

# **LAGOS MODEL UNITED NATIONS (LMUN) 2020**

**21-25 September 2020**

## **Documentation of the Work of the United Nations Human Rights Council**

Committee Supervised by:

Olufolajimi Otitoola (Deputy Secretary-General)

Ima-Abasi Emmanuel Ubong-Abasi (Under-Secretary-General Research)

Adedokun Titilope Ayo (Under-Secretary-General for Peace, Security and Human Rights)

## United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC)

### Committee Staff

Chair	Boma Praise George
Vice-Chair	Livingstone Akin-Ajala
Researcher	Morenikeji Oyeleke
Researcher	Adebusola Adebayo

### Agenda

- I. Protection of the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and Refugees
- II. The Right to Privacy in a Digital Age

### Resolutions Adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote
HRC 1/1	Protection of the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees	11 votes in favour, 4 votes against, and 0 abstentions
HRC 1/2	Protection of the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees	Adopted without a vote
HRC 1/3	Protection of the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees	Adopted without a vote

## Summary Report

The Human Rights Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

- I. Protection of the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees
- II. The Right to Privacy in a Digital Age

The session was attended by representatives of 24 Member States. On Monday, the Committee adopted the agenda of I, II, beginning discussions on “Protection of the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees.”

By Tuesday, the Dias received a total of 3 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics including Sexual and Gender-Based Violence against female refugees and IDPs; realization of the right to adequate housing of refugees and IDPs; the right to education of children refugees and IDPs; Climate Change and Displacement; elimination of discrimination against Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersexual (LGBTI) refugees and IDPs; and provision of economic opportunities for refugees and IDPs. As discussions progressed, delegates began to rework and revise their proposals for consistency and coherence. On Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the delegates within each working group/bloc began to further expand their ideas and solutions in order to deliver robust, cohesive and well thought out working papers.

On Friday, 3 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dias. The Committee adopted all three resolutions, two of which received unanimous support by the Committee. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues including the establishment of efficient and accessible judicial mechanisms to uphold the rights of refugees and IDPs; the establishment of partnerships between Member States and international and regional organizations to provide funding for refugees and IDPs; the establishment of treaties between Member States through which LGBTI refugees can be relocated to countries where LGBTI rights are recognized; the provision of funding from the International Monetary Fund and Non-Governmental organizations to provide adequate, affordable and sustainable housing for refugees and IDPs; and the use of technology to capture data on IDPs and refugees in order to solve their challenges. The overall work of the Committee throughout the week of the Conference was collaborative and all delegates worked together as a cohesive body to provide innovative solutions and build consensus concerning the Protection of the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees.

**Code: HRC 1/1**

**Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council**

**Topic: Protection of the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees**

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*The United Nations Human Rights Council,*

*Reaffirming* the responsibility of Member States to promote international cooperation by encouraging respect for the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all persons without distinction,

*Upholding* the primary responsibility and duty of all Member States to provide humanitarian assistance and protection to all internally displaced persons in their jurisdiction, in line with Principle 3 of the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement (1998),

*Expressing its hope* towards the achievement of global progression and development for all in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015),

*Upholding further* Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), which is centred on empowering and promoting the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other status,

*Taking into account* the frequent deprivation of access to effective judicial remedies in court for displacement-related violations suffered by internally displaced persons and refugees as regards their human rights,

*Taking into consideration* the problem of climate change and its contributory significance to environmental displacement, both within and outside national borders,

*Noting with concern* the inability of Member States to fully implement the provisions agreed to within the *Paris Agreement* (2015) under the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change* (UNFCCC) (1992),

*Recognizing* that millions of refugees and displaced persons continue to live in precarious and unsteady housing situations due to the widespread deprivation of their right to adequate housing and shelter on a global scale,

*Deeply concerned* about the lack of attention paid by Member States to the issue of sex trafficking, sexual and gender-based violence faced by female refugees and internally displaced persons across the world,

*Cognizant* of the need for the protection of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI) refugees and internally displaced persons from discrimination based on sexual orientation,

*Aware* of the imminent problem of low access to gainful employment and sustainable livelihood suffered by internally displaced persons and refugees,

*Fully aware* of the lack of access to good education suffered by internally displaced children and refugees,

1. *Encourages* Member States to engage in the provision of humanitarian assistance to internally displaced persons within their jurisdiction by;

- a. Investing available financial and state security resources towards assisting and protecting their citizens from the crisis causing their displacement;
- b. Inviting and consenting to the rendering of assistance and aid by international donor agencies to their displaced citizens;
- c. Responding promptly to reports of crises within their jurisdiction with state security forces;

2. *Further encourages* Member States to further the achievement of global progression in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) by;

- a. Respecting the fundamental right to dignity of their citizens;
- b. Cooperating amongst one another towards the prevention of conflicts in international relations;

3. *Implores* that Member States work towards the execution and achievement of Goal 10 (Reduced Inequalities) of the SDGs by;

- a. Ensuring the economic opportunities available to citizens are also made available to displaced persons;
- b. Allowing the inclusion of refugees and internally displaced persons in political and economic activities;

4. *Recommends* that Member states make available to internally displaced persons and refugees within their jurisdictions, access to justice in court systems by;

- a. Establishing workshops which teach these displaced persons of their rights to seek effective judicial remedies against any violation of their fundamental freedoms;
- b. Providing legal state counsels who can help refugees and internally displaced persons seek remedy at court for free by;
  - i. Creating community courts consisting of state lawyers who willingly volunteer with the government towards representing internally displaced persons and refugees at court;
  - ii. Partnering with judicial agencies towards the set-up of training sessions for judges and lawyers on displaced persons' rights as human rights, false facts about displaced persons and the vulnerability of these persons to increased human right violations;

5. *Urges* Member States which are signatories to the *Paris Agreement (2015)* under the *United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (1992)* to undertake stringent measures for the purpose of implementing its provisions by;

- a. Reporting annually on carbon emission rates and implementation efforts towards Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), to the United Nations Environment Assembly (UNEA) and Human Rights Council;
  - b. Voluntarily cooperating towards the consolidation of transparency and accountability regarding implementation efforts, and the development of frameworks for approaches to the sustainable development of climate change mitigation;
  - c. Contributing to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to help provide mitigatory aid for developing countries and least developed countries (LDCs);
  - d. Conserving and enhancing sinks, reservoirs and forestation for the purpose of effectively consuming greenhouse gases;
  - e. Formulating national adaptation plans as regards climate change effects within domestic policy frameworks which should consist of;
    - i. The bi-annual undertaking by specialized public agencies of strict and comprehensive national risk assessment regarding loss and damages to be suffered in the event of climate change impact;
    - ii. The reduction of dependence on global rained agriculture by the creation of climate-resilient agricultural livelihood through the provision of credit facilities for small scale farmers by public financial institutions towards making agricultural machinery available for these farmers;
6. *Further implores* Member States to reduce drastically, the lack of adequate housing and shelter suffered by internally displaced persons and refugees through the execution of measures which comprise;
- a. Establishing workshops which teach these displaced persons traditional construction practices which could help them create temporary but good shelters for themselves and will be;
    - i. Spearheaded by renowned architects or workers well versed in respect of construction and who will be appointed by governments of Member States to handle these workshops;
    - ii. Supervised by governments of Member States who may provide necessary materials needed by refugees or internally displaced persons for the construction itself;
  - b. Incorporating shelter into their emergency plans so that in the potential occurrence of a crisis causing internal displacement or an influx of refugees within their territory, shelter can easily be provided to such displaced persons;
7. *Suggests* Member States establish working Public Complaint Commissions (PCCs) through which displaced persons who are victims of sexual and gender-based violence can bring the attention of the government to the occurrence of such vices in their communities and which will;
- a. Work with domestic law enforcement agents in guaranteeing the safety and security of these displaced persons;

- b. Engage in the assessment of the vulnerabilities and needs of these displaced persons by;
  - i. Consulting with displaced persons who are victims of sexual and gender-based violence;
  - ii. Partnering with non-governmental organizations for the purpose of investigation into cases of alleged sexual or gender-based violence reported by such displaced persons;

8. *Further suggests* Member States should create help centres around communities where displaced LGBTI persons reside which should;

- a. Be spearheaded by mental health experts and experienced psychologists who would volunteer with the governments of Member States to help displaced LGBTI persons cope with psychological problems and prevent self-harm;
- b. Utilize telecommunication lines in connecting these displaced LGBTI persons with mental health experts and experienced psychologists for immediate and prompt responses when necessary;
- c. Regularly undertake workshops for these displaced persons with the aim of preventing the discrimination of LGBTI displaced persons within their community;

9. *Further recommends* that Member States increase the access of internally displaced persons and refugees to gainful employment and sustainable livelihoods through the execution of certain measures such as;

- a. The provision of access to commercial banking accounts, available credit facilities and loans to internally displaced persons and refugees;
- b. Partnerships with the private sector, the provision of vocational training for employment or entrepreneurship in line with market opportunities for refugees and internally displaced persons;
- c. Partnerships with specialized Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), the provision of capacity building workshops which would educate refugees and internally displaced persons on livelihood initiatives;

10. *Proposes* Member States make ample educational opportunities at all levels available to internally displaced persons and refugees by;

- a. Providing scholarship opportunities and grants to refugee children;
- b. Partnering with Member States' education agencies and civil society organizations within their jurisdiction towards the provision of primary education to refugee children;
- c. Incorporating the education of displaced persons into their emergency plans;
- d. Partnering with education agencies towards the donation of old textbooks and workbooks from public school libraries to communities of internally displaced persons and refugee camps.

**Code: HRC 1/2**

**Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council**

**Topic: Protection of the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees**

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*The United Nations Human Rights Council,*

*Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948) which recognizes the protection of the rights of Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) and refugees,*

*Bearing in mind the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966) which highlights the importance of the protection of the rights of IDPs and refugees,*

*Aware of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and its Optional Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees (1967) which introduces obligations on Member States to safeguard the fundamental rights of refugees and to regulate their status in places of asylum,*

*Emphasizing the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees adopted by the General Assembly resolution 73/151 which aims to strengthen the international response to large movements of refugees and protracted refugee situations,*

*Conscious of the General Assembly's New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants (2016) which reaffirms the human rights of refugees and implores all Member States to equally share the burden of hosting and supporting refugees in the world,*

*Aware of the Human Rights Council resolution 41/15 of 19 July 2019 which spelt out the mandate of the Special Rapporteur in working together with international institutions to address the issue of protecting the rights of Internally Displaced Persons,*

*Recalling also General Assembly resolution 74/160 of 18 December 2019 on the protection of and provision of assistance to Internally Displaced Persons without discrimination and reiterating the general norm that every human being has the right to recognition before the law,*

*Deeply conscious of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 which aims to reduce inequality within and among countries, and to make cities and human settlements safe, resilient, and sustainable,*

*Noting with concern the sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) faced by female refugees and IDPs in Member States,*

*Guided by Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966) which prohibits sexual and gender-based violence against female refugees,*

*Reaffirming Principle 11 of the 1998 United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacements which prohibits sexual exploitation and any form of gender-specific violence of IDPs,*

*Deeply disturbed by the violation of the right to education of children refugees and IDPs,*

*Acknowledging Article 28 of the Convention on the Rights of a Child (CRC) (1989) which affirms the right to education as a legal right of children IDPs and refugees on the basis of equal opportunity,*



*Recognizing* the barrier of forced child marriage in protecting the right of children refugees and IDPs to education,

*Contemplating Article 16 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Refugees (CEDAW) (1979) which requires states to specify a minimum age for marriage,*

*Fully aware of Article 16 of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948) which states that marriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses,*

*Deeply concerned* about the discrimination of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersexual (LGBTI) refugees and IDPs in Member States,

*Recalling* Human Rights Council resolution 32/2 (2016) which condemns the act of discriminating against individuals because of their sexual orientation or gender identity,

*Aware* of the lack of adequate housing for refugees and IDPs in host Member States,

*Further recognizing* the lack of adequate funds by Member States to protect the right to adequate housing of refugees and IDPs,

*Mindful of Article 25 of the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948) which recognizes the right to adequate housing for refugees and Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs),*

*Deeply conscious of* Principle 18 of the 1998 United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacements, which protects the right to basic shelter and housing of refugees and IDPs,

*Taking into cognizance* the increase in forced displacement directly associated with rapid climate change,

*Emphasizing* the 2018 Global Compact on Refugees adopted by the General Assembly resolution 73/151 which acknowledges the problem faced by climate change and disaster displacements,

*Deeply disturbed* about the lack of employment opportunities of refugees and IDPs,

*Recognizing* Principle 22 of the 1998 United Nations Guiding Principles on Internal Displacements which promotes the rights of IDPs to seek opportunities for employment freely,

*Welcoming Article 17, 18 and 19 of the Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) which protects the employment needs of IDPs and refugees,*

*Having considered* the SDG 8 which states that all Member States should foster sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full, productive employment and decent work for all, which includes IDPs and refugees,

*Reiterating* the negative impacts of the 2019 Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic on the education, employment and livelihood of IDPs and refugees, inclusive but not limited to the closure of IDP and refugee camps and reduced access to the basic amenities of life,

*Realizing* the absence of good health care systems for IDPs and refugees by Member States,

Aware of Article 12 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) which guarantees the violations of the right to the highest standard of health,

Noting Article 1 of the Constitution of the World Health Organization which states that the objective of the World Health Organization (WHO) is the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health,

1. *Reaffirms* that Member States have the primary responsibility to protect the rights of IDPs and refugees within their jurisdiction and without discrimination in accordance with the *Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* (1951);

2. *Encourages* Member States to create policies that aim to mitigate Sexual and Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) against female IDPs and refugees by;

- a. Facilitating sessions and meetings dealing with ending violence against female IDPs and refugees with the maximum involvement of the UNHCR to address the emotional and psychological impact of sexual exploitation and abuse on IDPs and refugees at their state of transition and as well as at the local level;
- b. Establishing a Community Response System (CRS) at the rural communities solely for IDPs and refugees to address the high rate of violent practices against IDPs and refugees, compelling maximum participation of the community in increasing awareness and sustainability of efforts to eradicate violence;
- c. Collaborating with the UNHCR and international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to set up a platform both at the international and regional level, which ensures reports on violent incidents by SGBV survivors are given immediate non-discriminatory access to legal and medical assistance;
- d. Collaborating with the United Nations Human Rights Council to partner with and support various institutions and NGOs existing at the national level to undertake programs in favour of the female IDPs and refugees and further increasing the number of girls' vocational camps;

3. *Suggests* that Member States should ensure basic resources are available to IDPs and refugees as a means of mitigating SGBV by;

- a. Partnering with relevant stakeholders such as UN bodies and NGOs to reduce the strain of getting access to basic amenities of daily life;
- b. Partnering with NGOs that recognize SGBV, while recognizing that SGBV affects not only the female gender but also the male gender in order to create greater awareness as to the plight of Male IDPs and refugees, as well as include them in the SGBV processes being carried out in Member States;
- c. Creating partnerships with the Women Refugee Council's Safe Access to Firewood and Alternative Energy in Humanitarian Settings (SAFE) Stoves Initiatives and the UNHCR to help protect female and male IDPs and refugees from SGBV by providing efficient fuel alternatives in the camps;

4. *Reaffirms* Article 28 of the CRC and encourages Member States to make efforts to promote access to education for children IDPs and refugees by;

- a. Collaborating with International Organizations and NGOs to sponsor the education of internally displaced children who do not have the opportunity or the essential resources needed for education;
- b. Building government schools to facilitate the training of a large number of children IDPs and refugees as well as providing adequate educational facilities in IDP and refugee camps to enhance proper learning;

5. *Urges* Member States where early child marriage is prevalent to set the minimum age of child marriage at 18 years old or above, through;

- a. Enacting local treaties that expressly state the minimum age of child refugees and IDPs;
- b. Appointing a Minister at the local level who would be responsible for ensuring maximum compliance with the law and punishing offenders;
- c. Setting up an institution for child marriage education at the local level that would be responsible for inviting child rights experts to address the emotional and mental pain that comes with child marriage;
- d. The ratification of international treaties addressing the issue of early child marriage;

6. *Calls upon* the UN, International Monetary Fund (IMF), all Member States and international organizations that recognize the rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Transgender and Intersex (LGBTI), and refugees to protect their rights by;

- a. Establishing safe spaces for all IDPs and refugees regardless of gender, religion, country, sexual orientation across borders, safe spaces in refugee camps with security presence poised to ensure protection and the safety of said refugees and IDPs;
- b. Relocating LGBTI refugees from Member States where same-sex is a crime and ensuring their resettlement in other Member States that will accept them and will not tolerate discrimination against these people, through;
  - i. The allocation of funds by the IMF to all Member States that do not criminalize LGBTI persons to carry out resettlement;
  - ii. Requesting Member States where it is not a crime, to be open to accepting and resettling LGBTI refugees and IDPs into their country;
  - iii. The enactment of UN treaties and resolutions enforcing the accommodation of LGBTI refugees and IDPs in Member States that do not criminalize same-sex;
  - iv. Encouraging Member States that do not criminalize same-sex to ratify all treaties and resolutions enacted by the UN;

7. *Recommends* that Member States should ensure adequate housing for IDPs and refugees by;

- a. Partnering with International Organizations such as Organizations the UNHCR, International Rescue Committee (IRC) and International Organization for Migration (IOM) and NGOs to efficiently utilize resources to create affordable housing provisions for displaced persons;

- b. Establishing housing and restitution claims centres where potential claimants currently reside and mobile units to ensure accessibility to potential claimants;
- c. Making donations to aid the development of infrastructure for the accommodation of refugees and IDPs;
- d. Creating asylum policies that advocate for the right to asylum for IDPs and refugees;

8. *Urges* Member States to solve problems of lack of adequate funds for housing by;

- a. Calling for private and voluntary financial support, for example, the Welcome Fund for Syrian refugees;
- b. Encouraging Member States to plan and coordinate landlords and other stakeholders to expand the stock of available housing;

9. *Encourages* the interdependence of all Member States in addressing the issue of internal displacement caused by climate change by;

- a. Requesting annual contributions from Member States via fundraising for the purchase of more climate models that will predict future changes in climate and enable Member States at risk to make adequate preparations for the aftermath of natural disasters before they occur;
- b. Sponsoring NGOs and other institutions that promote awareness on the use of renewable energy so as to:
  - i. fore-stall further changes in climate;
  - ii. create a safer environment for Member States at risk of natural disasters;

10. *Further recommends* that all Member States should address the employment needs of IDPs and refugees by:

- a. Enhancing existing income generation activities of refugees and creating new jobs in host countries and communities;
- b. Encouraging partnership with the UNHCR and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to secure a reasonable level of financial stability, employment and sustainable economic growth to reduce poverty among refugees and displaced persons, done by:
  - i. Drafting a legal framework to secure the financial stability and to ensure the accountability of the funds the IMF will give to the governments of Member States;
  - ii. Providing a pattern on how the money disbursed is to be spent as regards assistance to IDPs and refugees;
- c. Establishing support groups that advocate for the inclusion of refugees and IDPs in the employment sector;
- d. Encouraging the creation of Vocational Skills Development (VSD) in all Member States, financed by the government, strictly for refugees and IDPs which promotes skill acquisition amongst refugees to make them fit for several employment opportunities;

- e. Encouraging financial support of vocational schools for such schools to have enough facilities to train large numbers of refugees and IDPs;
- f. Working with the natives of the Member State and signing up those who would be willing to teach IDPs and refugees the native language to aid their communication skills and solve the language barrier;
- g. Enabling IDPs and refugees to obtain collateral free loans from banks so as to expand their business and an indemnity form, signed by the government for them;

11. *Urges* Member States to mitigate the risks that displaced persons are facing due to the 2019 Coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic by;

- a. Ensuring access to clean water, basic toilets and good hygiene practices for IDPs and refugees when transiting or for those living in camps and urban areas;
- b. Requesting support from Member States and advocating for safer living and housing conditions to allow for social distancing, including in shelters and camps for refugees and internally displaced persons;
- c. Stopping refoulement, immigration, detention, push-backs, deportations and mass expulsions of migrant and displaced children and families in the context of the Covid-19 pandemic, as these practices threaten children's rights and are a risk to public health;
- d. Partnering with and supporting the UNHCR to secure the inclusion of displaced persons in preparedness and response measures for Covid-19 by Member States;

12. *Further requests* that Member States should institutionalize all World Health Organization (WHO) guidelines on health systems concerning IDPs and refugees by;

- a. Creating more affordable and accessible health centres within the radius of refugee camps and settlements;
- b. Employing an adequate number of qualified health workers to ensure that sick refugees and IDPs are properly catered for;
- c. Appointing officials who will perform monthly inspections of the health centres to ensure they are kept at high standards;
- d. Requesting supply of rare and common drugs, as well as medical equipment from the WHO when such are unavailable at the health centres.

**Code: HRC 1/3**

**Committee: United Nations Human Rights Council**

**Topic: Protection of the Rights of Internally Displaced Persons and Refugees**

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*The United Nations Human Rights Council,*

*Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948) which establishes the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights with which all persons are entitled, including the right to seek asylum,*

*Emphasizing the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees (1951) and its Optional Protocol (1967) which has facilitated the understanding of who a refugee is, the social, legal and other rights that refugees are entitled to as well as the responsibility of states on refugees,*

*Recognizing the General Assembly resolution 56/164 (2016) on the need to establish a global IDP database to keep track of IDPs,*

*Reaffirming the General Assembly resolution 48/104 (1993) on the elimination of violence against women including sexual violence,*

*Bearing in mind the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) (1989) and the need to protect children in refugee and IDP camps from abuse,*

*Deeply concerned about the lack of access of refugees and IDPs to quality education and decent work, according to Sustainable Development Goals 4 & 8,*

*Guided by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) (1979),*

*Realizing the need for the domestication of laws and frameworks that protect the rights of refugees and IDPs;*

*Desiring the effective reintegration of voluntarily returned refugees in their Member States,*

The United Nations Human Rights Council,

*1. Expresses its hope towards embracing the use of AI and related technologies to collect data of internally displaced persons in order to;*

- a. Ease their placement in camps or houses in the case of resettlement;
- b. Group their data to make proper plans for the provision of education for children, jobs for the working population and medical care for the pregnant women, infants and the elderly;
- c. Effectively distribute relief materials to internally displaced persons;
- d. Easily measure and record the increase or decrease in their population including migration, birth rates and death rates;

*2. Recommends that Member States should collaborate with NGOs and specialized UN organs like the United Nations Women to;*

- a. Carry out physical sensitization and awareness campaigns on the prevention of and protection from sexual violence and other forms of abuse in refugee camps through;

- i. Print media such as local newspaper articles, flyers and posters;
    - ii. Physical outreaches by their representatives;
    - iii. Broadcast media such as radio and television for jingles;
  - b. Provide free and adequate medical care and therapy for refugees who are victims of sexual abuse and other forms of abuse;
  - c. Provide access to free legal representation for refugees who have been abused;
  - d. Conduct basic self-defence training for female refugees;
  - e. Set up a sexual abuse emergency response team in refugee camps;
  - f. Organize support sessions for victims of abuse in refugee camps;
3. *Calls upon* international organizations such as Child Rights International Network and the Defence for Children International for assistance to;
  - a. Train and provide social workers equipped to protect children and respond to all forms of violence, exploitation and abuse against children who are refugees particularly the girl child;
  - b. Provide volunteer martial artists to train the children on basic self-defence skills such as Taekwondo and Brazilian Jiu-Jitsu to ensure they are less vulnerable to sexual abuse and other forms of physical abuse;
4. *Further recommends* that Member States should consider strategic partnerships with;
  - a. Private technology companies, telecommunication companies and other large corporations to perform their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) by;
    - i. Providing free physical training for refugees and IDPs on relevant digital skills to position them for employment in the fast-rising skill economy;
    - ii. Increasing the accessibility to the internet for refugees and IDPs by providing smartphones and/or laptops;
    - iii. Improving workplace diversity and inclusion by employing refugees who are qualified to work;
  - b. NGOs and specialized United Nations agencies like the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) to;
    - i. Host yearly fund-raising events such as dinners, sports events and concerts with high-net-worth individuals, public figures and private institutions in attendance to receive donations to build new schools for refugees and IDPs as well as generate capital for refugee owned businesses and start-ups;
    - ii. Set up a book drive for children in refugee camps by receiving book donations from individuals, schools and the general public;

- iii. Set up a Games and Art society in refugee camps to informally educate the children;
- iv. Provide volunteer teachers and train refugee teachers in camps;
- v. Donate teaching aids and learning resources such as charts, maps, flashcards, Rubik's cube etc. to local teachers in refugee camps in order to aid the quality of lessons delivered;
- vi. Set up the Ride to School Scheme (RSS), an initiative to provide free bus and train passes for refugees in public primary and secondary school to increase enrolment and attendance;
- vii. Train the youths on technical and vocational education;

5. *Draws the attention* of Member States, UN-Women and NGOs on the need to;

- a. Empower women in refugee camps with vocational training, specialized women start-up grants and digital training to ensure economic inclusion;
- b. Sensitize women refugees through campaigns by NGOs on their rights, such as the right to live free from violence, to education, to fair wages or equal pay, as well as enlighten other members of the society on the need to end all forms of discrimination against women through;
  - i. Print media like local newspaper articles and flyers;
  - ii. The use of broadcast media such as TV and radio for awareness;
  - iii. Physical outreaches to the refugee camps;
- c. Provide legal aid to improve access to justice of women in refugee camps whose rights to freedom from discrimination has been infringed;

6. *Calls upon* Member States to consider the need for the domestication of international laws guiding the right of refugees by;

- a. Setting up local specialized courts and panels to try offences against the rights of refugees;
- b. Taking refugees into consideration in the domestic provisions for the protection of rights;

7. *Recommends* that Member States to ensure proper reintegration of refugees and peace-building should collaborate with;

- a. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO), the Cluster Working Group on Early Recovery (CWGER), the World Bank's Post-Conflict Needs Assessment (PCNA) and International Finance Corporation in order to;
  - i. Strengthen the New Economy through New Economy Building Grants (NEBG) for local entrepreneurs and businesses;



- ii. Provide permanent housing solutions or affordable housing mortgage for low-income earners;
  - iii. Rebuild basic infrastructure such as roads and provide basic services like electricity to improve trade and foster a suitable environment for business and investments;
  - iv. Accelerate foreign and private investments in the economy;
- b. The United Nations Children's Fund and NGOs to facilitate;
- i. Rebuilding of schools for children to protect their right to education;
  - ii. Donations of laboratory materials, library books, computers and other educational infrastructure to improve the quality of education;
  - iii. Provision of teaching materials and learning materials such as notebooks, textbooks and pens;
- c. Non-Governmental Organizations focused on Sustainable Development Goals 16 that is Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions as well as Community Development in order to;
- i. Ensure the effective functioning and accountability of the national justice system and protection of the rule of law;
  - ii. Provide skilled personnel in community design and development to participate in the planning and execution of reintegration activities;
  - iii. Improve access to justice by providing free legal services and representation;
  - iv. Support communities with basic amenities such as access to clean water, clean sanitation and healthcare.