
The General Assembly Third Committee,

Bearing in mind affluent and influential Member States that zealously provide dynamic and active aid directed at Member States in unresolved refugee crises,

Recognizing the majority of displaced persons settle in developing Member States,

Acknowledges the existing United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), e-course module on *International Migration Law*, and its efforts to educate Member States on best practices for reintegration,

Drawing attention to resource-depleted Member States seeking assistance, infrastructure, and healthcare support to ensure refugees' safe return to their countries of origin,

Deeply conscious of the impact of investment towards repatriation in the well-being of member states and citizens alike,

Acknowledging the brutal sanctions and their extreme impact on some Member States,

Upholding sovereign authority as a foundation for sustainable humanitarian agreements while recognizing the distinct challenges and cultural impacts that member states face domestically,

Considering that refugees, including children, do not have the appropriate resources to continue education due to displacement, such as lack of education and support that links refugees together,

Underscoring the importance of regional causes and specificities begetting humanitarian crises and displaced people tragedies, building coalitions at a regional/subcontinental level, and ensuring that financial aid is spread efficiently and evenly across all member states,

Recalling the fundamental principle of non-refoulement and the requirement of legal protections and economic assistance to refugees established in the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees,

Acknowledging a lack of identification increases vulnerability to violence, human trafficking, and exploitation,

Concerned that over 41% of refugees, returnees, and internally displaced persons remain undocumented, intertwined with the strenuous and time-consuming process needed to garner documents, hindering access to education, healthcare, and employment,

Recommends the need to protect and safeguard refugee families in relation to reintegration,

Concerned by the lack of legal protections given to Refugees and Returnees,

Recognizing the need for further development of programs that help with refugee identification, such as the Humanitarian Visa program by the UNHCR and IOM,

Considering the analysis and collection of data through state-led pilot programs, which recommend that Member States conduct an examination of assets and population data while testing the implementation of legislation,

Seeking to increase dialogue within the Global Refugee Forum on the financial distribution of aid with a focus on allocating and designating potential donor states to specified refugee crises,

Highlights the national plan, known as Plan Vuelta a la Patria, which has returned more than a million citizens,

Profoundly concerned by the 122.6 million people worldwide forcibly displaced from their homes, including 43.7 million refugees, 2.1 million internally displaced people, 8 million asylum seekers, as well as includes 47.2 million children worldwide,

Acknowledging the prior contributions of international refugee funds, such as the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa with the Enhancing the Response to Migration Challenges in Egypt (ERMCE) project,

Reaffirming the work of UNHCR's Consultations on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways (CRCP) in bringing together stakeholders and policymakers to ensure the safe and efficient movement of refugees,

Recognizing the need for a financial backing to help countries sheltering refugees, returnees, and displaced persons,

Expresses support for global cooperation, development programs, and initiatives to promote investment in other Member States,

Recognizing the increasing number of forcibly displaced persons globally and acknowledging the lack of accessibility to safe and legal pathways for asylum seekers, returnees, and refugees, particularly in regions affected by armed conflict and climate change,

Understanding the limited capacity for Microstates and Small Island Nations to responsibly integrate refugees due to concerns of resource restrictions and social climate,

Affirming the need for cooperation between Member States to facilitate the safe, secure, and humane transfer of migrant and refugee populations across borders,

Expressing concern for the disproportionate strain placed on low and middle-income countries hosting large refugee populations, particularly in conflict zones,

Having reviewed the disproportionate burden borne by certain states and aiming to enhance equitable responsibility sharing among Member States, while ensuring that host countries are sufficiently supported in addressing the needs of displaced populations,

Considering the need for a financial backing to help countries to let the refugees integrate, having the necessities to live, having an education and finding an occupation,

Deeply concerned with the displacement of communities fleeing from their homes escaping armed and political conflict, social inequalities, and natural disasters pressuring host countries public services, among others water, sanitation, safe drinking water, education and healthcare,

Affirming the need to provide education programs for underrepresented youth,

Observing the spread of disinformation is disproportionately affecting refugees across Member States,

Alarmed by the refugee crisis surge of the last decade and the difficulty encountered by Member States to receive, accommodate, and return refugees/displaced individuals,

Expresses appreciation for Member States in the MENA and the broader international community for their diplomatic efforts in achieving international security,

Notes the excellent work of the Middle East and North Africa Civil Society Network for Displacement (MENA CSND) in their efforts to foster cooperation across its 200 members and supporters in the region in order to improve policy making and solution finding for displaced persons,

Distressed by the significant underdevelopment of the voluntary repatriation principles of the *Convention Governing the Specific Aspect of Refugee Problems in Africa* resulting in the inhibition of their individual's return to homeland of their own volition,

Profoundly concerned by the tragedies of human trafficking that is exacerbated by conflict in the region despite the efforts of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation, and Abuse as well as the work done by the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) on the human trafficking of migrants,

Emphasizing that national security and regional stability are essential to ensuring the safe and sustainable integration of refugees,

Acknowledging the issue of displacement is linked to armed conflict, with some 16.6 million people displaced in the Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) region according to the 2024 UNHCR Global Appeal,

Deeply convinced that Member States should pursue sustainable accommodation and rehabilitation for irregular migrants and those seeking to return to their home states in the MENA through means of providing shelter and encouraging self-sponsorship through the Labor Registration Program in accordance with the Labor Migration Regulatory Authority (LMRA) to ensure the protection of human rights as outlined in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Human Rights Declaration,

Acknowledging the importance of Temporary Protection Statuses (TPS), in protecting asylees by law of the host Member State,

Calling attention to financial aid provided towards disaster relief in Member States impacted by earthquakes, storms, and other natural disasters,

Bearing in mind the importance of Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 1 (poverty eradication), SDG 3 (good health and well-being), SDG 4 (quality education), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

Stressing that water insecurity, experienced by 16 countries in the MENA region, as well as water scarcity and contamination, harms populations who are displaced or seeking to return to their home states,

Proposing the EFR program to support refugees and displaced people in relation to education initiatives,

Reaffirming article 14 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights that enhances safe and legal protection for returnees, refugees, and internally displaced persons, including humanitarian visas and family reunification programs,

Recognizing the importance of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), and its efforts to address higher education for refugees, returnees, and displaced persons through donations and to promote international efforts for stronger economic and technological powers support as needed,

Promoting international support, such as setting funding, food, and medical support for countries facing refugee challenges, working with the Member States that have stronger economic and technological powers, and provide support as needed,

Reminds Member States of their commitment to voluntary funding as part of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM) resolution,

Concerned by the review of the GCM which found that voluntary contributions by Member States were insufficient to meet the demand of developing states who host the majority of refugees and displaced persons,

Working with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the 222 Million Dreams Initiative, across the globe and providing resources for NGOs to operate in locations where there are mass populations of refugees,

Calls back to the 23rd Principle of The Guiding Principles of Internal Displacement, which emphasizes the right to education for Internally Displaced Persons (IDP),

Noting with deep concern the lack of higher education programs focusing on medical education for refugees,

Emphasizing the need to incorporate better sanitation facilities in refugee camps to provide vulnerable communities, such as women and children, a safe and dignified environment,

Recognizes through the UNHCR Refugee Population Statistics Database that global crisis for returnees, refugees, asylum seekers, and IDPs is constantly growing,

Recognizing the disparities between developed, small island developing nations, developing or microstate nations in terms of territory, resources, and funding,

Noting language barriers present in largely refugee-based communities, marginalizing communication,

Deeply concerned by the UNHCR's 2024 Education Report noting that around 4 million school-aged refugees lack access to education,

Recognizing the need to make improvements of international law in protecting women and children within the refugees and raise awareness of human rights violations to refugees,

Acknowledging the work done by the UNHCR and the World Health Organization (WHO) in their efforts to increase the training of health workers through their mental health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP),

Recognizing the need to further bring mental health support to child refugees, IPDs, and returnees,

Reaffirming the existing International Organization for Migration (IOM), Reintegration Network Centres (RNCs), which have globally supported trafficked women, however is concerned at the lack of tailored mental health services available within centers,

Recognizing the need to strengthen the international protection of refugees, with particular attention groups in situations of heightened vulnerability, especially displaced women and children, who face distinct and displaced women and disproportionate risks during forced displacement, including sexual and GBV, exploitation, human trafficking, and limited access to essential services,

Emphasizing the reintegration of refugees and IDPs through the IOM into developmental plans and disaster preparedness strategies through the United Nations Office for Disaster Risk Reduction (UNDRR) United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the UN Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA),

Calling attention to the exploitation of women, conflict-related sexual violence, and trafficking of migrants, displaced persons, returnees, and internally displaced persons due to the lack of awareness of certified protection facilities,

Reconfirming the financial gaps between Member States on humanitarian crisis aid and the allocation of a reinforcement to provide sufficient funds for smaller Member States,

Reaffirming the definition of a microstate as a state characterized by both a small land area and population,

Encourages UNHCR Global Humanitarian Platform of Principles of Partnerships incentives to further strengthen ethical funding initiatives with more than nine hundred NGO partners, to continue accountability and break the financial gaps between Member States with refugee crisis encountering long-term and short-term needs of assistance,

Recognizing Member States for being host countries to the growing refugee problem across the globe and critically reconsider the requirements to be granted refugee status for a more inclusive, specialized, and equitable method,

Highlighting the UNESCO's 'We Are Achieving Better Living and Education' Initiative to bolster educational outcomes for vulnerable people looking to reintegrate into societies,

Acknowledging the work done by the UNHCR and the World Health Organization (WHO) in their efforts to increase the training of health workers through their mental health Gap Action Programme (mhGAP),

Raising awareness on gender-based violence (GBV) through many campaigns like *UN Women 2021 From Evidence to Action*, explaining and tackling GBV through their vulnerabilities as migrants and refugees,

Recognizing the need to further bring mental health support to child refugees, IPDs and returnees, through NGOs such as the Healing and Education through the Arts (HEART),

Reaffirming the 2011 Solutions Strategy for Afghan Refugees (SSAR) UNHCR strategy between Iran, Afghanistan under the 1951 Refugee Convention that provides a route to self-reliance, development, and empowerment of refugees,

Alarmed by the growing number of displaced persons worldwide - over 122 million according to UNHCR - many of whom lack access to safe routes for protection or return,

Recognizing the disproportionate impact of displacement on vulnerable groups such as women, children, persons with disabilities, and the elderly, who often face barriers to housing, safety, and legal protection,

Recalling the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998) and the Global Compact on Refugees (2018), which emphasize the importance of safe transit and international cooperation in protecting displaced populations,

Noting with appreciation previous uses of humanitarian corridors in conflict zones as temporary solutions, while emphasizing the need for more structured and regionally-coordinated frameworks,

Acknowledging the vital role that the UN Peacekeeping Operations, the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs, and the Peacebuilding Commission can play in facilitating humanitarian access and protecting civilians,

Emphasizing that any such corridors must respect the sovereignty and territorial integrity of host and transit countries, and be developed through mutual regional agreements and dialogue,

Congratulating wealthy nations on vehement generous donations in response to inquiry from poverty-stricken Member States,

1. *Calls upon* the IOM to expand their existing RNCs to aid not just trafficked, but all female returnees, and enhance psycho-social support for these women, by incorporating the existing IOM Mental Health and Psycho-social Support Program into RNCs, which deploys trained mental health staff to deliver tailored mental health services;

2. *Encourages* UNITAR to expand its online e-training course on International Migration Law, by having translations in multiple languages, and create another module which uses suggestions from Member States to respond to large people movements, creating an open dialogue between Member States to interact and find best solutions;
3. *Recommends* UNESCO partners with IOM's RNCs, by implementing the 'We Are ABLE' education initiative within centers to deliver education to refugees, returnees and other forcibly displaced people, with emphasis on in-person classes that address discrimination and xenophobia;
4. *Calls Upon* the UNHCR to negotiate readmission agreements to allow for individuals to be able to receive federal assistance, such as vocational training with an emphasis on fair access to education;
5. *Strongly encourages* UN Peacekeeping or the Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs or the Peacebuilding Commission to create humanitarian corridors to help them during their journey without infringing other Member States' sovereignty by creating structured and permanent corridors based on regional cooperation agreements, to allow for predictable and legally protected transit of displaced populations;
6. *Firmly recommends* the use of humanitarian corridors to to be prioritized towards vulnerable groups such as but not limited to women, children, persons with disabilities emphasizing proper, adequate housing and reasonable accommodations to better assist them;
7. *Further invites the Office of Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA)* in promoting the SSAR to extend the active role in providing aid to devastated refugees around the world developed by Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan, such as:
 - a. Sourcing funding for life saving medical care, including services to prevent and treat contagious diseases;
 - b. The coordination and prevention of GBV;
 - c. Providing sexual and reproductive health services and supplies;
 - d. Providing all necessary care for the safety and preservation of basic living standards within affected territories;
 - e. Highlighting the SSAR Support Platform includes core groups like the EU, UNDP, and the USA;
8. *Advocates* that UNHCR implements a program named Trauma Emergency Outreach Coalition (TEOC) Program globally, which operates in conflict and post-conflict areas with limited access to facilities to assist in de-stigmatizing mental health concerns across diverse ethnic groups that will consist of mobile units staffed by mental health specialists and instructors and provide trauma-informed educational programming and coping mechanisms to support displaced children in affected areas;

9. *Suggests* a self-sustaining model, grounded in the principles of labor integration and economic resilience, transcends traditional humanitarian aid by empowering refugees to become active contributors to local development;
10. *Suggests* Member States strengthen collaboration with entities such as the Humanitarian Aid Department of the European Commission (ECHO) in order to tailor interventions such as child protection measures with a focus on mentoring programs and further coordination and collaboration with regard to the mental health needs of displaced and refugee children;
11. *Stresses* the need for Member States to ensure safety of refugees and returnees in their home countries which:
 - a. Emphasizes the need for Member States to enact legislation protecting women against gender-based crime and discrimination;
 - b. Prioritizes the need to provide adequate information to refugees and returnees about the dangers of traveling through camps;
12. *Recommends* Member States to encourage the IOM's Framework for Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration, which supports returnees with reintegration into their communities by providing counseling, access to health and social services, and measures to combat discrimination, poverty, and violence;
13. *Supports* the expansion of the UNHCR Blue Dot Hubs to other prominent host states, enhancing legal and mental health protections for refugees, returnees and displaced persons, globally, rather than being restricted to Europe;

Reiterates its call upon the implementation of the Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) program by individual Member States in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration (IOM):

To aid in the reintegration of more than 400,000 returnees to their home countries;

To alleviate the economic, resource, and social strain imposed on host countries and administer an idea of shared-responsibilities;

12. *Recommends* the creation of a human rights return index by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights to evaluate how well returnees are treated by their countries of origin;

14. Chance of targeting assistance towards the most vulnerable while avoiding aid dependency, Panama:
 - a. Encourages the implementation of income sensitive access mechanisms (e.g. meaning testing) to access individual or household eligibility for aid;
 - b. Recommends that these mechanisms be applied transparently to ensure fairness and prevent misuse of limited humanitarian resources;

15. *Expresses belief* that Member States should advocate for the creation of a Sovereign Sanctuary Agreement (SSA) which emphasizes culturally appropriate governance models and dialogue worldwide when engaging in humanitarian aid in regions with distinct policies via:
 - a. Incentivizing autonomy and bilateral agreements for refugees and displaced peoples, which drive down humanitarian costs while fostering accountable solutions;
 - b. Authorizing the establishment and secure monitoring of Humanitarian Corridors in conflict regions that permit safe transit of returnees and asylum seekers under SSA member state protocols, while working closely with neutral regional partners;
 - c. Inviting partners to restructure UN-administered humanitarian funding toward national trust funds for SSA signatory states, enabling cost-effective deployment of aid resources and prioritizing infrastructure development, employment, and long-term stable in host and origin countries;
16. *Recommends* the reinforcement of the monitoring mechanism within the UNHCR's Multisector Monitoring Program to oversee and evaluate efforts related to legal rights, and protections displaced persons with increased emphasis towards the enforcement of social protections by:
 - a. Expanding the methods for assessing human rights violations taken against internally displaced persons by the UNHCR to Provide same rights to IDPs as for Refugees and returnees for every Member State;
 - b. Joining actions and sharing responsibility;
 - c. Allowing a follow-up on each region's evolution to evaluate the effectiveness and accuracy of proposed protections, thus ensuring enforcement;
17. *Proposes* that UNHCR creates the United Nations Refugee Host Fund, (UNRHF) a voluntary funding pool designed to assist states in need who are hosting refugees which will:
 - a. Collect voluntary contributions from Member States with encouragement to contribute based on economic statutes and desire;
 - b. Create a committee administered by a democratically elected committee with in the UNHCR framework, ensuring transparency, regional representation and accountability;
 - c. Provide financial assistance for refugee placement, integration programs, or humanitarian, nations in need of support may submit a formal proposal to the UNRHF committee asking for financial assistance;
 - d. Have Member States submit annual reports to the UNHCR on how the fund is being used;
18. *Reaffirms* the significance of sustained global commitment to assisting refugees through the reinforcement of international cooperation and channeling essential resources for assistance and protection by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with UNHCR, allowing them to play a dual role in managing asylum seekers and refugees;
 - b. Urging Member States to recognise neighbouring countries and renunciate principles established by the UN human rights commission;
 - c. Inviting Member States to recognise that the refugee crisis is a multilateral issue;

19. *Recommends* UNHCR to expand the Consultations on Resettlement and Complementary Pathways to focus on further contributing to the previous work done by regional cooperation funds with an emphasis on the inclusion of representatives from the financial and legal sectors to increase research into best practices for improving financial flows and legal protections for refugees by:
 - a. Affirming the necessity to preserve national security while hosting refugees, returnees, and displaced persons;
 - b. Providing research and insights into best practices regarding financial flows into host Member States;
 - c. Aiding low and middle-income Member States shape legal frameworks regarding border security to improve efficacy in hosting refugees and displaced persons and better equip these Member States in providing for the needs of these populations;

20. *Encourages* Member States to contribute to infrastructure investment in origin and transit countries accordingly to their economic strength as well as supporting community based initiatives;

21. *Strongly encourages* developed Member States to fund host countries in need, such as developing countries and microstates for reintegration, with the help of, but not limited to the IMF and the world bank;
 - a. Member states that have more than 10% displacement;
 - b. encouraging the world bank and IMF to have lower rates to help through the reintegration process;
 - c. Collaborating with NGOs as well as UNHCR for funding and infrastructure;
 - d. Allowing the contribution of pilot program destinations by microstate nations supporting infrastructure development for refugee accommodations;

22. *Further* invites Member States to establish financial assistance pathways and engage in open dialogue at the Global Refugee Forum which supports high-need nations self-advocating to wealthy nations through financial support inquiries at global forums and dialogues such as the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda*, and the High Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development;

23. *Encourages* investment and financial actors, such as, but not limited to, IMF and The World Bank, to prioritize assisted funding to host states to provide a better integration process;

24. *Urges* the international community for economic help, as well as the elimination of international sanctions to promote its effective development;

25. *Appeals* to incentivising regular and orderly immigration through increased investment, by collaborating with the International Organization of Migrants (IOM) in legal services as well as qualifying measures in origin countries and transit countries to prevent abuse of the asylum seeking system as well as humanitarian adversities by:
 - a. Calling upon Members States to organize a Global Refugee Support Fund, under the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), supplemented with voluntary donations from institutions, and private donors;
 - b. Endorsing the expansion of the IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation, and Abuse to follow the format of the National

Referral Mechanism (NRM) to identify and support victims of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) within the MENA region;

26. *Recommends* financial contributions from developed nations to aid MENA governments build public infrastructure to support returnees in this region, with the priority given to developing countries that have more than 10% displaced population;
27. *Recommends* a framework of action that includes a cohesive timeline that outlines the longevity for the need of funding and partners specific course of action that strengthens the financial gaps between Members States by;
 - a. Ratifying the result-oriented approach in the principles of partnership to accommodate a framework that holds equitable funding for all Member states;
 - b. Strengthening the collaboration and communication between Member states and NGOs such as CARE, the International Rescue Committee (IRC), Habitat Humanity and the Red Cross for relief assistance and emergency protection of refugees, returnees and IDPs;
 - c. Reaffirming that financial support for education in refugee affected populations is a necessity and that quality education in partnership with Education Cannot Wait (ECW) and the Displacement Education Fund leads to successful reintegration for refugees;
 - d. Partner with the UNHCR and advisory council to implement this timeframe;
 - e. Presenting this framework in the Quarterly Consultation with NGOs;
28. *Requests* Member States participate in the creation of a cooperative fund for Global Displacements, member states would have the option to donate a percentage of their GDP or become a recipient country which would host displaced persons in order to acknowledge and address financial inequalities between states which;
 - a. Approves aid for developing countries in the restoration of condemned residential buildings to a livable standard in order to better house refugees and displaced persons;
 - b. *Calls upon* for resources that would establish integration centers in host countries which would assist refugees in obtaining legal status within the host nation as well as assist them in finding employment, housing, and transportation;
29. Reaffirming that financial support for education in refugee affected populations is a necessity and that quality education in partnership with Education Cannot Wait (ECW) and the Displacement Education Fund leads to successful reintegration for refugees;
 - a. Partner with the UNHCR and advisory council to implement this timeframe;
 - b. Presenting this framework in the Quarterly Consultation with NGOs;
30. *Encourages* the creation of a forum for use by governments and refugee individuals to communicate ideas in order to help give education and information a collective database. Forums purpose is to facilitate discussion and information exchange in general areas as well as formal education. There will be branches of the forum to create areas for all participants and topics which:
 - a. Allows a place to share ideas on how to fulfill responsibilities to refugees, displaced persons, and IDPS in and out of asylum status;
 - b. Allows all forms of education and communication in order to allow all interested parties including government, children, and all refugees access to education and information;
 - c. Allows for translation in all languages;
 - d. Allows for a space for formal learning of refugee children and adults;

31. *Proposes* that the UNHCR's existing Refugee Education 2030: A Strategy for Refugee Inclusion, specifically focuses on rural areas, and targets these excluded children to bridge the urban-rural education gap:
 - a. By using local NGOs, in collaborative efforts with Member States, to outreach education access to underprivileged areas;
 - b. And cooperating with organizations, such as the 222 Million Dreams Initiative, UNICEF and the World Bank's Restoring Education and Learning Program to provide funding and resources to impoverished communities in rural areas;

32. *Suggests* the implementation of educational programs in Member States, through UNHCR, offered in the dominant language of the region by:
 - a. Using information from UNdata and the UN Refugee Agency Pilot Program to tailor the programs to the region;
 - b. Offer literacy and numeracy classes to parents alongside their children;
 - c. Integrating professionals and educators from prominent institutes to teach refugees local customs, dialects, and cultural values;
 - d. *Recommends* expanding the UNHCR's education pathway program to emphasise medical education for refugees

33. *Urges* for further collaboration among the WHO, UNICEF, and UNHCR on data sharing between the mhGAP and the Child Protection Blueprint to address the needs of unaccompanied and separated children, along with victims of GBV displayed via bi-annual reporting that addresses necessary interventions as stated in the humanitarian intervention guides;

34. *Encourages* the UNHCR to negotiate readmission agreements to allow for individuals to be able to receive federal assistance, such as vocational training with an emphasis on fair access to education;

35. *Encourages* Member States to utilize the HEART program, which provides mental health support for refugee children by using an expressive arts-focused curriculum to help children cope with chronic stress;

36. *Recommends* adherence to UNHCR and UNEA guidelines to responsibly assess refugee capacity of individual Member States based on availability of food, housing, and equal economic opportunities;

37. *Reaffirms* the significance of sustained global commitment to assisting refugees through the reinforcement of international cooperation and channeling essential resources for assistance and protection:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with UNHCR, allowing them to play a dual role in managing asylum seekers and refugees;
 - b. Urging Member States to recognise neighbouring countries and enunciate principles established by the UN human rights commission;
 - c. Inviting Member States to recognise that the refugee crisis is a bilateral issue;

38. *Encourages* the expansion of IOM's Migrant Inclusion Resource Hub to operate in conflict-prone, environmental disaster-prone, and high-migration areas to:
 - a. Partner with UNHCR to conduct assessments to identify gaps within the current framework;

- b. Work with local governments to train individuals on how to assist refugees, returnees, and displaced persons properly;
 - c. Partner with UNDP to develop digital, financial, and management classes for refugees, returnees, and displaced persons;
39. *Recommends* the development of Biometric Identification issuance programs at refugee entry points and mobile registration clinics by Member States in collaboration with the IOM in order to provide access to healthcare and employment, and minimize integration wait times for Asylum seekers;
40. *Recommends* the reinforcement of the monitoring mechanism within the UNHCR's Multisector Monitoring Program to oversee and evaluate efforts related to legal rights, and protections displaced persons with increased emphasis towards the enforcement of social protections by:
- a. Expanding the methods for assessing human rights violations taken against internally displaced persons by the UNHCR to provide same rights to IDPs as for Refugees and returnees for every Member State;
 - b. Joining actions and sharing responsibility;
 - c. Allowing a follow-up on each region's evolution to evaluate the effectiveness and accuracy of proposed protections, thus ensuring enforcement working alongside Member States;
1. *Encourages* the further development of the Middle East and North Africa Civil Society Network for Displacement (MENA CSND) by adding of civil society organizations from neighboring Member States, into this network to better facilitate the proper processing of migrants and returnees;
2. *Emphasizes* the promotion of framework for funding of transportation, security, and emergency health resources and durable solutions facilitating stability of underdeveloped nations through cooperation and national efforts to offset any monetary burden that prevents refugees from returning to their homeland that:
- a. Authorizes that resources would also be given to developing countries to help them locate and repair dilapidated residential structures to a livable condition to house refugees;
 - b. Strongly supports the creation of an oversight committee to delegate funds and resources to the countries according to their needs;
3. *Suggests* collaboration with the FRUN program to alleviate straining ties many refugee families face by:
- a. Encouraging a shared system that addresses solutions and proposals from Member States;
 - b. Allowing the need to provide proper language and community access for new families;
 - c. Introducing smaller programs to combat workforce discrimination related to immigration and refugee status;
4. *Proposes* the continued establishment of monitoring mechanism within the UNHCR's Multisector Monitoring Program to oversee and evaluate efforts related to the safe return, legal rights, and protections of refugees, returnees and displaced persons with increased emphasis and funding towards the enforcement of social protections by:

- a. Collecting data about resources availability to migrants within each country and the gaps in their system;
 - b. Establishing methods for assessing human rights violations taken against displaced persons to ensure equal treatment;
 - c. Joining actions and sharing responsibility;
1. *Encourages* Member States to enact Temporary Protected Status (TPS) programs, which protect refugees and displaced persons through state laws in host Member States since there is a lack of legal protections given to Refugees and Returnees;
 - a. Urges outside mediation by developed nations in MENA conflicts to bring about a quicker end to hostilities, preventing the displacement of peoples in the MENA region;
 - b. Suggests Member States create sanitary and safe shelters for irregular migrants and promote the expansion of organizations such as the Labor Registration Program to include migrants and displaced peoples as eligible candidates, allowing for self-sponsorship and rehabilitation into society;
2. *Appeals* to incentivising regular and orderly immigration through increased investment, by collaborating with the International Organization of Migrants (IOM) in legal services as well as qualifying measures in origin countries and transit countries to prevent abuse of the asylum seeking system as well as humanitarian adversities by:
 - a. Calling upon Members States to organize a Global Refugee Support Fund, under the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), supplemented with voluntary donations from institutions, and private donors;
 - b. Endorsing the expansion of the IOM Handbook on Protection and Assistance for Migrants Vulnerable to Violence, Exploitation, and Abuse to follow the format of the National Referral Mechanism (NRM) to identify and support victims of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) within the MENA region;
3. *Draws attention to* the importance of voluntary investment towards infrastructure for the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) for the purpose of disaster relief in order to provide safety and assistance to vulnerable persons displaced by catastrophic natural phenomena;
1. *Recommends* a follow-up on each region's evolution to evaluate the effectiveness and accuracy of proposed protections, thus ensuring enforcement;