Committee: Issue:	
Sub-Issues (4+)	Possible Solutions (4+)

Country:

Operative Clauses (optional)		
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Country: Turkey

Committee: General Assembly **Issue**: Protection of migrants

Sub-Issues Break down the issue into the various problems that contribute to the larger issue	Possible Solutions Focus on actions your country can support based on its geographic, economic, political situation and alliances
Migrants lack access to human rights protections	 Establish in-person, online, or phone hotline counseling services; explain how to access basic services and file complaints about rights violations; advertise with posters at transportation hubs (bus/train station) Launch national websites to share information on regular migration options, employment opportunities, registration with authorities, country-specific immigration laws and policies, visa requirements, and application formalities, training and study opportunities, in order to inform the decisions of migrants Establish arrival programs that include basic language training as well as orientation about social norms and customs, rights and obligations in the country of destination Promote pre-departure information campaigns in countries of origin to inform potential migrants about the challenges and opportunities of migration including the risks of irregular migration through traffickers and smugglers
 Migrant smuggling, human trafficking Lack of funding and human resources to enforce laws, punish criminals who exploit vulnerable migrants 	 Countries share information, work together to track data and manage borders in a secure and coordinated manner Fund law enforcement agencies to bring human traffickers/smugglers to justice Do not criminalize smuggled victims Remind member states about their obligations under General Assembly Resolution 73/195, which refers to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, and the United Nations Convention against Transnational

	Organized Crime, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air
 Blamed for taking jobs from locals (although the reality may be that local people do not want to do the types of jobs the migrants are willing to do) Victims of violent protest, mob violence Worsens during economic downturns 	 Take steps to stabilize the global economy to prevent unrest; MEDCs to invest in development projects in LEDCs, etc Govts must actively promote tolerance and inclusion; actively shape public perceptions of migration and promote fact-based dialogue (e.g. interviews and human interest stories on national television and radio that promote empathy with migrants and highlight their contributions) Govts should invest in the skill development of migrants and promote recognition of their skills and qualifications; involve local private businesses, trade unions, and the education sector in monitoring the local labor market to identify skills gaps and match with skill-building opportunities for migrants Member states need to commit to eliminating all forms of discrimination and strengthen law enforcement; add funding to allow authorities to better monitor employers and service providers to ensure fair and decent work conditions for migrants and check for consistency with international standards
Statelessness, lack of documentation → migrants cannot use legal pathways to access help, jobs	 Provide all migrants with proof of legal identity and proper identification documents (e.g. birth/marriage/death certificates) in order to end statelessness Abolish requirements to prove citizenship or nationality at service delivery centers to ensure that stateless migrants are not denied basic services Institute an identification card for all persons residing in a particular country or city, regardless of their nationality,

	ethnicity, migration status or any other characteristic, to access services, conduct business and participate in community life
 Lack of global governance/agreement: The obligation for a country to respect, protect and promote the human rights of migrants sometimes appears to conflict with a country's obligation to also promote security and prosperity for its people. Some countries oppose the principle of shared responsibility for refugees/migrants and believe that the countries that originate the migration crises should be the ones taking greater responsibility. 	 Emphasize in any new or revised international migration agreement that deciding migrants' status is the sovereign right of each state Encourage all member states to nevertheless agree that all migrants have the right to human rights and international assistance; encourage agreement that basic education, basic health, and basic law enforcement are important in order to guarantee human rights. Emphasize that the human rights of all children need to be protected irrespective of their migratory status because children pose no security risks. Recognize that while human rights and basic services, such as health and legal assistance services, should be provided to all migrants, some rights may be applied only to regular migrants, such as the right to equally participate in the economy. Encourage member states to expand the pathways to legal migration so migrants can participate fully in the economic and social lives in their countries of destination.
Minimize the reasons that force people to leave their country of origin in the first place	 Work on poverty alleviation, disaster risk reduction, climate change adaptation and mitigation, conflict prevention and resolution Support LEDCs to develop incorrupt and accountable institutions that provide access to justice and human rights protection for all Promote entrepreneurship, vocational training, and skills development programs in countries of origin to reduce youth unemployment and compensate for brain drain

Operative Clauses (to contribute as amendments during resolution debate)

- <u>Encourages</u> all member states to recognize the importance of migrants to the economic development of receiving nations and to recognize migration in general as a source of prosperity, innovation and sustainable development in our globalized world
- Recommends that member states protect unaccompanied children at all stages of migration by appointing a legal guardian to protect them from violence and provide access to their rights to health, education, and legal assistance, and to support family reunification
- <u>Encourages</u> member states to enact laws that explicitly prohibit discrimination on all grounds, including race, color, descent, or national or ethnic origin, to access services, and remove legal and practical barriers which prevent migrants from fully exercising their human rights, including measures such as:
 - o prohibiting by law any non-government entity from confiscating travel/identify documents from a migrant in order to prevent abuse or exploitation
 - establishing or expanding the mandate of independent institutions such as National Human Rights Institutions to investigate and monitor complaints about situations in which access to basic social services is denied to migrants, and work towards a change in practice
 - o operationalizing the ILO General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment, the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, and the IOM International Recruitment Integrity System (IRIS)
- <u>Further recommends</u> member states sign, ratify and implement the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC)

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