ISG-MUNC Resolution 1.5

Committee: GA-3 (UNHCR)

Topic: Ensuring the Safety of Asylum Seekers and their Access to Jobs and Financial Services

Sponsors: China, Brazil, Chad, Germany, Canada  
Co-sponsors: United Kingdom, South Korea, Japan, United States of America, South Africa, Turkey, Australia, India, Argentina, Norway, France

Signatories: Ghana, North Korea, Uganda, Panama, Lebanon, Mexico, Poland, Greece, Mauritius, Philippines, Slovenia, Vietnam, Uzbekistan, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Portugal, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Morocco, Tunisia, Iceland, Iraq, Hungary, Singapore, Ireland, Venezuela, Cuba, Austria, Costa Rica, Fiji, Italy, Spain, New Zealand, Sudan, Maldives, Haiti, Denmark, Qatar, Peru, Thailand, Finland, Switzerland, Trinidad, Madagascar, Libya, Colombia, Bolivia, Tanzania, Paraguay, Malta, Oman, Kenya, Iran, Syria, Georgia, El Salvador, Chile, Somalia, UAE.

*Emphasising* initiatives that foster cooperation among countries to address the refugee crisis and find shared solutions,

*Recognizing* the initiatives of Iran and certain European nations for the documentation of refugees and asylum seekers using smart ID cards,

*Reiterating* member states to work towards addressing global issues such as climate change, poverty, underdevelopment, overpopulation, economic imbalances, and human rights abuses that contribute to the refugee crisis,

*Realising* the need to implement peaceful conflict resolution mechanisms among the concerned states under a refugee crisis to reduce the displacement of people,

*Having adopted* basic human and refugee rights according to the 1951 Refugee Convention and 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees,

*Determined* to undertake international responsibility to ensure the re-establishment of livelihoods, safety, and security after restoring resettlement, through international forums of deliberation,

S*tressing* the importance of preventing discrimination and xenophobia against refugees,

1. *Endorses* the monitoring and recording of refugees in order to facilitate effective management of data which can be further used to propel other objectives:
   1. Means of monitoring are to be specified by member states and organisations involved and must include effective methods of mass data collection,
   2. All data collected must be utilised to ensure more effective targeted assistance as well as transparency and accountability for the refugees involved; ad ref
2. *Encourages* supporting refugees and funding their rehabilitation in the host countries, while also supporting the efforts of the host countries, through means such as but not limited to:
   1. Mobilising private donors, private companies, and organisations to distribute resources and effectively generate employment,
   2. Increasing the capacity of governments and NGOs by providing vocational training and technical assistance to strengthen refugee programmes,(ashutosh suggests-merge of subclause b and d: increasing the capacity of governments and NGOs to strengthen refugee programmes, sanjana suggest- Increasing the capacity of governments and NGOs by providing vocational training and technical assistance and any other form of assistance required to strengthen refugee programmes
   3. International coordination by willing member states to deliver basic and life-saving commodities for the increasing number of refugees and effectively reducing the burden on host countries,
   4. Promoting and conceptualising efficient ways -such as vocational training- to integrate refugees into the economy and thus increasing multicultural pluralism in the economies of the host countries,
   5. Encourages the establishment of regional resettlement schemes to facilitate the relocation of refugees from overwhelmed or financially overburdened host countries to other regions where they can sustain their livelihoods until they are able to return to their home country;
3. *Urges* member states to actively raise awareness about the refugee crisis by advocating for public understanding and support, including initiatives to educate communities, engage with the media, and organise events aimed at highlighting the plight of refugees,
   1. Calls upon member states to promote media literacy and critical thinking skills among the public, enabling them to challenge misinformation as well as foster empathy for refugees,
   2. Encourages media organisations to educate and employ journalists to sensitively cover refugee issues, producing trained experts on such crises along with the provision of essential requirements for the creation of accurate and nuanced reports;
4. *Calls* upon interstate organisations to actively represent refugees in international forums, fostering engagement with policymakers and advocating for the promotion of refugee-inclusive policies,
   1. Promotes the establishment of a ‘rotating’ regional forum in separate regions, which provides a platform for refugee camps lacking a substantial voice to put forward their requirements in an international setup,
      1. Representatives from a certain camp shall put forward their concerns and demands in front of an officer from a local branch of the UNHCR as well as a representative from the state’s governmental body;
5. *Encourages* member states to implement community-based awareness regarding disaster preparedness, empowering refugees through comprehensive training, provision of resources, and development of resilient infrastructure to enhance their capacity for effective response to natural disasters, thereby mitigating the impact on populations vulnerable to displacement;
6. *Desiring* the creation of new laws and safeguards for refugees, especially laws regarding the protection of refugees and monitoring refugee protection concerns such as but not limited to:
   1. Safeguarding the rights of refugees, ensuring that they are protected from violence and exploitation, implementing measures to prevent the same,
   2. Ensure access to legal aid services for refugees to assist them in   
      navigating complex legal processes, including asylum applications and employment-related issues;
7. *Requests* member states to let refugees join family members who have already settled in the host country through family reunification programmes;
8. *Strongly* advises the need to strengthen the current legal framework to aid the refugees and protect their rights by:
   1. Encouraging member states to work towards the reduction of statelessness by facilitating the identification and protection of stateless persons,
   2. Offering work visas to refugees with certified expertise and qualification to integrate them into the economy;
9. *Draws the attention to* the basic needs and rights of the refugees and encourages efforts to achieve the goals, which include, but is not limited to:
   1. Provision of educational opportunities such as but not limited to:
      1. Promoting vocational training, especially amongst women, to lift the refugees from abject poverty and help them secure jobs rapidly,
   2. Provision of healthcare especially telemedicine,mobile clinics or community health systems to improve healthcare access for all refugees in remote and neglected areas,
   3. Provision and development of basic infrastructure in the refugee camps such as but not limited to educational institutions, housing, sanitation, and nutrition;
10. *Suggests* the implementation of psychological support programmes, with measures including, but not limited to:
    1. Guidance and counselling for refugees to cope with trauma and loss,
    2. Organising community events and support groups to increase integration into society,
    3. Promotion of art therapy through art, music and other creative mediums to help refugees cope with trauma and loss,
    4. Organising initiatives to integrate more refugees, especially women, the elderly, orphans, and other vulnerable groups of people,
    5. Promotion of cultural practices of refugees and organising programmes and schemes to integrate them into the education system to decrease their sense of alienation;
11. *Ensuring* the integration of refugees into mainstream society through means such as, but not limited to:
    1. Provision of assistance by host nations including but not limited to:
       1. Language and cultural exchange programmes,
       2. Job placements,
       3. Development of access to technology for efficient communication and connectedness;
12. *Encouraging* refugees to return to their homeland after the crisis ceases through the implementation of safe passage corridors,
13. *Emphasising* the importance of voluntary repatriation as the most sustainable solution for refugees and calls upon all member states to create conditions contributing to safe and dignified returns, in ways including but not limited to:
    1. Supporting the reconstruction and development of post-conflict countries,
    2. Promoting reconciliation and social cohesion within post-conflict societies to facilitate the integration of returnees,
    3. Assisting returnees to re-establish their livelihoods and access essential services,
    4. Recognizing the educational and skill-based qualifications of the refugees from the accommodating country,
    5. Facilitating the seamless progression of educational and skill-based qualifications,
    6. Establishing a homecoming agency to monitor the well-being of the refugees repatriated to their homeland;
14. *Reminds* the IOM(International Organization for Migration) to provide logistical support:
    1. to resettlement states' authorities, thereby facilitating their selection missions and visa processing at the borders,
    2. to the countries from where the refugees come in order to make the process of transfer of travel documents and the procedure thereof smoother;
15. *Recommends* the establishment of a global information-sharing platform to facilitate the exchange of ideal practices, data, and expertise between member states, international organisations, and NGOs involved in refugee assistance;
16. *Encouraging* a more inclusive and incorporative role of UN agencies into state or government policies in the country of origin and the country of asylum;
17. *Acknowledging* the risks refugees pose to the security of the nation, especially when borders become increasingly vulnerable ;
    1. Cross-verification of refugees, via existing national and international databases,
    2. Regulating Refugee movement between borders and reducing threats to internal security,
    3. Encouraging illegal refugees to register with the host nations through means including but not limited to:
       1. Hosting ‘Open Day’ registrations which unbiasedly take in refugees,
       2. Allowing registered illegal refugees to be provided the same benefits as provided to legal refugees;
18. *Urging* members to be actively seized on the situation.