

FORUM: Human Rights Council (HRC)

QUESTION OF: Assessing the Effects of Deportation on Family Unity and Children's Rights

SUBMITTED BY: Jordan

CO-SUBMITTED BY: Afghanistan, Armenia, Democratic Republic of Congo, India, Japan, Lebanon, Mexico, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Congo, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, The Netherlands, Switzerland, United Arab Emirates,

THE HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL,

Extremely alarmed by the growing number of deportation cases leading to family separations worldwide, which disproportionately affect vulnerable groups, especially children,

Acknowledging that these separations create serious emotional, psychological, and developmental trauma, especially for children who are left without fathers

Recognizing the work of international organizations, such as UNICEF, IOM, and UNHCR, to address the issues surrounding deportation and to defend migrant rights.

Stressing the significance of making sure deportation procedures adhere to international human rights norms in order to put children's and families' welfare

Acknowledging the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), specifically Article 16 on the right to family unity and Article 25 regarding children's rights,

1. Promotes the adoption of family-centered deportation policies by Member States, which guarantee:
 - a) the prioritization of family unity in all deportation proceedings, including:
 - i. comprehensive judicial examinations of deportation cases involving children,
 - ii. permitting families to remain together during court proceedings or appeals;
 - b) the establishment of safeguards to prevent the deportation of parents of minor children or sole caregivers, except in cases involving extreme criminal conduct,
 - c) ensuring that the issue gets the coverage it deserves so that children are legally and socially protected through the creation of precise legal definitions for family unity that address the following topics:
 - i. extended family members, legal guardians, and biological parents,
 - ii. local legislation recognizing same-sex couples and other non-traditional family care arrangements, such as foster families, and adoptive parents,
 - d) creating a specialised monitoring system that monitors how deportation policies are being implemented and how they affect family unity;

2. Demands that support networks be established for deported children by:
 - a) assigning child welfare officers to immigration centres to:
 - i. monitor the welfare of children during the deportation process,
 - ii. promote family unity during legal proceedings,
 - iii. ensure that children's rights are upheld throughout the deportation process,
 - b) providing children with a better standard of living by creating reintegration programs for deported families, to ensure they have access to:
 - i. jobs,
 - ii. housing,
 - iii. food security,
 - iv. community-based support services to facilitate the transition,
 - v. financial assistance for families in extreme poverty;
3. Encourages Member States to implement measures to prevent family separation during deportation by:
 - a) establishing family detention facilities that:
 - i. comply with international human rights standards and operate humanely,
 - ii. provide children with access to recreational and educational activities,
 - iii. facilitate regular communication between detained families and legal representatives,
 - b) ensuring that family reunification is prioritized during the deportation process with the help of the government, without it disrupting the deportation process by:
 - i. expediting reunification through visa or residence applications,
 - ii. providing transportation assistance for family reunification;
4. Encourages expanding the scope of UN organizations such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) to include the following:
 - a) encouraging them to talk about their feelings and create friendships, as this type of relationship helps improve the mental health and stability of children
 - b) providing children with the proper education that they might have not received in the past due to deportation;
5. Urges the creation of specialised facilities that provide emotional and psychological support to children whose families have been separated due to deportation, including:
 - a) providing access to psychological counselling,
 - b) assisting them in processing trauma and in addressing emotional and social challenges
 - c) establishing trauma-informed care programs in local communities and schools such as:
 - i. allocating emergency funds for the children,

- ii. creating support centres where kids may share their experiences with others who might have faced similar challenges;
- 6. Calls upon Member States to collaborate with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to address how deportation affects children's rights and family unity by:
 - a) establishing standardized protocols to guarantee the preservation of family unity throughout the deportation and resettlement procedures that:
 - i. ensure that the child's safety and emotional health are considered while making decisions about deportation or family separation,
 - ii. require that family reunification be given priority during the deportation process,
 - b) providing training to border control guards, immigration officials, and judges on the rights of deported children and families,
 - c) offering deported families both short-term and long-term assistance, such as:
 - i. providing displaced families or deported individuals with secure and long-term housing,
 - ii. providing mental health and counselling services to assist people in managing stress and trauma,
 - iii. helping people adjust to life following deportation, such as gaining access to jobs, healthcare, and education;
- 7. Calls upon the raising of awareness about massive deportation in war-state member states, especially in civilian communities by recognizing:
 - a) the need for family unity urges to recognize the importance of keeping united those families in such times of crisis by:
 - i. stating all the deportation events in those areas to address the issue as a matter of existence in times of war,
 - ii. emphasizing the importance of relative education to the youth, as it raises awareness against such issues,
 - iii. targets offenders of the Fourth Geneva Convention, as the rights of the civilians offended are more recognized,
 - b) urges implication of the people to address those offenders,
 - c) receives support from the United Nations (UN) as it does not compromise with the convention.