

To: Social and Humanitarian Committee  
From: The Kingdom of Cambodia  
Subject: Providing Asylum for Displaced People  
Date: 25 March 2026

*Guided by* the mandate of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the 1951 Refugee Convention, which affirms the right of individuals to seek asylum from persecution or threatened livelihood,

*Alarmed that* border restrictions in various regions worldwide have limited access to asylum and increased vulnerability for displaced persons, as stated by the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs,

*Upholding* the non-refoulement principle that restricts the return of refugees to territories where their freedom and lives are threatened,

*Recognizing* the importance of cooperation in Member States of Southeast Asia to amplify humanitarian protection among bordering countries,

*Noting with Concern* that with the gracious assistance of cooperative organizations such as the World Health Organization and UNICEF, there are still over 42.5 million refugees worldwide, as reported from United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

Calls for:

1. **Encourages** the growth and strengthening of national asylum and refugee systems around the globe through financial aid and cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
2. **Urges** the Member States to uphold the principle of non-refoulement and refrain from sending refugees back to areas where they face persecution and harm;
3. **Requests** cooperation from Southeast Asian nations to help create peaceful, humanitarian responses for displacement situations;
4. **Emphasizes** the importance of protecting vulnerable peoples such as women, children, the ill, and disabled through humanitarian assistance programs;
5. **Invites** agencies such as the United Nations Children's Fund and the International Organization for Migration to expand support.



To: Social and Humanitarian Committee  
From: The Federal Republic of Nigeria  
Subject: Strengthening Protections for Women and Girls Affected by Insurgency and Displacement  
Date: 23 February 2026

*Recognizing* that gender-based discrimination has remained a persistent challenge in Nigeria for decades due to insufficient enforcement of protective legislation and a lack of comprehensive action aimed at improving the treatment and opportunities of women and girls,

*Alarmed* that violent extremist organizations such as Boko Haram and the Islamic State West Africa Province (ISWAP) continue to carry out brutal and discriminatory acts against women and children, including mass kidnappings, forced marriages, trafficking, and sexual violence,

*Recalling* legislative measures enacted to improve protections for women and children in Nigeria, including the Child Rights Act (2003) and the Violence Against Persons (Prohibition) Act (2015),

*Acknowledging* Nigeria's historical challenges in fully upholding human rights protections and expressing its commitment to strengthening enforcement mechanisms to improve the living conditions and security of female populations,

*Emphasizing* the urgent need for haste to find decisive action to provide greater protection for women and children in insurgency-affected regions in order to reduce violence, prevent deaths, and implement sustainable solutions that combat gender-based violence both nationally and globally,

Calls for:

1. **Urges** Nigerian states that have not yet domesticated and fully implemented the Child Rights Act to reconsider their position and adopt and enforce the Act without delay;
2. **Further urges** the development of improved infrastructure and security measures to establish safe, professionally staffed educational institutions where young women and girls may pursue education and acquire essential life skills without fear of violence;
3. **Encourages** the expansion and support of non-governmental organizations, both within Nigeria and internationally, that focus on protecting women and girls from the impacts of insurgency and displacement while raising awareness and mobilizing resources to strengthen female security and empowerment;
4. **Emphasizes** the necessity of swift and coordinated action by Member States and relevant organizations to ensure that delays in implementation do not result in preventable acts of violence against women and girls;
5. **Strongly encourages** Member States of the United Nations to provide both military and financial assistance to:

- a. Support the Nigerian Armed Forces in their efforts to eliminate terrorist extremist groups such as Boko Haram and ISWAP;
- b. Expand and strengthen programs such as the National Women's Empowerment Fund to increase access to female education, vocational training, and reproductive healthcare services.

To: Social and Humanitarian Committee  
From: The People's Republic of China  
Subject: Ensuring Access to Education for Refugees with Disabilities  
Date: February 26, 2026

*Fully Believing* that education is a necessity for the youth development and their long term implementation into the workforce,

*Reminding* that 16% of the global population or 1.3 billion people live with a disability according to the World Health Organization, and that less than 5% of refugee children with disabilities are enrolled in education systems,

*Taking into consideration* that armed conflicts and crises heavily affect educational systems and intensify the barriers for disabled refugees by limiting accessibility, specialized support services, and learning resources,

*Guided by* Resolution 79/149, which emphasizes the rights of the disabled and references past international frameworks such as the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Copenhagen Declaration on Social Development, and the Programme of Action of the World Summit for Social Development,

*Recalling* Resolution 55/8, which acknowledges frameworks for inclusive community support systems through the reinforcement of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, economic incentives and subsidies, and support systems that focus on assistive technologies and social protection,

*Fully aware* that assistive technologies and accessible infrastructure play a large role in expanding educational access to displaced students with disabilities,

*Welcoming* initiatives by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to develop long-term international programs that address the need of education for disabled refugees and promote inclusive education,

*Emphasizing* the importance of state sovereignty while encouraging international cooperation to address the educational needs of disabled refugees,

The People's Republic of China:

1. *Introduces* the establishment of the Refugee Access to Global Education (RAGE), an international program that aims to expand inclusive educational opportunities to disabled refugees,
  - a. Partners with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), World Health Organization (WHO), and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to coordinate funding, identify and register refugees worldwide, and promote equitable access to inclusive education,

- a. Supports the integration of assistive technologies, including ramps, automatic doors, braille learning tools, hearing devices, and screen readers within refugee educational environments, which contributes to increased accessibility and academic participation,
  - b. Encourages host states to support the program by providing voluntary funding, and creating accessible infrastructure within their educational settings, while also maintaining respect for domestic frameworks;
1. *Encourages* the expansion of offline learning platforms to ensure educational continuity and stability during conflicts and humanitarian crises,
  - a. Recommends the distribution of downloadable learning modules and emergency learning kits to allow refugees to continue their education despite limited internet access,
  - a. Encourages all educational modules to incorporate captioned videos, screen reader compatibility, and adjustable interface tools,
  - b. Provides portable education packages that accommodate for the disabled such as containing braille textbooks, sign language charts, and writing supplies to enhance inclusivity
  - c. Encourages member states and the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF) to collaborate with regional organizations to strengthen emergency preparedness and provide resource sharing to support countries facing crises;
1. *Calls for* the development of teacher training programs to enhance the skills needed to support students with disabilities in refugee education systems,
  - a. Collaborates with accredited universities and teacher training institutions within host states to design and deliver effective training systems,
  - a. Utilizes voluntary contributions from Refugee Access to Global Education (RAGE) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to finance professional training workshops and digital curriculum units,
  - b. Provides instruction on inclusive strategies to utilize in classrooms, such as small group instruction, hands on activities, and multi sensory approaches.

To: Social and Humanitarian Committee

From: The Republic of South Africa

Subject: Combating Youth Unemployment through Inclusive Education and Skills Development

Date: 27th March, 2026

*Guided by* the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

*Reaffirming* the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, particularly Sustainable Development Goals 4 (Quality Education), 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and 10 (Reduced Inequalities),

*Recognizing* that youth unemployment remains a critical global challenge, disproportionately affecting developing countries and marginalized communities,

*Acknowledging* that structural inequality, lack of access to quality education, and insufficient technical training contribute significantly to youth unemployment,

*Recalling* regional initiatives such as the African Union's Agenda 2063, which prioritizes youth empowerment and employment,

Calls for:

1. Encourages Member States to expand access to Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) institutions, particularly in rural and underserved communities, to strengthen practical and market-relevant skills development;
2. Calls for the creation of public-private partnerships to provide paid apprenticeships, internships, and digital skills training programs that facilitate effective school-to-work transitions;

3. Supports the development of comprehensive national youth employment strategies that promote gender equality, inclusion of persons with disabilities, and opportunities for historically marginalized communities;
4. Recommends the establishment of youth entrepreneurship and small business support funds, particularly in developing countries, with voluntary international and regional financial support;
5. Encourages investment in green economy sectors, including renewable energy and sustainable infrastructure, as a sustainable source of long-term youth employment opportunities;
6. Requests relevant United Nations agencies to assist Member States in capacity-building, best-practice sharing, and improved data collection to strengthen evidence-based youth employment policies.

To: General Assembly Third Committee (SOCHUM)  
From: The United Mexican States  
Subject: Women's Participation in Peace and Security  
Date: March 26, 2026

Alarmed by the consistent underrepresentation of women in peacekeeping roles and security operations,

Recalling the promotion and encouragement of gender equality and the urgent need for the inclusion of women in these roles expressed in *Sustainable Development Goal 5*, *Sustainable Development Goal 10*, and the UN Security Council resolution 1325 (2000),

Predicting that these goals will not be met by the set date, 2030, without adherence from all countries,

Emphasizing the essential role of women in promoting sustainable peace, security, and the resolution of conflicts,

Noting the existing tier-based evaluation models, such as the one for human trafficking, used to assess Member State compliance with international standards,

Calls For:

1. **Urges** all Member States to begin or continue making efforts to include and encourage women to participate in peace and security roles;
2. **Calls** for the creation of a *Women in Peacekeeping Inclusion Tier System (WPITS)* to monitor the efforts of Member States and their progress toward reaching the goals set forth by the SDGs and the United Nations for more inclusion of women in peace and security roles,
  - a. **Tier 1**: Countries that fulfill the minimum standards set by this resolution regarding women in peacekeeping and decision-making roles,
  - b. **Tier 2**: Countries that do not meet the minimum standards, but are actively making progress toward achieving the goals,
  - c. **Tier 3**: Countries that do not meet the minimum standards, and are not making any efforts to meet the goals;

3. **Requests** the *Department of Peace Operations* (DPO), in cooperation with UN Women to collect data and publish an annual Women in Peacekeeping Inclusion Report that assigns tier rankings to all *contributing* countries,
  - a. This system is not punitive but improvement-oriented,
  - b. Tier rankings will be transparent and data-driven,
  - c. Tier rankings will encourage more transparency and accountability to improve;
4. **Takes note of** Sustainable Goal 5 and its directive for all UN member states to end all forms of discrimination against women and girls everywhere and to ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making;
5. **Expresses its hope** that significant progress will be made by the 2030 deadline and beyond to ensure that the equality of women is made a priority by all United Nations member states.

To: Social Humanitarian Committee

From: South Korea

Subject: From Aid Dependency to Economic Autonomy: Strengthening the Humanitarian - Development Nexus to Ensure Sustainable Self-Reliance

Date: 26 February 2026

*Recalling* the successful transition of member states from an aid-recipient nation to an aid-donor nation,

*Remembering* the historical success of the “Miracle on the Han River” as a global benchmark for international cooperation and fostering industrialization,

*Deeply concerned* by the increasing duration of humanitarian crises that often lead to multi-generational aid dependency and stagnation of local economic infrastructures,

*Emphasizing* that in the 21st century, access to digital tools and literacy is not a luxury but rather a necessity for socio-economic participation,

*Reaffirming* goals set in the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, specifically Goal 9 (Industry, Innovation, and Infrastructure) and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Globe),

*Noting* the “Triple Nexus” approach, which recognizes the link between emergency-aid, long-term development, and peacebuilding,

**Calls for:**

1. **Calls upon** Member States to prioritize a “Digital Bridge” initiative to provide displaced persons with tools for socio-economic participation, including but not limited to,
  - a. The distribution of low-cost solar powered mobile devices and hardware to education centers in refugee camps,
  - b. The establishment of high-bandwidth satellite internet zones in coordination with private telecommunication providers;
2. **Recommends** the creation of “Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Excellence Centers” modeled after South Korea’s technical high schools which shall,
  - a. Offer standardized certification in global digital skills such as web development, graphic designing, and artificial intelligence,
  - b. Partner with global technology firms to provide aid in developing said certification curriculum and offer “Remote Internship” programs for top-performing students,
  - c. Provide said curriculum in the local language of the displaced population to ensure accessibility;

3. **Suggests** the implementation of a “New Village” framework (Saemaul Undong methodology) for humanitarian zones to encourage self-reliance by:
  - a. Creating local “Development Committees” composed of displaced persons and host-community members to identify priority infrastructure projects,
  - b. Using a “Work-for-Assets” model where participants receive stipends or resources in exchange for labor on community-benefitting projects
  - c. Establishing a “Sustainability Audit” six months after project completion to ensure local maintenance of the new infrastructure;
4. **Urges** Member States to recognize the importance of digital readiness as a tool towards long-term humanitarian aid rather than the donation of one-time resources such as food.

To: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural Committee (SOCHUM)  
From: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan  
Subject: Improving Access to Education for Refugee and Displaced Children  
Date: 26 March, 2026

*Recalling* the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, particularly Article 26, and guided by the Convention on the Rights of the Child, affirming education as a fundamental right regardless of legal status,

*Reaffirming* the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol, which establish international responsibility toward displaced populations,

*Acknowledging* the disproportionate strain placed on education systems in refugee-hosting countries, including Jordan, due to limited infrastructure, overcrowded classrooms, and insufficient teaching resources,

*Deeply concerned* that refugee and displaced children face significant barriers to education, including documentation challenges, language differences, interrupted schooling, and psychological trauma,

*Recognizing* the efforts of UNICEF, UNHCR, and UNESCO in supporting refugee education,

*Emphasizing* that inclusive and quality education is essential for social cohesion, economic development, and long-term peace,

Calls for:

1. **Calls upon** Member States to contribute 0.00026% of GDP to refugee education initiatives through UN-coordinated mechanisms by:
  - a. Supporting education infrastructure and classroom expansion;
  - b. Assisting teacher salaries and operational school costs;
  - c. Ensuring transparency through UN-monitored and publicly reported funding mechanisms;
2. **Encourages** Member States to ensure access to public primary and secondary education for all children within their territory, regardless of migration status, by:
  - a. Implementing flexible enrollment policies;
  - b. Providing language support programs and culturally inclusive curriculum;
3. **Establishes** a publicly reported UN burden-sharing framework encouraging Member States to meet financial benchmarks or provide equivalent support through:
  - a. Refugee resettlement placements;
  - b. Direct educational investment in refugee-hosting states;
  - c. Technical assistance and teacher training programs;
4. **Recommends** expanding educational capacity in refugee-hosting areas through:

- a. Construction of new facilities when feasible;
  - b. Implementation of double-shift school systems;
5. **Supports** inclusive learning environments by:
- a. Expanding digital learning through affordable technology and private-sector partnerships;
6. **Requests** relevant United Nations bodies to monitor implementation and progress by:
- a. Sharing best practices among Member States;
  - b. Tracking enrollment and retention rates among displaced students and reporting findings to SOCHUM for continued evaluation and policy refinement.

To: The Social and Humanitarian Committee

From: The State of Palestine

Subject: Reparations and Condemnations of the Palestinian Genocide

Date: March 26, 2026

Deeply Appalled by the United Nations' lack of support for human life during the Genocide on Palestine,

Alarmed by the lack of disciplinary action against Israel in spite of human rights violations,

Distressed by Israel's aggression in the Middle East, leading to unnecessary instability and violence,

Acknowledging that this tragedy was propagated because Palestine is not recognized as an official member state,

Disgusted by Israel's prevention of humanitarian aid groups like Doctors Without Borders, Oxfam, the Norwegian Refugee Council, and CARE international,

Recognizing that the United Nations Commission of Inquiry (UNCOI) have found "reasonable grounds" for Genocide and Crimes Against Humanity committed by Israel in Gaza,

Taking into account that bodies including but not limited to the UN Human Rights Council (UNHRC) have found solid proof of Crimes against Humanity in Gaza,

Appalled by Israel's more than 1,500 violations of the agreed upon ceasefire since October 10, 2025, resulting in at least 600 confirmed Palestinian deaths,

Calls for:

1. **Asks** for humanitarian aid, which includes food, water, medical supplies, and hygiene products, to be sent into Gaza and the West bank,
  - a. This will be coordinated through Non-Governmental Organizations, Regional aid groups, and UN Humanitarian aid organizations,
  - b. These groups would include: Doctors Without Borders (MSF), Oxfam, HEAL Palestine, Palestine Children's Relief Fund (PCRF), and others;

2. **Demands** that the United Nations take action to make sure that parties are held accountable for violations of human rights, which includes the enforcement of reparations to pay financial compensation towards those affected,
3. **Calls for** the official recognition of the State of Palestine, granting it all rights indebted to any member state of these United Nations, justifying the Palestinian people's right to sovereignty,
4. **Further requests** that Israel cease all restrictions of humanitarian aid, and that the United Nations sends in peacekeepers in the event that this continues,
5. **Mandates** that Israel face these punishments if ceasefire violations continue to occur:
  - a. Large-scale sanctions upon all trade exports, including but not limited to: diamonds, industrial/military technologies, and pharmaceuticals,
  - b. The trying of Benjamin Netanyahu and the vast majority of Israel's regime in the International Criminal Court (ICC),
  - c. Possible reduction of Israel to a non-voting observer state.

To: The Social Humanitarian Committee  
From: Czech Republic  
Subject: Addressing Gender Pay Inequality  
Date: March 26th, 2026

*Deeply Concerned* that Czech Republic has the highest gender pay gap among European Union member states at 17.1%, well above the European Union's average of 12%,

*Recalling* Articles 8 and 55 of the United Nations Charter, which emphasize gender equality, the removal of discrimination based on gender, higher standards of living, and the protection of universal human rights,

*Alarmed by* the fact that several European Union member states, including the Czech Republic, have not yet enacted the European Union Pay Transparency Directive (2023/970/EU) ahead of the June 7th, 2026 deadline,

*Reaffirming* the idea that equal pay must be given for equal work, as noted in the United Nations Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women,

*Noting with deep concern* that gender pay gaps directly reduce long-term financial stability, with women in Czech Republic earning approximately 10% to 13% less in pension payments than men.

Calls for:

1. **Urges** all member states to implement the European Union Pay Transparency Directive by the June 7th, 2026 deadline by establishing independent agencies to review how employers pay their workers, identify unjust pay between workers, require action plans when violations are found, and share the findings publicly through accessible annual reports;
2. **Encourages** member states to require companies with 150 or more employees to submit a gender pay gap report one year after the European Union Pay Transparency Directive, and to take action within six months when a pay gap of 6% or more is found between men and women doing similar work;
3. **Recommends** that member states establish a government-funded legal aid office that is dedicated to gender pay discrimination cases, including
  - a. Allocating a minimum of 0.01% of each member state's annual national budget to fund the office's operations, staffing, and resources,

- b. Placing the office under an independent national labor authority to ensure all complaints are fairly handled and free from government interference;
- 4. **Requests** the UN Women to produce reports every two years to show how well each country is doing at closing gender pay gaps, using data for the International Labour Organization;
- 5. **Calls upon** all member states to introduce proportional consequences for employers who violate equal pay laws, starting with a formal written warning for first-time violations, followed by fines correlative to company size for repeated offenses, and requiring employers to submit a corrective action plan within 60 days of any finding of pay discrimination.

To: Social and Humanitarian Committee  
From: Republic of Burundi  
Subject: Refugee Crisis Amidst Terror Attacks  
Date: March 25, 2026

*Recognizing* that Burundi already hosts thousands of refugees from displaced areas due to terror attacks and that humanitarian needs are increasing within camps amid a regional hunger crisis,

*Deeply concerned* by the acts of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), through acts of terrorist organizations such as M23, causing displacement and destabilization of border zones,

*Noting* that, despite its lack of resources and problems that exist within its own citizens, Burundi already hosts thousands of refugees, mainly from the Democratic Republic of Congo, and are experiencing many medical issues, as highlighted by the International Rescue Committee,

*Reaffirming* the importance of the peaceful cooperation of member states in seeking regional humanitarian solutions to terrorism without adversely affecting civilian life,

Calls for:

**1. Requests** increased humanitarian assistance from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the World Food Programme (WFP), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF);

- a. Expand emergency food aid, clean water access and medical services for refugees and vulnerable host populations affected by the regional hunger crisis,

**2. Encourages** major donor states, including the United States of America, the European Union, and neighboring East African nations, to provide financial and logistical support to strengthen Burundi's refugee infrastructure,

- a. Expanding temporary shelter and housing facilities,
- b. Increasing funding for healthcare centers serving displaced populations,
- c. Supporting educational access initiatives for refugee children and adolescents;

**3. Urges** countries such as the United States of America, the European Union, Rwanda, Uganda, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo, to publicly condemn and take coordinated action against armed groups such as M23 that contribute to displacement and regional instability;

**4. Affirms** that sustained international funding and cooperation will enable Burundi to continue providing humanitarian assistance while continuing with regional peace.