



United Nations
Human Rights

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

President: Karla Armendáriz Prieto
Moderator: Daniela Garduño Arzate
Conference officer: Karla Daniela Vázquez Munguía



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"The world will not be destroyed by those who do evil, but by those who just stare"
-Albert Einstein

Dear Delegates,

On behalf of the Tecnológico de Monterrey, as well as the Organizing Committee, we welcome you to the XXXVII edition of our Model of United Nations of Campus Toluca, TOLMUN 2019.

Personally, we are proud to be part of the Secretary General in this edition of TOLMUN. During the months preceding this model we have worked hard to ensure that this experience doesn't become another one, another debate or another Model of United Nations, we want it to become the step that triggers actions with a greater impact.

For us this model represents the opportunity to solve global problems from our surroundings, learn about the different perspectives on the issues that will be discussed during these days and, of course, have the opportunity to generate viable solutions to urgent situations that affect today's society.

We deeply believe that as citizens of the world it is our responsibility to manage to solve the different challenges that today's society faces and that widen the gap between the different strata of the population worldwide day by day. It is also important to talk about those challenges that doesn't let each one of the inhabitants of this planet enjoy the same opportunities and rights. Regardless of their origin, sex, religious beliefs or any other difference, which through history have separated us, it is time for those differences to being recognized as something that makes us unique.

We know that it may be a great challenge being here today, participating; but we are convinced that this will be an experience that will bring out the best of you and leave enormous teachings. We are sure that you are capable to adapt and to develop the ability to take a different position from yours or one that you may not agree with; however, this is an exercise of empathy. It is of enormous importance because it brings us closer and encourages us to understand the situation in the different countries and cultures that live on the planet, for us to be able to understand that we live in the same world and have a shared responsibility.

We are aware that in this event, the leaders of tomorrow are being formed. We hope that the model will impulse you, because we are convinced you are the ones that will become true agents of change that nowadays the world and Mexico desperately need. Finally, we greatly appreciate your participation, you are the main actors of the event, enjoy it and take advantage of it to the fullest.

Antonio Emiliano del Moral Sánchez
Secretary-General TOLMUN 2019

Natalia María Ovando Flores
Under-Secretary- General TOLMUN 2019



Dear delegates,

The chair, the organizing committee and all the community of Tecnológico de Monterrey, welcomes you to our United Nations Model in Campus Toluca, TOLMUN 2019.

In TOLMUN we believe that the participation of young people can change the world, we only need a group of bright, innovative minds working together to solve the challenges of our actual world, being respectful, perseverant and empathic humans.

During this model, as a delegate you will learn different, useful skills for your future such as communication and teamwork. You will have the opportunity to develop your most critic and conscious point of view, make a position that may be different to your own reality and see the world from another point of view; all this through a formal, open debate joined by other delegates with different positions and making great friends in the journey.

As we are desiring a successful model for you, we remind you we are willing to help you with everything you may need. We hope you will be conscious of the problematics that affect us and our community and take advantage of this huge opportunity you have to make a difference.

We thank you for your participation and dedication. It is a pleasure having you with us in this important project where everyone put their best effort. We all hope you give your best during this edition, remember TOLMUN is about raising your voice but also learning to listen others and reach a solution in benefit of all.

Sincerely, Human Rights Council
President: Karla Armendáriz Prieto
Moderator: Daniela Garduño Arzate
Conference officer: Karla Daniela Vázquez Munguía

ABOUT THE COMMITTEE

Human Rights are rights given to all human beings, no matter their age, race, sex, gender, nationality, religion among others and can be claimed individually or in groups. These are fundamental for all humans to live a worthy, joyful life where they take every advantage of it. Rights are written in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, made on December 10th, 1948, it includes 30 rights such as the right of life, freedom, work, education and respect. All other bodies of the UN must incorporate and have their bases in these for ensuring a right functioning of them and provide security and peace worldwide.

The United Nations Human Rights Council is an inter-governmental body of the United Nations whose main goal is the promotion and protection of all human rights, defending and attending special cases of grave violations of these essential right around the world. The UNHRC works with governments, non-governmental organizations, national institutes, international organizations, civil societies and other bodies of the UN giving them the support needed for accomplishing their task, reaching a world where human rights are all respected and granted.

The Human Rights Council replaced the 60-year-old UN Commission on Human Rights on March 2006 as the main intergovernmental body responsible for human rights. The council is made up of 47 State representatives whose job is improve the promotion and protection of human rights by making recommendations and responding to situations of human rights violations.

In this committee, the delegates will debate about topics relevant in the United Nations, such as the protection of the migrants' rights around all the world, focusing on eliminating the discrimination against them. The committee will also treat an important topic of protection of the indigenous rights before the law in order to give solutions to improve both of their lifestyles.

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Topic A:
Eradicate discrimination towards migrants

According to the UN Migration Agency, a migrant is “any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a State away from his/ her habitual place of residency”. About 258 million people currently live in a country that is not the one of their origin, which represents 3,3% of the world’s population. These people are mostly forced to face with migration for reasons such as poverty, lack of healthcare, education, home, food or even environmental issues, persecution and conflict in their native country.

The word “discrimination” means treating unfairly or making a distinction towards a person because of who they are or because they possess certain characteristics such as age, gender, sex, race, disability, physical features or religion that are not accepted by someone. Discrimination have been the source of problems, like bullying and has ended in big, historically marked conflicts like warlike conflicts and genocides, the second World War for example.

Over the years, migrants have been discriminated and unprotected by the society and the governments because of racist ideologies, in which is expressed that humans must be divided by “races”, separated by biological entities, ethical lineage, cultural origin and other physical characteristics as skin color or the form of facial and body factions. This ideology is based in a way of preference, exclusion or racial segregation in which it is believed that a race is innately superior than the other.

Some of the migrants are integrated in the society and economy of each State, making an economical contribution of the 9% of world’s GDP, that makes almost 7 trillion dollars a year. However, the great majority of migrants inside the country, living in an irregular situation tend to be the most vulnerable, confronting severe discrimination and racism from citizens and the government itself in work, education, health or security.

As a result, migrants and their families, also named as asylum seekers are denied of entering the new territory and sent to administrative centers or to prisons, where they are separated from their families. These overcrowded centers have poor access to healthcare, food or sanitation and they may be submitted to torture, all of above represent serious violations to their human rights.

Migrants outside retention centers live a hard life. Besides from discrimination, exclusion, mistreatments and abuse from natives and citizens, they are denied from civil, economic and political rights, and are unable to access basic public services like ambulances, police or firefighters, electricity, water, public health, identification and documentation.

The United Nations Human Rights Council's and the committee's goal is to ensure a decent life for migrants and asylum seekers in non-native countries, where they can practice all of their human rights, especially the article 13 and 14, setting that "everyone has the right of freedom of movement and residence within the borders of each state" and that "everyone has the right to seek and enjoy in other countries asylum".



Questions to the delegate:

- What is your delegation's position before the migrant discrimination issue?
- Does your country have migrants from other countries living within your borders?
- Does your delegation have people migrating to other countries?
- Are the migrants' human rights respected in your country?



- What actions has your delegation taken to protect migrants' human rights?
- What are the proposals your delegation makes about this topic?

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Topic B:

The right of recognition of indigenous people before the law

Throughout the years indigenous populations and ethnic groups have been unprotected and discriminated, the lack of respect to this groups have caused social, economic and political conflicts, being the indigenous people the most affected. They have been victims of discrimination, exclusion, poverty and segregation, they are commonly banned from their freedom, being exiled from their homes and some have to abandon their identities, along with their costumes and language to have a free life with their corresponding rights.

The term “indigenous people” refer to natives, those who are originated in a particular place, those who inhabited a land before colonial societies colonized it and started considering them “different” than the society governing those territories. Around 300-500 million people belong directly to an ethnic group, that is the 5% of world’s population, they contribute to the 80% of the cultural and biological diversity. These groups live all around the world and almost every country has at least one; in some countries, they represent the majority of the population. In the world, there are around 5,000 different ethnic groups; these communities count with various ancestral knowledges that have brought us to where we are now. Their lifestyles, customs and traditions are different than the rest of the world, they originated and speak almost the 7,000 languages. Their role is key to maintain the cultural and biological diversity of the world, preserve the land and environment.

As the world change, indigenous civilizations have to adjust and adapt to a new form of society, in which their community is less and less respected and taken into consideration. Some groups opt for conserve the traditional ways of living, but others seek for a greater participation in the state structures for their own good. Indigenous people have a history of injustice and violence, their human rights have been violated since the first generations, they have been killed, tortured and enslaved, their right to participate in governing processes have been denied.

The Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous People was made by the General Assembly on September 2007, this document establishes an “universal framework of minimum standards for the survival, dignity and well-being of the indigenous peoples” based on the existing human rights but focusing on the specific situation of indigenous. The document set that indigenous people are equal to all other, while recognizing their right to be different and to be respected and free of all discrimination.

Indigenous people have had troubles with making themselves someone before the law. Some of them doesn't have a nationality, this affects them because, before the government, they are nothing, they are not able to have a voice and an opinion, they don't have rights and they don't have access to public State services like healthcare or education. Since the beginning, indigenous peoples made up a system of self-government, their right of autonomy in internal affairs have been denied by new governments, being unable to preserve and strengthen their own political, legal, economic, social and cultural institutions, but meanwhile, indigenous people have the right to participate in State institutions, and decisions that affect their rights.

Besides disregarding the Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous People, their human rights are being violated. In the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, it is written that everyone has the right of recognition as a person before the law, everyone has to be juridically judged the same way without discrimination. It also mentions in article 15 that everyone has the right of a nationality and no one can be deprived from it. The article 21 explains that everyone has the right to take part in the government and access to public services along with every other article that has, some way, been violated.

In conclusion, many of indigenous' human rights are violated every day, and because of the lack of a juridical person, they can't do much to reclaim their rights. The goal of the United Nations Human Rights Council is to eradicate any type of discrimination to ethnic and indigenous groups, ensuring that their rights are being respected.



Questions to the delegate:

1. Does your delegation count with ethnic groups?
2. Do the indigenous peoples in your country have access to full state services?
3. Does your delegation's indigenous peoples are recognized before the law?
4. Does your country count with mechanisms for indigenous to be recognized before the law?
5. What are your delegation's proposals to achieving the recognition before the law of indigenous people?

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CONTACT

Contact to the President: unhrc.tolmun@gmail.com

TOLMUN's official website: <https://tec.mx/es/toluca/tolmun-2019>

Information: info.tolmun@gmail.com

Social media: <https://www.facebook.com/tolmun/>