

ALEXMUN

CERD LEVEL 1



Committee on the
Elimination of
Racial Discrimination
UNITED NATIONS

“We share a
common
destiny. We can
master it only if
we face it
together”

MEASURES TO AVOID THE
AUTOMATIC DETENTION OF
MIGRANTS ILLEGALLY ENTERING
THE TERRITORY OF THE STATE
PARTY AND TO PREVENT
COLLECTIVE AND VIOLENT
EXPULSIONS.

TOPIC A

Dear Delegates

Welcome to the Model United Nations Alexander Bain Irapuato 2020, we are enthusiastic to work with you on the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination.

We would like to remind you that you will be debating a very delicate topic that is affecting not only the world, but also us as a society. So we expect you to work with diplomacy.

As members of the chair, we strongly hope that you have the best experience at ALEXMUN, please do not hesitate to approach any member of the chair if you have any question about academic, logistic or protocol during the model.

During this three days of debate you will be debating two topics; **Topic A:** Measures to avoid the automatic detention of migrants illegally entering the territory of the State party and to prevent collective and violent expulsions, **Topic B:** Implementation of concrete measures to ensure just and favorable working conditions for indigenous peoples, particularly in rural areas and in single-crop farming.

In the following, you will find the relevant information of the topic and the committee for you to have a better knowledge of the debate and also be able to develop proposals for solving this mentioned situation that is currently affecting the international community.

Your chair would like to thank you for choosing the as Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination your committee, also to remind you again that in case you have any doubt, do not hesitate to approach us.

Welcome to ALEXMUN 2020.

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COMMITTEE GENERAL INFORMATION:

"The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the **Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination** by its State parties. All States parties are obliged to submit regular reports to the Committee on how the rights are being implemented. States must report initially one year after acceding to the Convention and then every two years. The Committee examines each report and addresses its concerns and recommendations to the State party in the form of "concluding observations".¹

The Convention uses three different mechanisms that help monitor the condition of the States: an Early-Warning Measures and Urgent Procedures, which aims to prevent current situations that may escalate to more complicated conflicts, as well as it attempts to take action over conflicts that need immediate response to prevent or diminish the number of incidents that these could cause; the inter-state and state to state complaints where violations to the Convention made by another State Party can be done; individual complaints, where human rights allegations are submitted.

MISSION:

"The Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) is the body of independent experts that monitors implementation of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination by its State parties."²

FUNCTIONS:

Our field offices and presences play an essential role in identifying, highlighting, and developing responses to human rights challenges, in close collaboration with governments, the United Nations system, non-governmental organizations, and members of civil society.

Topic B: Implementation of concrete measures to ensure just and favorable working conditions for indigenous peoples, particularly in rural areas and in single-crop farming.

GENERAL CONTEXT:

Good working conditions contribute to the well-being of workers and the success of enterprises. But unbundling the everyday reality indigenous population work is not a simple task. This is particularly true in our changing world of work, where new technologies and new forms of work organization are continuously being integrated into our workplaces. Indigenous peoples have the right to decent work, social conditions, including education, health, justice, family and culture growth.

Indigenous people all around the world, are one of the groups that suffer the most from human rights abuses. "Every day, Indigenous communities [...] face issues of violence and brutality, continuing assimilation policies, dispossession of land, marginalization,

¹ "COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION," OHCHR, , accessed August 20, 2019, <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cerd/pages/cerdindex.aspx>.

² "UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD)," CERD – UN Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination – Source description – ecoi.net, accessed September 14, 2019, <https://www.ecoi.net/en/source/11516.html>

forced removal or relocation, denial of land rights, [...] abuses by military forces and a host of other abuses”.³

According to the World Bank 5% of the world population is constituted by indigenous people, 15% of this number is in a state of poverty, which means that there is a deficit in the economic growth of this community, a deficit that causes poverty to increase among this group.

For example, “Canada’s relationship with the indigenous peoples within its borders is governed by a well-developed legal framework that in many respects is protective of indigenous peoples’ rights. In relation to its commitments internationally to protect the rights of indigenous individuals and peoples, Canada is a party to the major United Nations human rights treaties and, in 2010, reversing its previous position, it endorsed the Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.”¹

Working conditions in Central African Republic, where traditionally, indigenous peoples have practised lifestyles based on an attachment to land and its resources, nevertheless, in recent decades, due to the lack of accessibility to those resources, these people have found themselves in the need to find other means that provide the subsidy necessary, thus, the number of indigenous peoples who have a well-paid job inside the area known as “formal economy” is very limited, which causes that the majority of the people who belong to this community engage themselves into informal works that can be often exploitative.

KEY QUESTIONS:

Who are the waged agricultural workers?

How can we produce a sustainable agriculture and rural development, food security, and sustainable development?

Why focus on waged agricultural workers?

How can their basic human rights be ensured?

How can their needs as part of the core rural poor be assessed and programs to eradicate their poverty and hunger be developed?

What is food security?

Is there any program adapted to this situation?

COMMITTEE MEMBERS:

1. Algeria
2. Belgium
3. Belize
4. Brazil
5. Canada
6. China
7. Colombia
8. Côte d’Ivoire

¹ (2019)

9. Denmark
10. Ecuador
11. Finland
12. France
13. Ghana
14. Haiti
15. Hungary
16. India
17. Japan
18. Thailand
19. Kenya
20. Malawi
21. Mexico
22. New Zealand
23. Pakistan
24. Philippines
25. Portugal
26. Guinea
27. Russian Federation
28. South Africa
29. United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
30. United States of America
31. Israel

³ “State of the World’s Indigenous Peoples”. Press Release. United Nations. <https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/SOWIP/press%20package/sowip-press-package-en.pdf>

References:

1. "COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION." OHCHR. Accessed August 20, 2019. <https://www.ohchr.org/en/hrbodies/cerd/pages/cerdindex.aspx>.
1. "CERD – UN Committee On The Elimination Of Racial Discrimination – Source Description – Ecol.Net". 2019. *Ecol.Net*. <https://www.ecoi.net/en/source/11516.html>.
2. 2019. *Unsdson.Org*. <http://unsdsn.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/02/130919-TG07-Agriculture-Report-WEB.pdf>.
3. 2019. *Ohchr.Org*. https://www.ohchr.org/Documents/Issues/lpeoples/SR/A.HRC.27.52.Add.2-MissionCanada_AUV.pdf.