

Committee: UNHCR

Topic: Refugees of the Latin American Drug War

**Resolution A/1**

Solutions to Refugees of the Latin American Drug War

ECOSOC,

Realizing that drug cartels are having an increasingly strong hold on vulnerable populations in Central America,

Keeping in mind that adolescents are not provided with many other opportunities than working with drug lords,

Aware of the fact that the illegal activity of drug creation and distribution is tremendously profitable,

Conscious of the poor treatment undocumented immigrants are given as they pass by the passages cartels have “control” of,

Deeply concerned of the deaths of children caused by gangs,

Recognizing the perilous and eminent role corruption in governments plays in this issue,

1. Endorses of the utilization of the United Nations Convention against Corruption to:
  - a. Prevent bribery from officials, misappropriating money and other obstructions of justice,
  - b. Have a review mechanism with country review reports,
  - c. Implement anti corruption policies,
2. Advocates for smart technology uses to:
  - a. Promote transparent policies, procedures and systems,
  - b. Filling in loopholes for potential gaps of justice,
  - c. Facilitate government interactions,
3. Supports the creation of a Global Anti-Corruption Day to spread awareness,
4. Draws attention to People in Need which can provide:
  - a. additional emergency kits,

- b. heating facilities and food kits to refugees,
  - c. asylum seekers,
- 5. Suggests the use of the 52 page guides distributed by the British Institute of Human Rights, funded by Comic Relief, to provide:
  - a. practical advice and information,
  - b. basic human rights, useful contacts,
  - c. the Refugee Convention.

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**Resolution A/2**

**REFUGEES OF THE LATIN AMERICAN DRUG WAR**

Economic and Social Council,

*Suggests*, the 1961 Convention of Narcotics, the 1971 Psychotropic substances and the 1988 convention against illicit trafficking to be a set of guidelines countries follow,

*Deeply concerned*, about the amount of people being assaulted and taken advantage of in countries such as Honduras and Columbia,

*Emphasizing*, that the drug war can not be stopped by illegalizing drugs, or military action due to the fact that it has been proven unsuccessful in the past, and gangs have caused immense violence against authority,

*Fully aware*, that the United Nations has tried to help the 7 million displaced persons, but has yet creating a successful solution to assist them all,

1. Calls for countries such as the United States and Puerto Rico to strengthen their border control regarding illegal substances so that illicit drugs can not be traded with people within countries, which will eradicate the buyers drug cartels target;
2. Emphasizes that countries decriminalize the possession of drugs such as marijuana, cocaine, and heroine, (which has been proven beneficial in Portugal, and adopted in numeros countries such as Denmark) but still keep them heavily taxed and watched by governments;
1. Encourages the need for undercover police in countries such Honduras, however:
  - a. This will not be military action, or a step towards regaining entire control since it has been proven unsuccessful in the past,
  - b. We understand the need for protection for civilians who are at risk from murder, assault, and drug cartels, so the undercover police will provide a sense of security for the civilians within the countries;
2. Urges the implementation of the program CFC, or Care For the Children, which:
  - a. Assists children refugees fleeing their homes in Latin America by giving them security, a safe environment to learn, and integration them into the country the fled to,

- b. Therapeutically helping the children who have been raped, or traumatized in any way, by having talk groups, and one on one therapy,
  - c. Provides addicted children hospitalization and treatment along with education on the drugs and consequences they have;
- 3. Promotes that countries donate money and resources to programs within their own countries or international organization such as The World Health Organization;
- 4. Notes the creation of the LD or Locate the Drugs which should be implemented in all nations which will:
  - a. Locate the specific areas drugs are being traded,
  - b. Send trained people to pretend to be buyers of the drug cartels to gain more information about the locations,
  - c. Imprison the members of gangs and drug cartels as well as secretly endorsing that the drug cartels target their rivals, to prevent the grow of any more detrimental groups;
- 5. Endorses the We Can Help program which targets drug abusers and addicts who are buyers of the illicit substances from Latin America, so we can help them integrate and become sober;
- 6. Encourages the need for cell phone hotlines for civilians who are being targeted, which will be a type of emergency call integrated into the emergency call screen in a phone, so if the victim does not have enough time to put in their password they can swipe the screen and press the button which will automatically start recording and will send officials to arrest the harasser/s;
- 7. Urges countries to adopt the law “Not if Under 18” which:
  - a. Does not allow the legal drugs to be accessible to minors,
  - b. will require shops and private sectors to see ID before selling the drugs, (this has been implemented in developing nations and proven to work to an extent),
  - c. Allows 18 year olds the chance to go to rehab rather than jail, however if they continue to buy drugs while 18 or are selling them to minors they will be put into jail for disobeying the law.

Committee: UNHCR

Topic: Refugees to the Latin America Drug War

**Resolution A/3**

**Aiding Refugees of the Latin American War on Drugs**

To the United Nations Economic and Social Council,

*Recognizing* the multifaceted nature of this major problem and its link to human trafficking, weapon smuggling, and human rights violations,

*Noting* the previous conferences held by the United Nations to discuss this problem, with the most recent being the 2016 United Nations General Assembly Special Session convention,

*Underlining* that many asylum seekers are fleeing from the Northern Triangle Region (Honduras, El Salvador, and Guatemala) due to crime and gang violence instead of poverty,

*Aware that* drug related crimes and black markets are promoted through cartel groups and corrupt government officials operating in economically vulnerable nations,

*Alarmed by* the key financial role narcotic smuggling, which is estimated to be worth more than 300 billion dollars a year, plays in funding criminal empires,

*Declaring* that countries recognize the urgency of the situation and take appropriate measures,

1. *Urges* the decrease of cartel groups influence over governments and citizens by cutting their financial ties through slowing the illegal distribution of drugs;
  - a. Through increasing punishment for those caught smuggling or selling drugs,
  - b. Strengthening of Latin American countries' economies,
  - c. And making bribes less desirable to government officials
2. *Invites* nations to consider creating a firmer distinction between noncommon legal and illegal drugs to help determine who should be punished for distributing these drugs;
  - a. The distinction should be based on strength and composition of drugs,
3. *Requests* nations create emergency refugee centers for people, especially women and children, affected by drug related violence;
  - a. These will be tent cities operated by the UN and other relief groups such as the International Rescue Committee,
  - b. And immigrants must be held in these cities for a minimum of 60 days and a maximum of 90 days, allowing ample time for papers to be processed while remaining in the safety of these tent cities instead of being immediately sent back to their violence ridden home towns,

- c. And the country in which each tent city is located would post immigration judges at these centers who are fully trained in handling these people with compassion and held to a standard to do so,
  - i. And reports can be filed against these judges if they fail to do so,
  - ii. And if after investigation they did fail to meet the standards it will result in the judges' immediate suspension,
- 4. Encourages countries to direct funds to create better living conditions within detainment centers;
- 5. Calls upon NGO's to promote good practices;
  - a. such as Kids in Need of Defense, a nonprofit that recruits pro-bono lawyers to represent immigrant children,
  - b. And the Open Society Foundation to bring about national awareness to the war on drugs,
  - c. And Save The Children to bring awareness to refugee, not immigrant, crisis

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)

Topic: Refugees of the Latin American Drug War

## **Resolution A/4**

### Solutions to the Questions Regarding Refugees of the Latin American Drug War

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Recalling the conventions of the past, such as the 1961 Convention on Narcotics and the 1988 Convention against Illicit Trafficking that supported stopping drug production and the war on drugs,

Recognizing the immediate need for the 7 million people displaced in this war,

Wishing to see more effort from the United Nations towards the many people suffering from the devastation of drug production,

Agreeing for all nations to abide by the following doctrines in this resolution;

1. Encourages the utilization of TRACE International to:
  - a. Provide Anti-Bribery Compliance Program
    - i. Conduct specialized training and host industry webinars for global shipping
    - ii. Provide industry intelligence via articles in leading maritime, shipping & logistics
    - iii. Facilitate knowledge sharing and benchmarking through the TRACE Anti-Bribery Customs Working Group
2. Calls for the international utilization of self-defence vigilante groups such as the Regional Coordinator of Community Authorities (CRAC) to:
  - a. Arm defenseless communities from violent drug rings or gangs
    - i. Unite with the state's security forces and other self-defence groups such as the Union of Peoples and Organizations of Guerrero (UPOEG)

- ii. 10,000 members capable of seizing drugs and criminals, targeting drug “kingpins”, and take over and secure areas under drug trafficking organizations.
  - b. Spread awareness among social organizations and communities
- 3. Recommends the utilization of the USCIS Refugee, Asylum, and International Operations Directorate (RAIO) to:
  - a. provide immigration, protection and humanitarian services for refugees
  - b. protect national security, combat fraud, and prevent ineligible individuals from immigrating through:
    - i. careful screening
    - ii. vigilant reviews
    - iii. sound adjudications
- 4. Further recommends the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements (SAVE) to:
  - a. provide fast, secure and reliable immigration status information to assist benefit-granting agencies in maintaining their program integrity through:
    - i. SAVE Electronic and Paper Verification Process
    - ii. Incorporating privacy principles and security measures into users' processes and procedures
- 5. Endorses the Organization for Refuge, Asylum and Migration (ORAM) to:
  - a. enable the international community to protect exceptionally vulnerable refugees and asylum seekers through:
    - i. Professional Training
    - ii. Resources and Publications
    - iii. Refugee Assistance
  - b. deliver innovative tools, research and assessment programs for refugee professionals globally

Committee: United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR)  
Topic: Refugees of the Latin American Drug War

**Resolution A/5**

Refugees of the Latin American Drug War

*Understanding* the increasing amount of refugees fleeing into the United States as a result of the ongoing Latin American war on drugs,

*Recognizing* that refugees of this violent crisis currently are being deported and or are deprived of their rights as refugees,

*Aware* that there is a need for improved rehabilitation and integration techniques for children within and when they are released from refugee camps,

*Realizing* that children in refugee camps are not receiving adequate access to education in camps built “spontaneously”,

*Deeply concerned* by the fact that refugees cannot continue their social and cultural integrity due to their displacement,

1. Urges secure, bordering countries to create emergency refugee centers or tent cities inside their borders:

- a. through the assistance of:
  - i. The United Nations which will operate the centers under the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees;
  - ii. The International Rescue Committee;
- b. as a secure area where refugees immigrant children could be held for up to 60 to 90 days,
  - c. considering children, governments are recommended to post immigration judges at these centers and adjudicate children’s cases as they come into the camp,
    - i. asylum officers and judges must be trained in techniques to help elicit information from fearful or traumatized refugees,
    - ii. ensures that cases do not stray from the 1951 Geneva Convention and the Refugee Act No. 13 (2006),

2. Emphasizing the use of INTERPOL to combat the illicit drug trading and cease violence from its root through its many operations including:

- a. assistance with training law enforcement officers,
- b. operational support for fighting corruption to countries that request it,
- c. improving law enforcement awareness of the drug trafficking problem and any corruption that may accompany it,
- d. collecting and analyzing data obtained from member countries for strategic and tactical intelligence reports and disseminating these reports to the concerned countries,

e. has been successful in over 35 countries worldwide,

3. Recommends the use of multiple NGOs that will be able to ensure that education is provided for refugees even as they constantly move assuring that they have proper access to education:

a. alongside UNICEF, Unite for Sight provides children worldwide with education during emergencies, ensuring that particularly vulnerable children don't miss out on the benefits that education brings,

b. informs and spreads awareness to children about basic health and hygiene,

c. UNHCR's Education Strategy (2012-2016) aims to increase access to a range of safe, quality education opportunities for refugee children and young people, from early childhood education to university,

d. UNHCR's Educate a Child (EAC), a program in partnership with the Education Above All Foundation (EAA), has allowed over 400,000 out-of-school refugee children to have access to primary school in 12 countries since 2012,

e. Save the Children International: which provides teachers and builds facilities for children to learn primary subjects, along with teaching them about the world around them by ensuring that the children do not stop learning even during a crisis,

4. Encourages the use of Aquatabs to improve sanitation of water in camps with poor facilities:

a. An easy and cheap way to purify water in places of refuge:

i. Utilizes a tablet containing Troclosene Sodium that can be dropped into water and self dissolves in thirty minutes leaving the water clean and drinkable,

ii. Provides dosing system for continuous water flow systems,

iii. Contains no iodine; a harmful substance to the body,

iv. Kills 99.999% of bacteria and harmful microorganisms causing diarrhea, Giardia, Typhoid Fever, Dysentery, Hepatitis A&E, Salmonella and many other diseases,

b. Used by all major aid NGOs, relief organizations, and peacekeeping authorities such as the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), the World Health Organization (WHO), and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO),

c. Is registered by the USA Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and is certified by European Union guidelines on Good Manufacturing Practices,

i. Aquatabs have been in use for the past 20 years with success in Bangladesh, Brazil, and Honduras,

d. Able to call on the use of disaster relief organizations such as the ICRC, WHO, UNHCR, and Japan Platform to distribute these materials to refugee camps in need of cleaner water and better sanitation,

5. Approves the reestablishment of the 1951 Geneva Convention, the Refugee Act No. 13 (2006), and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights to:

a. protect the rights of refugees such as education, access to justice, employment and other fundamental privileges and freedoms,

b. the right to family life, social and cultural rights of women,

c. the right to movement

Topic B: Alternatives to Refugee Camps  
B/1

*Understanding* the issues and individual costs that urban countries must cover such when accepting refugees, often leading countries like the U.K. to spend ten to twenty thousand on each refugee to fund insurance, housing, security and education,

*Emphasizing* the call for countries to create refugee communities that do not rely on country based economics in order preserve national funding, economy, and country employment

*Recognizing* that currently 65.3 million people are currently displaced,

*Taking into consideration* that 58% of all refugees live in cities,

To the General Assembly,

1. Establishes community centers for refugees with
  - a. Language courses of the language of host country
  - b. English language courses
  - c. Culture courses for integration into host county
  - d. Community gatherings to diverse cultures in refugee camps, including
    - i. National holidays
    - ii. Ethnic celebrations and practices
    - iii. Staying distinct while still integrating into a new culture
  - e. Following the success of similar community centers for refugees like *African Community Center*
  - f. Providing community with own countrymen in a foreign place
  - g. Vocational training
2. Reaffirms the use of temporary resettlement
  - a. For example, resettlement into other countries rather than the previous will be utilized.
  - b. Countries such as:
    - i. Brazil
    - ii. Argentina
    - iii. Bolivia
    - iv. Uruguay
  - c. These countries are the main counties have decided to take on refugees in the latin American.
    - i. These countries will be the center of temporary resettlement.

- d. With proper funding, the resettlement program will be able to take on more than 2,000 refugees per shipment because they are needed to increase the number due to massive amounts of refugees.
  - e. Support from UN bodies such as the UNHCR will be utilized
- 3. Requests for the implementation of working permits for refugees as an initial document when applying for asylum that:
  - a. Allows for income to be generated by refugees capable of attaining a job in a country, while they wait to gain request acceptances,
  - b. Taxing the pay of refugees with workers permits, eliminating potential loopholes for future illegal immigrants to avoid tax cuts,
  - c. Prioritizes refugees to go through the process of proper requests by incentivizing permanent asylum, such as in Russia where illegal immigrants face deportation by going through illegal processes;
- 4. Encourages the implementation of the Better Shelter, a social enterprise which works to provide a safer shelter for those in conflicted areas and areas that have been hit by a major natural disaster; this is funded by the UNHCR and the IKEA Foundation which will:
  - a. Provide training and support to make sure that shelters are built as effectively, correctly, and safely during the building process that requires:
    - i. Four people and about four hours depending on the weather and location,
  - b. Work in the most efficient manner to ensure that the most amount of people will receive their shelters in the shortest amount of time, furthermore, the full package will be delivered in the form of:
    - i. two cardboard boxes that contain an instruction manual along with all the tools needed to successfully build the Better Shelter,
  - c. Inform people about its following characteristics:
    - i. Lightweight and made with galvanized steel,
    - ii. Roof and walls are polymer plastic,
    - iii. Has been known to last for 3 years and more depending on the location and weather,
    - iv. Is easy to move, build, dismantle, and quickly adapts to its location,
  - d. Come with a PV system since many refugee camps lack access to electricity, thus, this will provide:
    - i. An installation of solar panels on the roofs of the Better Shelters,
    - ii. An LED light with an USB port inside the Better Shelter which can last up to 4 hours of light and the ability to charge a mobile device

*Noting* the harsh conditions of refugee camps have resulted in thousands of deaths due to the quick spread of disease and sanitation problems,

*Emphasizing* the call for countries to create refugee communities that do not rely on country based economics in order preserve national funding, economy, and country employment

*Recognizing* the lack of education in communities, and the need for better education reforms such as in Israel and Palestine where many communities lack encouragement for children to attend school, have an issue of overcrowding, and do not have qualified instructors,

Endorsing actions alongside the idea self-sustainable communities, however noting that self-sustaining communities often initial funding, infrastructure, and specific conditions, often leading to inconsistent implementation in countries,

To the General Assembly,

1. Recommends the International Refugee Rights Initiative (IRRI) to:

- a. promote human rights in situations of conflict and displacement
  - i. works with networks of advocates to identify the key challenges facing vulnerable communities
  - ii. collaborates with various NGOs to advance changes in law, policy and practice
- b. enhance the protection of vulnerable populations before, during and after conflict
  - i. developing and implementing innovative legal and advocacy strategies
  - ii. promoting policy solutions which enable those affected by conflict to rebuild sustainable lives and communities

2. Endorses The International Detention Coalition (IDC) to:

- a. collate the latest news on immigration detention from around the world monthly through its International Detention Monitor.
  - i. unique global network of over 300 non-governmental organisations, faith-based groups, academics and practitioners in 67 countries
- b. aims to promote the use of international and regional human rights standards and principles as they relate to the detention of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants
  - i. through networking, advocacy, awareness raising and researching and reporting on issues worldwide relating to the detention of refugees, asylum seekers, and migrants

3. Proposes the distribution of five subclasses of humanitarian visas that include:

- a. P.R. (Persecuted Refugees) Visas:
  - i. For those that are subjected to persecution in their home country and are in need of resettlement,

- ii. May seek different types of asylum processes but may take longer in term of processing in order to ensure transparency between government and potential individuals seeking asylum,
- b. In-Country Visas for internally displaced refugees:
  - i. For internally displaced refugees that are in need of shelter and the area they are located in may have them undocumented
  - ii. Visas in countries may allow for faster country asylum, yet are to the understanding that IDP are intending on staying the country considering efforts of towards working permits citizenship etc,
- c. Global Visas, for refugees in other countries:
  - i. For refugees from other countries or refugees intending to leave the country,
  - ii. Application processes may be determined by which country a refugee is received or leaving from as well as different incentives towards relocation,
- d. Emergency Rescue Visas:
  - i. for refugees that have been faced with natural disasters or conflict meet emergency criteria as well as urgent resentment,
  - ii. May allow for immediate asylum in countries, but may not guarantee a work permit, or permanent asylum in that country
- e. Woman and Child Visas At Risk:
  - i. for women subject to persecution, fear of harassment and abuse because of their gender and children who are orphaned or in need of medical assistance,
  - ii. Offer rehabilitation, as well as different types of first step reintegration processes for women who are fear discrimination or need support to care for their of children;

*Understanding* the issues and individual costs that urban countries must cover such when accepting refugees, often leading countries like the U.K. to spend ten to twenty thousand on each refugee to fund insurance, housing, security and education,

*Emphasizing* the call for countries to create refugee communities that do not rely on country based economics in order preserve national funding, economy, and country employment

*Stresses* the need for action to incentivize aid and integration,

*Recognizing* that although Refugee Camps are meant for temporary housing, refugees can spend years and decades in camps intended to last only for months,

*Alarmed* by the extremely high instances of violence and sexual assault against women and girls within some refugee camps ;

To the General Assembly,

1. Addresses the need to reduce the amount of corruption and abuse in refugee camps by strengthening the monitoring of peacekeepers through the use of Body Cams that:
  - a. Will be subjected to areas following the UNHCR “Person’s of Concern” reports that have received insubordinate feedback in terms of sexual abuse, bribery, etc.
  - b. Be subjected to personnel that have had a history of suspicious activity or a numerous amount of accusations toward them,
  - c. Will have footage monitored by the DPKO (Department of Peacekeeping Operations) that:
    - i. Monitors the footage in different sectors, reducing the amount of district corruption,
    - ii. Gains video footage via download and creates increasing based on country/sector punishments or detentions for cases of manipulating cameras or overlooking accusations;
2. Attends to improve urbanized houses through the use of indirect financing in major nations through suggesting that foreign immigrants wishing to seek citizen or visas must meet certain requirements to fund refugees:
  - a. Immigrants who wish to be granted citizenship must create job opportunities for a minimum of standard 100 refugees in that host country,
  - b. Donate a ex-amount of money determined by the host country to refugee operations;

3. Promotes the use of Concrete Canvas as a replacement of the short-term tents currently being used within refugee camps; Concrete Canvas is:
  - a. Known to have the following characteristics:
    - i. Flexible concrete on a roll that is deployed into a hardened shell (in simplistic terms it is an inflatable concrete dome-shaped building),
    - ii. Durable, waterproof, and fire-resistant,
    - iii. Have been known to last for up to 10 years depending on the location and weather,
    - iv. When covered with sand, they provide increased thermal performance—useful in locations that are consistently cold,
  - b. Built by only two people with the use of water, air, and the initial package, thus, providing a more cost efficient way of building shelter for refugees and has:
    - i. Always been delivered as fast as possible in order of the most overcrowded refugee camps to the least crowded refugee camps,
    - ii. Already been sold to over 40 countries around the world,
  - c. Much more safe in harsh environments as they don't break apart easily and can house more people in one Concrete Canvas than in a tent made of fabric,
4. Increases the efficiency of request programs with five subclasses of the humanitarian visas as well as camp distribution through:
  - a. Creating camps with sectioned areas that specifically designed, but not subjected to, areas for each subclass:
    - i. Areas will focus on specific needs for each group, such as for Women and Children areas will focus on security, rehabilitation, and, nursing for children,
    - ii. Help distribute and value incoming refugees in order to reduce crowding, by having demographics of each section and understanding which area needs specific adaptations,
  - b. Using the five different subclass programs to help push the forms of granted asylums for immediate asylum such as for those of urgent resettlement in the Emergency Rescue Visas however:
    - i. By applying in different subclasses just to gain faster entry; refugees can face limited rights or restrictions as a trade off of gaining entry,
    - ii. By applying for ERV visas can be granted entry, but countries will be unable to grant or guarantee permanent asylum unlike other visas such as the Global Visas which may have a feedback process, but are guaranteed a granted asylum if applied correctly and meets all country based requirements;

B/4

*Alarmed* by the fact that refugee camps have exceeded maximum capacity and are closing doors to refugees leaving them with nowhere to go,

*Deeply concerned*, about the number of refugees fleeing from countries to nations that do not have the resources to properly take care of the thousands to millions of displaced persons that they are receiving,

*Fully aware*, that refugees are having a hard time integrating into the society they have fled to because they are being housed in temporary tents and are not able to learn about the cultural differences,

To the General Assembly,

1. Approves the use of hybrid communities in order to have the populations and the refugees to live in unison in different set hybrid communities across the world. This will ultimately allow homes for refugees and will allow refugees to have a community rather than a camp
2. Calls upon the utilization of the World Relief's Refugee and Immigration Services to:
  - a. Teach refugees to be financially stable in communities or regions through
    - i. simple savings techniques
    - ii. small loans
    - iii. successful agriculture production
  - b. Supply Welcome Kits of basic household goods for newly arriving refugees
    - i. Includes kitchen supplies, bedding, and other household items. Increases the implementation of sustainable energies in current refugee camps in through:
      - a. The Better Tent Program that implements spacious thermal insulated tents that offer better shelter as well as create small jobs in the need of assembly,
      - b. Generate the use of sustainable energies such as solar lamp posts that illuminate camps to deter predators and corrupt peacekeepers
3. Encourages the implementation of registration at the very beginning of a refugee's journey through:
  - a. The borders of Syria
  - b. Ensuring that legal requirements have been met

- c. Proper surveillance
  - i. Through security guards
  - ii. Cameras
  - iii. Documents
  - iv. Etc.

B/5

*Recognizing* that many refugees leave their countries in search of a better life away from disasters that occur in their homeland such as economic failures, natural disasters, and political conflicts

*Aware* that there are an estimated 21.3 million refugees worldwide,

*Seeing* that there is a consistent issue of sanitation, limited amount of food, limited amount of protection, limited amount of medication, and limited amount of water,

*Taking into consideration* that refugees stay for an average of nine to seventeen years within a refugee camp before they are accepted into the country in which they are seeking asylum

To the General Assembly,

1. Encourages the utilization of the RSD Watch Organization to promote reform of the way that UNHCR conducts refugee status determination (RSD) by:
  - a. monitoring UNHCR's procedures of determining refugee status so as to promote fairness, transparency and accountability in its RSD adjudication
  - b. provide a forum in which to discuss the protection challenges posed by UNHCR's RSD procedures
2. Implements the We House organization which provides displaced persons, housing as well as facilities that will educate them on the cultures of the countries they are integrating in, which will be provided at little or no cost with the help of UNHCR and donations;
3. Calls upon the need to improve the educational system in refugee camps, creating Time Slot Education Centers that:
  - a. Offers vocational educational classes that are native to the region in time slots throughout the day, reducing the amount of schools being built, and minimizing on spacing for housing or other important buildings,
  - b. Creates areas of new jobs in the creation of schools, and gradually increases class time as schools become built and current schools become less crowded,
  - c. Offers incentives to children and families that attend educational lessons, such as medical assistance of Vaccines, seeing as many camps become vulnerable to

disease and viruses;

4. Implements the use of Refugees at Home, first established in the United Kingdom, with the goal to reach out to those who have a spare room that can accommodate asylum seekers and refugees by:

- a. Filling out an application online with the host's information such as their:
  - i. Address and how long they can house the refugee,
  - ii. Providing information about what language is spoken at home to ensure that communication is possible,
  - iii. Providing information about how many the host can house at once,
  - iv. Daily activities and hobbies to provide the refugee with a more definitive understanding of who they will be residing with,
- b. Ensuring that refugees have a safe shelter in which they can carry out a livelihood that will inhibit them to work towards a better future,