transparent evaluation of programme effectiveness;
 - d. Establishing peer-learning mechanisms through which Member States with existing resettlement monitoring systems can share national methodologies and outcome data on a voluntary basis with interested States seeking to develop or strengthen such systems.



Code: UNHCR/1/9

Committee: Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

Topic: Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda

The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Underlining that the current definition of refugee, set by the *1951 Refugee Convention*, and the *1967 Protocol*, as any individual who is outside their current country of origin and is either unable or unwilling to return to a well-founded fear of religion, nationality, political opinion, or membership with particular groups, as well as expanding the definition to remove geographical and temporal boundaries present in the original convention to include any individual across the globe,

Appreciating highly the central principle of the United Nations 2030 Agenda to Leave No One Behind, which promotes the eradication of discrimination and inequalities within and amongst countries,

Bearing in mind Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 17 (partnerships for the goals), especially its target 17.17 to encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, and the need to coordinate on refugees and displaced persons' rights,

Recalling UNHCR's displacement and health data systems, including the Refugee Data Finder, the Health Information System (HIS) with the Integrated Refugee Information Systems (IRHIS, 2020), and analyses by Information Management (IM) units, and the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) Guidelines on Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS), which provide a framework for improving mental health and psychosocial well-being during humanitarian crises,

Acknowledging access to employment as a means of economic stability, self-reliance, and social inclusion, particularly SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), in the context of the 2030 Agenda,

Alarmed by the lack of economic prospects and precarious conditions refugees face, due to the unavailability of professional training and the limited opportunities for refugees in temporary settlements disconnecting them from host communities and the private sector, hindering their ability to achieve self-reliance and upward social mobility, thereby increasing long-term dependency on humanitarian assistance, which places additional pressure on international resources, as highlighted by UNHCR's Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Strategy (2019-2025), in temporary, isolated living environments, disconnecting them from host communities and the private sector,

Notes with interest the importance of the role of private institutions and the financial sector in supporting vulnerable populations, especially since it highlights how banks and private actors can facilitate access to financial resources and opportunities, fostering inclusion for refugees,

Approving the demonstrable success of the 10-year-long #IBelong campaign launched by UNHCR in 2014, aiming at ending statelessness, which facilitated nationality gain for 613,100 stateless people,

Recognizing that access to education is essential for refugee integration, social stability, and long-term economic opportunity, while emphasizing the growing importance of digital and Artificial Intelligence (AI) literacy in modern education systems, and the need to ensure refugees and displaced persons are not excluded from an increasingly digital society, particularly in host countries experiencing high levels of internal displacement,

Expressing its deep concern regarding the barriers hindering access to education for vulnerable populations in displaced situations, guaranteed by Article 22 of the 1951 Refugee Convention that obliges contracting States to provide refugees the same treatment as nationals on elementary education particularly women and children, as highlighted by SDG 4 (quality of education) and 10 (reduced inequalities), specifically target 10.7, on the responsible migration and mobility of people,

Alarmed and concerned by the barriers hindering access to education for vulnerable populations in displaced situations, particularly women and children, as highlighted by SDG 4 (quality education) and 10 (reduced inequalities), specifically target 10.7 on the responsible migration and mobility of people,

Affirming that the *2014 Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action*, which expanded the definition from the *1984 Cartagena Declaration* to focus on marginalized groups, such as victims of gender-based violence, and provide modern solutions with technological advancements made within the period between 1984 and 2014, was adopted by 28 countries and 3 Latin American territories,

Aware that, among many things, the *2014 Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action* expanded the regionally recognized definition of refugees to include individuals displaced by gender-based and generalized violence, and explicitly seeks to promote a more holistic age, gender, and diversity approach,

Acknowledging that access to education is essential for refugee integration, social stability, and long-term economic opportunity, in line with the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, particularly SDG 4 (quality education),

Deeply concerned with serving refugees through long-term climate resilient housing and green infrastructure to alleviate secondary displacements and encourage their stability, especially focusing on SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities),

Mindful that, according to UNHCR's reports, measuring the impact of hosting, protecting and assisting refugees, Member States' citizens are also affected by the influx of displaced people and need to be included in cooperation and legal changes, meaning that durable solutions should prioritize cultural exchange by working in synergy with each other,

Desiring that Member States promote *Sistema di Accoglienza e Integrazione (SAI)* systems designed for reception and integration of refugees, asylum seekers, unaccompanied foreign persons as an approach for social inclusion and urban regeneration,

Taking into account the work of UNHCR with the collaboration of Member States in the Latin American and Caribbean regions, the *2025 Cities of Solidarity* initiative, which works to improve the urban integration of refugees by providing sustainable housing,

Contemplating the potential of rural and underpopulated regions in host countries such as Lithuania to serve as hubs for refugee integration, through the revitalization of local schools and small-scale industries that simultaneously address demographic decline and labor shortages, while fostering community-based inclusion and balanced regional development, in alignment with SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth) and SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities),

Emphasizing SDG 17 (partnership of the goals), especially regarding public-private partnerships with multilateral and open institutions and its target 17.6 on knowledge sharing and cooperation for access to science, technology, and innovation, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation, as well as the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) established at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development,

Guided by the 2023 Refugee Coordination Forum, with the mission of focusing international solidarity and shared responsibility,

Fully aware of the 2025 Montevideo Declaration, adopted by the World Forum of Cities and Territories of Peace, which works to strengthen the cooperation between local and national governments, international organizations and more to ensure the stabilization of refugees and migrants peacefully,

Appreciating the role of the Joint SDG Fund, UNHCR Global Appeal under the Protection Outcomes Budget and Flexible Funding, the Internal Displacement Solution Fund, as well as the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)'s and UNHCR Strategic Collaboration Framework (SCF), established to support coordinated funding and improve access to essential services for displaced population,

Keeping in mind the SDG 5 (gender equality) regarding women and girls' rights, specifically targets 5.2 on ending all violence and exploitation of women and girls,

Solemnly affirming the Security Council resolution 1325 from 2000 on Women, Peace, and Security,

Fully alarmed by the increasing vulnerability women face when displaced and specifically, the threat of sexual and gender-based violence,

Welcoming the existing collaboration between UNHCR, a UN organization dedicated to gender equality and the empowerment of women (UN Women), the World Health Organisation (WHO), and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) under the joint programmes on Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR),

Underlining with concern that current inter-agency mechanisms remain insufficient in scale and reach to address the maternal mental health, antenatal care, and emergency obstetric needs of displaced women,

Encouraging willing Member States to remove administrative, financial and legal barriers that prevent refugees and displaced persons from accessing formal education,

Emphasizing the importance of SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), in creating widespread support of reintegrating existing infrastructures in order to promote and provide sustainable and appropriate living situations for migrants, refugees, and displaced persons through the strengthening of the International Organization for Migration (IOM),

Acknowledging that many displaced persons face significant challenges in accessing, preserving, and presenting official documentation and that proper data collection and sharing facilitates includes screening and background checks,

- 1. Invites fellow Member States to review the internationally accepted definition of refugees, found in the 1951 Refugee Convention and the accompanying 1967 Protocol, and hold a diplomatic convention specifically designated to reviewing this definition and updating it to include victims of gender-based and generalized violence, of climate and geological disasters, of non-state violence and conflict, which can include gang- and terrorist-related violence, and of sexual violence, to ensure marginalized and at-risk communities are provided the same level of legal protection and rights as those who are officially recognized as refugees, and update the international definition in accordance with both the 1967 Protocol and the 2014 Brazil Declaration and Plan of Action;*
- 2. Encourages the implementation of a new mandatory item on the agenda of every UNHCR Meetings entitled "Sustainability for Refugees and Displaced Persons", with the aim to track the advancements of the international community regarding SDGs for refugees and displaced persons and to give regular feedback to the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs so it can include it in its Annual Highlights*

Reports to better implement the 2030 Agenda SDGs on refugees and displaced persons, based on public-private collaboration, that would be:

- a. Aimed at being firstly responsible to review Refugee and displaced persons focused actions of UN agencies, funds, and programs to determine the effectiveness of existing framework and proposing reforms UN organs working on refugees and displaced persons' rights, until the end of the year 2030;
 - b. Aimed, up until 2030 and in the meantime of reforms proposal, at being the main forum of discussion of UNHCR to work on attaining SDGs set in the 2030 Agenda through inter-agency work with UN DESA, among others;
 - c. Pursuing regular testimonies, during the debate, from official and globally recognized Non-Governmental-Organizations (NGOs), such as the IOM and WHO, local community experts from Member States, and refugees and displaced persons' rights experts;
 - d. Providing an additional section inside of the already existing UNHCR Global Trend Reports, published yearly in June, based on a summary of the regular debates on the implementation on every SDGs regarding refugees and displaced persons, that can serve for the next year's agenda of UNHCR "Sustainability for Refugees and Displaced Persons" debate and for setting goals to be attained by UN organs in terms of institutional and efficiency reforms;
3. *Strongly suggests* strengthening the protection of displaced persons' limited access to reliable healthcare and advancing their rights in line with SDG 3 (good health and well-being) through the Health-Oriented Responses through Integrated Zonal Observation and Needs-analysis (HORIZON), an initiative under the GCR to address risks stemming from limited healthcare access by:
- a. Consolidating, reviewing, and combining existing medical access data from HIS and iRHIS and population statistics from the Refugee Data Finder, all in support of IM units at national and regional levels;
 - b. Identify and highlight recurring patterns of protection risks, healthcare accessibility, and structural barriers, including but not limited to geographic and financial constraints, and exclusion from national health systems due to documentation gaps;
 - c. Enhance the link between healthcare and development efforts without assessing national health systems or creating new reporting obligations;
 - d. Convening, on a periodic and time-bound basis, UNHCR protection and health experts from UNHCR Member State operations and regional bureaus, ensuring balanced regional representation;
 - e. Producing analytical outputs, in the form of HORIZON reports, containing non-binding insights and recommendations to inform humanitarian programming and protection advocacy, which are:
 - i. Reported on a frequency based on the severity and persistence of identified risks, including emergency situations and protracted gaps, as guided by IM units;
 - ii. Transmitted to Member States and UNHCR's annual Global Reports and thematic briefing to its Executive Committee subsidiary bodies;

- f. Drawing financial support from the Joint SDG Fund, UNHCR Global Appeal under the Protection Outcomes Budget and Flexible Funding, the IDSF, the SCF, and voluntary contributions from Member States;
 - g. Proposing collaboration with the WHO and IOM;
4. *Recommends* UNHCR advise Member States on how to create an integrated living environment for refugees, displaced persons, and asylum-seekers that facilitates both social inclusion and economic participation, in alignment with SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), through an initiative titled Transitional Accommodation for Displaced Persons and Opportunities for Local Empowerment (TADPOLE), in order to provide Member State governments with local stakeholder and funding options, including the private sector and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), IASC, and United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-HABITAT), to:
- a. Construct permanent climate-based refugee housing with domestic municipal status, foster cooperation with local authorities to prevent isolation of refugees in existing camps, and collaborate with the Refugee Self-Reliance Initiative to ensure community initiatives improve refugee self-reliance;
 - b. Advise all stakeholders build infrastructure with locally sourced materials and in locations that would be resilient to climate crises, also ensuring housing within a reasonable distance from employment;
 - c. Establishes partnerships with the private sector, international organizations, and local stakeholders to develop vocational training centers aligned with regional labor market demands and skills shortages;
5. *Encourages* UNHCR to implement a Dual Integration Pathway that combines access to employment with flexible education programs tailored to refugees' skills in order to promote partnerships between employers and educational institutions and provide part-time work alongside certified training, while integrating language and digital learning to accelerate long-term integration;
6. *Recommends* the expansion of the existing UNHCR call center for an international vocational mapping platform, funded from UN organs such as UNDP, diverse NGOs, and programs such as the Good Friday collection for the Holy Land, allowing refugees to settle near industries of their fields, fostering self-reliance, seamless economic integration and fulfillment by:
- a. Assuring that refugees are directly connected to sites that fit with their profession before displacement;
 - b. Sourcing information from existing UNHCR digital databases, as well as knowledge from willing Member States, in terms of industries and sustainable settlements locations to ensure international cooperation;
 - c. Providing adaptation classes allowing seamlessly integrated employment in their host Member States;
 - d. Encourages Member States to recognize existing degrees and certifications that refugees obtain from their country of origin;
7. *Recommends* Member States, in coordination with UNHCR, strengthen and utilize existing refugee identification, registration, and documentation mechanisms, including Refugee Status Determination

(RSD) procedures, to ensure refugees are granted legal status and access to essential rights, which increase refugee self-reliance by:

- a. Giving refugees legal status, which grant legal identification documents that enable access to employment, public health services, education, social assistance, and other public welfare programs in accordance with national laws and international obligations;
 - b. Establishing the legal rights and protections refugees possess in the Member State hosting them through existing national legal frameworks, drawing on practices such as Iceland's Act on Foreign Nationals, which grants asylum seekers renewable residency status;
 - c. Ensuring no refugee is excluded from the SDG implementation strategies and reporting processes, including monitoring their integration into host societies by Voluntary National Reviews;
8. *Recommends* establishing a special legal status for young selected refugees aged between 18 and 27, granting them temporary protected status within host States, including: the right to reside legally for a renewable period of up to five years, giving refugees access to education, vocational training, and employment opportunities without discrimination, and eligibility for basic social services, including healthcare and housing assistance, as well as protection against refoulement in accordance with international law, including the principles enshrined in the *1951 Refugee Convention*;
9. *Further recommends* that Member States develop transparent selection criteria prioritizing vulnerability, potential for integration, and educational or professional background;
10. *Further recommends* that host states, in cooperation with UNHCR and relevant stakeholders, establish monitoring and evaluation mechanisms to ensure the effective implementation of this special legal status, including periodic assessments of beneficiaries' integration progress, access to rights, and overall well-being, while ensuring data protection and respect for privacy;
11. *Advocates* for the expansion of IASC Guidelines on MHPSS, specifically for female refugees and displaced women who are survivors of gender-based violence (GBV), ensuring the health and empowerment of women:
- a. Ensure that at least one specially trained trauma and sexual violence professional is stationed within all UNHCR-managed or UNHCR-funded refugee settlements;
 - b. Suggest Member States hosting refugees integrate GBV mental health professionals into national public health frameworks to ensure that care is continued after refugees transition out of camps;
 - c. Promote the involvement of regional actors, local organizations, and community-based actors in designing and delivering services as well as evaluation;
 - d. Encourage regional implementation and monitoring systems for these protocols, allowing for enhanced coordination and a better understanding of regional trends;
12. *Reiterates* its request that willing Member States help to remove administrative, financial and legal barriers that prevent refugees and displaced persons from accessing formal education:
- a. Encourages the reduction of administrative and documentation requirements to facilitate enrollment in educational institutions for the displaced population;

- b. Insists that Member States facilitate and streamline legal processes for people in transit that are especially vulnerable due to the large red tape process in Member States that delays the process of transit;
13. *Calls upon* the UNHCR to update the UNHCR Handbook for Self-Reliance by integrating a State-Led Proactive Identification Framework designed to prioritise the local integration of refugees into host communities, in accordance with the principles of the Global Compact on Refugees and the objectives of the #IBelong Campaign to eradicate statelessness by 2024:
 - a. Requests UNHCR to develop measurable benchmarks and reporting mechanisms to monitor the implementation of the State-Led Proactive Identification Framework across host countries, and to present findings on progress made toward the reduction of statelessness to the General Assembly at its subsequent session;
 - b. Encourages the Member States to strengthen simplified legislative pathways to citizenship for long-term refugee residents, including through the harmonisation of domestic laws with the *1954 Convention Relating to the Status of Stateless Persons* and the *1961 Convention on the Reduction of Statelessness*;
14. *Encourages* Member States to expand equitable access to education for refugees and displaced persons through inclusive, sustainable, and technology-driven systems and encourages Member States to promote digital inclusion and AI-based education systems for refugees by:
 - a. Encouraging partnerships between technologically advanced Member States, including Germany, Norway, Finland, and the Republic of Korea, and developing nations such as Kenya, Ghana, Bangladesh, and Nigeria to facilitate knowledge-sharing, infrastructure development, and capacity-building initiatives;
 - b. Calling for the creation of centralized, free online platforms that provide multilingual educational resources to ensure equitable access to information and learning opportunities;
 - c. Recommending the inclusion of digital and AI literacy programs within national education curricula to equip refugees with essential skills for participation in a digital global economy;
 - d. Promoting the use of innovative technologies, including AI-powered adaptive learning systems, to personalize education for refugees, particularly women, youth, and individuals with limited prior schooling;
 - e. Strengthening cooperation between governments, NGOs, and international organizations to enhance school infrastructure, teacher training, and resource allocation;
15. *Deplores* the UNHCR to create a framework to advise Member States on how to create integrated living environment for refugees, displaced persons, and asylum-seekers that facilitates both social inclusion and economic participation, in alignment with SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), titled “Transitional Accommodation for Displaced Persons and Opportunities for Local Empowerment” (TADPOLE), which would:
 - a. Suggest Member States enact legislation and pursue programs to ensure adherence to the UDHR and 1951 Convention’s established human rights of refugees;
 - b. Foster cooperation with local authorities to prevent isolation of refugees in existing camps;

- c. Provide Member State governments with local stakeholder and funding options, including the private sector, to construct more permanent housing with municipal recognition;
 - d. Promote the inclusion of refugees in urban planning frameworks to ensure equitable access to housing and public infrastructure;
16. *Appeals* the development of coordinated initiatives, building upon the GCR and UNHCR's Livelihoods and Economic Inclusion Strategy, such as a "Human Capital Development Program for Refugees" (HCDPR) with the aim to foster the provision of professional training and vocational education programs, funded by the Holy See charitable assistance of Peter's Pence, to prevent the emergence of permanent precarious settlements and to foster skills development aligned with local economic needs:
- a. Encourages the design of vocational training programs based on regular labor market assessments conducted in cooperation with local authorities and employers, ensuring alignment with sectors experiencing labor shortages, and sectors inside of which refugees can gain skills to work on the very cause of their displacement, such as infrastructure work on climate change, among others;
 - b. UNHCR will make sure to mention the inclusion of refugees in the sustainable public development project, in accordance with the UN environmental targets of SDG 13 causing displacement, addressing the causes of displacement and promote employment and skill recognition;
 - c. Supports partnerships between Member States, international organizations, and the private sector to facilitate employment pathways for refugees, therefore alleviating the pressure on international funds;
 - d. Promotes access to education and training opportunities for vulnerable groups, particularly women and youth, through targeted measures such as financial incentives, including scholarships and stipends, as well as the removal of legal and administrative barriers that limit their participation in training programs;
 - e. Recommends the implementation of monitoring and evaluation systems based on measurable indicators, such as employment rates and income levels, with periodic reporting to Member States and partners, to ensure effectiveness and adaptability to the changing conditions of the host economies, creating further incentives for the private sector to engage with the program;
17. *Encourage* collaboration with UNHCR, UNDP, local authorities, the IASC, and other humanitarian and development domestic and international organizations to construct long-term refugee housing within existing domestic communities;
18. *Calls upon* Member States to further develop the preexisting local organization known as Community Sponsorship, supported by UNHCR, to operate internationally, where citizens will host refugee families in their residence, strengthening social cohesion and assimilation, funded through voluntary contributions of Member States, such as the Holy See, and other private actors and industries affiliated to UNHCR:
- a. Assumes the responsibility of welcoming the incoming refugees is given to Member States' citizens who are willing to participate in the program;
 - b. Offers advantages for the families who host refugees until the governments provide their housing by having family units food coupons and discounts on essential purchases as well as reducing

the amount of taxes on water, electricity and trash to facilitate and lessen the spending expenses of the co-habitants;

- c. Advises Member States to adopt relations with the “Refugees Welcome” program, which assigns refugees to willing citizens with spare rooms or housing based on needs, and available space, which will be verified to provide all the necessary requirements in terms of space, tidiness, and resources the family has to offer;
 - d. Calls upon Member States to coordinate with universities and faith-based organizations to develop private sponsorships aimed at creating and providing sustainable housing developments before refugees arrive;
 - e. The dignity, safety, and well-being of refugees and host families are mandatory in addition to social cohesion and mutual understanding, in case of any type of abuse, the victim can refer to the authorities and the abuser will be judged under the member state law;
19. *Suggests that* Member States to update naturalization processes for displaced persons by reducing excessive administrative barriers while maintaining robust security protocols, thereby advancing the 2030 Agenda by fulfilling SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) and SDG 17 (partnerships for goals);
20. *Further invites* Member States to collaborate with their local governments in order to adopt reception and integration system to promote structures intended for those seeking international protection:
- a. Encourages the delegation of reception responsibilities to local municipalities, involving housing small groups of displaced persons in ordinary apartments to foster social cohesion and prevent the marginalization often found in large-scale isolated centers while ensuring the integration between refugees and citizens;
 - b. Suggests transforming the reception process into a socio-economic opportunity by aligning refugee integration with local labor market shortages;
 - c. Recommends leveraging international protection schemes to counteract the demographic decline in rural and mountain regions by:
 - i. Upgrading essential digital and physical infrastructure to support both new arrivals and existing residents;
 - ii. Incentivizing "social startups" and digital innovation within these territories;
 - iii. Promoting regenerative agriculture, "slow tourism," and local food supply chains as a means of sustainable economic integration;
21. *Shifting* from temporary refugee camps toward creating sustainable infrastructure made of local and traditional material, through guidance and supervision of already trained local professionals such as land surveyors, architects, engineers, historians, and artists to teach sustainable constructing techniques when new infrastructure is built, through funds from UN Habitat, local NGOs, willing Member States and programs such as The Dicastery for the Service of Charity by digital mapping and soil studies to create sustainable infrastructure that is climate resilient and inspired by the surrounding culture and environment;

22. *Ensuring* that all properties used are designed with innovative technology specific to the local natural environmental concerns, including extreme heat and cold, heavy precipitation, flooding, and other natural disasters:
 - a. Taking advantage of regional renewable energy grids via Bioclimatic Autonomous Settlements (BAS), a set of communes powered by localized renewable energy systems tailored to local geography, ensuring the reduction of long-term environmental and financial burdens;
 - b. Welcoming yearly or bi-yearly reporting to UNHCR, as well as to the UN-Habitat, to ensure adequate sustainable infrastructure and availability of settlements within city jurisdictions;
23. *Requiring* that permanent housing given for refugees maintains priority and allowing internally displaced people (IDPs) of that Member State to find temporary refuge in such infrastructures when unused by refugees;
24. *Recommends* Member States to collaborate with their local governments to create initiatives similar to Uruguay's 2025 Montevideo Declaration, which works to integrate refugees and IDPs while providing resources and housing, by:
 - a. Suggesting implementing Resident Assistance personnel to handle conflicts between host communities and refugee populations;
 - b. Creating platforms for both local individuals and refugees to address inequities within the community housing settlements;
 - c. Suggesting conflict training to aid in the ability of RA's to adequately handle conflicts;
25. *Expresses* support for settling refugees within a 15 minute walk or bike travel time to workforce sectors and ensuring adequate access to resources by suggesting reusing existing infrastructure for temporary refugee housing inside city jurisdictions:
 - a. Suggests reusing existing infrastructure for temporary refugee housing inside city jurisdictions;
 - b. Expressed support for infrastructures involved, such as schools and hospitals, to maintain their function in order to sustainably host refugees and provide resources, including water, food, healthcare, and education;
 - c. Provide additional resources to refugee populations housed in their infrastructures such as water, sanitation, hygiene (WASH) facilities, food, healthcare, and education;
26. *Endorses* the expansion and maintenance of safe spaces for women and children in Refugee Camps to ensure SDG 5 (gender equality), and SDG 4 (quality of education), encouraging Member States to Implement safe sanitation rooms separate from adults and men to reduce GBV, such as sexual assault;
27. *Calls upon* reception centers for asylum seekers to physically separate accommodations between genders to establish national gender sensitive asylum laws that recognize GBV as valid grounds for protection, enforce strict laws protecting against Human trafficking, women and children being main victims of such criminal activities and provide GBV conflict education specifying how to identify signs of GBV to resolve GBV conflicts to Refugee Camp facilitators and community members through guest speakers that are experts on GBV, provided by UNHCR and willing NGOs:
 - a. Implement safe sanitation room separate by gender and age to reduce GBV, such as sexual assault;

- b. Encourage existing reception centers for asylum seekers to physically separate accommodations between genders;
 - c. Establish national gender sensitive asylum laws that recognize GBV as valid ground for protection;
 - d. Enforce strict laws protecting against human trafficking, women and children being main victims of such criminal activities and provide GBV conflict education specifying how to identify signs of GBV to resolve GBV conflicts within Refugee Camp facilitators and community members through guest speakers that are experts on GBV, provided by UNHCR and NGOs;
28. *Supports* a strong South-South cooperation and the strengthening of already existing relationships in regard to refugees and displaced persons' rights, to underline the need for a reformative and progressive point of view in the current international system, and to emphasize the importance of adapting to every model of human rights with unbiased and culturally sensitive considerations;
29. *Encourages* the strengthened inter-agency cooperation between UNHCR, UN Women, WHO, and UNFPA under existing humanitarian response frameworks to expand access to maternal healthcare for displaced women;
30. *Supports* the cooperation to embed maternal mental health, specifically by mandating trauma-informed screening for postpartum depression and displacement-related anxiety disorders among displaced mothers;
31. *Recommends* the development of a birth preparedness plan to provide effective antenatal care for all displaced women as a preventive healthcare measure to ensure health for both mother and child;
32. *Calls upon* UNHCR Field Offices to coordinate with national health ministries to produce multilingual maternal health resources, equipping stateless refugee mothers with the knowledge to navigate healthcare entitlements;
33. *Recommends* to establish mobile emergency obstetric facilities in underserved border regions and temporary refugee settlements to reduce maternal mortality among displaced women;
34. *Calls upon* Member States to prioritize the gradual transformation of camps into service connected communities that include refugees within their national systems, rather than maintaining parallel structures;
35. *Recommends* Member States to present annually their *Voluntary National Review* on their efforts to achieve the *2030 Agenda* at the HLPF with the following goals:
- a. Provide a concrete evaluation of their capacities and needs through voluntary data sharing regarding the national and regional situation of displaced persons;
 - b. Clarify Member States engagement with UNHCR's recommendations on displaced persons' rights in the said Member State;
 - c. Coordinate regional and international efforts to provide sustainable and long term solutions to further the rights of displaced persons such as, housing, economic inclusion, and gender equality through partnerships with NGOs, regional organizations, and other UN organs;
36. *Recommends* that UNHCR, in cooperation with Member States and relevant regional organizations, such as the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the African Union and the Mercosur that could be facilitating

refugees transit over the world, strengthen regional coordination mechanisms to promote shared responsibility and migration security, including through the establishment of protected transit areas to combat human trafficking and organized crime via enhanced intelligence-sharing, joint monitoring mechanisms, and coordinated law enforcement efforts, the alignment of resettlement quotas with the fiscal and institutional capacities of host States to ensure a more equitable distribution of responsibilities, and the implementation of these measures in a manner that respects national sovereignty by allowing adaptation to domestic legal frameworks and security priorities:

- a. Keeping in mind the precedent set by the Republic of Chile's (2010) Refugee law 20.430 and amendment 21.325 which declares that Member States must provide substantive and procedural protections for refugees, incorporating essential integration principles such as non-refoulement, access to healthcare, education, and due process protections;
 - b. Reaffirmed by Namibia's *Refugee Act of 1999*, which sets a legal standard for non-refoulement, thereby expanding the definition of refugees, reinforcing SDG's 10 and 16 while incorporating aspects of the 1951 UN Convention and 1967 Protocol;
37. *Calls for* Member States to integrate digital and AI literacy into national education systems and expand access to online learning platforms, centralized educational resources, and digital infrastructure to ensure refugees and displaced persons are not excluded from an increasingly digital society:
- a. Encourages partnerships between technologically advanced Member States, including Germany, Norway, Finland, and the Republic of Korea, and developing nations such as Kenya, Ghana, Bangladesh, and Nigeria, to facilitate knowledge-sharing, infrastructure development, and capacity-building initiatives;
 - b. Calls for the creation of centralized, free online platforms that gather educational resources, including multilingual materials, to promote equitable access to information and learning opportunities;
 - c. Recommends the inclusion of digital and AI literacy programs within Member States' educational curricula, ensuring refugees and displaced persons gain essential skills to participate in an increasingly digital global economy and support long-term integration;
 - d. Promotes the use of innovative technologies, including AI-powered adaptive learning systems, to personalize education for refugees, particularly for women, youth, and individuals with limited prior schooling, helping to overcome barriers to traditional education;
38. *Encourages* Member States, in cooperation with UNHCR through funding and oversight, and relevant private stakeholders like supplementary NGOs willing to offer data collection sites, to develop and implement a secure and voluntary digital identity platform for refugees, aimed at storing and accessing personal identification documents in a reliable and accessible manner using and recommends using and expanding the scope of PRIMES Interoperability Gateway (PING) subjecting information Stored in PING to the General Policy on Personal Data Protection and Privacy (GPPDPP) further secured by the following measures;
39. *Calls upon* Member States to deliberate into regional systems, including but not limited to: North America, South America, Central America, North Africa, West Africa, Southern Africa, East Africa, Western Europe, Eastern Europe, Central Asia, South Asia, Southeast Asia and Oceania;
40. *Reminds* that any unauthorized sharing of data with third parties shall result in the temporary suspension of access to the platform, pending review and reinstatement through regional consensus;

41. *Requests* UNHCR, in cooperation with Member States and relevant stakeholders, to formalize and oversee the implementation of a State-NGO Integration Protocol (SNIP):
 - a. Bridge the gap between civil society expertise and government policy, including through the establishment of a centralized digital registry of accredited NGOs to streamline aid distribution and improve transparency, the development of clear operational standards for cooperation, accountability, and secure data-sharing between States and NGOs, and;
 - b. The creation of regular coordination mechanisms, including joint planning frameworks and review processes, to ensure efficient implementation of humanitarian assistance and development programs;
42. *Notes* that Member States shall retain the sovereign right to opt out of sharing specific data, given that member state indicates withheld documents or data and could provide a transparent justification regarding which documents are withheld and for what reason;
43. *Demands* that regional platform be developed, modified, updated and implemented domestically by participating Member States on the basis of consensus, with the objective of facilitating the recognition and portability of refugee documentation across state lines:
 - a. Funding for development of this data integration system must be mindful of regional capacities as set by the subject regional members, but open to block grants or categorical grants from the UN, NGOs, and non-subject Member States with regional approval;
 - b. Implementation of this system has a goal of being met within the timeline of the 2030 Agenda, however in the context of capacity, if a region finds that this timeline is unrealistic, they may consult with the BRICS funding arm, specifically Brazil and China, to deliberate funding pathways to meet the timeline;
44. *Advises* funding via UNHRC National Partners in collaboration and monitorization with UNHCR on an annual basis to be provided for mobile registration units that can be moved to host countries in designated border zones of host countries with approval to better accommodate the digital transfer of identification documents such as Birth Registration and Foreign Identity Documents and control the flow of refugees and ensure data transference is smooth, the Mobile registration units shall be held at the UNHCR Headquarters in Geneva and will be moved in a preparatory manner to anticipated host countries upon request and approval.