

FORUM: Human Rights Sub-Commission 2

QUESTION OF: Protecting the Human Rights of Asylum seekers stranded on borders

SUBMITTED BY: The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg

CO-SUBMITTERS: Republic of Suriname, The African Union, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Cameroon, Republic of Nigeria, Republic of the Philippines, Holy See Republic of Turkey, Islamic Republic of Pakistan, The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, State of Palestine, Republic of Italy, The Republic of Albania, Republic of Honduras, Republic of Finland, Republic of Rwanda, UNESCO, State of Libya, Republic of Djibouti, Kingdom of Norway, Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, The Independent State of Samoa, Republic of Equatorial Guinea, Federal Republic of Germany, Mongolia, ESA, Brunei Darussalam

THE HUMAN RIGHTS SUB-COMMISSION 2,

Bearing in mind any refugee has the right to apply for asylum in the 145 countries who have signed the 1951 Convention and also cannot be ignored until their application has been diligently assessed by the appropriate authorities,

Reaffirming Article 14 of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, which declares everyone to have the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution,

Defining an asylum seeker is one whose request for protection is yet to be approved by the country in which he/she is seeking recognition as a refugee according to the country's refugee law to obtain asylum,

Aware of the fact that the Less Economically Developed Countries (LEDCs) are usually the ones to shoulder much of the responsibility for refugees and that the largest numbers of refugees reside in Turkey (2.9 million) Pakistan (1.4 million) and Lebanon (1 million),

Emphasizing that around 50% of refugees who are in seek of asylum are children under 18,

Disturbed that the ten most refugee producing countries have records of human rights violations or an on-going conflict,

Deeply Concerned that newly granted asylum seekers are often subjected to homelessness, and are lacking in proper healthcare and basic human needs such as, but not limited to clean water and adequate nutrition,

1. Asks for the creation of the Coalition for Ensuring Equal Rights for Asylum Seekers (CEERAS) under the branches of the United Nations Organization which would work with all member states, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), and the European Convention (EC) that will enable the monitoring of the experience of equal rights regarding the lives of the asylum seekers by acquiring an abundant number of CEERAS staff who will be present to certify that the asylum seekers receive all of the benefits from all the utilities within the facilities;
2. Urges the need to assist and promote awareness to rectify the rights of asylum seekers by suggesting all member states to sign and ratify the Refugee Status Determination (RSD) led by the UNHRC and the United Nations Declaration on Territorial Asylum adopted of 1967 alongside an additional new legislative set of laws, the “Declaration of Asylum Seekers”, to establish universal rules for being qualified and entitled to a preliminary and non-permanent “Temporary Protected Asylum Status” (TPAS) across all countries led by the CEERAS, which will require all asylum seekers to be filed by the desired hosting government with the CEERAS by demonstrating evidence of persecution on one or more of these fields:
 - a) persecution or threats concerning racial, religious, national or political opinions
 - b) subjection to Human Right violations or persecution based on sexual orientation;

3. Invites member states to ensure that asylum seekers in vulnerable situations can access services and protection measures by:
 - a) putting in place procedures with CEERAS vehicles to permit the rapid, appropriate and sensitive identification of people in critical situations
 - b) making available sufficient and appropriate shelter space while taking into consideration their age, family status and health condition
 - c) providing adequate water and food beyond the required nutritional minimum;
4. Calls for actions to be taken in border mission programs to ensure that the rights of children who are separated or not accompanied are addressed by appointing a caretaker to advise and protect such children when they are identified, through:
 - a) ensuring that all decisions taken involving asylum-seeker children are in their best interests based on legalized qualified decision makers
 - b) providing suitable care access to accommodation education language support and health care provision
 - c) exploring the possibilities of family tracing, reunification or helping them keep in touch with their separated families;
5. Recommends the re-elaboration of structures on a worldwide scale regarding facilities dedicated to asylum seekers to enable their integration into society by offering education programs inside the facility to help them learn the local language and adapt to the new culture by:
 - a) providing the right educational tools to every facility to enhance the learning of every asylum seeker by:
 - i. treating them in an adequate, respectful, and equal manner by ensuring their teachers do not discriminate against them because of any reason
 - ii. providing them with an assistant teacher in order to help children study the local language and integrate into society
 - iii. distributing education to all asylum seekers to provide them with basic knowledge
 - iv. allowing them to continue the study of their language in order to maintain their cultural roots
 - b) investing in human capital to educate asylum seekers on the necessary skills to be qualified to enter the domestic labour market and further diversity the economy of the host nation in an effort to achieve further economic growth through the increase in the potential output of domestic industries, furthermore translating to a better Human Development Index rating from the inevitably more productive firms that can achieve economies of scale as units of labour are added;
6. Requests that all member states follow a reform process to effectively address the asylum seekers by conducting an annual conference which will be hosted through the CEERAS where member states and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) will be invited to establish an abundant number of professionally trained staff to facilitate the applications of asylum seekers that includes but is not limited to:
 - a) ensure the effective protection of human rights of asylum seekers by allowing the UNHCR to proceed with border monitoring missions
 - b) reinforcing/establishing government agencies dedicated to ensuring the safety of asylum seekers and also the protection of their human rights by establishing settlements along the border with the aid of the UN including but not limited to:
 - i. funding in order to install a sufficient number of institutions
 - ii. emphasizing justifiable investigations regarding the threats on asylum seekers can be determined;
7. Further Requests all member states to raise awareness on the issue of maintaining the human rights of asylum seekers and through the utilization of methods which include but are not limited to:

- a) creating videos and public service announcements to illustrate the benefits of accepting asylum seekers, benefits including, but not limited to:
 - i. increased workforce through the addition of asylum seekers which leads to a development in the economy of the receiving nation
 - ii. learning new cultures, traditions, values and belief systems which helps the native population of the member state to gain a new perspective of the world
 - iii. unique sets of skills that each individual asylum seeker possess which could be utilized to benefit the receiving member state
 - b) receiving assistance from the UNHCR in the form of funds and temporary staff if certain member states cannot afford to utilize the methods
 - c) accepting a reward in the form of a proportional monetary sum for member states who employ the tools mentioned above to raise awareness;
8. Encourages all member states to collaborate with the International Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) to provide their services which will operate by the means of:
- a) acting as a free legal council for asylum seekers who are unable to afford an attorney due to their lack of financial capabilities
 - b) building non-partisan coalitions alongside corporate attorneys to ensure that the fair and lawful treatment of asylum seekers is conducted where effective communication with corporate attorneys and firms will allow asylum seekers to attempt to obtain legal status
 - c) offering proportional monetary rewards to any member states and firms who collaborate with the International Refugee Assistance Program through the United Nations funds;
9. Strongly recommends that asylum seekers which obtained the Temporary Protection Asylum Status (TPAS) have access to a program that integrates them into their new country, are able to lead a lifestyle free of fear of persecution, and are given permission to work; in addition to the aforementioned requirements, individuals will be given liberty to either:
- a) remain in specific facilities of the CEERAS to further on request the Proof of Registration (PoR) to obtain a government registered document to live in the desired country
 - b) move onto another country through secure means of transport of the CEERAS where asylum seekers seek protection
 - c) decide to return back to their home country after or before their 4 months limited asylum protection status extinguishes;
10. Calls Upon the UNHCR to collaborate with organizations such as but not limited to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to work together with Medical NGOs, such as but not limited to Doctors Without Borders and Save the Children to ensure the health of asylum seekers in the CEERAS facilities using methods such as but not limited to:
- a) procuring vaccines to prevent further spread of diseases such as Tuberculosis, Hepatitis B, Malaria, Giardiasis, Leishmaniasis
 - b) improve the mental health of asylum seekers by employing mental health professionals to alleviate Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder, anxiety, depression and somatization, which are common among asylum seekers;
11. Expresses its hope that member states provide asylum seekers with Proof of Registration cards (PoR) and create PoR databases while individual's request for asylum are being processed; these databases will provide:
- a) asylum seekers with an identification and with permanent freedom of movement within a host country
 - b) host nations with detailed data collected on those seeking asylum to determine their national and ethnic identities and the differing trends in asylum application
 - c) hosting nations and CEERAS with sufficient detailed information to deny asylum seeker's request for protection and sanction due to, but not limited to, fabricated personal

information or criminal activity;

12. Strongly Urges Member States to coordinate with the UNHCR, CEERAS, IRAP and other mentioned organizations, and also implement the clauses mentioned above where the cooperative member states will be rewarded a proportional monetary sum through the United Nations fund.