

Committee: Humanitarian Aid

Topic: Countering toxic narratives on refugees and migrants

Submitter: The Kingdom of Thailand

SPONSORS: Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, The Islamic Republic of Iran, The Russian Federation, The Republic of Turkey, India, Australia, DPR Korea, The People's Republic of China, Kuwait, Equatorial Guinea, Nigeria

The General Assembly,

Noting the immense numbers of refugees with 40 million internally displaced, 25.4 million refugees, and 3.1 million asylum seekers,

Inspired by Vocational Education and Training Centers that are created by China,

Recognizing the cause of immigration occurs because of economic instability, war, violence and natural disasters globally,

Understanding that influxes of nationalism and crimes against immigrants have increased in recent years due to miscommunications on cultural norms,

Encouraging nations across the globe to leave management of immigration flows to local authorities,

Realizing the importance of regulating information to maintain a peaceful society,

1. **Calls for** creation of United Nations Guardians for the Immigrant (UNGM) an agency under UNHRC to monitor public perception of immigrants and refugees through monitoring of:
 - a. social media
 - b. television and radio
 - c. public figures
 - d. publications;
2. **Declares** a false narrative to be:
 - a. incompatible with government narrative
 - b. false or based on false information

- c. unnecessarily one sided or opinionated;
3. Supports pre-existing initiatives to purify media of false narratives as according to the definition above;
 4. Permits government intervention to deal with those who spread and create false narratives on refugees and immigrants with:
 - a. legal action
 - b. imprisonment;
 5. Urges the creation of re-education classes (with the exception of students looking for education) that would be used to teach the newcomers how to exist in the local society and also provide housing, food and materials (housing would be among the society) with:
 - a. Refugees put into education centers will be taught social norms of the country they immigrate to
 - i. Refugees are taught to appreciate the merits and power of their government
 - ii. Refugees are taught the law and how to abide by it
 - b. free temporary housing and food
 - c. once immigrants have completed the training they will be given a job
 - d. interaction with the local communities
 - e. Setting up education centers are an optional resource used to help wayward immigrants and centers may be set up at a country's discretion.
 - f. Refugees/immigrants are given UN regulated community service hours to repay for housing and food given in education communities.