



Documentation of the Simulation of the

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



Conference B

6-10 April 2026

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

Committee Staff

Director	Tobias Willms
Assistant Director	Romina Dell Trujillo
Chair	Thomas Ostrowski

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	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/2	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/3	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/4	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	49 in favor, 4 against, 22 abstentions
UNHCR/1/5	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	47 in favor, 8 against, 20 abstentions
UNHCR/1/6	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	46 in favor, 8 against, 21 abstentions
UNHCR/1/7	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	31 in favor, 21 against, 23 abstentions

UNHCR/1/8	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	46 in favor, 10 against, 19 abstentions
UNHCR/1/9	Furthering the Rights of Displaced Persons in the Context of the 2030 Agenda	43 in favor, 15 against, 17 abstentions

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

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 67 Member States and 0 Observers.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of topic 1, then topic 2, beginning discussions 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 integration programs, global summits, revision of definitions, and funding concerns. Delegates focused on creating extensive programs that attempted to cover multiple areas of necessity, and spent Monday and Tuesday focused on the writing process.

On Thursday, 9 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 3 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 9 resolutions following voting procedure, 3 of which received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including a lack of funding and funding restrictions, highlighting the partnerships that can continue to advance the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and how to address gender-based violence. Collaboration, efficiency, and inclusion were values present in the committee, enabling delegates to get all of their resolutions adopted.



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,

Reaffirming all 193 Member States' commitments to General Assembly resolution 71/1, the *New York Declaration on Refugees and Migrants* (2016), which facilitates international cooperation in protecting the rights of refugees, asylum-seekers, and migrants regardless of status,

Acknowledging the persistent exclusion gaps for displaced persons in accessing fundamental rights and services, such as education, employment, healthcare, and identification,

Stressing the interconnected political, environmental, and economic pressures addressed in the UNHCR's *Emergency Handbook* (2015) that stress the urgency of advancing sustainable and protection-centered solutions for displaced persons that align with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Affirming Article 25 of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), assuring the standard of living and rights of all people are secured,

Recognizing that inconsistencies depend on many factors such as country capacity, legal frameworks, and socio-economic conditions, addressing such disparities, and having accountability and transparency are essential to achieving sustainable development and upholding commitments to international human rights,

Convinced by the work of the *United Nations Global Compact* (2018) and the Global Refugee Forum, where over 1,600 pledges from the international community were made to deliver \$2.2 billion to displaced persons in 2023,

Concerned by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre's (IDMC) analysis of all Member States' total expenditure of \$20 billion being disproportionately allocated towards short-term solutions,

Guided by Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 59/12, "Mandate of Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons" (2025), which promotes Member States working together to build coalitions, facilitating international cooperation on a global scale for populations that are internally displaced,

Observing local, community-based programs, such as Cities of Solidarity of the Americas Programme (CSAP), which has improved the quality of life for local displaced populations by creating public policies to aid the displaced persons populations,

Deeply concerned for the over 60 million women and girls, who are disproportionately vulnerable to gender-based violence and lack protection services, according to the UNHCR Global Report 2024,

Mindful of the IASC Gender Accountability Framework (GAF) report, a global monitoring mechanism that tracks commitments toward alleviating gender inequality in humanitarian contexts,

Considering affordable, sustainable, and long-term housing to displaced persons through NGOs like the Vacate Rental Improvement Programs (VRP), via International Rescue Committee (IRC), Refugee Welcome International (RWI) placement, and other NGO institutions, so that hosting countries can further their housing surplus, that allows restoration of vacant buildings to have liveable spaces for those who are marginalized,

Sharing proven best practices from UNHCR's field operations, such as the use of Interlocking Stabilized Soil Bricks in Niger and Bamboo Transitional Shelters in Dollo Ado Camp, Ethiopia,

Viewing with appreciation the work done by the Housing Access through New Development Skills (HANDS) initiative in New York, which provides residents with career and affordable housing development opportunities,

Noting with approval the UNHCR's Instant Network Schools (INS) Program, which provides young refugees, host communities, and teachers with digital tools, resources, training, and support, as well as UNHCR's Refugee Higher Education Initiative, to provide opportunities for displaced persons to attend higher education,

Recognizing the World Bank program Count Me In!, which improves and expands education access and safety for girls and young women globally by training teachers, promoting gender-sensitive curriculum, and running programs that develop life skills and career opportunities for girls,

Taking into account the utilization of the UNHCR Mental and Psychological Support program by Member States towards the well-being of women and girls who are forced to flee,

1. *Expresses its appreciation* to Member States to break down the SDG indicators by displacement status, such as refugees, internally displaced persons, and many others, within a Voluntary National Review (VNRs), to strengthen data-based policy making that identifies and addresses exclusion gaps, through:
 - a. Offering technical assistance to the top twenty host countries that are most affected by high levels of displacement, including access to United Nations-supported data collection tools, capacity-building workshops, and training for national statistical offices;
 - b. Using the data collected to produce visible reporting mechanisms that monitor progress in access to healthcare, employment, and education for displaced populations, therefore enhancing accountability and enabling peer learning among Member States;
2. *Further recommends* the strengthening of accountability, gender equality, and anti-racism methodology through the IASC GAF by proposing a national reporting mechanism, called the IASC Gender and Anti-Racism Compact, that includes:
 - a. Gender-sensitive and non-discriminatory screening and monitoring reports on the border and reception experience from local and regional displaced persons communities;

- b. The prioritization of highly concentrated populations of displaced persons that demonstrated an urgent need for humanitarian aid in gender contexts;
3. *Calls upon* the employment of the International Maritime Organization, the United Nations Relief Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA), and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) frameworks to collect by expanding research data on accurate programming for negotiated needs for displaced communities;
4. *Further encourages* support of the mandate of the Global Compact regarding multi-stakeholder partnerships between Member States, the UNHCR, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), development banks, private sector actors (especially in finance, infrastructure and technology), and civil society organizations to secure sustainable funding that strengthens host community resilience and promotes equitable international burden sharing through:
 - a. Supporting skills training initiatives aligned with the relevant SDGs (in particular Goals 4 (quality education), 8 (decent work and economic growth), and 10 (reduced inequalities) and facilitating safe and dignified voluntary returns consistent with the principle of non-refoulement;
 - b. Encouraging private sector partnerships through incentives for investment and infrastructure projects that establish shared benefits for both host and displaced populations;
 - c. Increasing contributions by Member States on an international scale to financing mechanisms and resettlement schemes, ensuring that all Member States share responsibility in proportion to capacity while reducing inequitable concentration of any burdens on high-host nations;
5. *Expresses its hope* in Member States adopting legal pathways towards employment, educational, and essential services for displaced persons to best manage and regulate displaced persons' status, with respect to national sovereignty, by:
 - a. Protecting the displaced persons population, which discourages irregular entry or illegal pathways of entry;
 - b. Providing formal documentation tools, particularly for vulnerable populations, lasting for ten years;
 - c. Providing benefits and duties for displaced persons;
 - d. Protecting both displaced populations by granting opportunities to contribute to the economy, whilst simultaneously protecting the wages and employment opportunities of natives;
6. *Recommends* Member States follow the Three Es Framework in direct accordance with the United Nations Global Compact by:
 - a. Educating individuals, communities, and States on how to respond to situations of displaced persons through;

- i. Ensuring displaced persons can be part of a greater community, whilst preserving the integrity of their culture;
 - ii. Referencing the UNHCR's *Emergency Handbook*, which contains guidance for emergency refugee response;
 - iii. Invoking the UNHCR's initiatives: Instant Network Schools (INS) Program and the Refugee Higher Education Initiative to provide education for displaced people and host communities, and working to expand these opportunities to all displaced people worldwide;
 - b. Expanding the resources available to displaced persons and their communities to reintegrate them into said communities by referencing the plan laid out in the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) in the *United Nations Global Compact*;
 - c. Elevating displaced persons within our communities by embracing their culture and providing these education and vocational programs to enhance their self-reliance;
7. *Recommends* Member States model after the UNHCR Regional Refugee Response Plans (RRPs), which facilitate collaborations between the UNHCR, local governments, and regional partnerships, to ensure they have effective solutions for their refugee populations;
 8. *Invites* Member States to monitor the criminalization of minority-based violence and promote speaking out against intolerance as laid out in the goals of General Assembly resolution 80/200, "Combating intolerance, negative stereotyping, stigmatization, discrimination, incitement to violence and violence against persons, based on religion or belief", to protect certain groups of displaced people who are most at risk, generally have less access to economic opportunities, and often include victims of gender-based violence (GBV) and religious-based violence, and prioritizing the rights of the child;
 9. *Encourages* Member States to utilize best practices of the World Bank program Count Me In! to expand the scope of countries' frameworks on addressing and preventing gender based violence, through educational opportunities for girls and economic inclusivity with technical skills;
 10. *Invites* willing Member States to further implement the UNHCR's Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Program by:
 - a. Promoting positive coping mechanisms and mental health care to marginalized groups;
 - b. Training staff and organizations to better support communities suffering from emotional distress through psychosocial support systems;
 11. *Further invites* Member States to expand specific HANDS initiative frameworks such as the BWI Housing Career pathway program and the RPA inclusive Growth Blueprint into local development plans with help from the UNHCR and other subsidiary bodies of the United Nations that will best benefit Member States needs to further achieve sustainable housing options;
 12. *Encourages* Member States to adopt climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable housing solutions for displaced persons, to mitigate the impacts of climate change, strengthen long-term

resilience, and ensure the safe integration of vulnerable populations into host communities, including through the use of tools such as the UNHCR Shelter Sustainability Assessment Tool to evaluate environmental impact, cost, and durability of shelter options;

13. *Expresses hope* that Member States focus on SDG 1 (no poverty), specifically target 1.4, and SDG 11 (make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable), to work towards equal rights to economic resources for the poor and vulnerable through formalized government action, such as mitigation of rental pricing for displaced persons through:
 - a. Providing controls to “freeze” rental price increases for vulnerable displaced persons;
 - b. Reducing the cost of housing for the first six months to promote and facilitate long-term integration;
14. *Draws attention to* the expansion of community-based programs, like the CSAP, to be applied within Member States’ local communities to further local integration for the displaced population;
15. *Encourages* Member States to support NGOs by giving funding and establishing base frameworks to build a program and expand funding of inclusive and long-term projects to aid in the integration of displaced persons globally in alignment with the SDGs, starting at the local level through:
 - a. The Expansion of funding to the Vacant Rental Improvement programs and restoration of vacant lots to support NGOs to utilize housing for long-term asylum seekers;
 - b. Granting long-term housing to women and children exclusively, in order to permit them the ability to access specific housing programs to provide long-term shelter that aligns with their imminent need for security and prosperity.



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,

Deeply disturbed that around 12.8 million displaced people could be left without access to life-saving health intervention due to a lack of adequate resources, such as strong, inclusive healthcare infrastructures for all displaced persons, according to the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) in 2025,

Taking into consideration Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) target 3.8 (achieve universal health coverage) to provide universal health coverage to all people, ensuring their access to safe and high-quality health-care services, medications, vaccines, and financial risk protection,

Appalled that nearly 50% of refugee children are out of school, especially at the secondary level, according to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Education in Emergencies Report 2023,

Emphasizing the critical role of inclusive and equitable education in promoting long-term social and economic development, particularly for girls and young women,

Deeply recognizing that sustainable educational access for displaced and vulnerable populations requires strategic partnerships with international financial institutions, including the World Bank, and initiatives such as the Count Me In! Program, which strengthen education systems and promote safe learning environments for girls and young women,

Further Recognizing the importance of partnerships with international financial institutions, including the World Bank, in expanding access to safe and quality learning environments,

Recognizing the importance of multilateralism as stated in SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), and the role of strong partnerships for the advancement and protection of displaced persons,

Affirming that approximately 67% of refugees are displaced for more than five years, demonstrating long-term displacement trends according to the UNHCR Mid-Year Trends Reports 2023,

Acknowledging the increase of an anti-migration mentality and prejudice against displaced persons in the host Member States,

Bearing in mind Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 50/6, which highlights that Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) may lack the same healthcare access as non-IDPs, and how that can be exacerbated in a post-conflict context,

Understanding that housing for refugees and asylum seekers is essential to sustainable living in host and transit Member States,

Keeping in mind that prolonged displacement, often exceeding twenty years, deepens trauma, anxiety, and depression among refugees, with at least one in three meeting UNHCR diagnostic criteria, and that the lack of integrated psychosocial support directly hinders their ability to integrate into host communities,

Cognizant that there are nearly 123 million individuals who are forcibly displaced globally due to internal conflicts, war, discrimination, and natural disasters, with over 50% of these individuals having a lack of access to healthcare, while also recognizing the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) to further enhance funding and long-term development,

Reaffirming the importance of the *2018 Global Compact on Refugees*, which aims to help achieve the 2030 agenda by changing the livelihoods of refugees while furthering the inclusion of refugees in national education systems,

Deeply disturbed by the continued UNHCR funding cuts that have occurred, with over \$1 billion in programmes being stalled or cut entirely, especially as the international community continues to face global conflicts,

Seeking to help further the educational and professional skills of refugees and migrants, through the 15by30 Roadmap created by UNHCR to promote increased enrolment in higher education,

Fully aware of the prevalent non-recognition of the educational and professional degrees and licenses by host Member States,

Expressing the regret that in 2024, 60 million women and girls were displaced, and 95% of authenticated sexual violence cases were experienced by women,

Stressing the critical role of women-led organizations in providing frontline protection services in displacement settings, as they ensure rapid and trust-based responses to Gender-Based Violence (GBV) where formal systems are often inaccessible,

Concerned that there is 20% of displaced women and girls who have experienced GBV, and only 37% of young people in sub-Saharan Africa who are familiar with HIV prevention and transmission,

Acknowledging the significance of achieving the goals of SDG 13 (climate action), as 1.2 billion people are in danger of being displaced by 2050 according to the Institute for Economics and Peace's (IEP) *Ecological Threat Report*,

Recognizing the World Health Organization's (WHO) call for increased safeguarding of maternal and newborn healthcare among displaced individuals, because displaced mothers often lack adequate access to culturally respectful healthcare practices and appropriate holistic care, with 60% of preventable maternal deaths occurring in areas with large refugee populations,

1. *Invites* the WHO and Member States to work collaboratively in providing refugees with high-quality, affordable healthcare services through enabling health consultations and keeping health facilities operational, as the WHO has done in 2026 following the launch of its \$1 billion annual Health Emergency Appeal;
2. *Expresses its hope* that Member States work in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to implement health assessments and vaccinations during the traveling and migration process of displaced persons, ensuring their health and well-being are protected in accordance with SDG target 3.8 (achieve universal health coverage);
3. *Calls for* Member States of the WHO to promote UNICEF Healthy Beginnings and Hopeful Futures Initiative, which strengthens access to essential health, nutrition, and early childhood services by supporting local clinics and frontline health workers in displacement-affected settings;

4. *Strongly encourages* Member States to partner with the World Bank to initiate programs such as the Count Me In! Program, which improves education access, safety, and learning outcomes for girls and young women globally;
5. *Further invites* Member States to enhance relationships with the International Federation of Red Cross (IFRC) through the implementation of the Framework for Community Resilience (FCR) to further develop structured coordination with the IFRC;
6. *Emphasizes* the importance of multilateral partnerships, such as the *Global Compact on Refugees* (2018), between Member States, United Nations organizations, civil society, local and regional bodies, as well as the private sector, to protect and expand the rights of displaced persons in regard to the 2030 Agenda;
7. *Requests* that Member States work to strengthen national frameworks by allocating additional resources to support displaced persons and vulnerable populations, with special focus on access to culturally inclusive healthcare;
8. *Welcomes* collaboration between receiving Member States and refugee-led organizations to reduce the prejudice against displaced persons by educating citizens about the refugees' struggles;
9. *Asks* Member States to consider placement of strategic housing for refugees and asylum seekers in areas that give clear access to facilities like hospitals, education centers, and work hubs;
10. *Decides that* UNICEF's Universal-Progressive Home Visiting is a best-practices model, which focuses on providing health and development classes for pregnant women, especially in post-conflict states;
11. *Encourages* all willing and able Member States to accept foreign degrees and professional licenses to obtain work, and if needed, further educate and train displaced people to the standard of the host Member States standards by offering training through the UNHCR's 15by30 Roadmap;
12. *Welcomes* all willing and able Member States to contribute voluntary funds for the upkeep and maintenance of international databases, such as the European Network of Information Centres, National Academic Recognition Information Centres in the European Union, and the World Higher Education Database, by:
 - a. Utilizing directed funds to pay for the upkeep and maintenance of the aforementioned international database;
 - b. Utilizing sponsorship of such companies as the Foundation for a Human Internet, Google, and UNHCR-sponsored databases like UNHCR Refugee Data Finder and UNHCR Refworld, as a method of funding for the initiative;
13. *Invites* all willing and able Member States to collaborate with the WHO to support the institutionalization of gender transformative programs to ensure the inclusion of displaced women and girls into national healthcare systems;
14. *Supports* the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) to hold a forum with UNICEF, IOM, and the UNHCR to better establish educational and vocational training programmes that assist

refugees and displaced populations in host communities, promoting their long-term integration into Member States;

15. *Suggests* all willing and able refugee-hosting Member States to integrate the refugee population into their National Adaptation Plans to protect them against climate disasters;
16. *Continues* to provide voluntary funding to Member States in need and promotes need-based funding to provide refuge for people displaced by violence;
17. *Further requests* the creation of a dedicated public-private matching fund within the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund to support women-led GBV response organizations for refugees in displacement settings;
18. *Supports* the establishment of mandatory mental health and psychosocial support training for all emergency response personnel under the IASC, ensuring that psychological care is integrated as a core protection service in all stages of humanitarian response;
19. *Further encourages* UNICEF and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization to collaborate to support the creation of educational commissions by IASC and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to spread the awareness of GBV and sexual reproductive health and rights, which would:
 - a. Encourage willing and able Member States to promote gender and reproductive education;
 - b. Suggest implementation strategies for each Member State for incorporating early gender education into institutions with high levels of displaced persons;
 - c. Improve the training of staff working in refugee camps to ensure that all displaced people can live safely and free from GBV;
20. *Strongly urges* Member States to prioritize the collaboration between medical professionals and female refugees to implement culturally respectful practices by:
 - a. Supporting the incorporation of holistic care into hospitals of host Member States;
 - b. Encouraging the efforts of NGOs, modeled after the ORAMMA Project, which emphasizes safe motherhood and prenatal care by:
 - i. Involving women in the target refugee population and their training to assist and advocate for pregnant and displaced women and;
 - ii. Enabling displaced mothers to act as mediators and actively provide support and assistance.



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,

Acknowledging that while one's uprooting might have caused displacement, gender-based violence, or financial instability, it does not depict refugees' ability to acclimate to host Member States economically, socially, and environmentally,

Reaffirming the need to ensure safe and adequate housing for all displaced persons, as underscored in the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*, and recalling the growing demands placed on protection systems and housing capacities,

Stressing the fact that 2030 is less than 4 years away, and we have not met the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) that are outlined in the 2030 Agenda, especially SDGs 2 (zero hungry), SDG 3 (good health and well being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 6 (clean water and sanitation), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequality), SDG 12 (responsible consumption and production), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) which are now more important than ever,

Having considered organizations and programmes like the International Labor Organization (ILO), the International Maritime Organization (IMO), UN-Habitat, and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) for their efforts by providing aid and access to displaced communities,

Concerned that the number of displaced persons has doubled from approximately 62 million people to 123 million by the end of 2024, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and that these people have been displaced due to ecological disasters, political upheaval, conflict, terrorism, climate change, and human rights violations,

Noticing the importance of proper documentation for all displaced persons, noting that the term "refugee" is not always accurate, and registration must be amended,

Recognizing that the term "refugee" may not always reflect diverse protection situations in different national contexts,

Emphasizing the need to review and update registration practices for displaced persons within UNHCR to ensure inclusivity, context appropriateness, and respect of Member States and their legal frameworks, including those of non-signatories to the *1951 Refugee Convention*,

Realizing the urgent need for proper housing infrastructure to better suit the dire need for proper sheltering of all individuals,

Further acknowledging the need for job-training initiatives for displaced persons, migrants, and refugees to promote SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth),

Conscious that, according to the World Health Organization, 36.8 million refugees do not have proper access to healthcare,

Recognizing the urgency of protecting human dignity in the context of displaced persons, since global internal displacement reached a record 75.9 million people in 2023, according to the *Global Report on Internally Displaced Persons*, which includes 68.3 million displaced by conflict and violence,

Further acknowledging that, according to the UNHCR, more than 60 million displaced women and girls face heightened risks of gender-based violence, with conflict-related sexual violence increasing by 50 percent in the past year,

Understanding the importance of partnering with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like the Bureau d'Accueil et d'Accompagnement des Migrants and NaTakallam in order to promote language proficiency and to achieve social cohesion for refugees and displaced persons,

Recognizing the importance of language in fostering social cohesion and integration,

Referring to the 2024 *Global Report on Internal Displacement*, according to which, in 2023, 26.4 million internal displacements were triggered by climate disasters, accounting for 56 percent of all internal displacements,

Reaffirming the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, as unifying global commitments to equitable and sustainable government strategies towards “universal freedom,” including strengthening the rights of displaced persons through accessible essential services,

Recalling SDG 16.9 (provide legal identity for all, including birth registration), which helps reduce the number of over 4.4 million displaced persons without documentation,

Emphasizing that according to the UNHCR, over 50% of refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and stateless persons are vulnerable populations like women and girls, along with several million disabled persons, and LGBTQIA+ communities,

Further noting the dire need for an increase in funding from eleven National Partners to the UNHCR, along with private sponsors, which contribute \$697 million to UNHCR's funding,

1. *Recommends* willing Member States to work with public and private universities to establish a refugees, IDPs and displaced persons host program in return being able to create or reestablish the universities' global studies programs based on the IMO, ILO, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees in the near east (UNRWA) programs as well as other initiatives funded by NGOS and for profit organizations that aid in alignment with the 2030 Agenda by offering access to:
 - a. Education, by using teacher exchange programs with frameworks like the Fulbright teacher exchange, which helps teachers nationwide go to host countries and reach more than 60,000 students in a given year, giving them access to a quality education from trained professionals;

- b. Job opportunities, within trades, cosmetology, and hospitality, to be able to have long-term self-sustaining lives through the support of ILO resources on SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth);
 - c. Healthcare, by giving women and children the options to gender-based medical assistance, and promoting institutional expansion of medical insurance for all displaced persons, SDG 3 (good health and well-being);
 - d. Food and water supply, by providing access to meal programs that collaborate with WFP and the Global Child Nutrition Foundation, SDGs 2 (zero hunger) and 6 (clean water and sanitation), and giving refugees and displaced persons access to sustainable meals;
 - e. Shelter, by expanding access to programs for housing, like surpluses through the Vacant Rental Improvement Program, allowing Member States to build their housing surplus, and permitting refugees the ability to have long-term housing;
 - f. Sustainability, by prompting access to practices that coincide with the European Green New Deal on how to live a sustainable life in accordance with SDGs 7 (affordable and clean energy) and 12 (responsible consumption and production);
2. *Asks* all Member States to utilize the partnership of NGOs and United Nations investments like the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and UN-Habitat's CIF to move living conditions further into the middle to upper class environments to avoid poverty, ultimately meeting the targets of SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities);
 3. *Supports* Member States partnering with local businesses and institutions in order to teach technical and professional skills to refugees, migrants, and displaced persons, promoting economic growth;
 4. *Welcomes* Member States to collaborate with entities such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNEA, UNEP, and UN-Habitat to provide technical assistance and support to host members by improving sustainable settlement planning through:
 - a. Providing training programs for government officials and local planners on sustainability that revolve around land-use management, disaster-risk reduction, and environmentally sound construction practices;
 - b. Supporting the development of digital tools for climate-related, early-warning systems and data-collection platforms;
 5. *Encourages* Member States to partner with NGOs that provide free language lessons for non-native speakers in order to foster social cohesion and integration;
 6. *Emphasizes* the hiring of both refugees and native speakers by NGOs to teach free language classes in order to create sustainable employment opportunities and foster local community relationships;
 7. *Requests* for all Member States to expand on community based solutions for healthcare initiatives, such as UNHCR and UNICEF Blue Dot hubs and essential services such as

psychological support, safe environments, promoting gender-sensitive, age-responsive, and non discriminatory protection measures on a global scale, with a focus on refugee routes and areas with dense populations of refugees and displaced people, especially those communities where the well-being of women, children, older persons, and LGBTQIA+ are particularly vulnerable, as recognized by the UNHCR, to address SDGs 5 (gender equality) and 10 (reduced inequalities);

8. *Appreciates* if Member States voluntarily contribute proportional relief efforts, pay off previous debt, and fulfill the requirements of Financial Regulation 3.5 within the 30 calendar days given for the regular budget fiscal year, using the appropriated scale of assessment, to offload pressure from any one nation to fund and host the rising number of displaced persons;
9. *Invites* Member States to uphold the commitments outlined in the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants* by enhancing housing responses for displaced persons, including through expanding safe, adequate, and accessible shelter options, strengthening local infrastructure and service delivery systems, and mobilizing international cooperation to support long-term, sustainable housing and settlement planning;
10. *Further requests* voluntary aid from Member States and NGOs to work towards integration programs, with a focus on youth, women, and minorities in specific areas instead of multiple settlements;
11. *Further invites* the Global Refugee Forum to meet for annual conferences in place of a forum held every four years (as circumstances shift erratically), for Member States to discuss the ways that unpredictable factors like climate disasters and conflict can influence reactions to displacement by:
 - a. Regulating and creating equitable solutions towards responsibility sharing, including voluntarily sharing risk data, financing predictions, and regional burden-sharing mechanisms;
 - b. Determining how the international community can act collaboratively and on a united front;
 - c. Increasing outreach to displaced persons, asylum seekers, IDPs, stateless persons, and more;
12. *Suggests* that Member States operationalize route-based approaches and improve cross-border relations by utilizing the UN-Habitat's New Urban Agenda to guide national policies, support culturally appropriate integration, and improve living conditions for displaced persons for efficient integrative assimilation into host countries;
13. *Decides* to continue its Population Registration and Identity Management Ecosystem (PRIMES) program, a valuable tool for stateless individuals to have an established identity digitally;
14. *Supports* SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) of the 2030 Agenda, particularly SDG target 10.2, "empowering vulnerable persons while emphasizing equality amongst all";

15. *Expresses* its appreciation for the financial donations received from national partners and private sponsors towards UNHCR-funded programmes and initiatives, furthering UNHCR aid, services, and impact for those who have been displaced.



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 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol as the foundational instruments of refugee status,

Taking into consideration that 26.4 million individuals are being displaced on an annual basis due to climate dangers, and this number is set to reach 216 million people across six global regions by 2050,

Expressing appreciation for the swift actions, such as financial support, taken by Member States in response to the humanitarian crises in Ukraine and other states impacted by conflict,

Acknowledging the fact that, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) available funds only covered 48 percent of the resources for displaced persons,

Recognizing the importance of respecting state sovereignty while implementing future international legal frameworks regarding the rights of displaced peoples, refugees, migrants, and women,

Expressing the importance of gender-responsive programs, such as care-economy support, which has improved the lack of resources allocated towards women,

Desiring the expansion of the rights of internally displaced persons and refugees to employment, sustainable housing, and self-reliance,

Observing the need and right of refugees to seek lawful employment and income,

Alarmed by the disproportionate risks faced by displaced women and girls who, according to the UNHCR, account for over 60 million of the forcibly displaced population and 95% of verified sexual violence cases in displacement contexts,

Welcoming the development of women and child-centered shelters to address the needs of at-risk populations,

Also acknowledging the Security Council Resolution 1325 (2000), regarding the enforcement of gender equality by recognizing the role of women in conflict prevention,

Noting with concern the persistent coordination gaps in Gender-Based Violence (GBV) prevention and response that limit timely and effective support for survivors in displacement settings,

Believing that strengthening coordination among protection, legal, health, and social-service actors remains essential to improving safety and support for displaced survivors of GBV,

Guided by existing humanitarian coordination frameworks, including the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) and the GBV Area of Responsibility, which support multi-sectoral and inter-agency GBV responses,

Also recognizing the role of the United Nations Population Fund (UNPF), alongside UNHCR and humanitarian partners, in coordinating GBV prevention and response in displacement settings,

Affirming the importance of coordinating with medical Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) to integrate health and protection mechanisms, legal recognition, and GBV and Mental Health and Psychological Support (MHPSS) referral systems for displaced women and children,

Also affirming that according to the International Displacement Moderating Centre (IDMC), climate displacement is a growing issue and must be addressed through increased focus and funding on climate-based initiatives,

Recognizing the analytical value of *Gender-Based Analysis Plus* (GBA Plus) as an intersectional framework that assesses how identity factors, including gender, age, disability, and ethnicity, impact policy outcomes for displaced populations,

Noting with appreciation the use of the Refugee Relief and Development Fund in the context of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the support of employment, education, and specialized medical resources for displaced persons,

Contemplating the prior discussions in General Assembly resolution A/RES/71/1, *the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*, and the increasing gap between humanitarian needs and funding,

Taking note of the use of the Socio-Economic Insight Survey (SEIS), a UNHCR-led assessment tool utilized to monitor the rights and well-being of Ukrainian refugees,

Concerned by the lack of equitable responsibility-sharing and predictable funding mechanisms to support countries hosting large refugee populations,

Keeping in mind that only one of 234 SDG indicators explicitly accounts for refugee populations, leaving displaced persons largely invisible in national data systems and hindering the targeted delivery of healthcare, education, and protection services,

1. *Decides* to convene a panel of experts specializing in social justice, population and public health to raise awareness of the risks faced by displaced groups—including climate displaced individuals, children, women, and indigenous communities—such as poor living conditions, lack of basic resources, and increased violence and exploitation due to involuntary departure from their homes, to standardize protection frameworks of these populations who may fall outside the *1951 Convention* and the *1967 Protocol*;
2. *Encourages* Member States to include displaced persons into the communities of host Member States in alignment with the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, particularly SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduced inequalities) and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) by enabling their societal and economic contributions through:

- a. Collaboration with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) to support capacity building for documentation systems;
 - b. Expanding national health and education systems to include displaced persons, especially children, regardless of location, to offer education programs and accessible learning to ensure inclusive and equitable quality without discrimination, consistent with SDGs 3 and 4;
 - c. Implementing language and cultural training programs for newly arrived displaced persons in host communities to facilitate integration, in pursuit of advancing SDG 10 and addressing barriers to social and economic inclusion in host communities;
 - d. Promoting access to lawful employment through initiatives such as the Asylum Seeker Advocacy Project, which fast-tracks work permits and domestic programs assisting with work authorization documentation, supporting SDG 8, and recognizing that legal and administrative barriers prevent many displaced persons from achieving self-reliance;
 - e. Requesting the International Labour Organization (ILO) to support host governments in developing inclusive labor market policies that further advance self-reliance and decent work opportunities for displaced persons;
3. *Further encourages* Member States to participate in the *UNHCR's Annual Report* regarding the status of refugees, displaced peoples, and migrants residing in that host country for the purposes of ensuring safety and rights;
 4. *Urges* the World Health Organization (WHO), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations (UN) Women, and local medical NGOs to strengthen and expand their current operational practices in refugee camps, urban displacement areas, and border reception sites, particularly by:
 - a. Establishing shared minimum service packages that encompass GBV clinical management and comprehensive mental-health and psychosocial support;
 - b. Ensuring the implementation of confidential complaint mechanisms, survivor-centered GBV referral procedures, and secure whistle-blowing channels;
 5. *Also encourages* Member States to enforce protection systems, including survivor-centered response systems for displaced women experiencing GBV, such as the Refugee Women Commission or the *UNICEF Agenda for Action for Refugee and Migrant Children* initiative, in order to leverage humanitarian aid for both displaced persons and host Member States;
 6. *Congratulates* Member States on their effort to legalize home-based businesses for displaced persons, with a focus on women, in order to achieve economic stability through employment opportunities;
 7. *Recommends* to Member States the use of the *GBV Area of Responsibility* to strengthen inter-agency GBV prevention in displacement settings by improving coordination with local authorities and civil organizations and enhancing survivor-centered support systems;

8. *Advises* Member States to utilize the Inter-Agency GBV co-led by UNHCR and UNFPA to establish coordinated case review mechanisms supervised by the IASC to reduce gaps in protection responses for survivors by;
 - a. Conducting case-by-case risk assessment for high-risk survivors in order to support timely and survivor-centered protection responses;
 - b. Expanding trauma-informed capacity-building for frontline service providers in order to improve survivor identification, response, and follow-up;
9. *Endorses* Youth Advisory Councils within the *Joint Assessment Mission Framework (JAM)*, to guarantee relevant, structured youth participation in planning, monitoring, and assessment processes, improving accountability and the intergenerational equality in refugee response systems by:
 - a. Calling for gender-balanced councils comprised of both refugee and host-committee children and youth, including individuals with disabilities, to assure diverse perspectives and impartial representation in decision-making spaces including:
 - i. Amplifying initiatives such as Girls Out of School, supported by UNICEF, to relieve gender-based discrimination;
 - ii. Promoting actions to assist youth with disabilities, supported by the *UNHCR Disability Integration Handbook*;
 - b. Expanding structured reporting channels between Youth Advisory Councils, UNHCR, and government counterparts to ensure youth recommendations inform policy, program adjustments, and management within the JAM framework;
10. *Strongly encourages* strengthening gender-responsive programming under the United Nations Country Team (*UNCT*) Gender Thematic Working Group, funded by UN Women, by introducing care-economy stipends and community childcare hubs through:
 - a. Providing targeted stipends allocated towards displaced and refugee women within UNHCR refugee camps, funded by UN Women, that recognize and offset unpaid care commitments, enabling women to attend leadership forums, skill training, and livelihood activities without exacerbating household economic strain;
 - b. Encouraging NGOs to provide safe, community-based childcare spaces linked to leadership and economic programs to ensure consistent participation, improve program retention, and promote equitable access to decision-making and income-generating opportunities;
11. *Appeals to* Member States to strengthen their response to climate change-related displacement by directing resources toward existing mechanisms within the Green Climate Fund (GCF) through:
 - a. Expanding funds targeted toward displacement caused by extreme disasters and slow-onset climate change;

- b. Investing in green, sustainable infrastructure within refugee-hosting communities;
 - c. Implementing climate change mitigation strategies, including food security initiatives, reforestation efforts, and water-management systems, in displacement-affected regions;
 - d. Exchanging information between Member States in order to promote prevention and long-term strategies that integrate emergency responses with sustainable development policies targeting displaced populations;
12. *Invites* Member States to collaborate with ILO and relevant NGOs—such as International Rescue Committee, Livelihood Programs, and Economic Pathways to Refugee Integration—to support joint programmes that combine psychosocial support, legal counseling, and employment services for conflict-affected women;
13. *Trusts* Member States, in line with their own discretion and capacity, to voluntarily allocate financial contributions towards displaced persons and refugees to support and ensure predictable financing towards development aid, climate displacement, and crises by:
- a. Developing strategic mechanisms and increasing consistent and recurring unrestricted financial contributions to the UNHCR, especially in contemporary unfunded areas such as climate displacement;
 - b. Allocating 1% of their Gross National Income towards the Official Development Assistance (ODA) for the development of aid;
14. *Requests* that Member States and the United Nations, in cooperation with the World Bank, support the integration of displaced persons into national systems, including education, healthcare, and labor markets, through targeted capacity-building and financial assistance;
15. *Welcomes* Member States to strengthen coordination under the Humanitarian-Development-Peace Nexus of UNDP by developing joint frameworks that link humanitarian aid with long-term development strategies, supported by predictable, multi-year funding;
16. *Recommends* that Member States allocate the UNHCR's Data Innovation Fund and the Refugee-led Innovation Fund to support the Education Management Information System (EMIS)-based data collection system to monitor benchmarks in host countries within specific refugee and displacement crises fields to encourage cooperative incentives that promote shared benefits among all contributing states;
17. *Reminds* Member States to enhance equitable responsibility-sharing by establishing shared funding mechanisms to support countries hosting large refugee populations, similar to the operations of the Refugee-led Innovation Fund;
18. *Encourages* Member States to implement disaggregated data collection mechanisms informed by GBA Plus, to identify specific barriers faced by women and marginalized groups in accessing healthcare, education, and employment, in coordination with UNHCR and national statistical offices;

19. *Further invites* Member States to direct dedicated funding streams to Refugee-Led Organizations, particularly those led by displaced women, through mechanisms such as the Women's Peace and Humanitarian Fund, ensuring that frontline protection responses are locally owned and culturally responsive.



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 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recognizing the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees as the foundation for the rights of refugees, the legal obligations of states to protect them, and the large number of displaced persons not recognized in the current definition of a refugee,

Deeply deploring that 1 in 5 women refugees experience sexual violence, according to Women for Women International (2024),

Emphasizing the success of the UNHCR's Safe From the Start Initiative, which aims to mitigate gender based violence (GBV) by assisting over 15 million women and girls in 2023,

Upholding the most recent recommended guide from the Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC) 2024-2028 Gender Accountability Framework for humanitarian actors to address women and girls' rights and needs,

Taking into account the UNHCR's Digital Transformation Strategy as it relates to digital case-tracking systems that strengthen access to monitor referrals, follow-ups, and outcomes, improving coordination among service providers, strengthening transparency, and reducing case drop-off throughout the GBV response process,

Concerned that up to 50% of refugees and displaced populations lack access to primary healthcare services and mobile health clinics, according to the World Health Organization's (WHO) World Report on promoting the health of refugees (2026),

Acknowledging the WHO's Essential Programme on Immunization that delivers vaccines through supply chains and mobile outreach teams,

Bearing in mind the UNHCR's Mental Health and Psychological Support Program's success in delivering counseling services to over 1.2 million refugees in 2024, and improving the mental and emotional well-being of about 75% of their participants,

Having considered the importance of its Joint Assessment Mission Framework (JAM) that ensures relevant, structured youth participation in planning, monitoring, and evaluation processes, and thus strengthening accountability and the intergenerational equality in refugee response systems,

Recognizing the shift caused by the UNHCR's Global Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs) in humanitarian aid approach, giving refugees direct cash assistance, allowing them to prioritize their own needs, and stimulating markets and job creation in host communities,

Having examined how the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Learning Passport Initiative tackles the lack of continuous, quality learning for displaced children through a digital platform accessible across 30 countries and aligned with each country's curricula,

Recalling the United Nations Women, which oversees the Women's Leadership Access Empowerment and Protection (LEAP) Program, that aims to apply a comprehensive approach to promoting gender equality and empowering women through capacity building, offering psycho-social support, and promoting female leadership,

Reaffirming the mission of the International Labor Organization (ILO) to promote decent work and social protection for refugees, which would be unattainable without solid educational foundations,

Acknowledging the importance of skilled workforces to be ready for the green and digital transitions, promoting environmentally sustainable and digitally accessible materials for refugees, according to the ILO's Workforce 2030 report,

Reaffirming Member States' commitment to the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), which serve as a global standard protecting human rights risks related to corporations' actions,

Acknowledging the impact of promoting private sector funding through the Prestige Program incentivizing private companies by highlighting their contributions in the UNHCR Annual Report,

Affirming SDG 17 (partnership for the goals) to promote and revitalize global partnerships between Member States and civil society organizations and philanthropic foundations to increase funding for humanitarian support,

Concerned about the vulnerable status of refugees relocating between Member States, as they are more susceptible to becoming victims of crime, face health threats from exposure to climate conditions and disease, and experience discrimination when interacting with new communities, as said in the General Assembly Resolution 79/156,

Recognizing that 13% of the UNHCR's budget comes from the private sector, which highlights a growing source of flexibility and unearmarked funding allowing the agency to respond rapidly to emergencies,

Recalling the comprehensive UNHCR's Graduation Approach Program designed to uplift refugees and host communities out of extreme poverty while promoting empowerment, sustainability, and providing a standard for an adequate education environment,

Reaffirming the right to adequate housing as enshrined in Article 25 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Noting further that many displaced persons struggle with understanding local laws due to language barriers and unfamiliar legal systems,

Recognizing the importance of using preexisting physical infrastructures to fulfill the objective of SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities),

Expressing deep concern that, according to the UNHCR, approximately 6.6 million displaced persons are currently stranded in emergency refugee shelters where adequate long-term care is not provided,

Alarmed by refugees' lack of access to residency permits and legal registration within their host Member States, with pending asylum applications raised by 22% according to a 2024 UNHCR Global Report,

Recognizing the importance of accessible and affordable legal counseling to support displaced persons,

Reiterating the Engaging Men in Accountable Practices (EMAP) program's focus on preventing GBV in refugee settings,

Having reviewed the success of UNHCR's Innovation Service & Digital Inclusion Programme on ensuring that refugees and host communities have the right, and the choice, to be included in a connected society,

1. *Advocates* for the development of a more inclusive definition of the term "refugee," as referred to in the 1951 Refugee Convention, to fully encompass all displaced persons, including individuals who have been forced to flee their home countries due to climate-related hazards;
2. *Recommends* that Member States implement response programs that utilize strategies to combat GBV, such as the Safe From the Start Initiative, to target intimate partner violence, sexual violence, and forced marriages by implementing lifesaving response, prevention strategies, and providing training in GBV risk mitigation to aid workers;
3. *Invites* Member States and humanitarian actors to follow the principles of the 2024 IASC GBV Accountability Framework in responding to GBV emergencies with a survivor-centered, shared responsibility approach that covers risk mitigation;
4. *Encourages* Member States to work with the WHO's mobile clinic services to support the expansion of culturally mindful healthcare services for refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs);
5. *Recommends* Member States to adopt the WHO's Essential Programme on Immunization as it utilizes data collection to provide effective and efficient care to refugees;
6. *Decides* to expand the Mental Health and Psychological Support Program by:
 - a. Establishing a monthly organized UNHCR support group that utilizes a community-based approach;
 - b. Reforming the current program's direct "Help" website page to include an anonymous psychological support hotline, accessible to those in all crisis-affected areas for effective and efficient support;
7. *Encourages* Member States to utilize Youth Advisory Councils within the JAM Framework, supported by the UNHCR Global Youth Advisory Council, and funded by the UNHCR and the World Food Programme budget, to encourage the global expansion of:

- a. Promoting gender-balanced councils composed of refugee and host-community youth, including youth with disabilities, to guarantee diverse perspectives and equitable representation in decision-making spaces by supporting:
 - i. Initiatives such as Girls Out of School, supported by UNICEF, to mitigate gender-based discrimination;
 - ii. Youth with disabilities, supported by the UNHCR Disability Integration Handbook;
 - b. Cultivating structured reporting channels between Youth Advisory Councils, UNHCR, and government counterparts, supported by the IASC, to ensure youth recommendations inform policy, program adjustments, and monitoring processes within the JAM framework to:
 - i. Bridge the local perspective with policy, including implementing the Seven Core Actions for Refugee Youth developed during the Global Refugee Youth Consultations;
 - ii. Expand the use of digital tools;
8. *Further encourages* voluntary contributions from Member States, the private sector, and individual donors to fund the UNHCR's global Cash-Based Interventions (CBIs) to maintain refugees' capacity to invest and to reduce risks they face, including child labor, forced marriages, and survival sex;
 9. *Welcomes* Member States to collaborate with UNICEF Learning Passport by expanding its reach to include standardized and internationally recognized testing for early-age education placement, to provide a placement test for elementary to high school students in order to optimize education transition for refugees in the host country;
 10. *Commends* the UN Women's LEAP Program, which empowers refugee women by strengthening leadership opportunities, promoting economic self-reliance, and enhancing safety through skills training and gender-based violence protection services, to be expanded to all refugees within host communities;
 11. *Invites* Member States with significant refugee populations to implement teacher training initiatives, building upon existing frameworks such as UNHCR's Instant Network Schools and the Teachers in Crisis Contexts (TiCC) training modules, equipping educators with multicultural skills and culturally responsive methodologies to deliver inclusive and dignified educational content;
 12. *Recommends* the partnerships with organizations like Jobs for the Future, addressing sustainability practices with the help of the Green Climate Fund and the Interamerican Development Bank to establish funds accessible to low-income countries, financing the delivery of inclusive green workforce training programs for displaced populations;
 13. *Further recommends* that Member States promote action within their respective private sectors to provide humanitarian funding for displaced persons and alleviate the financial pressure displaced persons pose to their hosting nations through:

- a. Encouraging Prestige Programs, which allow for Member States and the UNHCR to incentivize private sector donations through international notoriety, ultimately offsetting the budget gap;
 - b. Reminding of the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (UNGPs), to ensure and expand the scope of accountability of corporations' impact to include displaced persons, especially those forced from their homes due to corporation-induced climate problems;
 - c. Emphasizing opportunities within the UNHCR to invest in the humanitarian aid supply chain, providing increased funding for and infrastructure to ensure a sustainable and smooth distribution of essential goods to displaced persons;
14. *Invites* Member States and philanthropic foundations to voluntarily collaborate with UNHCR bodies, as well as providing capital, institutional resources, and technological tools for the continued self-resilience and inclusion of vulnerable refugees and IDPs by:
- a. Encouraging its Innovation Service to facilitate partnerships with corporations and foundations, supporting voluntary contributions of corporate social responsibility and philanthropic budgets toward refugee-led entrepreneurship, green skills training, and technology access initiatives;
 - b. Calling upon the use of its Private Partnerships and Philanthropy (PPH) Division to explore the expansion of the Contribution Tracking Dashboard, including a publicly accessible Philanthropic Registry that enables stakeholders to transparently pledge and track contributions to specific refugee-related issue-areas, while respecting Member State sovereignty and existing regulatory frameworks;
15. *Seeks* to build a voluntary relationship between this committee, Member States, and NGOs to create scholarships to help pay for asylum application fees, by:
- a. Encouraging Member States to lower asylum application fees to lower costs in order to relieve the burden on displaced persons;
 - b. Expecting that the aid of NGOs will help relieve the economic burden on displaced persons during the asylum-seeking process, while understanding that displaced persons have limited economic resources and should not have to fear paying processing fees;
 - c. Requesting the aid of locally based NGOs in large refugee hosting cities to identify displaced groups that will need the most help with asylum application fees;
16. *Recommends* a reframing of the UNHCR's Annual Budget by:
- a. Implementing a quarterly needs-based budget, allowing for the allocation of funding to remain up to date with conflict, climate, and social events, and increasing the spread of flexible funding within vulnerable regions to compensate for conflict-torn and vulnerable nations;

- b. Requesting that the General Assembly diverts funds from the general UN budget towards increasing the portion allocated to UNHCR in order to further the implementation of humanitarian assistance for displaced persons;
- 17. *Encourages* Member States to ensure basic housing standards of sanitation, cleanliness, ventilation, electricity, and accommodation size for displaced persons through partnerships with local resettlement agencies, regional governments, and existing community-led initiatives;
- 18. *Promotes* a shift away from emergency refugee encampments towards more sustainable and climate-resilient settlements through providing an increase in funding and assistance for modular housing units, utilizing local low-cost materials and renewable energies;
- 19. *Recommends* Member States to integrate refugee settlement into national, cost-effective urban planning principles by connecting refugee residential areas within surrounding towns and upgrading any existing public infrastructure to include the influx of refugees, providing shared benefits for both refugee and host communities;
- 20. *Suggests* Member States improve current residency renewal processes and programs by implementing national frameworks that coordinate with current United Nations frameworks to:
 - a. Permit the free movement of displaced persons by granting legal status;
 - b. Prevent the exploitation of displaced persons on the rental market;
 - c. Facilitate improvement and increased access to resettlement, repatriation, and other complementary pathways, such as a refugee's right to a voluntary return, by collaborating with countries of origin, host governments, and the International Organization of Migration (IOM) to manage reintegration and repatriation logistics, including assistance in infrastructure rehabilitation for areas of return;
- 21. *Welcomes* Member States to establish definitive laws about the legal frameworks of displaced persons, while:
 - a. Providing for a more structured system that allows displaced persons to know their legal status in their host country;
 - b. Preventing displaced persons from being caught in uncertainty in national systems through:
 - i. Implementing translation programs to increase communication between local governments and displaced persons;
 - ii. Encouraging Member States to frequently notify asylum seekers of their application status;
- 22. *Decides to expand* its community-based mobile legal service hubs to an international scale, supported and funded by the UNHCR, located along primary refugee pathways and

refugee-populated areas, to provide confidential legal counseling, support with documentation, court accompaniment, referral pathways, and reduce geographic and financial barriers by:

- a. Promoting the expansion of the EMAP program to establish community paralegal certification programs for trained refugee leaders to enhance accountability, strengthen reporting systems, and build trust for GBV response;
 - b. Encouraging the involvement of local legal aid organizations;
 - c. Linking the program to structured livelihood pathways for women and At-risk groups, including vocational training, savings groups, entrepreneurship grants, and job placement partnerships;
23. *Stresses* the need to strengthen legal protections for displaced persons, particularly women and girls, through a comprehensive and rights-based approach by:
- a. Strengthening access to legal aid and reporting mechanisms for women and girls, due to existing barriers of the complex legal aid eligibility criteria, lack of free or affordable legal services, and lack of awareness of rights to ensure these protections through specialized training for police, judges, and legal aid providers, implemented through virtual training and seminars led by experts on GBV;
 - b. Encouraging the expansion of the UNHCR Innovation Service & Digital Inclusion Programme to include a specialized sub-program called Digital Service Access and Mobility Reform Initiative, using the allocated amount from the regular budget of UNHCR, that encourages best practices for low-income countries on further streamlining documentation and expanding access to healthcare, education, legal, and financial services through:
 - i. Expanding biometric identification coverage for women and girls by moving away from household-level registration, where men often act as heads of household to an individual, independent approach for all women and girls over 5, ensuring they have control over their own identity data;
 - ii. Establishing mobile registration and support units for women and girls in high-displacement regions, which merge digital identity with secure, confidential reporting channels for sexual violence that are inaccessible to traffickers or abusers;
 - iii. Creating Women-Led Digital Access Teams for digital platforms for healthcare, legal reporting, and financial access, these teams would focus specifically on identifying survivors of GBV, using mobile technology for secure legal reporting, rather than just registration for aid, in response to the fact that women and girls account for approximately 95% of verified sexual violence cases.



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,

Reaffirming the importance of Member States convening to address pressing issues, as it promotes shared responsibility,

Referring to the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951 Convention) and its 1967 Protocol as the foundation of the international refugee protection regime,

Acknowledging the General Assembly resolution 71/1 (2016), the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 73/151 (2018), the *Global Compact on Refugees (GCR)*, and its framework for international responsibility-sharing,

Taking into account the supervisory role of the High Commissioner under Article 35 of the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951)* and the functions established under Article 8 of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Statute,

Recognizing articles 26 and 23 in the *United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (1948)*, on the rights to education and work, respectively,

Emphasizing the importance of promoting education as a means to fostering an environment of peace and non-violence,

Guided by SDG 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), and 10 (reduced inequalities), which promote inclusive and equitable development for all,

Understanding the need to protect and promote legal status for refugees, migrants, and displaced persons,

Bearing in mind the disproportionate socio-economic and infrastructural pressures placed upon frontline and developing host nations, and reaffirming the core principle of equitable responsibility-sharing as outlined in the General Assembly resolution 73/151 (2018),

Deeply concerned that UNHCR closed 2025 with twenty-five percent less funding than the previous year, critically undermining its operational capacity at a moment of unprecedented displacement,

1. *Suggests* that the General Assembly convene a conference on displaced persons called Global Summit for Inclusive Displacement Solutions (GSIDS);
 - a. Recommends that the summit take place during the High-Level Week of the General Assembly on 27 September 2027 in New York,

- b. Suggest to address the logistical and financial matter competent authority of the General Assembly;
 - c. Facilitates the participation of Member States' representatives at the level of Heads of State;
 - d. Establishes a Preparatory Committee to set the agenda with the topics to be considered, and the logistical matters;
 - e. Facilitates the implementation of an annual reporting mechanism to provide technical assistance to Member States at their own discretion, which is encouraged in order to:
 - i. Provide technical assistance to support the voluntary data collection and evaluation;
 - ii. Offer recommendations based on the findings of the reporting process;
2. *Calls upon* the High Commissioner to create a Preparatory Committee to:
- a. Frame the agenda to be used in GSIDS structured around three substantive blocks:
 - i. The first substantive block shall be focused on the legal framework;
 - ii. The second substantive block shall be focused on rights and minimum guarantees along displacement;
 - iii. Third substantive block shall be focused on durable solutions and end of displacement pathways;
 - b. Report the implementation of commitments made under the Displacement Inclusion Declaration on a biennial basis;
3. *Encourages* that the first substantive block of the agenda must be developed around the clarification of the term “displaced person”, “refugee”, “internally displaced persons,” and “asylum seekers”;
4. *Further recommends* that the second substantive block of the GSIDS agenda must be developed around the minimum guarantees and rights to which displaced persons are entitled to during displacement, establishing the baseline standards to which displaced persons are entitled while in displacement, which includes:
- a. The adoption of national, targeted, gender and age-sensitive policies that prioritize the following through:
 - i. Protection and inclusion of women, children, and other vulnerable groups;
 - ii. Access to basic services such as education, healthcare, and safe housing;
 - b. Protection of displaced persons' legal identity and documentation, safeguarding their basic rights, while streamlining the framework for their eventual safe, voluntary, and dignified repatriation during the agenda's progression;

5. *Calls upon* the third substantive block of the agenda to be developed around the identification of concrete mechanisms to end displacement through voluntary repatriation, local integration, and a complementary pathway for the purpose of:
 - a. Voluntary repatriation with conditions of safety and dignity;
 - b. Local integration, where host countries determine it to be feasible and consistent with their national capacities;
 - c. Complementary pathways, as determined by each Member State, in accordance with their domestic legislation and available resources;
6. *Encourages* Member States and international donors to transition towards providing predictable, multi-year, and softly earmarked thematic funding directly to the UNHCR, balancing the need for donor transparency with the operational flexibility required to leverage partner agencies, such as UNICEF, UN Women, and the ILO, in advancing SDGs 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality) and 8 (decent work and economic growth) for marginalized groups;
7. *Recommends* Member States that assist GSIDS to take into consideration the following:
 - a. The modernization and expansion of delivery of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support (MHPSS) for displaced persons by moving beyond traditional reception center models, working in tandem with specialized United Nations agencies to ensure sustainable, widespread care, by:
 - i. Partnering with the WHO to integrate trauma-informed care and community-based psychosocial support directly into the primary healthcare systems of host nations, thereby reducing the long-term strain on specialized psychiatric facilities;
 - ii. Collaborating with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) to deploy flexible, mobile health initiatives and digital support networks capable of reaching displaced populations who have dispersed into urban centers or remote communities;
 - b. The establishment of clear, standardized legal frameworks within their national capacities, for refugees, migrants, and displaced persons, to facilitate social cohesion, with the explicit understanding that:
 - i. Legal protection shall be extended in accordance with the eligibility criteria established under the 1951 Convention, taking into account the evolving nature of displacement, including climate-induced displacement;
 - ii. Host nations may utilize, at their discretion and in accordance with domestic legislation, temporary protection mechanisms as a complement to existing asylum frameworks;
 - iii. The safe, dignified return or third-country resettlement of individuals is ensured;

- c. The progression of partnerships with United Nations organizations to focus specifically on education, including:
 - i. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to provide direct skills-based training programs in trades, STEM, and arts for persons who have experienced displacement, war, and other disasters;
 - ii. Peacebuilding Commission to implement standardized education curricula on peace-building that foster an environment of peace and non-violence in global education curricula;
 - iii. Other UN agencies;
- 8. *Stresses* readiness for the immediate operationalization of the burden-sharing principles outlined in the GCR through the establishment of a "Host-Capacity Strain Index," managed by UNHCR Support Platforms, which explicitly protects frontline states from systemic collapse by:
 - a. Establishing a data-driven threshold that mathematically identifies when a host nation's local infrastructure, specifically schools, healthcare, and water systems, has been critically overstretched by displacement surges;
 - b. Automatically triggering targeted international financial relief and the direct transfer of modular, sustainable infrastructure resources the moment a frontline state surpasses its Strain Index threshold;
 - c. Activating emergency, expedited third-country resettlement pathways and safe repatriation protocols to immediately decompress frontline states, ensuring the GCR's mandate for equitable global distribution is practically enforced rather than merely theoretical;
 - d. Implementing an annual reporting mechanism to strictly monitor Member States' financial and infrastructural commitments to this framework by:
 - i. Providing technical assistance to host nations to support accurate data collection and evaluation;
 - ii. Offering targeted recommendations based on the findings of the reporting process;
 - iii. Utilizing the UNHCR-UNDP SDG Inclusion Appraisal Tool to guide assessments and ensure consistency across all regions.



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,

Underlining the narrow definition of a “refugee,” in Article 1 of the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees*, as an individual with a well-founded fear of persecution on the basis of race, religion, nationality, having a membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, excludes those seeking asylum or those who are displaced due to conflict, environmental disasters and extranatural situations,

Recognizing that an estimated 123.2 million displaced persons are facing extreme amounts of poverty and hardship, deprived of basic human necessities, beginning with the need to be respectfully documented,

Calling attention to the difficult naturalization process, which withholds many persons of interest from obtaining citizenship due to the lack of technology, the lack of funds, cultural and language barriers, insufficient refugee resettlement, and asylum backlog issues,

Emphasizing the importance of non-refoulement under international human rights law, which guarantees that a refugee is not returned to a country where they face serious threats to their life, freedom, or safety, and acknowledging that, despite this principle, there is an increasing amount of displaced persons returned to their home countries,

Acknowledging that the current system allows for the denial of protection for people affected by climate-induced displacement caused by both slow-onset and rapid-onset factors degrading the habitability of homes and livelihoods, and that updating the current statistical system for tracking the movement of persons of interest is necessary to protect human rights,

Deeply concerned about an insurgency of displaced communities, congruent with returnees, political upheaval, and climate change, challenging states’ capacities and international obligation to assist within a discriminatory and dated system, backed by the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), the *1951 Refugee Convention* and its *Protocol* (1967),

Reaffirming General Assembly resolution 70/684, which emphasizes the importance of Voluntary Local Reviews (VLRs) and Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), with 190 countries having submitted them at least once to document the progression and implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs),

Having examined the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights Knowledge Hub (ESCR Knowledge Hub) established by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), developing protection to support and advocate for social progress through sustainable approaches to create inclusion for stakeholders experiencing systematic disparities,

Realizing the rights and needs of asylum seekers, refugees, internally displaced, and stateless persons, during initial resettlement decisions and issues such as the location of relatives, employment opportunities, language barriers, and cultural regions,

1. *Recommends* the revision of the term “refugee” to include relevant circumstances existing in the twenty-first century, such as climate-induced displacement, generalized violence and instability within home countries, gender-based persecution, in which there is official recognition of people whose homes or livelihoods have been threatened or destroyed, forcing them to temporarily relocate;
2. *Calls upon* existing and future private and nonprofit organizations to honor the approach of the newly included identifications of all persons of interest to improve social services and the well-being of all residents within state borders;
3. *Further invites* all Member States to adopt a new approach to recognizing refugees within their borders, understanding the new definition that will recognize refugees as residential members of a particular state, intended for the benefit of:
 - a. Livelihood and personhood by providing new registration processes in which refugees are intertwined with society;
 - b. Employment and housing through simplifying residency renewal procedures;
 - c. Healthcare and social services that lessen the burden of proper birth registration by easing requirements regardless of parental citizenship status;
4. *Requests* all Member States to reexamine arduous sponsorship systems to better assist refugees by waiving harsh residency renewal fees that keep previous residents from re-declaring their status in a state;
5. *Expresses support* to Member States and non-governmental actors for proper oversight of the progression and implementation of SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions), focusing on registration and documentation, in relation to persons of interest;
6. *Endorses* the implementation of “persons of interest” specific branch within the ESCR Knowledge hubs as established by the OHCHR in Member States to balance the burden of the influx of displaced people by:
 - a. Aiding in language integration for children and adults alike, assisting with citizenship opportunities such as visas, residencies, and sponsorships, offering access to urgent healthcare, and providing a designated place to attain temporary work;
 - b. Further utilizing existing tools, such as the Digital Gateway, to provide displaced persons with unified access to tools, services, and support;
 - c. Recommending an expedited process to the most highly vulnerable persons of interest from conflict zones to areas where they can access protection outside of traditional asylum queues;

7. *Reaffirms* the oversight of Member States' implementation and progress of the SDGs to advance the 2030 Agenda, by providing technical guidance and data tracking to ensure that persons of interest are included in national and sub-national monitoring frameworks;
8. *Considers* revisions to the statistical analysis of the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) process by registering 'persons of interest' in comprehensive data systems to effectively record the movement and population of displaced persons in host nations through:
 - a. A file inventory filtering out abandoned cases, naturalized citizens, and those with other statuses;
 - b. Reducing backlogs by utilizing a system of rotation and specialized support to create awareness of individuals who have lost their homes by submitting integral numerical statistics;
 - c. A bi-yearly revision of the individuals displaced by the nation to ensure these databases are accurate with the influx of global events.



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,

Guided by the mandate of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide international protection and seek durable solutions for refugees as established in the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and its 1967 Protocol,

Reaffirming the fundamental principle of sovereign equality enshrined in the Charter of the United Nations and the inviolable right of all states to determine their own political, economic, social, and cultural systems free from external interference, intervention, or coercion in any form,

Acknowledging that the core challenge lies in the effective organization and subsequent reintegration of displaced persons, a process often hindered by the gap between emergency humanitarian aid and sustainable development inclusion, which can only be bridged through shared international responsibility,

Taking into consideration the Citizens' Pact in Luxembourg by prioritizing immediate access to permanent housing for the most vulnerable applicants for international protection,

Reaffirming the reliance on the Appraisal Tool on the Inclusion of Forcibly Displaced and Stateless Persons in National Frameworks for the Achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), as a foundational multilateral and institutional mechanism to advise national strategies towards the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda,

Noting the lack of progress made towards Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 9 (industry, innovation, and infrastructure) and the promise to "Leave No One Behind", emphasizing the importance of expanding communities and facilitating smoother integration for those forced to flee,

Recalling the impacts of forced displacement on vulnerable populations, specifically due to the disruption of healthcare of education systems, while simultaneously recognizing the efforts of Non-State Actor Groups (NSAGs) such as the March 23 (M23) Movement which halt progress towards achieving SDGs 3 (Good Health and Well Being), 5 (Gender Equality), and 10 (Reduced Inequalities) exacerbating existing disparities and undermining the livelihoods of refugees within their own territories,

Encouraging enhanced regional cooperation and the expansion of digital identity systems and technical assistance to streamline the integration of displaced persons into the global pursuit of the 2030 Agenda. Emphasizing SDG 17 (Partnerships for the Goals) while simultaneously upholding the principle of state sovereignty,

Acknowledging SDG 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) regarding the inherent right to housing along with the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights Section 25, which outlines the human right to housing, and HRC/49/19, which calls upon states to address adequate housing as a component of the right to an adequate standard of living, and General Assembly resolution 79/152 stating the establishment women's shelters and to negate gender based violence,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution *Protection of and assistance to internally displaced persons* (A/RES78/205), which addresses the alarming rise in internal displacement caused by conflict and disasters, and encourages Member States to provide humanitarian aid, strengthen protection, and seek durable solutions while tackling the root causes of displacement,

Admiring private sector and non-governmental organizations such as the highly influential NGO Housing for Humanity, which has offered extensive house-building programs for over 600,000 homes, reaching an estimated 65 million people since 1976, as well as Save The Children, a top-tier NGO offering facility restoration for an estimated 750 school centers during the situation in Ukraine,

Noting the lack of access to permanent housing developments, forcing refugees and IDPs to shelter at temporary camps, unprotected from harsh weather, wildlife, and poor infrastructure in affected territories, leading to increased instances of sickness, further worsening the well-being of those forced to flee,

Having adopted the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS) as a high-quality data monitoring and prediction tool in assessing climate-based disasters,

Guided by the International Labour Organization-United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Joint Action Plan (ILO-UNHCR JAP) initiative at enhancing labor market access, decent work, and intentional community building for refugees and forcibly displaced people,

Acknowledging a lack of formal recognition of climate refugees in the *1951 Convention on Refugees*, which limits international action to groups “unable or unwilling to return to their country of origin owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion”,

Emphasizing the increasing number of migrant groups that are displaced due to climate disasters, with estimations that 100 million to 1 billion individuals will be displaced by 2050, all of these not being recognized as refugees as per existing international frameworks,

Fully aware that forced displacement in the face of climate disasters and rising sea levels threatens the guarantee of universal human rights protection of refugees, including infrastructure functionality and sustainability, which calls for preventative measures to support at-risk communities,

Recognizing that climate change poses extreme and escalating risk and *emphasizing* sudden and slow onset processes, leading to significant and often permanent environmental impacts such as disrupted rainfall predictability, saltwater intrusion, desertification, and rising sea levels, which result in the loss of livelihoods and the forced displacement of vulnerable populations, particularly refugees,

1. *Urges* Member States to focus on multilateral efforts in order to redirect the primary goal from the implementation of relocation programs, to focusing on programs like the International Organization for Migration (IOM), & Global Partners for Development (GPDF) that target the root causes of displacement;
2. *Encourages* that cooperation with any international NGOs, or humanitarian aid, be voluntary and be conducted with the state's consent and within the state's jurisdiction;
3. *Further recommends* the General Assembly's Third Committee promote a voluntary initiative in creating a new protocol to clarify the definition of Refugee stated in the *1951 Convention Relating*

to the Status of Refugees to “someone unable or unwilling to return to their country owing to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group, or political opinion, or due to events occurring before Jan 1, 1951, or climate disasters;

4. *Welcomes* Member States to assist in facilitating regional frameworks which implement thorough screening mechanisms to identify and mitigate the actions of Non-State Actor Groups (NSAGs) via:
 - a. Increased efforts to solidify voluntary repatriation through stronger integration of safeguards within conflict-affected provinces in strengthening safety, information sharing, and reintegration support, including “go-and-see” visits, providing opportunities for refugees to visit home territories before deciding to return;
 - b. Further developing security to refugee camps with the assistance of the committee to prioritize potential safe zones to those forced to flee, in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) while adhering to frameworks such as the Global Impact on Refugees and the 1951 Refugee Convention;
 - c. The development of gender and age-appropriate screening procedures to identify individuals potentially associated with NSAGs, specifically women and children, with the assistance of organizations such as the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) and ICRC, guided by established mechanisms including the Comprehensive Refugee Response Framework (CRRF) to ensure rights-based, trauma-informed, and protection-centered identification practices;
5. *Reminds* all Member States, as outlined in the Charter of the United Nations, to realize that any humanitarian assistance or refugee protection mechanisms operate strictly within the consent and jurisdiction of the host nation, in full respect of national sovereignty and non-interference through:
 - a. Encouragement of host nations and international bodies to define the scope, limitations, and conditions under which humanitarian operations may be conducted, ensuring full national oversight;
 - b. Recommendation that all refugee resettlement and repatriation efforts be coordinated directly with the governments of the nations of origin and host nations;
 - c. Action for applicants for foreign protection to integrate into local communities through the “Master Plan” concept;
6. *Welcomes* Member States to implement the Building Resilient, Integrated Development for Guest and Enduring host communities (BRIDGE) initiative led by the UNHCR in cooperation with other subsidiary bodies of the UN that will help the shift from a camp-based structure to community-based integration by:
 - a. Providing host villages with infrastructure investments such as water systems, renewable energies, and storage facilities to better host refugees and promote sustainable quality of

life through:

- i. Renewable energy systems such as decentralized solar panel grids with an emphasis on community needs through existing partnerships in the Green Financing Facility (GFF), such as the IKEA Foundation, with funding and technical supporting NGOs, including the Resilience Action International (RAI);
 - ii. Infrastructure that integrates building practices that are climate resilient as per the guidance of UNDP;
 - iii. Communities that shall be qualified upon the request of the Member State;
 - iv. Community administrators who can request directly to the UNHCR, organization action will only commence as long as the Member State's approval is given;
 - b. Advising Member States to implement the promotion of extended land leases within national and local development strategies over a 4-year period, with cyclical administrative approval to ensure refugee farmers have land to strengthen the local food supply through:
 - i. Administration of land leases is up to the government of the Member State, with assistance from the UNHCR;
 - ii. Technical support that will be provided upon request of the Member State;
7. *Advises* building upon the framework for establishing women's shelters in major cities, as outlined in UNGA resolution 79/152 by:
 - a. Building upon UNHCR's Women and Girls Safe Spaces (WGSS) Programme, which provides management for women affected by gender based violence through the provision of establishing women's shelters;
 - b. Collaborating with willing Member States on educating women on their rights when relating to gender based violence;
8. *Encourages* national commitment by acknowledging the 2026 National Affordable Housing Strategy for social housing and intercultural living initiatives, such as the Citizens' Pact in Luxembourg, to support refugees' integration into local social communities and promote urban integration and inclusion of refugees in national housing markets;
9. *Promotes* methods used by the COMAR for increased responsibility-sharing and the shift from transient camps to long-term, integrated settlements, the international community has addressed the challenge of sustainable refugee housing;
10. *Recommends* the World Bank reallocate funding to address the half of the global population lacking water resources and the 36% of school-aged children in low-income countries from the Data Innovation Fund and Refugee-led Innovation Fund to the Global Water Data Portal for the purpose of forming distillation, pipe-building, and filtering infrastructure and data-based monitoring institutions by 2050 for:

- a. Infrastructure securing the stability of healthy water resources for nearly 50% of displaced people facing water scarcity by coordinating with UN Water, shortening this deficit;
 - b. Institutions that provide education for women and marginalized communities using Education Management Information System (EMIS)-based tools to shorten the deficit of 7 million refugee children not in school globally;
11. *Invites* willing Member States to allocate adequate available monetary and human resources for the purpose of supporting private and public sector industries in utilizing modern EMIS-based data alongside organizations such as the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) to supplement building safe schools, work, and housing infrastructure in optimal geographical locations historically protected from natural disasters;
12. *Calls for* the expansion of the Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee of the United Nations General Assembly Third Committee to include the needs of diverse areas and population groups in times of crisis, and emphasizes that cultural and spiritual needs don't disappear during times of crisis by:
 - a. Communicating with displaced peoples and willing Member States to understand what is necessary to maintain their practices;
 - b. Providing semi-permanent locations and materials in shelters, camps, and cities located nearby for cultural and spiritual use;
 - c. Allocating funds by calling on UNHCR donors, to send to the regions of conflict to build and provide these spaces and materials;
13. *Encourages* the expansion of national systems designed to bridge the gap between policy commitments and actual service delivery capacity, funded by voluntary contributions from donor States under this framework, through:
 - a. The allocation of targeted international funding for infrastructure expansion, including:
 - i. Schools;
 - ii. Hospitals;
 - iii. Water systems;
 - b. The establishment of a secure digital platform dedicated to civil record-keeping and documentation, developed in partnership with host governments and other countries, to prevent the exclusion of undocumented refugees and ensure effective and equitable access to public services and legal protections, including through the collection, verification, and recognition of:
 - i. Core identity data;
 - ii. Civil status documentation;

- iii. Legal and protection status records;
 - iv. Service eligibility;
 - c. The establishment of a structured model for cost-sharing between international donors and host governments. This measure could thus support host countries in receiving refugees. Such funding would help preserve the state's sovereignty over these issues;
14. *Supports* the establishment of a regional platform for sharing knowledge on refugee management among the main host countries in order to ensure the feasibility of measures to improve refugees' rights and avoid duplication, through:
- a. The organization of biannual regional coordination forums, bringing together representatives, local authorities, and technical experts to exchange best practices and discuss potential issues or disputes;
 - b. The establishment of technical exchange programs, enabling refugee-hosting countries to directly share solutions tested in the field across various areas such as housing, service delivery, and infrastructure planning;
 - c. The establishment of monitoring and feedback mechanisms to ensure that shared practices are evaluated, adapted to the specific contexts of different countries, and scaled up based on measurable results;
15. *Calling upon* Member States to recognize that climate change poses extreme and escalating risk and leads to significant and often permanent environmental impacts such as disrupted rainfall predictability, saltwater intrusion, desertification, and rising sea levels, which result in the loss of livelihoods and the forced displacement of vulnerable populations, particularly refugees, by:
- a. The UNHCR's Environment and Climate Action Innovation Fund, with support in identifying the coastal ecosystems native to the area and most suited for protection in line with the Convention on Biological Diversity and partnering with local communities to:
 - i. Restoring mangrove forests along vulnerable coastlines, in accordance with the Paris Agreement;
 - ii. Rebuilding natural dunes and vegetation barriers;
 - iii. Establishing marine protected areas to stabilize ecosystems, and;
 - b. Implementing flood prevention strategies and water management through local governments and support from the SPUR Research Group and Humanitarian Planning Hub as well as the Geneva Technical Hub, by:
 - i. Wetland rehabilitation to absorb excess rainfall to reduce flood risk, in alignment with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction;
 - ii. Restoration of natural floodplains to regulate river flow and prevent overflow in populated areas;

- iii. Creation of natural drainage channels and retention basin to manage stormwater and minimize community displacement;
 - c. Identifying areas suitable for land and soil stabilization by using the UNHCR Emergency Handbook as well as the UNHCR Compendium of Settlement Planning to implement, by:
 - i. Large-scale reforestation and afforestation projects;
 - ii. Planting vegetation to prevent soil erosion and landslides;
 - iii. Combatting desertification through sustainable land use, in line with the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification;
 - d. Implementing areas rooted through the coordination of local communities and the partnerships with local NGOs and refugee-led agencies, by:
 - i. Training local communities in ecosystem management;
 - ii. Employing displaced persons in restoration projects;
 - iii. Support indigenous and local knowledge systems;
 - e. Focuses on preventative measures to support at-risk communities in regard to climate change through strengthening local adaptation and utilizing the Refugee Environmental Protection Fund, by;
 - f. Expansion of the Warsaw International Mechanism for Loss and Damage through:
 - i. Prevention to avert the impacts of climate change;
 - ii. Minimize and address displacement in vulnerable countries;
16. Recommends that Member States implement the Resilient Futures for Displaced Communities initiative:
- a. Ensuring access to sustainable housing for displaced populations, including measures for flood protection and climate-risk mapping;
 - b. Promoting expertise in climate-resilient infrastructure and strategies for long-term development planning;
 - c. Modeling planned relocation for climate-displaced populations by expanding platforms such as Climate Mobility Adaptation;
 - d. Facilitating risk assessments, land-use planning, and adoption of climate-resilient housing standards to ensure safe and sustainable resettlement;
17. Advises the General Assembly Third Committee to define a climate migrant using the International Organization for Migrants' (IOM) framework of climate migration as “the movement of a person or groups of persons who, predominantly for reasons of sudden or progressive change in the environment due to climate change, are obliged to leave their habitual place of

residence, or choose to do so, either temporarily or permanently, within a State or across an international border.”;

18. *Endorses* the expansion of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), co-sponsored by the World Meteorological Organization (WMO) and UNESCO, to include the level of danger in an area, automatically notify neighboring countries for possible climate refugees, and consider preparing early and optimal assistance;
19. *Emphasizes* the need for sustainable local initiatives to offset the large amount of refugee population located in climate change hotspots by lowering global Carbon Dioxide emissions through:
 - a. Advocating for NGO-led reforestation efforts by emulating the actions of NextGenerationEU by:
 - i. Focusing on revitalizing green areas;
 - ii. Increasing resilience through the pursuit of biodiverse forestry;
 - iii. Inviting local employment within the work-ready public;
 - b. Promoting eco-friendly practices among constituents at the local level, such as:
 - i. Building a modern sorting line between plastics, beverage containers, and metal;
 - ii. Reducing waste through the support of a second life for furniture and other objects;
20. Further recommends a public-private cooperation with local providers for green infrastructure, in the form of a greywater management system and solar panels, chosen by Member States to expand on ILO-UNHCR JAP Clause 3 on increasing opportunities for jobs, skills development, lifelong learning, income, and sustainable livelihoods for refugees and host communities by:
 - a. Providing greywater management and solar panels as climate resilient infrastructure in refugee and IDPs housing to ensure cost-effective housing for the long run;
 - b. Opening job opportunities for refugees by providing training in setting up and maintaining assets as a self-sustaining approach.



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,

Taking note of Non-Government Organizations (NGOs) that continue efforts to partner with refugees to focus on self-reliance and resettlement pathways in the hosting Member States,

Noting further the work of Platform on Disaster Displacement, allowing for Member States to continue the work with non-governmental organizations to provide increased protection for people experiencing displacement across borders in disasters,

Recognizing the need for voluntary funding from Member States, in amounts agreed upon within their own country,

Recalling the need for funding for programs that protect refugees and returnees, especially for those displaced by conflict who are supported by the International Rescue Committee (IRC),

Acknowledging the prior discussions addressed General Assembly resolution 71/1 and the increasing gap between humanitarian needs and funding, leading to concerning shortfalls in funding and obstruction in addressing severe humanitarian crises,

Recalling the International Cooperation of 2024-2028 and Global Refugee Forum (2023), establishing equal concern for the lack of climate-related funding and preventative measures towards climate-related displacement, with around 250 million internal displacements caused by climate-related issues and disasters,

Underlining the 2025 *Global Trends* report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) that details a 50% increase in displaced persons globally over a five-year period from 2020 to 2024,

Fully aware of the hundreds of thousands of people fleeing conflict and persecution, and the international efforts to uphold the principle of non-refoulement under the 1951 *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* and its 1967 *Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees*, underpinned by the fundamental right to access legal identity,

Guided by Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 17 (partnerships for the goals), while keeping in mind state sovereignty,

Deplores the vulnerability of digital refugee data and emphasizes the necessity of robust cybersecurity frameworks to protect the sensitive personal information of displaced persons from unauthorized access or exploitation,

Resolving to alleviate the housing crisis by supporting systems that produce temporary emergency housing designed to provide safe, dignified shelter for refugees and displaced people,

Affirming that displaced persons know little about their host countries' economies, which can act as a barrier to entry,

Stresses the need for a multilateral responsibility-sharing system that values sovereignty, strengthening institutions and integration systems, in order to truly encapsulate the principles of SDGs 8 (decent work and economic growth), 10 (reduced inequalities), and 16 (peace, justice and strong Institutions),

Reiterating its appreciation for the International Committee of the Red Cross' increasing efforts to recruit individuals in local communities for the prevention and assistance of displaced persons,

1. *Affirms* Member States, international financial institutions, NGOs, and private sector actors to contribute financially to displaced people by:
 - a. Requesting that a portion of existing humanitarian funding from member States be allocated towards sustainable reintegration programmes, including legal assistance and affordable housing for refugees and returnees;
 - b. Seeking partnerships with organizations to provide immediate assistance to provide housing, cash assistance, and health screening upon arrival, and promoting a standard funding plan for Member States that remains neutral and up to state discretion;
2. *Draws attention to* expand the existing inclusion and resettlement pathway programs based on improving treatment of displaced persons within and across borders of Member States; encouraging Member States to continue the multisectoral cooperation with United Nations bodies and NGOs such as International Committee Red Cross to facilitate the professional volunteer and social workers to assist the displaced persons within or across borders;
3. *Considers* funding the further development, integration, and modernization of existing data systems for real-time data on admission and resettlement locations by encouraging cooperation with the UNHCR, including the UNHCR Refugee Data Finder, as well as relevant national data sources such as the Refugee Processing Center of the United States Refugee Admissions Program (USRAP) and reports from the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), in order to develop a coherent, real-time, and interoperable data infrastructure;
4. *Invites* Member States to contribute to the Platform on Disaster Displacement, among which many Member States already contribute to;
5. *Requests* willing Member States to increase funding contributions to allow for the adequate allocation of finances towards climate-based initiatives, support for host countries, and gender-based inequalities by:
 - a. Recommending Member States to move beyond an annual funding commitment, if able to do so, towards a consistent recurring amount of funding commitment to allow for predictability within funds;
 - b. Willing Member States to allocate funding in coordination with the host Member State and the appropriate bodies in order to ensure effective action is taken, specifically addressing the needs of displaced persons' access to housing;
6. *Encourages* partnership between government and private institutions to mobilize additional financial resources and technical expertise;
7. *Supports* Member States to ensure access to legal identity, travel documentation, and legal addresses for displaced persons by issuing identity cards and digital registration to advance the

formation of travel documents globally, to bolster national security, and advance human rights solutions in joint partnerships with NGOs to facilitate aid to the displaced persons population;

8. *Expresses its hope* that the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) will share documentation with the UNHCR, ensuring displaced children have a legal identity and records;
9. *Urges* Member States to contribute to the International Rescue Committee (IRC), of which the UNHCR is already a partner in emergency responses, refugee resettlement in the U.S.A, and providing legal support;
10. *Appeals* to Member States to contribute to the Better Shelter, a partner with the UNHCR;
11. *Noting also that current* refugee coordination institutions, such as the United Nations Development Programme, should expand from temporary emergency responses towards durable development solutions including:
 - a. Establishing day one universal legal protection and Equal Rights rights to asylum claims;
 - b. Advancing community integration programs in education and employment, as mentioned in The UNHCR Integration Handbook;
 - c. Guiding development budget mainstreaming, followed by voluntary infrastructure investment;
12. *Declares* the creation of an annual study to research best practices and guidelines for willing Member States to further implement national individual-focused refugee policies, which would seek to:
 - a. Address the funding gap that low and middle-income countries face in seeking solutions to providing equitable services to displaced persons;
 - b. Provide willing Member States and host communities with free access to guidance on implementing regional burden-sharing policies;
13. *Promotes* the education of displaced persons via the Digital Economic Information Sharing platform funded within the UNHCR, which allows refugees to access relevant information pertaining to their host country in one place by focusing on:
 - a. Applicable information from willing Member States regarding loans for small businesses, micro-loans, and job opportunities;
 - b. Information provided by private and public entities, as well as NGOs such as:
 - i. Local associations advocating as agents of job-search services to strengthen reintegration, connecting local enterprises and displaced persons for employment;
 - ii. The International Committee Red Cross to promote digital training, innovation, and vocational skills for the empowerment of displaced people, overseen by the International Labour Organization (ILO);

- c. Implementation of decentralized blockchain protocols and end-to-end encryption for legal identity systems to be protected by the highest international standards of cybersecurity and 'privacy by design' principles;
14. *Recognizes* the need for a multilateral approach, where responsibility is shared in order to tackle more efficiently the acquisition of displaced persons, while maintaining the right of sovereignty for Member States, strengthening institutions with mutual economic benefits for both refugees and hosting countries, which can feel involved in the mechanism of society being recognized as part of it and contributing to the internal economic development;
15. *Further invites* Member States to enhance the interoperability of existing UNHCR biometric systems with national identification frameworks to facilitate refugees' access to formal banking, healthcare, and education;
16. *Acknowledges* UNHCR or Member State-sponsored active integration programmes that provide language, civic, and job-oriented courses that help refugees achieve economic self-reliance, such as University Corridors for Refugees (UNICORE);
17. *Strongly advises* a temporary suspension of family reunification for beneficiaries of subsidiary protection until July 2026, as uncontrolled or rapid inflows of displaced persons risk straining public services such as housing and healthcare;
18. *Promotes* the cooperation of Member States with UNHCR, to strengthen national capacity in implementing Sustainable Development Goal 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities) through voluntary assistance aimed at improving state-run housing initiatives and infrastructure development, while reaffirming the host states retain full authority over the allocation of funds and the management of long-term settlement projects for displaced populations;
19. *Further recommends* Member States to enhance the protection of vulnerable populations, particularly women and children, by expanding and strengthening proactive support through accessible mental health services, addressing Gender Based Violence (GBV) in collaboration with relevant United Nations entities such as UNICEF and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN Women) and reinforcing the independence of displaced persons by promoting economic empowerment, policy reform consistent with Sustainable Development Goal 8 (decent work and economic growth), and improved access to employment education, and integration opportunities;
20. *Seeking* Member States to formally integrate displaced persons' economic outcomes into their national SDGs reporting and review processes.