**FORUM**: General Assembly 3

**QUESTION OF**: Supporting Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

**MAIN SUBMITTER**: Human Rights Watch

**CO-SUBMITTERS**: Argentina, Benin, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, France, Holy See, India, Lesotho, Mauritius, Paraguay, Senegal, Serbia, South Africa, Thailand, Zimbabwe

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

*Declaring* an Internally Displaced Person (IDP) to be defined as an individual that has forcefully fled his/her home, land, and livelihood because of conflict, violence or violations of human rights, without crossing any international borders,

*Keeping in mind* that it is evident, the number of IDPs has dramatically increased over the past few years, from approximately 33 millions in 2014 to 38 showing a rise of 4.7 million by early 2015, and this number continues to increase rapidly,

*Recognizing that* many countries have taken upon themselves the responsibilities of caring and providing for their IDPs*,* United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has been working with many countries and was granted the position of being responsible for leading emergency shelters and managing camps for IDPs around the world,

*Recognizing* that IDPs seek an area containing basic health care, education, and employment opportunities, or so-called ‘pull’ factors but also are repelled by ‘push’ factors such as natural disasters or political conflicts,

1. Calls for the creation of a sub-organization under the UNHCR called United Nations High Commission for Internally Displaced Persons (UNHCIDP) that will focus specifically on the care and protection of IDPs, through:
   1. documenting and preserving the facts in each major situation and the issues presented,
   2. assisting in the specific registration of IDPs at camps in order to maintain statistics to help the camps manage resources, as well as help other organizations obtain this information;
2. Implores that temporary relocation camps near areas of large influxes of IDPs are monitored for health care and safety by organizations such as the UNHCR, ensuring that:
   1. Adding setting quotas to prevent overcrowding and tension, determined by:
      1. The number of staff available to assist the IDPs
      2. Resources available
      3. Budget given and financial support given to assist IDPs
      4. Space available to carry the set number of people
   2. Camps are provided with health care by means such as but not limited to:
      1. Providing all IDPs living in camps with vaccination,
      2. Implementing regular checkups in designated health care service areas easily accessible,
      3. Raising awareness about common diseases arising through lack of sanitation by media such as networking sites, posters with pictures for the illiterate and seminars with volunteers sent by the organization to teach basic sanitation,
   3. Provide special care for the sick and mentally scarred and afflicted to allow them to receive proper treatment by:
      1. Implementing training programs done by professional volunteers with the knowledge and capacity to treat IDPs in camps who may be suffering from mental disorders such as anxiety or posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as a result of their condition,
      2. Creating separate quarters for the sick and mentally scarred,
   4. Further implementing security measures for the safety of the IDPs, by means such as, but not limited to:
      1. Installing security cameras in the most public areas,
      2. Hiring security guards, or increasing security guard numbers who are trained to conceal their own personal bias towards any social or religious group,
      3. Building fences around the camps to prevent both intruders and wildlife from entering the camp;
3. Recommends that Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) increase awareness about IDPs and their current situation and promote better support by means such as, but not limited to:
   1. Advertising campaigns in public areas and school places,
   2. Accepting donations of any sort as long as they are reusable,
   3. Further accepting volunteers able to be deployed;
4. Further encourages areas within a country with high numbers of IDPs to invest in and prioritize an education system for the youth, thus both raising the literacy of youth and encouraging younger populations to join workforce, thus helping economic growth, should they choose to return when the area is safe, by:
   1. Abiding by annual plans made by the possible organizations such as United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) or the UNHCR, which may include:
      1. Construction plans for school buildings within time limits, thus construction can begin quickly,
      2. Gathering basic resources needed for schools such as books and furniture,
      3. Plans for the training of teachers,
   2. Advertising the need for the children to go to school with posters, announcements in public gatherings, or pamphlets funded by the organizations given in sub-clause A,
   3. Providing areas for people shy of working age to be trained so that in the near future they will be able to maximize potential whilst economically active;
5. Further urges post-conflict areas, with the help of NGOs, to prioritize reconstruction of urban areas to increase economic activity in hopes of drawing IDPs back to the post-conflict zone by developing infrastructure to prove that a higher quality of life is proposed to the inhabitants of the region such as but not limited to:
   1. Improving means of transportation, including roads, railroads, bridges, and perhaps airports,
   2. Further improving all means of communication,
   3. Constructing social service buildings, such as hospitals and schools,
   4. Solidifying means of energy including an electrical power network and perhaps investing in clean energy sources such as hydroelectric dams or wind turbines depending on the location of the area,
   5. Ensuring a solid water management system that includes a sufficient supply of safe drinking water and a functioning sewage system,
6. Further invites NGOs and UN Agencies such as UNICEF to help areas within a country with influxes of IDPs by providing the resources needed to train teachers, school supplies, and building materials used only for creating a base for education by methods such as but not limited to:
   1. Having the State create a specific budget to ensure donated money is ultimately being spent to improve resources to that specific are,
   2. Assigning members of the UNHCR, with the permission of the Member State, to evaluate and ensure that materials are being used to better education,
   3. Taking an inventory of the provided resources, in order to keep track and monitor their function.