

National Model United Nations • New York

Conference A

30 March – 3 April 2014



Documentation of the Work of the  
General Assembly Third Committee

# General Assembly Third Committee

## Committee Staff

Director	Clarissa Manning
Assistant Director	Julie Black
Chair	Anna Ivanova
Rapporteur	Ashley Lora

## Agenda

1. *Migration and Human Rights*
2. *Intensification of Efforts to Eliminate All Forms of Violence against Women*
3. *Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Systems and Their Development in a Changing World*

## Delegate Awards

- *Paraguay*
- *Madagascar*
- *Gambia*

## Resolutions adopted by the committee

<b>Document Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>
GA3/1/1	<i>Migration and Human Rights</i>
GA3/1/2	<i>Migration and Human Rights</i>
GA3/1/3	<i>Migration and Human Rights</i>
GA3/1/4	<i>Migration and Human Rights</i>
GA3/1/5	<i>Migration and Human Rights</i>
GA3/1/6	<i>Migration and Human Rights</i>
GA3/1/7	<i>Migration and Human Rights</i>
GA3/1/8	<i>Migration and Human Rights</i>
GA3/1/9	<i>Migration and Human Rights</i>
GA3/1/10	<i>Migration and Human Rights</i>
GA3/1/11	<i>Migration and Human Rights</i>

## 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.



## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** GA3/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Migration and Human Rights

1 *Reaffirming* its primary responsibility under the Charter of the United Nations to reach and maintain a sustainable  
2 peace, specifically Chapter 1 Article 1(3), while aiming to achieve cooperation and universal respect for human  
3 rights,

4  
5 *Expressing* its desire to protect the right of all migrants to self-determination and the pursuit of citizenship as  
6 defined by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

7  
8 *Deeply Concerned* with the rights of migrant workers as discussed in General Assembly Resolution 45/158,  
9 *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families*,  
10 which expresses the need for basic human rights to be made a priority by all Member States,

11  
12 *Recognizing* the Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development's (OECD) Development Co-operation  
13 Directorate's (DCD-DAC) role in providing Official Development Assistance (ODA) to promote the economic  
14 development and welfare of developing countries,

15  
16 *Observing* Kuwaiti Law Number 6 created under the Public Authority of Manpower (PAM) and Central Bank of  
17 Kuwait, which makes it obligatory for employers to pay employees salaries through bank accounts in order to  
18 reduce wage-withholding discrepancies,

19  
20 *Noting* General Assembly Resolution 66/172, *Protection of Migrants*, which expresses the desire to set up dialogues  
21 on migration that include countries of origin, transit, and destination, international organizations and relevant  
22 stakeholders to address irregular migration,

23  
24 *Acknowledging* the promotion of initiatives made by Clause 16 of General Assembly Resolution 67/219,  
25 *International Migration and Development*, which illustrates the importance of regional cooperation in regards to  
26 migration and human rights,

27  
28 *Viewing with appreciation* the achievements of the Colombo Process and the Abu Dhabi Dialogue in fostering  
29 transnational cooperation through bilateral agreements,

30  
31 *Cognizant* that more than 90 per cent of all international migrants are workers and their families, and the failure to  
32 regulate their labor leads to violations of migrant rights as well as negative economic impacts upon countries of  
33 destination,

34  
35 *Further acknowledging* the guiding principles of the UN "Protect, Respect, and Remedy" Framework which holds  
36 employers and corporations responsible for human rights violations through migrant sponsorship programs,

37  
38 *Bearing in mind* General Assembly Resolution 66/211, *Science and Technology for Development*, which promotes  
39 scientific and technological advances in Member States to stimulate job creation,

40  
41 *Viewing with appreciation* the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development's Database on  
42 Immigrants in OECD Countries (DIOC) in providing comprehensive and comparative information on demographic  
43 and labor market characteristics of migrants in OECD countries,

44  
45 *Noting with concern* the fact that stringent border control policies have not reduced the flow of migrants but have  
46 actually weakened migrant's access to human rights protections, as stated by the International Council on Human  
47 Rights Policy,

48  
49 *Applauding* the success of migrant receiving procedures such as the 'AEGEAS' Project in effectively safeguarding  
50 the protection of human rights for migrants,

51

52 *Having considered* the importance of migrant integration into host countries in the context of the process of mutual  
53 adaptation between host society and migrant, as defined by the International Organization on Migration (IOM), in  
54 order to ensure security and stability, as well as economic and cultural benefits for all states involved,  
55

56 *Noting with deep concern* many Member States have yet to sign and ratify *The International Convention on the*  
57 *Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families* (CMW), as well as the existence of  
58 gaps in international standards within the nonbinding ILO Convention 97 on Migration for Employment and  
59 Convention 143 Concerning Migrant Workers,  
60

61 *Further noting* the International Organization of Migration (IOM) states that assisted voluntary return and  
62 reintegration is an indispensable part of a comprehensive approach to migration management aimed at humane return  
63 and reintegration of migrants,  
64

65 *Recognizing* the IOM's Assisted Voluntary Return and Reintegration (AVRR) programs which foster partnerships  
66 and cooperation to safely guide migrants through their return processes,  
67

68 *Further recalling* the objective of the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially*  
69 *Women and Children*, to protect and assist the victims of such trafficking with full respect for their human rights,  
70 and the legal tools that the UN Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC) has created to assist Member States in  
71 achieving this goal,  
72

73 *Reiterating* the 2009 Tripartite Commission Agreement between the Islamic Republics of Afghanistan, Pakistan and  
74 Iran, which encouraged Pakistan and Iran to provide partial-registration programs to aid refugees,  
75

76 *Further emphasizing* its unconditional commitment to the rights of Internally Displaced People (IDPs), especially as  
77 linked to global migration, as stated in Article 18 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),  
78

79 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
80

- 81 1. *Urges* regional organizations such as the Official League of Arab States, the European Union (EU), the  
82 Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN), Union of South American Nations (UNASUR), the  
83 African Union, and others, to facilitate collaboration between migrants' countries of origin, transit, and  
84 destination in order to reform restrictive border policies and create better channels for regular migration  
85 between neighboring states;  
86
  - 87 2. *Encourages* Member States to provide increased ODA to conflict-afflicted and post-conflict areas, or  
88 directly through bodies including the DCD-DAC, to allow more effective infrastructure repair and return of  
89 migrants and refugees to their state of origin;  
90
  - 91 3. *Requests* Member States to model policies after those in laws similar to Kuwait's Law Number 6, where  
92 employers are required to pay an employee's salary through a bank account provided and monitored by a  
93 state's main migration agency and central financial institutions in order to reduce employer wage  
94 withholdings, particularly for migrant laborers;  
95
  - 96 4. *Strongly urges* the creation of a High Level Dialogue in coordination with the Global Migration Group  
97 (GMG) and IOM that would:
    - 98 a. Take place in early 2016 in a neutral location such as the UN Office in New York,  
99
    - 100 b. Include but not be limited to, Member States, non-governmental organizations (NGOs),  
101 intergovernmental organizations, other agencies and interest groups,  
102
    - 103 c. Have a mandate of closing the existing gaps in international labor standards, particularly to protect  
104 the rights of migrants,  
105
- 106

- 107 d. Focus discussion on creating minimum international standards of migrant labor conditions to  
108 enhance the work environment and reduce human rights violations,  
109
- 110 e. Establish a binding international migrants rights document that clearly states the labor rights  
111 granted to all migrants with respect to state sovereignty;  
112
- 113 5. *Further encourages* NGOs such as the Diplomacy Training Program (DTP) and Migrant Rights  
114 International (MRI) to lead educational workshops to prevent human rights violations of migrants in order  
115 to:  
116
- 117 a. Effectively utilize funding and personnel to properly conduct labor inspections as needed,  
118
- 119 b. Better regulate the labor of migrants and eliminate unfair low-wage competition between  
120 undocumented migrants and citizens of the host country;  
121
- 122 6. *Endorses* the establishment of successful migratory labor systems such as the Kafel Sponsorship System,  
123 which regulates the flow of transfer services allotted to migrants as well as requires all employers to be  
124 responsible for administering employee visas and legalizations of status, after employers have met state-  
125 implemented working condition regulations and labor laws;  
126
- 127 7. *Draws attention* to the need for further development by Member States of temporary labor programs, such  
128 as the IOM and Guatemala's Temporary Foreign Workers Programme, which facilitate safe and organized  
129 migration and labor while ensuring the return of migrant laborers to their countries of origin;  
130
- 131 8. *Supports* Member States utilizing the Sri Lankan National Labor Migration Policy (2013-2015) as a model  
132 to promote decent work conditions through means of good governance, technical advice, and institutional  
133 capacity building as provided by the ILO;  
134
- 135 9. *Strongly supports* the promotion of employment opportunities in civil society specifically directed toward  
136 youth and young professionals, much like SaudiYouth@Work, a partnership between the King Khalid  
137 Foundation and the International Youth Foundation with additional support from other organizations in  
138 order to secure job opportunities in the fields of science and technology for future generations and  
139 eliminate the phenomena of 'youth bulge' and 'brain drain' in countries of origin;  
140
- 141 10. *Invites* Member States to create diaspora networks for their migrant labor populations similar to the IOM's  
142 African Diaspora Network, which connects educated African migrants working abroad to share knowledge  
143 and skills, to ensure the availability of fair opportunities for migrant workers in host countries;  
144
- 145 11. *Calls Upon* Member States to model immigrant receiving procedures after the EU's 'AEGEAS' Project,  
146 which enhances reception capacity for migration flows at border areas, in order to improve the provision of  
147 services, including counseling, therapy, and legal services based on incoming migrants' situations, and  
148 promote the humane processing of migrants into host countries;  
149
- 150 12. *Further invites* Member States to implement national action plans for the social inclusion of migrants,  
151 modeled after the EU's National Action Plans for Social Inclusion, in order to foster development and limit  
152 polarization through the integration of migrants into society specifically through:  
153
- 154 a. Social integration of migrant workers and their families through education including language  
155 courses and skilled labor training as well as an emphasis on disadvantaged populations,  
156
- 157 b. Integration of migrants into social services;  
158
- 159 13. *Emphasizes* the importance of education in aiding in the elimination of xenophobia, discrimination, and  
160 isolation of migrants, and fostering an atmosphere of acceptance and a sense of community in destination  
161 countries, and thus encourages Member States to:  
162

- 163 a. Provide children of migrants with language courses to be held in community centers or  
164 educational facilities after the regular school day to assist in eliminating language barriers,  
165  
166 b. Acquire basic knowledge of host Member States' customs and cultural practices,  
167  
168 c. Respect the cultural identities of migrants within their borders;  
169
- 170 14. *Further invites* Member States to create and expand awareness campaigns that tackle the issue of  
171 discrimination, through culturally sensitive methods of communication, including but not limited to posters  
172 in public spaces, media and social network advertisements and announcements, and NGO events partnered  
173 with national governments, the IOM, and other relevant bodies;  
174
- 175 15. *Recommends* the UN and the ILO undertake a campaign to educate countries about the impacts of ratifying  
176 the CMW to show:  
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- 178 a. Ratifying the CMW will not result in a decrease of jobs for countries' citizens,  
179  
180 b. Integrating migrants into the work force will facilitate domestic economic growth and  
181 development;  
182
- 183 16. *Further endorses* Member States to model repatriation procedures such as those used in the Oralman  
184 Repatriation Program of Kazakhstan, in order to better integrate migrants and refugees within a reasonable  
185 amount of time to prevent the exploitation of migrants in transit;  
186
- 187 17. *Suggests* further development and expansion by Member States of assisted return programs, such as the  
188 IOM's AVRPP, to ensure the safe return of migrants leaving a host state and returning to their home state,  
189 that include:  
190
- 191 a. A mentorship program to help migrants contact family and friends prior to their return in order to  
192 provide a strong support system such as Guatemala's Human Rights and Migration Project,  
193  
194 b. Contacting local organizations located in migrants' home states in order for the migrants to learn  
195 about ongoing situations in their countries of origin,  
196  
197 c. Provide information and resources to migrants about education, training, and business  
198 opportunities, as well as health concerns and new laws in their home states;  
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- 200 18. *Further requests* the UNODC Model Law Against Trafficking in Persons to be used as a tool in assisting  
201 Member States, with respect to their capabilities and national sovereignty, in implementing the provisions  
202 contained in the *Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and*  
203 *Children*;  
204
- 205 19. *Encourages* the establishment of migration preparatory programs in Member States that have historically  
206 served as countries of origin for migrants and refugees, including:  
207
- 208 a. Educational workshops or similar events which shall provide information on both the dangers and  
209 legitimate opportunities involved in migration, modeled after Sri Lanka's "Daru Diriya" special  
210 awareness programme on labor exploitation and human trafficking, to facilitate an informed  
211 population of migrants, specifically women and other disadvantaged populations,  
212  
213 b. Proof of Registration cards or a similar partial-registration program established by Member States'  
214 Bureaus of Foreign Affairs, or similar departments, that grant refugees and migrants the right to  
215 temporarily stay in a host country incapable of providing long-term asylum, such as the 2009  
216 Tripartite Agreement facilitated by the UNHCR and implemented in the Islamic Republics of  
217 Afghanistan, Iran, and Pakistan;  
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- 219 20. *Calls upon* the Secretary-General to produce a report in order to promote and advance research on IDPs and  
220 give the needed attention and resources to the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre (IDMC) in order  
221 to:  
222
- 223 a. Expand its research on the sources of IDPs such as natural disasters, climate change, terrorism,  
224 refugee hosting, and military occupations,  
225
  - 226 b. Report to the United Nations High Commissioner of Refugees (UNHCR) any urgent concerns in  
227 Member States that require specific and immediate attention.



**Code:** GA3/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Migration and Human Rights

1 *Drawing attention to* the uniquely non-political nature of displacement as a result of climate change, while also  
 2 bearing in mind that displacement results from any number of causes such as discrimination, violent conflict, and  
 3 economic instability,  
 4

5 *Cognizant of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UNDHR) (1934) Article 13, which guarantees the right to  
 6 movement between borders, and Article 25, which states that “everyone has the right to a standard of living  
 7 adequate for the health and well-being of himself and of his family, including food, clothing, housing and medical  
 8 care and necessary social services, and the right to security [...] in circumstances beyond his control,”  
 9

10 *Recalling* General Assembly Resolution 63/32, *the Protection of Global Climate for Past and Future Generations*,  
 11 and the body’s commitment to creating and strengthening the framework detailed in the *United Nations’ Framework*  
 12 *Convention on Climate Change*,  
 13

14 *Reaffirming* the principles guiding past resolutions and panels with regards to the promulgation of sustainable  
 15 development, the guidelines for environmental protection, and the promotion of human rights,  
 16

17 *Alarmed by* the findings of recent International Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) studies with regards to the  
 18 displacement of people due to extreme climate change and natural disasters that highlight the lack of preparation for  
 19 a substantial influx of migrants,  
 20

21 *Noting with deep concern* the lack of international framework in place to aid, assist, and support migrants fleeing  
 22 climate change and natural disasters,  
 23

24 *Deeply concerned* that while there is substantial evidence that climate change contributes to the vast movement of  
 25 people between borders, the response of the International Community to this phenomenon has been limited,  
 26

27 *Bearing in mind* that climate change contributes to the frequency and intensity of natural disasters and that the  
 28 International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies has stated that climate change results in more  
 29 substantial population displacement than war or persecution,  
 30

31 *Fully aware* that rising sea levels cause significant territory loss in small island states, causing their populations to  
 32 migrate,  
 33

34 *Deeply conscious* that climate change disproportionately forces the socially and economically disadvantaged  
 35 populations in least developed countries to migrate, furthering their vulnerability to human rights violations,  
 36

37 *Affirming* the Global Migration Group’s (GMG) disapproval of the term climate “refugee” as a result of the failure  
 38 of the *1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugees* to include those displaced by climate change in its  
 39 definition of “refugee”,  
 40

41 *The General Assembly Third Committee*,

- 42
- 43 1. *Encourages* the international community to recognize the phenomenon of displaced people who have been  
 44 forced to leave their countries of origin, temporarily or permanently, as a result of events such as natural  
 45 disasters, environmental degradation, and other similar conditions that endanger and/or seriously affect the  
 46 quality of peoples’ lives and defining these people as “environmentally displaced persons”;
  - 47
  - 48 2. *Recommends* Member States dedicate further financial, scientific, technological, and logistical support to  
 49 adapting environmentally sound practices for infrastructure as defined in the *Montreal Protocol on Substances*  
 50 *that Deplete the Ozone Layer to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer*;
  - 51
  - 52 3. *Calls upon* the International Community to include language specific to environmentally displaced persons in  
 53 future documents and dialogues pertaining to displaced peoples;

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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. *Urges* 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".



## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** GA3/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Migration and Human Rights

1 *Deeply concerned* by the exploitation and mistreatment of undocumented migrants caused by human trafficking,  
2 migrant smuggling and slavery and the disproportionate effect these have on women and children,  
3  
4 *Stressing* the importance of restoring justice for all migrants, including undocumented migrants,  
5  
6 *Congratulating* the United Nations and international non-governmental organizations on the progress made in the  
7 fight against human trafficking, migrant smuggling and slavery,  
8  
9 *Acknowledging* the progress made by United Nations agencies such as the United Nations Development Program  
10 and non-governmental organizations in reducing the push factors for irregular migration by combatting poverty in  
11 sending countries,  
12  
13 *Recognizing* that border management is crucial in combatting the smuggling and trafficking of migrants,  
14  
15 *Reaffirming* the importance of well-functioning asylum systems in accordance with international law,  
16  
17 *Convinced* that there is a lack of proper and efficient procedures to ensure the safe return of individuals back to their  
18 home countries,  
19  
20 *Deeply convinced* of the positive economic, social, and cultural contributions that migrants have on home and host  
21 countries as stated by the president of the General Assembly,  
22  
23 *Underlining* the importance of collaboration between sending, receiving, and transit countries,  
24  
25 *Noting* that proper documentation provides better opportunities for migrants, to better integrate into the society of  
26 the host country,  
27  
28 *Emphasizing* the need for reliable statistical data on international migration as mentioned in the Declaration of the  
29 High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development and welcoming the Migration Dialogue Program  
30 of the International Migration Organization, which facilitates communication between the migrants' origin countries  
31 and their receiving countries,  
32  
33 *Reaffirming* the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in which is stated that all citizens have  
34 the freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each State and the right of people to move between  
35 countries,  
36  
37 *Fully aware* of the contributions that well-managed migration can make to the economic development, knowledge  
38 and skill transfers in countries of origin, transit and destination,  
39  
40 *Considering* the importance and success of permanent human rights missions to maintain individual peace and  
41 independence of Member States, such as the United Nations Mission in the Central African Republic and Chad  
42 (MINURCAT) of 2007,  
43  
44 *Recalling* the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) of 1966; the International  
45 Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) of 1966; the Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees of 1967;  
46 the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish, Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children,  
47 supplementing the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United  
48 Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime of 2000,  
49  
50 *Recalling* the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations especially the Article 2.1 that underlines  
51 that the Member State's national sovereignty territorial integrity and the related ability to exercise its migration laws  
52 should be respected,

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*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,

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- 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;

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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,

- 219 c. Sharing information with other Member States regarding the level of migration between states, which  
220 would identify which Member States need more assistance based on their level of migration and  
221 development,  
222
- 223 d. Enhancing and promoting the sharing of information and best practices regarding migration control by  
224 creating a website that migrants can explore in order to get knowledge about specific legislations  
225 protecting their human rights and guaranteeing their integration into the host countries,  
226
- 227 e. Examining and emulating existing, successful systems such as the Bali Process, in which the UNHCR  
228 and UNODC have already been participating,  
229
- 230 f. Calling upon various organizations to help fund and develop these databases, especially in developing  
231 states, such as the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), UNICEF, and the IOM  
232 Development Fund, which provides essential seed funding for initiatives aimed at empowering  
233 Member States to develop migration management capabilities and already covers projects on  
234 enhancement of inter-governmental dialogue and cooperation, and migration management systems,  
235 including data systems and research and assessment,  
236
- 237 g. Encouraging Member States to cooperate with the aforementioned organization to conduct research  
238 aimed at the improvement of statistical data on international migration;  
239
- 240 22. *Endorses* the creation of policies that empower migrant and refugee women and view them as equal under  
241 the law, such as:  
242
- 243 a. An investment in micro lending organizations, such as the Grameen Bank,  
244
- 245 b. The engagement and enlistment of civil society (especially men and boys) in combating violence  
246 against women through educational, community-based programs such as those implemented by UN  
247 Women and regional partnerships, such as the Rwanda Men’s Resource Centre,  
248
- 249 c. The creation of work and technical skills training programs for female migrants to better integrate  
250 women into the workforce;  
251
- 252 23. *Expresses the hope* that the education of migrants on their inalienable rights will halt the continuing  
253 exploitation of migrants through:  
254
- 255 a. Launching awareness campaigns through multiple channels, including traditional media outlets, social  
256 media, and through non-governmental organizations,  
257
- 258 b. The creation of new programmes and strengthening of existing programmes that offer free legal  
259 counselling to migrants,  
260
- 261 c. The improved accessibility of counselling available in different languages and in different forms, for  
262 illiterate migrants and those with disabilities;  
263
- 264 24. *Welcomes* the addition of migration goals and issues into the post-2015 Sustainable Development Goals  
265 (SDG) agenda, specifically:  
266
- 267 a. Allowing national governments and regional bodies to maintain the central role and responsibility in  
268 their own migration issues,  
269
- 270 b. Making use of local authorities to form an important bridge between national governments, their  
271 citizens, and their communities,  
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- 273 c. Monitoring results by engaging with local communities and agencies.

**Code:** GA3/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Migration and Human Rights

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

4  
 5 *Recognizing* the importance of the cooperation between a migrant's country of origin and their country of  
 6 destination,

7  
 8 *Affirming* Article 2 of the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons Especially Women and  
 9 Children (Trafficking Protocol),

10  
 11 *Emphasizing* Article 6 of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women  
 12 (CEDAW), focusing on the suppression of all forms of sexual exploitation and human trafficking,

13  
 14 *Noting* that while migration is a transnational issue, Member States ought to remain cognizant of domestic migration  
 15 policies,

16  
 17 *Having considered* the importance of improving cooperation between national law enforcement agencies regarding  
 18 the conditions of victims of forced migration,

19  
 20 *Bearing in mind* that 86% of victims of human trafficking are women and children according to the United Nation  
 21 Office of Drugs and Crime (UNODC),

22  
 23 *Noting with deep concern* that migrant workers and trafficked persons suffer from high levels of psychological stress  
 24 and discrimination,

25  
 26 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

- 27  
 28 1. *Recommends* that Member States adopt non-discriminatory policies regarding services and support for migrants  
 29 that are victims of human trafficking, regardless of their country of origin;  
 30  
 31 2. *Encourages* Member States to provide preventive and awareness programs regarding human trafficking  
 32 utilizing:  
 33  
 34 a. Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and grass-roots organizations specializing in migrant  
 35 workers issues by encouraging these organizations to promote awareness raising campaigns directed at  
 36 impressionable and vulnerable age groups,  
 37  
 38 b. Professionals trained to work with children to identify the signs of potential victims of trafficking,  
 39  
 40 c. Integration of holistic comprehension of world culture and current events;  
 41  
 42 3. *Encourages* Member States to implement the United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress, and Punish  
 43 Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children, focusing on the Protocol to Against the Smuggling of  
 44 Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;  
 45  
 46 4. *Recommends* decriminalizing victims of human trafficking who would otherwise be charged with crimes  
 47 involuntarily committed as a result of being trafficked by relieving them of fines, prosecution under national  
 48 legislation, and releasing them from custodial facilities;  
 49  
 50 5. *Requests* Member States increase efforts to convict those perpetuating the practices of human trafficking by:  
 51  
 52 a. Conducting research on known trafficking methods and organizations,  
 53



- 54                   b. Strengthening prosecution efforts within the judicial and criminal justice system by providing  
55                   information on the importance of the prevention of human trafficking and forced migration to  
56                   judicial systems and law enforcement officials;  
57
- 58 6. *Suggests* continued funding of the International Organization for Migration’s (IOM) Counter Trafficking  
59     Module (CTM) Database, which is the largest global database with primary information on victims of human  
60     trafficking, through:  
61
- 62                   a. Member States with the capacity to fund this database,  
63
- 64                   b. Pre-existing inter-governmental organizations such as UN Women, the International Labor  
65                   Organization (ILO), UNICEF and Amnesty International;  
66
- 67 7. *Recommends* the IOM’s Counter Trafficking Module Database’s purpose be extended to focus on cataloging the  
68     status of known trafficking rings, criminal patterns, targeted sources and destinations, and transitory nations;  
69
- 70 8. *Urges* Member States to offer a witness protection program to encourage victims to cooperate in anti-trafficking  
71     investigations and prosecution;  
72
- 73 9. *Encourages* specialized training for first responders and medical personnel dealing with the initial reaction to  
74     trafficked victims;  
75
- 76 10. *Calls for* the General Assembly to work in accordance with the World Health Organization to develop a best  
77     practices guidelines addressing the psychological stress and social stigma endured by migrant workers and  
78     trafficked persons which draws upon the strategies established by the World Health Organization’s current  
79     Mental Health Global Action Programme;  
80
- 81 11. *Strongly suggests* Member States incorporate the findings of the aforementioned study to form policies  
82     specifically directed at rehabilitation programs for migrant workers and trafficked persons;  
83
- 84 12. *Reaffirms* the importance of national sovereignty and emphasizes existing national migration policies and  
85     mitigating human trafficking.



## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** GA3/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Migration and Human Rights

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1 *Acknowledging* the principles set forward in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), especially Article  
2 2, which ensures all humans are entitled to the freedoms and rights set forward in the Declaration without distinction  
3 of any kind, especially national or social origin,  
4

5 *Also Acknowledging* Article 18 of the UDHR that defines an unconditional commitment to the rights of migrants,  
6 and further emphasizing the importance of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the  
7 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,  
8

9 *Referencing* the Charter of the United Nations, Article 1.2, which gives charge to develop friendly relations among  
10 nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self determination of peoples, and more importantly  
11 Article 2.1, which acknowledges the national sovereignty of all Member States,  
12

13 *Acknowledging* the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights, the European Convention on Human Rights,  
14 and the American Convention on Human Rights (referred to as the 'Pact of San Jose'),  
15

16 *Noting* the importance of a human rights-based approach to migration supported by the indivisible, universal, and  
17 interdependent character of human rights for migrants, in their countries of origin, transit, and destination,  
18 emphasizing a Member State responsibility for the promotion of all rights as proclaimed in the General Assembly  
19 resolution on the protection of migrants (A/67/172),  
20

21 *Reiterating* the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of  
22 Their Families, which defines migrant workers as "a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in  
23 a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a national," and bearing in mind the extreme sacrifice that  
24 migrants make in order to provide a better life for their families,  
25

26 *Recognizing* the importance of the work completed by Member States at the High Level Dialogue on International  
27 Migration and Development (A/68/190), including the Eight-Point Agenda for Action,  
28

29 *Stressing* the difference between irregular migrants and political refugees,  
30

31 *Recognizing* various regions which serve as both a transit state and a place of asylum for refugees during conflict  
32 and further recognizing that these Member States often bear a heavy financial and social burden when hosting these  
33 migrants,  
34

35 *Emphasizing* the importance of sovereignty in the maintenance of Member States border security and recognizing  
36 the utmost importance of protecting the human rights of migrants,  
37

38 *Reinforcing* the rights relevant to the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) in all phases of displacement  
39 as laid out in the General Assembly resolution on the protection of IDPs (A/66/165),  
40

41 *Welcoming* the Migration Dialogue Program of the International Organization on Migration (IOM) that seeks to  
42 establish coordination between the country of origin and country of destination to work for the benefit of both  
43 countries,  
44

45 *Aware that* remittances constitute more than 10 percent of some Member States' Gross Domestic Product, as stated  
46 in the 2002 International Migration Report produced by ECOSOC,  
47

48 *Alarmed* by the exorbitant fees imposed by financial institutions on migrant workers on the transfer of money back  
49 to their families, and bearing in mind that these fees often force workers to migrate using irregular channels,  
50

51 *Persuaded* that better access to legitimate migration channels and lower fees will further allow migrant workers to  
52 contribute to the economy, and believing that easier access to remittances will benefit both the economies of host  
53 countries and countries of origin,  
54

55 *Deeply convinced* that effective remittance policies can contribute to the economic growth of Member States by  
56 improving educational and entrepreneurial institutions, and that this in turn will allow for the improvement of human  
57 rights, ensure safe migration, and work toward the elimination of irregular forms of migration,  
58

59 *Recognizing* that remittances alone cannot and will not replace actual development assistance programs currently  
60 provided to developing countries,  
61

62 *Cognizant* of the difference between migrant workers and immigrants in that the term ‘migrant workers’ refers to  
63 those migrants involved in circular migration with the intention of returning to their country of origin,  
64

65 *Drawing attention* to the International Organization on Migration’s (IOM) estimation of 2,378 migrant deaths on  
66 world borders in 2013 and the many more that remain unaccounted for due to a lack of data,  
67

68 *Affirming* that migrants and national citizens can achieve co-prosperity while contributing to the economy,  
69

70 *Recognizing* that all forms of discriminatory measures, hatred, and xenophobia oriented towards migrants and their  
71 specific religions constitutes one of the main sources of contemporary racism, as echoed in the work of the World  
72 Conference Against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance,  
73

74 *Guided by* the Report of the Secretary-General on International Migration and Development (A/68/190),  
75 emphasizing the multiple contributions of migration to development including economic, social, and cultural  
76 benefits of migrants through migrant remittances, innovation, growth in bilateral trade and investment, and the  
77 transfer of technology, skills and knowledge as well as the importance of economic development for preventing the  
78 outflux of skilled workers that are being recognized by countries of origin and destination,  
79

80 *Acknowledging* the success of the Budapest Process in the Asian region, where the Silk Route Member States hosted  
81 a dialogue among themselves in order to understand the regional migration tendencies that led to the integration of  
82 appropriate circular migration legislation,  
83

84 *Drawing attention* to the Temporary Agricultural Workers program of the United States that promotes circular  
85 migration by providing a special visa for migrant workers with a defined time period,  
86

87 *Cognizant* of the accomplishments of the Labor Rights Network (LRN) in the Samut-Sakhon region of Thailand in  
88 providing migrant children with preparatory classes featuring the Thai language, law and life skills,  
89

90 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
91

- 92 1. *Expresses* its appreciation for the sharing of tremendous experience of long-established UN specialized  
93 agencies, such as the OHCHR and the Secretary-General, through which it is possible to establish a series of  
94 general guidelines for the treatment of migrants in origin, transit, and destination countries, particularly  
95 concerning:  
96
- 97 a. The review of the immigration processes of all Member States at the national, regional, and global  
98 levels, to prevent and address irregular migration,  
99
  - 100 b. Health care, education, adequate housing, and essential documents— such as birth registration for their  
101 children— are made available to migrants as they exist for nationals,  
102
  - 103 c. Acclimation of immigrants to the civil society of the destination country by launching awareness  
104 campaigns and educational programs regarding general cultural knowledge and contributions of  
105 migrants to development, and thus eliminating further discrimination, xenophobia and hate crimes;  
106

- 107 2. *Calls for* the establishment of a permanent secretariat of the Global Migration Group (GMG) to replace the  
108 current rotating semi-permanent secretariat that would:  
109
- 110 a. Involve a permanent representative from each of the 16 organizations contained within the GMG as  
111 elected by each of the individual organizations,  
112
  - 113 b. Elect one member from the 16 bodies to serve as Director General of the Secretariat of the GMG for a  
114 period of 2 years,  
115
  - 116 c. Incorporate a permanent representative from each of the major regional bodies including the African  
117 Group, Asian-Pacific Group, Eastern European Group, Latin American and Caribbean Group, and  
118 Western European and Others Group to improve trans-regional cooperation on migration also elected  
119 by each of the regional bodies,  
120
  - 121 d. Encourage participation from any relevant civil society groups as observer members,  
122
  - 123 e. Have control over various functions of the GMG including:  
124
    - 125 i. Administrative functions such as decisions regarding fund allocation within the GMG,
    - 126 ii. Planning the focus of the various Working Expert Groups and evaluating their progress,
    - 127 iii. Establishment of the annual agenda of the GMG taking into consideration  
128 recommendations of the General Assembly;  
129
- 130 3. *Encourages* the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) to consider human rights as a priority in  
131 the setting of their agenda;  
132
- 133 4. *Urges* Member States to compile annual reports to maintain current updates on the conditions of migrant  
134 workers, especially vulnerable workers like women, pertaining to human rights within each Member State by:  
135
- 136 a. Modeling data collection after Canada’s method in its *Report on the Status of Migrant Workers*  
137 where migrant workers in each province are surveyed on local conditions and potential human  
138 rights abuses then data is assembled into a single comprehensive country report,  
139
  - 140 b. Using available technical assistance resources from the Population Division of the United Nations  
141 Department on Economic and Social Affairs (UN-DESA) in their *Capacity Development*  
142 *Programme* that works to build and strengthen the capacity of developing countries to analyze and  
143 evaluate demographic information in the implementation of strategies related to population and  
144 development,  
145
  - 146 c. Utilizing available assistance from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that currently collect  
147 information on human rights abuses;  
148
- 149 5. *Recommends* the ‘Principles and Recommendations for Population and Housing Censuses’ put forward by the  
150 Statistics Division of UN-DESA incorporate recommendations for Member States, including questions related  
151 to migration status during the course of census data collection by incorporating a collection of key questions  
152 such as country of birth, country of citizenship, and time of arrival that can be compiled with age, gender, and  
153 education status to develop country-specific migration profiles;  
154
- 155 6. *Endorses* the establishment of a partnership between the Global Migration Group and existing Common  
156 Operational Dataset (COD) on migration to provide access to relevant migration data to the GMG Secretariat,  
157 Working Groups and all Member States;  
158
- 159 7. *Calls upon* Member States to establish opportunities for regional circular migration, taking into account the  
160 social and economic similarities between Member States of origin, transit, and destination, similar to the  
161 dialogue hosted by the Budapest Process;  
162

- 163 8. *Urges* all relevant stakeholders to work with labor unions from origin countries and host countries to encourage  
164 protection of worker's rights, taking note of the recommendations by the International Labor Organization and  
165 the MTUC (Malaysian Trades Union Congress) Memorandum of Understanding between General Federation of  
166 Nepalese Trade Unions (GEFONT) and Korean Confederation of Trade Unions in order to recognize  
167 credentials of migrant and domestic workers in unions equally and encourage dialogue between representatives  
168 of labor unions;
- 169
- 177 9. *Supports* partnerships between Member State governments and the United Nations bodies that place a larger  
178 responsibility for border security on the Member State border defense system:  
179
- 180 a. Modeled after the Integrated Security Detachment (DIS) program recently developed in Chad out  
181 of the UN Mission in Central Africa and Chad (MINURCAT), a joint program with the UN that  
182 promoted greater country independence in the control of border security in the region,  
183
- 184 b. Establishing partnerships similar to the UN Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) where UN  
185 police forces provide technical training to Member States;
- 186
- 187 10. *Strongly recommends* more focused agreements between regional organizations, including the African Group,  
188 Asian-Pacific Group, Eastern European Group, Latin American and Caribbean Group, and Western European  
189 and Others Group in order to ensure a coherent migration policy for border management where:  
190
- 191 a. Regional partnerships would provide technical assistance such as modern radar systems, coast  
192 guard boats, and information and communication systems, similar to the European Union's  
193 Frontex organization,  
194
- 195 b. The UNODC is available to provide training to the local police forces upon request in order to  
196 ensure humanitarian treatment of refugees and irregular migrants,  
197
- 198 c. Increased technical assistance to improve passport control systems that encouraged to be  
199 implemented at all border crossings, ports and airports in the region with unconditional funding  
200 being provided by willing and able Member States;
- 201
- 202 11. *Encourages* Member States to improve the regulation of money transfers that occur internationally by altering  
203 policy within their borders including:  
204
- 205 a. Encouraging more financial institutions to become involved in remittance transfers, thus  
206 increasing competition that will lower costs associated with remittances,  
207
- 208 b. Expressing to financial institutions that lowering fees tied to remittances will entice more migrant  
209 workers to seek access to these institutions thus increasing economic prosperity,  
210
- 211 c. Welcoming Member States seek World Bank certification by meeting minimum remittance  
212 requirements, which were defined by the G8 at the 2009 summit in L'Aquila, Italy as reducing the  
213 cost of remittance fees by five percentage points;
- 214
- 215 12. *Expresses* its hope that remittance-recipient countries will strive to eliminate receiving fees, and enlists the  
216 World Bank to offer additional incentives, such as World Bank loans, upon eliminating these barriers to  
217 economic development;  
218
- 219 13. *Endorses* increased collaboration between local governments and local financial institutions to raise awareness  
220 that as remittance fees drop there is a greater incentive for migrants to seek legal forms of access to financial  
221 institutions, thus encouraging the irregular migrants to pursue legal avenues to transfer funds to their countries  
222 of origin;  
223

- 224 14. *Expresses its hope* that Member States will improve access to education for migrant children, with consideration  
225 of the individual capacities of the Member States by:  
226
- 227 a. Using established national programs to provide lunches at a reduced or no cost similar to  
228 Montenegro's *Strategy for the Improvement of the Position of Roma and Egyptians* to establish  
229 reduced barriers for migrant children to access education,  
230
  - 231 b. Utilizing international public awareness campaign, developed by UNICEF, that inform migrant  
232 families of their children's right to attend school regardless of migration status,  
233
  - 234 c. Providing language and cultural classes for migrants of all ages and genders to facilitate entry as  
235 exemplified by the Labor Rights Network (LRN);  
236
- 237 15. *Recommends* the creation of guest worker programs, modeled after the Temporary Agricultural Worker  
238 Program, to prevent irregular migration and improve channels for migrant workers that respond to labor  
239 shortages by:  
240
- 241 a. Enforcing a maximum time limit as established by the Member State and allowing workers to gain  
242 skills on the professional fields that are insufficient in their origin country,  
243
  - 244 b. Urging Member States to increase job opportunities for these migrant worker after returning to  
245 their country of origin, in coordination with the governmental body accountable in the matter,  
246
  - 247 c. Evaluating the demand for migrant laborers and adjusting the guest worker programs to best fit  
248 each Member State's professional needs,  
249
  - 250 d. Exchange bilateral agreements between Member States that have important tendencies of  
251 migration;  
252
- 253 16. *Endorses* improved access to guest student programs that provide grants for individually designed study and  
254 research projects to allow migrants to attend schools in developed countries and then return to their countries of  
255 origin with the knowledge gained in order to:  
256
- 257 a. Allow students to work, live, and learn from the people of the host country in sharing daily  
258 experiences,  
259
  - 260 b. Facilitate engagement in cultural, social, and economic diversity within the host country with the  
261 intention of returning this knowledge to their country of origin;  
262
- 263 17. *Supports* an increase in access to language learning and cultural exchange by increasing the geographical  
264 incorporation of migrants, by considering the United Nations Alliance of Civilizations (UNAOC) Migration &  
265 Integration Program, to aid Member States to create more social cohesion;  
266
- 267 18. *Calls for* development of a non-binding multilateral framework encouraging:  
268
- 269 a. Recognition and accreditation of migrant worker skills, abilities, and qualifications in order to  
270 enhance possibilities of employment,  
271
  - 272 b. Policies that encourage the return and reintegration of migrants and the transfer of capital and  
273 technology into the Member States of origin,  
274
  - 275 c. Programs of migrant integration into the labor market to prevent discrimination and to ensure  
276 employment contracts to regular migrants as well as to maintain minimum standards pertaining to  
277 working conditions for all migrants in order to guarantee human rights,  
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- 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;
- 289 19. *Requests* that migrants, especially vulnerable migrant women and children, who are in the process of being  
290 recognized by major destination States as regular migrants, be given a special status to ensure that their human  
291 rights remain untouched, that will be called the ‘Transitional Temporary’ status, or ‘2T’ status for immigrants,  
292 so basic services can be made available to migrants as they exist for nationals;  
293
- 294 20. *Draws attention* to the need for improved acclimation of migrants and further tackling of xenophobia through  
295 the creation of an *I, too, am migrant* campaign, a public awareness campaign inspired by previous public  
296 awareness campaigns, in which migrants will positively confront society with the stereotypes and prejudice they  
297 cope with through photos and slogans on social media;  
298
- 299 21. *Endorses* the creation of a fund by the Global Migration Group in order to provide financial support for the  
300 recommendations previously listed in this resolution through grants to the countries that face difficulties in  
301 hosting and handling migrant flows where:  
302
- a. The fund will be referred to as the ‘Fund for Collaboration on Migration’,  
303
  - b. Contributions will be voluntarily supplied by any willing and able Member States,  
304
  - c. Financial assistance for the management of migrants requires fulfilment of the following  
305 conditions:  
306
    - i. Dignified treatment of migrants upon arrival in the host Member State,  
307
    - ii. Provision of legal assistance to the migrants in order to fulfil rights and duties as  
308 migrants,  
309
    - iii. Modernizing national civil services to make the regularization of migrants more efficient,  
310
    - iv. Providing a right to return to the country of origin at any time,  
311
    - v. Providing access to education for migrants’ children in the same condition as national  
312 citizens,  
313
    - vi. Guaranteeing equal access for migrants to the labour market without discrimination;  
314
    - vii. Providing migrants access to health care,  
315
    - viii. Collaborating with NGOs and associations involved in migrants’ issues by providing  
316 subventions;  
317
  - d. The GMG will calculate allocation of the budget according to the Member State’s GDP and the  
318 number of migrants within the Member State’s borders;  
319
- 320  
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324  
325 22. *Encourages* following sessions consider the integration the human rights of migrants in the post-2015  
326 development agenda, given the links between migration and development.



**Code:** GA3/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly Third

**Topic:** Migration and Human Rights

- 1 *Reaffirming* the dignity, equality, and inalienable rights of all persons, as outlined in the Universal Declaration of  
2 Human Rights as well as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and  
3 Members of Their Families,  
4  
5 *Recognizing* the causes of migration as poverty, underdevelopment, demographic and economic imbalances, poor  
6 governance, family reunification, trade liberalization and humanitarian disasters,  
7  
8 *Encouraging* Member States to create regional and multilateral frameworks of cooperation to promote migrant  
9 rights,  
10  
11 *Gravely noting* illegal immigration is detrimental to international development and a comprehensive immigration  
12 reform is necessary,  
13  
14 *Promoting* the protection of human rights based on cooperation and genuine dialogue and between Member States,  
15  
16 *Fully aware* that the lack of economic stability in Member States leads to the vulnerability of not only migrant  
17 workers, but all citizens,  
18  
19 *Encouraging* cooperation with domestic bodies of all Member States to promote the emergence of migrant workers  
20 into their host countries,  
21  
22 *Recognizing* the vulnerability of transit countries and migration as a international responsibility requiring  
23 cooperation and solidarity,  
24  
25 *Emphasizing* a holistic and preventive approach to migration,  
26  
27 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
28  
29 1. *Reaffirms* the principles set for the General Assembly Resolution 55/92, and welcomes commitment to  
30 Goal 8 of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) to ensure respect and protection of the human  
31 rights of migrants and their families.



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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.

**Code:** GA3/1/7

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Migration and Human Rights

1 *Guided by the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations, principles of the International Bill of*  
 2 *Human Rights and other regimes, including the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All*  
 3 *Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families (A/RES/45/158),*

4  
 5 *Expressing appreciation for the Promoting Efforts to Eliminate Violence against Migrants, Migrant Workers and*  
 6 *their Families (A/RES/67/185) and satisfaction for the Protection of Migrants (A/RES/68/179),*

7  
 8 *Recalling Member States' dedication to achieving the Millennium Developmental Goals and the importance of*  
 9 *migration in post-2015 development goals,*

10  
 11 *Recognizing the positive impacts that regular migration has on the global community in economic, social, political,*  
 12 *and cultural aspects on countries of origin and destination,*

13  
 14 *Addressing human rights issues associated with migrants, including irregular migrants, undocumented migrants*  
 15 *waiting for refugee status, stateless or smuggled persons, unaccompanied children with undefined statuses, and*  
 16 *seasonal migrants,*

17  
 18 *Taking into consideration the Protocol Against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air (A/RES/55/25) to*  
 19 *prevent, suppress and punish human trafficking, particularly for women and children,*

20  
 21 *Bearing in mind the need to ensure that all people have the opportunity of safe and legal migration,*

22  
 23 *Endorsing the Paris Principle (A/RES/48/134) that emphasizes status and functioning of national institutions for*  
 24 *protection and promotion of human rights,*

25  
 26 *Acknowledging the importance of state sovereignty in determining national migration policies, including border*  
 27 *control, as well as status and working conditions of migrants,*

28  
 29 *Alarmed by the current status of irregular migration and social tragedies that have occurred as a result of illegal*  
 30 *migration around the world,*

31  
 32 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

33  
 34 1. *Defines a migrant as a person living outside his/her homeland in order to seek job opportunities or improved life*  
 35 *conditions and noting the typical reasons for migration being; race, sex, sexual orientation, religion, social or*  
 36 *political conditions or ethnicity discrimination which inhibit the ability for migrants to have equal opportunities;*

37  
 38 2. *Encourages the usage of the term "irregular migrants" in lieu of "illegal migrants" to avoid social prejudice that*  
 39 *associates the former with illegality;*

40  
 41 3. *Urges Member States to recognize the relationship between international migration and development in order to*  
 42 *facilitate an improved socioeconomic well-being of the country of origin and the country of destination;*

43  
 44 4. *Strongly affirms that regulation regarding migrant's situation is a fundamental measure to prevent people from*  
 45 *working on illegal jobs and improve living standards, including security, health and education;*

46  
 47 5. *Highly emphasizes the importance of adopting a preventive approach when dealing with migration issues, states*  
 48 *are highly encouraged to ratify the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant*  
 49 *Workers and Members of Their Families (A/RES/45/158);*

50  
 51 6. *Reaffirms the importance of developing both continuous and immediate remedies for migrants through close*  
 52 *partnership with relevant United Nations entities, other intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental*  
 53 *organizations;*

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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;

- 110 12. *Urges* Member States to exercise migration control and management, and to this end, states are reminded to:  
111  
112 a. Denounce injustices, raise awareness, conduct research, and collaborate with relevant actors as Member  
113 States consider appropriate,  
114  
115 b. Proceed with legal measures against migrants only with clear basis on national law in compliance with  
116 international law;  
117
- 118 13. *Reinforces* that temporary working visas are a viable substitute of permanent status for migrants to some  
119 Member States as long as the Member States equally respect temporary migrants' human rights:  
120  
121 a. Given that some Member States do not have the capacity to absorb permanent migrants but do have the  
122 ability to accept temporary migrant workers,  
123  
124 b. And also that the treatment of temporary migrant workers will meet human rights standards equivalent to  
125 those given to permanent migrants;  
126
- 127 14. *Proposes* Member States to facilitate legalization of undocumented migrants in order to promote the status of  
128 migrants and regularize workforce;  
129
- 130 15. *Urges* Members States ensure access to migration services such as temporary housing, visa services and job  
131 placement are available in rural and urban regions to promote legal migration;  
132
- 133 16. *Calls upon* inter-governmental organizations such as International Organization for Migration and the agency  
134 Frontex to further emphasize the importance of orderly and humane management of migration *by*  
135 recommending further in-depth inter-regional cooperation with all Member States in order to promote  
136 international law pertaining to migration, policy debate and guidance;  
137
- 138 17. *Calls for* Member States to accept country visits as part of Special Procedures of the Human Rights Council  
139 with mandates to report and advise on human rights issues from a thematic or country specific perspective;  
140
- 141 18. *Emphasizes* the protection of migrant workers and recommends Member States to investigate if duration, wage,  
142 and safety of workplaces are in compliance with national standards;  
143
- 144 19. *Calls upon* Member States to prevent and tackle discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance against migrant  
145 workers through strengthening the database of the International Organization for Migration (IOM), which will  
146 encourage a global partnership between all Member States to monitor and promote change on a global scale;  
147
- 148 20. *Encourages* the securing of borders while avoiding the criminalization of migrants regardless of their migration  
149 status;  
150
- 151 21. *Implores* the protection of migrant minorities by:  
152  
153 a. Providing individuals with disabilities equal access to healthcare programs, according to the means of the  
154 Member State, in order to provide them with the proper care required, and providing technical assistance to  
155 better serve their specialized needs,  
156  
157 b. Recognizing the right of self-determination of migrant minorities,  
158  
159 c. Granting them all rights established under applicable international and domestic law,  
160  
161 d. Taking measures to protect indigenous children, who are at a higher risk for  
162 economic exploitation,  
163  
164 e. Guarding indigenous individuals against discriminatory conditions in the workforce,  
165

- 166 f. Encouraging domestic legislation that provides remuneration to women equal to the amount of work being  
167 done,  
168
- 169 g. Inviting initiatives ensuring migrant women have equal opportunities within the workplace, in accordance  
170 with the International Labor Organization's Convention 189, Recommendation of the Decent Work for  
171 Domestic Workers Report,  
172
- 173 h. Encouraging statutes that give legal aid to families by domestic abuse and protect migrant women from  
174 domestic and sexual abuse and programs that provide physical and psychological care and support to  
175 female migrants,  
176
- 177 i. Promoting of public awareness campaigns that discourage all forms of violence against women, such as  
178 "IfIWereAGirl,"  
179
- 180 22. *Further invites* Member States to join in the enhancing of programs instilled within the International  
181 Convention to promote tolerance for the respect of diversities of migrant workers and their families;  
182
- 183 23. *Seeks* to ensure that Member States achieve the enjoyment of all economic, social, and cultural rights of all  
184 migrants.

**Code:** GA3/1/8

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Migration and Human Rights

1 *Reiterating* the Chapter XI of the United Nations Charter and the sacred obligation of States assuming responsibility  
 2 and administration in a territory where people have not yet attained full self-governance to promote peace and  
 3 security in the affected territory,  
 4

5 *Recalling* its resolution on the *Assistance to Palestine refugees* (A/RES/68/76), on *Operations of the United Nations*  
 6 *Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East* (A/RES/68/78), on *Palestine refugees' properties*  
 7 *and their revenues* (A/RES/68/79) and all previous resolutions regarding the status of Palestinian forced migrants,  
 8

9 *Further recalling* the Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) 2014 report on the Situation of Palestinian  
 10 women and the report of the Special Political and Decolonization Committee (A/RES/68/424),  
 11

12 *Noting* the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and  
 13 Cultural Rights and the Convention on the Rights of the Child are human rights instruments that must be respected  
 14 in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, which includes East Jerusalem,  
 15

16 *Applauding* the efforts of the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations  
 17 Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA),  
 18

19 *Expressing* deep concern about the grave situation of Palestinian refugees in Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon and Syria  
 20 resulting from illegal Israeli occupation,  
 21

22 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
 23

24 1. *Recognizes* the Palestinian refugees in neighboring Member States as forced migrants and displaced people;  
 25

26 2. *Reiterates* the necessary definition of a forced migrant, in accordance to *the Russian Federation Law of 1995 On*  
 27 *Forced Migrants* and the Cairo Declaration of Human Rights (CDHR), which includes both refugees and internally  
 28 displaced persons, to be an individual forced to leave his/her place of origin due to a real danger of being subjected  
 29 to persecution or acts of violence for reasons of race, nationality, religion, language or political alliance, which will  
 30 further ensure clarity within this body;  
 31

32 2. *Further recognizes* the need for Israel, the occupying power, to respect the International Covenant on Economic,  
 33 Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and its principles in order  
 34 to increase the international community's efforts helping Palestinian forced migrants return to their home;  
 35

36 3. *Calls upon* Israel to respect the United Nations desire for peace and human rights by recognizing Palestinian  
 37 forced migrants and displaced peoples' right to return;  
 38

39 4. *Emphasizes* the importance of Member States to recognize the link between sustainable development, the  
 40 wellbeing of populations and self-determination of Palestine forced migrants;  
 41

42 5. *Affirms* the necessity for the continuation of the assistance provided by UNRWA and *calls upon* all donors to  
 43 continue their efforts in order to be able to respond to the changing situation.

**Code:** GA3/1/9

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Plenary

**Topic:** Migration and Human Rights

1 *Reaffirming* the faith in Article 13 of the United Nation Charter, which promotes international cooperation in the  
 2 economic, social, cultural, education, and health fields, and assisting in the realization of human rights and  
 3 fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, ethnicity, gender, language or religion,  
 4

5 *Reiterating* General Assembly Resolution 55/92, *Protection of Migrants*, adopted by the International Organization  
 6 of Migration, which encourages Members States to ensure the protection of migrants through the elimination of all  
 7 forms of discrimination,  
 8

9 *Further recalling* the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrants Workers and  
 10 Members of their Family, the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development  
 11 and the Charter of the United Nations, The International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial  
 12 Discrimination,  
 13

14 *Welcoming* the Migration Dialogue Program of the International Migration Organization which seeks coordination  
 15 between the countries of origin and host countries for the benefit of both,  
 16

17 *Declaring* our commitment to Article 2 of the United Nations Charter in Protection of State Sovereignty, while  
 18 *recognizing* that Member States have an obligation to respect, protect, and fulfill the human rights of all individuals  
 19 under their jurisdiction, regardless of their nationality or origin,  
 20

21 *Acknowledging* the economic constraints on the individual Member States in reference to the protection of the  
 22 human rights of migrants,  
 23

24 *Deeply convinced* that migrants are more susceptible to degrading labor conditions as well as having their labor  
 25 rights violated in many countries,  
 26

27 *Recognizing* that international migration and development are closely linked, it is necessary to consider the  
 28 Millennium Development Goals in order to develop strategies to enhance the positive impact of migration in both  
 29 host and origin Member States,  
 30

31 *Deeply committed* to Article 22 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights stating that “everyone, as a member  
 32 of society, has the right to social security and is entitled to realization, through national effort and international  
 33 cooperation and in accordance with the organization and resources of each State, of the economic, social and  
 34 cultural rights and indispensable for his dignity and the free development of his personality,”  
 35

36 *Acknowledging* the atrocities of human trafficking and severely condemning the practice,  
 37

38 *Recognizing* the need for a comprehensive information exchange as referenced in General Assembly Report 68/292,  
 39 Report of the Secretary-General on the Promotion and protection of human rights, including ways and means to  
 40 promote the human rights of migrants in order to face worldwide related migration issues,  
 41

42 *Recognizing* the efforts of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the Global Migration Group in their  
 43 work to improve the livelihood of migrant workers through multinational cooperation,  
 44

45 *Noticing* that deteriorating conditions concerning illegal labor migrant workers in many post conflict societies pose a  
 46 threat to basic human rights,  
 47

48 *Acknowledging* the need to coordinate effective actions and apply international instruments to prevent further  
 49 violence and human trafficking related to exploitations of persons, especially to women, children, and migrant  
 50 populations,  
 51

52 *Recalling* the objectives of the Convention on the Rights of the Child concerning educational opportunities for the  
53 children of migrant workers,  
54

55 *Emphasizing* the importance of international collaboration between nations such as South-South cooperation for  
56 sharing expertise to secure human and civil rights of migrants effectively,  
57

58 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*  
59

- 60 1. *Calls upon* Member States to ensure safe and humane working and living conditions free from unnecessary  
61 threats to migrant workers' health and safety;  
62
- 63 2. *Reaffirms the belief* in the International Labour Organization, minimizing the violation of labor rights in  
64 order to reduce exploitation of labor migrants by improving labor protection, increasing safe and legal  
65 migration, while promoting prosperity;  
66
- 67 3. *Reiterates* the importance of the General Assembly Report 68/292 in encouraging all Member States to  
68 integrate the development of relevant and reliable knowledge on migration and human rights issues  
69 including the collection of data such as gender, age, legal status, education level and income;  
70
- 71 4. *Recommends* the improvement of 'The International Migration Database';  
72
- 73 5. *Further encourages* Member States to contribute to The United Nation Statistics Division in order to  
74 extend the documents on the visa requests, and action plans of migrants to help prevent illegal immigration;  
75
- 76 6. *Expresses its commitment* to the improvement of national border control mechanisms and practices which  
77 aim to promote high levels of security and prevention of discrimination, as well as minimize irregular  
78 migration to protect state sovereignty by:  
79
  - 80 a. *Collaborating* alongside NGOs as well as The International Migration Database for the purpose  
81 of advising migrants twice a year for the first five years in their new host country in order to  
82 promote the amalgamation of migrants,  
83
  - 84 b. *Encouraging advisors* to suggest social and lingual education to facilitate the merging of cultures;  
85
- 86 7. *Calls upon* Member States to cooperate closely with international organizations, governmental and Non-  
87 governmental, concerned with migration, refugees and human resources in order to facilitate the  
88 coordination of international activities in these fields and strengthen the partnership with national, regional  
89 and international organizations to decrease the violations of migrant worker rights;  
90
- 91 8. *Suggests* Member States implement programs such as the 6P Programme to allow migrant workers the  
92 choice to be sponsored by a government provided employer or agent of their choosing, the host  
93 government, or not at all, as a way to ensure the freedom of movement that would otherwise be infringed  
94 upon using predatory measures such as wage slavery;  
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- 96 9. *Further suggests* funding for such programs be provided through discretionary donations of each individual  
97 Member State;  
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- 99 10. *Encourages* all Member States to participate in alliances with NGOs such as the International Convention  
100 on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families which legitimizes  
101 migrants' place in the workforce, in collaboration with International Convention on the Elimination of All  
102 Forms of Racial Discrimination improving labor relations and social protection, while also allowing them  
103 to receive full worker's benefits;  
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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;
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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;
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119
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;
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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;
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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;
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134
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.



## National Model United Nations • NY - Working Paper Template

**Code:** GA3/1/10

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Migration Human Rights

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1 *Reaffirming* Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948 that every person is born free and equal in  
2 dignity and rights,  
3  
4 *Reaffirming* also Global Migration Group(GMG)'s reminder that human rights are fundamental rights of all persons,  
5 regardless of their migration status,  
6  
7 *Recalling* the Declaration of the High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, which  
8 highlights the importance of improving the performance of existing institutions and frameworks in order to integrate  
9 development and respect for human rights,  
10  
11 *Recalling* also the Report of the Toolkit to Combat Smuggling of Migrants by the United Nations Office on Drug  
12 and Crime and the Report of Irregular Migration, Smuggling Migrants and Human Rights: Towards Coherence,  
13 which stresses the importance of raising awareness to combat the challenges of irregular migration and encourage  
14 safe, orderly and regular migration, and strengthens the work of legislation and international cooperation in  
15 protecting the human rights of migrants respectively,  
16  
17 *Appreciating* previous international efforts made on migration and human rights, including Resolution A/RES/68/4,  
18 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) (1966), International Covenant on Economic, Social  
19 and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) (1966), International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant  
20 Workers and Members of Their Families (CMW) (1990), Migration for Employment Convention (No.97), Migrant  
21 Workers Convention (1975),  
22  
23 *Bearing in mind* that,with reference to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against  
24 Women (CEDAW), the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), and its Protocol, the International  
25 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD), migrants should be protected from  
26 discrimination and exploitation,  
27  
28 *Emphasizing* that striking a balance between securing migrants' human rights and state autonomy is the  
29 uncompromising precondition for effective international cooperation,  
30  
31 *Highlighting* the importance of transnational cooperation when solving migration-induced problems which are  
32 transnational in nature and requires comprehensive network to tackle with,  
33  
34 *Emphasizing* the need for greater human resource management systems, such as the example of the Human  
35 Resources Management of Ukraine's State Border Guard Service (HUREMAS) implemented by International  
36 Organization of Migration (IMO) with support from the EU,  
37  
38 *Welcoming* the existing cooperation between member states and the IOM on regional programs such as Argentina's  
39 Recuperation Program which seeks to prevent and eradicate child labor in migrant families by improving life  
40 conditions and incomes of adults, promoting children's rights and education,  
41  
42 *Reaffirming* the goals of the Convention on the Rights of the Child to protect children from injurious and  
43 exploitative work,  
44  
45 *Bearing in mind* the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Families,  
46 which reaffirms the international standards set forth by the Universal Declaration of Human Rights,  
47  
48 *Recognizing* that Member States who are members of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) currently  
49 provide voluntary funding to the IOM's central and operating budgets,  
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51 *Noting with approval* the successes of the IOM in raising the international visibility of migration related issues,

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*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 limit 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:

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- 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;

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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.

**Code:** GA3/1/11

**Committee:** General Assembly Third Committee

**Topic:** Migration and Human Rights

1 *Reaffirming* the standards and principles set forth by existing instruments in regards to international human rights  
 2 including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Convention to Eliminate of All Forms of  
 3 Discrimination Against Women, the International Covenants of Human Rights, Convention on the Elimination of  
 4 All Violence Against Women, and the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial  
 5 Discrimination,

6  
 7 *Recognizing* that the issue of migration affects all Member States, particularly countries of origin, transit, and  
 8 destination,

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

13  
 14 *Guided by* Article 24 of the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and  
 15 Members of Their Families which states every migrant worker and member of their family has the right to  
 16 recognition everywhere as a person before law,

17  
 18 *Recognizing that* although the existence of an established body of principles and standards laid by the International  
 19 Convention on the Protection of Rights of all Migrant Workers, there is a need to strengthen the situation by  
 20 providing Member States with more accessible opportunities to ensure the human rights and dignity of migrant  
 21 workers and their families,

22  
 23 *Regretting* the various forms of human rights violations, discrimination, and violence faced by migrant workers and  
 24 their families including employment abuse, exploitation, denial of legal counsel, and the withholding of visas and  
 25 passports,

26  
 27 *Aware of* the existence of international bodies and non-governmental organizations that have previously addressed  
 28 the issue of migration and human rights such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and  
 29 International Labour Organization (ILO),

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

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

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

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

41  
 42 *Reaffirming* the need to effectively promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants,  
 43 regardless of their migration status, especially for women and girls that represent almost half of all international  
 44 migrants at the global level,

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

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 49 *The General Assembly Third Committee,*

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 51 1. *Encourages* bilateral cooperation between Member States, in particular origin, transit, and destination countries in  
 52 implementing the measures set forth in this document;

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- 54 2. *Advocates* for the support and development of programs that provide legal, psychological, and social support for  
55 migrants such as counseling services and legal aid for migrants who are victims of domestic violence, human  
56 trafficking, workplace abuse, and illegal immigration;  
57
- 58 3. *Recommends* for partnerships between existing domestic organizations, governmental bodies, and other relevant  
59 international organizations in ensuring ease of access of the aforementioned programs by ensuring affordability  
60 through volunteers and subsidies, utilizing social media networks, implementing travelling clinics, and creating and  
61 providing hotlines;  
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- 63 4. *Recommends* Member States ensure detained persons have an effective right of access to legal counsel from the  
64 time they become subject to police custody, and that law enforcement officials abide by the legal duty to inform all  
65 persons deprived of their liberty of their rights;  
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- 67 5. *Further Recommends* Member States to focus on measures to ensure respect for and protection of the human  
68 rights of all migrants, with particular reference to women and children;  
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- 70 6. *Requests* using the list of civil society members drafted by ECOSOC, which includes the International Center for  
71 Migration, Migrant Rights International, the NGO Committee for Migration, and Human Rights Watch, to offer  
72 consultation for the organization and provision of educational services for international migrant workers with  
73 regards to their rights, immunities, and services available to them;  
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- 75 7. *Suggests* Member States to cooperate with other nations in helping migrants, regardless of their gender, to have  
76 their degrees or skills from their home countries be recognized in the host country to further legitimize individual  
77 rights and transferrable skill work outside their own country;  
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- 79 8. *Invites* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, as well as the International Organization for Migration  
80 (IOM), the Committee on Migrant Workers (CMW), to participate in tandem with the work of the General  
81 Assembly, and contribute to the preparation and participation of high-level dialogue;  
82
- 83 9. *Encourages* Member States to work with existing domestic organizations, non-profits, NGOs and other relevant  
84 bodies to generate awareness on the various forms of violence and discrimination that migrant workers face, as well  
85 as the support services they have a right to access by:  
86
- 87 a. Producing information materials translated into multiple languages,
  - 88
  - 89 b. Creating forums and points of access for the grievances of migrants to be heard by governmental bodies  
90 such as those already provided by the IOM,
  - 91
  - 92 c. Utilizing media campaigns and awareness projects in origin, transit, and destination countries, such as the  
93 ILO's Decent Work Across Borders Project;  
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- 95 10. *Welcomes* all Member States to focus on strengthening partnerships and cooperation on international migration  
96 mechanisms to effectively integrate migration into development policies and promoting coherence at all levels;  
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- 98 11. *Strongly recommends* all the Member States incorporate gender perspective into policies and strengthen national  
99 laws, institutions and programs to combat gender-based violence;  
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- 101 12. *Urges* all the Member States to review and strengthen existing national policies that promote the provision of  
102 health, education, and psychosocial development of migrant workers and their families;  
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- 104 13. *Strongly urges* all Member States to work toward signing and ratifying the International Convention on the  
105 Protection of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families;  
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- 107 14. *Expresses* its hope that the UNHCR continues its support in solving challenges raised by the high number of  
108 migrants, refugees, and displaced persons within the borders of affected countries.