Conference B
Commission on Population and Development

Committee Staff

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Role</th>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Director</td>
<td>Caitlin Hopper</td>
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Agenda

I. Addressing the Effects of International Migration on Cities

II. Realizing SDG 3 by Ensuring Access to Essential Health-Care Services and Education

III. Fulfilling the Nutritional Needs of the Ageing Population

Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Topic</th>
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<tr>
<td>CPD/1/1</td>
<td>Addressing the Effects of the International Migration on Cities</td>
<td>24 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 0 abstentions</td>
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<tr>
<td>CPD/1/2</td>
<td>Addressing the Effects of the International Migration on Cities</td>
<td>23 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 2 abstentions</td>
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Summary Report

The Commission on Population and Development held its annual session to consider the following agenda items:

I. Fulfilling the Nutritional Needs of the Ageing Population
II. Addressing the Effects of International Migration on Cities
III. Realizing SDG 3 by Ensuring Access to Essential Health-Care Services and Education

The session was attended by representatives of 30 Member States. On Sunday, the committee adopted the agenda of II, III, I, beginning discussion on the topic of “Addressing the Effects of International Migration on Cities.” By Tuesday, the dais received a total of five proposals covering a wide range of sub-topics, including data collection and management, holistic integration, human trafficking, health-care, education, housing, climate change, technical vocational education training, discrimination, and sustainability. The atmosphere in the committee was one of collaboration and support, and by Tuesday evening, multiple papers began to merge.

On Wednesday, two draft resolutions had been approved by the dais, one of which had an amendment. The committee adopted two resolutions following voting procedure, both of which received large support by the body. The resolutions represented a wide range of issues, including climate change, education, infrastructure, and improved data acquisition mechanisms. Both resolutions presented comprehensive solutions to the topic at hand through innovative data collection and management initiatives within the advisory role of the CPD. The body exemplified a spirit of collaboration by utilizing diplomacy, creativity, and efficiency when seeking to address the effects of international migration on cities.
The Commission on Population and Development,

Highlighting the importance of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) Article 13 that everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own, and Article 25 stating that all peoples are entitled to a standard of living that is adequate for the health and well-being of the family including housing, necessary social services, and security, and how these require consideration when discussing the status and the future of migrations,

Emphasizing the recommendation made to states at the United Nations (UN) World Conference on Human Rights (1993) to conceive of potential national action plans to identify measures to improve the promotion and the protection of human rights,

Emphasizing the 2015 *New Urban Agenda*, Article 75, in its recommendations in providing investment solutions to acquire adequate funding which will provide better healthcare, nutrition, housing, and other social services,

Affirming Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 and the *Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All* (2015), which aims to make cities inclusive, resilient, safe, and sustainable towards all the inhabitants, both which further Chapter IX and X of the *Program of Action* of the International Commission on Population and Development (ICPD),

Viewing with appreciation *The World Migration Report 2015: Migrants and Cities and Development* and the pre-existing global data discussed in regard to studies on the effects of international migration on cities to help the understanding of the development of the economies, livelihood of migrants, and the type of migration within host societies,

Acknowledging the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Innovation Service’s 2016 estimate that 60-80% of all refugees and internally displaced persons living in urban areas contribute directly to the trend of increasing urbanization,

Recalling the General Assembly resolution 71/256 on the “New Urban Agenda” (NUA), claiming that urban migration poses mass sustainability challenges in terms of housing infrastructure, basic services, food security, health, education, decent jobs, safety, and natural resources,

Recognizing efforts of the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (2018) for taking an initiative to understand migrant movements as a result of the adverse effects of climate change,

Aware of the impact of that the global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius has on the adaptability of human migrants in urban areas, as reported by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),

1. **Recommends** that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) add a discussion on measures to improve the promotion and the protection of human rights, similar to the UN World Conference on Human Rights (1993), to their agenda;

2. **Reaffirms** the necessity for all of the city’s inhabitants to have access to a better quality of life, focusing on the education of migrants by partnering with Child Empowerment International, in order to provide education for minors and consequently improve the economy of urban areas;
3. **Requests** a follow up through the General Assembly to review the progress of implementation with regard to the twenty-three goals set forward by the Global Compact for Migration by:

   a. Focusing on the advancement of education, integration, and human rights of immigrants;
   
   b. Emphasizing Objectives 15 and 1.17, to further assist the human rights and education of migrants;
   
   c. Reporting through the City Prosperity Initiative the recorded data and metrics on policies passed relating to urban prosperity and sustainability of migrants;
   
   d. Reinforcing the importance of SDG 10.7 to assist the goals of SDG 11 that reduce inequalities in regards to how they specifically affect migrants;

4. **Recommends** that ECOSOC utilize the data collected by the United Nations Global Migration Database (UNGMD) to create specific actionable goals that Member States can use to improve the lives of migrants by:

   a. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with the African Union and the Economic Commission for Africa in their implementation of both the NUA and the data collected by the UNGMD to create sustainable cities;
   
   b. Creating global key targets and indicators for the NUA such as:
      
      i. Reducing the number of migrants living in poverty in cities by 2030 which will be indicated by a reduction of migrants living in poverty;
      
      ii. Reducing human trafficking indicated by a reduction in factors such as unemployment, access to education, and poor living conditions;
      
      iii. Advising ECOSOC to help Member States understand the absence of legal protection for irregular and undocumented migrants through the World Economic Forum’s report on Migration and Its Impact on Cities;

   c. Advising ECOSOC to help Member States understand the absence of legal protection for irregular and undocumented migrants through the World Economic Forum’s Migration and Its Impact on Cities report;

   d. Collaborating with local authorities and UN entities such as the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and the International Organization for Migration, and the Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Migration in order to emphasize the promotion of human rights for migrants and conserve peace, security, and human rights development;

5. **Further invites** UNHCR to analyze the effectiveness of the current integration processes within cities which improve the livelihood of the migrant population, through:

   a. The utilization of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that studies how space in cities can be better utilized to provide housing for migrants;
   
   b. Advising ECOSOC to suggest the further advancement of current social housing schemes within Member States in order to protect migrants and their families from exploitation in respect to rent rates;
c. Suggesting United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to research into the specific needs of migrants within rapidly urbanizing cities and to study the impact they have on the migrant demographic;

d. Suggesting UNHCR analyze the facilities that register migrants and accommodate towards their specific needs such as legal services, counseling, medical assistant, referrals, food, sanitation, and water;

6. *Recommends* the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) provide assistance for climate migrants by:

a. Providing crop assistance to areas lacking resources due to extreme weather events to ensure food is readily accessible for climate migrants;

b. Allocating funds provided by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and FAO's Special Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation to help allow climate migrants in maintaining a sustainable living;

c. Analyzing investments needed to resolve Sustainable Development Target 2.3 "Doubling Agriculture productivity by 2030";

7. *Recommends* that the World Health Organization conduct a study that will investigate the best system of universal healthcare to attend to migrant needs through:

a. Prioritizing of migrant women and children in relation to prenatal care and family planning;

b. ECOSOC building medical facilities such as hospitals in migrant populated cities to help their community integrate into civil society more efficiently;

8. *Further invites* ECOSOC to encourage the international community to allocate funds for the safe integration of migrants through:

a. Suggesting developed states set aside part of their revenue towards universal health care that would help fund prenatal care services and family planning for female migrants;

b. Recommending that ECOSOC collaborate with the UN Population Fund to support social programs to migrants by encouraging Non-Governmental Organizations to fundraise and donate;

c. Working in collaboration with UNHCR in the accrualment of education funding for every migrant;

9. *Further recommends* the collaboration of ECOSOC to review the relationship between the UN Global Compact for Migration and climate change in regard to degrading environment, induced by an increase in global temperatures, and movement of migrants towards urban areas by:

a. Following the framework of the UN Office on Drugs and Crimes Statistics and Survey Section by acquiring statics in manners of finding rates, experiences, opinions, attitudes, and support before and after migrants forced to leave due to extreme weather events, and environmental degradation;
b. Identifying, developing, and strengthening solutions for migrants forced to leave host Member States due to extreme weather events, environmental degradation, such as desertification, land loss, drought, and the multiple stressors of an increasing temperature.
Acknowledging that according to the World Migration Report 2018 of the International Organization of Migration (IOM) international migration as a modern-day phenomenon is a result of a more globalized world that has multifaceted benefits and consequences as stated by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) International Migration Report 2017, Observing that only 45 Member States report migration flow data to UN DESA, Recognizing the important linkages between international migration and development for countries of origin, countries of destination and transit, and for migrants and their families by the international community with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, Taking note of the international community’s concern about the gaps in data on international migration for evidence-based decision making as stated by the Head of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch of UN Statistics, Recognizing that General Assembly resolution 50/635 on “Protection of and Assistance to Internally Displaced Persons” acknowledges that all states sovereign control over their border, Keeping in mind the increasing number of international migrants worldwide due to reasons such as displacement due to violence, work, and other possible factors, Fully aware of the impact of migration on local communities and their economies, as stated in the UN Global Compact for Migration, Respecting the traditions, cultures, and values of migrants but nevertheless reiterating the importance of the history, legislation, and cultural traditions of every Member State as fundamental pillars of their national integrity according to IOM World Migration Report 2018, Noting Articles 2, 23, 25, and 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948 that outlines the fundamental rights to all humans without any kind of discrimination, employment of all humans, adequate health standards, and education which are rights that must be extended to immigrants, Bearing in mind that, according to The Cities Alliance, 25 percent of the world’s population resides in unsanitary slums and informal dwellings that lack proper and adequate infrastructure, which leads to unsafe living conditions, Acknowledging that proper and detailed data will enable host communities and transit countries to anticipate migration movements, which makes it easier to manage incoming migrants and provide them with a better environment, Conscious of the New York Declaration of Migrants for migrants and refugees, which seeks to address the root causes of irregular migration such as population growth, as well as economic, ethnic, and gender inequality, Bearing in mind the positive economical, demographic, and social impacts migrants can have on the host city, mentioned by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development’s Migration Policy Debates Report of May 2014,
Recalling Articles 97 and 114 of the Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All of 2015, that promotes planned urban extension and concentrates on participatory approaches by including individuals from diverse socioeconomic and ethnic backgrounds,

Deeply concerned with the increase of discrimination towards migrants and the lack of inclusion in their host communities, which hinders the achievement of SDG 16,

Taking note of the international community’s concern about the gaps in data on international migration for evidence-based decision making as stated by the Head of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch of UN Statistics,

Acknowledging that proper and detailed data will enable host communities and transit countries to anticipate migration movements, which makes it easier to manage incoming migrants and provide them a better environment,

Acknowledging that according to the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat) Financing Urban Shelter Programme a lack of space combined with new arrivals of migrants and decreasing public investments can lead to housing shortages,

Recalling SDG 10 on Reduced Inequalities and SDG 11 on Sustainable Cities and Communities that shall be a catalyst towards the achievement of the United Nations 2030 SDGs, which includes rewarding local initiatives that voluntarily engage in creating better living conditions for migrants,

Referring to the IOM’s definition of an irregular migrant as movement that takes place outside the regulatory norms of sending, transit, and receiving countries,

Convinced that the demand for infrastructure such as transportation, water, and energy will rise through migration into cities, referring to the 2018 Revision of World Urbanization Prospects of the UN DESA,

1. Advocates that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) acknowledges Member States’ sovereign control over their borders, specifically the right to control who enters their borders and create migration policies that Member States deem appropriate;

2. Supports the collaboration with IOM to support civil society organizations in strengthening the infrastructural capacity of migrant receiving Member States;

3. Suggests that the General Assembly Sixth Committee passes legislation in order for Member States to officially adopt IOM’s definition of an irregular migrant;

4. Takes note of the need for the prevention of slum accumulation by providing and improving adequate systems of temporary housing through the UN-Habitat on the international and local level;

5. Encourages ECOSOC to implement legislation to provide basic health resources such as vaccines and first aid kits to all within its borders including migrants;

6. Suggests ECOSOC to discuss increasing the current budget for UN-Habitat and IOM by five percent in order to implement the suggested actions;

7. Further endorses improvement in administrative registration for residency and citizenship for registering for citizenship and residency within host Member State by:
   
   a. Improving the time of delivery of official documents required by host states;
   
   b. Improving and editing paperwork for citizenship and residency for migrants;
8. **Strongly advises** the General Assembly Third Committee to create more effective guidelines towards guaranteeing migrants’ rights so that they may remain protected regardless of their immigration status until their status has been determined;

9. **Draws attention** to combating discrimination; enabling migrants to participate in society, particularly within the employment market focusing on ageing population; and promoting ethnic tolerance by implementing specific workshops and awareness campaigns in companies and schools facilitated by local governments, supported by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and IOM and adapted to the regional circumstances and needs;

10. **Urges** ECOSOC to discuss in the next session the acquisition of adequate financial and human resources such as advisors and professionals from UN bodies for national and local government authorities in view of the increased needs and pressures on social services benefiting migrants and communities such as access to food, water, and shelter;

11. **Suggests** ECOSOC collaborate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote measures and policies to prevent, combat, and eliminate all forms of human trafficking by:
   
a. Suggesting the collaboration with Women Trafficking and Child Labor Eradication Program to prevent sex trafficking and exploitation;
   
b. Implementing a collaboration between ECOSOC and IOM to enhance the training of transportation and hospitality units, as well as symptoms of a trafficked person by displaying posters throughout the premises;

12. **Further invites** the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to address the need for proper humanitarian centers that shall house and provide safety for vulnerable migrants, such as families with children and the ageing population by:
   
a. Setting up Refugee Housing Units to provide cost-effective and durable temporary housing until migrants can find proper housing;
   
b. Working with local partners to provide physical and legal protection in the humanitarian centers;

13. **Recommends** that ECOSOC implement legislation that encourages Member States to provide language courses to working age, able-bodied migrants to obtain employment and take language courses within a 120-day period;

14. **Suggests** that data collecting on the capacity of host cities in order to accommodate health care, education, housing, sanitation for migrants should be modeled after IOM and UNHCR International Migration Statistics Strategy by:
   
a. Using IOM to distribute instructions Member States on how to conduct these surveys and gather the information necessary to better integrate and accommodate these migrants;
   
b. Understanding the background that these migrants are coming from such as cultural aspects, ethnic statistics, and socioeconomic status through a standardized survey designed by each national statistics institute;

15. **Welcomes** the collaboration between ECOSOC and the World Health Organization to find solutions to the lack of migrant healthcare such as:
   
a. Supporting Member States in promoting healthcare access to the greatest number of people both citizens and migrants;
b. Training and education of locals to create a sustainable healthcare model by:
   i. Calling non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide training, especially in rural areas;
   ii. Encouraging Member States to spearhead sanitation measures in all living spaces and establishments as a means to contain diseases and bacterial infections;

16. Encourages ECOSOC to recommend that all Member States help cities subsidize private or community organizations to foster entrepreneurship and employment for migrants to develop a program that:
   a. Encourages that employment opportunities should be given to migrants without prejudice;
   b. Is similar to the UN Climate Change Momentum for Change Awards in collaboration with the UN Population Fund which rewards local initiatives related to migrant urban integration by giving them logistical support to improve their projects and gives recognition to individuals’ careers devoted to improving migrants’ life conditions by:
      i. Creating an application portal where candidacies will be centralized and analyzed by ECOSOC members;
      ii. Using UN media channels to announce the winners in order to increase their international visibility;
   c. Evaluates the impact of public-private partnerships as a means to develop mechanisms to further develop rural areas in order to redirect migration from cities by providing job opportunities in the area to further expand the economy;

17. Proposes that UN DESA and UN Statistical Commission optimize the UN Global Migration Database to share information on an international level with all Member States to better achieve the end goal by improving the collection and accessibility of migration data through collaboration with prominent NGOs, State agencies, and civil society organizations through:
   a. Conducting regional research as a precursor for a global database for increased reliability by:
      i. Including information on migrants’ age, sex, and origin and if they travel unaccompanied or with their families;
      ii. Establishing standardized criteria for age categories and for recording data;
   b. Respecting Article 12 of the UDHR, which refers to the right of privacy of each individual, and dealing with sensitive data responsibly as laid out in IOM’s Data Protection Manual;

18. Recommends ECOSOC and IOM to collaborate with UNESCO to discuss the creation of registry systems to connect employers to the incoming migrants as well as increase education available to immigrants such as:
   a. Language and culture programs which would help migrants to assimilate and learn about the culture they are in by:
      i. Utilizing NGOs such as Mother Child Education Foundation and the International Council for Adult Education to determine the kind of education needed, and provide supplies for these programs;
      ii. Training teachers via the Member State, with assistance of NGOs if needed, for the education of migrants to create a sustainable education system;
   b. Integration and vocational classes to allow migrants to have ample knowledge of technical skills, allowing them to work in a specific professional field in their host country by
collaborating with the International Labour Organization to ensure that migrants’ labor rights are protected by:

i. Possibly supporting, in particular, their right to unionize, to have access to fair wages and safe working conditions as well as to be protected against cultural discrimination;

ii. Conducting a triennial international survey to keep track of the progress made on these issues;

19. **Invites** ECOSOC to address the need of creating affordable transportation, connecting the legal settlements of cities, in order to avoid segregation and stigmatization within cities, making it possible for all migrants and citizens to attend work with ease;

20. **Further recommends** that the UN Environmental Programme assists with the expansion of water supply and wastewater treatment facilities within the city in order to cover the increasing demand for water resources caused by migration into the area;

21. **Strongly encourages** ECOSOC to discuss in the next session the possibilities of clean and renewable energy as a means to provide sustainable power sources that work in accordance with SDG 7 on Affordable and Clean Energy and SDG 13 on Climate Action and in order to cover the exponential demand for energy when new migrants arrive.