



## Summary Report for the General Assembly Second Committee

The General Assembly Second Committee held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Addressing International Migration and Development
2. The Promotion of Information and Communications Technologies for Sustainable Development

The session was attended by representatives of 70 Member States.

On Friday, the committee adopted the agenda of 1, 2 beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing International Migration and Development.” By Sunday, the Dais received a total of 10 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including the improvement of educational opportunities for refugees and internally displaced persons (IDPs), human and drug trafficking, climate change-induced migration, post-conflict voluntary return migration, and working migrants’ rights and opportunities. The delegations worked tirelessly to accommodate Member States who are experiencing an influx of migrants, Member States who are experiencing an outflow of their native-born population, and those who act as countries of transit while also ensuring to address the realization of migrants’ rights. Delegates discussed how to best leverage internet technology and international cooperation to meet the needs of all types of migrants.

On Sunday, seven draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, one of which had amendments. The committee adopted 7 resolutions following voting procedure, 1 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including migrants’ access to education, partnerships with non-governmental organizations and the private sector to increase migrant employment opportunities, the recognition of migrants’ freedom from exploitation and rights to basic human necessities. The work of the General Assembly Second Committee exemplified diplomatic, civil discourse and thoughtful international collaboration.



**Code:** GA2/1/1

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Addressing International Migration and Development

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Reaffirming* the right of every human being without discrimination of circumstances, including migration, as outlined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

*Upholding* General Assembly Resolution 70/1 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” which sets the framework for the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), in order to ensure the most marginalized and vulnerable populations are not left behind,

*Recognizing* that the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) has created an Information Communication Technology Policy Review (ICPTR) framework which draws on UNCTAD’s ongoing work on Information Communication Technology (ICT) policies and ICT measurement for economic development and trade,

*Appreciating* the equal and economically equitable partnership between non-EU Member States and EU Member States as outlined in the European Union (EU) Council’s Committee of Permanent Representatives’ adoption of Global Approach on Migration and Mobility (GAMM) (2011) as a tool to address migration aspects,

*Acknowledging* SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals), specifically Target 17.6 that promotes triangular regional and international cooperation, and Target 17.8 on the utilization of technology bank and science, and ICT,

*Underlining* the strides that the International Organization for Migration (IOM) has made in this topic,

*Aware of* the lack of language resources dedicated to teaching linguistic minorities major world languages and vice versa, as according to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), in which 3,000 languages are at risk of extinction,

*Mindful of* the funding required to protect migrate and indigenous languages and seeks to work with SDG funders, such as the Gothic Corporation,

*Referring to* eEurope: An Information Society For All (2000) initiative created by Commission Initiative for the Special European Council of Lisbon that aims to create a more digitally literary Europe which was supported by an entrepreneurial culture to develop new ideas,

*Having examined* the eEurope initiative which aimed to spread digital literacy through the European Union in 2000, currently similar expansion needs to be conducted in less technologically developed countries,

*Desiring* a more effective collection of information dedicated to identifying cultural differences and sharing that data to migrants,

*Reaffirming* the need for the sustainable development of ICTs to expand the economy and equitable money flow,

*Deeply concerned* with the growing migration rates due to the limited labor market that causes international labor shortage as seen in the International Labor Organization’s (ILO) report on *World Employment and Social Outlook Trends* (2022),

*Fully believing* in the power of providing entrepreneurial opportunities to the population as an incentive to settle in their respective Member States all the while bolstering the national economy,

1. *Recommends* addressing the lack of accessibility of technology thus, addressing migration by opening and expanding the technological sector for the labor force to enter into by:
  - a. Reframing eEurope to provide expansion to a global scale as well as Member States' whose technological sectors are underdeveloped;
  - b. Developing more public telecenters to provide access to information, internet and other technologies that will enable the people to gather information, learn, and communicate with others while expanding their digital skills, therefore creating a more intelligent and technology proficient population creating:
    - i. In the long term, a more intelligent and digitally proficient population who will be able to enter into the labor market, which will be able to provide higher paying jobs in the technological sector;
    - ii. In the short run, development of new telecenters which will provide new infrastructure and operating job sectors that will incentivize a decrease in migration;
  - c. Encouraging corporate technology donations of supplies for telecenters;
  - d. Funding through regular budget the expansion of *eEurope* to be able to aid entrepreneurs that are seeking to create a business by providing them with resources to create telecenters to further economical and labor sectors;
  - e. Expanding the nation's labor market by providing the labor force with higher paying employment opportunities in the more advanced technological sector, thus discourage unnecessary migration;
  - f. Inviting Member States to voluntarily open the markets in the sector for public investments in order to raise funds for telecenter development, in the goals of stimulating the economy globally;
2. *Recommends* the creation of national programs that documents indigenous languages to assist in the creation of programs that allows for migration information to be more easily understood and distributed which could:
  - a. Receive funding by the Gothic Corporation in order to pay translators and interpreters for the research and implementation in United Nations (UN) educational programs in order to achieve SDG 4 (quality education);
  - b. Get researched and documented by IOM teams that have experience in assisting migrants from linguistic minority backgrounds;
3. *Takes note of* cultural differences that affect etiquette, employment and customs that make it harder to integrate fully into a new society, which would be improved by:
  - a. Urging Member States to create programs to assist immigrants to better understand cultural norms and paralanguage with the help of:
    - i. Fellow Member States as well as NGOs, such as United Way and the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, to provide funding;
    - ii. Groups with field experience in this area of cultural communication, such as Doctor Without Borders;
  - b. Providing operational support to create CVs and to apply for a job in order to have one once they are in the new country;

4. *Encourages* the use of educational programs such as pamphlets, websites, and informational advertisements in different languages to spread awareness about the impact of migration;
5. *Suggests* that member states voluntarily utilize the UNCTAD analysis framework to understand the impacts of ICTs to ensuring the basic human rights are met when developing immigration policies which will allow:
  - a. Governments to better address the root causes of immigration;
  - b. The public sector to improve infrastructure development;
  - c. The private sector to provide economic opportunities to migrants through international organizations and institutions;
6. *Further encourages* Member States to work with UNCTAD in order to effectively coordinate how to dispense the knowledge and resources that is needed to coordinate a sustainable immigration plan in regard to:
  - a. Infrastructure needs and resources with regards to economic development and job creation;
  - b. Ensuring all citizens including migrants have access to healthcare;
7. *Urges* UNCTAD to expand their ICPTR analysis framework to analyze why migrants are leaving or entering the country in order to assist member states to gain a better understanding of their migration patterns;
8. *Recommends* Member States to examine migration patterns through the passive use of UN's Open SDG Data Hub to connect bridges for migrants across the international community as part of GAMM by:
  - a. Encouraging the extraction of data from telecenters;
  - b. Assessing the physical footprint of migrants to create a custom migrant route and process between the source and destination Member State;
  - c. Utilizing the UN's Open SDG Hub to source data on migrants as part of transparency efforts between Member States.



**Code:** GA2/1/2

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Addressing International Migration and Development

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Believing* the vital importance of maintaining respect for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities), which have the largest impact on migrants,

*Reaffirming* the commitment of Member States to the General Assembly Second Committee mandate in promoting higher standards of living, employment, and increasing economic and social development,

*Recalling* the variance in International Organization for Migration (IOM) reporting and a lack of compliance with Member States submitting timely, accurate, and holistic data for annual migrant flow,

*Taking note* of the importance of immigrants to a host state's economy and job distribution,

*Disturbed* by the potential neglect of individual migrants who are left behind in educational advancement and lack the skills required for socioeconomic growth as almost 3 in 4 international migrants are within working age (14 to 64 years of age),

*Recognizing* that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) implements SDG 4 (quality education), discussing the quality of and ensuring education for migrants,

*Supporting fully* the sovereignty of all Member States to control the flow of migrants through their respective States and borders, to create their own work visa programs in response to unique migrant needs, to continue and prioritize obligations to regional treaties and needs, to communicate their problems and concerns about migration with all other Member States, and to request international aid without any sacrifice of independence,

*Acknowledging* the lack of border patrol training to detect false documentation for anti-human trafficking purposes and the lack of access to proper documentation for migrants,

*Further recalling* the cooperation between the Inter-Agency Coordination Group against Human Trafficking in Persons and the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons is vital to improving the conditions of migrants,

*Considering* SDG 10.7, which focuses on the implementation of migration policies, providing assistance to border security, and visas for migrants that would extend to their families,

*Concerned* with the ongoing presence of both human and drug trafficking that continues to harm innocent citizens of all nationalities, mainly those of developing nations, and especially women who make up 70% of those who are trafficked, and children who make up 50% of victims, also noting the importance of the Alliance against Trafficking in Persons which can play a key role in combating trafficking,

*Noting* the discrimination international migrants face brought forth by hate groups which may seek to deter and harm migrants upon arrival in host States and attempt to violate their human rights and dignity,

*Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) explaining that “everyone has the right to seek and enjoy freedom from persecution in other countries”,*

*Realizing the citizenship applications to process is exceedingly long in most cases and leaves behind the family members of the applicants,*

*Having devoted attention towards making the path to citizenship easier and long-lasting especially for refugees with a strong commitment to broadening policies for realized paths to citizenship for migrants,*

*Deeply concerned that up to 80% of refugees have some form of mental health issues and noting up to 40% of migrants commit suicide due to post-traumatic stress disorder and depression,*

*Encouraging Member States to consider the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrants and their Families (1990) and to consider accepting standards set by the International Labor Organization (ILO),*

*Addressing the issue of violations of human rights of refugees, particularly within relocation camps with inadequate housing, in addition to limited access to essential services such as water sanitation and electricity, that prevents the effectiveness of integrative migration for those seeking humanitarian aid,*

1. *Invites* all Member States to adopt a universal ‘North Star’ standard through the International Organization of Migration that identifies where emergent mass migration is likely to occur using existing IOM data, 2nd, identifies Member States’ probability to receive migrants, and 3rd creates standardized metrics to disburse necessary resources;
2. *Calls upon* Member States to operate under jurisdiction of the Global Forum on Migration and Mobility by:
  - a. Launching a holistic agenda that skills migrants for employment and prioritizes finding fair employment;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to operate under their framework of government to promote and protect migrant workers, allowing migrants employed by registered temporary employment companies to apply for a residence permit on the basis of work;
  - c. Facilitating orderly and safe migration as emphasized in the *New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants*;
  - d. Reaffirming the commitment to the *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families* that confirmed human rights for all migrants regardless of their country of origin;
3. Suggests the creation of a voluntary program under the International Organization for Migration (IOM) Migrant Advisement Program (MAP), which would report to the IOM, that could assist in streamlining existing records to provide advisory options for migrants, including how to access funding and corroborate existing Member States’ data through:
  - a. Voluntary data collection from States that wish to confirm, challenge, and/ or corroborate existing figures in IOM annually through information sharing reports;
  - b. Allowing Member States to offer figures or cite discrepancies through their own

documents and foreign ministries;

4. *Encourages* Member States to provide social and financial assistance to migrants seeking safety by:
  - a. Taking into account whether the jobs available in the particular regions match the skills of incoming migrants when dispersing them and connecting migrants to job opportunities;
  - b. Social assistance that can include job training, language assistance, healthcare;
  - c. Financial assistance that can include stipends for qualifying migrants, housing, nutrition programming, and childcare assistance are encouraged from the International Monetary Fund (IMF);
5. *Recognizes* the need for further cooperation with humanitarian and private organizations to ensure safe child migration and quality education by:
  - a. Reviewing the cooperation between Member States and UNICEF that ensures Member States are given the opportunity to promote education within the UN framework;
  - b. Continuing to cooperate and recognize the UNHCR;
6. *Recommends that* Member States invest in domestic training programs to migrants arriving at their borders to ensure they have the necessary cultural, economic, and social skills through:
  - a. Implementing Specific job training(s) to Member States needs in conjunction with the IOM to ensure a smooth transition from Pre Departure Orientation (PDO) to domestic training programs offered by host States;
  - b. Language training in joint action with the UNOG Center for Learning and Multilingualism to aid in the acclimation process to destination States;
7. *Urges* Member States to increase voluntary and assorted contributions to their national and international commitments by:
  - a. Encouraging States to collaborate with one another on the issue of regional migration;
  - b. Inviting national governments to address gaps in migrant protections;
    - i. Allowing Member States to offer figures to cite discrepancies through their own documents;
    - ii. Ensuring a space for Member States to address the motions of migrants in a collaborative and voluntary way;
8. *Endorses* an increase in UN Voluntary Trust Fund for Victims of Human Trafficking (UNVTF) and additional aid programs that promote migrant rights that help:
  - a. Human trafficking survivors obtain visas that would extend to their families;
  - b. Improve for marginalized communities that have an increase of migrants;
9. *Encourages* Member States to provide social and financial assistance to migrants through:

- a. Social assistance that can include job training, language assistance, and healthcare;
  - b. Financial assistance that can include stipends for migrants, housing, nutrition programming, and child care assistance from the International Monetary Fund;
10. *Emphasizes* the importance of a cooperative relationship between Member States, as mentioned in General Assembly Resolution 71/171 on the “Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”, in ensuring peaceful resettlement of refugees in camps by:
  - a. *Inviting* fellow Member States to partner in collaborating with the UNHCR in order to ensure a more globally effective program of international relocation and resettlement by:
    - i. *Urging* the expansion of the infrastructure already in place for refugees making housing for families ready and available at all times;
    - ii. *Amplifying* occupational, educational, and residential opportunities for refugees to allow them to integrate into society;
  - b. *Encouraging* timely response and investment to participating relocation areas, by promptly addressing and providing competent reaction to arising concerns through Member State coordination of both communication and resources;
11. *Establish* better opportunities for people who are in need of the most help with long term solutions by making the path to citizenship easier, with creating:
  - a. Educational initiatives that work on giving migrant children sustainable learning and development programs;
  - b. Better housing solutions in collaboration with the United Nations Human Settlements Programme and the International Development Association, and long-term solutions for migrants;
  - c. Ensuring healthcare that is made to be more sustainable by implementing organizations such as the World Health Organization;
12. *Implores* the expansion and strengthening of programs such as the International Committee of the Red Cross, the National Alliance on Mental Illness, and the National Coalition for Mental Health Recovery to help reduce migrant suicide rates.



**Code:** GA2/1/3

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** International Migration and Development

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Recognizing* that education and vocational training are essential to countering the disproportionate effects of unemployment and lack of adequate educational opportunities faced by migrant laborers, refugees, and their families,

*Taking note* of previous collaboration and results of coordination with non-governmental organizations (NGOs), such as the Afghan Relief Organization and the Afghan Community and Health Rehabilitation and other UN Partnered NGOs,

*Acknowledges with deep gratitude* the collaborative efforts between the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the greater international community in order to stimulate labor transnationally,

*Stressing* a desire to resume pre-COVID-19 international financial support towards source countries of migration,

*Reaffirming* the creation of, and continued support to, safe environments for migrants as prevention against human trafficking and to more closely align with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3 (good health and well-being), 10 (reduced inequalities), and 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

*Recalling* General Assembly report 76/874 on “Administrative and budgetary aspects of the financing of the United Nations peacekeeping operations”, and as addressed in the World Humanity Summit 2016, that internal conflict is a leading cause for migration, especially in the least Developing Countries (LDC),

*Underlining* the need for social protection of migrants and their families as outlined in the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit,

*Alarmed* that migrant workers are unequally dispersed throughout the world and are often placed in overpopulated cities rather than cities that could benefit most from a larger labor force,

*Recognizes* asylum seekers and stateless people passing through conflict zones should be treated as non-combatants and that the well-being of migrants in host countries is of equal importance and consideration in the workforce worldwide,

*Notes with deep concern* the shortage of emergency family shelters provided by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) in Member States facing surges of incoming refugees,

*Reiterating its call for* fairer funding goals pertaining to developed nations specifically targeted towards refugee resettlement schemes in developing countries to deal directly with the root cause,

*Recognizing* that 24 million migrants were forcefully displaced due to natural disasters in the last year,

*Concerned* by the impact of climate change and extreme weather, as identified by United Nations General Assembly Resolution 70/1 on “Transforming Our World: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,” preamble clause 14,

1. *Endorses* existing coordinated efforts among Member States and intergovernmental organizations that look to expand educational opportunities supporting migrants including:

- a. Collaboration between Member States and organizations, such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and UNHCR, to expand upon existing educational programs for migrants:
  - i. Continuing programs that equalize access to education for children of migrant families, especially those residing within geographically isolated communities and designated refugee communities;
  - ii. Maintaining support for programs such as, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's (UNESCO) Capacity Development for Education that provides opportunities for education reform for migrants, and enhance literacy rates and education, as well as expanding the funding for family literacy programs to connect migrant youth and their families to host countries' languages;
  - iii. Extending investment into education systems that encompass full primary and secondary schooling for all citizens;
  - iv. Pushing existing programs that fund young women to pursue higher educational opportunities;
  - v. Encourages the voluntary scholarship opportunities for host countries given to migrants looking to develop themselves economically and academically; graduates of these programs could be eligible for an expedited pathway for work visas;
  - vi. Extending opportunities for employment in language centers to migrants who show a predisposition to learning new languages, in hopes of cultivating job opportunities as graduates of these programs teach host languages to incoming migrants;
  - vii. Suggesting the implementation of locally-based mentorship programs between recently resettled refugees and immigrant families with migrant mentors, in order to facilitate integration into migrant host communities;
- b. Supporting immigrant worker mobility and educational initiatives that allow migrants to serve as contributing members of their host countries while simultaneously cultivating migrant work experience and occupational skills:
  - i. Further promotes the Integration and Migrant Training unit (IMT) of the Labour Mobility and Human Development Division (LHD) overseen by the IOM;
  - ii. Provides educational and vocational training to immigrants in industries of strategic development importance such as infrastructure and technology so that migrants can stimulate their host countries' economies while increasing their occupational skill sets;
- c. Further investing in technologies to be utilized as a means to:
  - d. Provide education or vocational training programs to migrants via an internet connection as well as supply technologies such as laptops specifically to isolated and disadvantaged populations;
  - e. Utilize migrant-trend databases and statistical models to analyze migration patterns in voluntary Member States to better serve current migrants, specifically to accommodate their language and translation needs;
  - f. Utilize open-source software to provide publicly accessible infrastructure as a viable tool to further vocational education;

2. *Supports* NGOs that are partners and overseen by the General Assembly First Committee (GA1) and UNHCR that assist in on-the-ground labor projects and help stimulate employment through:
  - a. Working with existing institutions at regional and international levels that work with relieving displaced and insecure citizens, such as:
    - i. International organizations like the International Committee of the Red Cross, Communications Coordination Committee for the United Nations, Save the Children, and the International Labor Organization;
    - ii. Regionally focused organizations, such as The Kalobeyei Integrated Socio-Economic Plan (KISED), Afghanistan Relief Organization, European Union Agency for Asylum, Afghan Community and Health Rehabilitation, United Nations Assistance Mission in Afghanistan, United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East;
  - b. The revision of the New Urban Agenda of the United Nations Human Settlement Programme – an expansion of strategic management of migration on a national, regional, and global scale– in order to stimulate the creation of new jobs and curb unemployment in migrant-producing countries;
3. *Stresses* the international community continue to work through coordination with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) on:
  - a. Working with private sector businesses to open and help create work in developing countries through the creation of community projects and methods to incorporate new workers;
  - b. Furthering the involvement of inter-governmental bodies in solutions including:
    - i. The IOM and the United Nations High Commissioner For Refugees;
    - ii. The inclusion of Member States through dialogue;
  - c. Collaboration between governments to increase transparency with budgets and allocated funds:
    - i. Prioritizing sustainability and longevity of established programs;
    - ii. Promoting and educating Member States about different NGOs through conferences, conventions, and fundraisers;
    - iii. Recommending the formation of peer groups between NGOs to create partisanships and share resources;
  - d. Efficiency of State Secretariat of Migration (SEM) 2019 regulations but recommends:
    - i. Lowering the time for authorities to make a decision on each case;
    - ii. Minimalizing the appeal against the decision wait from 30 days to seven days;
    - iii. The total process decrease from 400 days to 140, including appeal time;
4. *Recommends* the international community and Member States resume pre-COVID-19 spending which:

- a. Aims to replenish financial support to essential migration programs, such as the World Food Programme and other humanitarian aid organizations, to funding comparable to levels before the COVID-19 pandemic;
  - b. Addresses food and water insecurities in developing countries that host migrants;
5. *Calls for* the continuation of programs that protect vulnerable migrants, especially women and children, from the dangers of human trafficking and other consequences of unsafe migration:
  - a. Requests an increase in funds to advance border security through independent watchdogs and UN organizations, such as the United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism, IOM, and World Customs Organization to counter unsafe and unregistered migration:
    - i. Suggests that Member States implement more rigorous border screenings for larger containers and transportation vehicles, as they are often used as vehicles for human trafficking;
    - ii. Further suggests routine border security evaluations by the aforementioned bodies to ensure global borders are maintained to a secure standard;
  - b. Recognizes the urgency needed to raise awareness to migrants about available resources to support them in reporting and navigating human rights violations at the hands of their employers:
    - i. Recommends publicizing international, regional, and national crisis hotlines such as those implemented by the National Network for Immigrant and Refugee Rights;
    - ii. Directs organizations to increase available languages of migrant resources to make them most efficient and accessible to vulnerable migrants;
6. *Underlines* with concern that civil war exacerbates the migration of innocent civilians out of their territory and violates SDG 16, through religious, political, and ethnic harassment, directly affecting internal security, economic, social, and environmental development making it imperative for the collaboration of organizations that contributes to:
  - a. Center for Migration Gender and Justice (CMGJ) that could protect immigrants in the hosting country;
  - b. National Development Plans (NDP) focusing on Innovation, productivity, and economic growth;
  - c. United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) that could empower vulnerable and minority groups in LDCs mainly;
  - d. Favor the reinstatement of combatants into civil life through acclimatization programs focused on mental health, family reintegration, education, health system, workforce assimilation;
7. *Calls upon* Member States to reaffirm the five core commitments made in the 2016 World Humanitarian Summit to:
  - a. Commit to taking the necessary legal, political, and financial steps necessary to reduce the vulnerability of forcibly displaced persons from conflicts;
  - b. Promote and support safe, dignified solutions for internally displaced persons;

- c. Acknowledge the global public good and difficulties provided with countries that host large numbers of refugees;
  - d. Commit to responsible information sharing to refugees in supporting states affected by refugee movements;
  - e. Commit to upholding asylum access to forcibly displaced persons;
8. *Recognizes* the ability of Member States' domestic policies to call for more domestic acceptance of migrants to impact the overflow of migrants in other Member States:
- a. *Calls for* Member States to adopt more accepting domestic policies regarding migration in the interest of managing overflow in other Member States;
  - b. One-Stop-Shop (OSS), a registration service provider which allows for the fast-tracking of work visas for immigrants;
  - c. Immigrant Workforce Integration Initiative, which is engaged in addressing the integration of immigrants into the workforce with the ultimate aim of maintaining the country's economic contribution in an increasingly global economy;
  - d. Investing in existing programs that facilitate fast, cost-efficient, and nondiscriminatory migrant processes, in order to reduce illegal migration;
9. *Recommends* that UNHCR consider increasing dedicated funding and resources to provide additional emergency family shelters in Member States facing surges of incoming refugees;
10. *Encourages* expanding existing regional networks to allow host countries to support larger populations of migrants while allowing migrants to retain self-sovereignty and further:
- a. Recommends the implementation of remittance programs between Member States and private entities (banks, etc.) to provide financial support for migrants' home countries;
  - b. Emphasize the connections towards rural and urban areas as necessary for the domestic stability of the region by use of the United Nations Developmental Programme;
11. *Notes with satisfaction* the encouragement of Member States to pursue the prosecution of border enforcement and peacekeeping personnel who sustain violations of human rights and international laws requesting that host countries hold private firms responsible for discovered human rights violations;
12. *Endorses* Member States to consider Asylum seekers and stateless persons passing through conflict zones as non-combatants, and be included in the Protection of Civilians mandate of United Nations Peacekeeping Missions;
13. *Further recommends* the establishment of infrastructure in cities through urban planning that provides more housing options for migrants and further recommends:
- a. Facilitation of the growth of a cooperative international community and the creation of an international registry to pair migrant workers with host cities capable of supporting them;
  - b. The incorporation of infrastructure that can withstand natural disasters as well as warning systems to provide immediate aid to migrant communities;
14. *Calls upon* Member States to address climate change in pursuit of sustainable development towards the betterment of international migration and:

- a. Recommends the international community to increase awareness of food and water shortage patterns in developing countries:
    - b. Analyze and identify developing countries' food to water supplies in accordance with migrant population density;
    - c. Promote an immediate allocation of budget increases from Member States to achieve common SDGs within developing countries;
    - d. Mandate water usage in Member States agricultural and industrial sectors to UNESCO standards;
  - e. Suggests the General Assembly Fifth Committee allocate funds towards the relief of communities affected by climate change:
    - i. Encourages the development of infrastructure that can withstand natural disasters, including warning systems and immediate relief;
    - ii. Further recommends Member States implement sustainable infrastructure in order to provide disaster prevention;
15. *Encourages* the social and health protection of both skilled and unskilled immigrants and their families, that fall in line with SDG 3:
- a. Proclaims that social security coordination should be established between countries through bilateral or multilateral agreements covering social security as well as broader protections to safeguard the rights of migrant workers and their families;
  - b. *Suggest* that the country of origin should develop social security mechanisms for its citizens, including its overseas workers, when they are not covered abroad.



**Code:** GA2/1/4

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Addressing International Migration and Development

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Acknowledging* the International Organization for Migration (IOM) definition of migrant, defining “any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/ her habitual place of residence, regardless of the person’s legal status”,

*Upholding* General Assembly resolution 70/1 on “Transforming our world: the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development”, which stresses the dignity and rights of a human person and that no one should be left behind,

*Reaffirming* General Assembly resolution 71/1 on the “New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants” which encourages “increased efforts aimed at early prevention of crisis situations based on preventive diplomacy”,

*Recalling* the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration (GCM) (2018) to ensure the protection of human rights,

*Acknowledging* the 280 million international migrants, one-third of which have been forcibly displaced due to conflict and natural disasters,

*Fully aware of* the need for migrants to have access to healthcare in Member States as outlined in Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 (good health and well-being),

*Emphasizing* the importance of commitment towards economic integration in migrant and displaced communities,

*Noting with approval* the efforts of Member States to facilitate the assimilation process of migrants through funding culture, education, and language programs such as those led by the IOM and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO),

*Stressing* the importance of integrating migrants into the workforce to fulfill the international demand for labor as it is outlined in the *World Economic Situation and Prospects: November 2021 Briefing, No. 155* (2021),

*Bringing attention* to the research done by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) which demonstrates how migrant remittances account for 10 percent of GDP in many low-and-middle-income Member States,

*Alarmed* by the decrease in global birth rate by over 1% annually, with the World Health Organization predicting that by 2030, over 1 in 6 people will be over the age of 60, globally,

*Underlining* the importance of the Human Rights Council (HRC) to facilitate the humane treatment of migrants internationally,

*Expressing* the need for migrants to possess identification recognized under international law,

*Stressing* the necessity for the cooperation of the private sector, civil society, and worker organizations to work together in the pursuit of ensuring safety, opportunity, and rights for migrants,

*Regretting* that migrants often face discrimination and xenophobic speech in their respective host Member States,

*Recognizing* that due to the decline of international economic liquidity during the COVID-19 crisis, remittances available to host Member States have decreased, thus harming the lives and livelihoods of migrants,

1. *Encourages the improvement of* access to healthcare resources for migrants through the IOM by:
  - a. Calling upon Member States to allocate resources towards medical expenses for migrant communities;
  - b. Working with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to expand the coverage of healthcare from refugees to all migrants in need;
2. *Outlines* directives for financing legal migration initiatives by:
  - a. Requesting Member States continue contributing to the IOM for the purpose of financing migratory initiatives;
  - b. Encouraging Member States to contribute voluntarily considering current migrant populations;
  - c. Approving and reviewing financial provisions from various financial departments, like the Global Compact Fund, which includes public funders, businesses, and private-sector funders;
  - d. Suggesting funding towards educating migrants about the risks and the difficulties that they can afford in host Member States;
3. *Encourages* the body to address shortages of employment opportunities for migrant communities through:
  - a. Emphasis on the mutually beneficial economic relationship between migrants and host Member States;
  - b. *Calling upon* the United Nations Economic and Social Council to produce a report on the mutually beneficial economic relationship between migrants and host Member States;
4. *Supporting* The Food and Agriculture Organization and non-governmental organization (NGOs) like the Integrated Agriculture and Marketing Development Project, (IAMDP), which aims to support migrant farms and providing financial support to migrants by:
  - a. Investing towards the productivity and production of crops in displaced communities as well as in post-harvest crop storage;
  - b. Facilitating access to rural financial support through monthly stipends for migrant communities;
  - c. Integrating migrants into the economy by improving market linkages between migrants and consumers;
5. *Addresses* the travel needs as well as the basic necessities of displaced people and:
  - a. Supports the United Nations Office for Projects Services (UNOPS), which invests towards building infrastructure to facilitate the transportation of migrants:
    - i. Invests in emergency bridges and roads for displaced people who have been displaced through natural disasters;

- ii. Provides transportation to communities displaced due to internal conflict to ensure they remain safe from the conflict that displaced them in the first place;
  - b. Approves The Global Compact for Migration, which aims to provide basic accommodations, including food and monetary assistance to international migrants stranded due to conflict and natural disasters;
  - c. Encourages host Member States to provide support to migrant receiving centers in undeveloped Member States that are utilized to reach larger host Member States;
- 6. *Suggests* that Member States be transparent about their economic and financial capacity to host migrants by publishing publicly available information in the form of statements that show their birth, urbanization, death, and human development rate in the hopes of influencing migration patterns;
- 7. *Supports* Temporary Labor Migration Programs (TLMPS) within the GCM, with emphasis on:
  - a. The Encouragement of professional volunteers worldwide to educate potential migrant workers;
  - b. The promotion of a division of labor specializations of the program in the fields of IT, healthcare, engineering, and translation services;
  - c. Recommendations for establishing new programs which equip migrants with practical skills to contribute to both their host and originating Member States;
- 8. *Recommends* the creation of a program to help alleviate the financial stress remittances is causing migrants due to the financial hardships COVID-19 has caused because of the reduced wages, which has impacted the amount of money migrants are earning causing remittance to be harder to save for, while also encouraging international migration with the partnership of the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) for financial assistance;
- 9. *Requests* investigation into the changes of migratory patterns pre- and post-COVID-19 by members of the United Nations specialized agencies, such as the IOM and the UNHCR, particularly focusing on the migration of people from conflict-ridden Member States and the heightened significance and impact of the pandemic on developing Member States;
- 10. *Requests* Member States and members of the United Nations specialized agencies, such as the IOM and the International Labor Organization (ILO), to investigate the social and economic impacts of outflux migration trends of highly educated or highly skilled citizens from developing Member States to more developed host Member States.



**Code:** GA2/1/5

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Addressing International Migration and Development

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Recalling* that the World Population Conference (WPC) does not meet regularly, has not met following the COVID-19 pandemic, and does not address the issues of Migration and Development,

*Understanding* the aim of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 10 (reduced inequalities) and target 10.7 to “Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies,”

*Expressing concern* over the fact that according to the SDG Goal 4 (quality education), 147 million children missed over half of in-person instruction in 2020-2021,

*Deeply concerned* that there were a reported 89.3 million migrants forcibly displaced at the end of 2021 according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR),

*Emphasizing* the importance of SDGs 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions) because  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the world’s population, mostly women, fear walking alone in their neighborhoods at night, and that corruption is found in every region, where 1 in 6 businesses have received bribe requests from public officials,

*Recognizing* the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs’ (UN DESA) findings that access to energy, assenting to SDG 7 (affordable and clean energy), is influential in decisions to migrate,

*Reminding* Member States of SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), which seeks out “inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all,”

*Acknowledging* the impact of migratory policy on decent work and economic growth,

*Reaffirming* the importance of SDG 13 (climate action) and its emphasis on urgency to address the climate crisis,

*Acknowledging* that natural disasters can have a massive implication on the movement of, reasons for, and well-being of peoples in migration, as well as the unprecedented flow of migrants across the globe,

*Further emphasizing* that according to International Organization for Migration (IOM), there is a total estimate of 281 million international migrants spread around the globe, making up for 3.6% of the global population,

*Conscious* of the fact that 70% of working age migrants are workers according to the International Labor Organization (ILO),

*Fully aware* of a need for cooperation due to Member States’ limited capacity in tackling migratory issues individually,

*Guided* by successful partnerships between Member States and United Nations bodies, like the UNHCR’s assistance in Brazil’s “Operation Welcome” for refugees,

*Addressing* the issue of violations of human rights of refugees, particularly within relocation camps and resettling nations, that prevents the effectiveness of integrative migration for those seeking humanitarian asylum,

*Recognizing* General Assembly resolution 71/171 on the “Enlargement of the Executive Committee of the Programme of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees”, and emphasizing the importance of a cooperative relationship between Member States in ensuring peaceful resettlement of refugees in camps,

1. *Recommends* that the WPC meet annually to address present blindspots in the conference by:
  - a. Streamlining data sharing on migration, smuggling, and development through information and communications technologies;
  - b. Having sessions last for a week;
  - c. Brainstorming and recommending potential policies that Member States can implement to ensure the safety of migrants;
2. *Urges* the IOM to create an international forum for Migration and Developmental Sustainability for United Security (MADSUS) that will:
  - a. Recommend a procedure for migration and the reduction of human trafficking and illegal transnational migration for economic migrants;
  - b. Advise Member States on the creation of policy agreements for the repatriation of economic migrants overstaying visas;
  - c. Suggest a focus on short term and agricultural economic migration by:
    - i. Recommending that Member States reduce barriers to transmitting remittance payments through commitments between host countries and countries of origin;
    - ii. Urging that Member States commit to increasing the number of visas for seasonal workers;
3. *Recommends* that the IOM and the Refugee Immigrant Center for Education and Legal Services (RAICES) work together to create a World Education and International Research Directive (WEIRD), which will:
  - a. Promote a prospective framework for migrants within host countries’ universities to gain access to fair and equitable education;
  - b. Allow migrants within this system to gain access to work visas and expedited citizenship upon graduation within host countries;
  - c. Grant potential funds through organizations with similar goals pertaining to the Save the Children Fund, along with the IMF and The World Bank to host countries’ universities in order to promote education and build global human capital;

4. *Encourages* regular consultation and cooperation with UN bodies that address migration and related issues to:
  - a. Create programs that expedite migrants' documentation verification process, increase necessary medical consultations, reduce travel costs, and construct special facilities and infrastructure;
  - b. Facilitate the creation of strong domestic programs for a safe and dignified migratory flow;
  - c. Assist Member States in aiding refugees and migrants throughout the process of securing job opportunities and being relocated;
5. *Suggests* Member States prevent violence through an extended law enforcement training program, governments and migrants proper access to information and communication technologies (ICT), records, and voluntary investments in this infrastructure to better communicate and protect the most vulnerable areas that measures on the prevention of forced migration due to violence be created, which will:
  - a. Encourage members to prevent violence through an extended law enforcement training, which implements the increase of skilled leadership that won't be compromised by terrorist groups;
  - b. Send trained professionals to bring awareness to youth about the mistreatment of vulnerable people and how to be more mindful of these types (or any person) that may feel threatened by the community that they are born in;
6. *Urges* that the United Nations include a solar panel initiative in the UN Energy Plan of Action that will stabilize power sources in developing countries through an equity first mindset;
7. *Invites* fellow Member States to streamline the UNHCR in order to ensure a more globally effective program of international relocation and resettlement by incorporating ICTs into existing information sharing and labor migration within the UNHCR;
8. *Encourages* the creation of "SPACE": The Sudden People's Action to Climate Emergencies, a mechanism that would be activated through the declaration of crises from IOM and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs, which would:
  - a. Respond immediately to natural disasters, relying on the goodwill of other nations as it pertains to migrants;
  - b. Facilitate domestic response through voluntary funding to protect the economy during simultaneous migrant and environmental disasters;
  - c. Create an environment for nations to collaborate (presuming the nation in crisis requests for international aid) to create joint-international responses to address the issues of migrants to lift burden from the nation(s) in crisis;

9. *Suggests* the promotion and expansion of the Interrelations between Public Policies, Migration, and Development (IPPMD) project by:
  - a. Increasing cooperation and knowledge sharing between Member States;
  - b. Using the IPPMD to expand on a global case study for all Member States to assist policymakers with evidence of untapped potential of migration;
  - c. Analyzing struggling economic sectors and investigate how labor migrants might boost lagging sectors;
  - d. Requesting further implementation and support by the UN Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO).



**Code:** GA2/1/6

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Addressing International Migration and Development

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Believing* that issues associated with international migration can be significantly improved, by measure of the total used allocated resources, by creating a platform connecting migrants to humanitarian assistance programs,

*Emphasizing* the success of information and communication technologies in boosting necessary productivity with programs such as The Sowing App which raised crop yields up to 30% in regions it was implemented in,

*Understanding* that 89% of refugees have access to online platforms according to the National Library of Medicine (NLM) and they share information on their journey via WhatsApp, Viber, and similar mediums, which demonstrates that most refugees have access to communication technologies, and to emphasize the usage of the available technology to recognize the urgent resources,

*Acknowledging* nations who have a high number of refugees but lack the resources and funding to support them,

*Considering* that migrants can face significant barriers to accessing healthcare in host nations including language and cultural differences, institutional discrimination, and restricted use of health services and can be more likely to sustain workplace injuries because of the nature of unskilled labor available to most migrants,

*Condemning* all forms of discrimination including racism, racial discrimination, violence, xenophobia, and related intolerance against all migrants in conformity with international human rights law,

*Noting the existence* of resources guiding and educating migrants through their journey on opportunities, rights afforded to them, and remaining safe, through their immediate accessibility to their countries laws delineating their rights,

*Reaffirming* the devoted attention of the countries that are taking in refugees yet lack the resources to do such, or are unable to accept any more refugees due to a lack of funds or exceeded quotas,

1. *Calls* for Member States to increase support for migrants to allow access to an innovative online platform that allows refugees to communicate with one another and access vital information for their safety and humanitarian assistance including where shelters, healthcare resources, refugee camps, food, and water resources are located, and if they qualify and how to access them;
2. *Intends* to increase the ability of refugees to communicate with one another regarding safe and dangerous zones when traveling by:
  - a. Ensuring that users are made aware of the unsafe and dangerous areas and pathways for migration through the open forum chat box where migrants can inform other users on the platform regarding their experiences;
  - b. Being made aware of possible opportunities and benefits of different areas;
  - c. Allowing users to select language of choice on the platform;

3. *Encourages* the use and advancement of the United Nations Network on Migration program to ensure effective and coherent system-wide support for implementation, follow-up, and review of the *Global Compact for Migration* (2018) in response to the needs of Member States;
4. *Promotes* cooperation and guidance between Member States, non-governmental organizations, multinational corporations, and intergovernmental organizations to support projects that help to construct Information and Communication Technology infrastructure and address global labor market inequalities:
5. *Encourages* programs similar to the Accenture Development Partnership, which partners professionals with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to provide mobile phone access to refugees and displaced persons;
6. *Supports* joint efforts to prevent and counter the smuggling of migrants by:
  - a. Improving transnational and regional mechanisms through the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC);
  - b. Encouraging that Member States develop legislative and preventive measures to classify smuggling of migrants as a criminal offense;
7. *Advises* the promotion of migration flow to refugee-accepting states with low numbers of refugees using the map feature on the online platform through the UNHCR.



**Code:** GA2/1/7

**Committee:** General Assembly Second Committee

**Topic:** Addressing International Migration and Development

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*The General Assembly Second Committee,*

*Acknowledging* that Member States face a variety of migration challenges, from mass illegal migration to protecting migration rights, and addressing these various challenges which would address Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 1 (no poverty), 2 (zero hunger), 3 (good health and well-being), 4 (quality education), 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 10 (reduced inequalities), 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions), and 17 (partnerships for the goals),

*Understanding* that 60% of migrants live in developed nations and small states see up to 80% of their skilled labor force leave the country increasing global inequality damaging developing nations by draining a nation of its strongest human capital and tax base, while they work to build economic opportunities at home for their citizens, and appreciate the International Labor Organization (ILO's) resources directed to refugees and migrants,

*Understanding* further that the rise in migration over the past 50 years, quantified as an increase from 2.6% to 3.3% of the world population identifying as a migrant, is the best evidence of the transboundary impacts of globalization and affects every Member State,

*Noting* that the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), by the end of 2021, found that at least 89.3 million people had been forced to flee their homes, leading to more than 280.6 million international migrants in the world, and 83% of the world's refugees are hosted in low and middle-income countries,

*Expressing* grave concern of the Institute for Economics and Peace's prediction that 1.2 billion people will be displaced globally by 2050 due to climate change and natural disasters,

*Recognizing* the actions taken by Members States who are following the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (2013), which addresses the multidimensional aspects of international migrations and development and identifies appropriate ways to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts,

*Realizing* a migration route involves a country of origin, several bridge countries, and a host country, and therefore emphasizes migration as a multilateral rather than unilateral topic,

*Aware* that the COVID-19 pandemic resulted in 122,823 movement restrictions, 6.6 million deaths, a significant rise in migrant unemployment in 75% of Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries, a significant rise in Member States' deficits, and widening the inequality gap between least developed countries and developed countries,

*Acknowledging* further the South African Immigration Act of 2004, which aims to set immigrants within a new system, ensuring temporary and permanent resident permits which allow migrants to efficiently and legally enter the workforce,

*Admiring* the efforts of the international community towards collaborating and addressing various aspects of international migration and development as highlighted in the Declaration of the High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, intended to improve the performance of existing frameworks,

*Reminds* Member States of resolution General Assembly resolution 45/158 on the “International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families” and resolution 70/147 on the “Protection of migrants”, which establishes international protection rights for all migrant workers and their families and acknowledges the rights of all individuals for unrestricted movement,

*Emphasizing* General Assembly resolution 75/322 titled “New Partnership for Africa’s Development: progress in implementation and international support” on enabling the synthesis of the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development*, the *Addis Ababa Action Agenda of the Third International Conference on Financing for Development* (Addis Ababa Action Agenda) (2015), and the *Paris Agreement* to enable development among vulnerable Member States,

*Emphasizing further* General Assembly resolution 76/172 on the “Protection of migrants” and SDG targets 8.7 and 10.7, which highlight the importance of taking action to facilitate safe migration across borders and eradicating human trafficking and smuggling,

*Recalling* General Assembly resolution 49/127 on “International migration and development”, which emphasizes the importance of integrating international migrants into host societies, respecting their religious and cultural backgrounds, as well as extending them the same social, economic, and legal rights which promote better education, jobs, and housing opportunities in the fulfillment of SDG 8 to address the lack of education among migrants,

*Recognizing* the need for further vocational training based upon SDG target 8.2, to empower migrants with education necessary to contribute to their migrant nation’s economic growth, which will increase the recognition of foreign qualifications and aid in the portability and earned benefits of migrants to migrant nations, as proposed within the Addis Ababa Action Agenda,

*Condemning* the exploitation of migrants in the workforce acknowledged by SDG 8.7 and 8.8 and emphasized in the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW),

*Aware of* the growing need for language learning programs to ensure that migrants have the basic tools necessary to assimilate and obtain fair and decent employment, fulfilling the goal of SDG target 10.3 to address the lack of education and skills among migrants, which prevents them from employment opportunities,

*Emphasizing* the importance of Public Private Partnerships (PPP) to increase migration capacity building, as in the models of the EU-UN Partnership and the Better Migration Management Programme,

*Highlighting* programs intended to facilitate the issuance of migrant work permits and emphasize the role of migrants in strengthening the labor force, such as the Addis Ababa Action Agenda and Joint Programme on Labor Migration Governance for Development and Integration,

*Underlining* multilateral funding mechanisms that respond to migration crises, such as the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund and the Global Concessional Financing Facility, which connect Member States and donors to establish funding for migrant housing, education, and data collection,

1. *Urges* further communication between Member States, particularly between popular countries of origin and host countries, to better understand migratory flows and to facilitate the return of refugees and migrants post-conflict and post-pandemic and to limit the economic burdens on migrants attempting to return to their home states by:

- a. Furthering dialogue at a multilateral level by utilizing established platforms within the UNHCR and International Organization for Migration (IOM) and utilizing local IOM offices and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs);
  - b. Utilizing World Bank research reports, such as the *The Mobility of Displaced Syrians* and existing funding mechanisms, such as the Global Concessional Financing Facility, to identify mutual topics of interest that can generate beneficial dialogue;
2. Encourages Member States to uphold the Declaration of the High-Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (2013) with the aim of improving international labor standards for migrants and emphasizing the importance of migrants for global economic growth;
3. Encourages the use of PPPs, to address the impact of COVID-19 and the current global economic crisis on migrants and migratory routes with the aim of:
  - a. Identifying potential labor and educational opportunities;
  - b. Emphasizing cooperation and coordination amongst source, bridge, and destination states within migratory routes;
  - c. Seeking mutual economic benefits for migrants and host nations during the global economic crisis, considering the role of migrants in stimulating declining labor markets;
4. Recommends that the legislative and government bodies of Member States further engage with NGOs in addressing the human rights of migrants, counter trafficking, and the promotion of migrants' health and education, to better advise domestic policies affecting migrants;
5. Requests a report from the Secretary-General, in coordination with international financial institutions such as the World Bank and International Monetary Fund, on the multilateral impacts of migrants on post-COVID-19 economic recovery;
6. Requests additionally an update of the World Bank's 2019 reports on the mobility of displaced Syrians in order to advise multilateral bodies and Member States on the economic and social impacts of the pandemic on post-conflict migratory flows, recognizing the Syrian refugee crisis as a model of post-conflict migratory routes impacted by the pandemic;
7. Suggests Member States work together with existing funding mechanisms within the World Bank and the IMF, like the Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund, to enable the mobilization of financial and technical resources for increased multi-partner engagement;
8. Encourages the cooperation of NGOs, multinational corporations, and Intergovernmental Organizations with the national governments of migrant producing nations to support projects that look into accessing and employing educated labor markets in developing nations through remote employment opportunities that allow skilled workers to access higher wages of developed nations without having to migrate out of their home nation, retaining that skilled labor and tax base inside the home nation;
9. Commends collaboration between United Nations bodies, NGOs, and Member States in creating and improving international databases on human trafficking data to address the smuggling of migrants and their implications on the global economy;

10. *Requests* a report on human trafficking and migration smuggling from the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) to better direct domestic and regional policies relating to migration, human trafficking, and border security;
11. *Urges* the 2022 United Nations Climate Change Conference (COP27) to add "Climate Migration" to its agenda, allowing a global discussion on the influx of migrants displaced due to climate change, and encouraging responses from Member States, NGO's and multilateral institutions towards providing refugee status to climate migrants;
12. *Encourages* Member States to investigate and revisit their domestic policies pertaining to workplace protections for migrant women, sexual orientation and gender identity (SOGI) individuals, and migrant workers through the creation of oversight bodies on employer practices by:
  - a. Endorsing the development of an international database that collects reports of sexual assault and focuses on tracking employers that demonstrate patterns of abuse;
  - b. Requesting a multilateral fund of capital towards violence shelters, medical resources, and other remedial mechanisms geared towards helping victims of harassment;
  - c. Providing emergency aid, which includes basic supplies and services, such as food, health, education, electricity, water, housing, and a safe shelter;
13. *Calls* upon the IOM and ILO to submit a report on the economic and social impacts of wage theft, exploitation, and unsafe working practices amongst migrants to better inform Member States and multilateral organizations;
14. *Encourages* a report and further analysis by the IOM, the World Bank, and the ILO that characterizes migration by education and skill-sets, analyzes the economic and social impacts of educated-person migration on host and origin Member States, and understands the potential existence of "Brain Drains" in the developing world;
15. *Endorses* the OECD Vocational Education and Training (VET) system which conducts a cross-national analytical approach to vocational training by:
  - a. Identifying overarching policy challenges and advocating for the implementation of effective and innovative vocational training to migrants;
  - b. Offering consenting nations the opportunity for policy advice tailored to meet nation-specific needs derived from cross-national analysis, a wide range of expertise, and international experience which is key to creating relevant and applicable educational frameworks;
  - c. Creating an international workshop focused on a review of the analytical work and policy making framed from the research and concerns of present nations;
16. *Encourages* access to language learning which enables the successful integration of migrants into host communities in collaboration with the IOM's Integration of Migrant Training unit and UNHCR's Language-Learning Programme for Asylum Seekers and Refugees.