

**Southern Regional Model United Nations**  
***Ensuring Peace and Security in a Turbulent Global***  
***Environment: Fostering Prosperity and Forward Movement***  
**April 10-12, 2014**  
**Charlotte, NC**  
**Email: [unfpa\\_charlotte@srmun.org](mailto:unfpa_charlotte@srmun.org)**



Greetings Delegates,

Welcome to the Southern Regional Model United Nations (SRMUN) Charlotte 2014 conference and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)! My name is Lucie Bowman and I will be serving as your Director for UNFPA. This will be my third conference with SRMUN as I previously served as the AD for the League of Arab States and AD for the Group of 20 at the previous two SRMUN Atlanta conferences. I am currently an undergraduate student at Western Carolina University, with a double major in history and political science. Serving as your assistant director will be Silvia Trejo. Silvia graduated with a B.A. in International Affairs and a B.S. in Political Science with a minor in African and African Diaspora studies from Kennesaw State University and recently completed an internship with the Leon H. Sullivan Foundation in Equatorial Guinea

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is a committee fostered with the idea of ensuring basic human rights for every single person, and eradicating that which prevents people from reaching their full potential, through the study of populations. UNFPA was created by the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) in 1967, and has since become an organization that seeks to raise awareness of issues involved with populations, as well as come to solutions to solve the various issues that come along with growing populations. Further, for this committee we will be writing reports, just like UNFA.

Keeping in mind the objective of UNFPA and the conference theme of "*Ensuring Peace and Security in a Turbulent Global Environment: Fostering Prosperity and Forward Movement*", we have chosen the following topics to discuss at this year's conference:

- I: Advancing Human Rights through Comprehensive Sex Education; and
- II: Strengthening International Response to Crisis Migration and Human Mobility to Encourage Economic Development.

This background guide will serve as a strong foundation for your research, yet it should not be utilized as a complete means for these selected topics. A strong preparation is given to each topic to ensure that the delegates have a resource to guide them in their initial research. It is expected that delegates do go beyond the guide when researching the topics in preparation for their position paper and to ensure that you are prepared for discussion come the conference in April. Furthermore, each delegation is required to submit a position paper for consideration. It should be no longer than two pages in length (single spaced) and demonstrate your country's position, policies and recommendations on each of the two topics. For more information regarding the position papers please visit the SRMUN website at (<http://www.srmun.org>). **All Position papers MUST be submitted by 11:59 p.m. EST on Friday March 21, 2014, via the online submission system on the SRMUN website.**

Silvia and I am excited for the opportunity to serve as your dais for the United Nations Population Fund and we wish you all the best of luck in your conference preparation and look forward to meeting and working with each of you. Please feel free to contact the Director-General Punit Patel, Silvia or myself should you have any questions during your preparation for the conference.

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## Committee History for the United Nations Population Fund

Originally created as a trust fund in 1967, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) has distinguished itself as a major contributor to the international arena on social issues propelled by the population movement. UN Secretary-General U Thant proposed the creation of a fund whose purpose would be to assist Member States facing issues relating to population that would incorporate research, training and advising.<sup>1</sup> The fund's name would be the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA).<sup>2</sup> In 1969 when the fund became operational, the UNFPA was transferred to the United Nations Development Program (UNDP).<sup>3</sup> The UNFPA was established as a direct subsidiary of the UN General Assembly in 1972.<sup>4</sup> However, it retained an attachment to UNDP through the shared governing council.<sup>5</sup> In 1980, UNFPA became independent through full membership on the Administrative Committee on Coordination (ACC), the primary organizing apparatus of the UN.<sup>6</sup> Since its inception, the UNFPA has been in the forefront of the response to any developing population movement's issue.<sup>7</sup>

The UNFPA's primary task is addressing global population movement issues.<sup>8</sup> In 1968 at the international human rights conference hosted in Tehran, the UN asserted that, "the ability to determine the number and spacing of one's children (is) a basic right" providing the frame for all the UNFPA's future work.<sup>9</sup><sup>10</sup> The UNFPA is the chief UN committee with regard to developing population movements, such as but not limited to: the HIV/AIDS epidemic, human mobility, female health issues, and the pursuit of several of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).<sup>11</sup> The UNFPA is charged with facing these social challenges while constantly collaborating with other organizations to defuse political tensions in its regions of action. Thus, expediting the international execution of the UNFPA's mandate succinctly stated in 2004, which is to ensure the, "the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity."<sup>12</sup> The UNFPA funds Member States' population data programs to aid: the reduction of poverty, ensure every pregnancy is wanted, every birth is safe, every young person is free of HIV and sexually transmitted diseases, and every girl and woman is treated with dignity and respect.<sup>13</sup> Fluctuating global trends have resulted in an innovative fundraising framework that facilitates the execution of the UNFPA's mandates in areas of conflicts.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> "UNFPA - About UNFPA." The United Nations Population Fund, September 13, 2013, <http://www.unfpa.org/public/cache/offonce/home/about.jsessionid=3BDA5FAF6DB62011A4BE162E3572182F.jahia01>

<sup>2</sup> "Frequently Asked Questions," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/public/about/faqs](http://www.unfpa.org/public/about/faqs)

<sup>3</sup> "UNFPA - About UNFP," The United Nations Population Fund, September 13, 2013, <http://www.unfpa.org/public/cache/offonce/home/about.jsessionid=3BDA5FAF6DB62011A4BE162E3572182F.jahia01>

<sup>4</sup> "UNFPA in the UN System," The United Nations Population Fund, <http://www.unfpa.org/public/about/pid/4629> (accessed September 10, 2013).

<sup>5</sup> Ibid.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

<sup>7</sup> Stafford Mousky, "UNFPA's Role in the Population Field," *An Agenda for People: The UNFPA through Three Decades*, New York and London: New York, Pp. 211-247. University Press.

<sup>8</sup> "UNFPA - UNFPA in the UN System," The United Nations Population Fund, September 2013, <http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/about/pid/4629>

<sup>9</sup> Robinson, Rachel, "UNFPA in Context: An Institutional History," The United Nations Population Fund, <http://www.cgdev.org/doc/UNFPA-in-Context.pdf> (accessed September 3, 2013).

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 1.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid., p. 3.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., p. 1.

<sup>13</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>14</sup> "UNFPA - Frequently Asked Questions," The United Nations Population Fund, September 14, 2013, <http://www.unfpa.org/public/about/faqs#goal>

After its creation, the UNFPA faced financing issues, which were solved by in part by General Draper, head of the Population Crisis committee in the United States. General Draper raised funds for the UNFPA by formulating a government matching grant program. The UNFPA raised voluntary contributions from 52 Member States by late 1972, which significantly influenced the UN General Assembly's decision to modify the governing structure and place the UNFPA under its auspices.<sup>15</sup> Rafael Salas, UNFPA first executive director, notably increased fundraising efforts. He utilized the declaration of 1974 as World Population Year to raise funds and solidify the UNFPA's standing in the international community.<sup>16</sup> As a result, more than 60 Member States had population commissions that served as liaisons for the UNFPA after the conclusion of the World Population Year.<sup>17</sup> Although the UNFPA effectively raised funds in 1970 while funding doubled, the solicitation from Member States for backing for research, training, and family planning vastly outstripped the available funds.<sup>18</sup> During the 1970s, the UNFPA's programs varied by region and partnerships with regional actors. For example, the UNFPA funded research and training in Latin America, family planning in Asia, and censuses in Africa throughout the 1970s; 1,200 projects in 92 Member States were financed by UNFPA in 1974.<sup>19</sup>

The abrupt death of Salas in 1987 brought in Dr. Nafis Sadik as the Executive Director of UNFPA.<sup>20</sup> Dr. Sadik inspired the participation of the UNFPA in four of the nine world conferences in the 1990s.<sup>21</sup> The UNFPA's active participation in the international forum has emphasized the UNFPA's ambitious mandate.<sup>22</sup> The 1994 Cairo conference particularly expanded the UNFPA's area of activity. The Programme of Action from Cairo expanded UNFPA's initial mandate to incorporate principles of advocacy and prevention.<sup>23</sup>

A number of governmental and nongovernmental (NGO) organizations, have played key roles in the international population movement through their collaboration with the UNFPA. Key multilateral donors include the World Bank and the World Health Organization (WHO).<sup>24</sup> The WHO has a Department of Reproductive Health and Research (RHR), which was created in 1998.<sup>25</sup> The Department of Reproductive Health and Research (RHR) was created through the integration of the UNDP/UNFPA/WHO/World Bank Special Program of Research, Development and Research Training in Human Reproduction (HRP) and the former WHO Division of Reproductive Health.<sup>26</sup> Partnerships with these programs have enabled the implementation of several of the UNFPA's programs. Large portions of funds come from bilateral donors. Developing Member States depend on these donations for population assistance.<sup>27</sup> Norway, Sweden (\$66,314,379) and the Netherlands (\$59,423,662) have contributed the largest portion

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<sup>15</sup> Ibid., p. 9.

<sup>16</sup> Ibid., p. 4.

<sup>17</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>18</sup> "UNFPA - UNFPA in the UN System," The United Nations Population Fund, <http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/about/pid/4629>

<sup>19</sup> Nafis Sadik, "Agenda for People: The UNFPA Through Three Decades," NYU Press, 2002

<sup>20</sup> Ibid., p. 16.

<sup>21</sup> Jyoti Shankar Singh, "UNFPA and the Global Conferences." *An Agenda for People: The UNFPA through Three Decades*, Pp. 152-174.

<sup>22</sup> Ibid., p. 18.

<sup>23</sup> Ibid.,

<sup>24</sup> "Annual Report: Promises to Keep 2012," The United Nations Population Fund, <http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2013/AR%202012%20EN-Final.pdf> (accessed September 11, 2013).

<sup>25</sup> Ibid., p.18.

<sup>26</sup> "Performance Assessment Report: Programme Budget 2008-2009," World Health Organization, 2010. [http://www.who.int/about/resources\\_planning/PBPA-1.pdf](http://www.who.int/about/resources_planning/PBPA-1.pdf)

<sup>27</sup> Ibid., p. 22.

of gross national income to the UNFPA.<sup>28</sup><sup>29</sup> New methods of disbursing funds for population assistance, to the UNFPA, are sector-wide approaches (SWAps).<sup>30</sup> The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) is the major donor for population control initiatives, and the largest bilateral funder for population and reproductive health activities.<sup>31</sup> Several international NGOs work in the population field and collaborate with the UNFPA, of which the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) has the longest history.<sup>32</sup> Others include Family Health International, the Futures Group, Management Sciences for Health, Marie Stopes International, and the Pathfinder Fund.<sup>33</sup>

The UNFPA is committed to the achievement of its mandate and the MDGs. Thus far, many Member States have been transformed and have increased access to education, water, diseases preventive care, tools to combat poverty and generally moved toward gender equality as a result of UNFPA's efforts.<sup>34</sup> Nevertheless, there are still gaps that must be assessed and filled as we move toward the 2015 MDG deadline.<sup>35</sup> The UNFPA's experience will be a critical component when filling these gaps and charting a post-2015 development agenda. In the words of Salas, "in the Fund were in no way dogmatic... We (are) interested in realities, not semantics, and recognized that all sorts of people have all sorts of problems which deserve respect."<sup>36</sup>

In order to better serve the UNFPA's constituency in 2007, the UNFPA has decentralized its operations. Consequently, it has established five regional offices and six sub-regional offices to help harmonize its ventures in approximately 150 Member States. Currently, the UNFPA is composed of the executive board and five regional groups. There is the African States (eight members), Asian States (seven members), Latin American and Caribbean States (five members), Eastern European States (four Members), Western European and other States (12 members)<sup>37</sup>, which are:

Angola, Argentina, Bangladesh, Belarus, Brazil, Bulgaria, China, Congo (Republic of), Czech Republic, Djibouti, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Fiji, France, Germany, Guatemala, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Japan, Korea (Republic of), Lesotho, Liberia, Morocco, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal, Russian Federation, Spain, Sweden, United Kingdom, United States of America.

## **I: Advancing Human Rights through Comprehensive Sexual Education**

"All human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights. Everyone is entitled to all the rights and freedoms set forth in the universal Declaration of Human Rights, without distinction of any kind, such as race, creed, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."<sup>38</sup>

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<sup>28</sup> Ibid., p. 24.

<sup>29</sup> John F. Kantner, Andrew Kantner, *International Discord on Population and Development*, 2006.

<sup>30</sup> Ibid.

<sup>31</sup> "UNAIDS: Preparing for the Future," Center for Global Development. 2009, [http://www.cgdev.org/files/1421429\\_file\\_CGD\\_GEG\\_UNAIDS\\_FINAL.pdf](http://www.cgdev.org/files/1421429_file_CGD_GEG_UNAIDS_FINAL.pdf)

<sup>32</sup> Ibid., p. 25.

<sup>33</sup> Ibid., p. 24.

<sup>34</sup> "Secretary-General's remarks at press conference to launch 'A Million Voices: The World We Want' The United Nations, <http://www.un.org/sg/offthecuff/index.asp?nid=2981>

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> Rafael M. Salas, *People: An International Choice*. Oxford: Pergamon Press, 1976.

<sup>37</sup> "UNFPA - UNDP/UNFPA Executive Board Membership," The United Nations Population Fund, <http://www.unfpa.org/public/lang/en/home/exbrd/pid/4076>

<sup>38</sup> "Human Rights: Quotes on Human Rights," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/rights/quotes.htm](http://www.unfpa.org/rights/quotes.htm)

## **Introduction**

The United Nations Population Fund Activities (UNFPA) strives to promote comprehensive sexual education that can engage individuals at a community and grassroots level especially for the 1.8 billion adolescents and youth worldwide.<sup>39,40</sup> Collaboration between Member States and the UNFPA has emphasized wider educational opportunities for all adolescents and young individuals, stressing the inclusion of marginalized adolescent girls.<sup>41</sup> Although, the UNFPA has contributed to the mainstreaming of comprehensive sexual education in the education sector by actively participating in the drafting of policy frameworks, curricula, coordination structures, monitoring systems and teacher training we continue to seek innovative strategies that will augment access to health care and education.<sup>42</sup>

The transition from childhood and young people to adulthood has been recognized to be one of "humanity's great challenges" with human sexuality and relationships as underlying reasons.<sup>43</sup> The UNFPA acknowledges that young people, without the adequate sexual education and preparation, can be found vulnerable to abuse, exploitation, intimidation, unplanned pregnancy, and sexual transmitted diseases including HIV.<sup>44</sup> Laws and societies have at times restricted the public discussion of sexual education.<sup>45</sup> Topics such as abortion, contraception, and sexual diversity have been noted to be nonexistent among these societies.<sup>46</sup> Sexuality has been recognized as an aspect of human life with links to cultural, economic, political, physical, psychological, social, and spiritual dimensions.<sup>47</sup> For the youth, discussion may be limited by embarrassment and disapproval by adults.<sup>48</sup> Despite the restrictions by law or society, the family can play an important figure in advancing the human and sexual rights to their children; thus, the child may have an improved comprehension about relationships, sexuality, and sexually transmitted infections.<sup>49</sup>

According to the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS (UNAIDS) Executive Director Michel Sidibé, comprehensive sexuality education must be part of school curriculums with qualified teachers knowledgeable in all education systems.<sup>50</sup> The teachers have also been expected to reach out to children outside of the classroom since coercion and exploitation.<sup>51</sup> Sexuality education programs have been recognized to perform objectives including

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<sup>39</sup> "Comprehensive Sexuality Education," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/public/home/adolescents/pid/6483](http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/adolescents/pid/6483)

<sup>40</sup> "Adolescents And Youth," The United Nations Population Fund, <http://www.unfpa.org/public/adolescents>

<sup>41</sup> "Comprehensive Sexuality Education," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/public/home/adolescents/pid/6483](http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/adolescents/pid/6483)

<sup>42</sup> Ibid.

<sup>43</sup> "Comprehensive Sexuality Education," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/public/home/adolescents/pid/6483](http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/adolescents/pid/6483)

<sup>44</sup> "International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education," United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, December 2009, [www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/groups/youth/public/International\\_Guidance\\_Sexuality\\_Education\\_Vol\\_I.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/groups/youth/public/International_Guidance_Sexuality_Education_Vol_I.pdf)

<sup>45</sup> "Comprehensive Sexuality Education," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/public/home/adolescents/pid/6483](http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/adolescents/pid/6483)

<sup>46</sup> Ibid.

<sup>47</sup> "International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education," United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, December 2009, [www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/groups/youth/public/International\\_Guidance\\_Sexuality\\_Education\\_Vol\\_I.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/groups/youth/public/International_Guidance_Sexuality_Education_Vol_I.pdf)

<sup>48</sup> Ibid.

<sup>49</sup> Ibid.

<sup>50</sup> Ibid.

<sup>51</sup> Ibid.

clarifying attitudes, feelings, and values; develop or reinforce skills; increase knowledge and understanding; promote and support risk-reducing behavior.<sup>52</sup> A problem with advancing one's rights, program designers, researchers, and practitioners may differ on which objective deserves a stronger focus.<sup>53</sup>

The youth are encountering a challenge with comprehensive sexual education despite strong pledges by the international community due to supporting health and human rights and youth empowerment objectives.<sup>54</sup> The United Nations (UN) noticed most governments have "some type" of occurring sexuality education program, but it has been categorized as "weak or unevenly implemented."<sup>55</sup> For the youths, advancing the basic human right of a comprehensive sexual education must coincide with new research findings on how to approach the programs.<sup>56</sup>

Human rights play an important role in discussions of sexual education. UNFPA explicitly states human rights are inalienable and universal as well as indivisible, interdependent, and interrelated.<sup>57</sup> The UNFPA added that human rights are considered "universal" because all populations are born with the same rights regardless of a person's cultural or ethnic background, gender, location, race, or religion.<sup>58</sup> With universal human rights, one should not be discriminated based the aforementioned categories as well as sexual orientation.<sup>59</sup>

### ***History***

The UNFPA is responsible for gathering large amounts of data on a variety of topics, because of that they are fully aware of the situation on comprehensive sexuality education.<sup>60</sup> UNFPA gathers data on various different segments, such as but not limited too; pregnancy, births, infant mortality rates, maternal mortality rates, the spread of sexually transmitted diseases and the level of sexuality education in many Member States.<sup>61</sup> When discussing the advancement of human rights through various channels, such as comprehensive sexual education, the 1994 International Conference on Population Development (ICPD) accomplished several objectives.<sup>62</sup> Under the guidance of the UN and a secretariat from the UNFPA and the Population Division of the UN Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis, the ICPD, at the time, was the largest intergovernmental conference regarding population and development.<sup>63</sup> More than 180 Member States negotiated a Programme of Action with the focus of development and population that would span the next 20 years.<sup>64</sup> The Programme of Action at the ICPD, also known as the Cairo Consensus, was adopted on September 13, 1994.<sup>65</sup>

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<sup>52</sup> Ibid.

<sup>53</sup> Ibid.

<sup>54</sup> "Youth And Comprehensive Sexuality Education," United Nations Youth, [www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/youth-sexuality-education.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/socdev/documents/youth/fact-sheets/youth-sexuality-education.pdf)

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> Ibid.

<sup>57</sup> "Human Rights: Human Rights Principles," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/rights/principles.htm](http://www.unfpa.org/rights/principles.htm)

<sup>58</sup> Ibid.

<sup>59</sup> Ibid.

<sup>60</sup> "Comprehensive Sexuality Education: Advancing Human Rights, Gender Equality and Improved Sexual and Reproductive Health," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/groups/youth/public/Comprehensive%20Sexuality%20Education%20Advancing%20Human%20Rights%20Gender%20Equality%20and%20Improve%20SRH-1.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/groups/youth/public/Comprehensive%20Sexuality%20Education%20Advancing%20Human%20Rights%20Gender%20Equality%20and%20Improve%20SRH-1.pdf)

<sup>61</sup> Ibid.

<sup>62</sup> "Master Plans For Development: ICPD - International Conference on Population and Development," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/International-Conference-on-Population-and-Development](http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/International-Conference-on-Population-and-Development)

<sup>63</sup> Ibid.

<sup>64</sup> Ibid.

<sup>65</sup> Ibid.

The ICPD Programme of Action had a focus of combining population and development while satisfying the needs of both genders instead of focusing specific demographics.<sup>66</sup> Family planning was considered a "primary goal" of the Programme of Action with the intent to make it universally available by 2015.<sup>67</sup> The goal for universal family planning was part of an approach to expand reproductive health and rights.<sup>68</sup> With the goal to expand universal family planning, education and control and prevention of HIV/AIDS were also important to examine.<sup>69</sup>

UNFPA was responsible in implementing the Programme of Action, and the organization has noted its progression since its 1994 adoption.<sup>70</sup> The Cairo Consensus helped reaffirm human rights for all populations.<sup>71</sup> While the ICPD Programme of Action aimed to focus on both men and women, attention was emphasized of women due to their rights being denied on numerous occasions.<sup>72</sup> The 1994 ICPD has been credited to being one of the first conferences to recognize the "fundamental role of women" across development processes as well as examining the role of reproductive rights, which was defined as "complete physical, mental and social well-being" across all spectrums of the reproductive process and system.<sup>73</sup>

Education is a "key factor" and component of reducing fertility, morbidity and mortality rates, empower women, and promote democracy.<sup>74</sup> With the ICPD, one of the main objectives is to introduce and improve curriculums on promoting greater responsibility.<sup>75</sup> One of the greater responsibilities is awareness of health issues such as reproductive health and gender equity.<sup>76</sup> According to the UNFPA, reproductive rights have embraced "certain human rights" that are currently established among national laws, international human rights documents, and relevant UN consensus documents.<sup>77</sup> The UNFPA stated the rights rely on the basic right all individuals, and even couples, have to independently decide on how to raise children and the means to do so without intimidation, discrimination, or acts of violence.<sup>78</sup>

The UNFPA highlighted that international agreements, such as the 1994 Cairo Consensus, were supported with the intention of accepting several human rights treaties including the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights that went into effect in 1976, International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1976, Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination

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<sup>66</sup> Ibid.

<sup>67</sup> Ibid.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> Ibid.

<sup>70</sup> "Master Plans For Development: ICPD at 15: Accelerating Implementation of the Cairo Consensus," The United Nations Population Fund, <http://web.unfpa.org/icpd/15/index.cfm>

<sup>71</sup> Ibid.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

<sup>74</sup> "Master Plans For Development: Summary of the ICPD Programme of Action - Chapter XI, Population, Development and Education," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/International-Conference-on-Population-and-Development/ICPD-Summary](http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/International-Conference-on-Population-and-Development/ICPD-Summary)

<sup>75</sup> Ibid.

<sup>76</sup> Ibid.

<sup>77</sup> "Master Plans For Development: Summary of the ICPD Programme of Action - Chapter VII, Reproductive Rights and Reproductive Health," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/International-Conference-on-Population-and-Development/ICPD-Summary](http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/International-Conference-on-Population-and-Development/ICPD-Summary)

<sup>78</sup> Ibid.



against Women of 1981, and the 1990 Convention on the Rights of the Child.<sup>79</sup> By 2003, the UNFPA and a group of UN agencies such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the World Health Organization (WHO), to name a few, committed to integrating human rights onto their respective development programs.<sup>80</sup><sup>81</sup> Development Cooperation Towards a Common Understanding Among the UN Agencies knew the joint-agreement among the UN agencies."<sup>82</sup>

In 2005, the UNFPA Executive Director Thoraya Ahmed Obaid in a joint statement with the European Commissioner for Development and Humanitarian Aid Louis Michel of the European Union (EU) for World Population Day stated universal education for all children, guaranteed access to reproductive health services, and equal participation of women in the workforce are "well known and effective" solutions.<sup>83</sup> The UNFPA distinguished improvements in sexual education over the last two decades with prominent changes between both genders regardless of age.<sup>84</sup> The UNFPA referenced successes from Colombia, Nepal, and South Africa, among other parts of the international community, in eradicating discriminatory social norms that have affected millions of people.<sup>85</sup> Further, access to basic social services has improved.<sup>86</sup> Although progress has been made, the UNFPA is reminded of "gross inequalities" that exist for many, especially girls and women.<sup>87</sup>

### ***Current Situation on Sexual Health and Education***

With the UNFPA congregating data on comprehensive sexuality education, from births, infant and maternal mortality rates, pregnancy, sexually transmitted diseases, and the level of sexuality education across many Member States, monitoring the progress among susceptible age groups is important. The 15 to 24 year old age group is one of those susceptible groups, and UNFPA is doing more than it ever has to understand how to better educate these young people.<sup>88</sup> The UNFPA estimates that "5.5 million young people globally are living with HIV, two thirds of whom live in sub-Saharan Africa."<sup>89</sup> Roughly 45 per cent of all new infections occur between the 15 and 24 age group.<sup>90</sup> Globally women constitute 50 per cent of the total number of people living with HIV, but in sub-Saharan Africa, this proportion rises to approximately 60 per cent."<sup>91</sup> The HIV/AIDS epidemic has been on the rise for decades and

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<sup>79</sup> "The State of World Population 2001: Appendix - Global Agreements on Human Rights, Environment and Development, Reproductive Health and Gender Equality," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/swp/2001/english/appendix.html](http://www.unfpa.org/swp/2001/english/appendix.html)

<sup>80</sup> "Frequently Asked Questions on a Human Rights-Based Approach to Development Cooperation," Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, 2006, [www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FAQen.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Publications/FAQen.pdf)

<sup>81</sup> "Human Rights: The Human Rights-Based Approach," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/rights/approaches.htm](http://www.unfpa.org/rights/approaches.htm)

<sup>82</sup> Ibid.

<sup>83</sup> "EU-UN Joint Statement on World Population Day 2005: Equality Empowers," European Union, November, 7, 2005, [www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article\\_4884\\_en.htm](http://www.eu-un.europa.eu/articles/en/article_4884_en.htm)

<sup>84</sup> "The Pathway to Human-Centred Development – Human Rights Day 2013," The United Nations Population Fund, December 6, 2013, [www.unfpa.org/public/cache/offfonce/home/news/pid/16020;jsessionid=283954D40CC894533509154CDF942481\\_jahia01](http://www.unfpa.org/public/cache/offfonce/home/news/pid/16020;jsessionid=283954D40CC894533509154CDF942481_jahia01)

<sup>85</sup> Ibid.

<sup>86</sup> Ibid.

<sup>87</sup> Ibid.

<sup>88</sup> International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education: An evidence-informed approach for schools, teachers and health educators, Volume I, the rationale for sexuality education," The United Nations Population Fund, [http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/groups/youth/public/International\\_Guidance\\_Sexuality\\_Education\\_Vol\\_I.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/groups/youth/public/International_Guidance_Sexuality_Education_Vol_I.pdf)

<sup>89</sup> Ibid.

<sup>90</sup> Ibid.

<sup>91</sup> Ibid.

while strides have been made in treatment, the world is overwhelmed by new cases each year. Along with the gathering data on the HIV/AIDS epidemic, the UNFPA gathers key information on population growth and unintended pregnancies. The UNFPA estimates that “at least 200 million women want to use safe and effective family planning methods, but are unable to do so because they lack access to information and services or the support of their husbands and communities.”<sup>92</sup> And more than 50 million of the 190 million women who become pregnant each year have abortions.<sup>93</sup> Many of these are clandestine and performed under unsafe conditions.<sup>94</sup> The international community has come together and agreed that “reproductive choice is a basic human right, but without access to relevant information and high quality services, that right cannot be exercised.”<sup>95</sup> The UNFPA is committed to ensuring every woman has access to the best reproductive care, and that the world is educated on the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Along with gathering data on HIV/AIDS and pregnancy, the UNFPA reports on the rise of sexually transmitted infections (STIs). UNFPA estimated that “some 340 million new cases of curable sexually transmitted infections occur every year...sexually transmitted infections continue to take an enormous toll on health, particularly on women’s reproductive health, in fact, next to complications of pregnancy and childbirth, they are the leading cause of health problems for women of reproductive age.”<sup>96</sup> The UNFPA has worked to publish more information about sexual health among young people in order to combat these issues. By strengthening comprehensive sexuality education, the UNFPA can work with Member States to stop the spread of STIs, those that are curable and not curable. The UNFPA frequently partners with the WHO and UNAIDS to gather information about the knowledge level of the world on sexual health. In the 2008, UNAIDS Global Report estimated that, “only 40 percent of young people aged 15-24 had accurate knowledge about HIV and transmission,” and that “young people aged 14-24 account for 45 percent of all new HIV infections.”<sup>97</sup> UNFPA spends a significant amount of time gathering data on HIV/AIDS because it affects a substantial amount of the population. While the number of young people living with HIV has dropped to five million in 2009, down from 5.7 million in 2001, they are still at a considerable risk for contracting the disease.<sup>98</sup> It was reported by the UNFPA that that nearly 890,000 young people were diagnosed with HIV, which was roughly 41 percent of infections reported in 2009 in the 15 to 49-age bracket.<sup>99</sup>

Sub-Saharan Africa is home to more HIV/AIDS cases than any other region in the world, 79 percent of the 890,000 new cases, roughly 703,100 people, were reported in that region.<sup>100</sup> While this seems dire, “trends show that HIV prevalence in 33 Member States (22 of them in Sub-Saharan Africa) is declining among young people aged 15-24, and in 16 out of 21 Member States most affected by HIV in the world, a decline in prevalence of 25 percent has been noted mainly because young people are choosing to wait longer to become sexually active; they are having fewer multiple partners; and have increased the use of condoms among those with multiple partners.”<sup>101</sup> The UNFPA continues to push for greater education on all aspects of sexual health, especially for those between the ages of 15 to 24 because they are the most at risk for contracting sexually transmitted infections. Because of the dire need for increased sexuality education, the UNFPA has launched countless programs and partnered with many agencies within the UN and regional bodies to generate change in the world.

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<sup>92</sup> Ibid.

<sup>93</sup> Ibid.

<sup>94</sup> Reproductive Health: Ensuring that Every Pregnancy is Wanted,” The United Nations Population Fund, <http://www.unfpa.org/rh/planning.htm>

<sup>95</sup> Ibid.

<sup>96</sup> Ibid.

<sup>97</sup> “International Technical Guidance on Sexuality Education: An evidence-informed approach for schools, teachers and health educators, Volume I, the rationale for sexuality education,” The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. <http://unesdoc.unesco.org/images/0018/001832/183281e.pdf>

<sup>98</sup> “HIV and Young People,” The United Nations Population Fund, <http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/groups/youth/public/Issues%20Brief%20on%20HIV%20%26%20Young%20people%20Short%20version.pdf>

<sup>99</sup> Ibid.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid.

<sup>101</sup> Ibid.

### *Action Taken by the UNFPA*

The need for increased sexuality education has never been greater and as the world population teeters on seven billion, the threat of spreading sexually transmitted infections is great. The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the 1994 ICPD Programme of Action has helped influence the UNFPA's actions. MDG Targets 3, 5, and 6 relate to the work being done by the UNFPA.<sup>102</sup> Target 3 promotes gender equality and the empowerment of women, aiming to "eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education."<sup>103</sup> Recently, the UNFPA launched the "Empowering Young Women to Lead Change," geared towards supporting the development of young women's skills, which will enable them to be more involved in decisions that affect their lives.<sup>104</sup> UNFPA is committed to helping young women because they face particular challenges that young men do not face, like discrimination, physical and sexual violence, being kept out of school, and lack of property rights.<sup>105</sup> This program is a training manual designed to teach young women valuable skills and increase their education on seven key issues that most young women face throughout their lives. These key issues are "HIV/AIDS, sexual and reproductive health, self esteem and body image, violence against women, human rights, economic justice and peace."<sup>106</sup> The training guide is a great jumping off point for what needs to be done to improve comprehensive sexuality education. By improving this education young people, especially girls will be empowered to advocate for their own human rights and encourage Member States better address their specific needs.

Recently, the UNFPA launched "It's all one curriculum: guidelines and activities for a unified approach to sexuality, gender, HIV, and human rights education," which is geared towards sexual health educators and other health agencies.<sup>107</sup> This curriculum aims to educate young people on a variety of topics, including, gender, sexual health, HIV, reproduction, contraception, and advocating for their own rights. The curriculum is meant to be comprehensive and integrated so that young people are more educated on sexuality and health. According to the UNFPA, "research shows that young people's social context, individual factors, and health outcomes are profoundly interconnected."<sup>108</sup> In order to make lasting change in regards to the spread of STIs, decrease the number of unintended pregnancies, and to increase young people's knowledge on sexual health, they must be educated. Every action that the UNFPA takes to make lasting change involves great education and understanding. Because of this the UNFPA has placed greater emphasis on evidenced-based, comprehensive, and gender-sensitive education, which is three of the four key features of the "It's All One Curriculum." At the heart of this curriculum is the belief that gender-equality is one of the most important factors of sexuality education, "studies from both developing and developed Member States confirm that young people who believe in gender equality have better sexual health outcomes than their peers."<sup>109</sup> Along with a greater emphasis on gender-equality, the curriculum discusses the importance of HIV/AIDS education among young people. The UNFPA understands and educates young people on HIV, and its link to gender-equality, can impact and limit the spread of the disease. Research for the curriculum shows that, "gender equality and human rights are not just lofty goals. Rather, they are key to preventing the spread of HIV and to enable young people to grow up to enjoy good health, as well as responsible and satisfying sexual lives."<sup>110</sup> These findings have led to an

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<sup>102</sup> "Master Plans For Development: How the ICPD Programme of Action supports the MDGs," The United Nations Population Fund, [www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/MDGs/MDGs-ICPD](http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/sitemap/icpd/MDGs/MDGs-ICPD)

<sup>103</sup> "Millennium Development Goal 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women," Millennium Development Goals and Beyond 2015, <http://www.un.org/millenniumgoals/gender.shtml>

<sup>104</sup> "Empowering Young Women to Lead Change," The United Nations Population Fund, 2006, [www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2006/empowering-young-women\\_eng.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2006/empowering-young-women_eng.pdf)

<sup>105</sup> Ibid.

<sup>106</sup> Ibid.

<sup>107</sup> "It's all one curriculum: guidelines and activities for a unified approach to sexuality, gender, HIV, and human rights education," Population Council, [www.popcouncil.org/publications/books/2010\\_ItsAllOne.asp](http://www.popcouncil.org/publications/books/2010_ItsAllOne.asp)

<sup>108</sup> "It's All One Curriculum: Volume 1: Guidelines for a Unified Approach to Sexuality, Gender, HIV, And Human Rights Education," Population Council, 2009, [www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/2011PGY\\_ItsAllOneGuidelines\\_en.pdf](http://www.popcouncil.org/pdfs/2011PGY_ItsAllOneGuidelines_en.pdf)

<sup>109</sup> Ibid.

<sup>110</sup> Ibid.

increase in the desire for sexuality and gender equality education among governments, civil societies, and international agencies.

UNFPA is committed to educating the world on all aspects of sexual health, including pregnancy and its prevalence among young girls under the age of eighteen.<sup>111</sup> Many of these girls are forced or coerced into sex, which result in unintended pregnancy. More so, these girls are forced into marriage and are pressured to have children. Because of this, the UNFPA has spent time and energy researching how to prevent young girls from being forced into marriage or sexual behavior. In order to make sexual education more comprehensive, educating young people on plight of adolescent mothers. Girls who become mothers at very age face difficult odds, “many will face poverty, ill health, abuse, unprotected sex carrying HIV risk, frequent pregnancies, and end to education, and few positive life options.”<sup>112</sup> Their children are more likely than those of older mother to be malnourished and have developmental problems. One million babies born to adolescent mothers will not make it to their first birthday, several hundred thousand more will be dead by age 5.”<sup>113</sup> In order to combat these odds, the UNFPA created the “Giving Girls Today & Tomorrow” to educate them, and the world how to combat adolescent pregnancy.<sup>114</sup> By educating the world on the difficulties these young girls, and their children, face, the world will be better equipped to address their specific needs.<sup>115</sup> The UNFPA has tied this program to the MDGs in order to generate greater success in eliminating adolescent pregnancy. The UNFPA is committed to the advancement of education and aims to gear their actions towards educating the world, especially those most susceptible to human rights violations.

### ***Case Study***

#### *It's All One Curriculum and Rethinking Sexuality Education*

Imbedded within sexuality education is a multiplicity of human rights issues, including the ability to control one's body as well as the ability to choose whom one engaged in sexual activity with at any age.<sup>116</sup> Seeing a disconnect in the education offered to youth in regards to sexuality and experience, the Population Council undertook multiple projects aimed directly at youth and increasing their knowledge about sexuality and the ramification of sexual activity.<sup>117</sup> The overall goal of the Population Council in regards to sexuality education is to create and foster further dialogue regarding sexuality amongst youth, provide more accurate and useful information in regards to young adult sexual activity, technical assistance for Member States, and understand the impacts of gender and social norms on the understanding regarding sexuality.<sup>118</sup>

Recognizing a fundamental shift in thinking was needed in regards to sexual education, Population Council took a vastly different approach to sexual education through the It's All One Curriculum and the Rethinking Sexuality Education project.<sup>119</sup> The It's All One Curriculum is an education program pulling together sexuality, gender, HIV, and human rights education into one core curriculum for educators throughout Member States.<sup>120</sup> At the heart of the program is the link between multiple issues facing adolescents and young adults in regards to making informed

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<sup>111</sup> Ibid.

<sup>112</sup> Ibid.

<sup>113</sup> "Giving Girls Today and Tomorrow: Breaking the Cycle of Adolescent Pregnancy," The United Nations Population Fund, 2007, [www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2007/giving\\_girls.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2007/giving_girls.pdf)

<sup>114</sup> Ibid.

<sup>115</sup> Ibid.

<sup>116</sup> "Sexuality and Sexual Behavior," Population Council, 2013. [http://www.popcouncil.org/topics/youth\\_sexualbehavior.asp](http://www.popcouncil.org/topics/youth_sexualbehavior.asp) (accessed January 4, 2014)

<sup>117</sup> Ibid.

<sup>118</sup> Ibid.

<sup>119</sup> "Overview," Population Council, [www.popcouncil.org/topics/youth\\_sexualityed.asp](http://www.popcouncil.org/topics/youth_sexualityed.asp)

<sup>120</sup> "It's All One Curriculum," Population Council, 2013. [http://www.popcouncil.org/publications/books/2010\\_ItsAllOne.asp](http://www.popcouncil.org/publications/books/2010_ItsAllOne.asp) (accessed January 5, 2014).

decisions regarding sexual activity, including social and cultural norms in relations to gender.<sup>121</sup> Social and cultural norms hold a great influence upon the decision making process for adolescence and the ability to make informed choices regarding their sexual activity is often overlooked in education.<sup>122</sup> Its All One pulls together the information and presents it to educators through either a print or digital format. The guidelines and the activity book give detail on how to address the issues of gender and cultural norms while incorporating the human rights aspect missing from most sexual education courses.<sup>123</sup>

Part of the It's All One Curriculum, Rethinking Sexuality Education project is aimed at changing the fundamental basics of sexuality education by incorporating a gender role aspect towards how youth are taught about sexuality.<sup>124</sup> Recognizing sexuality is a fundamental aspect of humanity, behaviors and perceptions regarding sexuality are greatly influenced by cultural and societal norms, which differ amongst Member States.<sup>125</sup> Pulling together the different facets of sexuality and education, the Rethinking Sexuality Education project is attempting to break through the traditional roles in order to reshape the global dialogue regarding sexuality and HIV education.<sup>126</sup>

In general, sexuality education places a great emphasis on the difference between the genders and their sexual responses, but Population Council saw a lack of education on how social perceptions of gender roles impacts not only thoughts and perceptions about sexuality, but also influences the sexual experiences between the genders.<sup>127</sup> Stepping out of the previously framework for sexuality education, Rethinking Sexuality Education places a great emphasis on what they call a "social studies" approach incorporating into the curriculum an emphasis on social constructs such as race, ethnicity, and class and how they impact education and perceptions of sexual experiences.<sup>128</sup> Branching out from the formal education setting, Rethinking Sexuality Education project provides technical assistance for Member States and community programs to help promote conversations about sexual education.<sup>129</sup> The three key areas in which the project focuses their activity is through developing and providing the technical assistance for sexuality and HIV education, education for Member States and other interested parties, and implementing pilot programs focused on bringing together sexuality, HIV, gender, rights, and critical thinking skills.<sup>130</sup>

### ***Conclusion***

For the UNFPA, comprehensive sexual education is a human right. The UNFPA along with several UN agencies have agreed all individuals across the international community are born with the same basic human right and is a fundamental aspect for the UNFPA's mission. Advancing human rights is important when educating on sexuality especially for the youth and adolescents. With 1.8 billion youths worldwide, the UNFPA has helped strengthen comprehensive sexual education by outlining curriculums, policy frameworks, monitoring system, and training to teachers. Despite the progress the UNFPA has established, notably in mainstreaming the rights and participation among girls and women, the collaboration from Member States may need to toughen. Some Member State's national laws or societies have limited or restricted discussions about sexual education, which is a right all individuals should have. At times, discussions about sex education may be disapproved at the family level. The UNFPA concedes that people without the ample sexual education and preparation might find themselves susceptible to abuse, exploitation, intimidation, unplanned pregnancy, and sexual transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS.

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<sup>121</sup> Ibid.

<sup>122</sup> Ibid.

<sup>123</sup> Ibid.

<sup>124</sup> "Rethinking Sexuality Education," Population Council, 2913. [http://www.popcouncil.org/topics/youth\\_sexuality.asp](http://www.popcouncil.org/topics/youth_sexuality.asp) (accessed January 4, 2014).

<sup>125</sup> Ibid.

<sup>126</sup> Ibid.

<sup>127</sup> Ibid.

<sup>128</sup> Ibid.

<sup>129</sup> Ibid.

<sup>130</sup> Ibid.

One of the major achievements by the UNFPA is the ICPD Programme of Action in 1994, also known as the Cairo Consensus. The Programme of Action included input from more than 180 Member States on how to sustain the basics for men and women while considering population and development. One of the objectives with the Cairo Consensus was universal family planning, which included the topic of reproductive health and rights, notably for women. With the aforementioned objective, education and control and prevention of HIV/AIDS became a vital issue to assess. While the number of young individuals with HIV has dropped by 0.7 million to five million in 2009, the UNFPA has not eased on improving a person's right to information on the topic or other STIs. The 15 to 24 year old age groups have been a strong focus on promoting human rights and a better sexual education. The UNFPA is not alone in advancing an individual's human right through comprehensive sexual education and has been committed with other international agencies to advocate its mission such as with the UNHCR, UNESCO, and WHO, to name a few.

### ***Committee Directive***

The UNFPA, which has strived to promote human rights through means of comprehensive sexual education for individuals, can still improve on its mission worldwide. Member States have helped the UNFPA on improving an individual's basic human right in recent decades but more can be accomplished. Member States should be familiar with methods their respective governments have respected and improved on an individual's basic human right. In addition, delegations of the UNFPA should be acquainted with efforts the Member State has done on comprehensive sexual education. The understanding of a Member State's progression in advancing comprehensive sexual education could include data from various demographics. Has the delegate's Member States directly utilized support from the UNFPA and/or fellow UN agency on delivering a person's right? Have non-governmental organizations (NGOs) played a role in advocating sexual education for youths and adults? Has the efforts of the delegate's Member State improved peace and security?

## **II: Strengthening International Response to Crisis Migration and Human Mobility to Encourage Economic Development.**

*“Irregular immigration, human trafficking and modern-day slavery are everyone's problem. And we all have to share in solving it, not only regionally but also globally.” – Dr Joseph Muscat, Prime Minister of Malta<sup>131</sup>*

### ***Introduction***

Crisis Migration is a form of migration in which refugees flee their home Member State due to armed conflict, natural disaster, famine or persecution.<sup>132</sup> In 2011, about 10.5 million people were displaced due to these factors and that number has grown exponentially with the rising of the Arab Spring as well as increasing violence throughout Africa and Asia.<sup>133</sup> As noted in a report published by the United Nations Population Fund for Activities (UNFPA) migration can have both positive and negative effects on the economy of a Member State and its ability to achieve the Millennium Development Goals. There is now a common understanding among Member States that in order to move forward with effective policy on development and economic stability migration and human mobility must be a central consideration in the post-2015 agenda.<sup>134</sup>

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<sup>131</sup> “Linking Population, Poverty and Development.” United Nations Populations Fund, <http://www.unfpa.org/pds/migration.html> (Accessed January 9, 2014).

<sup>132</sup> Ibid.

<sup>133</sup> “PM Addresses UN General Assembly – focus on migration, development goals and the Arab Spring,” TimesOfMalta.com, September 26, 2013. <http://www.timesofmalta.com/articles/view/20130926/local/pm-addresses-un-general-assembly-focus-on-migration-development-goals-and-the-arab-spring.487869#.UllwGRA6yJR> (Accessed January 9 2014)

<sup>134</sup> [http://www.un.org/esa/population/cpd/cpd2013/CPD%202013%20UNFPA%20Migration%20report\\_advance%20unedited%20version.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/population/cpd/cpd2013/CPD%202013%20UNFPA%20Migration%20report_advance%20unedited%20version.pdf)

As of 2010, reports estimate that around 214 million people live outside their Member State of origin.<sup>135</sup> This equates to around 3 percent of the world's population.<sup>136</sup> Around 10.5 million of these migrants are refugees displaced due to conflict or natural disaster.<sup>137</sup> The displacement of people from their homes due to conflict is a serious issue for the UNFPA and can quickly escalate as conflicts intensify. Conflicts within Member States can cause a massive upheaval of families from their homes placing strain on the economies of neighboring Member States as well as creating tensions between neighboring Member States. Since December 2012, some 5 million people have been displaced in Syria with around 1 million of these individuals being registered as refugees within neighboring Member States.<sup>138</sup> Many developing Member States are entering into a period of economic transition where mediums of human migration waves are crossing national boundaries. Mass migration has created a phenomenon, the search for employment opportunities and economic prosperity is often found to be unwelcomed and subject to unfair wages and employment benefits.

Half of displaced migrants are females and many are of reproductive age causing concern by Member States of children being born in unsanitary and unsafe conditions thus harming progress made towards MDGs. Another major concern for the UNFPA and the United Nations (UN) in regards to females involved in crisis migration is their susceptibility to traps and nets, leading to sex trafficking and prostitution.<sup>139</sup> The UNFPA advocates for addressing the special concerns of women migrants including elimination of discrimination, abuse, and trafficking.<sup>140</sup> Economic migration, still in rough transitional stages, encourages policy development dialogue and provisions that enhance government's ability to respond to issues regarding migration.<sup>141</sup> UNFPA's continued promotional involvement in the International Conference on Population and Development assists governments in assessing the needs of both migrants and the economy through continued research and policy-oriented studies including gender specific data.<sup>142</sup> The influx of migrants fleeing crisis can create tensions among neighboring Member States as States feel a need to protect themselves from violent conflict 'spilling over' borders and placing strain on their political stability and economic standing. It is for this and many other reasons explored in this background guide that the UN and the UNFPA must pay special attention to crisis response in order to alleviate the number of migrants fleeing crisis and persecution causing economic strain on Member States.

### ***History***

The UN International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) held in Cairo, Egypt on 5-13 September 1994 "was a milestone in the history of population and development."<sup>143</sup> The conference resulted in the agreement between 179 Member States "that population and development are inextricably linked, and that empowering women and meeting people's needs for education and health, including reproductive health, are necessary for both individual advancement and balanced development."<sup>144</sup> The conference adopted a 20-year Programme of Action, which emphasized the indissoluble relationship between population and development and focuses on meeting the needs of individuals within the framework of universally recognized human rights standards instead of merely meeting demographic goals.<sup>145</sup> In the time since the conference in 1994 many Member States have incorporated

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<sup>135</sup> Ibid.

<sup>136</sup> "Linking Population, Poverty and Development." United Nations Populations Fund, <http://www.unfpa.org/pds/migration.html> (Accessed January 9, 2014).

<sup>137</sup> Ibid.

<sup>138</sup> Ibid.

<sup>139</sup> Ibid.

<sup>140</sup> Ibid.

<sup>141</sup> Ibid.

<sup>142</sup> Ibid.

<sup>143</sup> "Overview," United Nations Population Fund, United Nations, <http://www.unfpa.org/public/icpd> (Accessed August 2 2013)

<sup>144</sup> "Summary of the ICPD Programme of Action, Master Plans for Development," United Nations Population Fund, <http://www.unfpa.org/public/cache/offonce/home/sitemap/icpd/International-Conference-on-Population-and-Development/ICPD-Summary.jsessionid=601A58E091A75BA2A74F1ADBD79C0589.jahia01> (Accessed September 3, 2013).

<sup>145</sup> Ibid.

migration trends and patterns into both domestic and regional development agendas.<sup>146</sup> New conventions to protect the rights of migrant workers, individuals forced into human trafficking and smuggling, and internally displaced persons have been implemented by various UN committees due to the work started by the ICPD two decades ago.<sup>147</sup>

In the Report of the Secretary-General of 9 September 2002, A/57/387, Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change, former Secretary-General Kofi A. Annan highlights in clause 39, “it is time to take a more comprehensive look at the various dimensions of the migration issue, which now involves hundreds of millions of people, and affects Member States of origin, transit and destination.<sup>148</sup> We need to better understand the causes of international flows of people and their complex interrelationship with development.<sup>149</sup> We must also prepare for the shift that has already started in the relative proportions of young people and the age in most parts of the world and its implications for the labour [labor] force, social services and political processes.”<sup>150</sup> To this end, the following year the Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM) was launched under Kofi A. Annan and comprised of 19 Member States on 9 December 2003 in Geneva, Switzerland.<sup>151</sup> The mandate of the Commission was “to place International Migration on the Global Agenda, [analyze] gaps in current policy approaches to migration and, examine inter-linkages with other issue-areas, present Recommendations to the UN Secretary-General, governments and other stakeholders.”<sup>152</sup> The commission began its activities on 1 January 2004, met for the first time in Stockholm, Sweden, and finished its work on 31 December 2005.<sup>153 154</sup> The establishment of the GCIM was a major step for the UN as Member States stated their dedication to establishing efficient responses to challenges both structural and economic caused by migration and exasperated by times of crisis.<sup>155</sup> The outcome of the Global Commission on International Migration included several types of documents. The Commission submitted regional hearing reports for Asia and the Pacific, The Mediterranean and the Middle East, Europe, Africa and the Americas as well as Thematic Studies including International migration and human rights. The governance of international migration including mechanisms, processes and institutions, and the right to leave one’s own country under international law were established as a result of the GCIM.<sup>156 157</sup>

Proposed in General Assembly (GA) resolution A/RES/58/208 on 23 December 2003, the first UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development (HLD) was called for to be held during the 61<sup>st</sup> session in

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<sup>146</sup> “Meeting the Challenges of Migration: Progress since the ICPD,” United Nations Population Fund, [http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2004/migration\\_icpd.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2004/migration_icpd.pdf) (Accessed January 5, 2014)

<sup>147</sup> Ibid.

<sup>148</sup> A/57/387, Report of the Secretary-General; Strengthening of the United Nations: an agenda for further change, General Assembly, United Nations, 9 September 2002, <http://www.un.org/events/action2/A.57.0387.pdf> (Accessed September 30, 2013).

<sup>149</sup> Ibid.

<sup>150</sup> Ibid.

<sup>151</sup> “Global Commission on International Migration (GCIM),” Global Commission on International Migration, <http://www.gcim.org/> (Accessed October 1, 2013).

<sup>152</sup> Ibid.

<sup>153</sup> Ibid.

<sup>154</sup> “Global Commission on International Migration,” International Organization for Migration, <http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/what-we-do/migration-policy-and-research/migration-policy-1/global-commission-on-internation.html> (Accessed October 2, 2013).

<sup>155</sup> “Meeting the Challenges of Migration: Progress since the ICPD,” United Nations Population Fund, [http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2004/migration\\_icpd.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2004/migration_icpd.pdf) (Accessed January 5, 2014)

<sup>156</sup> “Regional Hearing Reports,” Organization for Migration, <http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/what-we-do/migration-policy-and-research/migration-policy-1/global-commission-on-internation/regional-hearing-reports.html> (Accessed October 2, 2013).

<sup>157</sup> “Thematic Studies” International Organization for Migration, <http://www.iom.int/cms/en/sites/iom/home/what-we-do/migration-policy-and-research/migration-policy-1/global-commission-on-internation/thematic-studies.html> (Accessed October 2, 2013).



2006.<sup>158</sup> The purpose of the high-level dialogue was to provide “an opportunity for Member States to address the multi-dimensional aspects of international migration in order to identify appropriate ways and means to maximize its development benefits and minimize its negative impacts.”<sup>159</sup> Additionally, the high-level dialogue was to “have a strong focus on policy issues, including the challenge of achieving international development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs)” as set forth in A/RES/55/2.<sup>160</sup> The major outcome of the first Dialogue included the creation of the voluntary, State-led and non-binding Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).<sup>161</sup> The objectives of the GFMD include but do not limit “to provide a venue for policy-makers and high-level policy practitioners to informally discuss relevant policies and practical challenges and opportunities of the migration-development nexus, ... to exchange good practices and experiences, which can be duplicated or adapted in other circumstances, ... to identify information, policy and institutional gaps necessary to foster synergies and greater policy coherence, ... to establish partnerships and cooperation between Member States, and between Member States and other stakeholders, ... [and] to structure the international priorities and agenda on migration and development.”<sup>162</sup> The first meeting of the GFMD was held in Brussels, Belgium on 7-9 July 2007 and had a focus on the impact of migration on social and economic development.<sup>163</sup> Since then, the GFMD has met each year consecutively with different themes including “Protecting and Empowering Migrants for Development” and “Partnerships for Migration and Human Development – shared prosperity, shared responsibility.”<sup>164</sup>

Secretary General Kofi A. Annan further established in 2006 the Global Migration Group (GMG), formerly known as the Geneva Migration Group, as an effort to respond to a recommendation from the GCIM.<sup>165</sup> The GMG was established as a high-level inter-institutional group of agencies involved in migration-related activities.<sup>166</sup> The group today is comprised of 16 entities including the International Labour Organization (ILO), IOM, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR), and the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UNDESA), among other agencies.<sup>167</sup> Since its establishment in 2006, the GMG has created different working groups and tasks forces such as the Task Force on Migration and Decent Work being led by ILO and IMO established in 2013 and has also sponsored multiple symposiums, workshops, panel discussions and released joint publications and joint statements.<sup>168</sup> The present chair of the GMG is the ILO and the agenda of the GMG include focuses on migration and economic crisis, development, human rights, children, and gender.<sup>169</sup>

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<sup>158</sup> “High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development,” United Nations General Assembly, September 14-16, 2006, <http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/hld/index.html> (Accessed October 15, 2013).

<sup>159</sup> “High-level meetings of the 68<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly,” United Nations General Assembly, October 3-4, 2013, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/68/meetings/migration/about.shtml> (Accessed October 27, 2013).

<sup>160</sup> “High Level Dialogue on International Migration and Development,” United Nations General Assembly, September 14-15, 2006, <http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/hld/index.html> (Accessed October 15, 2013).

<sup>161</sup> Ibid.

<sup>162</sup> “Background and Objectives,” Global Forum on Migration and Development, <http://www.gfmd.org/en/process/background> (Accessed October 27, 2013).

<sup>163</sup> “Annual GFMD Themes,” Global Forum on Migration and Development, <http://www.gfmd.org/en/process/annual-themes> (Accessed November 1, 2013).

<sup>164</sup> Ibid.

<sup>165</sup> “What is the GMG?,” Global Migration Group, <http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/en/what-is-the-gmg> (Accessed November 3, 2013).

<sup>166</sup> Ibid.

<sup>167</sup> “Highlights of The Global Migration Group 2006- 2013,” The Global Migration Group, <http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/uploads/what-is-gmg/Handout-The-GMG-2006-2013.pdf> (Accessed November 3, 2013).

<sup>168</sup> Ibid.

<sup>169</sup> “What is the GMG?,” Global Migration Group, <http://www.globalmigrationgroup.org/en/what-is-the-gmg> (Accessed November 3, 2013).

The General Assembly determined in resolution A/RES/63/225 that the HLD hold a second meeting during its 68<sup>th</sup> session in 2013 and a one-day informal debate during the 65<sup>th</sup> session which was held in 2011.<sup>170</sup> The following year in its 69<sup>th</sup> session the GA proposed and decided to convene the two-day HLD at the highest possible level on 3-4 October 2013, A/67/219.<sup>171</sup> The theme of the second HLD was to identify "...concrete measures to strengthen coherence and cooperation at all levels, with a view to enhancing the benefits of international migration for migrants and countries alike and its important links to development, while reducing its negative implications."<sup>172</sup>

### ***Human Mobility in Response to Crisis***

Human Mobility has been a phenomenon as far back as history is written. People have moved for several reasons as mentioned previously however there is the unfortunate fact that many move each year in response to crisis. In the recent decades due to increased access to information and means of transportation, migration trends have increased and organizations are able to more accurately track the number and tenacity with which people move from one Member State to another during times of conflict.<sup>173</sup>

In February of 2013, the Crisis Migration Thematic Report was published in a collaborative effort between the John D. And Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Georgetown University Institute for the Study of International Migration. This report examined displacement for which protection is not already in place, how international organizations deal with crisis situations, often in joint operations, and the processes involved in fixing gaps in protection, all while fostering cooperation between Member States and international agencies. More importantly, the report gave recommendations for dealing with crisis migration.<sup>174</sup> This report also identified some of the key triggers that force this migration. Natural phenomenon, such as extreme natural hazards like hurricanes that "cause extensive destruction of lives and infrastructure," environmental degradation that diminish natural resources and pandemics that "cause high levels of mortality" are a large part of why humans can be forced to move.<sup>175</sup> Problems that arise from human issues, such as communal violence and political instability that make living in areas unsafe, also play a role in crisis migration.<sup>176</sup>

Human mobility is central to many issues facing the global community. While governments seek to deter immigration, they also face resistance from "civil-society activism and the politics of ethnicity."<sup>177</sup> Governments' ability to control migration has also gone down, making it tougher to create policies that deter it. The deterring policies by Member States are often moot points, as immigration tends to be almost uncontrollable.<sup>178</sup> These ineffective policies call for re-evaluation of the way Member States address migration. Developing Member States have begun allowing ex-patriots to maintain property and to vote in elections through absentee ballots, creatively adjusting their migration policies to accommodate the emigration that often occurs in those Member States.<sup>179</sup> Dual citizenship is becoming more and more acceptable within the international community and is used by nearly thirty

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<sup>170</sup> "High-level meetings of the 68<sup>th</sup> Session of the General Assembly," United Nations General Assembly, October 2-4, 2013, <http://www.un.org/en/ga/68/meetings/migration/about.shtml> (Accessed October 27, 2013).

<sup>171</sup> Ibid.

<sup>172</sup> Ibid.

<sup>173</sup> "International Migration and Development,: Contributions and Recommendations of the International System," United Nations System Chief Executives Board for Coordination, <http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2013/CEB%20Pub.%20International%20Migration%20and%20Development.pdf> (Accessed January 9, 2013)

<sup>174</sup> "Crisis Migration Convening Thematic Report," John D. And Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, February 2013, [http://www.macfound.org/media/files/Crisis\\_Migration\\_Thematic\\_Report\\_May\\_2013.pdf](http://www.macfound.org/media/files/Crisis_Migration_Thematic_Report_May_2013.pdf) (Accessed January 7, 2014)

<sup>175</sup> Ibid.

<sup>176</sup> Ibid.

<sup>177</sup> Jagdish N. Bhagwati, "Borders Beyond Control," *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2003, <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/58622/jagdish-n-bhagwati/borders-beyond-control> (Accessed January 7, 2014)

<sup>178</sup> Ibid.

<sup>179</sup> Ibid.

Member States.<sup>180</sup> Support for development projects in developing Member States would also help a great deal, helping to be proactive towards migration, instead of reactive policies that prevent migration as it occurs.<sup>181</sup> Children should be taken into special account when creating these policies, as implications for children in migration often tend to change from that of their adult counterparts. As a result of migration children often lack access to education, as well as other social programs such as healthcare.<sup>182</sup> This often is neglected in migration policy, which has long-term implications for those children; cutting career prospects once they reach adulthood, placing them back into the cycle of unskilled labor migration.

Migration policy calls for creativity and flexibility, realizing, and maximizing the benefits of migration as opposed to attempting to deter it.<sup>183</sup> Restrictions on migration are difficult to enforce, and adaptability is crucial in setting forth policy on migration that seeks to maximize the benefits of migration for both those migrating and the Member States involved. People are forced to move for a multitude of reasons, more often than not to no fault of their own. In these cases, migration becomes their only option for survival. Policies in place should be more reflective of the benefit to both people and governments of this migration, as opposed to restricting and preventing migration.

### ***Economic Impact of Crisis Mobility***

In many instances, migration is seen as a positive occurrence as it can lead to the growth of urban areas and increasing revenue for Member States as the development of opportunities leads to internal and international migration.<sup>184</sup> Most migrants move to urban areas in other Member States for economic incentives. Most movement into urban areas causes large booms in population of urban areas.<sup>185</sup> Under normal circumstances urban areas use the additional tax revenue to create infrastructure and services to support the newcomers generating further opportunities.<sup>186</sup> When individuals are forced to move, however, due to conflict, disasters, and even genocide in their home states the abruptness with which these individuals move actually has a negative effect on the states of origin, states of passage, and ultimately can be a strain on the state of destination.<sup>187</sup>

Economic issues with human mobility can also often stem from a lack of work. There are three areas of human migration that take place: legal immigration by skilled workers to more developed Member States, the immigration, often illegally, of people seeking work, and migration in which people are seeking asylum or refuge.<sup>188</sup> “As rich Member States stagnate they cease to be magnets for mobile hands and brains” can also be noted as a cause for human mobility.<sup>189</sup> This is reflective of the economic situation that causes that migration. In developed Member States, such as Spain and Portugal, their shrinking economies have resulted in unemployed youth seeking work elsewhere. This also affects net-migration into developed Member States, with the United States’ in-migration rate

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<sup>180</sup> Ibid.

<sup>181</sup> Ibid.

<sup>182</sup> “Children and migration.” United Nations Children’s Fund, [http://www.gfmd.org/documents/brussels/gfmd\\_brussels07\\_contribution\\_unicef\\_children\\_and\\_migration\\_en.pdf](http://www.gfmd.org/documents/brussels/gfmd_brussels07_contribution_unicef_children_and_migration_en.pdf) (Accessed January 7, 2014)

<sup>183</sup> Jagdish N. Bhagwati, “Borders Beyond Control,” *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2003, <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/58622/jagdish-n-bhagwati/borders-beyond-control> (Accessed January 7, 2014)

<sup>184</sup> [http://www.un.org/esa/population/cpd/cpd2013/CPD%202013%20UNFPA%20Migration%20report\\_advance%20unedited%20version.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/population/cpd/cpd2013/CPD%202013%20UNFPA%20Migration%20report_advance%20unedited%20version.pdf)

<sup>185</sup> “Linking Population, Poverty and Development.” United Nations Populations Fund, <http://www.unfpa.org/pds/migration.html> (Accessed January 9, 2014).

<sup>186</sup> Ibid.

<sup>187</sup> [http://www.un.org/esa/population/cpd/cpd2013/CPD%202013%20UNFPA%20Migration%20report\\_advance%20unedited%20version.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/population/cpd/cpd2013/CPD%202013%20UNFPA%20Migration%20report_advance%20unedited%20version.pdf)

<sup>188</sup> Jagdish N. Bhagwati, “Borders Beyond Control,” *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2003, <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/58622/jagdish-n-bhagwati/borders-beyond-control> (Accessed January 7, 2014)

<sup>189</sup> “The new New World,” *The Economist*, April 6, 2013, <http://www.economist.com/news/business/21575750-long-exporter-talent-latin-america-now-importing-it-new-new-world> (Accessed January 7 2014)

from Mexico diminishing almost completely.<sup>190</sup> The unemployed youth that migrate to places like Mexico and Brazil find it easier to become employed and advance faster than in the Member States from which they came.<sup>191</sup> This has helped expand the economies in those Member States, especially in Latin America where a middle class is rapidly growing. Companies across the globe of taken note and are sending industry to those Member States, which in turn creates jobs.

Outside these trends, which must be noted by the committee a large economic drain can be generated by international migration outside an area of conflict to neighboring Member States. As stated above, the recent Syrian crisis has led to the migration of estimates of 5 million people.<sup>192</sup> This number is astounding and lends itself to the seriousness of the issue in front of this committee. Neighboring Member States do not have the proper infrastructure, proper amount of resources, nor the proper number of opportunities to spontaneously support an influx of individuals of this magnitude. Economic development is dependent on an individual's ability to seek opportunities for growth.<sup>193</sup> Moving forward Member States must work together at the regional and global level to respond to crisis quickly and act in a proactive and not reactive manner to facilitate options for individuals who may decide to migrate away from a crisis situation.

### ***Case Study: Somalia***

In January 1991, Somalia saw the downfall of its President Siard Barre.<sup>194</sup> Following in November of the same year, Somalia, namely its capital of Mogadishu, saw a civil war breakout between the party supporting the interim President Ali Mahdi Mohamed and then the others that supported the Chairman of the United Somali Congress, General Mohamed Farah Aidid.<sup>195</sup> Somalia then experienced fighting not only throughout its capital but further spread throughout the remainder of the nation.<sup>196</sup> Through this time hostilities within both parties resulted in widespread death and destruction, forced hundreds of thousands of civilians to flee their home and caused a dire need for emergency humanitarian assistance.<sup>197</sup> Shortly after, the UN took a stance on the outbreak and decided through its resolution 751 for an arms embargo.<sup>198</sup> In April of 1992 after much discussion, the UN established the United Nations Operation in Somalia (UNOSOM I).<sup>199</sup>

The establishment of UNOSOM I was hoped to bring a lot of relief to the area but instead the area continued to see fighting and insecurity and in August 1992 the UN's Security Council decided to deploy some 3,000 additional troops to protect humanitarian aid.<sup>200</sup> The situation however in Somalia continued to expand and famine became widespread as well among 1.5 million people.<sup>201</sup> November 1992, the United States organized alongside 24 other Member States to create the Unified Task Force (UNITAF) to ensure the delivery of humanitarian assistance entering the Member State.<sup>202</sup> Once it was launched, UNITAF quickly secured all major relief centers and by the

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<sup>190</sup> Ibid.

<sup>191</sup> Ibid.

<sup>192</sup> Ibid.

<sup>193</sup> K. Bruce Newbold, "Counting Migrants and Migrations: Comparing Lifetime and Fixed-Interval Return and Onward Migration," *Economic Geography*, Vol. 77, No. 1 (Jan., 2001), pp. 23-40.

<sup>194</sup> "Somalia - UNOSOM II Background," United Nations, <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unosom2backgr2.html> (Accessed November 27, 2013).

<sup>195</sup> Ibid.

<sup>196</sup> Ibid.

<sup>197</sup> Ibid.

<sup>198</sup> Ibid.

<sup>199</sup> Ibid.

<sup>200</sup> Ibid.

<sup>201</sup> Ibid.

<sup>202</sup> Ibid.

year's end aid was flowing again.<sup>203</sup> UNOSOM I then was entrusted with protecting the delivery of assistance and political efforts to end the war.<sup>204</sup>

Following the creation of UNITAF, the Security Council recommended that there be a transition movement to UNOSOM II due to its great work in the region.<sup>205</sup> UNITAF had a positive impact on security and on the effective delivery of humanitarian assistance and was later determined that it would be given enforcement powers under Chapter VII of the UN Charter to establish a secure environment throughout Somalia.<sup>206</sup> UNOSOM II's mandate included but did not limit "preventing any resumption of violence..., maintaining control of the heavy weapons..., seizing the small arms of unauthorized armed elements..., securing all ports, airports, and lines of communications required for the delivery of humanitarian assistance,[and] assisting in repatriation of refugees and displaced persons in Somalia."<sup>207</sup> In early March 1995, UNOSOM II was withdrawn from Somalia.<sup>208</sup>

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) "Somalia is as the heart of one of the worst humanitarian crises in the world today.<sup>209</sup> Twenty years of conflict and waves of drought have uprooted a quarter of a country's 7.5 million people."<sup>210</sup> Over the years, Somalia has been a topic of discussion on an annual basis within the Security Council due to its unstable region namely its constant violence but has also been at the forefront due to other issues such as its drought and famine within the Horn of Africa. In 2011, the area saw the worst drought in its existence leaving 13.3 million individuals in need of humanitarian assistance.<sup>211</sup> The Horn of Africa famine was caused by a combination of prolonged drought, rapidly increasing food prices and also reverts back to the aforementioned violence and conflict in Somalia.<sup>212</sup> UNHCR stated that refugees "fled [for] a combination of violence and drought in Somalia.<sup>213</sup> Many are waiting until the last possible moment to flee, putting up with violence, crop failures and rising food prices until they can no longer survive where they were.<sup>214</sup> Insecurity prevents aid from reaching them, forcing people to leave their sick and elderly behind and flee their homes to get help."<sup>215</sup> Further it is stated that many walk for weeks from their homes to neighboring States and some do not reach the harsh journey.<sup>216</sup> Most of the refugees who make it to another State arrive to either Kenya or Ethiopia and are extremely exhausted, dehydrated and severely malnourished and the most vulnerable population are the children.<sup>217</sup>

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<sup>203</sup> "Somalia - UNOSOM II, Background," United Nations <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unosom2backgr2.html> (Accessed November 27, 2013).

<sup>204</sup> Ibid.

<sup>205</sup> Ibid.

<sup>206</sup> Ibid.

<sup>207</sup> "Somalia – UNOSOM II Mandate", United Nations, <https://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/missions/past/unosom2mandate.html> (Accessed November 28, 2013).

<sup>208</sup> Ibid.

<sup>209</sup> "Crisis in Horn of Africa, A Worsening Humanitarian Situation," United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4e1ff4b06.html> (Accessed November 30, 2013).

<sup>210</sup> Ibid.

<sup>211</sup> "The Horn of Africa: 2011- 2013 CERF allocations," United Nations Central Emergency Response Fund, [http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/HoA\\_CERF\\_20130627.pdf](http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/HoA_CERF_20130627.pdf) (Accessed December 1, 2013).

<sup>212</sup> "Horn of Africa Famine," United Nations Children's Fund United States Fund, United Nations, <http://www.unicefusa.org/work/emergencies/horn-of-africa/> (Accessed November 27, 2013).

<sup>213</sup> "Crisis in Horn of Africa, A Worsening Humanitarian Situation," United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, <http://www.unhcr.org/pages/4e1ff4b06.html> (Accessed November 30, 2013).

<sup>214</sup> Ibid.

<sup>215</sup> Ibid.

<sup>216</sup> Ibid.

<sup>217</sup> Ibid.

Since the drought and famine of 2011, Somalia has seen organizations such as UNHCR, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), the World Food Programme (WFP) and the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) step in to help the region but there still remains many problems. It is situations such as in Somalia where quick action by committees such as the UNFPA can alleviate economic and social burdens that crisis migration may create on both the origin and destination Member States. Proactive and effective management of crisis situations and more specifically action towards the well-being of innocent citizens in crisis zones can mitigate some of the reasons people flee their homes to the refuge of neighboring Member States. Regional and global efforts are necessary to lessen the exponential increase in the migration of individuals in times of crisis and the subsequent impact on the economies of the Member States involved.

### ***Conclusion***

Human mobility in the international community is characterized by the migration of individuals from one country or locality to another and the ease in which these individuals are assimilated into the host country.<sup>218</sup> Human migration has been a feature of thriving societies for centuries that can be illustrated by trading routes such as the Silk Road, the Amber Road, the Spice Road, and more recently by trading agreements such as the North American Trade Agreement (NAFTA), the European Union (EU) and the ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA). The intention behind the establishment of these trade routes and agreements was and remains a catalyst for economic growth. Economic growth is fueled by the exchange of ideas and practices, which can only occur when there is a fluid channel of exchange. Migration opens the door to this channel.

Society's ability to evolve is directly proportional to its adaptability to change; the assimilation of new individuals into society is a source of strength and change. By obstructing human mobility and the ability to assimilate into new societies governments limit their economic growth.<sup>219</sup> It is a Member States responsibility to protect and develop a harmonious relationship that will maximize the positive effects of migration while combating any adverse side effects that may result. Migration can either hinder or improve a nation's economic development depending on national legislation. In this effect, Member States must first address crisis migration.

### ***Committee Directive***

Delegates are encouraged to reevaluate their Member State's position on migration in order to nurture a more economically diverse atmosphere that encourages the exchange of ideas. Delegates should work to understand the prior work of the UNFPA and the United Nations and find effective and creative ways to foster cooperation in reaction to crisis situations to avoid negative consequences of international migration. Some questions to consider during research and formulation of Member State positions and recommended actions are: What can be done to protect those who move or remain trapped as a result of humanitarian crises? What are the obligations of governments? What are the responsibilities of international actors in these crises? How can an international dialogue be established? How can the stigma of migration be combatted?

## **Technical Appendix Guide (TAG)**

### **Topic I: Advancing Human Rights Through Comprehensive Sexual Education**

"International Guidelines on Sexuality Education: An evidence informed approach to effective sex, relationships and HIV/STI education." United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, (2009). [http://www.coe.int/t/ngo/Source/International\\_guidelines\\_on\\_sexuality\\_education\\_en.pdf](http://www.coe.int/t/ngo/Source/International_guidelines_on_sexuality_education_en.pdf)

This guide by the United Nations Education, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) gives an overview of current education programs. This is a good resource for finding further information regarding the current situation regarding sexuality education and a basis for further research. The guide also gives an overview of other programs currently utilized in sexuality education.

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<sup>218</sup>K. Bruce Newbold, "Counting Migrants and Migrations: Comparing Lifetime and Fixed-Interval Return and Onward Migration," *Economic Geography*, Vol. 77, No. 1 (Jan., 2001), pp. 23-40.

<sup>219</sup>Ibid.

Kempner, Martha. "Gender Roles: What are we really teaching young people?" Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States (2004): Vol 32 No 3. [http://www.siecus.org/\\_data/global/images/SIECUS%20Report%202/32-3.pdf](http://www.siecus.org/_data/global/images/SIECUS%20Report%202/32-3.pdf)

The report is a collection of articles regarding gender and sexuality education. The articles are all centered on gender and the impacts of gender upon the adolescents. Though the collection is older, the issues are still relevant and can give the delegates a good source of what has already been done in relation to gender roles in sexuality education.

"Defining sexual health: report of a technical consultation on sexual health." World Health Organization (2006). [http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/sexual\\_health/defining\\_sexual\\_health.pdf](http://www.who.int/reproductivehealth/publications/sexual_health/defining_sexual_health.pdf)

The World Health Organization (WHO) report gives general and basic information regarding sexual health throughout the world. There are regional perspectives provided as well as information regarding the cultural influences upon sexual health. The report also provides basic information on how to incorporate further services for sexual health and case studies regarding sexuality education.

Hargreaves, James and Tania Boler. "Girl power: the impact of girls' education on HIV and sexual behavior. Action," Aid International (2006). [http://www.ungei.org/resources/files/girl\\_power\\_2006.pdf](http://www.ungei.org/resources/files/girl_power_2006.pdf)

The impact of female education is discussed in this report from ActionAid. Sexuality education efforts for girls have increased in the last few years. The report breaks down the importance of educating females as well as how it decreases their likelihood of continuing the transmission cycle.

"Sexually transmitted infections: breaking the cycle of transmission." The United Nations Population Fund (2004). [http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2004/sti\\_breaking.pdf](http://www.unfpa.org/webdav/site/global/shared/documents/publications/2004/sti_breaking.pdf)

The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) report provides a good overview of the sexually transmitted infections and presents ways of ending the cycle of transmission. A major facet of sexuality education courses are the prevention of sexually transmitted infections and the report goes into detail regarding programs already available to implementation of how to prevent further transmission. The UNFPA report also notes plan of actions for consideration and what the organization can do to support an initiative.

## **Topic II. Strengthening International Response to Crisis Migration and Human Mobility to Encourage Economic Development**

"Human Rights framework." United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights. <http://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Migration/Pages/HumanRightsFramework.aspx> (Accessed January 10, 2014).

Basic human rights are often a concern when it comes to migration, especially in crisis situations. The Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights has laid out, on this page, the various treaties encompassed in the international human rights framework, but also gives further links to subjects which directly deal with migrants. Delegates should use this to familiarize themselves with the rights laid out and agreed upon by the United Nations. Delegates should also bear these principles in mind when drafting policies regarding migration.

"Migration and human rights: Improving Human Rights-Based Governance of International Migration." United Nations Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights. [http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/MigrationHR\\_improvingHR\\_Report.pdf](http://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/Migration/MigrationHR_improvingHR_Report.pdf) (Accessed January 10, 2014).

Also from the Office of the High Commissioner of Human Rights, this document published focuses strictly on how migration is governed, and offers recommendations for Member States on how to better deal with migration policy. Delegates may find these recommendations useful as they are, but also may use them as starting points for innovative ideas regarding migration policy.

"Programme of Action." United Nations Population Fund. 1995. <http://www.unfpa.org/public/home/publications/pid/1973> (Accessed January 10, 2014).

In 1994, the International Conference on Population and Development took place, and from it came a twenty year action plan, the Cairo Consensus towards addressing "relationships between population, development, and individual well-being." This plan sought to address the growing needs of growing populations as the world raced towards the twenty-first century. Delegates may choose to review the Cairo Consensus for its effectiveness as a plan looking forward, using it as a tool of assessment. Delegates may

also use this to help further examine the relationship between growing populations and economic development that comes with increased migration.

Taylor, J. Edward. "International Migration and Economic Development." United Nations Secretariat Department of Economic and Social Affairs. June 2006. [http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/turin/Symposium\\_Turin\\_files/P09\\_SYMP\\_Taylor.pdf](http://www.un.org/esa/population/migration/turin/Symposium_Turin_files/P09_SYMP_Taylor.pdf) (Accessed January 10, 2014)

This document deals specifically with, as the title suggests, economic development and international migration. It covers a multitude of issues that come with this topic, such as finding a connection between income and emigration and migration networks. It also addresses topics such as gender, which tend to be an issue in terms of migration. These are topics delegates will face as they seek to draft policy that helps maximize the economic benefits of flexible migration policy. Further, the author includes suggestions for policy that delegates may find useful in coming up with solutions to the questions outlined in the committee directive.

United Nations General Assembly. 116<sup>th</sup> Meeting. "Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who Are Not Nationals of the Country in Which They Live" (A/RES/40/144). 13 December 1985. <http://www.un.org/documents/ga/res/40/a40r144.htm> (Accessed January 10, 2014).

Of all of the treaties that make up the international human rights framework, the Declaration on the Human Rights of Individuals Who Are Not Nationals of the Country in Which They Live is the most relevant to this committee. Laid out in this treaty are the rights of migrants to Member States, which delegates should bear in mind when drafting policy. Member States should look to minimize social impact and maximize economic benefit of migration, and it is here that delegates will be helped to familiarize themselves with exactly what is expected as far as the social expectations for migrants to their home countries.<sup>220</sup>

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<sup>220</sup> Jagdish N. Bhagwati, "Borders Beyond Control," *Foreign Affairs*, January/February 2003, <http://www.foreignaffairs.com/articles/58622/jagdish-n-bhagwati/borders-beyond-control> (Accessed January 7, 2014)