



Documentation of the Simulation of the
Human Rights Council (HRC)*



Conference A

29 March - 2 April 2026

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Human Rights Committee (HRC)

Committee Staff

Director	Tamara C. Titz
Assistant Director	Shi Haoyu
Chair	Joel Jache

Agenda

1. Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers
2. Enhancing Technical Cooperation and Capacity-Building for Human Rights

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

Code	Topic	Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)
HRC/1/1	Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/2	Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers	24 in favor, 2 against, 17 abstentions
HRC/1/3	Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers	Adopted without a vote
HRC/1/4	Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers	31 in favor, 3 against, 9 abstentions
HRC/1/5	Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers	Adopted without a vote

Summary Report for the Human Rights Council

The Human Rights Council held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

1. Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers
2. Enhancing Technical Cooperation and Capacity-Building for Human Rights

The session was attended by representatives of 43 Member States and 0 Observers; 1 non-governmental organization also attended the meeting.

On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda in the order of topic 1 followed by topic 2, beginning discussion on the topic of “Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers.” By Tuesday, the Dais received a total of 5 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics such as labor exploitation, access to information, technological support, capacity-building, labor protection, international cooperation, and gender-specific vulnerabilities. The delegates eagerly formed five working groups and handed in four working papers at the end of Monday. On Tuesday morning a sixth working paper was received. The delegates were extremely respectful and kept Decorum at all times, especially when moving into formal sessions.

On Wednesday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 3 of which had amendments. The committee adopted all 5 resolutions following voting procedure, 3 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including labor exploitation, access to information, technological support, capacity-building, labor protection, international cooperation, gender-specific vulnerabilities, labor rights, access to services, and institutional support. The committee demonstrated great understanding of the topic and diplomatic conduct. Following the clarification of issues related to the mandate of the HRC in the working papers, the committee ambitiously wrote their working papers and in the end also handed in five friendly amendments and one unfriendly amendment, which did not pass.



Code: HRC/1/1

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers

The Human Rights Council,

Considering the challenges of providing protection to vulnerable migrant workers in marginalized communities in Member States,

Upholding the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) commitments as outlined in Articles 23, 24, and 25, guaranteeing everyone the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, and to protection against unemployment,

Acknowledging the necessity of addressing high-risk sectors such as agriculture, domestic work, construction, and mining as well as the structural vulnerabilities that migrant workers face within them,

Deeply concerned by the digital divide and lack of resource accessibility affecting vulnerable migrant populations,

Affirming global commitments and accountability in existing regional frameworks such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers (2018) and Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action (2018-2030),

Recognizing the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s conventions No. 1 (1919), No. 97 (1949), No. 131 (1970), No. 138 (1973), and No. 143 (1975), which pertain to the setting and enforcement of minimum wages, maximum working hours per week, child labor laws, and safe migration practices,

Respecting the numerous contributions of civil society organizations and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) that are actively involved in combating these inequities and human rights abuses, based on years of experience and active collaboration with various entities,

Recalling General Assembly resolution 60/30 (2005) that notes the importance of technical support and capacity-building in strengthening the protection of migrant workers,

Emphasizing the fundamental capacity of the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to address and protect human rights of migrant workers,

1. *Suggests* Member States to request labor inspections with the ILO and regional civil society organizations to investigate the working conditions of high-risk sectors and marginalized communities in said Member State, by:
 - a. Recommending cooperation with the ILO and regional civil society organizations;
 - b. Advising to collect data from labor inspections to serve as an internal audit for the Member State to substantiate their policies, legislation, and progress;
 - c. Further advising to collect data to support the reports of United Nations Special Rapporteurs on the human rights of migrants;

2. *Encourages* Member States to share developed technologies with other Member States, allowing all to access proper tools in order to identify migration patterns and assess the needs of migrant workers, based on data analysis in order to ensure the adequate protection of their rights, through:
 - a. Promoting the use of technology in institutional and legal frameworks, allowing efficient digital access regarding monitoring migration flux, integration, and legal procedures;
 - b. Suggesting concrete training on the proper use of these technologies through peer-to-peer Member State training programs and cooperation with compliant organisations;
 - c. Supporting Member States' legislation through proposed assistance in the utilization of existing advanced technologies and Information Technology professionals;
 - d. Reassuring the safe use and handling of sensitive data;
3. *Recommends* Member States, in partnership with civil society organizations, to promote an educational program informing migrant workers of their rights and support anonymous and voluntary reporting measures of workplace violations to the ILO in collaboration with the United Nations Special Rapporteurs on the human rights of migrants, by:
 - a. Proposing an educational campaign, distributed by Member States, through digital tools, paper forms, or any other tool that most benefits the Member States;
 - b. Aiming for distribution in regions with higher than average counts of migrants or refugees;
 - c. Intending to provide a clear and simple list of international and local labor laws as well as regionally-specific civil society organizations to promote migrant worker education;
 - d. Providing translated options in various languages based on geographic migration patterns;
4. *Invites* the OHCHR to consider the development of technical assistance frameworks, by:
 - a. Providing legal and institutional advisory services to help Member States align national laws with international labor standards;
 - b. Facilitating voluntary training programs for labor inspectors and judiciary bodies on migrant rights;
 - c. Promoting exchange programs between Member States to share best practices and successful policies;
 - d. Supporting cooperation with regional civil society organizations to improve outreach and monitoring;
5. *Recommends* Member States to cooperate with international organizations and civil society organizations to strengthen national institutional capacity in order to enhance the protection of migrant workers, by:
 - a. Suggesting partnerships with expert institutions focused on human rights to build long-term expertise in monitoring and application of labor rights;

- b. Promoting voluntary best-practice and policy sharing initiatives, through regional and demographically-linked cooperation;
 - c. Facilitating the development of standardized international guidelines through collaboration, forums, and sensibilization campaigns with United Nations organizations for migrant workers in high-risk sectors to ensure the protection of their rights;
6. *Invites* the General Assembly to direct greater support for capacity-building through the UN's development programming envelope, specifically recommending that the Quadrennial Comprehensive Policy Review be used to facilitate greater cooperation between the OHCHR and the UNDP, towards the shared goal of educating migrant workers of their rights and supporting OHCHR programming intended to protect these rights;
7. *Encourages* Member States to contribute funding for technical assistance, inspections, digitalization, and humanitarian aid for capacity-building.



Code: HRC/1/2

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers

The Human Rights Council,

Affirming the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR),

Recognizing the importance of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966),

Guided by the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966),

Highlighting the persistent humanitarian struggles migrant workers keep facing, such as unsafe working conditions, displacements, and widening inequalities,

Recalling the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015) and especially Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), SDG 10 (reduce inequality), and SDG 16 (peace, justice and strong institutions),

Reaffirming Article 23 of the UDHR, which recognizes the right of everyone to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favorable conditions of work, and to protection against unemployment,

Emphasizing the current obstacles women migrant workers face, such as violence in the domestic sector, wage theft, insufficient help services for women, and discriminatory laws in host Member States,

Acknowledging the contributions of UN Women in supporting gender-responsive protection measures and human rights-based approaches for women migrant workers,

Highlighting General Assembly resolution 60/251 (2006), which established the Human Rights Council and mandated the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) as a cooperative mechanism based on objective and reliable information and interactive dialogue,

Remembering the National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRFs) recommended by the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights' report on treaty body strengthening in General Assembly resolution 66/860 (2012),

Reaffirming the Revised edition of the Manual on Human Rights Monitoring (2011), which consolidates and expands United Nations methodological standards for the conduct of human rights monitoring and fact-finding,

Recognizing the role of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in supporting inclusive development, institutional capacity-building, and outreach efforts that improve access to information and essential services for vulnerable populations, including migrant workers,

Drawing attention to the importance of international bodies like the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and the International Labour Organization (ILO) working to promote and protect human and labor rights that are guaranteed under international law,

Recalling the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) adopted in 2000, and the work of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), which are actively engaged in preventing

and combating human trafficking through strengthening international cooperation, supporting the protection of victims, enhancing law enforcement capacity, and promoting measures to prosecute and dismantle transnational criminal networks involved in human exploitation,

Highlighting the work of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) as government-independent bodies with a broad mandate of defending human rights, with roles, compositions, and functions as defined by the *Paris Principles* and as accredited by the Global Alliance of NHRIs,

Recalling the International Organization for Migration's (IOM) role in ensuring the supply of adequate humanitarian aid in cases of migrant movement during times of crisis, as well as promoting laws and measures favouring safe and legal migration movements, aiming for the respect of migrants' human rights,

Reaffirming the strong role of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants in examining ways and means to overcome the obstacles existing to the full and effective protection of the human rights of all migrants at all stages of migration and in elaborating recommendations on strengthening the promotion, protection, and implementation of the human rights of all migrants, through drafting reports, visiting Member States, and interacting in dialogues,

Recognizing that separation of immigration enforcement from fundamental rights protection is essential for upholding human dignity and the rule of law, because of the systematic risks of deportation, when reporting human rights violations,

Welcoming national and regional efforts, including those of the African Union and the Joint Labour Migration Programme (JLMP), in promoting safe, orderly, and regular labor migration, strengthening the protection of migrant workers, and addressing the root causes of unsafe and irregular migration to reduce vulnerability to exploitation and trafficking,

1. *Calls upon* all United Nations members to act in accordance with the rights of all workers according to Article 23 of the UDHR and to implement control mechanisms in the form of reports every three years on the national level by governments or governmental organizations in order to ensure their implementation;
2. *Suggests* Member States to emphasize the employer-pays principle in accordance with the ILO General Principle and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment (2019), in order to reduce the structural discrimination faced by vulnerable groups within migrant workers, particularly women, children, and the elderly, including:
 - a. Transparent licensing systems for private recruitment agencies in order to prevent exploitative and discriminatory recruitment practices;
 - b. Simple accountability mechanisms made for migrant workers subject to unlawful recruitment systems, with particular attention to vulnerable groups;
3. *Recommends* that Member States, particularly destination Member States, strengthen legal protections for migrant workers and progressively reform restrictive employment systems, in alignment with existing United Nations bodies and ILO conventions and standards, by:

- a. Encouraging Member States to revise their labor policies that restrict freedom of movement and limit job mobility for migrant workers;
 - b. Emphasizing the extension of national labor laws protections to all migrant workers, especially the ones working in domestic and informal sectors;
 - c. Promoting legal safeguards that allow migrant workers to report abuse without fear of detention, deportation, or retaliation;
4. *Strongly advises* that Member States strengthen gender-responsive protection measures for women migrant workers and encourages cooperation with UN Women and the OHCHR in order to protect women migrant workers from retaliation, discrimination, and loss of employment when reporting workplace harassments, trafficking, and gender-based violence, by:
 - a. Strengthening national legal frameworks to prevent gender-based violence and workplace exploitation;
 - b. Ensuring access to multilingual support services, shelters, and legal assistance for migrant workers in vulnerable situations;
 - c. Promoting equal pay for work of equal value between migrant and non-migrant workers;
 - d. Funding labor hotlines and ombudsperson offices;
 - e. Acknowledging Member States may adopt reservations in line with their domestic normative systems;
5. *Ensures* that needs-based mechanisms directed towards the protection of migrant worker human rights are supported by various human rights institutions, which are proven to be effective on a national, cross-border, and regional basis, by:
 - a. Using the NMIRFs, which are mandated to coordinate and prepare reports to, and engage with, international and regional human rights mechanisms;
 - b. Supporting regional work like the cooperation between the ILO and the IOM and the JLMP to strengthen cross-border labor migration governance and migrant protection;
 - c. Supplementing the work of NHRIs monitoring cross-border migrations in cooperation with the national government influence, in compliance with the Paris Principles as accredited by the Global Alliance of NHRIs to prevent law enforcement abuse and illegal forced returns;
6. *Encourages* Member States to support the guidelines of the OHCHR as an international monitoring agency, specifically as described in the *Revised edition of the Manual on Human Rights Monitoring*, by submitting reports periodically to the OHCHR, namely through formal treaty body reporting procedures, the UPR, and Special Procedures such as the Special Rapporteur;
7. *Suggests* coordinating with international organizations like the IOM to promote their specific sub-missions of promoting exchange of expertise, technology, and resources between United Nations Member States on a bilateral basis and through platforms like IOM's Migration Network Hub for capacity building to

increase the quality and speed in responding to human rights challenges faced by migrant workers on a cross-border and regional basis;

8. *Promotes* further engagement with relevant international partners and Non-Government Organizations, including the Global Alliance of Non-Government Organizations for Road Safety, in order to aim for safer transborder mobility, road safety, and road victims;
9. *Urges* Member States to strengthen institutional capacities and promote awareness-raising initiatives to address human trafficking, forced labor, and xenophobia, in cooperation with the IOM and the UNODC, including through partnerships, shared understanding, and appropriate information exchange to:
 - a. Develop and strengthen human rights-based national frameworks aimed at preventing and addressing human trafficking, forced labor, and xenophobia, in line with international human rights obligations;
 - b. Enhance training and capacity-building for relevant officials, including labor inspectors, social workers, and judicial actors, with a focus on victim identification and protection;
 - c. Promote public awareness and education initiatives to combat stigma, discrimination, and xenophobic attitudes, including through community engagement and inclusive reporting;
 - d. Ensure the protection and assistance of victims, including access to legal support, healthcare, and psychosocial services, with particular attention to vulnerable groups;
 - e. Support the work of NHRIs and civil society organizations, including non-governmental organizations and trade unions, in monitoring, reporting, and raising awareness on the previously stated issues;
 - f. Strengthen data collection, analysis, and research on human trafficking, forced labor, and xenophobia, including through the collection of disaggregated data, while ensuring full respect for human rights, including the right to privacy and data protection;
10. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen *National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting, and Follow-up* by integrating specific benchmarks for the protection of migrant workers, thereby ensuring that accepted UPR recommendations are translated into concrete legislative and administrative frameworks;
11. *Praises* Member States to provide regional, cross-border digital platforms and manual reporting mechanisms, in partnership with the ILO and UNDP, to promote safe travel, workers' rights, consular services, and anonymous complaint mechanisms;
12. *Encourages* Member States to seek bilateral and multilateral social security agreements, modeled after frameworks such as the 2019 Vietnam–South Korea Agreement to protect the financial stability of migrant workers by:
 - a. Granting social protections equivalent to those afforded to nationals in their Member States of employment;
 - b. Establishing mechanisms to recognize insurance or employment completed abroad, ensuring that workers do not lose their contributions or eligibility when transitioning between borders;

13. *Proposes* the Advancing Comprehensive Care, Equity and Support Systems (ACCESS) Framework, centered on highlighting migrant workers within the existing mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants in coordination with the Committee on Migrant Workers, by:
 - a. Encouraging the HRC to strengthen the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants and further prioritize, for an initial three-year term, with the possibility of renewal, eliminating barriers to justice for migrant workers within existing Special Rapporteur procedures, including voluntary Member State visits, thematic reports, urgent appeals, and interactive dialogues;
 - b. Investigating and documenting support mechanisms to the Human Rights Council under the mandate of the Special Rapporteur to ensure migrants can report crimes, seek judicial remedies, and access healthcare without fear of detention or deportation, while respecting state sovereignty and constitutional frameworks, separation policies need to be adapted to national legal systems;
 - c. Recommending to start implementation with a global needs assessment, followed by pilot cooperation with volunteer States and structured follow-up roadmaps using measurable indicators such as improved reporting access and expanded legal aid;
 - d. Providing technical assistance for interested Member States through the existing OHCHR and ILO frameworks;
 - e. Complementing the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on migrants' rights and the Committee on Migrant Workers by requesting the OHCHR to provide detailed implementation toolkits and technical guidance on adapting separation policies to diverse constitutional frameworks;
 - f. Receiving funding through voluntary contributions and current Special Procedures resources, ensuring budget-neutral implementation;

14. *Encourages* all Member States to ensure the protection and advancement of migrant workers' rights in challenging times, such as wartime or pandemics, by:
 - a. Urging Member States to collaborate with civil society organizations to monitor, document, and report human rights violations against migrant workers in crisis setting;
 - b. Encouraging all Member States to integrate migrant workers explicitly into national emergency preparedness and response frameworks to ensure equal access to evacuation mechanisms and healthcare.



Code: HRC/1/3

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers

The Human Rights Council,

Guided by the rights of the worker as defined by the [Universal Declaration of Human Rights \(UDHR\)](#) (1948) in Article 23 including, but not limited to, equal pay and fair wages,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 60/251 (2006), which established the Human Rights Council (HRC) together with the Universal Periodic Review (UPR), as an important tool to foster dialogue and provide recommendations improving human rights,

Bearing in mind the [Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration](#) (2018) and the [Forced Labour Convention No. 29](#) (1930) as fundamental documents for structuring global migration processes,

Recognizing the General Assembly resolution 78/217 (2023) on the Protection of Migrants,

Further reaffirming the principles of General Assembly resolution 80/218 (2025) and its attitudes toward financial inclusion for migrant workers in clause 6 subclause,

Acknowledging the hard and invaluable contributions of migrant workers to national economies as 4.7% of the global workforce,

Expressing grave concern of inconsistency in enforcing labor protections that result in ongoing wage theft, discrimination, and lack of safety measures,

Emphasizing the lack of employment protection given to migrant workers who face three times the risk of forced labor exploitation compared to non-migrant workers according to the International Labour Organization's (ILO) report [Global Estimates of Modern Slavery in 2022](#),

Deeply concerned by the lack of medical and healthcare protections given to migrant workers, as they are often excluded from national universal healthcare policies,

Considering that the protection of migrant worker rights is a shared responsibility between states of origin, transit and destination,

Underlining the principle of sovereign equality and the jurisdictional authority of Member States within their own territory, established by Article 2 of the [Charter of the United Nations](#) of 1945 with respect to the cultural and religious diversity of participating Member States,

Contemplating the value of bilateral and regional solutions in promoting migrant workers' rights through existing regional frameworks such as the [The Association of Southeast Asian Nations \(ASEAN\) Consensus on the Protection and Promotion of the Rights of Migrant Workers](#) (2017), the [Migration Policy Framework for Africa and Plan of Action](#) (2018), and the [European Pillar of Social Rights \(EPSR\)](#), (2017),

Welcoming the use of existing Funds of United Nations Agencies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) education pathway and its commitment to provide education and occupation to migrant workers by considering their education and language skills to aid the migrant workers' integration within society,

Taking into account the importance of the oversight of international organizations such as the International Organisation on Migration (IOM) and the UN Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants,

Appreciating the support and assistance of the ILO and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) such as Oxfam International, who are actively involved in combating these inequities on the ground through data sharing and reports such as “Reward Work Not Wealth,”

1. *Encourages* Member States to strengthen bilateral and regional labour agreements for the protection of migrant workers, in alignment with international human rights and labor standards, while respecting national sovereignty through:
 - a. Fair wages and safe working conditions;
 - b. Access to affordable and equitable healthcare and legal assistance;
 - c. Protection for employment of informal labor;
 - d. Supporting capacity-building programs, including training for national institutions and awareness campaigns to inform migrant workers of their rights;
 - e. Implementing regional multilateral commitments and bilateral agreements at the national level between host and origin states;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of bilateral and multilateral agreements between Member States, and strengthened national programs in developing access to information about labour and migration rights with special emphasis on educating migrant workers through:
 - a. Pre-departure training centers that inform migrant workers about their rights and proper working conditions;
 - b. Encouraging bilateral mutual recognition of expertise and work experience that migrant workers bring from their states of origin, with provisions for acculturation to the host states;
 - c. Ensuring that this information is available in the native language of the migrant worker;
 - d. Informing migrant workers through regional, cross-border digital platforms following the one-channel approach;
3. *Welcomes* Member States, civil society, and regional organizations to explore policies and programs which will expand migrant workers’ access to education and training by:
 - a. Mobile vocational workshops that can give access to mentorship, job recommendations, and educational resources in host states;
 - b. Opening pathways to higher education and vocational training for migrant workers, similar to the UNHCR Education Pathway Program;
 - c. Programs in host states that expand migrant workers’ opportunities for mentorship, which pair aging specialists with young migrant workers;

4. *Recommends* the implementation of existing international frameworks by Member States, aiming to improve the cooperation with ILO programs to monitor the human rights of migrant workers by:
 - a. Increasing fidelity between guidelines set by the ILO and IOM and member state policies to ensure fair working conditions and humane treatment of migrant workers;
 - b. Inviting Member States to participate in voluntary non-governmental reports on the situation of migrant workers at a national scale, and allowing implementation of NGOs' proposals;
5. *Calls for* strengthened collaboration between Member States with the ILO, aimed at standardizing fair recruitment, strengthening accountability and protecting migrant workers throughout the recruitment process, including:
 - a. Adherence to the employer-pays principle to eliminate unregulated recruitment fees charged to migrant workers;
 - b. Collaboration between Member States for identifying fraudulent or exploitative recruitment agencies;
 - c. Monitoring mechanisms between states of origin and host states in major migration corridors to ensure fair recruitment standards;
 - d. Accessible complaint and redress mechanisms for migrant workers, including multilingual reporting systems and protection from retaliation;
6. *Encourages* Member States to include a focus on migrant workers' rights in their UPR reports, to improve global oversight and promote safe, orderly, and rights-based migration;
7. *Welcomes* Member States to strengthen legislation that protects migrant workers from employers by:
 - a. Explicitly including protections for both the migrant worker and the employer;
 - b. Improving data collection of human rights violations being more accessible for migrant workers in order to have accurate information on human rights violations;
 - c. Emphasizing cooperation across Member States for the movement of employment opportunities for migrant workers;
8. *Highly supports* safe and accessible complaint procedures such as national Ombudsman Institutions as well as other national mechanisms established independently of immigration enforcement, enabling migrant workers to report abuses without fear of retaliation or immediate risk of expulsion:
 - a. Connecting migrant workers with existing complaint mechanisms of their host states;
 - b. Providing a direct connection to the respective consular assistance services;
 - c. Including anonymous documentation channels for workers' rights violations, in order to pave the way for national monitoring, inspections and ultimately access to the justice system;

9. *Further invites* Member States to cooperate in voluntary-based fair labour certification schemes for employment agencies through:
 - a. Encouraging financial and regulatory incentives such as preferential access to public contracts through public-private partnerships;
 - b. Promoting responsible and ethical recruitment;
 - c. Inviting private sector cooperation with the scheme developed and implemented jointly by the ILO and local governments;
10. *Suggests* the continued implementation of existing multilateral frameworks within Member States by:
 - a. Considering utilizing a digital data bank to address the exploitation of migrant workers through unethical fees;
 - b. Advocating for inquiries into the financial situations of migrant workers in order to prevent financial abuse;
11. *Affirms* the importance of using Member States voluntary funding streams by:
 - a. Encouraging Member States to increase voluntary funding proportionately to their economic capacities towards migrant protection services domestically and through international institutions;
 - b. Acknowledging and coordinating funding efforts within civil society and NGOs, such as Oxfam International;
12. *Stresses* the importance of transferability of social protection within and between Member States, which would provide access to healthcare, education, and justice regardless of their states of destination or origin by:
 - a. Normalizing the portability of healthcare coverage and basic social services across borders, especially regionally;
 - b. Encouraging memorandums of mutual recognition between host and origin Member States;
13. *Reaffirms* the sovereign right of Member States to ratify international instruments related to the protection of migrant workers with reservations to respect religious obligations.



Code: HRC/1/4

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers

The Human Rights Council,

Recalling the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948),

Affirming Article 22 of the UDHR, the right to social security, Article 23, the right to work and rest, Article 24, the right to access fair employment, remuneration and to social protection,

Recognizing the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (1966) and the Covenant on Social and Cultural Rights (1966), which obligate Member States, individually and through cooperation, to fully realize the rights outlined within them,

Emphasizing the importance of achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development (2015), especially Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): SDG 1 (no poverty), SDG 4 (good education), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), ensuring the protection of labour rights and the promotion of safe and secure working conditions for migrant workers, as well as SDG 10 (reduced inequality),

Keeping in mind the 2018 Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), focusing on 23 objectives in a non-binding cooperative framework, covering all dimensions of international migration,

Recalling the Convention of the Rights of the Child (1989), particularly Articles 28 and 29 on access to education without discrimination,

Reaffirming support for General Assembly resolution 74/148 (2020), which urges Member States to promote and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all migrants, regardless of their migration status, especially those of women and children,

Acknowledging the importance of the International Labour Organization (ILO) and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) in setting standards for decent labour and safe migration,

*Further recalling the longstanding history of cooperation between the ILO and Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), evidenced in their joint publication on the *Right to social security* (2025), and their 2024 shared commitment to deepening collaboration, established at the Global Coalition for Social Justice,*

Deeply appreciative of the Universal Health Coverage Partnership from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the IOM Development Fund, which respectively help Member States ensure all people can access quality health services without suffering financial hardship and provide a dedicated source of funding for projects that promote safe, orderly, and humane migration,

Underlining the vital role of the Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies (INEE) in promoting access to safe, inclusive, and quality education for individuals affected by crises, including conflict, natural disasters, and displacement,

Further acknowledges the New Urban Agenda from UN-Habitat (2022) that reinforces partner platforms for engagement, participation and partnership,

Recognizing the significance of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in protecting the rights of migrant workers,

Taking into consideration the importance of National Mechanisms for Implementation, Reporting and Follow-up (NMIRFs) in coordinating and tracking recommendations regarding human rights, as mentioned in United Nations Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 42/30 (2019), and recognizing the supporting role of the OHCHR in providing guidance for their effective functioning,

Acknowledging Guideline No. 10 of the *Guidelines for the implementation of the right to adequate housing* (2020), which ensures the right to housing without discrimination for migrant workers and their families,

Recognizing that migrant workers frequently face systematic barriers to education and skills growth, including language exclusion, non-recognition of qualifications and work experience obtained from their origin States, and lack of access to information about their rights in destination countries,

Reaffirming its belief that migrant workers need the opportunity to access the local communities and promote their inclusion in a new society within educational programs,

Acknowledging the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Education Pathway and its commitment to providing education to migrant workers by considering their education and language skills to aid integration within society,

Alarmed by the increasing number of migrants facing abuse, unfair working conditions, labour exploitation, and violation of their basic human needs worldwide, as reported to the HRC during the Universal Periodic Review (UPR),

Deeply concerned by the rise of xenophobic behavior and discrimination within the workforce regarding migrant workers,

Stressing the significance of providing a safe work environment to all regardless of race, gender or faith,

1. *Calls upon* all Member States to recognize the universal human rights of migrant workers, such as the right to safe and secure conditions within the workplace, and the freedom from abuse, exploitation, and forced labour, while enforcing already existing law;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of protecting vulnerable groups among migrant populations, including women and children, through comprehensive and gender-responsive measures by ensuring the effective implementation of targeted policies that address gender-based discrimination, inequality, and exploitation, including:
 - a. Strengthening legal frameworks to prohibit gender-based violence, workplace harassment, and exploitation of migrant women;
 - b. Promoting equal pay, safe working conditions, and access to social protections for women migrant workers in all sectors;
 - c. Supporting awareness-raising campaigns and community outreach programs aimed at informing migrant women of their rights and available protection mechanisms;

- d. Consolidating pre-existing data collected by NGOs, such as the ILO, and Member States' internal data-collection bodies, to establish risk assessments that identify migrants by their personal risk of exploitation and considering diverse individual circumstances and identities that may affect vulnerability;
3. *Recommends* partnerships among Member States and NGOs such as the Inter-agency Network for Education in Emergencies to provide inclusive and equitable access to quality education and training opportunities for migrant children and youth, including:
 - a. Promoting non-discriminatory access to primary and secondary education regardless of migration or legal status;
 - b. Expanding access to vocational training, digital education, and lifelong learning programs tailored to the needs of migrant youth;
 - c. Encouraging collaboration with local communities, schools, and civil society organizations to reduce barriers to enrollment and retention;
4. *Urges* the OHCHR to explore voluntary international certification frameworks for ethical recruitment agencies, building on existing ILO Fair Recruitment Principles, to enhance transparency and accountability across global labour supply chains while respecting diverse national development contexts by:
 - a. Encouraging the OHCHR to invite the ILO and other relevant entities to develop non-binding guidance on such ethical recruitment certification that Member States can adapt to their specific labour market realities;
 - b. Inviting Member States, voluntarily, to pilot such ethical recruitment certification frameworks in cooperation with recruitment agencies and social partners and to share good practices and expertise through existing ILO and OHCHR platforms;
5. *Encourages* partnerships with international organizations, civil society, and community-based groups to enhance protection mechanisms including:
 - a. Supporting the creation of legal-aid services and safer reporting channels for labour exploitation and abuse to ensure effective delivery of essential services;
 - b. Promoting healthcare access, psychological support, and language assistance on labour rights for the vulnerable migrant populations;
6. *Invites* Member States, in cooperation with the ILO and relevant United Nations bodies, to strengthen educational and skills-development frameworks for migrant workers throughout the migration cycle, including:
 - a. Supporting the development of standardized pre-departure orientation programs, aimed at informing migrant workers of their legal rights, expected working conditions and available accountability mechanisms in destination states, delivered in migrants' native languages, and designed to remain accessible to low-literacy workers;

- b. Encouraging cooperation between origin countries and destination states to promote the mutual recognition of professional qualifications, vocational skills, and all their work experience acquired in countries of origin;
 - c. Promoting vocational, language-learning, and information centres for migrant workers, especially along major migration routes and in destination states, while encouraging voluntary integration and cultural-orientation programmes to help newly arrived workers adapt to the language, culture, and social environment of their host countries;
 - d. Encouraging these centres to provide host-country language instruction, vocational training, mentorship, and continuing education opportunities throughout the employment period of migrant workers, in accordance with national legal frameworks;
7. *Further calls upon* Member States to refrain from returning lawfully admitted migrant workers to their countries of origin because of illness or injury sustained following entry;
8. *Encourages* the establishment of a voluntary fund where Member States can contribute financially to the OHCHR's programming surrounding the support of migrant workers' rights, where:
- a. The fund remains consent-based, and Member States can offer financial aid in accordance with their capacities and priorities;
 - b. Developing Member States are encouraged to prioritize investing in their national institutions, especially those that aim to protect migrant workers' rights;
9. *Supports* Member States' efforts to promote targeted education and multi-language information programs for migrant workers, including labor rights, contractual obligations and available grievance, and dispute-resolution mechanisms, in order to enable them to better understand and protect their own rights in the workplace by:
- a. Recommending the utilization of digital resources and programs across social media and online platforms of institutions responsible for the provision of education and awareness;
 - b. Encouraging the provision of voluntary rights-orientation sessions for migrant workers prior to or upon the commencement of employment, while ensuring anonymous feedback, such as NMIRFs and opportunities for migrant workers regarding the accessibility and usefulness of these programs;
 - c. Collaborating with NGOs, NHRIs, as well as social, work and migration ministries for effective implementation of programs and sharing of information aimed at protecting migrant workers' rights;
 - d. Cooperating, where appropriate, with countries of origin to provide pre-departure information and training on labour rights and available complaint mechanisms;
 - e. Endorses further steps to provide a secure work environment that does not discriminate on race, gender, or faith through continued cooperation with the UPR;

10. *Encourages* Member States to monitor and combat hate speech, including migrant workers, in online spaces through voluntary online self-monitoring and containment of hate speech on major social media platforms;
11. *Suggests* the creation of national mobile clinic initiatives to provide accessible healthcare services for migrant workers by:
 - a. Proposing routes and schedules for these clinics based on locations and times that are convenient to migrant workers;
 - b. Engaging medical personnel such as medical students, doctors, nurses, and social workers in these clinics by facilitating supervised participation of medical students through educational programs and building partnerships with public hospitals and community centers;
 - c. Using translation programs to facilitate understanding with the clientele;
 - d. Funding these initiatives through national budgets and voluntary contributions from NGOs and UN organs such as the Universal Health Coverage Partnership from WHO and the International Organization for Migration Development Fund;
12. *Invites* Member States to adopt Guideline no.10 from *Guidelines for the implementation of the right to adequate housing* (2020) and taking measures to ensure that they are being followed in the entirety of the Member States through the use of NHRIs as monitoring agents for the full integration of migrants in society and their access to basic needs, including housing, through:
 - a. Recommending the establishment of a Special Voluntary Fund for Migrant Housing through the OHCHR, in collaboration with UN-Habitat and the IOM as well as voluntary contributions by tenants;
 - b. Encouraging Member States to use this Voluntary Fund to develop temporary housing for migrants.



Code: HRC/1/5

Committee: Human Rights Council

Topic: Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers

The Human Rights Council,

Upholding the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) (1948) commitments as outlined in Articles 23, 24, and 25, guaranteeing everyone the right to work, to free choice of employment, to just and favourable conditions of work, and to protection against unemployment,

Encouraging Member States to engage in open dialogue on the International Convention on the Human Rights of Migrant Workers and Their Families for the purpose of showing their commitment to the mitigation of the abuse of migrant workers,

Recalling the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, and the Convention on the Rights of the Child,

Affirming its commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 2030 Agenda, specifically SDG 5 (gender equality), SDG 8 (decent work and economic growth), and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

Considering the specific problematic situation of female migrant workers, such as salary theft and domestic abuse, through General Assembly resolution 78/180 (2023) "Violence Against Women Migrant Workers", which encourages the improvement of the collection of information on and analysis of those areas within the mandate,

Taking note of Human Rights Council (HRC) resolution 12/2, "Annual Report Of The United Nations High Commissioner For Human Rights And Reports Of The Office Of The High Commissioner And The Secretary-General" (2009) on cooperation between Member States and the United Nations on mechanisms in the field of human rights,

Reiterating HRC resolution 1999/44, "Human Rights of Migrants" (1999), which mandates the HRC to create the Special Rapporteurs on the human rights of migrants and to enhance reporting on the human rights of migrant workers,

Stressing HRC resolution 72/179, "Protection of Migrants" (2018), Member States entitlement to control their borders and regulate migration, although they must do so in compliance with their obligations as parties to human rights treaties they have ratified or acceded to,

Recognizing the vulnerable working conditions of domestic migrant workers through International Labour Organization (ILO) Decent Work For Domestic Workers (2011), which multiple Member States have ratified and adopted into national legislation,

Deeply disturbed by the nearly 5 million women and girls victimized by sex trafficking globally, Oxfam International's 2024 report, Essential but Invisible and Exploited, is recognized, as women migrant workers in some European states earn 30% less than men,

Celebrating international UN agencies such as the IOM and their dedication in promoting the human rights of migrant workers and ensuring a safe and smooth transition,

Celebrating also regional associations such as the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and the European Union (EU) and their work to standardize migrant worker protections, travel, and safety through programs such as the EU's Action Plan on Integration and Inclusion,

Alarmed by the high susceptibility of women migrant workers to manipulation, according to a United Nations Women's report, nearly 60% of women and children face unsafe recruitment and exploitation,

Deeply disturbed by the nearly 5 million women and girls victimized by sex trafficking globally, disproportionately affecting migrant women, which, according to Oxfam International, generates 5-7 billion USD annually, which proves the prevalence of employment by migrant women within the informal economy,

Noting with urgency, the implementation of women migrant focused mechanisms, to promote best practices for migrant women's protection and data collection,

Affirming the right of confidential reporting of human rights violations and upheavals as it pertains to migrant women,

Emphasizing the importance of recording data related to gender-based discrimination or violence towards migrants on a United Nations networks,

Witnessing the success of inter-regional technical cooperation programs to promote such as Track4Tip,

Acknowledging the cultural and religious diversity of participating Member States to promote collaboration amongst the many Member States of the world and bring forth their unique perspectives,

Concerned that migrant women pay higher transfer fees for remittances than men on average, as well as general difficulties and high costs in sending remittances for those without a traditional bank account,

Affirming the importance of the accessibility of labor contracts between migrant workers and their employers, as well as such contracts being in an accessible language, to mitigate illegal withholding and debt bondage, thus encouraging Member States to uphold their human rights obligations whilst respecting the importance of state sovereignty in regulating migration,

Understanding the severe impact of lost assistance on migrant workers and their families as global migration continues to rise,

Noting with concern that half of women reported receiving lower wages than men, with migrant women workers in particular suffering from more abusive control, including sexual blackmail, to maintain their positions,

Recognizing the numerous contributions of civil society organizations and NGOs through their work promoting the rights of the most vulnerable people, and their daily on-the-ground work to save lives and build a brighter future for all,

1. *Suggests* the adoption of *Women On Migration Empowerment Network* by Member States under the auspices of a designated domestic technical expert and the IOM, with input from the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants when necessary, which is designed to fill in information and data gaps currently in the IOM data, which:

- a. Further reminds that this is voluntary for each Member State to choose a designated domestic technical expert on data collection to work towards collective efforts for ending the gender disparities within migration;
 - b. Requests Member States with existing programs and data collection focusing on gender disparities in migrant workforces to expand internally to promote data accuracy in order to act upon the disparities in a needs-based manner;
2. *Requests* the Special Rapporteurs on the human rights of migrants, as mandated in the HRC Resolution 1999/44, to enhance their focus, particularly on female migrant workers, in existing annual reports:
 - a. A dedicated section on the human rights status of female migrant workers based on existing inspections conducted by independent investigators of Member States;
 - b. An emphasis on cooperation with regional and international organizations such as the International Labor Union, Oxfam International, Amnesty International, and the World Organization Against Torture via special procedures;
3. *Suggests* the international community to relaunch and promote the expansion of the Track4TIP program to incorporate all the Member States of the United Nations, especially when adopted at the regional level, and encourages:
 - a. Interregional organizations to produce reports, following best practice as established by the eight beneficiary South American Member States and the United States of America (USA) in the original program, thus expanding the program and promoting technical cooperation between existing partners;
 - b. Member States that are regional leaders, larger economies with more developed bureaucracies, to play an important role, similar to the USA in the initial program, to provide broader integration and cooperation through their greater access to resources;
4. *Encourages* regional groups, alongside individual Member States, to employ similar projects to the EU-UN PROTECT Project in Southeast Asia and aligns with decreasing exploitation of migrants, particularly migrant women, in informal sectors by increasing migrant women's access to life-saving resources;
5. *Promotes* Member States to participate in informative dialogues, such as:
 - a. International forums such as the International Migration Review Forum, which allows migrants to share their experiences with the international community;
 - b. Regional forums to allow like-minded Member States to address regional issues, such as the ASEAN Forum on Migrant Labor;
6. *Facilitates* the inclusion of confidential reporting of human rights violations of migrant women as it relates to the HRC's reporting mechanism, and makes it accessible for all Member States to read and review by:

- a. Adopting a comprehensive redaction system to remove identifying information from the public showings of confidential tips collected to ensure anonymity of vulnerable populations;
 - b. Incorporating voluntarily provided data from NGOs' focus group interviews to accompany already existing data collected from the IOM Database;
 - c. Requesting the inclusion of educational materials on existing confidential reporting mechanisms of human rights violations for migrant worker contracts, particularly for women, facilitated voluntarily by bilateral or multilateral agreements between states and the corporations wherein the contracts are drafted;
7. *Supports* established and emerging interregional organizations to voluntarily promote local technical cooperation, therefore ensuring a standardized process, in which the provision of resources is possible through:
 - a. The growth of regional organizations, while suggesting strengthening these organizations via the expansion of membership in existing organizations;
 - b. Paired with a standardization of migrant contracts, visas, and reporting methods on both the demographics of migrant workers;
8. *Recommends* Member States to partner with international organizations such as the IOM, Office of the High Commissioner on Human Rights (OHCHR), or ILO, which expand legal protections or social programs that benefit migrant workers domestically in Member States by encouraging Member States to:
 - a. Resume suspended funding to the ILO Floor Initiative, which partners with Member States to establish basic healthcare and a base income for workers, especially for migrant workers in need;
 - b. Participate in IOM's Strategic Plan 2024-2028, as it is focused on saving lives and protecting people on the move, driving solutions to displacement, and facilitating pathways for regular migration;
9. *Promotes* Member States to establish public-private partnerships (PPPs) to encourage the development of money transfer services, which support accessibility in remittance sending amongst migrants without a traditional bank account, especially migrant women;
10. *Reaffirms* the independence of civil society and the sovereign right of Member States to ratify international instruments related to the protection of migrant workers with reservations to respect national obligations and individual domestic laws, though still encouraging:
 - a. International civil society and NGOs, such as Oxfam International, to consider providing aid to female migrant workers via persistent data collection and independent monitoring of both arising problems and continuous crises;
 - b. NGOs within Member States to act upon where women are fleeing to improve the conditions and deeper institutional infrastructure in Member States where migrants work, to provide language training, information about rights and recourse, and essential work practices to allow for the promotion of the overall well-being of these individuals.