

Humanitarian Aid and Refugees ,

Main Submitter: Norway

Co- Submitter: Italy, Finland, The Russian Federation, Equatorial Guinea

Signatories: Somalia, Venezuela, Mexico, Indonesia, United Arab Emirates, Jamaica, Kazakhstan

Topic: The refugee situation on the Saharan smuggling route through Morocco and Algeria

GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Recognizing the over 13,000 migrants that have allegedly been abandoned in the Sahara desert with no resources or legal protection,

Understanding that over 20,000 migrants who are coming from Sub-Saharan Africa attempt to cross the border into Spain across the Strait of Gibraltar,

Acknowledging the importance that human rights play in the lives of everyone, including those who have migrated and are seeking asylum in a new country,

Realizing the instability of the economy and the infrastructure in countries that have a high number of people migrating to other countries,

1. Encourages the investment of governments with a high rate of migrants leaving their country into the use of private and public sector funding to create a more stable environment that will;
 - a. Provide an incentive for people looking for a job in a different country to stay in their country of origin with the new jobs that this funding would provide;
 - b. Allow the government to create a more stable economy due to the increased amount of jobs that the funding would allow for and therefore, reduce the influx of refugees into other countries;
2. Asks for the implementation of educational seminars to be targeted to people who are at risk for trafficking, either sexual, forced, or for the transport of trafficked goods, that will used to;
 - a. Educate these people on ways to avoid being trafficked through workshops on things such as jobs that are specific in their region;
 - b. Allow the people who attend these seminars to know that they have many more options instead of becoming part of the trafficking industry to attempt to end the market at the root of the cause;
3. Emphasizes the creation of a bi-annual conference held between Spain, Morocco, and Algeria that will be centered around protecting the rights of the people who have migrated and are attempting to enter another country that will work to;

- a. Rebuild the relationship between Spain and Morocco so that the two countries will have the ability to collaborate in efforts to assist these refugees;
 - b. Be located on a rotating basis between the three countries to ensure that the importance of the conference will be realized by all of the countries;
 - c. Protect the migrants and enforce the international Human Rights Treaty, which will help the migrants against the threats that they are facing from their asylum and origin countries;
4. Promotes a stronger communication between the people who are being refugees and government officials as to allow the refugees to express to the representatives why they have chosen to flee their country and what their goals are through;
- a. Creating a set of workshops where these government officials, as well as representatives of the refugees of a certain population, can come together and express their views and concerns about the issues that they are facing;
 - i. Workshops will be hosted in countries in which the UNHCR determines there is a strong lack of communication between the citizens and the government;
 - ii. The workshops will be suggested to the governments through incentives such as monetary aid for their people or for creating a stronger economy;
 - b. Allowing refugees to express their views to their government by the creation of a refugee hotline, which anonymously puts them in contact with the United Nations, who will then transfer their message to the government;
5. Supports developing countries who are a large source of refugees to invest money into building their infrastructure as to create a safer and more inhabitable environment for their citizens through;
- a. Sending United Nations representatives to these areas to work with the government to create a specified plan of action to begin to develop their infrastructure;
 - b. Utilizing incentives such as tax reduction and monetary aid for developing this infrastructure;
 - c. Develop more jobs for the citizens through this development that will translate to a more stable economy with the people not having to leave the country to find stable work;
6. Requests that the United Nations and the countries involved with this conflict work with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to help assist the refugees with their human rights and also aid the governments that face a large number of these refugees with organizations such as;
- a. Committee on Migration (COM), which encourages the protection of human rights with the UN Charter;
 - b. Refugees International (RI), which advocates for protection and assistance for displaced people;
 - c. International Organization for Migration (IOM), which strives for humane and orderly migration that helps refugees and society;

7. Demands legal representation for these refugees, who are currently unprotected and helpless in the face of their situation, that will be focused on protecting them from situations that they are currently going through in Morocco and Algeria by utilizing organizations such as;
 - a. Human Rights First, which fights for freedom for people who struggle for their human rights;
 - b. Oxfam International, which works to include women in the economy and helps them achieve their rights;
8. Calls for annual government issued reports by governments including, but not limited to, Spain, Morocco, and Algeria of which detail what they are planning on doing to assist and deal with the refugee influx in their countries and what they have done in the past that will;
 - a. Be enforced by the United Nations Human Rights Council as well as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees;
 - b. Work to protect the rights of the refugees while allowing other countries to look upon these reports and use them to modify how they are addressing the refugees in their respective countries;
9. Encourages increased security along the Strait of Gibraltar with the collaboration of the governments of Spain, Morocco, and the United Kingdom as to allow the two countries to work together to monitor the passageway that will be supervised by the United Nations to ensure that the governments are both acting in accordance to the other country's respective legislature;
10. Endorses the education of the general public of the dangers that these refugees face when it comes to their lack of human rights and the trafficking industry through;
 - a. Educational seminars where United Nations representatives or affiliated persons speak to a group of interested people, available to all;
 - b. Social media and televisions advertisements that speak to the dangers these people are facing and raise awareness so that the community understands what these refugees endure.
11. Encourages member states to offer aid to north African countries that commit to stemming the flow of people themselves by:
 - a) financing states for beefing up the coastguards,
 - b) providing more humanitarian rescue missions in the Mediterranean,
 - c) establishing a strict security system in order to preserve refugees' human rights and safety;
12. Affirms to develop stronger cooperation between countries of origin, countries of transit and countries of destination in order to protect human rights, improve water, education, shelter projects and professional training;

13. Further recommends to invest more in African countries, create stronger partnership between European and African states, exchange experience and skills in different spheres to help the continent achieve a "substantial socio-economic transformation" so people no longer leave for a better life by endangering their lives and creating various problems by illegal migration;

14. Urges the UN to establish a controlled, easy system which focuses on admitting refugees legally using a refugee identification process so that even outside of their home country these people will have a sort of identification.