



# UN High Commission for Refugees

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## The situation of Sub-Saharan migrants in Libya

*The UN High Commission for Refugees,*

*Calling upon* all member states to recognize the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the implementation of its points in this matter,

*Alarmed by* the deteriorating situation regarding the violation of human rights of sub-Saharan migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers in Libya,

*Expressing* its appreciation to the member states who have already sent financial and humanitarian aid and encourage them to further do so,

*Reaffirming* its strong commitment to the sovereignty, independence, and national unity of Libya and all the Sub-Saharan countries involved in this conflict,

*Condemning* the misuse and abuse of sub-Saharan migrants, refugees, and asylum-seekers,

1. *Recommends* the improvement of the situation of refugees in detention centres in Libya by monitoring centers with the help of the Red Cross as well as Amnesty International in order to insure that supplies given to these camps are being used fairly;
2. *Suggests* supporting the Libyan government on their massive infrastructure reconstruction in 2016, including 10,000 homes, a 300 bed hospital, an airport, a train line, a university and a port, and the support should include actions such as supporting investments from international businesses and donations from willing nations;
3. *Deplores* the addressing of human trafficking by:
  - a. Increasing funding for Operation Sophia,
  - b. Reinforcing the current legal system in Libya that prohibits human trafficking,
    - i. UN Human Rights Declaration Article 4;
4. *Encourages* member nations to invest in the infrastructure of Libya and Sub-Saharan countries by facilitating the investment by Member States in place of taking in refugees, and further specifies that:
  - a. Countries who have less refugees could invest in higher amounts,
  - b. Aid distribution is monitored by the UNHCR,
  - c. The tourism industry be promoted after these countries have been declared safe for tourism:
    - i. By media, advertising, and sponsors by European countries,
    - ii. Additionally, this may include safaris, eco-tourism, national parks, Mount Kilimanjaro and other geographical landmarks,
  - d. General education be improved in Sub-Saharan countries by:

- i. Using a plan modeled off of Teachers Without Borders in order to bring education to developing nations as well as train teachers in these nations in how to run their own schools,
  - ii. And increasing the knowledge of the local farmers about new technologies that would increase production of crops;
5. *Requests* the implementation of more security and checkpoints into Libyan oil mines in order to ensure that no oil is being siphoned by terrorist organizations;
6. *Endorses* the revenue coming from the use of natural and local resources (namely, Libyan oil) revenue to go towards the Libyan government to invest in tourism, education, and other public spending measures;
7. *Suggests* implementing a program for the resettlement of migrants in countries which do not take enough refugees, and in order to increase their living conditions, migrants will be incentivised through promise of work, a home, and funds if they choose to return to their country of origin;
8. *Requests* that European countries who do not currently host refugees proportionate to their size and population must contribute money to countries who are overwhelmed with their amount of refugees (especially Italy, Turkey, Greece) which will be distributed by organizations like the IOM and the EU;
9. *Strongly encourages* Northern African, European and other nations to strengthen legal channels and streamline the process of legal immigration;
10. *Recommends* U.N. and objective election observers to support a National Democratic Government in all Sub-Saharan Nations:
  - a. By sending U.N. peacekeepers to insure the voting rights of the people,
  - b. By promoting elections through advertising and marketing for example, TV advertisements, billboards/posters in populated areas and lastly announcements on radio and TV channels;
11. *Supports* U.N. peacekeeping troops and military troops from bordering countries to improve Libya's border control by:
  - a. Using U.N. peacekeeping troops and troops from neighboring countries to guard land and sea borders,
  - b. Using Sudanese rapid support forces, an organization that usually combats rebels in Sudan, to help patrol the Libyan-Sudanese border.

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