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Emphasizes that this definition does not require persons belonging to minorities  to be national of the host state; thus, suggests that indigenous peoples and migrant  groups (including refugees, asylum seekers, and internally displaced persons) be  characterized as minority groups;  2) Call uponmember states to ensure the rights of religious migrant minorities and condemn acts of violence and discrimination in regards to:   1. Hate crimes that specifically target members of national, ethnic, religious, or linguistic minorities, 2. Attacks on any places of work, religion, or residence attributed to members of ethnic minorities, 3. Incidents of stigmatization, derogatory stereotyping, negative profiling on the basis of minority group belonging;   3) Deplore any advocacy of xenophobia or religious hatred that constitutes incitement to discrimination, hostility, or violence, whether it involves the use of print, modern audio visual or electronic media, or any other means;  4) Invite all international bodies, including intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations, and member states to   * 1. Create an appropriate mechanisms to, inter alia, identify and address potential areas of tension between members of the emigrating Islamic religious communities from the Middle East, and assisting with conflict prevention and mediation within nations of increasing immigration,   2. Advocate for the training of government officials in necessary and effective outreach strategies,   3. Endorse the efforts of communication between governmental leaders and leaders of ethnic and religious minorities to discuss within their communities the causes of discrimination, especially in regards to Muslim inclusion, as well as potential strategies to counter these causes;   5) Recommend that linguistic minorities specifically be protected by being given an  active level of semi-autonomous government and representation in civic matters  by the governing body of the state of administrative region,  b) Advocates for the preservation of linguistic minorities through the dedication of  public and private funding, humanitarian resources, education, etc,  c) Condemns the criminalization of the use of minority languages in civic matters  or public education, even if outside of state guidelines,  I. Proposes the creation of state-specific linguistic assemblies to assist in  transitions between language usage in legal processes;  6) Encouragethe creation of an optional international school curriculum regarding education  on the importance of diversity and intercultural appreciation,   1. Calls upon UNESCO to create an additional organ, the International Education   Resource Forum, that is responsible for drafting the curriculum,  b. Heavily endorses the curriculum, but emphasizes that implementation is up the discretion of the state and school systems,  c. Requests financial incentives and benefits to schools that comply with the curriculum;  7) Support NGOs that focus on immigrant integration and humanitarian assistance for migrants;   1. Requests subsidizes for these NGOs, 2. Notes that a grassroots approach will strengthen pre existing projects as well as maximize effectiveness and familiarity with locals, 3. Encourages the “normalization” of immigrants’ access to public and private services,    1. This promotes the civic participation and enjoyment of immigrants’ rights;   8) Remind sovereign nations, especially when forming domestic policy, to respect the human rights that migrants and displaced people possess, Such rights are delineated in the UN’s “The International Convention on Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families” and include:   1. basic freedoms, 2. due process, 3. right to privacy, 4. equality with nationals, 5. right to information. |
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