



*American Model United Nations*

**Commission on Population and Development**

# Report to the The General Assembly on International Migration and Development



10 **Executive Summary**

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12 At the 23rd Session of AMUN held on 17 November 2012 through 20 November 2012,  
13 the Commission on Population and Development discussed at great length the topic of  
14 migration and its implication on development. The main focal area of this report include  
15 Human Rights, access of Information, and decreasing illegal immigration. The body was  
16 very active in invoicing their opinions.

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18 We recommended temporary work visas while recognizing their limitations, especially  
19 the basic condition that they are temporary does not ensure that workers will actually stay  
20 in the destination country only temporarily. The Commission welcomed suggestions for  
21 ensuring that the workers who utilize temporary work visas return to their home country.  
22 We encouraged support for vulnerable migrants, including refugees and victims of human  
23 trafficking. The Commission on Population and Development agreed that the collection  
24 of informal data to further aid in the understanding of migration would be helpful to  
25 member states. We were very pleased with the consensus on the topic and the cooperation  
26 of ideas was outstanding.

27

28 The Commission recommends that member states whom cannot enter into bilateral or  
29 international agreements for temporary work visas utilize an alternative solution, namely,  
30 a cyclical approach to job creation with the collaboration of developing and developed  
31 nations. This approach, detailed in the report, is described in three stages. First, a  
32 developed country can send a specialist to conduct training in the developing country. The  
33 newly trained students in the developing countries then become trainers who can teach  
34 others in their country new skills that will help them find a position of employment.  
35 Finally, the new specialists from the developing country are much more likely to be able  
36 to travel back to the developed country to work, now as a skilled asset to the developed  
37 countries' economy, and less likely to be viewed as a burden.

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39 We didn't include resolution of the topic of migration and development because  
40 resolutions centered on the first topic, population dynamics and age structures.  
41 Regardless, we were very pleased with the outcome, as this report is a concise  
42 representation of the opinions of the body and includes valuable guidelines for progress  
43 forward on issues pertaining to migration. Member states across the world worked  
44 together to combat the ill effects that could result from unprecedented movements of  
45 people in the current age of globalization, while expressing the hope that in the future, the  
46 focus in the issue of migration will shift from its challenges to its opportunities. In the  
47 long term, the Commission on Population and Development hopes that the world will be  
48 able to take advantage of the benefits of migration and movement of peoples. The  
49 Commission was pleased to see multiple nations to following on common grounds  
50 particularly regarding Human Rights of migrants.

51 **Chapter I**  
52 **Consideration of Agenda Topic International Migration and Development**

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72 **A. Deliberations**

73  
74 The topic of Human Rights is one of the most important areas of expertise that the United  
75 Nations can develop for the nations of the world. We wish to reaffirm the Universal  
76 Declaration of Human Rights. The rights of migrants, especially the most vulnerable  
77 populations, such as women and children, must be ensured.

78  
79 In accordance with this issue, the Commission on Population and Development (CPD)  
80 hopes to see legislation enacted in the member states of the United Nations to prevent and  
81 hold accountable any form of deprivation of human rights of migrants, as has been  
82 previously urged in the General Assembly's resolution 65/212. The rights of  
83 unaccompanied migrant children, the elderly and disabled migrants must be especially  
84 protected.

85  
86 It is vital to consider the issues of refugees within the situation of migrants as a whole.  
87 The conditions of movement of refugee populations make them one of the most  
88 vulnerable migrant groups today. The Commission on Population and Development  
89 encourages each country to strive to protect the rights of refugees and develop national  
90 strategies to incorporate refugees into their new home country.

91  
92 Bangladesh emphasizes the importance of defining methods to leverage migration for the  
93 common good. The need to empower migrants in basic inalienable rights is dire. We  
94 believe that migrants be assisted in social services, such as, but not limited to: social  
95 security, education, health care, job security, and social mobility. These measures will  
96 foster and promote a culture of equality that will benefit both the state and the

97 immigrants. Rather than viewing migrants as disruptor of the status quo, we must view  
98 them as rich human capital who will further the prospects of South Asia.

99  
100 The Philippines stressed the importance of ensuring that the temporary refugee camps do  
101 not become semi-permanent. The camps must function only as a short term emergency  
102 measure and not as a solution to a problem that requires much more significant action.  
103 Another important aspect of human rights protection is preventing human trafficking and  
104 protecting rescued sex workers. In the case of smuggling, countries should consider the  
105 strict prosecution of all traffickers.

106  
107 Various countries have examples of specific programs that have worked in the past to  
108 protect migrants and encourage progress on issues of migration. At the suggestion of the  
109 delegation of the United States, it was considered that the issues involved with ever  
110 increasing migration should be addressed by inviting more countries to Global forums on  
111 migration which have been successfully held in the past. In addition, the United States  
112 supports the integration of migrants into the society of the receiving country.

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114 El Salvador brought to attention the benefits of further collaboration for housing of  
115 human trafficking victims, ideally for around one to two months, in order to allow the  
116 victims to get security and get a foothold to recover.

117  
118 Cuba suggested making visa requirements stricter for people of countries such as Cuba  
119 who wish to retain their population and prevent too many citizens from emigrating  
120 abroad.

121  
122 Iran and Germany look favorably upon encouraging countries to set their own  
123 requirements for citizenship and migration in accordance with national sovereignty.  
124 Switzerland echoes these sentiments.

125  
126 Colombia recommends that in today's globalized world, countries look to migration as a  
127 progressive step towards betterment of humanity and international stability, as a whole.  
128 Colombia feels that the United Nations should not impede upon the sovereignty of any  
129 nation. However, Colombia acknowledges that migration is a global problem that should  
130 be monitored and organized on an international level, and implemented and enforced on  
131 the national level. Colombia would like to be able to impose quotas on immigrants and  
132 emigrants in its own country, but would like the issuing of work visas and oversight to be  
133 the responsibility of an international organization. Other countries are welcome to adopt  
134 this view as well. Colombia sees migration not as a burden, but an opportunity. An  
135 opportunity for destination countries, especially those less developed, to encourage  
136 business development and to utilize the international migration program as a means to  
137 supply their work force. Migration is especially favorable for individuals to gain skills,  
138 experience, and financial capital for the betterment of their personal and professional  
139 lives. Monitoring migration provides the international community with the capability to  
140 guide migration as a means to stabilize and fill depressions in the work force that result  
141 from changes in age structures, natural disasters, and health epidemics. Brazil and  
142 Indonesia echo these sentiments.

143

144 While Croatia strongly supports the recommendations in this report, they feel that more  
145 emphasis should be placed on immigrant youth. With Croatia's robust aging population  
146 they see all youth as an asset, as they are able to adapt easiest to the cultural and  
147 economic environment of Croatia and experience the fewest problems in full integration.  
148 To better entice the youth to immigrate and stimulate a nation, Croatia advises that a  
149 scholarship program for immigrant youth may provide value.

150

151 The delegation of Turkmenistan expressed concern over cultural boundaries and ethnic  
152 heritage that is already in place. The migration as well as forced migration can negatively  
153 impact nations that are unprepared or incapable to take in refugees. Furthermore,  
154 extremely homogenous societies can have negative cultural ramifications and responses  
155 to incoming migrants. Russia echoes these sentiments, while adding that in the case of  
156 migrants from one culture leaving for another nation, keeps their own culture.  
157 The countries of the world will benefit from increased availability of data and  
158 information. The Commission suggests informal gathering of this data, such as interviews  
159 on the ground, to get a better idea of what exactly is happening in zones most affected by  
160 migration.

161

162 Kenya's migration concerns center around the emigration of its citizens, particularly  
163 those seeking educational and employment opportunities, to developed nations such as  
164 the United Kingdom. Kenya believes that the best remedy for this trend is to improve  
165 education, employment, as well as health care in Kenya. This is why the commission has  
166 spent inordinate amounts of time on topic area one, population and development.  
167 Additionally, the Kenyan delegation has worked with developed nations such as the UK  
168 in efforts to streamline and modernize their immigration systems.

169

170 Evidently, there are bigger underlying problems which create movements of people. For  
171 example, in developing countries there is often a lack of sustainable jobs, or salaries in  
172 developed nations are much higher for similar work. Migrants seeking economic stability  
173 move to find a job and unemployment is a large problem for a large percentage of the  
174 population. For further information about creation of jobs, the first report of the  
175 Commission on Population and Development describes the work that the Commission  
176 has done on strengthening employment in the context of population.

177

178 For some countries, the CPD agrees that temporary work visas are an effective measure to  
179 allow people to find jobs that they need, and then return to their home countries. In the  
180 ideal scenario, the migrant would be guaranteed to return home once their visa has  
181 expired, but without an incentive to return, this might not happen. This allows migrants to  
182 reap the benefits of jobs elsewhere, without putting undue burden on the host country, and  
183 without depleting the labor force of the home nation.

184

185 The delegation from Jamaica has explained the important point that it may be difficult to  
186 ensure that migrants return to their home country. Jamaica reiterated that the sanctity of  
187 the family should be central in the consideration of the connection of each migrant to  
188 their home country, in that they should ideally be reunited as soon as possible and be

189 economically secure at home.  
190  
191 Malawi would like to emphasize the importance of the family unit and attempt to retain it  
192 by allowing the family to migrate with the job seeker.  
193  
194 Malaysia believes that increased access to visas and guest worker programs would  
195 facilitate the process of immigration. Malaysia also notes that improved government  
196 oversight will increase the benefits of immigration for sending, transit and receiving  
197 nations. Malaysia recognizes immigration is beneficial as it leads to economic growth.  
198 Malaysia recommends addressing the issue through regional bodies such as the  
199 Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).  
200  
201 Algeria wishes the Commission to consider the positions of those countries who wish  
202 more of their residents to stay within their countries, and who hope to see movement  
203 away from home countries to be done legally always, and not illegally.  
204  
205 India would like to point out Social Security Funds, which are created by migrants in  
206 developed countries. We must work together on creating a framework that will ensure  
207 migrants a transferability of pensions and full social security benefits.  
208  
209 Switzerland reiterated that the best way for the developed countries to help the  
210 developing ones is by sending a trainer to the countries that are in most need of  
211 employment opportunities. By teaching skills in person, with professional people and not  
212 through large-scale exchange programs, more people can be reached with minimal costs  
213 and risks and with participation of more nations at once.  
214  
215 In addition to temporary work visas, the Commission believes a network for migrants is  
216 crucial and immediately applicable. For example, migration centers can help with legal  
217 migration paperwork, and with assuring that migrants have their rights protected.  
218  
219 Here we wish to recommend immediate actions that are possible now for many countries  
220 to undertake. The nations of the world need to take the first steps to make change in the  
221 area of migration- even small steps are progress.  
222  
223 First, informational knowledge in the current age is better and more effective than ever.  
224 With modern technology and speed of communication, information exchange and open  
225 data is becoming more and more possible internationally. The nations in this Commission  
226 suggest that similarly to on the ground investigation about human rights, UN employees  
227 investigate the status of migrants and the reasons for their movement. This research and  
228 informal data collection can be done through interviews, for example.  
229  
230 The information collection can be done internationally through the International  
231 Organization for Migration (IOM) and implemented on the ground using Non-  
232 governmental organizations collaborating with the governments. This type of  
233 information, specific to each country and ultimately shared regionally and globally, will  
234 allow more effective regulations and suggestions to be developed. This way, the United

235 Nations can provide a way for countries to make sure that their legislation is appropriate  
236 for what is actually happening on the ground.

237

## 238 **Chapter II**

### 239 **Adoption of the Report of the Commission**

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241 At the meeting on 19 November 2012, the draft report of the commission was made  
242 available for consideration. The commission considered the report, and with no  
243 amendments, adopted the report by consensus, with no abstentions.