

FORUM: Human Rights Council

QUESTION OF: Protecting the universal human rights of illegal migrants

MAIN SUBMITTER: Italy

CO SUBMITTERS: Argentina, Australia, Bolivia, Chad, Croatia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Nigeria, Republic of Korea, Rwanda, San Marino, Slovenia, Sudan, Syria, UNICEF, UN-Habitat, United Arab Emirates, World Food Program

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL.

*Acknowledges* previous attempts by the UN to solve this issue especially resolutions A/RES/62/156 and A/RES/172,

*Deeply alarmed* by the current migrant crisis on the borders of the EU where more than 700,000 migrants are estimated to have arrived by sea so far this year,

*Noting with deep concern* that due to the continuing conflict zones in the world that the number of refugees is only set to increase,

*Fully aware* that the reasons why illegal migrants are migrating are multifaceted and that these issues must be solved in order to stem the flow,

*Deeply conscious* of the effects of illegal immigration on the host country as well as for the illegal migrants themselves,

*Reaffirming* the rights guaranteed under the UDHR,

1. Calls for the implementation of a scheme that would:
  - a) Ensure that illegal migrants who fall under the category of refugees are given the chance to apply for asylum before being repatriated,
  - b) Temporarily redistribute illegal migrants while they are being processed to avoid issues associated with overcrowding in a single region by giving countries quotas for the number of illegal migrants they should take in based on of their capacity to support them, this would be calculated by looking at:
    - i. The infrastructure already in place,
    - ii. The economic and social stability of that country,
    - iii. Existing population density,
    - iv. The habitual area in that country;
  - c) If countries are fulfilling subclause b by 2017 then the UN would reimburse the cost to these countries of accepting these migrants;
2. Suggests that governments require employers to sign formal contracts with the migrants that guarantee a job for at least a year, and decent living conditions, however this would be at the discretion of the sovereign state;
3. Recommends that illegal migrants be given amnesty after having worked and lived in that country for over 3 months so that they maybe be integrated into society, this would naturally be at the discretion of the sovereign state;

4. Further calls for an international scheme to be set up that would provide financial support for countries who are receiving large influxes of illegal migrants which would be used to:
  - a) Build new detention centers, with improved facilities to ensure that while illegal migrants are waiting to be repatriated their human rights are not infringed upon, this would include:
    - i. Access to the required facilities to contest the ruling on their repatriation if they believe it endangers their life,
    - ii. The training of staff so that they would respect the migrants' rights,
  - b) Invest in local infrastructure such as it not limited to:
    - i. Schools,
    - ii. Healthcare,
    - iii. Housing;
5. Urges the UN to set up a new branch of the UNHCR, called the United Nations Office on Illegal Immigration (UNOII) which would:
  - a) Oversee the distribution of financial aid as a part of the scheme mentioned in the previous clause, so that:
    - i. It is distributed in a fair and objective manner,
    - ii. It is distributed on the basis of countries need and hence it would be sent to the regions where it could result in the greatest change,
  - b) Inspect detention centers to ensure they are in keeping with the conditions guaranteed by the UDHR, should these conditions be found to be unsatisfactory;
6. Proposes all governments, NGOs, and UNOs, launch a campaign to raise awareness on the rights illegal migrants have and the consequences for individuals who infringe on those rights using different forms of media, such as but not limited to:
  - a) Radio,
  - b) Television,
  - c) Newspapers,
  - d) Leaflets handed out by volunteers,
  - e) Billboards and posters hung in prominent places;
7. Encourages the educational bodies of countries to include a topic on the benefits of cultural diversity and the importance of respecting everyone regardless of their cultural background, in order to disseminate information about migrants, promote respect and tolerance of migrants, and to counter anti-migrant and xenophobic attitudes;
8. Aims to make regular checks by the UNOII at the borders to ensure that human rights are not being infringed while they enter the country;
9. Invites all member states, UNOs and NGOs have a monthly meeting, in which they will discuss the measures taken and whether they have been effective, and what further steps can be taken to combat this issue.