



CONFERENCE A

**National Model United Nations • New York**  
**22-26 March 2015 (Conf. A)**



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

# United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Samantha Winn
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Ana Palma-Gutierrez
<b>Chair</b>	Philipp Glaser
<b>Rapporteur</b>	Natalie Raidl

## Agenda

- I. The Syrian Refugee Crisis
- II. Protecting the Civil, Political, and Socioeconomic Rights of Refugees
- III. Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

## Resolutions / Report Segments adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
UNHCR/1/1	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	37 votes in favor, 15 votes against, 14 abstentions
UNHCR/1/2	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	50 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 9 abstentions
UNHCR/1/3	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	45 votes in favor, 8 votes against, 13 abstentions
UNHCR/1/4	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	Adopted without a vote
UNHCR/1/5	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	48 votes in favor, 7 votes against, 11 abstentions
UNHCR/1/6	The Syrian Refugee Crisis	46 votes in favor, 9 votes against, 11 abstentions

## **Summary Report**

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. The Syrian Refugee Crisis
- II. Protecting the Civil, Political, and Socioeconomic Rights of Refugees
- III. Protecting Refugees from Human Trafficking

The session was attended by representatives of 84 Member States of the United Nations and two observers.

On Sunday, the committee set the agenda in the order of I, III, II, beginning discussion on the topic of The Syrian Refugee Crisis. By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 10 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including the resettlement and legal status of refugees; financial and technical support for host countries; health, education, and security initiatives in refugee camps; employment programs; and financing for short-term and long-term aid. Debate commenced immediately in a collegial, collaborative, and determined manner.

On Wednesday, 6 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had amendments. Following voting procedure, the committee adopted all 6 resolutions, 1 of which received unanimous support from the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, reflecting the topics that were initially discussed with the addition of data collection on IDPs and the long-term integration of refugees into host societies. While Member States engaged in vigorous debate about the nuances of the Syrian Refugee Crisis, progress continued in the spirit of collaboration and concern for human rights.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** UNHCR/1/1

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

**Topic:** The Syrian Refugee Crisis

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1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2

3 *Acknowledging* the foundational framework of the UNHCR, which encourages collaborative efforts to aid refugees  
4 in regions heavily affected by the Syrian refugee crisis,

5

6 *Guided* by the common goal of ensuring the principles highlighted in the Convention and Protocol to the Status of  
7 Refugees, especially the principle of non-refoulement,

8

9 *Alarmed* by the enormous burden on countries bordering the Mediterranean Sea due to the nature of this porous  
10 border, resulting in alarming numbers of refoulement and pushback of vulnerable Syrian asylum seekers,

11

12 *Having* considered the importance of the European Union (EU) goal of resettling 100,000 Syrian refugees in  
13 Europe,

14

15 *Seeking* to catalyze efforts by EU countries and other countries with the most resources available to settle refugees  
16 in a long term and sustainable way in line with the founding document of this body, the *Statute of the Office of the*  
17 *United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*, which emphasizes seeking permanent solutions for the problem of  
18 refugees,

19

20 *Highlighting* the spirit of the UNHCR's *Age, Gender, and Diversity Policy*, and its prioritization of the recognition  
21 of cultural details in caring for refugees and recognizing the immense importance that cooperation with North  
22 African expertise will have in addressing cultural, economic, and other nuances of settling refugees created by this  
23 crisis,

24

25 *Acknowledging* the inadequacies of current EU Dublin Regulation and its refugee processing system, which assigns  
26 responsibility for refugees to the point of entry country,

27

28 *Recognizing* the immense value of the European Resettlement Network in its ability to resettle Syrian asylum  
29 seekers through its extensive network of national, regional, and local organizations, International Organizations  
30 (IGOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and faith-based organizations throughout Europe.

31

32 *Recognizing* the importance of the vast work done by the Migration Policy Centre and its Consortium for Applied  
33 Research on International Migration from, to and through the Southern and Eastern Mediterranean countries  
34 (CARIM-South),

35

- 36 1. *Emphasizes* the immeasurable importance of cooperation and collaboration among states on ensuring that  
37 asylum seekers are immediately cared for at point of entry countries, and that they are integrated into a system  
38 that ensures their long-term well-being;
- 39
- 40 2. *Recognizes* the European Resettlement Network as a guideline for assisting Syrian refugees in Europe, thus  
41 providing an existing support program which would expedite resettlement throughout Europe by connecting a  
42 variety of actors involved in providing asylum seekers permanent destinations;
- 43
- 44 3. *Encourages* streamlined collaborative measures to ensure that point of entry Member States do not absorb the  
45 full responsibility of a refugee under the current Dublin Regulation framework through expansion of the  
46 European Resettlement Network guidelines, which will allow active participation of each Member State in  
47 assisting asylum seekers, regardless of its proximity to the crisis;
- 48

- 49 4. *Urges* the UNHCR to create a pool of funds to be directed to the Mediterranean Resettlement Programme to be  
50 matched by the EU (to be voted on in European parliament) to ensure collaboration of the global community in  
51 meeting the needs of the huge population of asylum seekers in this region;  
52
- 53 5. *Calls upon* Member States and any other willing donors to participate in the funding required for the  
54 Mediterranean Resettlement Program to reach its full potential for long last relief to the Syrian Refugee Crisis  
55 through the utilization of private funds in private-public partnerships that will be specific to corporations within  
56 each Member State;  
57
- 58 6. *Intends* to utilize the aforementioned funding to enable NGOs and state governments to ensure the rights of  
59 Syrian asylum seekers through:  
60
- 61 a. The creation of processing systems for asylum seekers in common points of entry including support  
62 mechanisms that incentivize Syrians to register by offering appropriate temporary care upon  
63 registration and personnel that will assist with in locating appropriate, more permanent destinations  
64 within Member States willing to house refugees;  
65
- 66 b. Construction of temporary housing in point of entry countries ensuring basic human rights are being  
67 fulfilled while resettlement processes are progressing;  
68
- 69 c. Development of transportation infrastructure to move refugees to destination sites;  
70
- 71 d. Creation of processing systems in destination countries to ensure full and successful integration into  
72 the community including housing locators, job placement coordinators, and additional integration  
73 mechanisms deemed appropriate by the destination country;  
74
- 75 7. *Encourages* participation by all Member States with the resources to support refugees, through the opt-in  
76 mechanism of the Resettlement Programme, to ensure that all Member States with the capacity to do so can  
77 ensure achievement of the goal of resettlement of 100,000 Syrian refugees;  
78
- 79 8. *Reminds* Member States to work in concert to ensure that the measures taken are long-lasting and sustainable  
80 processes, as full integration of refugees requires long-term commitment to the Mediterranean Resettlement  
81 Programme;  
82
- 83 9. *Encourages* host countries to utilize the expertise of the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian  
84 Affairs (OCHA) Syrian Crisis Humanitarian Response (SHARP) to discuss specific actions taken to ensure that  
85 refugees can be treated fairly throughout their resettlement process as efficiently as possible.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** UNHCR/1/2

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

**Topic:** The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees,*

2  
3 *Deeply concerned* with the reports of violence against refugees, specifically against women and children as a result  
4 of the ongoing Syrian civil war,

5  
6 *Urges* all Member States to sign and ratify the 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees,

7  
8 *Aware* that justice systems in refugee host Member States are strained and underfunded due to the influx of refugees  
9 from Syria,

10  
11 *Emphasizing* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), article 16.2, which states that marriage should be  
12 between consenting adults,

13  
14 *Bearing in mind* the commitments made in the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP), the International  
15 Covenant on Political and Civil Rights, the UN Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking, the UN Conventions  
16 on Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC), and the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in  
17 Persons especially Children and Women,

18  
19 *Applauding* the work of the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) workshops conducted in Jordan in  
20 conjunction with the Inter-agency Coordination Group against Trafficking in Person (ICAT) which aids in capacity  
21 building in Jordanian officials,

22  
23 *Recognizing* the UN Global Initiative to Fight Human Trafficking (UN.GIFT) which works to prevent, suppress, and  
24 punish human trafficking and transnational organized crime,

25  
26 *Cognizant of* the UNHCR Community Technology Access Report which aims to promote and enhance access to  
27 technology in refugee populations,

28  
29 1. *Recommends* the creation of an eight million USD program directed at host countries in June 2015 for one year  
30 funded by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Portugal, New Zealand Czech Republic and South Africa, to  
31 be developed by a UNHCR working group in collaboration with ICAT and the International Training Centre  
32 (ITC) of the IOM, which consists of:

33  
34 a. Comprehensive informational material on the situation of refugees fleeing the Syrian crisis and their  
35 exposure to organized crime, especially human trafficking, which shall be made available online;

36  
37 b. Training for border authorities, legal officials and other relevant public employees of host countries,  
38 led by UNHCR to enable them to:

39  
40 i. Increase their awareness of the crime of refugee trafficking;

41 ii. Identify refugees who have been trafficked;

42 iii. Treat Syrian refugees in line with their guaranteed rights;

43  
44 2. *Designates* twenty million USD funded by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Portugal, New Zealand,  
45 Czech Republic, and South Africa, in June 2015 for one year contingent upon monthly reporting and oversight  
46 to willing justice departments who host Syrian refugees in order to:

47  
48 a. Aid and foster the successful prosecution of human traffickers;

49  
50 b. Eliminate the recruitment of refugees, especially children, selected for the purpose of war or violence;

51

- 52 c. Report crimes that occur within the camp refugee population;  
53  
54 d. Collect statistical evidence to map population at risk by tracking key locations in which trafficking is  
55 prevalent;  
56
- 57 3. *Calls upon* the creation of a community watch system within refugee camps and urban settings with refugee  
58 populations, under the leadership and guidance of UNHCR staff, with a budget of three million USD funded by  
59 the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Portugal, New Zealand Czech Republic and South Africa, from June  
60 2015 for one year in order to:
- 61 a. Remain vigilant and report to authorities cases of human trafficking;  
62  
63 b. Reduce the vulnerability of isolated urban victims by creating a community system in which they can  
64 partake;  
65  
66 c. Create monthly progress reports and financial updates to ensure accountability and efficiency;  
67  
68 d. Pay particular attention to Syrian women and children who are refugees, and who may be targeted by  
69 traffickers, by:
- 70  
71 i. Suggesting that hosting Member States update their legal framework to be able to persecute  
72 those who commit crimes against refugee populations as applicable;  
73  
74 ii. Offer additional support to victims of sex crimes and forced marriage collaborating with non-  
75 governmental organizations (NGOs) such as Save the Children to ensure reduced rates of  
76 recidivism;  
77
- 78 4. *Calls upon* Member States to support Syrian refugees who have been trafficked by not deporting, punishing or  
79 bring other criminal measures upon a victim who may have been brought to a country illegally;  
80
- 81 5. *Encourages* the creation of assistance programs in collaboration with the Human Rights Commission (HRC)  
82 and other NGOs, which will:
- 83  
84 a. Educate refugees regarding the potentiality of threats of being trafficked by following Thailand's  
85 Improving Mechanisms for Partnerships and Action for Children in Thailand, where they build a  
86 comprehensive child protection network, and develop a referral and case management system to  
87 protect migrant children from Burma who are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation;  
88  
89 b. Increase communication efficiency between the International Committee of the Red Cross/Red  
90 Crescent (ICRC), the Syrian Humanitarian Assistance, and host governments under the United Nations  
91 Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) to combat human trafficking;  
92  
93 c. Create a data sharing program in partnership with universities in Member States hosting refugees to  
94 raise public awareness and ensure that knowledge is not a barrier to the elimination of crimes against  
95 vulnerable populations;  
96  
97 d. Send an increasing number of the team of experts in the medical and psychological fields from the  
98 World Health Organization to refugees camps;  
99
- 100 6. *Endorses* the creation of a technology and advertisement based awareness campaign that utilizes:
- 101  
102 a. The creation of an anonymous text messaging system by the UNHCR that allows refugees to both  
103 report and educate refugees about human trafficking;  
104  
105 b. The distribution of informative text messages to residents of certain refugee camps and individuals in  
106 urban areas regarding human trafficking prevention and awareness;  
107



108  
109  
110

- c. The establishment of a campaign intended for refugees in the Syrian crisis that delivers messages regarding human trafficking prevention and awareness via posters, radio, internet, social media and other viable means.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** UNHCR/1/3

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

**Topic:** The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2

3 *Bearing in mind* the Syrian refugee crisis and the current lack of monetary and humanitarian aid and resources being  
4 donated to the affected host Member States,

5

6 *Alarmed by* the fact that half of the affected population inside Syria are children that get separated from their  
7 families without access to food and safe water,

8

9 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/142 of 15 January 2014 and its role in expanding United Nations High  
10 Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR), which encourages Member States with the aiding of refugees by working  
11 with UN agencies that will assist and facilitate the process of education and peace keeping operations,

12

13 *Taking into account* the precarious living conditions of the Syrian refugee children which so far amounts to 4.27  
14 million children who are in need of help to ease the burden financially, along with the enhancement of the child's  
15 life during a time of crisis,

16

17 *Welcoming* non-profit organizations dedicated to providing financial assistance to a child such as Economic  
18 Children's Help Organization (ECHO),

19

20 *Aware of* the dire living conditions of the Syrian refugees, and the lack of opportunities inside the camp society of  
21 each host country,

22

23 *Recalling* the Security Council Presidential Statement of 2 October 2013 (S/PRST/2013/15) on humanitarian  
24 access in Syria, which urged the government to take immediate steps to allow for expanded relief operations and lift  
25 bureaucratic obstacles,

26

27 *Further recalling* General Assembly resolution 60/128 of 24 January 2006, in providing additional development  
28 aid for improving burden sharing and the hosting large numbers of refugees and promoting self-reliance,

29

30 *Noting that* more than 190,000 Syrian lack of the protection of refugee status and struggle for living,

31

32 *Calls upon* close cooperation and collaboration with local governments and Non-Governmental Organizations  
33 (NGOs) in the campaign of the refugee crisis, especially those asylum seekers who endure the same conditions but  
34 without the refugee status which can shelter them safely,

35

36 *Stressing* the seriousness and urgency of the condition of Syria which is caused by the enduring conflict and their  
37 urgent and semi-permanent humanitarian needs,

38

39 *Emphasizing* the importance of discussing the Syrian Refugee Crisis for promoting and defending basic human  
40 rights of every people as mentioned in the Charter of the United Nations on which all Member States had adhered to,

41

42 *Bearing in mind* the definition of "refugees" from the 1951 Convention that any human being who is outside his or  
43 her country of origin is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country or is unwilling to return to it,

44

45 *Recognizing* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948), which states that "all people have the right for  
46 access to education and that all people have the right to take part in the cultural life of the community,"

47

48 *Considering* that resettlement plays an important role in the context of the UNHCR Convention Plus initiative and  
49 the Convention Plus Core Group, aimed at providing comprehensive solutions to refugee situations,

50

51 *Recalling* the Secretary-General report of 15 July 2013 (A/67/931), which describes the protection of and assistance  
52 to internally displaced persons and the situation of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in the Syrian Arab Republic,  
53 and the report of the Executive Committee of the High Commissioner’s Program of June 2007 (EC/58/SC/CRP.18),  
54 which is about the role of UNHCR in the protection of IDPs,  
55

56 *Recalling* that all Person in Need of International Protection (PNIP) and asylum seekers have the right to access on  
57 fair protection processes and documentation,  
58

59 *Aware of* the successful implementation of the Community Support and Integration Programme (CSIP) which  
60 consists on a set of job training sessions for refugees to get employment and start their path to self- development and  
61 dignity, according to the International Convention regarding the Status of Refugees,  
62

63 *Deeply conscious of* the importance of Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs) and NGOs in addressing the Syrian  
64 refugees crisis,  
65

66 1. *Recommends* the creation of an overall aid package, which serves as an example to other major donors to  
67 address the humanitarian crisis in Syria and neighboring countries, in which Member States can voluntarily  
68 assist and contribute with these actions. This initiative is based on three pillars, which include:  
69

70 a. Increasing humanitarian aid such as education, water systems, and physical and mental health by  
71 providing UNHCR volunteers to assist and develop action plans for refugees through the following  
72 organizations:  
73

74 i. Emergency Children’s Help Organization (ECHO), which will provide financial assistance to  
75 Syrians children that are experiencing a challenging medical or living emergency;  
76

77 ii. Guided by the slogan: implemented by ECHO “We hear... We care... We share!”, we  
78 encourage Member States of the committee to make an extension of this program as a  
79 campaign for Syrian refugees;  
80

81 iii. The International Red Cross, which will make available the health assistance to refugees,  
82 principally the children and women;  
83

84 b. Enabling host countries to help strengthen local communities and capacity building and infrastructure  
85 through the Development and Cooperation Organization (DEVCO);  
86

87 c. Rapid introduction of packages by Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) for affected host countries;  
88

89 2. *Encourages* the extension of the implementation of the Syrian Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan  
90 (SHARP) program in order to provide help and security for the Syrian refugees regarding:  
91

92 a. The food sector, providing food rations for refugees around the hosting countries, coupled with the  
93 distribution of safe water that can be purified and delivered by organizations such as the World Health  
94 Organization (WHO), and UN-Water, which strengths coordination among UN agencies that work on  
95 all aspects of freshwater and sanitation;  
96

97 b. The health sector in distribution of medicines supported by WHO, the United Nations Children’s Fund  
98 (UNICEF), and the Ministry of Health (MOH);  
99

100 3. *Calls upon* Member States to accept and welcome humanitarian aid from fellow Member States to assist and  
101 facilitate the process of everyday basic human rights and primary education while at the same time respecting  
102 sovereignty and maintaining peace in hosting Member States, in coordination with:  
103

104 a. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), which will assist in  
105 refugee education of primary education and the teaching of basic human rights;  
106

- 107           b. UNICEF, which will continue its support on this escalating issue by being able to provide children  
108           with basic essentials for everyday use;
- 109
- 110           c. The United Nations Peacekeeping Office, which will assist host countries in maintaining peace and  
111           security where UN programs are happening;
- 112
- 113 4. *Urges* Member States to create an international framework which will facilitate the registration of Syrian  
114 refugees living in host countries, to be named the Syrian Refugee Registration program (SRR), which will:
- 115
- 116           a. Invite the cooperation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) to  
117           implement the program to a national level at a large scale where each refugee is located, with all  
118           monetary funds handled by ICCPR and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA);
- 119
- 120           b. Be organized by UNHCR development workers in refugee camps and hosting countries urban areas  
121           with a high level of Syrian refugees, working in assistance with the United Nations Development  
122           Programme (UNDP) to draft monthly reports to ensure transparency between host countries and the  
123           UNHCR;
- 124
- 125 5. *Addresses* the implementation of International Fund for Agriculture Development (IFAD) on self-feeding  
126 agriculture programs for refugees, by:
- 127
- 128           a. Raising the awareness of the importance of existing self-reliance in the refugee camps;
- 129
- 130           b. Collecting funds on buying the basic agriculture tools and training refugees to ensure the primary and  
131           secondary skills in farming;
- 132
- 133 6. *Encourages* the development of land for farming in the host countries, as in the case of Tanzania with the influx  
134 of Burundian refugees and Pakistan refugees where:
- 135
- 136           a. The host governments may settle the refugees on fertile land and establish some farming skills, by  
137           training agency instructed workers from the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO);
- 138
- 139           b. With funding would come from the World Bank, and the UNHCR can provide the hybrid rice in order  
140           to combat hunger and provide refugees with a source of food;
- 141
- 142           c. Cooperating with the UNHCR in supervising the entire self-reliance process to empower the refugees’  
143           rights to the approach of food;
- 144
- 145 7. *Calls for* close cooperation and collaboration with local governments and NNGOs in the campaign of the  
146 refugee crisis, especially relating to asylum seekers;
- 147
- 148 8. *Encourages* the promotion and expansion of UNICEF to expand its Tap Project to host countries being affected  
149 by the Syrian Refugee Crisis to provide refugees with access to clean water and sanitation facilities;
- 150
- 151 9. *Invites* the World Food Program to partner with the UNHCR in private and public fundraising campaigns and  
152 organizing food assistance to Syrian refugees in the form of vouchers, defining vouchers as food credits used to  
153 purchase food from local business, promoting the local economy;
- 154
- 155 10. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen the shelter response aspect of the Syria Regional Response Plan to  
156 provide resources for families that are housing Syrian refugees in the most affected countries:
- 157
- 158           a. The process to register for the shelter response plan would occur at refugee relief and registration  
159           centers located across the region by the refugees and host families, and re-registration would be  
160           required every three months;
- 161
- 162           b. Resource amounts will be allocated to host families based on the number of refugees being housed;

- 163  
164 c. Resources would include food and toiletries for the refugees, as well as a monetary stipend to the  
165 families;  
166  
167 d. The funds and resources would be derived by specific organizations such as UNICEF and Norwegian  
168 Refugee Council and voluntary donations from able Member States and individuals;  
169
- 170 11. *Suggests* cooperation with the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) in order to:  
171  
172 a. Provide emergency medical relief for refugees, implement appropriate measures of preventative  
173 medicine to improve the health of refugees and IDPs, and;  
174  
175 b. Decrease outbreaks of disease and and handle epidemics caused by inadequate living conditions of  
176 Syrian refugee centers;  
177
- 178 12. *Further* recommends all Member States develop improvements of the registration procedures for asylum-  
179 seekers, who have expressed interest in becoming refugees of the host nation, to obtain the legal condition of  
180 refugees following the UNHCR Global Strategic Priorities for 2014-2015, such as the Preliminary Receipt  
181 Document (PRD);  
182
- 183 13. *Encourages* Member States establish means of easier registration through community-specific measures such  
184 as:  
185  
186 a. Mobile registration teams to help locate urban refugees, such as developing their own Refugee  
187 Registration Database;  
188  
189 b. Refugee Relief and Registration centers;  
190  
191 c. Launching campaigns to advertise the benefits of registration;  
192
- 193 14. *Asks* host countries to try to maintain the unity of the family unit and taking into consideration the cultural  
194 variations as well as economic and emotional dependency factors;  
195
- 196 15. *Suggests* host countries improve education and integration of Syrian refugee children into public schools  
197 through Refugee Relief and Registration Centers by:  
198  
199 a. Identifying the refugees' education level;  
200  
201 b. Suggesting curriculum programs of refugees' origin countries;  
202  
203 c. Enabling refugees to adapt to public schools by providing language training;  
204  
205 d. Providing access to education of the host countries cultural environment;  
206
- 207 16. *Recommends* the continued collaboration between Member States and the UNHCR through centers such as  
208 UNHCR's Global Learning Centers (GLCs) in the use of resettlement training activities such as language  
209 training and cultural orientation for refugees within the host countries;  
210
- 211 17. *Encourages* host countries to examine the increase of possible working opportunities for Syrian refugees with  
212 respect to the community by means of:  
213  
214 a. Vocational training through the widespread implementation of the Community Support and Integration  
215 Programme (CSIP) and the Transitional Solutions Initiative (TSI) Joint Programme;  
216  
217 b. Providing job advice in accordance with the refugees' abilities;

- 218 c. Encouraging private companies to employ refugees while giving them same wages as hosting  
219 countries' citizens;  
220
- 221 d. Supervising the working conditions to prevent exploitation;  
222
- 223 18. *Further encourages* cooperation with the ICRC and UNDP to establish the Syrian IDPs Durable Response Plan  
224 to provide better humanitarian aide which includes measures to:  
225
- 226 a. Be undertaken quarterly;  
227
- 228 b. Recruit IDPs as information staff who have knowledge about IDP living conditions and have access to  
229 places that are hard for UN agencies to enter;  
230
- 231 c. Dispatch information staff into the community where they reside to collect information which would  
232 include:  
233
- 234 i. The exact number, gender, and age of persons in the community for the purpose of answering  
235 their needs, such as baby food for infants, textbooks for children, and clothing for women;  
236 ii. The health condition of IDPs to provide proper medical supplies for them;  
237 iii. The previous occupation for the further utilization of IDPs for service positions in the  
238 settlement camps;  
239
- 240 19. *Decides* to hold a conference about the IDPs in the Syrian Refugee Crisis which will:  
241
- 242 a. Take place in August 2015 in Geneva;  
243
- 244 b. Invite participation from UN Member States, UN agencies, and NGOs, with focus on collaboration  
245 between UN and non-UN agencies to coordinate humanitarian aid for refugees.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** UNHCR/1/4

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

**Topic:** The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2

3 *Guided by the Charter of the United Nations,*

4

5 *Recalling* previous annual resolutions on the work of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for  
6 Refugees since its establishment by the General Assembly,

7

8 *Reaffirming* the purposes and principles of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and relevant international  
9 human rights treaties, including the International Covenants on Human Rights and its commitment to the  
10 sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,

11

12 *Further reaffirming* General Assembly resolutions 68/142 of 15 January 2014, 68/180 and 68/182 of 30 January  
13 2014, 69/154 of 22 January 2015, and 69/152 of 17 February 2015,

14

15 *Recalling* the Security Council Presidential Statement of 26 September 2012 (S/PRST/2012/20), welcoming the  
16 intensifying cooperation between the UN and the Arab League,

17

18 *Reiterating* the Security Council's commitment to comprehensive Arab-Israeli peace and welcoming the  
19 appointment of the Joint Special Representative for Syria, and the Security Council Presidential Statement of 2  
20 October 2013 (S/PRST/2013/15) urging national governments to take immediate steps to allow for expanded relief  
21 operations and lift bureaucratic obstacles for humanitarian access in Syria,

22

23 *Bearing in mind* that 12.2 million people are currently in need of humanitarian assistance inside Syria, while 7.6  
24 million people are internally displaced by violence and 3.925 million registered refugees are living under difficult  
25 circumstances in neighboring states in February 2015, as noted by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of  
26 Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

27

28 *Expressing grave alarm* over the aforementioned dimension of the Humanitarian Crisis resulting from the ongoing  
29 Syrian Civil War,

30

31 *Welcoming* the pledges made by States at the Geneva Pledging Conference for UNHCR 2015 on 9 December 2014  
32 to increase the number of refugees they are accepting through resettlement and other admissions mechanisms to  
33 100.000 in 2015,

34

35 *Recalling* that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, António Guterres, calls for the goal of a total of  
36 130.000 resettlement places to be made available by the end of 2016,

37

38 *Expressing* its deep appreciation for the willingness of host countries, especially border states, to provide asylum to  
39 almost 4 million Syrian Refugees,

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41 *Alarmed by* the lack of funding for the 2014 Syrian Arab Republic Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan  
42 (SHARP) and the Syria Regional Refugee Response Plan (RRP), seeing that only 58 per cent of the funding  
43 requirements have already been covered by 5 February 2015,

44

45 *Noting with regret* that according to the World Health Organization (WHO), for every 1 million US\$ that cannot be  
46 raised by the WHO 227.000 Syrian refugees in need for humanitarian assistance will lose vital health services in  
47 2015,

48

49 *Noting with deep concern* that the lack of funding has forced the World Food Program (WFP) to reduce food rations  
50 by 30 per cent in 2015 and was already forced to suspend the provision of food vouchers to more than 1.7 million  
51 Syrian refugees in the region,

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*Welcoming with appreciation* the hosting by the Government of Kuwait of the Third International Humanitarian Pledging Conference for Syria on 31 March 2015, aiming to raise the funds required to meet the needs set out in the 2015 Syria Response Plan and the Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan (3RP) 2015-2016,

*Recognizing* in this context the importance of active international solidarity and burden-sharing emphasized in previous resolutions such as General Assembly resolution 69/152 of 17 February 2015,

*Welcoming with appreciation* the attempts made by the IbdAA Micro-finance SAL to stimulate the economy by providing loans to refugee entrepreneurs in Lebanon, reducing unemployment of Syrian and Palestinian refugees, and further welcoming with appreciation the work of micro-finance co-operations in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Yemen,

*Taking note of* the outcomes of the World Bank report (P145865) on the interest-free loan to Jordan, indicating the performance rating of the loan as satisfactory,

*Re-emphasizing* the outcome of the 2014 UNHCR report “Living in the shadows” that 2015 will be a litmus test for the strength and longevity of the support by all in the refugee response,

*Reaffirming in this context* its statement made in General Assembly resolution 69/152 of 17 February 2015 that a sustainable solution to the humanitarian crisis in Syria can only be established if States and relevant non-governmental and other organizations agree to provide comprehensive financial and in-kind assistance in a spirit of international solidarity and burden-sharing,

1. *Urges* Member States to continue providing full and effective cooperation required to enable the Office of the High Commissioner to fulfill its mandated functions;
2. *Further urges* Member States to efficiently increase funding for the 2014 Syria Crisis Humanitarian Response Appeals and the UN Central Emergency Respond Fund (CERF);
3. *Suggests* the establishment of additional awareness campaigns for the Syrian Humanitarian Crisis aiming to enhance the amount of private donations, inspired by the already existing awareness campaigns of especially United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), WFP, and UNHCR’s Syria Emergency Campaign;
4. *Encourages* micro-finance co-operations, in the model of Grameen-Jameel Micro-finance Ltd. and their local partners in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey and Yemen, to continue to provide financial aid, in order to establish and foster economic growth and stability in the affected regions; and invites States and NGO’s in this regard to establish micro-finance programs similar to the existing one carried out by IbdAA Micro-finance SAL in Lebanon specifically for refugees allocated in Egypt, Iraq, Jordan and Turkey;
  - a. The program aims to decrease poverty and increase prosperity of refugees by providing small business loans, fostering economic independence of refugees as a long term strategy;
  - b. On a regional level, the micro-loans should be provided by local actors, especially NGO’s and banks;
  - c. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) should support the project by providing partial liability for the financial risks derived from the loans;
  - d. Micro-loans will only be granted under certain conditions which are inspired by the criteria of the Grameen-Jameel Micro-finance Ltd stating that:
    - i. The borrower has to explain the purpose of the loan;
    - ii. The loan is only granted for investment purposes, including but not limited to starting a business, social entrepreneurship and agricultural investments;



- 107 e. It is prohibited to use the loan for the purchase of second necessity goods;  
108  
109 f. The loan is granted on the principle of trust, meaning that there is no contract existing between donor  
110 and recipient;  
111
- 112 5. *Encourages* major sponsors such as the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund to continue providing  
113 interest-free emergency loans to neighboring States of Syria facing financial difficulties hosting Syrian  
114 refugees, particularly for the purposes of providing housing, sanitation, educational programs and medical  
115 support;  
116
- 117 6. *Recommends that* major sponsors provide interest-free emergency loans on a long-term rather than a short-term  
118 basis; promoting sustainable development assistance;  
119
- 120 7. *Re-emphasizes* the necessity for adequate and timely distribution of monetary and in-kind resources which are  
121 an essential asset for the Office of the High Commissioner to continue to fulfill its mandate.



## National Model United Nations • NY

**Code:** UNHCR/1/5

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

**Topic:** The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2  
3 *Alarmed that* more than twelve million people under the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees  
4 (UNHCR) mandate are in need of immediate humanitarian assistance in the form of security, sustenance, outside  
5 support for camp educational facilities and employment,

6  
7 *Recognizing* the ever-growing need for funding towards the UNHCR mandate on the Syrian refugee crisis,

8  
9 *Further recognizing* that the states in the region that are currently hosting Syrian refugees are struggling to bear the  
10 weight of the influx of these refugees,

11  
12 *Highlighting* processes that have been implemented by mechanisms such as the ‘Common Asylum System of the  
13 European Union’ of the exit/entry policy administered which includes freedom of movement,

14  
15 *Bearing in mind* the practicality of using brownfield sites, which are land areas previously used for productive  
16 purposes such as agriculture and manufacturing, and are now available for potential resettlement of refugees,

17  
18 *Further reaffirming* the UNHCR education strategy of 2012-2016 which incorporated the strategic implementation  
19 of education programs so as to effectively integrate refugees into host societies,

20  
21 *Welcoming* a cluster approach to aid the humanitarian situation with the Syrian refugee crisis, which entails a  
22 collective approach of government ministries, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), and the UN system to  
23 create a more efficient and rapid response,

24  
25 *Recalling* General Assembly resolution 68/141 of 28 January 2014 as well as the Secretary-General report of 19  
26 February 2015 S/2015/124 on the current humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic,

27  
28 *Reaffirming* the Security Council resolution 2139 (2014) which demanded all parties including Syrian authorities to  
29 facilitate the expansion of humanitarian relief operations, in accordance with the UN guiding principles of  
30 humanitarian emergency assistance,

31  
32 *Commending* the work of the UNHCR with regards to our corporate sponsors who have committed to providing  
33 shelter, sustainable energy, healthcare and education to families of refugees, internally displaced peoples (IDPs)  
34 across areas requiring humanitarian assistance, with the hopes of incorporating this relief into the Syrian refugee  
35 crisis, as stipulated in the Syrian Strategic Response Plan 2015 (SRP),

- 36  
37 1. *Encourages* the use of a cluster approach in order to achieve a more cohesive and rapid humanitarian response  
38 to the Syrian refugee crisis;
- 39  
40 2. *Invites* the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to work in conjunction with the UNHCR to support local  
41 agricultural projects and camp farms to employ refugees in order to promote food production in the host  
42 countries;
- 43  
44 3. *Further encourages* states and entities to follow through with promises of aid to host countries of Syrian  
45 refugees with financial and humanitarian aid;
- 46  
47 4. *Recommends* the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP) works in partnership with UNHCR in sourcing  
48 suitable livable brownfield sites within potential host countries to assist with the creation or expansion of  
49 refugee camps or similar living situations in order to better accommodate the influx of Syrian refugees;
- 50

- 51 5. *Further invites* the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) to provide and help train personnel in  
52 conjunction with UNHCR to enable the expansion of existing refugee camps;  
53
- 54 6. *Advises* that the UNHCR's 'proGres Refugee Registration Platform' work in conjunction with relevant NGOs  
55 member states' governments to create a transparent and efficient registration system as well as administering  
56 detailed documentation registration forms to account for the influx of refugees into these camps;  
57
- 58 7. *Facilitates* the restructuring of security safety procedures for hosting countries in conjunction with the United  
59 Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) by:  
60
- 61 a. Creating a unified campaign for Syrians hosting countries, such as radio broadcastings, newspaper  
62 announcements, television campaigns and other forums, amongst them mass and social media to better  
63 unify existing and new efforts for those affected in the Syrian Refugee Crisis;  
64
  - 65 b. Cooperating with hosting countries' ambassadors (or equivalent) to facilitate the countries' political  
66 and humanitarian needs by sharing expertise from NGOs and civil societies;  
67
  - 68 c. Suggesting the Human Rights Council (HRC), oversees the protection of human rights by requesting  
69 background-checks for border patrol employees, and  
70
  - 71 d. Implementing stricter refugee registration policies for protection as well as monitoring purposes;  
72
- 73 8. *Asks* that humanitarian NGOs and other organizations such as but not limited to Red Cross International, United  
74 Nations Development Program (UNDP), Inter-Agency Standing Committee (IASC), Congressional Budget  
75 Office (CBO), United Nations Population Fund Activities (UNFPA) and World Health Organizations (WHO)  
76 ensure that they work together for the purpose of safety in camps for Syrian refugees and the refugees in urban  
77 areas so as to:  
78
- 79 a. Help facilitate the safety of refugees with particular attention to women and children;  
80
  - 81 b. Help facilitate the minimization of violence and/or harassment of refugees which will be conducive for  
82 employment opportunities, to facilitate rights in highlighting improved accurate registration with  
83 incentives and implementations such as stricter refugee registration policies including but not limited  
84 to mandatory warn identification cards, making available information on legal rights and  
85 representation to all issues pertaining to safety, and  
86
  - 87 c. Expand the perimeter of existing camps while minimizing family separation, by creating a campaign  
88 for the purposes of minimizing discrimination and harassment for citizens of hosting countries in  
89 correlation with Syrian Refugees, and prioritizing of employment for registered refugees;  
90
- 91 9. *Draws attention to* the necessity of an improved healthcare system with the focus on the administrating clean  
92 water, medical attention and sexual protection by means of equality and awareness to:  
93
- 94 a. Emphasize psychological/mental health assistance for those affected by the Syrian Crisis in  
95 cooperation with aid received by the WHO comprehensive mental health action plan 2013-2020;  
96
  - 97 b. Campaign awareness for gender equality sexual education and protection of women and children  
98 against sexual harassment;  
99
  - 99 c. Ensure sanitized water in cooperation with three leading NGOs Water for People, Water Aid and  
100 International Water Association, and  
101
  - 102 d. Ease access and distribution of vaccinations and prescriptions in cooperation with organizations such  
103 as Red Cross International, Médecins Sans Frontieres and the World Bank;  
104
- 105 10. *Employs* advertisement campaigns in host countries, with the slogan "Refugees are not the problem, they are  
106 part of the solution" in order to increase awareness about the refugees as well as increasing integration by

- 107 encouraging volunteering in refugee camps which will improve the social environment of those camps, as well  
108 as creating special awareness advertisements to combat violence against those refugees especially women and  
109 children;
- 110
- 111 11. *Calls upon* United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) regional “No Lost Generation Program” to send teachers  
112 in the refugee camps, with the help of other NGOs and developmental agencies as well as the volunteering  
113 member states which will provide training to the refugees, encourage educated refugees especially Syrian  
114 educators to utilize their skills to benefit refugees;
- 115
- 116 12. *Invites* the UNICEF and the United Nations Educational Scientific Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to support  
117 the creation of a three-month program where educational facilities would be available ideally in the summer,  
118 that will educate and empower the refugees in existing locations so they can better prepare these Syrian  
119 refugees for the “No Lost Generation Program” and have a constructive and positive impact on their host  
120 community;
- 121
- 122 13. *Encourages* Member States to provide scholarships to help young refugees attend higher educational  
123 institutions within host countries in order to ensure that they receive an education which will allow them to  
124 develop leadership and access to job opportunities;
- 125
- 126 14. *Welcomes* UNESCO and Member States’ governments to work in conjunction with UNHCR to create an  
127 educational program in host countries, in the refugee camps to encourage the education of the local language, in  
128 order to keep those refugees in the work force as well as helping the host country in dealing with the  
129 employment of refugees.

**Code:** DR\_UNHCR\_1\_6

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

**Topic:** The Syrian Refugee Crisis

1 *The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,*

2  
3 *Recalling* General Assembly resolutions 68/180 and 68/182 of 18 December 2013, which have guided the actions of  
4 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and other international and local actors to date in  
5 response to the Syrian refugee crisis,

6  
7 *Reaffirming* Security Council resolution 2139 of 22 February 2014, which emphasizes growing humanitarian needs  
8 based on burden-sharing principles that necessitate financial support for neighbor Member States to Syria,

9  
10 *Cognizant* of Security Council resolution 2191 of 17 December 2014 which provides refugee protection and  
11 assistance, with the cooperation of specialized agencies and all other personnel engaged in the humanitarian relief  
12 crisis,

13  
14 *Acknowledging* the Human Rights Council resolution 27/11 of 25 September 2014 which addresses the need of life-  
15 saving measures for children and neonates among the refugee population, including vaccinations, incubators and  
16 sanitation measures,

17  
18 *Welcoming* all national and regional initiatives to fulfill the needs of protection and security of refugees by  
19 guaranteeing their basic human rights of identification and self-determination, which are enshrined in the Universal  
20 Declaration of Human Rights (1948), the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1976) and  
21 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966),

22  
23 *Considering* the role of the UN system in the provision of humanitarian aid to victims of the Syrian refugee crisis  
24 still residing within Syria's borders,

25  
26 *Alarmed and concerned* that approximately 12 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance in Syria and  
27 thus the number of Syrian refugees created by the crisis could increase by a million persons in 2015 alone,

28  
29 *Recognizing* existing international efforts channeled via the Regional Refugee & Response Plan (3RP) which has  
30 focused on assisting neighboring Member States that have taken the greatest burden of refugees,

31  
32 *Notes with great concern* the financial, infrastructural and economic strain placed on Member States by the influx of  
33 refugees as a result of the Syrian conflict,

34  
35 *Highlighting* the importance of financial aid for the Syrian crisis, which is estimated at \$7.5 billion for 2015 per data  
36 from the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

37  
38 *Recognizing* the urgent and immediate need for funding instruments towards entities involved in the safety and  
39 comfort of refugees,

40  
41 *Deeply conscious* of the challenges the UNHCR is facing as a result of the lack of accurate information and data  
42 regarding the status of refugees and thus the most effective utilization of its resources to match refugee needs,

43  
44 *Appreciating* the partnership to-date between Microsoft and UNHCR in technological knowledge sharing for the  
45 purpose of the proGRES identification and registration platform,

46  
47 *Fully aware* that the majority of Syrian refugees live in urban areas outside refugee camps,

48  
49 *Referring* to the Rio+20 outcomes and highlighting the importance to include developing and middle income  
50 Member States in sustainable development actions such as the building of sustainable housing for refugees,

51  
52 *Recognizing* the increasing costs of energy supply to refugee camps in neighboring Member States,

53  
54 *Alarmed* at the precarious living conditions of Syrian refugees in cities who are mostly dwelling in substandard  
55 shelters, which are particularly detrimental to women, children and families,  
56  
57 *Acknowledging* the significance of preservation of the nuclear family unit in transient environments and situations  
58 such as but not limited to refugee camps, settlements and transitional communities,  
59  
60 *Underlining* the necessity of providing refugees secured and sustainable livelihoods and recognizing the necessity of  
61 education and training in achieving this goal,  
62  
63 *Recalling* that successful integration of refugees makes them more self-reliant as they achieve financial  
64 independence while benefiting the economy of the host Member States,  
65  
66 *Emphasizing* the immediate and urgent need for potable water in refugee areas lacking in resources key to the  
67 success of providing food, water, agricultural opportunities and transportation to underprivileged victims in refugee  
68 camps and settlements,  
69  
70 *Looking towards* the objectives and actions put forth by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Water  
71 Manual for Refugee Situations (1992) as a key guideline in defining the logistics and protocol for the provision,  
72 sanitation and delivery of potable water to refugee camps and settlements,  
73  
74 *Acknowledging* the Global Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking in Persons proposed in General Assembly  
75 resolution 64/293 of 12 August 2010,  
76  
77 *Emphasizing* the protection of human rights of the displaced Syrian refugees, specifically in regards to human  
78 trafficking,  
79  
80 *Encouraging* in the spirit of the Rome Statute (2002), the expansion of the interpretation of Article 7, intended to  
81 combat crimes against humanity, to protect victims of human trafficking of the Syrian refugees,  
82  
83 1. *Supports* the observation by Member States of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)  
84 and International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) so as to robustly enforce the  
85 protection of such rights and apply their content in domestic legislation;  
86  
87 2. *Strongly urges* the cooperation of key UN agencies such as UNICEF, the World Food Program and the UN  
88 Security Council in order to ensure the stable and accountable deliverance of humanitarian aid to those living in  
89 volatile areas of conflict within Syrian borders;  
90  
91 3. *Calls upon* the UN Security Council to peacefully and effectively engage in dialogue with the Syrian  
92 government to gain its ongoing permission and access to humanitarian aid on an increasingly larger scale and  
93 ensure that all humanitarian workers will be able to fulfill their assigned duties within the Syrian territory and  
94 its border regions;  
95  
96 4. *Encourages* the international community to expedite North-South cooperation to aid Member States shouldering  
97 most of the burden of refugees through bilateral and multilateral donors and international financial institutions  
98 (IFIs) reviewing existing criteria surrounding regional Member State access to IFI funding;  
99  
100 5. *Urges* every Member State of the international community to provide financial support that was previously  
101 promised to host Member States of refugees;  
102  
103 6. *Encourages* Member States to support the registration and identification work done by the United Nations High  
104 Commissioner on Refugees which will enable effective monitoring of global refugee flows, including those  
105 refugees from Syria by:  
106  
107 a. Broadening the scope of the UNHCR database application proGres to include more comprehensive  
108 refugee information for more Member States;

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- b. Ensuring this information can be accessible by UNHCR offices around the world, not just within Member States;
  - c. Encouraging continued partnerships between Microsoft and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, and ensure that relevant actors are able to fully utilize the system's unified and standardized approach to conducting refugee registration;
  - d. Facilitating the sharing of relevant and timely information to meet the short-term needs of refugees seeking asylum and the longer-term needs of refugees when they may be able to return to their homes in Syria, and
  - e. Developing a comprehensive assessment for monitoring human trafficking victims within refugee communities;
7. *Invites* host Member States, in order to guarantee the legal status of vulnerable refugees, to grant identification papers which should:
- a. Include documentation of country of origin and apply to children born in host Member States and/or in camps;
  - b. Ensure the right of return and repatriation of refugees once the conflict ends, and
  - c. Guarantee refugees with the legal status to access labor market and education opportunities;
8. *Invites* all Member States to swiftly adopt the Temporary Humanitarian Admission Program (THAP) for Syrian refugees administered by UNHCR, on a legal domestic basis which should:
- a. Grant applicants the right to remain in the host Member State or fully address their right of mobility;
  - b. Allow refugees who have relatives in Member States bordering and not bordering Syria to gain admission on an extended family reunification basis;
9. *Suggests* that Member States resettle a target number of refugees, reflecting specific capacities to host incoming refugees per levels of economic development and resources in host Member States;
10. *Calls upon* the High-level Group on Sustainable Energy for All for technical assistance to implement alternative energy sources in refugee camps and urban areas:
- a. Refugee camps in neighboring Member States shall be supplied with renewable energy technology to lower the energy dependence of these Member States;
  - b. In the long term, the technology provided will be accessible to cover the energy demand of the host Member State;
  - c. The main financial contributors of this High-level Group are the private sector monitored by the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO);
11. *Endorses* the construction of transition homes within neighboring and non-neighboring Member States which provide adequate shelter for Syrian refugees:
- a. In accordance with sustainable building standards, transition homes will reduce the potential risks of spreading diseases within communities and more broadly ensure adequate living conditions;
  - b. Neighboring Member States will receive technical assistance from UNHCR and NGOs to realize this goal alongside the funding of private sector initiatives such as the ones promoted by UNIDO;

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12. *Proposes* a “Vulnerable Refugee Accommodation Program” (VRAP) to be added to the 3RP, which shall provide centralized urban shelters for refugees living in those cities in Syria’s neighboring Member States by means of:
    - a. National authorities converting large pre-existing structures located in urban areas into refugee “Relief Centers,” and constructing additional structures where necessary;
    - b. Providing refugees with relief goods of food, water, and shelter within these accommodations;
    - c. Supplying refugees with information regarding resources available to them in these Relief Centers, including information concerning long-term affordable housing options;
    - d. Supplying further information regarding options for vocational courses, primary or secondary education, and health care services in these Relief Centers;
  13. *Urges* host Member States to offer free and unreserved access to education to all Syrian refugees who are minors, regardless of their legal status;
  14. *Encourages* Member States to collaborate with the UNHCR to implement, in their territories, education programs in which children and adults refugees can develop social skills and improve their professional qualifications to gain opportunities in the local labour market and integrate themselves in society;
  15. *Introduces* a Integration through Education Program (ITEP), to be developed by the members of the Inter-Agency Network for Education in Emergencies in cooperation with local authorities, to ensure adequate access and quality of education for Syrian refugees in neighboring Member States, which comprises:
    - a. Cultural classes which help refugee children with integration into their host societies, including language lessons and classes on local habits and customs, taught by local teachers and volunteers;
    - b. Awareness trainings for teachers sensitizing them for the specific needs of refugee students, working with the Education for All (EFA) movement of UNESCO;
  16. *Endorses* a Labor Market Integration Program (LMIP) to be implemented in resettlement areas and communities, devised and operated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Livelihoods Unit, consisting of:
    - a. An assessment of the various skills deficits in a broad range of professions across host Member State communities;
    - b. Matching these gaps with those vocational skills of Syrian refugee workers;
    - c. The provision of documents that reflect the equivalent educational and vocational qualifications of refugees;
    - d. A mentoring program for these skilled Syrian refugee workers that is built on cooperation with UNHCR experts, host Member State government officials and local professionals for the purpose of improved integration of refugees into Member States’ labor markets;
    - e. A vocational training program for unskilled refugees implemented by local NGOs such as Turing Foundation and Etasha Society:
      - i. This program should be in cooperation with the Community Technology Access an online database of jobs is created in which jobs open to refugees can be advertised by region;



- 219                   ii.     United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Livelihoods experts assist host authorities  
220                   in developing vocational training directed at refugees, also utilizing the learning resources  
221                   offered by the UNHCR Exchange Platform;  
222
- 223 1.   *Encourages* Member States to establish public-private partnerships with organizations such as the Bill and  
224   Melinda Gates Foundation and make use of programs such as the Global Alliance for Vaccines and  
225   Immunizations and incorporate them into lifesaving techniques and protocols in order to:  
226
- 227       a.   Purchase and integrate inexpensive portable incubators;  
228
- 229       b.   Purchase vaccinations to prevent the spread of disease throughout the Syrian refugee population as  
230       well as host Member State populations;  
231
- 232 2.   *Supports* access to safe potable water in camps and other refugee settlements by using existing funds reserved  
233   for drilling wells, sharing technology between international and regional NGOs and CSOs, and directing  
234   responsibility for the quality of drilled water to representatives of the camps or settlements;  
235
- 236 3.   *Recommends* Member States that are host to Syrian refugees incorporate and build water efficient wash houses  
237   within refugee camps with funding from private actors or NGOs to prevent communicable diseases, promote  
238   sanitary waste disposal and encourage water conservation;  
239
- 240 4.   *Suggests* Member States create registration points at borders and refugee camps for the purpose of identifying  
241   and tracking individuals that may be most at risk to human trafficking;  
242
- 243 5.   *Further invites* Member States to raise awareness and public support against human trafficking of particularly  
244   vulnerable Syrian refugees and IDPs within their Member States;  
245
- 246 6.   *Welcomes* Member States neighboring Syria to attend a summit lead by the UN Global Initiative to Fight  
247   Human Trafficking (GIFT), Group of Friends Against Human Trafficking, and Member States with experience  
248   in combatting human trafficking;  
249
- 250       a.   The purpose of this summit is to assist and supply resources to regional Member States to train their  
251       law enforcement officials on how to detect and combat human trafficking, through:  
252
- 253           i.   Increasing their awareness of the crime of refugee trafficking;  
254           ii.   Correctly identifying trafficked refugees;  
255           iii.  Treating Syrian refugees in accordance with their guaranteed rights;  
256
- 257       b.   The summit would take place within six months following the approval of this document in Amman,  
258       Jordan;  
259
- 260 7.   *Endorses* an approach targeting the protection of the human rights of especially female and children refugees  
261   who are victims of human trafficking in accordance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights through  
262   increased attention, resources, and education for women and children;  
263
- 264 8.   *Calls upon* NGOs such as Water Aid to rely on their successful technologies to distribute clean water in a  
265   sustainable manner;  
266
- 267 9.   *Further requests* Water Aid for the use of methods such as water borehole drilling, rainwater harvesting jars,  
268   gravity flow systems, and rope pumps to access water to provide sanitary water to refugees, with assistance by  
269   UNHCR in locating areas that are heavily populated by Syrian refugees and in need of clean water;  
270
- 271 10. *Suggests* re-examining current methods of irrigation in the region;  
272
- 273 11. *Praises* the success of the Foggara project used in Algeria by UNESCO that taps into the water formed in  
274   underground wells and constructing a subterranean transport system to move water to oases, making the

- 275 resource more abundant;  
276  
277 12. *Requests* the expansion of the Foggara program into other states with similar ecological situations;  
278  
279 13. *Draws attention to* Member States' obligations under Article 23 in the 1951 Convention, relating to the status of  
280 refugees in permitting asylum seekers and refugees to engage in both wage earning and self-employment;  
281  
282 14. *Suggests* Member States create prospects for refugees in acquiring work opportunities within camp-settlements,  
283 considering certain fundamental problems that should be addressed for the success of the initiative, including:  
284  
285 a. Collaboration of Member States in providing to some extent domestic laws protecting refugees' right  
286 to work in wage-earning employment or self-employment;  
287  
288 b. UN agencies, NGOs, and leaders from the refugee communities in collaborating in creating strategic  
289 and innovative partnerships which focus on work rights within policy and practice, including:  
290  
291 i. Policy advocacy;  
292 ii. Legal assistance;  
293 iii. Technical assistance;  
294 iv. Refugee leadership and participation;  
295  
296 15. *Establish* the Camp Labor Education Initiative (CLEI) for Syrian Refugees which focuses on providing job  
297 opportunities and acquisition of skills for refugees once they leave the UNHCR camp settlements, including:  
298  
299 a. Collaborating with Entrepreneurship for Refugees (EFR) in registering refugees for job markets, while  
300 offering the vocational training according to market needs;  
301  
302 b. Emphasizing job training for heads of household;  
303  
304 c. Working alongside the Middle East Partnership Initiative in offering assistance, training, and support  
305 to provide comprehensive and multi-faceted programs;  
306  
307 d. Promoting refugee agricultural partnership programs (RAPP), which improve the supply and quality of  
308 food in urban and rural areas through refugee farming.