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

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**Conference B**

6-10 April 2026

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# Human Rights Council (HRC)

## Committee Staff

<b>Director</b>	Jagdeep Bajaj
<b>Assistant Director</b>	Saki Takeshita
<b>Chair</b>	Kristine Strand Edvardsen

## 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

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote (In favor - Against - Abstention)</b>
HRC/1/1	Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers	25 in favor, 4 against, 7 abstentions
HRC/1/2	Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers	24 in favor, 4 against, 8 abstentions
HRC/1/3	Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers	24 in favor, 4 against, 8 abstentions
HRC/1/4	Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers	29 in favor, 1 against, 6 abstentions
HRC/1/5	Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers	28 in favor, 4 against, 4 abstentions
HRC/2/1	Enhancing Technical Cooperation and Capacity-Building for Human Rights	19 in favor, 9 against, 8 abstentions
HRC/2/2	Enhancing Technical Cooperation and Capacity-Building for Human Rights	29 in favor, 2 against, 5 abstentions

## 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 36 Member States and 0 Observers. On Monday, 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 7 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including identification of migrant workers, gender specific violence, legislation, digitalisation, labor rights, welfare access, and international cooperation frameworks. Additional discussion of migrant worker protections sparked debate over the implementation of hotlines and the allocation of funding; delegates specifically considered how these would be managed and financed. The atmosphere in the committee remained collaborative and peaceful, and by the end of the session on Tuesday, delegates were working together to merge working papers along similar and complementary approaches.

On Wednesday, 5 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais, 1 of which had amendments. The committee adopted 5 resolutions following voting procedure, 5 of which received unanimous support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including strengthening accountability in migrant labor systems, safety net services, HRC-led monitoring mechanisms and funding mechanisms. Delegates remained diplomatic, collaborative and creative throughout their approach to the topics at hand, resulting in strong consensus building.

On Thursday, the committee started discussion on the topic of “Enhancing Technical Cooperation and Capacity-Building for Human Rights.” The Dais received a total of 7 proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including information sharing, underrepresented groups, access to internet and global forums. 2 draft resolutions had been approved by the Dais. The committee adopted 2 resolutions following the voting procedure.



**Code:** HRC/1/1

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers

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*The Human Rights Council,*

*Taking into consideration* that Member States have different capacities in terms of resources and proper protocol in supporting and maintaining the rights of migrant workers, specifically with an influx of displacement due to regional conflicts,

*Acknowledging* the need for identification of migrant workers success and outcomes of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 5 (gender equality), 8 (decent work and economic growth), 17 (partnership for the goals) and accurate reporting,

*Guided by* SDG 17 (partnerships for the goals) and acknowledging migrant workers' lack of access to protections and education granted by state-sponsored institutions,

*Recognizing* the *Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women* (1990), addressing gender specific violence and issues involved in the migration of women, and aligning with the *International Bill of Rights for Women* (CEDAW),

*Recognizing* the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and its historic impact on human rights, built by the foundation of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948),

*Recognizing* the Biennial Report on the Status of the Human Rights Treaty Body System, traditionally submitted by the Human Rights Council every two years on the progress made through consideration of reports and backlog of member states and its needed addition,

*Affirming* that the OHCHR as the principal United Nations body is responsible for the promotion and protection of human rights globally, possesses the administrative capacity to oversee and manage funds and grant mechanisms in support of human rights initiatives,

*Prioritizing* international cooperation, accountability, and human rights focused approaches to migrant protection and governance,

*Further aligning* with the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and its subcommittees, Migration Research Division (MRD) and Counter-Trafficking Data Collaborative (CTDC) to better interpret migration data and value its *World Migration Report* for policy while utilizing the highly expansive and protected data on trafficking victims,

*Recalling* the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration* (2018), emphasizing the current governance and movement of migrant workers and the protection of vulnerable populations,

*Noting with approval* the implementation of the guidelines presented by the International Labour Organization (ILO) to extend protection towards migrants,

*Guided by* the purposes and principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

*Reaffirming* that all States have a responsibility to promote, protect, and fulfill the human rights and fundamental freedoms enshrined in the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) and the *International Covenant on Human Rights* (1966),

*Recalling* the UDHR sets forth basic human rights for all people regardless of gender,

*Highlighting* the importance of efforts conducted by the IOM including the Regional Consultation Process on Migration,

*Guided by* the principles in Article 7 of the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) (1966) which mandates fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without distinction of any kind,

*Endorses* the *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families* (1990),

*Remembering* that SDG 5 (gender equality) calls for the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women through the elimination of gendered discrimination and violence,

*Recognizing* the increased vulnerability of women and other at-risk groups within the migrant worker population to harassment, exploitation, and increased risk of gender-based violence,

*Emphasizing* the necessity of well-rounded anti-harassment and anti-exploitation enforcement mechanisms to ensure migrant worker protections,

*Reaffirms* Member States with initiatives addressed towards promoting economic and political rights for migrants to be implemented on an equal gender scale,

*Aware* of the unique vulnerability female migrant workers face in terms of accessing legal and health services and the effectiveness of the Safe and Fair Program in providing technical support to over 131 legal and policy instruments to improve legal and medical care access for women,

*Acknowledging* the UN Women's statistic for increased job gap rate for women being 4.5% compared to men, affecting their opportunities to work in their home countries,

*Bearing in mind* the 167.7 million working migrants worldwide according to the International Organization for Migration, imposing on family relationships,

*Alarmed* by female migrant workers making up 38.7% to 41.5% of around 169 million migrant workers as per the ILO, and are disproportionately concentrated in informal, low paid, and unregulated service sectors,

*Reaffirming* Human Rights Council resolution (HRC) 35/17 (2017) which highlights the need to protect migrants in vulnerable situations such as women in both origin and transit countries,

*Alarmed* that young migrant women have experienced workplace violence, as the ILO estimated that migrant workers were 300% more likely to be trafficked for labor, generating almost \$40 billion in illicit profits yearly,

1. *Led by* the need for the identification of trends and movements of migrant workers and their success and outcomes against disparities and social issues and the need for comprehensive reports as to better document and promote SDGs 5, 8, and 17 by multilateral agreement, through mediums of:

- a. Furthering capacity building by funding border-related official training on gender specific patterns in the exploitation of migrant workers and the reporting of incidences;
  - b. UN-based reporting of economic and social issues of member states affecting migrant success in industries;
  - c. Collection and response of first-hand migrant reports in issues of hiring or mistreatment;
2. *Emphasizes* the importance of gender equality for migrant workers, and the need for comprehensive framework surrounding:
  - a. The limitations of disadvantages faced by women migrants, employment gaps, and workplace violence;
  - b. The importance of migrant's right to family reunification;
  - c. The importance of thorough judicial framework regarding the protection of women migrant workers;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to install gender-based training to government officials, border authorities, and labor inspection alike to help respond and report gender specific violence affecting migrant workers as well as training pertaining to demographic data collection and incident reports as to be processed in accordance with Global Hotline for Labour Equity Management (GHLEM) as added to member state reports through:
  - a. Establishing training for personnel related to immigrant human rights be addressed through the medium of digital certification as administered by the United Nations as credit of completion in data collection and behavior training;
  - b. Deploying capacity-expanding strategies for proper identification of trends and behaviors, proper intervention techniques, and allocation of resources to post incident reports and relocate them to victim protection agencies and inter-agency investigations of the respected Member States;
  - c. Encourages the integration of gender framework into future and current migrant related policies and mechanisms to aid vulnerable migrant groups and further development in future policy;
  - d. Emphasizes the standardized collection of data through universal UN documentation reports to better identify trends in gender-based violence associated with migrant workers and the findings inclusion in self reported state member publications to university trends and transparency;
4. *Encourages* the establishment of a voluntary trust fund, administered by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), aimed at supporting the protection of migrant workers, with a primary focus on financing emergency response mechanisms such as the GHLEM, as well as reporting and capacity-building initiatives, including:
  - a. Allocating the fund primarily to the development, operation, and maintenance of the GHLEM, the production of the Report for Migrant Equity and Outcome (RMEO), and training programs for relevant national authorities;

- b. Requesting OHCHR to ensure transparency and accountable management of the fund through periodic reporting and needs-based distribution, prioritizing high-risk migration contexts and developing countries;
  - c. Inviting voluntary contributions from Member States, international organizations, and relevant stakeholders, including through public-private partnerships, to ensure sustainability and effective implementation;
5. *Further requests* the ILO and the International Organization for Migration to support training to better oversee protection of migration and record incidences of abuse as well as those well vested in developing countries to better understand migrant worker flow and conditions by:
- a. Conducting joint investigation when prompted by organizations as to better investigate disparities;
  - b. Taking into consideration labor protections outlined in nonbinding and binding UN documents and treaties;
  - c. Strengthening labour migration governance to ensure proper working conditions as described by host state to enforce non-discriminatory and equality-oriented practices to assist migrant workers;
  - d. Promoting agendas such as the *Multilateral Framework on Labour Migration* to sustain basic fundamental rights and opportunities to migrants in need;
6. *Calls upon* Member States to strengthen the protection and empowerment of women migrant workers by:
- a. Implementing gender-sensitive training programs for employers and migrant workers to promote safe and equitable working environments;
  - b. Expanding accessible support services, including safe shelters and counseling centers, tailored to the specific needs of women migrant workers;
  - c. Creating comprehensive data collection and analysis systems on gender-based risks in labor migration to inform evidence-based policymaking and strengthen protections;
  - d. Advising Member States to create legal frameworks that guarantee fair wages, equal remuneration for work of equal value, and safe working conditions, particularly in informal and service sectors;
  - e. Formalizing and regulating economic sectors with high concentrations of female informal workers to ensure legal labor protections, formal contracts, and access to justice;
  - f. Enhancing labor inspection mechanisms, in collaboration with the ILO, to identify and address exploitation, wage theft, and unsafe working conditions affecting migrant women;
  - g. Strengthening monitoring and reporting mechanisms under HRC Resolution 35/17, with specific attention to gender-based vulnerabilities in countries of origin, transit, and destination;

7. *Further encourages* Member States to ensure that national immigration policies and systems maintain equal access for migrants regardless of gender by:
  - a. Allowing gender-based state violence to be an enumerated reason for Member States' asylum-seeking process;
  - b. Reviewing immigration applications without discriminating against applicants based on gender such that a Member State:
    - i. Accepts immigration applications without preventing or denying the applicant based on gender;
    - ii. Considers the merits of the applicant and decides the outcome of the application without regard to the gender of the applicant;
8. *Requests that* HRC Member States sign onto the *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families* (1990), allowing for equal opportunities in health care, education, and legal services for all migrants and support for equality between migrant workers and citizens of the residing country;
9. *Draws attention* for viable Member States to expand into a multitude of universal programs to allocate favorable advancements, namely:
  - a. Assisting the IOM in executing their strategic objectives outlined in the *IOM Strategic Plan 2024-2028*;
  - b. Requesting the ILO and UN Women expand the Safe and Fair program to other regions of the world to further develop policy instruments that protect migrant women;
  - c. Sustaining an increase in voluntary efforts made to the IOM Regional Consultation Process on Migration (RCP), involving the updating of multilateral regional standard agreements when applicable;
  - d. Promoting legal migration, wage protections, and formalizing work condition standards through aligning protections with international agreements such as the UDHR, and encouraging Member States to submit voluntary annual reports to the HRC through the UPR;
  - e. Establishing support services for Members States, including safe shelters and counseling centers tailored for, but not exclusive to women migrant workers;
10. *Calls for* a multilateral approach to ensuring equity among all Member States, regardless of development level or size by establishing the UN Independent Report for Migrant Equity and Outcome (RMEO) that focuses on:
  - a. Creating the report to inform industries of Member States regional protections of migrant workers and economic conditions to promote safety and confidence in the establishment of industries and corporations in prioritization of migrant worker outcomes based on member state data;
  - b. Outlining socio-economic specific disparities experienced among migrant workers, and gathering associated data to make both migrant workers and corporations aware of potential challenges and human rights violations;

- c. Reporting regional migration patterns in an effort to keep migrants informed, to ensure transparency pertaining to inflows and outflows in data while offering characterization of the work done;
- 11. *Urges* Member States to submit biennial progress reports to the OHCHR to enhance transparency and evaluate the protection of migrant workers, particularly in relation to the implementation of emergency response mechanisms and gender-sensitive policies, and:
  - a. Encourages the inclusion of standardized indicators aligned with SDGs 5, 8, and 17, including data on labor conditions, access to services, and instances of discrimination or exploitation;
  - b. Requests OHCHR to incorporate these reports into the Report for Migrant Equity and Outcome (RMEO) in order to consolidate data, identify trends, and support evidence-based policymaking;
- 12. *Endorses* the establishment of a committee to establish, oversee, and maintain a sanctioned hotline, Global Hotline for Labor Equity Management (GHLEM), aimed toward spreading awareness and ensuring the protection of the rights of migrant workers, and further outlining that the hotline will:
  - a. Act as a universal resource to mitigate:
    - i. Instances of exploitation experienced by those employed within host countries;
    - ii. Discriminatory policies held by states and employers;
    - iii. Violations of international working laws committed by states and/or employers;
  - b. Aim to:
    - i. Educate migrant workers on the rights granted to them both universally and within their state;
    - ii. Offer resources to those experiencing discrimination and/or injustice;
    - iii. Work in conjunction with consulates and labor departments to ensure equitable facilitation of fair employment terms and hiring standards before employment.



**Code:** HRC/1/2

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers

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*The Human Rights Council,*

*Recognizing* that the Organisation for Economic Development states that in 2025, migrant workers earned 34 percent less than native-born workers,

*Remembering* that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality) calls for the empowerment of women and recognizing the value of unpaid work within the household,

*Recalling* that the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) sets forth basic human rights for all people regardless of gender,

*Recalling that* \$308 billion is needed to close the funding gap to remove universal social protection barriers according to the International Labor Organization (ILO),

*Acknowledging* that 10 percent of humanitarian non-governmental organization workers were laid off due to funding gaps according to the United Nations (UN) relief,

*Deeply concerned* that UN agencies, particularly the International Organization for Migration (IOM), face a severe financial crisis with up to a 30% reduction in donor funding, forcing cuts to aid and protection for millions of migrant workers,

*Concerned by* the increased risk of harassment, unfair wages, and exploitation that women and at-risk migrants face,

*Acknowledging that* female migrant workers and workers in informal or high-risk sectors may face heightened vulnerability due to lack of sufficient funding,

*Welcoming* efforts by Member States, international organizations, and civil society to improve awareness of labor rights and access to assistance for migrant workers,

*Emphasizing* that fragmented labor policies and capacity efforts regionally create barriers in the consistent protection of migrant workers,

*Taking note* of the 72 percent of migrant workers who had reduced or no access to legal justice, further reinforcing the detrimental cycle of exploitation and abuse found to affect migrant workers,

*Deeply concerned* by the persistent lack of funding and institutional capacity to adequately protect migrant workers from exploitation, including debt bondage, wage theft, and limited access to justice,

*Recalling* the IOM's disclosure that Africa hosts almost 30 million migrant workers, 85 percent of whom work in informal economies,

*Affirms* the importance of the issues outlined in the *International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families* (1990),

*Deeply disturbed* by the issues raised of consistent trafficking of migrant workers, as they are three times more likely to face trafficking due to social factors such as language barriers, legal status, and social isolation,

*Underlining* the €13 million EU-UN PROTECT Project for Southeast Asia protecting female migrant workers and children,

*Taking note* of the frequently faced disparity involving migrant workers earning 13 percent less than the average native-born workers,

*Bearing in mind* that migrant workers experience unequal opportunities in accessing healthcare services and adequate housing,

*Alarmed by* vague and misleading contracts designed to entrap and exploit migrant workers by employers,

1. *Decides* to establish a comprehensive research database on capacity building and recruitment oversight by:
  - a. Foregrounding migrant workers' vulnerabilities in relation to labour exploitation and unfair treatment;
  - b. Cultivating resources to be made readily available physically and electronically for Member States in their efforts to secure respect for human rights;
2. *Emphasizes* the applicability and versatility of iterative needs-based assessments in the collection, analysis of data, and reallocation of existing infrastructure in order to assess gaps in the protection and advancement of migrant workers rights through:
  - a. Gap analysis to identify priority areas or high-risk sectors for the protection of migrant workers, such as infrastructure, staff capacity, or program expansion;
  - b. Asset mapping to assess communities' priorities and strengths to assure investments and improvements support regional and local capabilities rather than replacing them;
  - c. Data-driven decision making by combining data to inform resource reallocation;
3. *Welcomes* the enhancement of the Human Rights Council (HRC)'s existing mechanisms by facilitating a voluntary-based peer-to-peer exchange among Member States by:
  - a. Establishing and supporting the implementation of multilingual complaint pathways and fair recruitment oversight through:
    - i. Localized user interfaces with region-specific language settings;
    - ii. Accessibility tools like text-to-speech;
    - iii. Dashboards that allow cross-language monitoring;
  - b. Supporting consultations that engage primarily with civil societies and regional counterparts;

- c. Motivating the usage of voluntary participation through platforms such as the Voluntary Fund for Financial and Technical Assistance, to aid states with exhortation;
4. *Invites* Member States to provide support in strengthening accountability and oversight in migrant labor systems by:
  - a. Assisting governments hosting migrant workers;
  - b. Providing financial support in social and public services that will assist in the management and protection of migrant workers;
  - c. Working to combat exploitative practices, including contract substitution, passport retention, wage theft, and debt bondage;
5. *Draws attention* to the council to expand on safety net services, such as the Safety Net Project, to focus on increasing public benefit assistance through providing support in the streamlining of labour processes and resources by:
  - a. Providing safe housing and assistance for resettlement;
  - b. Increasing accessibility to language training and legal information;
  - c. Facilitating knowledge sharing of labor resources;
  - d. Establishing reputable and affordable healthcare coverage;
  - e. Preventing child labor risks and protecting the rights of children;
6. *Recommends* establishing “LaborLink” under the UN Migration Multi-Partner Trust Fund’s Operations Manual (MPTF) by:
  - a. Introducing a “Service Pass” which acts solely as an automatic transitional access to social services;
  - b. Allowing migrant workers in informal economies like unregulated, or unregistered jobs to obtain to bridge the gap between precarious employment and formal social protection systems;
  - c. Enhancing resource allocation for the UN trust fund;
7. *Proposes* the creation of a regional “MonitoringMENA,” as an HRC-led MENA monitoring mechanism that will:
  - a. Operate under the guidance of the African Union’s (AU) African Migration Observatory (AMO) High-Level Panel;
  - b. Gather anonymous complaints and alerts from victims of labor exploitation;
  - c. Generate heatmaps of labor exploitation and trafficking patterns;
  - d. Assist in the collection of information for better allocating resources for services;
8. *Stresses* the need for a digital platform titled “#Connect2Protect” that is:

- a. Powered by the ILO and IOM to provide regularly updated information on migrant workers' labor and migration rights by country of residence;
  - b. Creating a digital platform with the intention of gathering data that will be filtered through HRC's regular sessions and Universal Periodic Review (UPR);
9. *Requests* Member States to ensure that national immigration policies and systems maintain equal access for migrants regardless of gender so that each Member State that:
  - a. Considers gender-based state violence to be an enumerated reason for Member States' asylum-seeking process;
  - b. Notes immigration applications without discriminating against applicants based on gender so that each state can:
    - i. Accept immigration applications without preventing or denying the applicant based on gender;
    - ii. Take note of the merits of the applicant and decides the outcome of the application without regarding the gender of the applicant;
10. *Implores* capacity-building partnerships through frameworks such as the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018)* to strengthen national institutions, expand access to low-interest migration financing, and enhance technical infrastructure in labor-sending countries by:
  - a. Providing technical assistance and training programs for government agencies to improve regulation, monitoring, and enforcement of fair recruitment practices;
  - b. Expanding access to affordable, low-interest migration financing and housing through public institutions and international support, reducing reliance on exploitative lending systems;
  - c. Supporting the development and implementation of secure digital platforms for job verification, contract transparency, and fraud prevention;
  - d. Enhancing bilateral and regional cooperation between labor-sending and labor-receiving Member States to share best practices, data, and accountability mechanisms;
  - e. Investing in legal aid infrastructure and worker support services to ensure migrant workers have accessible and timely avenues for justice both domestically and abroad;
11. *Welcomes* Member States with emerging initiatives addressed towards promoting economic and political rights for migrants to implement them on an equal gender scale such that each Member State:
  - a. Accepts equal political access and opportunity among migrants without disqualifying or preventing political access on the basis of gender;
  - b. Affirms equal access to jobs and economic opportunity among migrants without disqualifying or preventing such on the basis of gender;

12. *Proposes* the implementation of migrant workers resources in-person offices in collaboration with Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) to increase migrant workers' awareness of their rights and future conditions and benefits from pre to post placement through trainings that specialise in contractual education, including wage, rights, and safety to:
  - a. Encourage the ILO to facilitate these trainings through the supplying of financial aid and educators;
  - b. Allow trainings to be led via a toolkit given to Member States for seamless advancement;
  - c. Provide available resources for migrant workers, ranging from pre-placement to post-placement, and be available in in-person offices such as career centers, municipal halls, and OHCHR offices;
  
13. *Recommends* that Member States propose tailored action plans that have more set restrictions on migrant worker contracts by:
  - a. Providing incentives such as granting access to international market organizations (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, the World Trade Organization, etc.) for Member States to adopt specific international standards;
  - b. Providing the specialized training to the Member States with:
    - i. HRC-established toolkit, defined as a comprehensive set of practical resources accessible anytime and anywhere, which contains documents, translation guides, and legal guidelines, to educate professionals in these organizations to know the full context of the contracts of migrant workers;
    - ii. Professionals helping to outline certain clauses or conditions that are unfair to migrant workers and go against our new policies;
    - iii. Professionals acting as advisors to migrant workers throughout their employment;
  
14. *Encourages* national agencies such as the National Employment Agency (NEA) to support migrant career training, thus ensuring that migrants are provided with protective service, and are capable of ensuring ethical recruitment by:
  - a. Offering specialized training such as providing career services, efficient education, and supporting justice preparation for employment practices;
  - b. Advocating for workers rights regardless of legal status;
  - c. Employing the support of organizations such as the United Nations Children's Fund to help fund children's education and support systems, as their parents are displaced in different countries under migrant worker contracts.



**Code:** HRC/1/3

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers

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*The Human Rights Council,*

*Aware* of the importance that international cooperation has in the promotion of human rights,

*Keeping in mind* to reinforce global efforts to protect migrant workers by enhancing cooperation between Member States and regional bodies,

*Fully aware* that the protection of migrant workers is a shared responsibility between countries of origin, transit and destination,

*Remembering* that Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 (gender equality) calls for the achievement of gender equality and empowerment of women,

*Recalling*, the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) sets forth basic human rights for all people regardless of gender,

*Bearing in mind* General Assembly resolution 79/217 (2024), which focuses on the role migration has on strengthening social, cultural, and, economic ties between Member States,

*Deeply concerned* by the systemic barriers and legal hurdles that prevent migrant workers from accessing fair judicial processes,

*Noting with deep concern* the absence of legal and safe routes for those fleeing conflict or crisis, a condition that forces migrants to rely on human trafficking networks and undertake lethal crossings,

*Acknowledging* the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Global Appeal, which provides best practices on safe labor mobility and the prevention of labor trafficking for women and children,

*Re-emphasizing* the unwavering commitment to protecting migrant workers who face disproportionate risks, as highlighted in the *2025 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants*, exposing vulnerable migrant workers to discrimination and exclusion from social protections,

*Deeply disturbed* by the data provided by the *Convention on the Rights of the Child* (1989) on the exploitation of over 138 million displaced children, in high-risk sectors such as agriculture and construction, confining them to a repetitive cycle of instability and poverty,

*Seeking* the creation of an international pre-departure training and awareness program for returning migrant workers to ensure safe migration,

*Aware* of the importance that international cooperation has on the promotion of human rights,

*Reiterating* its call for migrant workers' wages to be legally protected domestically, regionally, and internationally,

*Recognizing* the importance of bilateral labor agreements with Member States that are receiving migrant workers, and emphasizing the need for open dialogue and sustained communication with international partners to ensure decent working conditions,

1. *Strongly encourages* Member States to engage in collaborative efforts with external partners such as the International Monetary Fund and Human Rights Funders Network to address urgent human rights challenges by:
  - a. Requesting Member States to improve upon existing legal frameworks to reinforce social and economic equality, alongside the elimination of child labor;
  - b. Suggesting Member States assure that children of migrant workers have access to education and healthcare, regardless of their parents' legal status;
  - c. Further requesting the removal of non-discriminatory behavior from opportunities surrounding education and long-term employment;
2. *Calls for* Member States to strengthen their efforts to protect migrant workers, provide aid, and prevent the rise of human trafficking or any form of exploitation of women and children by:
  - a. Drawing attention to the need for reforming exploitative systems and bolstering anti-trafficking laws;
  - b. Strengthening and restructuring labor inspections;
  - c. Designating specialized support for victims of trafficking regardless of their involvement in legal proceedings;
3. *Calls to* expand the mandate of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants to produce a labor-specific thematic report addressing workplace violence and gender recruitment bias among migrant women and children, with findings updated within the HRC's mapper system;
4. *Strongly advises* Member States to strengthen domestic institutional capacities surrounding bilateral relationships between Member States and the recipient region regarding the ethical management of migration and immigrant workers;
5. *Encourages* the usage of information gathering and sharing regarding migrant information through the labour inspectorate for the betterment of new labour policy by collecting data such as migrant location and migrant job status;
6. *Recommends* Member States to strengthen workers' protection through contract transparency and, by providing access to consular support, such as advising infrastructures able to give adequate economic and social support;
7. *Endorses* the establishment an oversight body to provide free legal aid and multilingual support to migrant workers, ensuring the protection of labor rights and facilitating access to justice

regardless of their administrative status;

8. *Suggests* the establishment of humanitarian corridors and safe migration routes in cooperation with Member States, in order to ensure protected access to the national territory and to permanently eradicate trafficking of human beings;
9. *Requests* Member States to ensure that their national immigration policies and systems maintain equal access for migrants regardless of gender encouraging each state to:
  - a. Consider gender-based state violence to be an enumerated reason for member states' asylum-seeking process;
  - b. Note immigration applications without discriminating against applicants based on gender;
10. *Advises* Member States with emerging initiatives addressed towards addressing economic and political rights for migrants to implement them equally on gender such that each state:
  - a. Accepts equal political access and opportunity among migrants without disqualifying or preventing political access on the basis of gender;
  - b. Affirms equal access to jobs and economic opportunity among migrants without disqualifying or preventing such on the basis of gender;
11. *Acknowledges* the importance of implementing agreements that emphasise programs which focus on safe migration and making sure returnees receive economic and judicial support in order to rebuild their lives securely and are provided access to opportunities, social services to reduce the risk of marginalization;
12. *Welcomes* Member States to implement and enforce equal pay policies for migrant workers, including regular wage monitoring mechanisms and penalties for discriminatory pay practices;
13. *Draws attention to* Member States to provide financial support and assistance to other Member States that are hosting working immigrants.



**Code:** HRC/1/4

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers

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*The Human Rights Council,*

*Bearing in mind* dialogue between countries of origin and destination is needed to ensure coordinated responses in regards to migratory processes,

*Aware of* the success of national frameworks that allow those who face irregular migration status to enter formal employment,

*Recognising* predatory business practices as a byproduct of situations of impoverishment, desperation, and lack of viable economic options,

*Emphasising* how indispensable migrant workers are to the international and local economies, as the International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that international migrants made up 4.7% of the global labour force in 2022,

*Understanding* that uncoordinated identification systems can lead towards multiple identified and falsified documents and exploitative recruitment practices,

*Noticing* that migrant data breaches often stem from private actors acting in a way that subverts the Human Rights Due Diligence outlined in the *United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights* (2011),

*Recognising* the *Universal Declaration on Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948), the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights* (ICCPR) (1966), and the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (ICESCR) (1966) in advancing the universality of human rights,

*Recalling* the purpose of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) 8 (decent work) and SDG 10 (reduced inequalities),

*Reaffirming* the *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration* (2018), which provides a framework for efficient migration policy,

*Recognizing* that undocumented migrant workers should retain the fundamental rights for labor, which include protection from forced labor violence and wage theft, as affirmed by the ILO and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR),

*Referring* to the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) compliant Modular Open Source Identity Platform (MOSIP) tool, which provides unique identification templates to national governments without the capacity to structure said identification systems,

*Devoting attention to* the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Global Appeal, which provides best practices on safe labour mobility and the prevention of labour trafficking for women and children,

*Acknowledging* the role of digital innovation in improving access to safe, transparent, and accountable labour migration systems, such as the *2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development* (2015), which helps expand access for digital documentation regarding migrant workers,

*Highlighting International Labour Organisation (ILO) Migration for Employment Conventions 97* (1949), *143* (1975) and *189* (2011) as important existing frameworks to be expanded upon,

*Reaffirming* HRC Resolution 57/14 (2024), which encourages Member States to monitor the implementation of policies that help prevent human rights violations and abuses against migrant workers,

*Recalling* HRC Resolution 35/17 (2017), which reaffirms that all migrants are human rights holders and that Member States must respect, protect, and fulfil these rights, regardless of migration status,

*Acknowledging* the *2025 Report of the Special Rapporteur on the Human Rights of Migrants*, which underlines how irregular migration status exposes vulnerable migrant workers to discrimination and exclusion from social protection and basic humanitarian services,

*Recognizing* the success of Talent Beyond Boundaries, a UNHCR-sponsored job platform for refugees, in achieving a 90% retention rate of employers since its adoption in the UNHCR in 2022,

1. *Recommends* that all willing and able Member States sign and ratify the ICCPR and ICESCR by the end of the *2030 Agenda* to ensure the universality of the international agreements in advancing the human rights of migrant workers;
2. *Strongly encourages* Member States to implement national action plans on business and human rights to legislate the conduct of domestic corporations regarding migrant workers;
3. *Calls upon* Member States to enforce migrant workers' rights through domestic legal protections and alignment of national labour laws with relevant ILO conventions;
4. *Encourages* Member States to prioritise the eradication of prejudice, isolationism, and discrimination against migrant workers by promoting intercultural dialogue through existing mechanisms such as continued observance of June 10th as the International Day for Dialogue among Civilisations, as established by General Assembly Resolution 78/286;
5. *Calls upon* all willing and able Member States to address the root causes of unsafe, irregular migration and international hiring practices by:
  - a. Suggesting domestic developmental policies with the intent of alleviating poverty via stimulation of the local economy and providing safe jobs domestically;
  - b. Encouraging businesses to implement guidelines from the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration;
  - c. Promoting solutions that combat predatory practices regarding unsafe and unlawful working conditions through the expansion of coordinated systems geared towards migration;
  - d. Expanding reintegration programmes for migrant workers returning to their country of origin who are facing marginalization, oppression or violation of their human rights;

6. *Emphasizes* the importance of placing the administration of migrant permits under national-level institutions in order to protect workers' rights, maintain national sovereignty, and reduce the influence of private actors and third parties, in alignment with SDG target 10.7;
7. *Recommends* the continued advancement of Special Procedures for further information on the status of Migrants in order to aid in future mutually-beneficial solutions with a Member State-specific policy in mind by collecting information for Universal Periodical Review, for collecting information such as length of employment, labor status, and labor employment location;
8. *Proposes* monthly meetings of the Universal Periodic Review (UPR) to more effectively assess the state of human rights in Member States under review;
9. *Calls upon* regional organizations interested in streamlining immigration policy to review recommendations from the UNDP's Free Movement Zones Guide for Issuance and Border Management;
10. *Suggests* the creation of the Migrant Labour Forum (MLF), acting as a cooperative platform for dialogue on challenges faced in the implementation of recommendations from the UPR on migration and the rights of migrant workers, which will:
  - a. Convene for one sitting at every session of the HRC;
  - b. Address unique regional concerns on migration through subgroups in existing regional economic communities (RECs);
  - c. Collaborate with the OHCHR to monitor the incorporation of recommendations from the UPR and other relevant treaty body reviews on the rights of migrant workers and corporate accountability;
  - d. Discuss with candour the challenges and constraints faced in the implementation of UPR recommendations;
  - e. Establish clear communication regarding labour mobility agreements and labour needs in order to promote regulated, safe, and predictable migration pathways, thereby reducing irregular migration and mitigating risks of violence and exploitation against migrants;
11. *Recommends* expanding the UNHCR partnership with Talent Beyond Boundaries to offer employment opportunities to refugees and migrant workers including undocumented migrant workers and further allow:
  - a. Member States to post a curated selection of legitimate vendors;
  - b. Enabling regional bodies such as the African Union (AU), Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN), as well as any relevant Regional Economic Communities, to work with Talent Beyond Boundaries and national governments to verify job vendors;
  - c. Functionality as a central hub for job and region-specific informational services on local immigration residency, regional integration resources, legal navigation, educational access, and housing availability;

- d. Recruitment agencies to be the initial recipients on migrant's shared concerns, preventing private employers from using sensitive information against workers;
  - e. Protection of workers' personal data, informed consent for data collection and audits, and accessibility across languages and regions;
12. *Proposes* a system of accountability to be implemented in conjunction with the UNHCR for all migrants, irrespective of status, acting as a secure, encrypted, and equitable complaints mechanism, in which:
- a. Each individual is assigned a non-reversible unique identity key composed of randomized alphanumeric codes and encrypted reference data handled by national governments, or through using the tool MOSIP, a free template to build a standardized national digital identification database;
  - b. Identity key credentials are non-status granting to implement efficient mechanisms of digital identity, serving solely for access to labour rights information, complaint systems, and protections necessary to facilitate transparent access to governments;
  - c. Identity credentials are generated by competent national authorities, including labor or civil registration agencies, to ensure secure identity-generation protocols and regulations;
13. *Encourages* Member States to adopt a multi-layer verification system that ensures the authenticity and reliability of identity and employment records in collaboration with the International Organization for Migration and ILO to oversee data verification processes and contract verification of agencies for migrant workers by:
- a. Combining automated validation systems, which include duplication detections for submitted applications, contracts with time stamping on formatting verifications alongside international review by labour authorities or accredited bodies;
  - b. Enabling cross-checking of records against employer registries and licensed recruitment databases with current available data;
  - c. Assigning traceable identifiers and audit logs for unauthorised modifications to protect identifiers of migrant workers.



**Code:** HRC/1/5

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Protecting and Advancing the Rights of Migrant Workers

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*The Human Rights Council,*

*Having considered* that many Member States establish protections for citizens in the workplace,

*Desiring* that Member States adhere to the following frameworks with consideration of migrant workers,

*Emphasizes* the importance of supporting and rebuilding national human rights institutions, judicial systems, and civil society organizations,

*Appreciating* the success of regional cooperation in establishing safe migration corridors,

*Acknowledging* that the emotional, social, and mental well-being of people are imperative to the United Nations (UN) and is increasingly being recognized as a universal human right,

*Distressed by* the abuses and exploitations of migrant workers, refugees, and individuals in critical turning points witnessed in transborder crossings,

*Welcoming* the statements of Sustainable Development Goal 10.7, which supports safe, regular, and orderly migration,

*Encouraging* fair recruitment practices and the elimination of restrictive systems that limit labor mobility or impose exploitative conditions,

*Calling attention* to the 123.3 million people forcibly displaced due to regional conflicts and their lack of access to benefits in destination Member States, according to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees,

*Recognizing* the imperative role of migrant workers, who made up 4.7 percent of the global labour force in 2022, as estimated by the International Labor Organization (ILO),

*Referring to* the recommendations set forth in General Assembly Resolution 74/191 (2019), which interlinks international rule of law and human rights and emphasizes the importance of adherence to international standards,

*Recalling* the *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights* (1966), which guarantees the right to adequate living standards and access to essential services,

*Cognizant of* the efforts made by Member States to enhance technical cooperation and capacity-building initiatives through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR),

*Having devoted attention to* guidance outlined in the OHCHR's *Principles and Guidelines on the Human Rights Protection of Migrants in Vulnerable Situations* (2018), regarding information firewalls highlighting the legal status of migrants when they seek assistance,

*Finding* that migrant well-being is augmented with social connection, integration, and acclimation, as outlined in the Social Integration section of the *Copenhagen Declaration* (1995),

*Affirming* the UN' *Global Compact for Safe, Orderly, and Regular Migration* (2018) and noting the necessity for acclimation, integration, and facilitated support as it regards migrant workers and their families,

*Bearing in mind* that the ILO estimates that only 22 percent of international migrant workers globally have access to social protection, and more than 40 Member States exclude migrant domestic workers from social security services,

1. *Requests* a continued focus on migrants' emotional, social, and mental well-being by way of host family matching programs adapted to Member States' cultural, social, and historical backgrounds, as outlined through:
  - a. Closed-access technical platforms ensuring the confidentiality and privacy of migrant workers;
  - b. Match system accessible to migrant workers and their families and vetted host families seeking intercultural exchange and discourse;
  - c. 24/7 operated hotlines in the event of xenophobic, racial issues, or targeting;
  - d. Respecting the sovereignty and agency of all Member States, allowing for necessary adaptation and discretion related to appropriate program implementation in said States;
2. *Invites* all Member States to apply the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) in domestic undocumented immigrant detention and deportation practices in order to prevent:
  - a. Unlawful deportation of migrants to Member States with which they have no affiliation with or to States in active crisis;
  - b. Illicit expedition to and incarceration of migrants in areas outside of a Member State's domestic jurisdiction;
  - c. Closure of channels of communication between detained migrants and their State of origin, in order to facilitate best practices in return protocol;
  - d. Harmful isolation and targeting in the event of unrest, with special reference to the events of increased rate of racial identity-based violence during recent pandemics;
3. *Implores* Member States to protect the privacy of migrant workers when accessing legal, medical, educational, and social services regarding their legal status by:
  - a. Limiting data sharing of the legal status of migrant workers between labor inspectorates, judicial authorities, health and social service providers, and immigration enforcement bodies;
  - b. Promoting awareness of the need to protect information regarding changes to legal status of individual migrant workers;
  - c. Encouraging legal protections for migrant workers against deportations and imprisonment in the event that they seek medical and/or legal aid;

4. *Promotes* skill-based employment and development systems by recognizing individual capacities and preferences, facilitating training and certification opportunities, and ensuring that migrant workers can pursue specialization and professional growth aligned with their own choices by promoting:
  - a. Incentives to workplaces that develop training and certification programs adapted to individual skill sets, utilize prior skills, education, and professional experience through dialogue;
  - b. Lifelong learning through specialization support and career development through national conferences and professional development opportunities;
5. *Recommends* the voluntary incorporation of domestic asylum-sensitive legislation, such as circumstantially extending temporary visas as well as offering long-term residency pathways for refugees to provide economic, educational, and healthcare opportunities to migrant workers affected by regional conflicts;
6. *Advises* conflict-affected Member States to collaborate with the Peacebuilding Commission to promote the specific needs of refugees and migrants by:
  - a. Enhancing international cooperation by establishing a safe and secure working environment for migrant workers to strengthen State institutions;
  - b. Prioritizing responsive protection mechanisms such as disarmament and reintegration programs to ensure the protection of migrant workers from exploitation in States impacted by armed conflicts where migrant workers are at a high risk of exploitation from State and Non-State actors;
7. *Utilizes* human rights and migration organizations across Member States to assist in implementation of the aforementioned family matching programs, the UDHR, and employment frameworks through the usage of:
  - a. A referendum to the Universal Periodic Review that increases reviews to an annual basis in order to increase accountability for Member States;
  - b. Domestic organizations specific to Member States as assistance for implementation of mentioned frameworks;
  - c. Supplementing non-governmental organizations within affected Member States as neutral indicators of abuses and exploitations to migrant workers;
8. *Calls for* Member States to strengthen their efforts to protect migrant workers and provide aid through systems such as cash transfer programs for single parents and pension programs by:
  - a. Broadening classifications for migrant workers to be eligible for the IOM's cash-based intervention mechanism;
  - b. Increasing voluntary monetary support for migrant workers through the IOM's cash-based intervention mechanism;
  - c. Centralizing statistical data collection on the economic conditions migrant workers face through information obtained from government surveys facilitated by Member States;

9. *Declares* the need for the implementation of efficient frameworks based on multilateral partnership, inclusion, and sustainable development while respecting the sovereignty, agency, and characteristics of every Member State by:
  - a. Incorporating dialogue in concerns to local and regional matters through international conventions based on past platforms for dialogue like the *International Convention on the Rights of Migrant Workers*;
  - b. Asking the IOM to convene bi-annually rather than annually to efficiently address and promote cooperation amongst Member States in the advancement of the rights of migrants;
  - c. Monitoring progress to ensure accountability of Member States with the mission of sustaining the vision of the *Charter of the United Nations*;
10. *Incorporates* solutions that ensure paths to either permanent or temporary residency permits and open gateways for formal employment, which enables basic labor protections and assimilation into society for foreign hires focusing on:
  - a. Member State discretion in the allowed duration of residency permits with context to regional happenings;
  - b. The promotion of state sovereignty in disclosing an appropriate minimum duration of residency to establish legal protections for migrants;
  - c. Enabling Member States in organizing custom streamlined processes towards residency/protections;
11. *Desires* regional cooperation in establishing treaties that promote free movement within a region, access to legal employment, and the integration of migrant workers through:
  - a. Increased encouragement for Member States who are not in the IOM or are loosely associated to increase relations with the organization in order to strengthen institutional capacities within the IOM and enable the creation of frameworks to establish free movement;
  - b. The establishment of legal pathways to obtaining work permits within Member States of their respective region in order to move away from sponsor-permit systems that may trap migrants in predatory working conditions;
  - c. The promotion of information systems to aid migrants in obtaining important information on city services, such as locations for legal documents and housing;
12. *Further recommends* participative cooperation among Member States to share expertise and best practices, fostering long-term stability and self-sustaining human rights protections that:
  - a. Encourage willing Member States to include an exchange program that allows for international human rights treaties to be integrated domestically in developing States;
  - b. Facilitate technical cooperation programs focused on training law enforcement and judicial systems, particularly in reference to human rights based approaches regarding policing and conflict related prevention;

- c. Transition the focus of Member States from migration control to protection of migrant workers.



**Code:** HRC/2/1

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Enhancing Technical Cooperation and Capacity-Building for Human Rights

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*The Human Rights Council,*

*Acknowledging* the foundational principles of the *Charter of the United Nations* (1945),

*Prioritizing* the opinions and statements of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) on recent policies created in accordance with human rights,

*Having considered* the importance and broad application of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (UDHR) (1948) as well as Item 10 to further capacity building,

*Furthering* the establishment of the Office for Digital and Emerging Technology (ODET), a further policy enacted for digital platform rights,

1. *Encourages* all future policy making and rulings done by legislator officials pertaining to Member States to enact laws in accordance with the UDHR and capacity building through:
  - a. Allotting inquiries on legislation accordance be primarily directed to OHCHR to better application of human rights rulings and questions for application of United Nations policies in new legislation of respective Member States;
  - b. Establishing proper intentions and briefing of UDHR for officials;
  - c. Modernizing the UDHR through digitizing programs and promoting awareness of digital rights through continued support through Commission of Inquiry (COI) and Department of Global Communications (DGC);
  - d. Furthering Human Rights Council (HRC) item 10, dealing in capacity building and technical assistance;
2. *Enacts* all officials in Member States to be briefed and read the following as to better recognize the UDHR and further capacity building for officials by prioritizing human rights in policy making and law enforcement by:
  - a. Repeating "I recognize the UDHR and all it intakes and pledge to apply it in my policy making and enforcement";
  - b. Ensuring that the speech given and required by all Member State legislation and law enforcement officials, as part of procedure of taking office as to expand capacity building through the reminder of the guiding principles when making policy and enforcing them through a Member State's law enforcement;
3. *Recognizes* the necessity of digitalizing capacity within Member States to effectively implement and uphold the UDHR through:

- a. Expanding technical assistance programs in coordination with the office of the OHCHR to support through COI and DGC to accurately and reliably distribute human right policy to ensure procedurals are rightful carried out;
- b. Focusing efforts of the ODET to recognize modern human rights policies as well as support any new policy directed towards expanding Member State capacity for digitalisation implementation procedures;
- c. Supporting all new implementations of digital rights as described in the *Global Digital Compact (2024)* into Member States' legislature as in accordance with their interests and already enacted laws by:
  - i. Aiming for entry level broadband support to be 2% or less of Member State average monthly income as to support accessibility and digitization of human rights as well as recognizing internet connection to world wide web as a critical component of expression;
  - ii. Supporting continued international cooperation, especially among developing nations, to strengthen long-term human rights through digital awareness and modernization of human rights.



**Code:** HRC/2/2

**Committee:** Human Rights Council

**Topic:** Enhancing Technical Cooperation and Capacity-Building for Human Rights

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*The Human Rights Council,*

*Acknowledging* Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights's (OHCHR's) Universal Periodic Review (UPR) Knowledge Hub, a digital platform where Member States document, compare, and replicate UPR best implementation practices drawn from national experiences to enhance capacity building,

*Highlighting UNDP Strategic Plan (2026-2029),* which focuses on fostering gender-inclusive digital societies through training and skill development for marginalized groups,

*Applauding* OHCHR Africa Regional Workshop LDCs/SIDS, which aims to engage governments in applying HRC mechanisms by sharing best practices and developing practical recommendations to enhance effectiveness,

*Recognizing* the importance of regional cooperation frameworks, such as the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC), as well as South-South and Triangular Cooperation, in enhancing structured international information sharing and technical collaboration,

*Deeply concerned by* the International Telecommunication Union (ITU)'s estimates that in 2024, 189 million fewer women than men used the Internet worldwide, exacerbating the digital gender divide,

*Guided by* the digital divide created from the inadequate accessibility to the internet, leaving more than 2.6 billion women and girls disconnected from progressive technology,

*Affirming* ITU Partner2Connect (2025), which mobilizes public and private partnerships and funding to expand connectivity and digital inclusion worldwide,

*Recalling* ITU and UN Women's EQUALS Her Digital Skills, which aims to conduct workshops and provide access to free foundational digital skills training and e-mentoring for 1 million women and girls annually,

*Fully alarmed by* Amnesty International's statement that 85% of women who have spent time online, have been victims of online violence,

*Stresses* its desire that Member States launch an education and social media campaign based on education on online harassment:

1. *Suggests* the expansion of ITU and UN Women's EQUALS Her Digital Skills to include an Accelerator platform that matches trained women to paid internships and remote work opportunities to ensure digital training skills translate into job participation;
2. *Proposes* the expansion of the Friends of UNICEF Strategic Dialogue to establish a "#Knowledge4Rights" database, a shared resource library that consolidates best practices for human rights implementation to strengthen technical cooperation across partnerships;

3. *Stresses* the need to expand the UPR Knowledge Hub to incorporate a needs-and-requests mechanism, enabling Member States to access targeted technical assistance;
4. *Expresses its hope* of bridging the gender digital divide gap to ensure universally obtainable internet access, thus, recognizing connectivity as a critical enabler for human rights and therefore:
  - a. Recognizing the need for exercising freedom of expression and opinion;
  - b. Guaranteeing safe, secure, and open internet access, particularly for women and children;
  - c. Fostering the freedom to connect and spread valuable information of essential services such as education, job opportunities, and healthcare;
5. *Encourages* the creation of “Hearts2Empower,” powered by the ITU and in collaboration with NGOs, a media campaign targeted to educate the youth on internet harassment and its consequences by:
  - a. Promoting the awareness of what exactly counts as “harassment” to the youth;
  - b. Providing resources & workshops to help youth practice online etiquette;
  - c. Ensuring the implementation of Hearts2Empower in primary & secondary schools ensuring that digital connectivity serves as a primary tool for remote education and lifelong learning, particularly in rural or underserved areas;
6. *Recommends* that Member States wishing to increase technological access for women create national programs dedicated to increasing the availability and access of the internet for women, such that each state:
  - a. Allows men and women equal access to the internet and other digital spaces while not creating any barrier or discouragement for women to access such spaces;
  - b. Establishes a dedicated governmental body or allows a governmental body to partner with a relevant Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) with the intent to aid in the furtherance of women’s access to the internet;
7. *Encourages* the HRC’s establishment of a structured digital capacity-building program for women by:
  - a. Beginning with foundational soft and technical skills through Technical and Vocational Education Training programs;
  - b. Targeting women and young girls to receive basic digital literacy and workplace competencies;
  - c. Progressing participants to the EQUALS Initiative to develop advanced digital expertise;
8. *Calls upon* Member States to address the significant proportion of women who have spent time online, that have experienced forms of online violence by:
  - a. Enhancing reporting mechanisms and ensuring accessible, victim-centered support services;
  - b. Promoting accountability for perpetrators through cooperation with independent digital platforms and law enforcement;

- c. Strengthening funding for research and data collection to better understand the scope and impact of online violence against women;
  - d. Encouraging international cooperation to share practices and develop coordinated responses to online harassment;
- 9. *Calls for* the reinstatement and active utilization of regional cooperation mechanisms, including the SAARC, and encourages the enhancement of South-South and Triangular Cooperation through an annual voluntary knowledge-sharing conferences involving regional organizations and United Nations agencies for technical cooperation, including:
  - a. Facilitating structured international information sharing on best practices, challenges, and capacity-building strategies related to human rights protection and the functioning of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs);
  - b. Promoting inclusive participation from developing countries, least developed countries, and small island developing States to ensure equitable access to technical expertise and resources;
  - c. Encouraging partnerships between Member States, regional bodies, and United Nations entities to provide technical assistance, training programs, and institutional support for NHRIs;
  - d. Inviting relevant stakeholders, including civil society organizations and academic institutions, to contribute to the dialogue, research, and data-driven approaches to human rights implementation;
- 10. *Encourages* Member States that are in collaboration with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), United Nations bodies, and private sector partners to aid in the development and expansion of affordable and accessible education, digital infrastructure, and programs that are aimed specifically at aiding women and young girls:
  - a. In order to bridge the gap in the gender digital divide we must provide;
  - b. To find proper resources, and equal access to technology, online resources, and economic opportunities.