

United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees

The Syrian Refugee Crisis

Draft Resolution 1.2

Sponsors: Belgium, Ethiopia, Germany, Ireland, Malaysia, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Spain, United Kingdom, United Arab Emirates

Signatories: Albania, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Estonia, Ghana, Greece, India, Italy, Japan, Kenya, Latvia, Philippines, Senegal, Syria, Romania, Turkey, Ukraine, United States of America, Venezuela

The United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees,

Alarmed by the lack of healthcare provided to Syrian refugees within their host countries,

Concerned with the fact that many refugee camps are lacking basic necessities that decrease the standard of living to inhumane levels,

Deeply disturbed by the smuggling of refugees due to the unavailability of support for refugees,

Keeping in mind the necessity of infrastructure and support for refugees to strengthen their role in the economy of the host country,

Noting with concern the stigma that causes many countries with the resources to house refugees to then deny them asylum,

Recognizing the lack of access to quality education for refugee children,

Seeking integration of refugees in terms of religious freedom and traditions in order to allow for the continuation and preservation of robust culture,

Emphasizing the need to cooperate with nations to ensure Syrian refugees are properly supported, especially in the areas surrounding Syria,

1. Recommends member states increase basic access to healthcare for Syrian refugees through the following:
 - a. Lowering the cost of healthcare treatment for refugees by:
 - i. Providing healthcare to refugees at the foreigner's discount of 50% off on medical bills at governmental healthcare facilities within refugee camps,
 - ii. Providing free treatment costs for infectious diseases at governmental health facilities in the host country,
 - b. Creating clinics that are more geographically accessible for refugees through nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Doctors without Borders, which provides medical aid in conflict zones,

- ii. International Medical Corps (IMC), which provides healthcare, builds clinics, and trains local health care providers,
 - c. Strengthening the communication between patients and doctors through recruiting translators from organization such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Translators without Borders, which connects nonprofit humanitarian organizations with a volunteer community of professional translators, and
 - ii. Translators ABC, which works to connect nongovernmental organizations with professional translators who seek to participate in humanitarian endeavors,
 - d. Implementing health insurance programs for refugees modeling programs such as, but not limited to:
 - i. REMEDI, which provides access to refugees to Malaysia's national insurance at a discounted rate and covers services that includes in-patient treatment, surgical fees, room and board for 25 days and ambulance fees among others,
 - ii. "One Clinic, One Community Qualitas Refugee Health Program", which provides subsidized and fixed-price primary healthcare to refugees in Malaysia at any of its 80 clinics nationwide;
2. Encourages the collaboration between the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and local nongovernmental organizations in order to strengthen the economic empowerment and integration of refugees within host countries through the following:
- a. Creation of programs that connect Syrian refugees who have previous work experience in specific fields to work in the same or a similar field in the host country, such as, but not limited to, the:
 - i. Agricultural sector,
 - ii. Healthcare sector,
 - iii. Industrial sector,
 - iv. Property and construction sector,
 - b. Creation of training workshops that teach Syrian refugees about:
 - i. Financial planning,
 - ii. Vocational skills;
3. Invites the creation of social media campaigns coordinated by the UNHCR in conjunction with member states and local nongovernmental organizations towards the populace of member countries, especially those communities that already house refugees or will in the near future, in order to promote awareness of the Syrian refugee crisis, rehumanize refugees, and combat the social stigma against refugees, by the following:
- a. Storytelling campaigns highlighting the humanitarian perspective of Syrian refugees,
 - b. Statistical reports highlighting the positive economic impact Syrian refugees have on host countries,
 - c. Encouraging lobbying for governmental aid in participating nations for Syrian refugees,

- d. Spreading awareness about Islam and promoting religious tolerance in host communities;
4. Suggests the creation of documentaries coordinated by the UNHCR in conjunction with UN member states with the financial capability, and private media entities, in order to:
 - a. Document the horrors of the war in Syria,
 - b. Follow the plight of refugees in their transition to their host countries,
 - c. Include interviews with refugees who recount their stories,
 - d. Rehumanize refugees and dispel the social stigma against refugees by increasing public sympathy;
5. Encourages member countries to increase access to education for children by:
 - a. Allocating funds to community based schools through the following but not limited to:
 - i. Room to Read, which works with providing literacy to disadvantaged communities and refugees,
 - ii. CARE Education, which works in conflict zones to build education systems and works to reduce child labor and promotes gender equality in education,
 - iii. Member states with successful governmental education programs,
 - b. Allowing NGOs to open schools and provide education to children in refugee neighborhoods and camps to provide education that is structured in such a way that does not reflect biases of the host country and instead includes basic education such as, but not limited to:
 - i. Basic reading and writing,
 - ii. Arithmetic, and
 - iii. Social skills;
6. Emphasizes the necessity of transportation for refugees from the borders of safe zones within Syria to countries that are willing to accept them by:
 - a. Seeking volunteers from the NGOs such as but not limited to, the Voluntary Service Overseas (VSO) and Transport Aid, which focus on providing different methods of transportation, in order to direct and allow transportation measures to run efficiently,
 - b. Utilizing air, land, and sea travel originating from designated buffer zones in order to pick up refugees from “trapped” cities in Syria and bring them to countries that are willing to receive refugees,
 - c. Having the transportation include basic humanitarian aid, which includes water, food, clothing, and basic medical care, within itself for refugees in need;
7. Recommends transportation vehicles have access to the already existent UNHCR database, the Syria Regional Refugee Response, as well as any future databases, in order to:
 - a. Keep documentation of refugees in order for host countries to be aware of the quantity of refugees entering their nations as well as who they are,
 - b. Prevent unregistered refugees from entering nations in order to promote security;

8. Recommends the allocation of UNHCR funds and donations from willing member states and private citizens to a UNHCR fund for refugee camps and communities which will:
 - a. Be distributed to governments that host refugees for the purpose of:
 - i. Increasing availability of shelter through increasing housing in pre-existing refugee camps, and through building new refugee camps,
 - ii. Improving medical care through more advanced medical centers,
 - iii. Increasing access to clean water,
 - iv. Improving sanitation within the camps,
 - v. Developing or improving the existing screening process and improving security,
 - vi. Creating and implementing a program to facilitate cooperation with NGOs and improve communication between refugee camps, in order to share ideas and resources,
 - b. Be monitored by an independent observer, such as one from Amnesty International, who will:
 - i. Ensure that the funds given to governments are used exclusively for the benefit of refugees and improvement of refugee camps,
 - ii. Create a report that shows what the funds are used for in order to preserve transparency for the donating nations;

9. Recommends the creation of an overall humanitarian aid program which could serve as an example to major donors to address the crisis in Syria in which member states can contribute through actions including but not limited to:
 - a. Increasing humanitarian aid such as providing water, educations, and providing medical assistance through the following organizations
 - i. WaterAid, which will work with communities to help people access clean water,
 - ii. Emergency Children's Help Organization (ECHO), which will provide financial assistance to Syrian children that are experiencing a challenging medical or living emergency,
 - iii. International Red Cross, which will make health assistance available for refugees, specifically more for children and women;
 - b. Allocating funds for countries who are hosting refugees, to not create a burden on the socio-economic status of that country;

10. Encourages greater cooperation between governments and NGOs in order to facilitate the rescue of refugees at sea by:
 - a. Encouraging merchant vessels of all nationalities to remain on standby if needed,
 - b. Outfitting vessels with aid, such as clothing, medicine, and other basic necessities by means including but not limited to:
 - i. Doctors Without Borders who will provide medical equipment and medical aid,
 - ii. UNICEF,

iii. World Health Organization.