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Documentation of the Work of the
General Assembly Third Committee
General Assembly Third Committee

Committee Staff

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<tbody>
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<td>Director</td>
<td>Clarissa Manning</td>
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<td>Assistant Director</td>
<td>Julie Black</td>
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<td>Rapporteur</td>
<td>Ashley Lora</td>
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Agenda

1. Migration and Human Rights

2. Intensification of Efforts to Eliminate All Forms of Violence against Women


Delegate Awards

- Paraguay
- Madagascar
- Gambia

Resolutions adopted by the committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Document Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GA3/1/1</td>
<td>Migration and Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA3/1/2</td>
<td>Migration and Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>GA3/1/3</td>
<td>Migration and Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>GA3/1/4</td>
<td>Migration and Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA3/1/5</td>
<td>Migration and Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>GA3/1/6</td>
<td>Migration and Human Rights</td>
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<tr>
<td>GA3/1/7</td>
<td>Migration and Human Rights</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GA3/1/8</td>
<td>Migration and Human Rights</td>
</tr>
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<td>GA3/1/9</td>
<td>Migration and Human Rights</td>
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<td>GA3/1/10</td>
<td>Migration and Human Rights</td>
</tr>
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<td>GA3/1/11</td>
<td>Migration and Human Rights</td>
</tr>
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</table>
Summary Report

The General Assembly Third Committee held its annual meeting on the following agenda items: I. Migration and Human Rights, II. Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World, and III. Intensification of Efforts to Eliminate All Forms of Violence against Women.

The Committee began by debating and entertaining speeches on setting the agenda, which was adopted in the order of I, III, II. Upon setting the agenda, the body began discussions on Item I, Migration and Human Rights. Following the conclusion of the first session, a Chairperson and Rapporteur were elected.

Once the second session began, Member States quickly produced a host of ideas to further the cause of the human rights of migrants. A total of twenty-three Working Papers were initially introduced, with topics ranging from creating a conference on migrants’ rights; creating international standards governing refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants; reintegrating former citizens and migrants with respect to state sovereignty and regional cooperation; addressing exploitation of migrants through multi-lateral policy and cooperation; reorganizing the secretariat of the Global Migration Group; respecting religious and cultural rights of migrants; promoting the rights of migrants through the reduction of tariffs on remittance; combating illegal trafficking, integration of migrants, and respects of rights of women and children; ensuring migrants and trafficked persons’ rights; creating databases on migrant families and migrant employment opportunities; ensuring equality of migrant minorities; strengthening the migrant family; promoting the human rights of forced migrants of Palestine; educating migrant with a socio-economic focus; eliminating traditional harmful practices in migrant communities; globalization and migration; collaboratively approaching circular migration, trans-regional economic migration, and human rights for all, especially migrants; protecting the human rights of irregular migrants; the relationship of climate change and migrants’ rights; and others.

Member States entered the fifth session of the Committee with a spirit of collaboration. Sensing the need to share ideas to constructively promote the rights of migrants, delegates merged the twenty-three Working Papers into thirteen Draft Resolutions. In particular, six Working Papers were combined to create a comprehensive document addressing migration and human rights. During the seventh session, the Committee continued its previous debate on all thirteen Draft Resolutions. Three friendly amendments were added to Draft Resolutions 1-1, 1-2, and 1-3. Within an hour of beginning the eighth session, all thirteen Draft Resolutions were accepted, and the Committee entered voting procedure shortly thereafter. In voting procedure, 11 Resolutions passed—none by acclamation, and there were several failed attempts of Division of the Question on multiple Draft Resolutions.

The Plenary adopted the work of the Committee. The Director and Assistant Director were pleased with the quality of the work of the Committee and the cooperative spirit that drove its work.
Reaffirming its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations to reach and maintain a sustainable peace, specifically Chapter 1 Article 1(3), while aiming to achieve cooperation and universal respect for human rights,

Expressing its desire to protect the right of all migrants to self-determination and the pursuit of citizenship as defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

Deeply Concerned with the rights of migrant workers as discussed in General Assembly Resolution 45/158, *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*, which expresses the need for basic human rights to be made a priority by all Member States,

Recognizing the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development’s (OECD) Development Co-operation Directorate’s (DCD-DAC) role in providing Official Development Assistance (ODA) to promote the economic development and welfare of developing countries,

Observing Kuwaiti Law Number 6 created under the Public Authority of Manpower (PAM) and Central Bank of Kuwait, which makes it obligatory for employers to pay employees salaries through bank accounts in order to reduce wage-withholding discrepancies,

Noting General Assembly Resolution 66/172, *Protection of Migrants*, which expresses the desire to set up dialogues on migration that include countries of origin, transit, and destination, international organizations and relevant stakeholders to address irregular migration,

Acknowledging the promotion of initiatives made by Clause 16 of General Assembly Resolution 67/219, *International Migration and Development*, which illustrates the importance of regional cooperation in regards to migration and human rights,

Viewing with appreciation the achievements of the Colombo Process and the Abu Dhabi Dialogue in fostering transnational cooperation through bilateral agreements,

Cognizant that more than 90 per cent of all international migrants are workers and their families, and the failure to regulate their labor leads to violations of migrant rights as well as negative economic impacts upon countries of destination,

Further acknowledging the guiding principles of the UN “Protect, Respect, and Remedy” Framework which holds employers and corporations responsible for human rights violations through migrant sponsorship programs,

Bearing in mind General Assembly Resolution 66/211, *Science and Technology for Development*, which promotes scientific and technological advances in Member States to stimulate job creation,

Viewing with appreciation the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) in providing comprehensive and comparative information on demographic and labor market characteristics of migrants in OECD countries,

Noting with concern the fact that stringent border control policies have not reduced the flow of migrants but have actually weakened migrant’s access to human rights protections, as stated by the International Council on Human Rights Policy,

Applauding the success of migrant receiving procedures such as the ‘AEGEAS’ Project in effectively safeguarding the protection of human rights for migrants,
Having considered the importance of migrant integration into host countries in the context of the process of mutual adaptation between host society and migrant, as defined by the International Organization on Migration (IOM), in order to ensure security and stability, as well as economic and cultural benefits for all states involved,

Noting with deep concern many Member States have yet to sign and ratify The International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW), as well as the existence of gaps in international standards within the nonbinding ILO Convention 97 on Migration for Employment and Convention 143 Concerning Migrant Workers,

Further noting the International Organization of Migration (IOM) states that assisted voluntary return and reintegration is an indispensable part of a comprehensive approach to migration management aimed at humane return and reintegration of migrants,

Recognizing the IOM’s Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programs which foster partnerships and cooperation to safely guide migrants through their return processes,

Further recalling the objective of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, to protect and assist the victims of such trafficking with full respect for their human rights, and the legal tools that the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has created to assist Member States in achieving this goal,

Reiterating the 2009 Tripartite Commission Agreement between the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Pakistan and Iran, which encouraged Pakistan and Iran to provide partial-registration programs to aid refugees,

Further emphasizing its unconditional commitment to the rights of Internally Displaced People (IDPs), especially as linked to global migration, as stated in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1. Urges regional organizations such as the Official League of Arab States, the European Union (EU), the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the African Union, and others, to facilitate collaboration between migrants’ countries of origin, transit, and destination in order to reform restrictive border policies and create better channels for regular migration between neighboring states;

2. Encourages Member States to provide increased ODA to conflict-afflicted and post-conflict areas, or directly through bodies including the DCD-DAC, to allow more effective infrastructure repair and return of migrants and refugees to their state of origin;

3. Requests Member States to model policies after those in laws similar to Kuwait’s Law Number 6, where employers are required to pay an employee’s salary through a bank account provided and monitored by a state’s main migration agency and central financial institutions in order to reduce employer wage withholdings, particularly for migrant laborers;

4. Strongly urges the creation of a High Level Dialogue in coordination with the Global Migration Group (GMG) and IOM that would:
   a. Take place in early 2016 in a neutral location such as the UN Office in New York,
   b. Include but not be limited to, Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), intergovernmental organizations, other agencies and interest groups,
   c. Have a mandate of closing the existing gaps in international labor standards, particularly to protect the rights of migrants,
d. Focus discussion on creating minimum international standards of migrant labor conditions to enhance the work environment and reduce human rights violations,

e. Establish a binding international migrants rights document that clearly states the labor rights granted to all migrants with respect to state sovereignty;

5. **Further encourages** NGOs such as the Diplomacy Training Program (DTP) and Migrant Rights International (MRI) to lead educational workshops to prevent human rights violations of migrants in order to:

   a. Effectively utilize funding and personnel to properly conduct labor inspections as needed,

   b. Better regulate the labor of migrants and eliminate unfair low-wage competition between undocumented migrants and citizens of the host country;

6. **Endorses** the establishment of successful migratory labor systems such as the Kafeel Sponsorship System, which regulates the flow of transfer services allotted to migrants as well as requires all employers to be responsible for administering employee visas and legalizations of status, after employers have met state-implemented working condition regulations and labor laws;

7. **Draws attention** to the need for further development by Member States of temporary labor programs, such as the IOM and Guatemala’s Temporary Foreign Workers Programme, which facilitate safe and organized migration and labor while ensuring the return of migrant laborers to their countries of origin;

8. **Supports** Member States utilizing the Sri Lankan National Labor Migration Policy (2013-2015) as a model to promote decent work conditions through means of good governance, technical advice, and institutional capacity building as provided by the ILO;

9. **Strongly supports** the promotion of employment opportunities in civil society specifically directed toward youth and young professionals, much like SaudiYouth@Work, a partnership between the King Khalid Foundation and the International Youth Foundation with additional support from other organizations in order to secure job opportunities in the fields of science and technology for future generations and eliminate the phenomena of ‘youth bulge’ and ‘brain drain’ in countries of origin;

10. **Invites** Member States to create diaspora networks for their migrant labor populations similar to the IOM’s African Diaspora Network, which connects educated African migrants working abroad to share knowledge and skills, to ensure the availability of fair opportunities for migrant workers in host countries;

11. **Calls Upon** Member States to model immigrant receiving procedures after the EU’s ‘AEGEAS’ Project, which enhances reception capacity for migration flows at border areas, in order to improve the provision of services, including counseling, therapy, and legal services based on incoming migrants’ situations, and promote the humane processing of migrants into host countries;

12. **Further invites** Member States to implement national action plans for the social inclusion of migrants, modeled after the EU’s National Action Plans for Social Inclusion, in order to foster development and limit polarization through the integration of migrants into society specifically through:

   a. Social integration of migrant workers and their families through education including language courses and skilled labor training as well as an emphasis on disadvantaged populations,

   b. Integration of migrants into social services;

13. **Emphasizes** the importance of education in aiding in the elimination of xenophobia, discrimination, and isolation of migrants, and fostering an atmosphere of acceptance and a sense of community in destination countries, and thus encourages Member States to:
a. Provide children of migrants with language courses to be held in community centers or educational facilities after the regular school day to assist in eliminating language barriers,
b. Acquire basic knowledge of host Member States’ customs and cultural practices,
c. Respect the cultural identities of migrants within their borders;

14. **Further invites** Member States to create and expand awareness campaigns that tackle the issue of discrimination, through culturally sensitive methods of communication, including but not limited to posters in public spaces, media and social network advertisements and announcements, and NGO events partnered with national governments, the IOM, and other relevant bodies;

15. **Recommends** the UN and the ILO undertake a campaign to educate countries about the impacts of ratifying the CMW to show:
   a. Ratifying the CMW will not result in a decrease of jobs for countries’ citizens,
   b. Integrating migrants into the work force will facilitate domestic economic growth and development;

16. **Further endorses** Member States to model repatriation procedures such as those used in the Oralman Repatriation Program of Kazakhstan, in order to better integrate migrants and refugees within a reasonable amount of time to prevent the exploitation of migrants in transit;

17. **Suggests** further development and expansion by Member States of assisted return programs, such as the IOM’s AVRRP, to ensure the safe return of migrants leaving a host state and returning to their home state, that include:
   a. A mentorship program to help migrants contact family and friends prior to their return in order to provide a strong support system such as Guatemala’s Human Rights and Migration Project,
   b. Contacting local organizations located in migrants’ home states in order for the migrants to learn about ongoing situations in their countries of origin,
   c. Provide information and resources to migrants about education, training, and business opportunities, as well as health concerns and new laws in their home states;

18. **Further requests** the UNODC Model Law Against Trafficking in Persons to be used as a tool in assisting Member States, with respect to their capabilities and national sovereignty, in implementing the provisions contained in the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children;

19. **Encourages** the establishment of migration preparatory programs in Member States that have historically served as countries of origin for migrants and refugees, including:
   a. Educational workshops or similar events which shall provide information on both the dangers and legitimate opportunities involved in migration, modeled after Sri Lanka’s “Daru Diriya” special awareness programme on labor exploitation and human trafficking, to facilitate an informed population of migrants, specifically women and other disadvantaged populations,
   b. Proof of Registration cards or a similar partial-registration program established by Member States’ Bureaus of Foreign Affairs, or similar departments, that grant refugees and migrants the right to temporarily stay in a host country incapable of providing long-term asylum, such as the 2009 Tripartite Agreement facilitated by the UNHCR and implemented in the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan;
20. **Calls upon the Secretary-General to produce a report in order to promote and advance research on IDPs and give the needed attention and resources to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in order to:**

   a. Expand its research on the sources of IDPs such as natural disasters, climate change, terrorism, refugee hosting, and military occupations,

   b. Report to the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) any urgent concerns in Member States that require specific and immediate attention.
Drawing attention to the uniquely non-political nature of displacement as a result of climate change, while also bearing in mind that displacement results from any number of causes such as discrimination, violent conflict, and economic instability,

Cognizant of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNDHR) (1934) Article 13, which guarantees the right to movement between borders, and Article 25, which states that “everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical care and necessary social services, and the right to security […] in circumstances beyond his control,”

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 63/32, the Protection of Global Climate for Past and Future Generations, and the body’s commitment to creating and strengthening the framework detailed in the United Nations’ Framework Convention on Climate Change,

Reaffirming the principles guiding past resolutions and panels with regards to the promulgation of sustainable development, the guidelines for environmental protection, and the promotion of human rights,

Alarmed by the findings of recent International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) studies with regards to the displacement of people due to extreme climate change and natural disasters that highlight the lack of preparation for a substantial influx of migrants,

Noting with deep concern the lack of international framework in place to aid, assist, and support migrants fleeing climate change and natural disasters,

Deeply concerned that while there is substantial evidence that climate change contributes to the vast movement of people between borders, the response of the International Community to this phenomenon has been limited,

Bearing in mind that climate change contributes to the frequency and intensity of natural disasters and that the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has stated that climate change results in more substantial population displacement than war or persecution,

Fully aware that rising sea levels cause significant territory loss in small island states, causing their populations to migrate,

Deeply conscious that climate change disproportionately forces the socially and economically disadvantaged populations in least developed countries to migrate, furthering their vulnerability to human rights violations,

Affirming the Global Migration Group’s (GMG) disapproval of the term climate “refugee” as a result of the failure of the 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees to include those displaced by climate change in its definition of “refugee”,

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1. Encourages the international community to recognize the phenomenon of displaced people who have been forced to leave their countries of origin, temporarily or permanently, as a result of events such as natural disasters, environmental degradation, and other similar conditions that endanger and/or seriously affect the quality of peoples’ lives and defining these people as “environmentally displaced persons”;

2. Recommends Member States dedicate further financial, scientific, technological, and logistical support to adapting environmentally sound practices for infrastructure as defined in the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer;

3. Calls upon the International Community to include language specific to environmentally displaced persons in future documents and dialogues pertaining to displaced peoples;
4. **Encourages** the GMG to undertake a campaign to educate Member State policymakers on how to utilize existing legal framework and policies to encourage the integration and fair treatment of those who move due to climate change;

5. **Affirms** the work the GMG has done to establish a global dataset on migratory movements caused by natural disasters and encourages data to be further refined and specified by gender, age, and other minority groups in order to better identify where human rights violations are occurring;

6. **Expresses its hope** that all Member States become Members of the International Organization of Migration (IOM) and contribute to the International Dialogue on Migration in order to facilitate further multilateral cooperation among policymakers and practitioners on the issue of migration and climate change;

7. **Calls upon** the IOM to work in collaboration with regional organizations such as the Office League of Arab States, the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), and the African Union to facilitate more research on the relationship between migration and climate change and climate change prevention;

8. **Encourages** destination Member States refine work permit regulation policies in order to allow environmentally displaced persons to join the domestic work force without severely impeding that of the citizen workforce,

9. **Urge** host Member States for environmentally displaced persons distinguish between permanent and temporary migrants in order to:

   a. Provide migrants social and economic support such as secure and fair working conditions, education, and legal access in order to better integrate into their new communities, especially for those seeking permanent residency,

   b. Enhance the systems by which migrants may find permanent residency in order to ensure the stability of host country borders as well as fair and equal treatment for migrants as ILO Conventions 97 and 143,

   c. Establish a framework with origin Member States for civil repatriation of temporary migrants;

10. **Encourages** the introduction of a series of high-level dialogues within the General Assembly with the purpose of creating a framework for temporary and permanent migrants so that they may be properly identified, represented, and best assisted in the event of displacement as a result of climate change, including topics such as:

   a. Repatriating displaced peoples and the reconstruction and rehabilitation of damaged or destroyed communities,

   b. Strengthening the risk reduction and adaptability principles of precautionary policies in communities that are vulnerable to natural disasters,

   c. Bettering methods by which the culture and tradition of displaced peoples are respected and preserved with guidance from the GMG;

11. **Calls upon** all affected and concerned Members States to participate in the aforementioned dialogues to expand the depth of discussion of migration and its relation to climate change;

12. **Recommends** the inclusion in the provisional agenda of the United Nations General Assembly’s 69th Session the sub-item of “Discussing a framework for Climate Change and Migration”.
Deeply concerned by the exploitation and mistreatment of undocumented migrants caused by human trafficking, migrant smuggling and slavery and the disproportionate effect these have on women and children,

Stressing the importance of restoring justice for all migrants, including undocumented migrants,

Congratulating the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations on the progress made in the fight against human trafficking, migrant smuggling and slavery,

Acknowledging the progress made by United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Development Program and non-governmental organizations in reducing the push factors for irregular migration by combatting poverty in sending countries,

Recognizing that border management is crucial in combatting the smuggling and trafficking of migrants,

Reaffirming the importance of well-functioning asylum systems in accordance with international law,

Convinced that there is a lack of proper and efficient procedures to ensure the safe return of individuals back to their home countries,

Deeply convinced of the positive economic, social, and cultural contributions that migrants have on home and host countries as stated by the president of the General Assembly,

Underlining the importance of collaboration between sending, receiving, and transit countries,

Noting that proper documentation provides better opportunities for migrants, to better integrate into the society of the host country,

Emphasizing the need for reliable statistical data on international migration as mentioned in the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and welcoming the Migration Dialogue Program of the International Migration Organization, which facilitates communication between the migrants’ origin countries and their receiving countries,

Reaffirming the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in which is stated that all citizens have the freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State and the right of people to move between countries,

Fully aware of the contributions that well-managed migration can make to the economic development, knowledge and skill transfers in countries of origin, transit and destination,

Considering the importance and success of permanent human rights missions to maintain individual peace and independence of Member States, such as the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad (MINURCAT) of 2007,


Recalling the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations especially the Article 2.1 that underlines that the Member State’s national sovereignty territorial integrity and the related ability to exercise its migration laws should be respected,
Further recalling the Millennium Development Goals which play a vital role in the international community and also promote respect and protect of human rights and all the issues regarding migration,

Inviting all member States to recognize the important contribution made by migrant workers in social and economic development of countries of origin and destination and also the importance of NGOs in reducing the cultural and social distances between citizens and migrants,

Emphasizing the responsibility of all member States to respect human rights for all without any kind of discrimination,

Recalling the International Labor Convention 97 on Migration for Employment (ILO Convention 97) and the International Labor Organization Convention 143 concerning Migrant Workers (ILO Convention 143),

Recalling again its Resolution 67/185, which promotes efforts to eliminate violence against migrants, migrant workers and their families,

Recognizing that the mandate of the IOM is effective, however the application thereof has potential to be expanded through connections with additional international communities, such as the ILO and United Nations Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC),

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1. Expresses its hope to realize, with a coherent, comprehensive and coordinating approach, a global policy on migration, working on the formulation of common goals, short and long term solutions and concrete projects to prevent and eliminate all forms of discrimination against migrants;

2. Emphasizes the need for regional migration initiatives based on migration concepts within the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, with a strong focus to protect the inherent dignity and the natural rights of migrants, and further bearing in mind the social, economic and environmental dimensions of migration;

3. Encourages the integration of international legal frameworks and the regional implementation of said frameworks in order to create universal support while still taking into consideration regional differences pertaining to the complexity of the issue of migration;

4. Calls for the implementation of regional dialogue and cooperation in order to facilitate a regional approach to improve current all-encompassing regional systems, because it is well understood that the issues surrounding migration vary from region to region, while taking into consideration the UN’s respect for state sovereignty;

5. Encourages Member States to establish National Human Rights Institutions in cooperation with the International Coordinating Committee of National Human Rights Institutions and to apply for accreditation which will allow member states to gain access to UN programs in order to build their strength and independence in dealing with and combating violations against all human rights while retaining sovereignty;

6. Recommends Member States strengthen multilateral and bilateral legal and political cooperation, especially between neighboring countries, to combat human trafficking, migrant smuggling and slavery;

7. Urges Member States to implement policies aimed to protect the human rights of all migrants, paying great attention to undocumented migrants, through measures such as, but not limited to:

   a. Providing basic medical assistance to undocumented migrants in partnership with non-governmental organizations in an anonymous fashion in order to increase their visibility and thereby discourage rights violations against them,
b. Supporting the work of non-governmental organizations that provide undocumented migrants with basic social services,

c. Allowing non-governmental organizations to serve undocumented migrants without a legal obligation to report them to the host government,

d. Recognizing that undocumented migrants deserve to be protected by the law regardless of their immigration status,

e. Inviting international non-governmental organizations to provide technical and financial assistance to the aforementioned programs;

8. **Supports** the creation of a United Nations Working Group on Undocumented Migrants under the authority of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to the end of:

   a. Coordinating the work of the United Nation Office on Drugs and Crime and international non-governmental organizations working against human trafficking, migrant smuggling and slavery,

   b. Providing anonymous support services for undocumented migrants who have become victims of human trafficking, migrant smuggling and slavery;

9. **Encourages** those Member States who encounter large shifts in migration to reduce irregular migration and strengthen legal migration through measures such as, but not limited to:

   a. The implementation of programs that extend migration opportunities for seasonal workers, high-skilled laborers and students,

   b. The intensification of efforts to eliminate poverty in developing countries through agencies such as the United Nations Development Program, to enact policies that benefit the poor such as but not limited to entrepreneurship, work training and extending micro loans,

   c. Implementing in cooperation with non-governmental organizations and relevant institutes, of awareness-raising campaigns in origin and transit countries to inform potential migrants about the dangers arising from irregular migrations and to promote safer, regular migration;

10. **Recommends** Member States adopt legislative measures to strengthen border management to the extent necessary to prevent the smuggling of migrants while protecting the rights of persons who have been object of such offences as per article 4 and 5 of the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;

11. **Endorses** the facilitation of border management procedure in order to maximize the effects of cross border interactions by introducing programmes, such as Frontex, at the international level;

12. **Welcomes** the inclusion of migration goals and issues in the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda, specifically:

   a. **Allowing** national governments and regional bodies to maintain the central role and responsibility in their own migration issues,

   b. **Making use of** local authorities to form an important bridge between national governments, their citizens, and their communities,

   c. Monitoring results by engaging with local communities and agencies;
13. *Invites* Member States to facilitate asylum processes and access thereto and furthermore provide support systems for undocumented migrants who are not eligible for asylum under the 1951 Refugee Convention by measures, such as:

a. Bilateral and regional cooperation between the state of origin and destination in order to ease the process of resettlement to the country of origin,

b. Strengthen financial cooperation with the International Organization for Migration in order to obtain financial support for migrants who are being returned to their country of origin;

14. *Further invites* Member States to assist migrants by providing logistical support, as well as counseling services in order to ensure safe resettlement to the country of origin;

15. *Encourages* Member States use the expertise and resources of the ILO, ECOSOC, and others in the expansion and application of programs to assist international migrants;

16. *Encourages* IOM offices to work in collaboration with Member States to implement integration programs such as, but not limited to:

a. Housing assistance for international migrants with a focus on providing information on available housing, on regions within an applicable Member State that are requesting migrant workers and on areas that contain migrants of a similar religion, nationality or ethno-linguistic group;

17. *Recommends* High Level Dialogues between the IOM and the United Nations occur every three years instead of every six, to discuss current migrant issues, cases of migrant worker abuse, methods and programs for effective acclimatization, and technical and administrative methods to improve existing migrant programs;

18. *Encourages* Member State coordination, non-governmental organizations, and the private sector to offset the financial burden of irregular migration on a voluntary basis;

19. *Urges* Member States to enact and uphold policies to facilitate the integration of workers, students and individuals with direct family connections, with proper work documentation, to better the host countries economy;

20. *Encourages* for the agenda of the Annual Coordination Meeting on International Migration to include the partnering of developed and developing Member States in order to:

a. Facilitate discussion on Member State’s individual experiences in order to deliberate on how to better protect human rights of all people regardless of their current status within a Member State,

b. Further ensure the integration of migrant workers into host Member State;

21. *Advocates* for the strengthening of the IOM’s Diaspora Database and its integration into the United Nations Global Migration Database (UNGMD) in order to provide a comprehensive collective database on migration and to gain information on regional patterns of migration, by:

a. Increasing the efforts of monitoring migrant populations within Member States by supporting national surveys on migration as well as promoting the cooperation between different data gathering agencies within a country (‘cross data checking’) that gather data on a migrant’s country of origin, his country of residence, educational level, and professional background,

b. Calling upon Member States to conduct interviews with migrants on the purpose of their migration and to share that information with other applicable GMG bodies to help address global development issues,
c. Sharing information with other Member States regarding the level of migration between states, which would identify which Member States need more assistance based on their level of migration and development,

d. Enhancing and promoting the sharing of information and best practices regarding migration control by creating a website that migrants can explore in order to get knowledge about specific legislations protecting their human rights and guaranteeing their integration into the host countries,

e. Examining and emulating existing, successful systems such as the Bali Process, in which the UNHCR and UNODC have already been participating,

f. Calling upon various organizations to help fund and develop these databases, especially in developing states, such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UNICEF, and the IOM Development Fund, which provides essential seed funding for initiatives aimed at empowering Member States to develop migration management capabilities and already covers projects on enhancement of inter-governmental dialogue and cooperation, and migration management systems, including data systems and research and assessment,

g. Encouraging Member States to cooperate with the aforementioned organization to conduct research aimed at the improvement of statistical data on international migration;

22. **Endorses** the creation of policies that empower migrant and refugee women and view them as equal under the law, such as:

a. An investment in micro lending organizations, such as the Grameen Bank,

b. The engagement and enlistment of civil society (especially men and boys) in combating violence against women through educational, community-based programs such as those implemented by UN Women and regional partnerships, such as the Rwanda Men’s Resource Centre,

c. The creation of work and technical skills training programs for female migrants to better integrate women into the workforce;

23. **Expresses the hope** that the education of migrants on their inalienable rights will halt the continuing exploitation of migrants through:

a. Launching awareness campaigns through multiple channels, including traditional media outlets, social media, and through non-governmental organizations,

b. The creation of new programmes and strengthening of existing programmes that offer free legal counselling to migrants,

c. The improved accessibility of counselling available in different languages and in different forms, for illiterate migrants and those with disabilities;

24. **Welcomes** the addition of migration goals and issues into the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) agenda, specifically:

a. Allowing national governments and regional bodies to maintain the central role and responsibility in their own migration issues,

b. Making use of local authorities to form an important bridge between national governments, their citizens, and their communities,

c. Monitoring results by engaging with local communities and agencies.
Committee: General Assembly Third Committee

Topic: Migration and Human Rights

Reaffirming the sentiments of the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, specifically Article 2, which emphasizes the rights of all without distinction of any kind, and Article 5, which condemns degrading treatment of all human beings,

Recognizing the importance of the cooperation between a migrant’s country of origin and their country of destination,

Affirming Article 2 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and Children (Trafficking Protocol),

Emphasizing Article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), focusing on the suppression of all forms of sexual exploitation and human trafficking,

Noting that while migration is a transnational issue, Member States ought to remain cognizant of domestic migration policies,

Having considered the importance of improving cooperation between national law enforcement agencies regarding the conditions of victims of forced migration,

Bearing in mind that 86% of victims of human trafficking are women and children according to the United Nation Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

Noting with deep concern that migrant workers and trafficked persons suffer from high levels of psychological stress and discrimination,

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1. Recommends that Member States adopt non-discriminatory policies regarding services and support for migrants that are victims of human trafficking, regardless of their country of origin;

2. Encourages Member States to provide preventive and awareness programs regarding human trafficking utilizing:
   a. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and grass-roots organizations specializing in migrant workers issues by encouraging these organizations to promote awareness raising campaigns directed at impressionable and vulnerable age groups,
   b. Professionals trained to work with children to identify the signs of potential victims of trafficking,
   c. Integration of holistic comprehension of world culture and current events;

3. Encourages Member States to implement the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, focusing on the Protocol to Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;

4. Recommends decriminalizing victims of human trafficking who would otherwise be charged with crimes involuntarily committed as a result of being trafficked by relieving them of fines, prosecution under national legislation, and releasing them from custodial facilities;

5. Requests Member States increase efforts to convict those perpetuating the practices of human trafficking by:
   a. Conducting research on known trafficking methods and organizations,
b. Strengthening prosecution efforts within the judicial and criminal justice system by providing information on the importance of the prevention of human trafficking and forced migration to judicial systems and law enforcement officials;

6. **Suggests** continued funding of the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) Counter Trafficking Module (CTM) Database, which is the largest global database with primary information on victims of human trafficking, through:
   a. Member States with the capacity to fund this database,
   b. Pre-existing inter-governmental organizations such as UN Women, the International Labor Organization (ILO), UNICEF and Amnesty International;

7. **Recommends** the IOM’s Counter Trafficking Module Database’s purpose be extended to focus on cataloging the status of known trafficking rings, criminal patterns, targeted sources and destinations, and transitory nations;

8. **Urges** Member States to offer a witness protection program to encourage victims to cooperate in anti-trafficking investigations and prosecution;

9. **Encourages** specialized training for first responders and medical personnel dealing with the initial reaction to trafficked victims;

10. **Calls for** the General Assembly to work in accordance with the World Health Organization to develop a best practices guidelines addressing the psychological stress and social stigma endured by migrant workers and trafficked persons which draws upon the strategies established by the World Health Organization’s current Mental Health Global Action Programme;

11. **Strongly suggests** Member States incorporate the findings of the aforementioned study to form policies specifically directed at rehabilitation programs for migrant workers and trafficked persons;

12. **Reaffirms** the importance of national sovereignty and emphasizes existing national migration policies and mitigating human trafficking.
**Code:** GA3/1/5  
**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee  
**Topic:** Migration and Human Rights

Acknowledging the principles set forward in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), especially Article 2, which ensures all humans are entitled to the freedoms and rights set forward in the Declaration without distinction of any kind, especially national or social origin,

Also Acknowledging Article 18 of the UDHR that defines an unconditional commitment to the rights of migrants, and further emphasizing the importance of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,

Referencing the Charter of the United Nations, Article 1.2, which gives charge to develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self determination of peoples, and more importantly Article 2.1, which acknowledges the national sovereignty of all Member States,

Acknowledging the African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights, and the American Convention on Human Rights (referred to as the ‘Pact of San Jose’),

Noting the importance of a human rights-based approach to migration supported by the indivisible, universal, and interdependent character of human rights for migrants, in their countries of origin, transit, and destination, emphasizing a Member State responsibility for the promotion of all rights as proclaimed in the General Assembly resolution on the protection of migrants (A/67/172),

Reiterating the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, which defines migrant workers as “a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national,” and bearing in mind the extreme sacrifice that migrants make in order to provide a better life for their families,

Recognizing the importance of the work completed by Member States at the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (A/68/190), including the Eight-Point Agenda for Action,

Stressing the difference between irregular migrants and political refugees,

Recognizing various regions which serve as both a transit state and a place of asylum for refugees during conflict and further recognizing that these Member States often bear a heavy financial and social burden when hosting these migrants,

Emphasizing the importance of sovereignty in the maintenance of Member States border security and recognizing the utmost importance of protecting the human rights of migrants,

Reinforcing the rights relevant to the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in all phases of displacement as laid out in the General Assembly resolution on the protection of IDPs (A/66/165),

Welcoming the Migration Dialogue Program of the International Organization on Migration (IOM) that seeks to establish coordination between the country of origin and country of destination to work for the benefit of both countries,

Aware that remittances constitute more than 10 percent of some Member States’ Gross Domestic Product, as stated in the 2002 International Migration Report produced by ECOSOC,

Alarmed by the exorbitant fees imposed by financial institutions on migrant workers on the transfer of money back to their families, and bearing in mind that these fees often force workers to migrate using irregular channels,
Persuaded that better access to legitimate migration channels and lower fees will further allow migrant workers to contribute to the economy, and believing that easier access to remittances will benefit both the economies of host countries and countries of origin,

Deeply convinced that effective remittance policies can contribute to the economic growth of Member States by improving educational and entrepreneurial institutions, and that this in turn will allow for the improvement of human rights, ensure safe migration, and work toward the elimination of irregular forms of migration,

Recognizing that remittances alone cannot and will not replace actual development assistance programs currently provided to developing countries,

Cognizant of the difference between migrant workers and immigrants in that the term ‘migrant workers’ refers to those migrants involved in circular migration with the intention of returning to their country of origin,

Drawing attention to the International Organization on Migration’s (IOM) estimation of 2,378 migrant deaths on world borders in 2013 and the many more that remain unaccounted for due to a lack of data,

Affirming that migrants and national citizens can achieve co-prosperity while contributing to the economy,

Recognizing that all forms of discriminatory measures, hatred, and xenophobia oriented towards migrants and their specific religions constitutes one of the main sources of contemporary racism, as echoed in the work of the World Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,

Guided by the Report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development (A/68/190), emphasizing the multiple contributions of migration to development including economic, social, and cultural benefits of migrants through migrant remittances, innovation, growth in bilateral trade and investment, and the transfer of technology, skills and knowledge as well as the importance of economic development for preventing the outflux of skilled workers that are being recognized by countries of origin and destination,

Acknowledging the success of the Budapest Process in the Asian region, where the Silk Route Member States hosted a dialogue among themselves in order to understand the regional migration tendencies that led to the integration of appropriate circular migration legislation,

Drawing attention to the Temporary Agricultural Workers program of the United States that promotes circular migration by providing a special visa for migrant workers with a defined time period,

Cognizant of the accomplishments of the Labor Rights Network (LRN) in the Samut-Sakhon region of Thailand in providing migrant children with preparatory classes featuring the Thai language, law and life skills,

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1. Expresses its appreciation for the sharing of tremendous experience of long-established UN specialized agencies, such as the OHCHR and the Secretary-General, through which it is possible to establish a series of general guidelines for the treatment of migrants in origin, transit, and destination countries, particularly concerning:

   a. The review of the immigration processes of all Member States at the national, regional, and global levels, to prevent and address irregular migration,

   b. Health care, education, adequate housing, and essential documents—such as birth registration for their children—are made available to migrants as they exist for nationals,

   c. Acclimation of immigrants to the civil society of the destination country by launching awareness campaigns and educational programs regarding general cultural knowledge and contributions of migrants to development, and thus eliminating further discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes;
2. **Calls for** the establishment of a permanent secretariat of the Global Migration Group (GMG) to replace the current rotating semi-permanent secretariat that would:

   a. Involve a permanent representative from each of the 16 organizations contained within the GMG as elected by each of the individual organizations,

   b. Elect one member from the 16 bodies to serve as Director General of the Secretariat of the GMG for a period of 2 years,

   c. Incorporate a permanent representative from each of the major regional bodies including the African Group, Asian-Pacific Group, Eastern European Group, Latin American and Caribbean Group, and Western European and Others Group to improve trans-regional cooperation on migration also elected by each of the regional bodies,

   d. Encourage participation from any relevant civil society groups as observer members,

   e. Have control over various functions of the GMG including:

      i. Administrative functions such as decisions regarding fund allocation within the GMG,

      ii. Planning the focus of the various Working Expert Groups and evaluating their progress,

      iii. Establishment of the annual agenda of the GMG taking into consideration recommendations of the General Assembly;

3. **Encourages** the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) to consider human rights as a priority in the setting of their agenda;

4. **Urges** Member States to compile annual reports to maintain current updates on the conditions of migrant workers, especially vulnerable workers like women, pertaining to human rights within each Member State by:

   a. Modeling data collection after Canada’s method in its *Report on the Status of Migrant Workers* where migrant workers in each province are surveyed on local conditions and potential human rights abuses then data is assembled into a single comprehensive country report,

   b. Using available technical assistance resources from the Population Division of the United Nations Department on Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) in their *Capacity Development Programme* that works to build and strengthen the capacity of developing countries to analyze and evaluate demographic information in the implementation of strategies related to population and development,

   c. Utilizing available assistance from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that currently collect information on human rights abuses;

5. **Recommends** the ‘Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses’ put forward by the Statistics Division of UN-DESA incorporate recommendations for Member States, including questions related to migration status during the course of census data collection by incorporating a collection of key questions such as country of birth, country of citizenship, and time of arrival that can be compiled with age, gender, and education status to develop country-specific migration profiles;

6. **Endorses** the establishment of a partnership between the Global Migration Group and existing Common Operational Dataset (COD) on migration to provide access to relevant migration data to the GMG Secretariat, Working Groups and all Member States;

7. **Calls upon** Member States to establish opportunities for regional circular migration, taking into account the social and economic similarities between Member States of origin, transit, and destination, similar to the dialogue hosted by the Budapest Process;
8. Urges all relevant stakeholders to work with labor unions from origin countries and host countries to encourage protection of worker’s rights, taking note of the recommendations by the International Labor Organization and the MTUC (Malaysian Trades Union Congress) Memorandum of Understanding between General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions (GEFONT) and Korean Confederation of Trade Unions in order to recognize credentials of migrant and domestic workers in unions equally and encourage dialogue between representatives of labor unions;

9. Supports partnerships between Member State governments and the United Nations bodies that place a larger responsibility for border security on the Member State border defense system:
   a. Modeled after the Integrated Security Detachment (DIS) program recently developed in Chad out of the UN Mission in Central Africa and Chad (MINURCAT), a joint program with the UN that promoted greater country independence in the control of border security in the region,
   b. Establishing partnerships similar to the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) where UN police forces provide technical training to Member States;

10. Strongly recommends more focused agreements between regional organizations, including the African Group, Asian-Pacific Group, Eastern European Group, Latin American and Caribbean Group, and Western European and Others Group in order to ensure a coherent migration policy for border management where:
   a. Regional partnerships would provide technical assistance such as modern radar systems, coast guard boats, and information and communication systems, similar to the European Union’s Frontex organization,
   b. The UNODC is available to provide training to the local police forces upon request in order to ensure humanitarian treatment of refugees and irregular migrants,
   c. Increased technical assistance to improve passport control systems that encouraged to be implemented at all border crossings, ports and airports in the region with unconditional funding being provided by willing and able Member States;

11. Encourages Member States to improve the regulation of money transfers that occur internationally by altering policy within their borders including:
   a. Encouraging more financial institutions to become involved in remittance transfers, thus increasing competition that will lower costs associated with remittances,
   b. Expressing to financial institutions that lowering fees tied to remittances will entice more migrant workers to seek access to these institutions thus increasing economic prosperity,
   c. Welcoming Member States seek World Bank certification by meeting minimum remittance requirements, which were defined by the G8 at the 2009 summit in L’Aquila, Italy as reducing the cost of remittance fees by five percentage points;

12. Expresses its hope that remittance-recipient countries will strive to eliminate receiving fees, and enlists the World Bank to offer additional incentives, such as World Bank loans, upon eliminating these barriers to economic development;

13. Endorses increased collaboration between local governments and local financial institutions to raise awareness that as remittance fees drop there is a greater incentive for migrants to seek legal forms of access to financial institutions, thus encouraging the irregular migrants to pursue legal avenues to transfer funds to their countries of origin;
14. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will improve access to education for migrant children, with consideration of the individual capacities of the Member States by:

a. Using established national programs to provide lunches at a reduced or no cost similar to Montenegro’s *Strategy for the Improvement of the Position of Roma and Egyptians* to establish reduced barriers for migrant children to access education,

b. Utilizing international public awareness campaign, developed by UNICEF, that inform migrant families of their children’s right to attend school regardless of migration status,

c. Providing language and cultural classes for migrants of all ages and genders to facilitate entry as exemplified by the Labor Rights Network (LRN);

15. *Recommends* the creation of guest worker programs, modeled after the Temporary Agricultural Worker Program, to prevent irregular migration and improve channels for migrant workers that respond to labor shortages by:

a. Enforcing a maximum time limit as established by the Member State and allowing workers to gain skills on the professional fields that are insufficient in their origin country,

b. Urging Member States to increase job opportunities for these migrant worker after returning to their country of origin, in coordination with the governmental body accountable in the matter,

c. Evaluating the demand for migrant laborers and adjusting the guest worker programs to best fit each Member State’s professional needs,

d. Exchange bilateral agreements between Member States that have important tendencies of migration;

16. *Endorses* improved access to guest student programs that provide grants for individually designed study and research projects to allow migrants to attend schools in developed countries and then return to their countries of origin with the knowledge gained in order to:

a. Allow students to work, live, and learn from the people of the host country in sharing daily experiences,

b. Facilitate engagement in cultural, social, and economic diversity within the host country with the intention of returning this knowledge to their country of origin;

17. *Supports* an increase in access to language learning and cultural exchange by increasing the geographical incorporation of migrants, by considering the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) Migration & Integration Program, to aid Member States to create more social cohesion;

18. *Calls for* development of a non-binding multilateral framework encouraging:

a. Recognition and accreditation of migrant worker skills, abilities, and qualifications in order to enhance possibilities of employment,

b. Policies that encourage the return and reintegration of migrants and the transfer of capital and technology into the Member States of origin,

c. Programs of migrant integration into the labor market to prevent discrimination and to ensure employment contracts to regular migrants as well as to maintain minimum standards pertaining to working conditions for all migrants in order to guarantee human rights,
d. Improved mechanisms allowing for the ability of irregular migrant workers to file anonymous complaints about working conditions and human rights violations without intimidation from employers or from the fear of being deported similar to established programs protecting women from violence modeled after the Maid Abuse Hotline by the Women’s Aid Organization in Malaysia,

e. South-South cooperation as a means of mutual transcontinental exchange of experience and expertise in the field of migration in order to better coordinate the migration process, ensure due treatment of migrants and increase effectiveness;

19. Requests that migrants, especially vulnerable migrant women and children, who are in the process of being recognized by major destination States as regular migrants, be given a special status to ensure that their human rights remain untouched, that will be called the ‘Transitional Temporary’ status, or ‘2T’ status for immigrants, so basic services can be made available to migrants as they exist for nationals;

20. Draws attention to the need for improved acclimation of migrants and further tackling of xenophobia through the creation of an I, too, am migrant campaign, a public awareness campaign inspired by previous public awareness campaigns, in which migrants will positively confront society with the stereotypes and prejudice they cope with through photos and slogans on social media;

21. Endorses the creation of a fund by the Global Migration Group in order to provide financial support for the recommendations previously listed in this resolution through grants to the countries that face difficulties in hosting and handling migrant flows where:

a. The fund will be referred to as the ‘Fund for Collaboration on Migration’,

b. Contributions will be voluntarily supplied by any willing and able Member States,

c. Financial assistance for the management of migrants requires fulfilment of the following conditions:

   i. Dignified treatment of migrants upon arrival in the host Member State,
   ii. Provision of legal assistance to the migrants in order to fulfil rights and duties as migrants,
   iii. Modernizing national civil services to make the regularization of migrants more efficient,
   iv. Providing a right to return to the country of origin at any time,
   v. Providing access to education for migrants’ children in the same condition as national citizens,
   vi. Guaranteeing equal access for migrants to the labour market without discrimination;
   vii. Providing migrants access to health care,
   viii. Collaborating with NGOs and associations involved in migrants’ issues by providing subventions;

d. The GMG will calculate allocation of the budget according to the Member State’s GDP and the number of migrants within the Member State’s borders;

22. Encourages following sessions consider the integration the human rights of migrants in the post-2015 development agenda, given the links between migration and development.
Code: GA3/1/6  
Committee: General Assembly Third  
Topic: Migration and Human Rights

Reaffirming the dignity, equality, and inalienable rights of all persons, as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families,

Recognizing the causes of migration as poverty, underdevelopment, demographic and economic imbalances, poor governance, family reunification, trade liberalization and humanitarian disasters,

Encouraging Member States to create regional and multilateral frameworks of cooperation to promote migrant rights,

Gravely noting illegal immigration is detrimental to international development and a comprehensive immigration reform is necessary,

Promoting the protection of human rights based on cooperation and genuine dialogue and between Member States,

Fully aware that the lack of economic stability in Member States leads to the vulnerability of not only migrant workers, but all citizens,

Encouraging cooperation with domestic bodies of all Member States to promote the emergence of migrant workers into their host countries,

Recognizing the vulnerability of transit countries and migration as a international responsibility requiring cooperation and solidarity,

Emphasizing a holistic and preventive approach to migration,

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1. Reaffirms the principles set for the General Assembly Resolution 55/92, and welcomes commitment to Goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to ensure respect and protection of the human rights of migrants and their families.
2. Suggests the promotion of greater tolerance in schools and educational centers towards persons of various cultural backgrounds in order to eliminate acts of racism, xenophobia and religious discrimination in hosting countries,

3. Recognizes the need to strengthen international assistance and cooperation with affected countries to promote the protection of human rights and develop mechanisms for migrants encountering circumstances such as but not limited to natural disasters, humanitarian crises, and other unforeseeable circumstances.

4. Stresses the importance of NGOs in their operations to eradicate human trafficking in transit, origin, and destination countries;

5. Recommends Member States adopt a comprehensive approach that ensures regular, orderly, and safe migration that includes, but is not limited to:
   a. Training of migrant workers and placement services,
   b. Protection of migrant workers’ rights,
   c. Reduction of labor migration costs,
   d. Strengthening bilateral labor mobility agreements,
   e. Reducing irregular migration,
   f. Combating migrant smuggling and human trafficking,
   g. Migrant return and reintegration;

6. Calls upon Members States to review existing policies on immigration and asylum issues in coordination with existing international commitments of neighboring countries;

7. Strongly encourages the development of domestic organizations, similar to Canada’s Temporary Foreign Workers Program, which integrates migrants into their host country and provides short-term employment for migrant workers;

8. Encourages Member States to realize the protection of migrants leads to economic stability and work to accelerate the growth of employment opportunities;

9. Urges all Member States to work in collaboration with neighboring Member States, regional communities and existing bodies, such as the Commission for Migrant Workers, to uphold the rights of migrants as outlined in the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families;

10. Further recommends international organizations focus budgets towards transit and origin Member States.
Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, principles of the International Bill of Human Rights and other regimes, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (A/RES/45/158),

Expressing appreciation for the Promoting Efforts to Eliminate Violence against Migrants, Migrant Workers and their Families (A/RES/67/185) and satisfaction for the Protection of Migrants (A/RES/68/179),

Recalling Member States’ dedication to achieving the Millennium Developmental Goals and the importance of migration in post-2015 development goals,

Recognizing the positive impacts that regular migration has on the global community in economic, social, political, and cultural aspects on countries of origin and destination,

Addressing human rights issues associated with migrants, including irregular migrants, undocumented migrants waiting for refugee status, stateless or smuggled persons, unaccompanied children with undefined statuses, and seasonal migrants,

Taking into consideration the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (A/RES/55/25) to prevent, suppress and punish human trafficking, particularly for women and children,

Bearing in mind the need to ensure that all people have the opportunity of safe and legal migration,

Endorsing the Paris Principle (A/RES/48/134) that emphasizes status and functioning of national institutions for protection and promotion of human rights,

Acknowledging the importance of state sovereignty in determining national migration policies, including border control, as well as status and working conditions of migrants,

Alarmed by the current status of irregular migration and social tragedies that have occurred as a result of illegal migration around the world,

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1. Defines a migrant as a person living outside his/her homeland in order to seek job opportunities or improved life conditions and noting the typical reasons for migration being; race, sex, sexual orientation, religion, social or political conditions or ethnicity discrimination which inhibit the ability for migrants to have equal opportunities;

2. Encourages the usage of the term “irregular migrants” in lieu of “illegal migrants” to avoid social prejudice that associates the former with illegality;

3. Urges Member States to recognize the relationship between international migration and development in order to facilitate an improved socioeconomic well-being of the country of origin and the country of destination;

4. Strongly affirms that regulation regarding migrant’s situation is a fundamental measure to prevent people from working on illegal jobs and improve living standards, including security, health and education;

5. Highly emphasizes the importance of adopting a preventive approach when dealing with migration issues, states are highly encouraged to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (A/RES/45/158);

6. Reaffirms the importance of developing both continuous and immediate remedies for migrants through close partnership with relevant United Nations entities, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations;
7. **Strongly encourages** the reform and expansion of the International Organization of Migration’s current efforts for migrant integration and to strengthen the work done at the High Level Dialogue by:

a. Further forum discussions on migration integration,

b. Training Member States who receive migrants best practice methods for integration such as:
   i. Providing migrants with courses at regional educational institutions and offering courses in language and job skills,
   ii. Encourage a standardized and accessible international database of migrants and skills as a basis for knowledge exchange,
   iii. Encourages the standards of human rights within Member States through public awareness programs and worker trainings to avoid stereotyping and discrimination against persons,

c. Further condemning the categorization of migrants through social disadvantages,

d. Emphasizing the need for efficient commerce, to encourage stable economies to promote safe and prosperous migration;

8. **Encourages** Member States to work towards changing the social perception of migrants and eliminating discrimination of any kind through:

a. National and regional aims of tolerance for multicultural harmonization at a primary education level,

b. The development of national plans and media campaign to increase public awareness that would increase knowledge and empathy towards migrants and the migrant process;

9. **Strongly recommends** the use of regional and international conferences such as the South American Conference on Migration to strengthen and expand the discussion of migration including:

a. Increased emphasis on intolerance against all forms of exploitation of migrants in conjunction with the United Nations Global Plan of Action,

b. Emphasizing the need for global access to health assistance for migrants,

c. Highlighting the need for the education of remittance costs to be discussed on a regional and international level to facilitate migration,

d. Invites Member States to protect migrant wages from excessive fees and tariffs through international companies and domestic institutions to expand economic growth and security;

10. **Urges** Member States that are hosting migrants to establish educational programs for migrants to provide essential knowledge necessary for integration with respect to cultural proximity, including:

a. Basic language skills of hosting nation language,

b. Clear understanding of domestic laws and migrants’ international rights,

c. Advises strengthening of teaching materials and resources concerning cultural and custom integration for migrants, to help them transition into host nations,

d. Promotes educational programs to serve as collection centers for reports of infringements on human rights;

11. **Urges** Member States to strengthen national policies promoting the provision of healthcare, education, and psychosocial development of migrants;
12. Urges Member States to exercise migration control and management, and to this end, states are reminded to:
   a. Denounce injustices, raise awareness, conduct research, and collaborate with relevant actors as Member States consider appropriate,
   b. Proceed with legal measures against migrants only with clear basis on national law in compliance with international law;
13. Reinforces that temporary working visas are a viable substitute of permanent status for migrants to some Member States as long as the Member States equally respect temporary migrants’ human rights:
   a. Given that some Member States do not have the capacity to absorb permanent migrants but do have the ability to accept temporary migrant workers,
   b. And also that the treatment of temporary migrant workers will meet human rights standards equivalent to those given to permanent migrants;
14. Proposes Member States to facilitate legalization of undocumented migrants in order to promote the status of migrants and regularize workforce;
15. Urges Members States ensure access to migration services such as temporary housing, visa services and job placement are available in rural and urban regions to promote legal migration;
16. Calls upon inter-governmental organizations such as International Organization for Migration and the agency Frontex to further emphasize the importance of orderly and humane management of migration by recommending further in-depth inter-regional cooperation with all Member States in order to promote international law pertaining to migration, policy debate and guidance;
17. Calls for Member States to accept country visits as part of Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council with mandates to report and advise on human rights issues from a thematic or country specific perspective;
18. Emphasizes the protection of migrant workers and recommends Member States to investigate if duration, wage, and safety of workplaces are in compliance with national standards;
19. Calls upon Member States to prevent and tackle discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance against migrant workers through strengthening the database of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which will encourage a global partnership between all Member States to monitor and promote change on a global scale;
20. Encourages the securing of borders while avoiding the criminalization of migrants regardless of their migration status;
21. Implores the protection of migrant minorities by:
   a. Providing individuals with disabilities equal access to healthcare programs, according to the means of the Member State, in order to provide them with the proper care required, and providing technical assistance to better serve their specialized needs,
   b. Recognizing the right of self-determination of migrant minorities,
   c. Granting them all rights established under applicable international and domestic law,
   d. Taking measures to protect indigenous children, who are at a higher risk for economic exploitation,
   e. Guarding indigenous individuals against discriminatory conditions in the workforce,
f. Encouraging domestic legislation that provides remuneration to women equal to the amount of work being done,

g. Inviting initiatives ensuring migrant women have equal opportunities within the workplace, in accordance with the International Labor Organization’s Convention 189, Recommendation of the Decent Work for Domestic Workers Report,

h. Encouraging statutes that give legal aid to families by domestic abuse and protect migrant women from domestic and sexual abuse and programs that provide physical and psychological care and support to female migrants,

i. Promoting of public awareness campaigns that discourage all forms of violence against women, such as “IfIWereAGirl;”

22. Further invites Member States to join in the enhancing of programs instilled within the International Convention to promote tolerance for the respect of diversities of migrant workers and their families;

23. Seeks to ensure that Member States achieve the enjoyment of all economic, social, and cultural rights of all migrants.
Reiterating the Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter and the sacred obligation of States assuming responsibility and administration in a territory where people have not yet attained full self-governance to promote peace and security in the affected territory,

Recalling its resolution on the Assistance to Palestine refugees (A/RES/68/76), on Operations of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (A/RES/68/78), on Palestine refugees’ properties and their revenues (A/RES/68/79) and all previous resolutions regarding the status of Palestinian forced migrants,

Further recalling the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 2014 report on the Situation of Palestinian women and the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (A/RES/68/424),

Noting the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child are human rights instruments that must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which includes East Jerusalem,

Applauding the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA),

Expressing deep concern about the grave situation of Palestinian refugees in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria resulting from illegal Israeli occupation,

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1. Recognizes the Palestinian refugees in neighboring Member States as forced migrants and displaced people;

2. Reiterates the necessary definition of a forced migrant, in accordance to the Russian Federation Law of 1995 On Forced Migrants and the Cairo Declaration of Human Rights (CDHR), which includes both refugees and internally displaced persons, to be an individual forced to leave his/her place of origin due to a real danger of being subjected to persecution or acts of violence for reasons of race, nationality, religion, language or political alliance, which will further ensure clarity within this body;

3. Further recognizes the need for Israel, the occupying power, to respect the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and its principles in order to increase the international community’s efforts helping Palestinian forced migrants return to their home;

4. Calls upon Israel to respect the United Nations desire for peace and human rights by recognizing Palestinian forced migrants and displaced peoples’ right to return;

5. Emphasizes the importance of Member States to recognize the link between sustainable development, the wellbeing of populations and self-determination of Palestine forced migrants;

6. Affirms the necessity for the continuation of the assistance provided by UNRWA and calls upon all donors to continue their efforts in order to be able to respond to the changing situation.
Reaffirming the faith in Article 13 of the United Nation Charter, which promotes international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, education, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, ethnicity, gender, language or religion,

Reiterating General Assembly Resolution 55/92, Protection of Migrants, adopted by the International Organization of Migration, which encourages Members States to ensure the protection of migrants through the elimination of all forms of discrimination,


Welcoming the Migration Dialogue Program of the International Migration Organization which seeks coordination between the countries of origin and host countries for the benefit of both,

Declaring our commitment to Article 2 of the United Nations Charter in Protection of State Sovereignty, while recognizing that Member States have an obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill the human rights of all individuals under their jurisdiction, regardless of their nationality or origin,

Acknowledging the economic constraints on the individual Member States in reference to the protection of the human rights of migrants,

Deeply convinced that migrants are more susceptible to degrading labor conditions as well as having their labor rights violated in many countries,

Recognizing that international migration and development are closely linked, it is necessary to consider the Millennium Development Goals in order to develop strategies to enhance the positive impact of migration in both host and origin Member States,

Deeply committed to Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating that “everyone, as a member of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and cultural rights and indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality,”

Acknowledging the atrocities of human trafficking and severely condemning the practice,

Recognizing the need for a comprehensive information exchange as referenced in General Assembly Report 68/292, Report of the Secretary-General on the Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to promote the human rights of migrants in order to face worldwide related migration issues,

Recognizing the efforts of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Global Migration Group in their work to improve the livelihood of migrant workers through multinational cooperation,

Noticing that deteriorating conditions concerning illegal labor migrant workers in many post conflict societies pose a threat to basic human rights,

Acknowledging the need to coordinate effective actions and apply international instruments to prevent further violence and human trafficking related to exploitations of persons, especially to women, children, and migrant populations,
Recalling the objectives of the Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning educational opportunities for the children of migrant workers,

Emphasizing the importance of international collaboration between nations such as South-South cooperation for sharing expertise to secure human and civil rights of migrants effectively,

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1. Calls upon Member States to ensure safe and humane working and living conditions free from unnecessary threats to migrant workers' health and safety;

2. Reaffirms the belief in the International Labour Organization, minimizing the violation of labor rights in order to reduce exploitation of labor migrants by improving labor protection, increasing safe and legal migration, while promoting prosperity;

3. Reiterates the importance of the General Assembly Report 68/292 in encouraging all Member States to integrate the development of relevant and reliable knowledge on migration and human rights issues including the collection of data such as gender, age, legal status, education level and income;

4. Recommends the improvement of ‘The International Migration Database’;

5. Further encourages Member States to contribute to The United Nation Statistics Division in order to extend the documents on the visa requests, and action plans of migrants to help prevent illegal immigration;

6. Expresses its commitment to the improvement of national border control mechanisms and practices which aim to promote high levels of security and prevention of discrimination, as well as minimize irregular migration to protect state sovereignty by:

   a. Collaborating alongside NGOs as well as The International Migration Database for the purpose of advising migrants twice a year for the first five years in their new host country in order to promote the amalgamation of migrants,

   b. Encouraging advisors to suggest social and lingual education to facilitate the merging of cultures;

7. Calls upon Member States to cooperate closely with international organizations, governmental and Non-governmental, concerned with migration, refugees and human resources in order to facilitate the coordination of international activities in these fields and strengthen the partnership with national, regional and international organizations to decrease the violations of migrant worker rights;

8. Suggests Member States implement programs such as the 6P Programme to allow migrant workers the choice to be sponsored by a government provided employer or agent of their choosing, the host government, or not at all, as a way to ensure the freedom of movement that would otherwise be infringed upon using predatory measures such as wage slavery;

9. Further suggests funding for such programs be provided through discretionary donations of each individual Member State;

10. Encourages all Member States to participate in alliances with NGOs such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families which legitimizes migrants’ place in the workforce, in collaboration with International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination improving labor relations and social protection, while also allowing them to receive full worker’s benefits;
11. Expresses its hope that all Member States will act in concordance with the Beijing Declaration and the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution (SAARC), to further encourage each Member State to prioritize the creation of legislations to criminalize human trafficking in their own governments;

12. Emphasizes the importance of the promotion of youth rights by improving their employment prospects and promoting civic engagement among these migrant populations by creating training institutions to design, implement, and evaluate effective workforce development programs in conjunction with the International Youth Foundation supported by Hilton Worldwide;

13. Recommends considering monetary and developmental assistance necessities from the international community, NGOs, and UN sponsored agencies to aid Member States struggling to support their migratory populations, through partnerships with agencies such as United Nations Relief Work Agencies, and other United Nations agencies that deal with migration;

14. Proposes to increase technical assistance for the development of communication infrastructures, where funding for such engagement shall act in accordance with national authorities financial budget in order to ensure the access of communication technologies in rural regions, as an anticipated result of increasing the migrants participation in societies through radio communication systems to allow migrants and visible minorities to express their views and their concerns on different issues;

15. Strongly encourages to promote educational opportunities through funding from local and regional donor programs provides academic scholarships through the United Food and Commercial Workers Canada Migrant Workers Scholarships for the children of migrant workers, granting states the authority to allocate the scholarships to the applicants of their choice;

16. Emphasizes the importance of effective partnerships with like minded states to enhance trust between members when sharing information concerning the Bali Process, while also encouraging Member States to continue developing bilateral relationships resulting in a focus on researching the root causes of irregular migration through the sharing of migration related information and intelligence.
Reaffirming Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948 that every person is born free and equal in dignity and rights,

Reaffirming also Global Migration Group (GMG)’s reminder that human rights are fundamental rights of all persons, regardless of their migration status,

Recalling the Declaration of the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which highlights the importance of improving the performance of existing institutions and frameworks in order to integrate development and respect for human rights,

Recalling also the Report of the Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants by the United Nations Office on Drug and Crime and the Report of Irregular Migration, Smuggling Migrants and Human Rights: Towards Coherence, which stresses the importance of raising awareness to combat the challenges of irregular migration and encourage safe, orderly and regular migration, and strengthens the work of legislation and international cooperation in protecting the human rights of migrants respectively,


Bearing in mind that, with reference to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and its Protocol, the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), migrants should be protected from discrimination and exploitation,

Emphasizing that striking a balance between securing migrants’ human rights and state autonomy is the uncompromising precondition for effective international cooperation,

Highlighting the importance of transnational cooperation when solving migration-induced problems which are transnational in nature and requires comprehensive network to tackle with,

Emphasizing the need for greater human resource management systems, such as the example of the Human Resources Management of Ukraine’s State Border Guard Service (HUREMAS) implemented by International Organization of Migration (IMO) with support from the EU,

Welcoming the existing cooperation between member states and the IOM on regional programs such as Argentina’s Recuperation Program which seeks to prevent and eradicate child labor in migrant families by improving life conditions and incomes of adults, promoting children’s rights and education,

Reaffirming the goals of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to protect children from injurious and exploitative work,

Bearing in mind the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Families, which reaffirms the international standards set forth by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,

Recognizing that Member States who are members of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) currently provide voluntary funding to the IOM’s central and operating budgets,

Noting with approval the successes of the IOM in raising the international visibility of migration related issues,
The General Assembly Third Committee,

1. Urges all Member States to ratify relevant international instruments, especially the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW) (1990);

2. Endorses the creation of an alternative immigration institution that assesses the relationship between the causes of immigration and the consequences, specifically regarding development in:
   a. The implementation of two different evaluation bodies similar to the Border Crossing Observatory, which would study immigration cases of individuals and private corporations for the purpose of establishing reports of immigration’s positive outcomes,
   b. The establishment of a Charter of “Development through Migration Goals”, which apply to specific regional needs of immigration, such as strengthening the national economy and the multicultural corporations in the private sector and public institutions;

3. Highly emphasizes the importance of a preventive approach to cut down involuntary migration, and to this end, Member States may:
   a. Ratify international instruments protecting human rights of migrants especially CMW (1990) addressing the rights of migrant workers and their family members,
   b. Sign declarations and charters, if applicable, including but not limited to the Cairo Declaration of Human Rights (1990), African Charter on Human and Peoples’ Rights (1986) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations Human Rights Declaration (2012),
   c. Set up national plans and media campaign to increase public awareness and understanding of migrants’ human rights and their development, so as to reduce racism, stereotypes racial discrimination against migrants,
   d. Address the root causes of migration, with the help of international institutions and programmes including but not limited to International Organization of Migration (IOM), United Nations Environmental Programme (UNEP), United Nations Food and Agriculture Organization (UNFAO), Red Cross, Doctors with Borders, and so forth;

3. Confirms the need to expand current research and analysis on migration within the global statistical database “Bali Process” in order to reduce human trafficking and to facilitate investigation and strategy development by:
   a. Taking note of the reports, statistics and recommendations provided by relevant UN entities and cooperate with non-governmental organizations to research on migration pattern,
   b. Increasing the transparency of their migration data to relevant NGOs,
   c. Using the database as a reference to update the international human rights laws relating to migration;

5. Urges Member States and UN bodies, especially the International Organization of Migration (IOM), International Labor Organization (ILO) and Statistical Commission to provide primary source of migration information to the database so as to enhance international and national capacities and efforts on monitoring and policy development;

4. Strongly urges all Member States to implement integration programs for migrants, and to this end, member states are encouraged to:
a. Provide migrants cultural and language courses which help enhance their understanding of their
countries of residence and thus reduce discrimination,
b. Provide counseling service for migrant children at schools,
c. Cooperate with relevant UN entities such as IOM and NGOs which may provide a legislative
model for countries of destination to protect the education rights of migrant workers’ children
based on research data,
d. Provide pre-departure training and education that will enable them to live safely and get familiar
with the condition and legislation of the country of destination,
e. Monitor recruitment agencies that will reduce the potential of labor exploitation and human
trafficking,
f. Implement programs which help the locals and migrants to live together harmoniously,
g. Enact special measures to ensure accountability for crimes committed abroad, such as bilateral
agreements between origin and destination countries,
h. Setting up temporary homes to migrants in need;

5. Urges Member States to ensure the eradication of child labor among migrant families, through cooperation
with the IOM on measures such as Argentina’s Recuperar Project, by:
a. Assisting families to obtain loans to start small businesses, which improve family income and
reduce the likelihood of the exploitation of childhood labor,
b. Providing workshops to parents and grandparents to raise awareness of children’s rights,
c. Ensuring the school enrollment of migrant children;

6. Encourages protection of the family structure through the adoption of policies under the International
Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members and Families such as:
a. Preventing or postponing deportations that would split family units,
b. Allowing the immediate family of a migrant worker to immigrate and have access to protection by
host country law,
c. Expansion of efforts to reunify fragmented migrant families;

7. Urges Member States and UN funds to facilitate the operation of NGOs such as the International
Committee of the Red Cross which addresses migrants’ needs in remote territories, conduct emergency
operations at sea and at borders, responds to mixed migration arrivals, and assists migrants in return;

8. Encourages Member States to strengthen international cooperation by establishing more regional forums to
facilitate information and technology exchange between Member States;

9. Further encourages Member States to increase South-South cooperation in order to exchange expertise and
experience in the field of processing immigration, relevant data, and means of integrating migrants into
civil society;

10. Enhances the cooperation between non-governmental organizations and the IOM so as to increase
humanitarian assistance for migrants;
11. **Urges** member states to exercise humane migration control and management so as to avoid violations of migrants’ rights by:

a. Acting in accordance to the International Human Rights Laws and impose detention on migrants only when such detention has “a clear legal basis in national law and procedures” and is “not arbitrary, unnecessary or disproportionate”,

b. Referring to terms, if applicable, in the Geneva Refugee Convention, European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms and relevant international instruments when processing expulsion and make their best efforts in securing migrants’ right to submit reasons against expulsion, right to representation, right to appeal and ensuring non-discriminatory application of expulsion on migrants,

c. Proactively reaching out to alternatives to repatriation, vigorous externalization of borders and criminalization of illegal immigrants,

d. Training border officers on combating smuggling and human trafficking,

e. Enacting special measures to ensure accountability for crimes committed abroad, such as bilateral agreements between origin and destination countries,

f. Providing necessary legal assistance to migrants in transiting and destination countries;

12. **Encourages** the establishment of human resource management systems through the training and recruitment of border guards and officials pertaining to border control coupled with international transnational border guards from the respective state in order to facilitate migrant entry into the host state to adapt to the skills of certain migrant workers;

14. **Reaffirms** the importance of education in reducing violations of human rights by:

a. Raising migrants’ awareness of their own rights,

b. Helping women and children especially in migration hotspots to identify new forms of fraud (such as internet fraud, dating fraud, and charity fraud) so as to reduce victims of trafficking,

c. Educating persons at risk for being smuggled the importance of safe and legal migration so as to reduce human trafficking and illegal migration,

d. Promoting equal rights for both domestic and international migrant workers;

13. **Urges** Member States to incorporate migrant minorities’ perspectives into policy making and implementation.
Reaffirming the standards and principles set forth by existing instruments in regards to international human rights including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention to Eliminate of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women, the International Covenants of Human Rights, Convention on the Elimination of All Violence Against Women, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination,

Recognizing that the issue of migration affects all Member States, particularly countries of origin, transit, and destination,

Recalling General Assembly Resolution 45/158, the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers, which defines migrant workers as persons whom are engaged, to be engaged, or have been engaged in numerated activity in a State of which they are not a national,

Guided by Article 24 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families which states every migrant worker and member of their family has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before law,

Recognizing that although the existence of an established body of principles and standards laid by the International Convention on the Protection of Rights of all Migrant Workers, there is a need to strengthen the situation by providing Member States with more accessible opportunities to ensure the human rights and dignity of migrant workers and their families,

Regretting the various forms of human rights violations, discrimination, and violence faced by migrant workers and their families including employment abuse, exploitation, denial of legal counsel, and the withholding of visas and passports,

Aware of the existence of international bodies and non-governmental organizations that have previously addressed the issue of migration and human rights such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and International Labour Organization (ILO),

Acknowledging the important and complex interrelationship between international migration and development and the need to deal with the challenges and opportunities that migration presents to countries of origin, transit, and destination,

Convinced that measures to protect the human rights of migrants are urgently needed,

Taking into consideration that the majority of migrants are children and women,

Noting with Regret that a lack of recognition of employment accreditation from foreign countries can lead migrant workers to work in subservient conditions or be subjected to sexual exploitation,

Reaffirming the need to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially for women and girls that represent almost half of all international migrants at the global level,

Noting the importance of integration for children of migrant workers and the protection of their human rights, given their vulnerability and being unaccompanied,

The General Assembly Third Committee,

1. Encourages bilateral cooperation between Member States, in particular origin, transit, and destination countries in implementing the measures set forth in this document;
2. Advocates for the support and development of programs that provide legal, psychological, and social support for migrants such as counseling services and legal aid for migrants who are victims of domestic violence, human trafficking, workplace abuse, and illegal immigration;

3. Recommends for partnerships between existing domestic organizations, governmental bodies, and other relevant international organizations in ensuring ease of access of the aforementioned programs by ensuring affordability through volunteers and subsidies, utilizing social media networks, implementing travelling clinics, and creating and providing hotlines;

4. Recommends Member States ensure detained persons have an effective right of access to legal counsel from the time they become subject to police custody, and that law enforcement officials abide by the legal duty to inform all persons deprived of their liberty of their rights;

5. Further Recommends Member States to focus on measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human rights of all migrants, with particular reference to women and children;

6. Requests using the list of civil society members drafted by ECOSOC, which includes the International Center for Migration, Migrant Rights International, the NGO Committee for Migration, and Human Rights Watch, to offer consultation for the organization and provision of educational services for international migrant workers with regards to their rights, immunities, and services available to them;

7. Suggests Member States to cooperate with other nations in helping migrants, regardless of their gender, to have their degrees or skills from their home countries be recognized in the host country to further legitimize individual rights and transferrable skill work outside their own country;

8. Invites all relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW), to participate in tandem with the work of the General Assembly, and contribute to the preparation and participation of high-level dialogue;

9. Encourages Member States to work with existing domestic organizations, non-profits, NGOs and other relevant bodies to generate awareness on the various forms of violence and discrimination that migrant workers face, as well as the support services they have a right to access by:

   a. Producing information materials translated into multiple languages,

   b. Creating forums and points of access for the grievances of migrants to be heard by governmental bodies such as those already provided by the IOM,

   c. Utilizing media campaigns and awareness projects in origin, transit, and destination countries, such as the ILO’s Decent Work Across Borders Project;

10. Welcomes all Member States to focus on strengthening partnerships and cooperation on international migration mechanisms to effectively integrate migration into development policies and promoting coherence at all levels;

11. Strongly recommends all the Member States incorporate gender perspective into policies and strengthen national laws, institutions and programs to combat gender-based violence;

12. Urges all the Member States to review and strengthen existing national policies that promote the provision of health, education, and psychosocial development of migrant workers and their families;

13. Strongly urges all Member States to work toward signing and ratifying the International Convention on the Protection of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families;

14. Expresses its hope that the UNHCR continues its support in solving challenges raised by the high number of migrants, refugees, and displaced persons within the borders of affected countries.