



**United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees**

**Co-Sponsors:** All members of UNHCR

**Topic: “Strengthening UN coordination of protecting refugees and resolving refugee problems worldwide”**

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, striving to ensure that everyone can exercise the right to seek asylum and find safe refuge in another State, with the option to return home voluntarily, integrate locally or to resettle in a third country,

Embracing current existing framework outlining the rights of children and the strategies of refugee children protection that include the 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of the Refugees, the 1967 Protocol and the 1990 Convention on The Rights of the Child,

Expressing its satisfaction the past contributions of nongovernmental volunteer programs and organizations and relevant UN agencies,

Noting with deep concern for providing refugee children with more opportunities to be equipped with the ability for integrate into society,

Having devoted attention on solving refugee problems by promoting donations, especially long-term funding such as per year, providing aid, offering education, and completing reintegration systems,

1. Employs the power of social media encouraging people all over the world such as creating Apps and advertisements on Internet, and consequently promote and develop activities like Door to door programs (schools and other volunteers go to houses and collects money in ”boxes”);
2. Establishes non-political funds especially in developed countries, for example, by encouraging the famous and wealthy people to set up funds or hold charity

concerts, shows and exhibitions;

3. Recommends the UN to call upon food drive programs to send food collected to refugee camps and, meanwhile, to provide large water purifying devices, such as filters;
4. Further invites and promotes the Refugee Housing Unit, an organization which is building refugee camps in a small scale, to extend their Refugee Children Housing Project;
5. Strongly advises NGO involving in either physical or psychological medical fields, providing refugees with basic medicine needs;
6. Requests voluntary doctors to provide with life assisting help;
7. Emphasizes the role of education in promoting the psychosocial well-being, stabilizing long-term development;
8. Appeals NGOs and UN committees to create local educational facilities and calls upon teachers in training to help teach refugee children in exchange for volunteer/internship credit;
9. Further requests the education system of related countries to provide non-discriminatory access to all children under its jurisdiction;
10. Reminds factors, when refugee children select their future destination, culture differences, language barriers, economical status, and population density should be considered;
11. Encourages families, which have relatively high education and strong financial support, to adopt those refugee children who are willing to; and
12. Requests that after the age of eighteen, refugee children, about twenty percent of the population, should be given non-discriminatory paid job opportunities in society,

after taking exams to test their ability, possibly in different nations after consulting with other countries.