





DIRECTORS'
WELCOME LETTER

Dear Delegates and Faculty Advisors,

On behalf of the organizers, the Advisory Board, and the Executive Board of AUSMUN 2019, it is my greatest pleasure to welcome you to the 12th annual AUSMUN Conference. With over 900 delegates registered from more than 40 national and international educational institutions, this conference will be the biggest one yet!

This year's background guide was diligently written to provide delegates with enough guidance for their research. It will act as a great starting point for delegates to familiarize themselves with the topics of their respective committee. After a short letter that gives the chairs a chance to welcome their delegates, a summary, a brief history, a discourse on the issue, and the latest developments of the issue will be presented. In the summary, delegates will have their first quick briefing on the issue where concerns will be defined. Followed by that, the guide delves into the root causes of the issue by identifying its history. Then, a discourse section will look into the issue with further scrutiny by presenting both sides of the topic's debate and examining some of its challenges and influences. Finally, it will aim to provide delegates with the latest activities in regards to the matter and any progressions in its respect. At the very end of the guide, delegates will find questions that will guide their thinking, some suggestions that will guide their research, and references that they can use for further relevant information. However, it is important to point out that depending solely on the guide will not be sufficient enough to prepare delegates for the conference. It is highly encouraged for delegates to look at the Delegate Handbook on the AUSMUN website and to view the "How to Research" video created by AUSMUN.

The theme of this year's conference is youth empowerment. This is very important as we are the children of tomorrow. Even if delegates are not necessarily planning on pursuing an occupation in the field of law or politics, MUN is an enriching experience to all. MUN is supposed to teach more than just details on a certain crisis, it educates them to work harder, to think on their feet, to learn from others and from themselves, to fall and to fail, and to break free from their fears. It dares them to be without hesitation. It dares them to add to the world. To Speak. To act. To know. We all understand how difficult it is to be a delegate. It requires a suspicious load of work and consumes most of one's energy. But we want delegates to give it their all and to get what they came here for.

Finally, I would like to conclude this letter by extending my gratitude to everyone who has contributed to this background guide in any way or form. It is the collaborative work of the chairs, the AUSMUN Research Team, and the AUSMUN Media Team. On behalf of them all, we truly hope that you find this background guide of great help and use.

All the best with the conference and if you have any questions or concerns, please do not hesitate to contact me at research@ausmun.com.

Nada Nassereddin
Director of Research
AUSMUN 2019



International Organization for Migration (IOM)

The UN Migration Agency

The UN Migration Agency

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION
FOR MIGRATION



Saadiya Majeed



Vishmaksh Pandita

Abdullah Shakil

MODERATOR'S WELCOME LETTER

Dear Delegates,

A very warm welcome to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) of the twelfth conference of AUSMUN. We are all thrilled to be your chairs for the conference. We look forward to meeting all of you and hearing your respective country's stance on the topics that are going to be discussed this year. Furthermore, we are anticipating your engaging and diplomatic debates on the questions that will arise during committee sessions.

The IOM, established in 1951, is a very important sector of the United Nations (UN) since it helps with various topics and issues regarding migration. The IOM's main purpose is to assist in the search for practical solutions to help displaced persons and migrants in need. The IOM's mandate places international migration on the global agenda and emphasizes on the gaps in current migration policies. Moreover, the IOM is robustly structured and is equipped in handling emerging challenges such as the changes in climate and the weak governmental structures that lead to migration conflicts.

As your chairs, we hope for an exciting and informative debate from our delegates. We are extremely eager to witness the debates and we are awaiting to be enlightened on how your nations respond to the topics. In addition, the chairs of the IOM encourage the delegates to construct arguments and perform their duties in a formalized manner. We stress on maintaining formality throughout the conference for the sessions to run smoothly. Finally, we wish you the best of luck at AUSMUN2019 and if you have any questions or inquiries, please do not hesitate to contact us at g00077412@aus.edu.

Sincerely,

The IOM Chairs

TOPIC 1

Empowering the Internally Displaced Youth

SUMMARY

In the contemporary world, civil wars and conflicts have been more prevalent than ever. As a consequence, many civilians have been displaced, either internally or externally. Usually displaced individuals encounter difficult experiences that make them suffer emotionally and mentally. Therefore, they might not have the motivation to move on from their situation and to carry on with their new lives. For someone to be internally displaced, it means that the person was forced to flee their home, but was displaced somewhere else within the country's borders. The situation is already difficult for adults, but it is even harder for the youth. There are currently nearly 28 million children that have been forcibly displaced from their homes (UNICEF, 2016). It is very difficult for someone to move on from a difficult situation like that, which is why empowering the internally displaced youth is very crucial. They need motivation and empowerment to help them try to proceed with their lives and to help develop their country. Empowering the youth can be done in various ways and those include granting them education and providing them with jobs. While providing these opportunities will aid in altering their futures to the better, they are still not enough to empower them. Therefore, it is the role of the IOM to come up with creative solutions to encourage the internally displaced youth.

HISTORY

Internally displaced people (IDPs) are persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence (IDP International Organization For Migration, n.d.). Many individuals are displaced throughout countries because of a crisis occurring within the respective nation. Both historical and contemporary wars have led to IDPs and current examples can be seen in countries such as Syria, Yemen, and Afghanistan. Consequently, more than 40 million people are displaced within the borders of their own country because of conflict. Furthermore, each year, another 25 million people on average become displaced due to natural disasters (International Organization of Migration, 2018).

Ever since its establishment, the IOM takes to assist displaced people during and post crisis through humanitarian aid, medical aid, and other services. Apart from human and medical support, the IOM

looks to battle the specific reasons for internal displacement. Normalized violence, armed conflict, human rights violations, and many more are the causes or reasons for individuals to flee from their homes. Moreover, many families are pushed to leave their homes by constant harassment by local criminal gangs (IDMC, n.d.).

DISCOURSE ON THE ISSUE

Internally displaced people are among the world's most vulnerable people. They face poverty, they lost educational and career opportunities, they are unemployed, and they can be neglected from society. Numbers increased from an estimated one million in 1982 to 11-14 million in 20 countries in 1986 and 20 million in 40 countries in 1997. (USAID, n.d.) It makes good economic sense and is socially advantageous to empower populations to develop their own responses and solutions to displacements. On the whole, women and children make up the majority of IDPs. They often face discrimination, exploitation, and severe deprivation which may increase their vulnerability to trafficking and the risk of recruitment by armed groups. They face insecurity, increased levels of domestic and community violence, and sexual and gender-based violence. Moreover, IDP's are not granted sufficient educational and career support.

Returning to their community of residence may no longer be an option for the IDPs and at the same time, integration may also be difficult, even if they have spent many years in the same host community (IDP, n.d.). The positives would be that the young children would get more opportunities. This issue does violate the Charter of the United Nations as it does not provide equality for all, especially the youth.

PAST IO ACTIONS AND THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS

IOM is exceptionally mandated as it aims to promote humane and orderly migration for all. Through its Constitution, it gives explicit admission to the link between migration and economic, social and cultural improvement, especially to assist displaced persons. The organization is progressively called upon to respond to the mobility dimensions of a crisis, and its work on internal displacement in emergency, post-crisis, and at-risk circumstances signifies a notable bulk of its exercises (IOM, 2016). In 2016, IOM operations touched more than 19 million internally displaced persons. They had successfully and effectively communicated to these IDP's and are working on relief efforts at an increasing rate and

contributed and responded to over six million people with host community support crosswise 31 countries. This makes the IOM one of the most prominent performers on internal displacement issues globally.

Furthermore, the IOM has accomplished several action principles throughout its framework and instruments, such as the Migration Crisis Operational Framework and the Progressive Resolution of Displacement Situations Framework, where it employs them to its field operations (IOM, 2017). Support that assists the internally displaced makes up a significant share of the IOM's crisis-related work, whether as part of prevention, mobility and risk reduction, or as part of its comprehensive contingency responses and transition and recovery programming. With this in mind, and given the scope and magnitude of this issue for the IOM and the humane society at large, it was convenient for the IOM to enunciate and reaffirm the IOM's procedure for addressing internal displacement, including its principles of intervention and its obligation towards action. However, the frameworks need to be further developed and new solutions need to be created to enhance the lives of the internally displaced youth.

QUESTIONS THE DISCUSSIONS AND THE RESOLUTIONS SHOULD ADDRESS

- Are there young IDPs in your Member State and if so, how are they empowered?
- What are the causes of internal displacement and assess their impact upon capabilities of nations?
- How effective are duty holders in fulfilling their obligations to safeguard the young IDPs?
- Does external assistance promote capability expansion of young IDPs?
- Are young IDPs passive victims of displacement or active agents of change?

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- The Ripple Effects of IDPs.
- Empowerment of Young IDPs and its Relation to Social and Economic Development.

REFERENCES

(Rep.). (n.d.). USAID Internal Document. Retrieved from <https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1868/200mbd.pdf>

IDP International Organization For Migration (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/press_release/file/170829_IDP_Framework_LowRes.pdf

The Plight of Internally Displaced Persons. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.prb.org/theplightofinternallydisplacedpersons/>

IDMC. (n.d.). Internal displacement monitoring centre. Retrieved from <http://www.internal-displacement.org/internal-displacement>

IDP International Organization For Migration (n.d.). Retrieved from https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/press_release/file/170829_IDP_Framework_LowRes.pdf

International Organization for Migration. (2018). Internal displacement. Retrieved from <https://www.iom.int/internal-displacement>

IOM Framework for Addressing Internal Displacement. (IOM 2017). Retrieved from https://www.iom.int/sites/default/files/press_release/file/170829_IDP_Framework_LowRes.pdf

No. 26 International Dialogue on Migration: Follow up and review of migration in the sustainable development goals. 2017 International Organization for Migration (IOM) Retrieved from: https://publications.iom.int/system/files/pdf/rb26_en.pdf

TOPIC 2

Promoting IOM Partnership with the Civil Society

SUMMARY

One of the IOM's most significant collaborations is their work with the civil society organizations (CSOs). These civil society entities include non-governmental organizations (NGOs), migrant organizations, academic and research institutes, advocacy groups, trade unions, media organizations, and philanthropic foundations (IOM, 2012). The International Organization for Migration and the civil society organizations work on various issues at the global, regional, national, and local level (IOM, 2018). Promoting the IOM partnership with the civil society would be beneficial since they work together on projects that help many sectors, particularly the empowerment of the internally displaced people. Their key recommendations from their 2012 annual consultations include enhancing interaction, ensuring a greater balance of the IOM and CSO colleagues in the program work, and promoting a better understanding of the respective mandates and the roles of the IOM and CSO partners (IOM, 2012). Furthermore, the IOM and CSO's work together on various things like migrant assistance, research, and raising awareness (IOM, 2012). However, the partnership between the IOM and the civil society is still at its prime and it needs to be further promoted.

HISTORY

While there are 230 million international migrants, there are around 700 million internal migrants globally. Within 70 years, the world witnessed the highest rates of forced migration in 2015. Since then, the IOM and the civil society have partnered up in order to discuss issues on migration both globally and locally. The relation between the IOM and CSOs go back to 1953 when the Constitution of the International Organization for Migration was formed. The IOM and the civil society decided to work together in order to tackle migration issues. They decided to combine forces for the purpose of assisting migrators and further protect them. These two parties work with multiple NGOs, trade unions, philanthropists, and others to reduce the large range of migration issues. CSOs have robust relations with the areas that they contribute in. These relations aid the IOM to implement its functions of addressing issues on migration.

DISCOURSE ON THE ISSUE

The IOM is at the forefront of supporting partnerships and strategies for collaboration at global, regional, and national levels. For instance, the IOM and CSOs partner on a wide range of migration issues through sustained and mutually beneficial interactions. They work on the policy-related and operational aspects of migration. Therefore, promoting the partnership between the IOM and CSOs will enhance their ties within the communities they operate in (“IOM-CSO Partnerships,” 2018; “Civil Society,” 2018). This promotion will boost the impact of the IOM efforts in migration.

Promoting partnership between the IOM and CSOs does not violate the United Nations (UN) Charter. According to a drafted agreement regarding the relationship between the UN and the IOM, the UN recognizes the importance of migration and human mobility in its collaboration and activities with the IOM (The President of the UN General Assembly, 2016). The agreement emphasizes that all relevant organizations should boost their efforts in conducting their activities that favor and support migration. Besides, according to Article 2(7) of the UN Charter, NGOs are required to act with caution to avoid accusations of violations of the Charter, which bars intervention in the domestic jurisdiction of a country (Telford, 2001). Therefore, so long as the partnership between the IOM and CSOs are confined to their collaboration’s mandate, they do not violate the UN Charter.

Furthermore, the partnership framework between the IOM and CSOs is based on a people-centric approach that underscores consultation, dialogue, and partnerships in different sectors. Therefore, if the organizations continue to function based off this operational framework, the international community will benefit through a bridged gap of the humanitarian crisis and interwoven humanitarian responses to crises (Report of the IOM-CSO Consultations, 2012). However, in regards to the complexity and scale of international crises, the partnership may fail to respond to the various aspects outlined. Regional dynamics and the lack of corporation to unify the host stakeholders may taint the cooperation between the IOM and CSOs in international affairs.

The actors who are affected by promoting partnership between the IOM and CSOs include governments of the migrant’s host countries or within the domestic jurisdiction of a nation, philanthropic organizations, trade unions, other professional associations, media societies, and other advocacy groups among others (“IOM Partnership,” 2018). This collaboration also directly affects the migrants who are in the middle of a humanitarian crisis.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS' PAST ACTIONS AND RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

The IOM is committed to having sustained and mutually beneficial interactions with CSOs that build on synergies in policy and operational areas of migration for the benefit of all. CSOs often have strong ties to the communities in which they work, an aspect which complements and enhances the impact of the IOM efforts in the field of migration. Where CSOs are national or local in nature, IOM-CSO cooperation can contribute to the local ownership and sustainability of IOM programming. Over 1,600 CSOs work with the IOM on the design and implementation of projects covering a host of activities, which include research, awareness-raising, advocacy, training and national capacity enhancement, migrant assistance, health care provision, and other forms of service delivery in humanitarian, early recovery, and development settings the over world (IOM, 2012).

For instance, in South Sudan, the world's youngest country, the IOM established the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) to help the humanitarian community respond immediately to natural hazards and man-made crises. The RRF provides training to NGO staff members and releases funds for emergency humanitarian activities. Furthermore, the IOM, in close collaboration with USAID's Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (USAID/OFDA), supports partner organizations that are working in South Sudan and Abyei and have the capacity to swiftly implement specific emergency interventions that respond to the immediate needs of affected populations (IOM, 2017). Moreover, to facilitate a sustained dialogue with NGOs, they have a mandate related to migration since that has been established since 2011, where the IOM organizes Annual CSO consultations. Some themes of these consultations include 60 Years Advancing Migrant Rights and Migrant Protection (2011) and Protecting and Positively Impacting Migrant Lives (2015).

These have allowed the partnership between the IOM and CSOs to not only collectively engage in migration issues and phenomena, but to also stringently evaluate the IOM operations and development. Even more recently, starting in 2018, the IOM has decided to shift and alternate its consultations in Geneva and other regional hubs to improve and increase participation from local partners and bring conversation closer to the fields of operation (IOM, 2018).

QUESTIONS THE DISCUSSIONS AND RESOLUTIONS SHOULD ADDRESS

- How can the IMO develop a framework for international cooperation on migrants?
- How do the objectives of the IMOs and the CSOs relate to the promises of the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals?
- Why can CSOs be impactful?
- What actions should be taken to improve the effect of this partnership?

SUGGESTIONS FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

- The Migration Governance Framework (MiGOF).
- Allocation of the Funds of the IOM towards Migration Issues.
- The Sustainable Development Goals.

REFERENCES

IOM. (2012). IOM-CSO Partnerships: Advancing Migration for the Benefit of All. Retrieved from: https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/partnerships/docs/2012_IOM-CSO_Infosheet.pdf

IOM. (2017). International Organization for Migration South Sudan (2017) Rapid Response Fund. Retrieved from: <http://southsudan.iom.int/programmes/rapid-response-fund>

IOM. (2018). "Partnerships." Retrieved from <https://www.iom.int/partnerships-1>

IOM. (2018). Humanitarian Partnerships with Civil Society: Ensuring Assistance matches Context. Retrieved from: <http://weblog.iom.int/humanitarian-partnerships-civil-society-ensuring-assistance-matches-context>

IOM. (2018). "Civil Society." Retrieved from <https://www.iom.int/civil-society-partnership-on-migration>. Geneva: IOM

Telford, J. (2001). Evaluation of UNHCR's role in strengthening national NGOs. Geneva.

International Organization for Migration (2018). IOM partnership with Civil Society organizations. IOM. Retrieved from <https://www.iom.int/iom-cso-partnerships>

International Organization for Migration (October, 2012). Enhancing dialogue, cooperation and partnership on migration. IOM. Retrieved from https://www.iom.int/files/live/sites/iom/files/partnerships/docs/Final_Report_IOM-CSO_Consultations_2012.pdf