FORUM: General Assembly 3

ISSUE: Effectively managing migration to support sustainable development

MAIN SUBMITTER: India

The General Assembly,

*Emphasizing* that the group “immigrants” does not include refugees but rather people migrating for economic reasons,

*Defining* secondary migration as emigration from a country an individual presently lives in after immigrating to it,

*Recalling* the UN’s agenda for sustainable development by 2030, which recognizes the positive contributions of migrants and their effect on sustainable development,

*Acknowledging* the progress the IOM (International Organization for Migration) has made to promote migration,

*Noting* with approval that although migration was not included in the UN’s Millennium Development Goals, it was included together with human mobility in four of the 17 sustainable goal targets,

*Taking* into account multitudinous treaties signed between countries to promote the flow of workforce between them, such as the India-Nepal open borders treaty,

*Fully alarmed* by the Syrian refugee crisis, which began in April 2011 and already forced almost 4.5 million of migrants to flee Syria,

*Hoping* that the refugee situation will be understood by each country for its importance of sustainable economic, social, and even environmental development,

*Recognizing* the valuable role of collaboration between nations in handling migration,

*Further noting* the significant influence of international and domestic conflict on the amount of migrants,

*Aware* of the shifting economic situations causing migration,

*Reminding* all nations of the importance of global solidarity,

*Stressing* the significance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UNHR) Articles 13 and 14 in providing migrants freedom of movement,

1. Reaffirms that the act of illegal immigration has negative impacts on a nation’s entire population, and seeks to reduce such by:
   1. imposing on individuals, caught without legal documentation supporting their immigration, the risk of immediate deportation, which may further be emphasized by:
      1. a temporary or permanent restriction on re-application for immigration within the same country
      2. a fine or punishment given depending on the severity of the offense
   2. strengthening border control to administer greater control over the inward flow of migrants, through varying methods such as:
      1. establishing regular border patrols and/or outposts where applicable, and increasing the frequency and coverage of these patrols if they are already in place
      2. constructing physical barricades between areas of high / frequent conflict
      3. administering the creation or reinforcing of natural barricades (where possible) so as to discourage any illegal immigration attempts;
2. Calls upon participating nations, in the case of refugee migration, to actively support and work towards the safety of these displaced peoples with the help of organizations such as the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), through methods such as but not limited to:
   1. providing displaced individuals with an escort
   2. screening displaced individuals to ensure that they pose a minimal threat to others in the country
   3. actively negotiating, in applicable cases, the redirection of migrants to other countries, so as to not place too much pressure upon host countries in a way that will hinder development; (Uganda)
3. Recognizes the positive effects provided by economic migrants to the development of a nation, and seeks to promote this through methods such as but not limited to:
   1. the identification of low-paid work posts (by local governing bodies) that have not been taken for a period of longer than 6 months, so that they may be offered immediately to economic migrants
   2. bringing together locals and newly immigrated individuals / societies in community programmes to promote further integration of migrants into the local culture
   3. controlling the rate of the inward flow of economic migrants so as not to damage the prospects of other migrants
   4. limiting the tax paid by economic migrants for initial periods of stay within a country, separated into:
      1. a larger subsidy for an initial period of time wherein migrants are unemployed
      2. a smaller subsidy for a more extended period of time where the migrant is employed but works to establish a livelihood
   5. providing the opportunity for individuals who migrated without their families to relocate those families in order to reunite with them, on the condition that:
      1. the migrant is employed for a period of longer than 6 months
      2. the migrant is registered with local police
      3. the migrant has not severely infringed upon any laws of the country within their period of stay, and has further not broken the laws of any countries travelled through during migration
   6. increasing the accessibility of higher level education for migrants that may not have had access beforehand, by providing subsidization for education fees;
4. Takes note of the idea of secondary migration, and encourages effective secondary migration through methods such as:
   1. requiring secondary immigrants to provide information regarding the country from which they are emigrating from, and why they are doing so, in the interest of public safety
   2. welcoming and re-integrating adequately secondary migrants who are immigrating back to their native country;
5. Considers the case in which initial mass refugee emigration progresses into mass economic secondary migration, which is detrimental to countries receiving migrants, and urges that attempts are made to reduce this by restricting most cases of refugee emigration from countries accepting large numbers of refugees;
6. Appreciates that immigration is one-directional for extended periods of time in many areas of the world, and seeks to reduce the economic, social and humanitarian development problems associated with this through:
   1. encouraging countries that constantly receive large quantities of immigrants to impose realistic and calculated limits to the number of immigrants admitted within a certain time period, which may be developed further by
      1. improving relations with countries from which the majority of immigrants originate from, where feasible, so that the development benefits brought by immigrants may be shared between the countries
      2. where possible, working with countries from which immigrants originate to prevent the development of unrealistic limits as mentioned above
   2. suggesting to countries that suffer from “brain drain”, meaning the sustained mass emigration of a country’s main workforce, to seek to improve upon problems that cause emigration where possible, such as the improving of basic infrastructure and other essential humanitarian frameworks within their systems.
7. Calls for the set-up of programs which will confirm sustainable development for small and starting businesses in LEDC’s and will combat the creation of the culture of dependence on remittances, by means such as but not limited to:
   1. Funding small businesses in LEDC’s with a small starters of capital as a loan,
   2. Spreading knowledge on how to better the results gained by the process of production they live by,
   3. Spreading knowledge on money management and business management;
8. Asks the UN Development Programmme (UNDP) to help develop rural areas with high rates of emigration to the urban areas, focusing on building infrastructure to enhance business opportunities, education, health, and slum clearance;