



American Model United Nations

**Commission on Population and
Development**

**Report to the Commission on Population and
Development on Sustainable cities, human
mobility and international migration**

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1 Executive Summary

2 During the committee session from 18 November to 21 November, the Commission on Population and
3 Development took action on the topic of sustainable cities, human mobility and international migration. The body
4 also reviewed pertinent actions toward relevant United Nations plans and programmes of action pertaining to the
5 above mentioned. The actions that this body has taken on sustainable cities, human mobility and international
6 migration discuss two different resolutions on sustainable cities, as well as international migration. There are also
7 deliberations on the topics that Voices of the Global South have discussed, as well as deliberations on the two
8 resolutions mentioned prior.

9 On the priority theme, the Committee held various panel discussions elaborating on the impacts of sustain-
10 ability on different populations and delegations present at the discussion. The Committee adopted two resolutions,
11 one discussing The Sustainable Development Blueprint, which provides a guide for new and existing cities to cre-
12 ate infrastructure and educational programs for various populations, including indigenous populations. The second
13 resolution discusses how support systems are being worked on to lessen the need for persons to migrate in the first
14 place; and if they should choose to do so, support systems to be implemented to ease the transition into a new state.
15 The deliberations include how Voices of the Global South discuss the stigmatization of migrants, xenophobia and
16 the problems of pollution and exploitation.

17 The first chapter of this report reflects the resolutions mentioned prior on the topics of sustainable cities,
18 human mobility and international migration.

19 The second chapter of this report focuses on the discussions from the various bodies on the process of forming
20 these resolutions and deliberations about the different issues.

21 The last chapter of this report details the acceptance of this report for the Council's consideration.

22 **2 Matters calling for action**

23 **2.1 CPD I/1**

24 *Bearing* in mind the need for sustainable development to create efficient cities in the future,

25 *Convinced* that if sustainable cities are not established, there will be continued need for high levels of
26 migration,

27 *Expecting* that guidelines for sustainable cities will ease in the establishment and guide Member States in
28 development,

29 *Recognizing* the immense financial burden of the implementation of sustainable cities,

30 *Stressing* that war, conflict and natural disasters have a significant impact on the development of sustainable
31 infrastructure,

32 *Deeply concerned with* the environmental impacts that climate change has on the creation of sustainable
33 cities,

34 *Expressing* appreciation that increased sustainable development will result in a better world for the civilians
35 in struggling nations,

36 *Noting* that Indigenous Peoples are essential to the continuing conversation of sustainable development,

37 *Acknowledging* that Indigenous Peoples are disproportionately affected by unsustainable development and
38 climate change,

39 *Keeping in mind*, how regional climate, culture, religion and economic related issues impact the development
40 of sustainable cities,

41 *Taking into account* that sustainable development will help to alleviate the impact of pollution,

42 *Having considered* the broadness of the issue of sustainable development of cities,

43 1. *Calls* upon states to implement sustainable planning framework for development:

44 (a) Sustainable development can be implemented in many sectors of a robust community;

45 (b) Implementation can be in the following sectors and all recommendations are suggestions and not
46 mandatory to be implemented;

47 (i) Energy;

48 A. Reducing reliance on fossil fuels as per the United Nations Environmental Programme goals by
49 2030;

50 B. Invested in solar, wind, water nuclear energy and the increased renewable energy adoption to
51 reduce the use of greenhouse gasses;

52 C. Public-Private partnership program which will help with public clean energy benefits and give
53 the investment opportunity to the private sector;

54 D. Ensuring that there is access to reliable electricity for all individuals living in within a certain
55 city;

56 (ii) Construction;

57 A. Energy efficient design by using natural light and shading;

58 B. Integrating renewable energy such as solar panels into the design;

59 C. Using green material such as recycling material for construction;

60 D. Support Green Roofs and Landscaping to increase the surface area and to help with runoff water;

61 E. Mixed use development to allow for job creation as well as housing;

62 F. Support of impoverished housing development programmes;

- 63 G. Supports the development of multiple food centers dependent on the size of the population within
64 a certain radius;
- 65 H. Encourages the development of additional healthcare infrastructure;
- 66 (iii) Transportation;
- 67 A. Encourage the use of electric vehicles and invest in a comprehensive public transportation system;
- 68 B. Implement policies to reduce emissions from the transportation sector, such as promoting car-
69 pooling and cycling;
- 70 C. Recommends establishing a network that allows for consistent access to transportation throughout
71 the entirety of the city;
- 72 (iv) Community Engagement;
- 73 A. Provide transparent communication about the sustainability project to meet the needs of the
74 community;
- 75 B. Consider hosting workshops, organizing local events and creating online platforms to share infor-
76 mation;
- 77 C. Giving the sense of ownership to the project to encourage community participation;
- 78 D. Introduce programs for job preparation for low income migrants;
- 79 E. Endorses the application of internet access to both urban and rural areas;
- 80 F. Encourages collaboration between local and state governments with citizens to stress the impor-
81 tance of community engagement;
- 82 (v) Water;
- 83 A. Affirms the need for access to clean drinking water for the whole population;
- 84 B. Considers the need for the development and improvement of water treatment facilities;
- 85 C. Encourages the transparency and responsibility of cities to relay times of contaminated water;
- 86 (vi) Waste Management;
- 87 A. Desiring the improvement of waste management facilities;
- 88 B. Looking to increase the number of waste management facilities and the areas in which they serve;
- 89 (vii) Education;
- 90 A. Emphasizing the importance of incorporating educational programs to developing countries;
- 91 B. Offering all levels of education to cater to the mass population;
- 92 C. Implementing educational institutions will directly contribute to higher literacy rates;
- 93 D. Expanding upon the infrastructure of these institutions will garner greater influence;
- 94 2. *Recognizes* the effects of regional climate and landscapes on the differing abilities to create sustainable
95 development, as Members States should adjust sustainable development to best fit their nation's climate;
- 96 3. *Reaffirms* that current climate programs such as the Paris Climate Agreement and their funds are meant
97 to finance sustainable development infrastructure for developing countries to ensure resources for countries;:
- 98 (a) Urges developed countries to meet their financial contributions for funding of sustainable devel-
99 opment in developing countries;
- 100 (b) Recognizes that funds from The Paris Climate Agreement might best address energy develop-
101 ment;
- 102 4. *Further invites* Member States support of these current United Nations programmes:
- 103 (a) UN-Habitat;

104 (b) United Nations Development Programme;

105 5. *Recommends* the creation of the educational program, Sustainability Within Communities (SWC), to
106 educate local populations within states on sustainable development practices;

107 6. *Suggests* the creation of the educational program, United Nations Sustainable Educational Program
108 (UNSEP), to educate states on how to implement sustainable development goals and to help review current goals as
109 states progress;

110 7. *Requests* the Economic and Social Council recommend to the United Nations Security Council that they
111 enter deliberations on the optimal approach to protecting sustainable infrastructure and development in areas of
112 war, conflict, and natural disasters;

113 8. *Endorses* the creation of Attainable and Accessible Sustainable Development (AASD), a research coun-
114 cil that will confer with member states on sustainable development, under the advisement of the United Nations
115 Development Programme:

116 (a) The council will take into consideration a multitude of factors when making recommendations
117 for individual states;

118 (i) Regional climate;

119 (ii) Climate change;

120 (iii) Financial resources;

121 (iv) Natural Resources;

122 (b) *Recommends* the implementation of viewpoints of Indigenous People when creating sustainable
123 cities;

124 9. *Expresses hope* for the protection of the land of Indigenous People by preventing the use of the land for
125 industry development.

126 **2.2 CPD I/2**

127 *Bearing in mind* that intrastate migration in particularly and population drain from rural zones to urban
128 areas, is driven by a variety of factors,

129 *Acknowledging* the instability that international and domestic migration causes in the lives of migrants,

130 *Recognizing* that migrants as a population are particularly vulnerable to abuse and exploitation,

131 *Noting with concern* that children are particularly vulnerable to exploitation, abuse and violence,

132 *Desiring* to better integrate migrant populations into local communities and provide social support for these
133 vulnerable populations,

134 *Stressing* the importance of a more comprehensive international framework to support domestic immigration
135 policy,

136 *Affirming* the need for access to affordable healthcare that would allow a person to achieve a basic standard
137 of health and wellbeing to be made available for migrants,,

138 *Recognizing* the challenges in connecting and counting migrants, particularly undocumented migrants, with
139 resources necessary to wellbeing,

140 *Remaining Aware of* the successful Judicial Regional Platforms facilitated by the United Nations Office on
141 Drugs and Crime, which have enabled regional mutual legal assistance and extradition for international crimes,

142 *Reaffirming* the commitment to established international laws, international frameworks and individual states
143 domestic policy when it comes to the areas of immigration policy,

144 *Adhering* to the work accomplished by Resolution 71/1 of the General Assembly,

145 1. *Urges* the Economic and Social Council to address resource scarcity and the lack of public infrastructure
146 in rural areas, through:

147 (a) *Urges* Member States to develop more efficient public transport systems and infrastructure in
148 rural and urban areas and expressing that;

149 (i) These initiatives provide more opportunities for rural communities to economically engage with
150 urban centers while remaining in and developing their rural regions;

151 (ii) Member States partner with the United Nations Development Programme to identify rural areas
152 and expanded initiatives to improve public infrastructure, with emphasis on;

153 A. The propagation of solar panels and other renewable electricity sources to provide electricity for
154 isolated communities;

155 B. Identifying areas in need of these basic resources in order to provide Member States with infor-
156 mation to how they can assist their communities;

157 (b) *Tasks* the United Nations Development Programme with establishing a project to assess poten-
158 tially unstable living structures in areas at risk for natural disasters;

159 (i) *Endorses* collaboration with the International Monetary Fund to divert funds to the replacement
160 and fortification of these structures;

161 (ii) *Desires* that this initiative will work to prevent displaced persons and mitigate the dangers of
162 poorly-constructed existing infrastructure;

163 2. *Encourages* efforts to promote migrant access to economic opportunities, including but not limited to:

164 (a) Developing additional resources for those migrating in search of job opportunities, including but
165 not limited to the establishment of;

166 (i) Reciprocal agreements for degrees and certifications;

167 (ii) Tasking the United Nations International Organization for Migration to publish information,
168 informing migrants of the necessary certifications that may be required to be gain access to available
169 career pathways;

170 (iii) Recommending Member States establish domestic programs to ease the transition of migrants
171 into host communities either through degree transference, educational or job programs;

172 (iv) Accessible standardized testing to measure the relevant skill levels in a given field in order to
173 more fairly and accurately place workers;

174 (b) Further developing existing support systems for migrant students, such as;

175 (i) Considering more educational financial aid for low income international students;

176 (ii) Increased international cooperation on curriculum standards and the development of more clarity
177 on educational equivalencies amongst Member States;

178 (iii) Programs to ensure smooth transitions for students relocating across borders, including more
179 clearly defined residency requirements and social program enrollment procedures;

180 (c) Creating domestic policies that increase the accessibility of housing options in order to;

181 (i) Increase availability of affordable housing options through development, particularly in preexisting
182 rural areas;

183 (ii) Provide information to assist recently arrived immigrants with the initial settlement process;

184 (iii) Advance inclusivity and community integration among citizens from various backgrounds;

185 3. *Further Urges* the Economic and Social Council and Member States, to evaluate international and
186 domestic policies and frameworks to create clearer processes for international migration, by way of:

187 (a) *Highlights* the necessity for Member States to provide technical assistance via international
188 agreements and aid in order to better manage migration flow;

189 (b) *Encourages* Member States to invest in domestic programs that combat discrimination, through
190 awareness and educational programs, in a manner that respects the local culture;

191 (i) *Recommends* relevant International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs) and Non-Governmental
192 Organizations (NGOs) work on defending the right of the immigrants in order for them to have proper
193 access to necessities such as education;

194 (c) *Further recommends* that Member States voluntarily collaborate on the improvement of migration
195 data both for internal and external migration with the understanding that relevant United Nations organizations
196 will be provided with such data, which may include;

197 (i) Net flow of immigration from various regions;

198 (ii) Demographic information of immigrants;

199 (iii) Causes of immigration;

200 (d) *Encourages* Member States to invest in translators and interpreters in domestic immigration
201 offices to better provide migrants with resources;

202 (e) *Recommends* relevant INGOs and NGOs work towards the access of education for migrants;

203 4. *Recommends* that the committee focus its efforts on mitigating climate issues to prevent climate-related
204 migration, which:

205 (a) *Promotes* sustainable land use practices such as agroforestry and conservation agriculture to
206 help reduce the risk of crises that could potentially displace communities;

207 (b) *Encourages* the growth of crops that are more tolerant to climate change, such as weather and
208 climate adaptive varieties, in order to better prevent rural population drain due to food insecurity;

209 (c) *Tackles* slow-onset events such as desertification, rising global temperature, and glacial retreat
210 by using improved models and data methods;

211 (d) *Encourages* the usage of anonymized and aggregated data, collected by Member States and
212 voluntarily shared with United Nations bodies, to track migration patterns, as well as representative data around
213 migration with respect to sex and dependents;

214 (e) *Encourages* Members States with adequate resources to usher the economies of climate change-
215 affected countries towards green and resilient pathways;

216 5. *Urges* all Member States to adopt the United Nations' pre-existing protocols of:

217 (a) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Chil-
218 dren;

219 (b) Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air;

220 6. *Expresses its hope* that the Economic and Social Council will deliberate opportunities to expand its
221 response to human trafficking, which:

222 (a) *Promotes* further international cooperation to prosecute human traffickers and international
223 clients of sex trafficking, through mechanisms including but not limited to;

224 (i) Encourages the universal criminalization of human trafficking;

225 (ii) Establishes consensus on legal penalties;

226 (iii) Expands existing Judicial Regional Platforms to emphasize coordination on issues of human
227 and sex trafficking;

228 (b) *Encourages* the creation of resources for victims of human trafficking to support their well being,
229 recovery, and reintegration into society, such as;

230 (i) Physical healthcare to address any concerns that may be a result of involvement in sex trafficking;

231 (ii) Mental health resources to cope with any lasting anxiety or trauma due to exploitation or other
232 causes;

233 (iii) Advising and financial support in obtaining education and a fulfilling career;

- 234 7. *Encourages* the refocus on healthcare issues for migrants, including but not limited to:
- 235 (a) *Focuses* on achieving Sustainable Development Goal 3 of ensuring healthy lives and promoting
- 236 well-being for all ages which;
- 237 (i) *Tasks* INGOs and NGOs in the pursuit of providing equitable access to healthcare;
- 238 (ii) *Protects* migrants with pre-existing health conditions;
- 239 (iii) *Maintains* medical confidentiality for migrants at all stages of healthcare;
- 240 (iv) *Eases* integration of migrants through mental health support;
- 241 (v) *Implements* Community Health Centers for migrants with a focus on providing culturally sensi-
- 242 tive care;
- 243 (vi) *Encourages* the World Bank to continue their support towards migrants through healthcare
- 244 development;
- 245 8. *Calls for* a streamlined immigration process in Member States, which:
- 246 (a) *Reduces* prolonged challenges faced by immigrants upon arrival;
- 247 (b) *Ensures* timely integration by eliminating unnecessary delays;
- 248 9. *Calls for* Member States to take strides towards improving immigration and integration processes in order
- 249 to reduce and eliminate challenges for migrants.

250 3 Consideration of the status

251 In the pursuit of a better life, we often see people move across borders but also see the conditions they may
252 be exposed to when migrating. Migration is understood, per the International Organization for Migration (IOM),
253 as the movement of persons away from their place of usual residence, either across an international border or within
254 a State. Human mobility and migration can be stressful for those moving, and moving into a non-sustainable city
255 can be a pressing issue for these individuals. Sustainable cities are set parallel with eco-environmentalism and the
256 importance of a city's carbon footprint, and especially their impact on the security of incoming migrants.

257 Within that, it has been agreed upon that the building and preservation of sustainable cities is of paramount
258 importance. This is important for all migrants, but it is also worth noting the importance and prevalence of indigenous
259 communities within existing spaces. Indigenous peoples, as corroborated by the Global South, have long been forcibly
260 displaced and shut out from access to innovative, inclusive and sustainable cities. While indigenous persons more
261 often internally than externally migrate, their ability to mobilize into sustainable spaces from their previous places
262 of living are hindered because of outside sources; such as, local and higher governmental systems and those who are
263 in privileged, non-governmental positions.

264 Due to the intersecting and diverse identities of migrant populations, it has been recognized as an impending
265 issue that they often are made vulnerable to increased security risks. As made aware by the IOM, migrant workers
266 face a higher risk of death and/or injury; and per the International Labour Organization (ILO), these individuals also
267 face wage discrimination, often lack access to social protections, and deal with cultural and social barriers within the
268 places they move into. Moreover, in 2017 there were 164 million migrant workers over 237 million of migrants aged 15
269 years and above. The barriers all migrants face is typically disproportionate, and has, historically and concurrently,
270 resulted in migrant populations in their new places of living to face certain social and economic stigmas that leads
271 into often imminent issues such as xenophobia.

272 Increased risks for migrants within new, and especially non-sustainable, cities often draw a disharmonious
273 relationship between migrants in their new living spaces and how others view the places these migrants have mobilized
274 from. This creates perceptions about regions of the world often categorized as the "Global South" that are extremely
275 negative and destructive towards the social inclusion of migrants coming from nations within the Global South. As
276 made apparent during deliberations, the Global South has been routinely left out of and discriminately spoken about
277 in conversations on migration. The acknowledgement of the rest of the world's treatment of the Global South proved
278 to be quite powerful within the body, and voices of the Global South were promoted. However, the committee sees
279 that there are still issues that migrants face within new cities and their role and relationships within sustainable
280 cities. The issues made apparent have drawn attention to the consequences of these issues not being addressed,
281 whether at all or in an appropriate measure.

282 Human migration has long presented as a convoluted situation, with constantly shifting factors. One of
283 our greatest strengths as individual Member States, is the different worldviews, cultures, and resources that are
284 represented. However, with strength comes difficulty. Migrants worldwide often face a wide spectrum of challenges
285 after migrating. As a vulnerable population, migrants encounter difficult transitions when entering new, unfamiliar
286 communities. Undergoing an already extremely difficult and stressful transition, ignoring the issue leads to the
287 direct harm to many communities, including but not; economic, physical, psychological and ecological. Resources
288 are often inaccessible for migrants, particularly those who are members of already marginalized communities. Lack
289 of knowledge and education lead to discrimination for migrants.

290 If the world continues to ignore the importance of sustainability and how it affects the health of our environ-
291 ment, the world will continue to see the deterioration of the Earth. There is only one Earth and it is pertinent that
292 it is treated well. There are many ways to allow for us to become more sustainable. There is always going to be a
293 financial burden when it comes to transitioning to sustainability, although there is a burden, but it is work that needs
294 to be done to ensure people can comfortably live in a safe environment. Something small could be walking instead
295 of driving and something big could be the type of construction used for the buildings within a city. Is mixed-use
296 development being used? What materials are being used to create these buildings? Even what the space around it
297 overall looks like and where it is located in said cities. Urban planning as well as zoning regulations plays a huge role
298 in the completion of sustainability cities. Without sustainable cities the world will continue to see how ecosystems
299 fail and how what the world does to our environment and how the world takes care of it can truly do damage.

300 Often, rural communities are forced to give up their land or face the consequences of gentrification of
301 lands that they currently reside in, due to interest in development of their lands. The Sustainable Development
302 Blueprint specifically notes this and aims to include indigenous peoples in the resolution to ensure that land rights

303 are considered and rather than giving up their land. The ties that indigenous peoples have to their land ensures
304 the increased development of sustainability. Rural populations also experience shut out by means of sustainable
305 development. Low-income communities are often negatively impacted by increasing prices, gentrification, and thus
306 being pushed out of their own communities. Because of this, the Sustainable Development blueprint sought to
307 include rural populations and communities in our deliberations and resolution, to ensure equitable development for
308 all communities.

309 The consequences of diminished inclusiveness within sustainable cities is that communities will continue to
310 speak out and protest against any fiscal funds put towards these causes. Many delegations present during these
311 discussions mentioned how their nations continue to build upon their land to build sustainable cities, often not
312 keeping in mind the concerns of existing communities. This is the same reason the representatives here presented
313 resolutions and deliberations on the inclusion of all populations, to ensure inclusiveness and equitable consideration
314 towards the voice of all civilians. This leads to a stronger community and stronger support towards the creation of
315 these sustainable cities, which is critical to building them.

316 The United Nations has identified several reasons for migration including, employment
317 opportunities, schooling opportunities, climate change forcing migration, etc. The United Nations previously
318 submitted the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of
319 Their Families, which entered into force in July 2003. This resolution clarified the definitions of different statuses of
320 migrant workers and further advocated for the rights of these migrant workers.

321 In addition to the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and
322 Members of Their Families, the United Nations also convened in regards to human and sex trafficking of vulnerable
323 migrants. 72 percent of all trafficking victims are migrants. Within the Convention against Transnational Organized
324 Crime and the supplementing protocols thereto, namely, the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking
325 in Persons, Especially Women and Children, and the Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and
326 Air. These conversations included different strategies that could be developed in order to prevent trafficking and
327 help to stop current trafficking efforts.

328 In 2015, the United Nations adopted 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) as a part of the 2030 Vision.
329 The SDGs identified key areas where crucial progress was needed to advance nations. Specifically, Goal 11 outlines
330 the need to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

331 On the international scale, members of the Global South have been neglected, and their voices have not
332 been heard. The goal of these deliberations is to provide a voice to less fortunate nations who have been ignored.
333 In these deliberations, members of the Global South make clear their intentions and problems, helping to influence
334 our reports to be more diverse, and wide-reaching. Nearly all of the problems experienced by the Global South have
335 been addressed, and this committee believes that this is due to our deliberations.

336 Human mobility is important, and it is not just about the physical aspect. It is about the factors that impact
337 the towns, cities and households of the world. There has been a steep divide between the rural and urban centers
338 worldwide. Rural centers lack the resources and power to provide opportunities and sustainable development for
339 themselves. Urban centers are seeing an influx of residents, straining resources and draining the economic potential
340 of both urban residents and rural newcomers.

341 Qatar and Turkiye began deliberating about reforming forced migrant intake. They have similar issues with
342 an influx of forced migrants and Qatar suggested a work program structure that would be modeled after what Qatar
343 has done to give these migrants in crisis a better standing while strengthening nations' work forces.

344 Jamaica discussed with Indonesia, Costa Rica, Turkiye, India, Belgium, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Botswana,
345 Portugal and Comoros, among others, about the importance of support for internally displaced persons, rural and
346 urban infrastructure to prevent internal housing crises in the first place, and creating a more robust international
347 policy for urban sustainability, social safety nets and economic opportunities to support displaced peoples and
348 migrants.

349 Denmark and the United Kingdom deliberated over how their nations are affected negatively by a surplus
350 of human migration. They believe that they would need a system in place to negate this growing pressure from this
351 influx of migrants.

352 Costa Rica and Turkiye deliberated about the worldwide and how outside interference affects a Member
353 State's ability to take in forced migrants but also internally displaced persons (IPDs); Costa Rica talked about how

354 it is a privileged position to not have as much current or historical Western interference

355 Argentina and Qatar discussed changing the definition of migrants in crisis to include those displaced by
356 the climate crisis. Many individuals are displaced by the influx of natural disasters due to climate change, and the
357 current definition of a “refugee” only includes those that are at risk of physical or mental harm and flee their home
358 nation. Argentina specifically has been dealing with an excess of brutal storms and flooding, causing a decrease in
359 population.

360 Costa Rica and Turkiye discussed changing the definition of refugees to include those displaced by the
361 climate crisis. Many individuals are displaced by the influx of natural disasters due to climate change, and the
362 current definition of a “refugee” only includes those that are at risk of physical or mental harm and flee their home
363 nation.

364 Zambia deliberated with Qatar and Cuba in mainly on the refugees and IDPs which is our main objective
365 in creating a more amenable infrastructure. We also discussed the importance of tackling pollution issues that will
366 work in favor of sustaining a more healthy population. Zambia also deliberated amongst Russia, Jamaica and China
367 on diverting focus towards infrastructure as a building block to push forth a sustainable country.

368 Ukraine discussed protection for migrants with Canada, Argentina, Comoros and Qatar, along with other
369 countries. It is essential that safety for refugees is prioritized. In the wake of an unsanctioned invasion, millions
370 within Ukraine have become displaced both internally and many others have been forced to flee the country. Ukraine
371 is deeply concerned for the safety of our displaced citizens and calls for global collaboration in protecting the rights
372 and safety of refugees and displaced persons. Prior to the infringement upon our sovereignty, Ukraine took in millions
373 of refugees that were displaced due to other conflicts and encourages member states to adopt refugee friendly policies.

374 Kenya wants to prioritize making human migration as efficient as possible to facilitate economic growth
375 and safety of citizens, especially for the East Horn of Africa. To do this, the committee strongly encourages new
376 technology such as Stop Border Posts that cut the time of moving between countries and make trade and safe passage
377 easier. Kenya spoke with Botswana, Mexico and Jamaica about the issues of urbanization and the need to create
378 sustainable cities for our growing populations in the cities. As slums are growing and resources run out, Kenya and
379 these nations would like to work for cities that can manage a growing population and give citizens a high quality of
380 life.

381 Comoros was able to discuss with many nations and would look to highlight the importance of resources to
382 developing nations that lack the resources needed to combat the lack of sustainable food sources and create reliable
383 infrastructure.

384 Libya has brought attention to the water shortage crisis being faced by vulnerable member states worldwide.
385 The Member States Libya has spoken to were Australia, Qatar and Jamaica, who share Libya’s concern. The lack of
386 conservation of water resources due to rapid climate change, urbanization and pollution has been a point of concern
387 for many Member States, including Libya, and the lack of action on this issue has been inefficient and dangerous for
388 billions of people.

389 Portugal engaged in conversation with Denmark, the Russian Federation and the United Kingdom regarding
390 the betterment of treatment for refugees in our states. They believe in upholding international laws that dictate the
391 treatment of refugees.

392 In the resumption of discussion on the first topic, Jamaica lead the discussion on how we should go about
393 developing resolutions

394 Ideas from the United Kingdom for the details pertaining to sustainable urban development: Rendering
395 aid for urban development and economic growth in an environmentally sustainable fashion for developing countries.
396 Requesting the international court to legislate holding polluting nations legally accountable for failing to mitigate
397 their nation states carbon footprint. Mitigating internal migration to urban areas by giving farmers incentives. An
398 idea for rendering aid for economic growth is developing something like the Grameen bank. It is a bank founded in
399 Bangladesh that only gives loans to poor underprivileged people and it helps with economic development.

400 Discussion in the general sub-meeting concerning the terminology, including: migrants, displaced persons,
401 forcefully displaced migrants and migrants in crisis. The committee discussed how “refugees” was not our topic focus
402 and we would need to adapt our discussions in order to better suit the topic.

403 Jamaica detailed how we could discuss preventing the creation of displaced people and international migrants.
404 The United Kingdom suggested taking the lead on this matter. A suggestion was made to have two resolutions.

405 Both can tackle the population and migrant side. The committee also discussed drafting a resolution focused on
406 sustainable cities.

407 The representative from Costa Rica suggested discussing sustainable cities concerning the population move-
408 ment and the Philippines and India also supported this. Argentina also built off this by adding that climate change
409 is important to include, as it is a main reason for displacement and it is important that it is considered.

410 The representative of Portugal discussed how the safety and security of migrants should be a consideration
411 of our group. The United States of America built off of this by stating that integration of migrants into the culture
412 and prevention of human trafficking were two goals that they believe we should focus on as well, and they want to
413 work on a resolution on migrant safety. Qatar suggested working with other organizations

414 The representative of the United States of America put a focus on the integration of migrants into the
415 domestic cultures, prevention of human trafficking and expressed interest in working on a resolution on migrants
416 around those focuses. Qatar noted that previous efforts were on sustainable cities but expressed interest that they
417 would want to work on a resolution focused on migration specifically, and only speak on sustainable development
418 when applicable. All Member States in attendance agreed to address national and international migrants in one
419 resolatory document.

420 The representatives of Argentina made note that refugees are not in purview of the commission and that
421 in the United Nations the word refugee is specifically defined and addressed by other bodies. The representative
422 of Argentina inquired about the possibility of asking the European Union to change their definition of refugees to
423 include migrants feeling due to climate change. Concerned about migrants due to climate change, but Argentina
424 believes these people should be included. Some delegations noted that the United Nations cannot urge the European
425 Union into action. Argentina amended their stance and wants to urge European countries that are United Nations
426 Member States instead.

427 The representative from Israel stated that they were an advocate for human rights of migrants, and an
428 advocate for rights to basic necessities. The committee conversed about the definition of what a migrant was. A
429 definition that was proposed was “people who can move to other countries of their own free will, not facing any
430 externalities.” Concerns were brought about the causes of migration such as a war and climate change.

431 The representative from Portugal made comments about Mexican Migration and asked about political ide-
432 ology if that was considered either a refugee or migrant. The Delegation from Portugal noted that they wanted to
433 focus on climate and economic education. This was supported by Portugal, Qatar, Jamaica and Mexico.

434 The representative from Jamaica made a point that their highest priority was urbanization and would like
435 that to be a focus of any potential resolution. The representative from Jamaica talked more about urbanization
436 and how people will move to urban areas from rural areas. The representative from Jamaica also noted that they
437 want to provide a community for migrants. The representative from Portugal echoed Jamaica in their concern about
438 providing a community of migrants. Portugal expanded on that point hoping to provide resources and mental health
439 resources to migrant communities and to ensure that they are safe and accessible.

440 The representative from Argentina noted the importance of the economic aspect of the issue and wanted
441 to emphasize the importance of students and those migrating for work. Denmark wanted to echo that and wanted
442 to emphasize that they believe in prioritizing immigrants looking to work as well as students who are looking to
443 immigrate for educational opportunities.

444 Qatar and Jamaica brought up a potential focus of urbanization and access to opportunity. Jamaica noted
445 that it is important we strive for accessible public transportation, both for urban and rural communities. Denmark
446 agreed and noted that it has had a long history of leading and implementing sustainable development in public
447 transportation. Qatar raised the point of the need to ensure basic necessities are being distributed, in developing
448 countries only urban cities have resources such as plumbing, electricity and basic amenities. This way people don't
449 have to move.

450 Mexico emphasized their support for a “one stop borders” and would like to see the modernization of
451 customs through simplifying and harmonizing border crossing procedures and implementing better infrastructure
452 and technology for all nations. They argued that it should be done because it would make it easier to move and
453 reduce stress on those wishing to migrate.

454 Portugal raised the issue of immigration for political reasons and if they were allowed or not. The represen-
455 tative wanted to make note of religious discrimination, the lack of community and the persecution of migrants who

456 are going through the migration process. This topic was discussed by the representatives from Mexico, Qatar and
457 Jamaica. They made note of the ethnic and cultural values that can play a role in the issue. Qatar recommended
458 that Member States should work on the domestic front to become more inclusive to migrants.

459 Portugal had aimed to minimize internal and international displacement stemming from a lack of inclusivity.
460 Mexico, in the past has advocated for inclusive education to broaden knowledge and diminish ignorance, engaging
461 in discussions with Portugal to address issues such as discrimination and stereotypes rooted in educational gaps.

462 The Russian Federation, having talked with the United States of America and others, has sought to protect
463 migrants from exploitation, recognizing their vulnerability. Ukraine was concerned that the Russian Federation may
464 not be being entirely honest about their effort to protect migrants from exploitation and questioned if the Russian
465 Federation would also seek to prevent the exploitation of Ukrainian children. The Russian Federation responded
466 that they have never promoted the exploitation of Ukrainian children and charged the Ukrainian delegate with
467 misrepresenting their efforts to protect ethnic Russians. Upon hearing this, Ukraine emphasized the importance
468 of safeguarding all children, irrespective of their Russian or Ukrainian identity. They expressed concern about
469 the inappropriate act of separating children from their family, community, and culture, regardless of the country
470 they originate from. The Russian Federation reiterated their commitment to protecting children, pointing out the
471 importance of removing children from dangerous situations.

472 At this point in the discussion, Qatar interjected to redirect the conversation away from the invasion of
473 Ukraine and back towards the issue of migration at large. Argentina expressed a desire to acknowledge Ukraine's
474 struggle, with Qatar joining in the recognition. Ukraine responded with gratitude. Portugal then highlighted various
475 priorities, notably in healthcare. Argentina sought clarification on whether the initiatives discussed might inadver-
476 tently encourage migration, to which Portugal clarified that the intent was not to encourage it. Jamaica proposed
477 a country-by-country approach to shaping immigration policies, emphasizing the importance of bringing educated
478 workers and migrants into Jamaica with different frameworks for different Member States. Mexico underscored the
479 importance of jobs, offering opportunities for both migrants and original citizens, emphasizing healthcare and job
480 accessibility. Portugal stressed the significance of skills utilization for immediate job placement. Ukraine expressed
481 enthusiasm for improved access to healthcare, echoing the sentiments of Mexico, the United Kingdom and Portugal,
482 while also emphasizing the detailed aspects of job-related considerations.

483 The discussion on the modernization of technology and the establishment of a vaccination portal was proposed
484 from Mexico and Portugal, suggesting the creation of a United Nations medical history portal in collaboration with
485 organizations like the World Health Organization (WHO) and a United Nations portal. The idea of utilizing Doctors
486 Without Borders' record-keeping system was raised, prompting concerns from the United States of America regarding
487 privacy issues and the inclusion of specific patient information on the portal. There is a focus on the importance
488 of sign-in inclusion and transparency, particularly for charitable and non-profit organizations obligated to publish
489 public documents.

490 The Russian Federation proposed a collaborative approach with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs),
491 partnering with local healthcare organizations within existing healthcare systems. Portugal sought clarity on the
492 structure, while the Russian Federation emphasized the supplementary nature of the proposed system rather than
493 a complete replacement. Portugal suggests starting at the smallest point and gradually expanding internationally
494 for the transfer of medical records. Qatar highlighted the need for access to facilities in rural areas, emphasizing the
495 importance of awareness. Jamaica emphasized the necessity of a health clause with sub-clauses addressing different
496 levels of healthcare development, acknowledging the absence of a one-size-fits-all solution.

497 In the second part of the discussion, Portugal suggested focusing on Latin America, beginning with small-
498 town local physicians. Canada drew attention to the vital considerations of resources, accessibility, and the internet,
499 advocating for its inclusion in the resolution. Portugal proposed the idea of doctors' offices or medical facilities
500 offering computers and internet access, suggesting locations like internet cafes and libraries to enhance existing
501 resources. Jamaica introduced the concept of utilizing solar energy, especially for doctors' offices, and potentially
502 integrating internet access. Qatar suggested incorporating urbanization tactics into the resolution and establishing
503 a committee to research resource needs in different countries.

504 Argentina's perspective is that healthcare should not be contingent upon citizenship; rather, it is viewed as
505 a fundamental human right. The United States of America believes that healthcare is not considered an inherent
506 human right but is supported through engagement with NGOs. Israel raised concerns about the financial aspects of
507 healthcare, posing the question of who will bear the costs. Criticism was directed at the United States of America.
508 for being a poor example of a healthcare system. The United Kingdom suggests exploring multiple resolutions,

509 possibly addressing both healthcare and migration. Jamaica emphasizes the need to avoid redundancy, allowing for
510 some overlap. Canada directed a question to Portugal regarding transportation to the internet, expressing concerns
511 about the accessibility and difficulty of reaching certain areas. Portugal highlights the importance of focusing on
512 rural-to-urban public transport to address this issue.

513 Qatar recommended creating a committee to allocate funds. Other representatives brought up the concern
514 that the committee would need to suggest the allocation of funds for projects that require additional funding,
515 specifically for accessibility and transportation. Qatar also noted that other body's could be tasked with this, and
516 Jamaica made note that the body could recommend that the committee task an existing office like the United Nations
517 Development Programme to handle some of the specific policy.

518 The Russian Federation raised the point that it is hard to connect migrants with the resources proposed by
519 this body if they immigrate through informal channels. Denmark and the United Kingdom agreed with the Russian
520 Federation and noted the importance of both safe and orderly migration.

521 Jamaica noted that they would like to see behavioral insights, psychological and behavioral sciences be looked
522 at in order to create programs and make existing ones more effective. Potentially in the creation of an app or if one
523 is already created then make it more user friendly.

524 The United Kingdom made the point that there are some issues with the migration flow of legal migrants.
525 Some nations conversed about the difference between international migrants and internal migration and whether or
526 not it falls under the topic of human mobility.

527 Saudi Arabia raised the point of the importance of employment, and that some immigrants have college
528 level education but the degrees either do not transfer or are not recognized by the state that they immigrated to.
529 This can result in new immigrants not being able to get a good job. Jamaica chimed in expressing interest that they
530 wanted to collaborate. The representatives of Botswana, Portugal and Denmark also agreed with the importance of
531 creating domestic policy for degree transfer between Member States. Mexico recommended the creation of regional
532 standards or licenses so that degrees and licenses transfer more easily. Qatar raised the concern that not degrees and
533 licenses are equal. Portugal suggested that standardized testing is what could be implemented but made the note
534 that standardized tests are expensive. It is important that these programs needs to be affordable

535 The United States of America wanted to promote businesses and programs for migrants to integrate them
536 into society. The representative from Denmark agreed that ensuring that migrants have jobs when they come into
537 a state is very important. The Russian Federation noted that we can not force businesses to accept migrants as
538 employees; consequently, working to establish regional standards for or reciprocal recognition of credentials would
539 be a more productive avenue for addressing this issue.

540 The body took a poll of who wanted to work on what group. Jamaica and Ukraine signaled their interest
541 in working on the Rural and Urbanization portion. Saudi Arabia signaled their interest in working on the Economic
542 and Employment portion. The representatives from Botswana and Denmark signaled their interest in working on the
543 Domestic policy and Degree Transfer portion. Somalia, Philippines and Pakistan signaled their interest in working
544 on the Climate Change portion. Portugal and Denmark signaled their interest in working on the Cultural portion.
545 Argentina and Canada signaled their interest in working on the Healthcare portion. Israel signaled their interest in
546 working on the status.

547 Qatar and Japan discuss data sharing and research in terms of human mobility. Japan noted how they have
548 only had two hundred and two immigrant intakes in the last year, and this issue would not be very applicable to
549 them specifically, but that they would be happy to advise if needed.

550 Mexico brought up the topic of public transportation and the divide between more wealthy and poorer areas.

551 The Internet was also brought up by Mexico. Botswana agrees with the importance of this, and empha-
552 sized the parallel importance of energy. Libya also mentioned the luxuries of developed nations surrounding this,
553 highlighting the differences in development.

554 Zambia mentioned lead poisoning is a major problem in Zambia's capital. Mexico echoed a similar sentiment
555 around colonization and its effect on each nation. While the problem may not look the same, it has the same
556 consequences. Cuba mentioned that lead poisoning is an issue there as well. The bloc agreed that movement toward
557 less physical pollution in land, air and water is imperative. Somalia emphasized the need to combat pollution as
558 well.

559 China approached the global south bloc to talk about our statements on colonization. Mexico addressed
560 China's concerns by stating our position that nobody is being singled out in this bloc's statements. Mexico and
561 China also had a dialogue on accountability for companies. While China is concerned about their ability to clean
562 up after their corporations, Mexico stated their understanding of these concerns, but held firm that China has a
563 responsibility to hold their businesses responsible.

564 Iran posed their dismay at the international community's stereotypes of Iran. Zambia echoed this sentiment,
565 agreeing that much of the Global South are not viewed as real countries.

566 Mexico brought up the topic of education, both on the side of larger nations and the side of developing
567 nations. Much of the world is not educated on the developing world, as they do not have a good understanding of
568 our hardships.

569 India brought how migration is stigmatized. To expand further, India believes that migration is beneficial
570 and should be recognized as such. Beyond this, they made a statement regarding education to improve the pace of
571 assimilation to their new country of residence. Zambia agreed with this statement, posing their intentions to improve
572 education.

573 Mexico brought up the topic of race. They made the claim that much of the animosity revolving around
574 the global south is due to racism. This was expanded upon by Zambia and the Philippines. From here the bloc also
575 discussed the ongoing conflict in the Gaza strip. Several representatives made the observation that this conflict is
576 entirely misrepresented by larger nations. Iran expanded on this by restating the misunderstanding of their alleged
577 ties to Harakat al-Muqawama al-Islamiya (HAMAS). Iran also feels as if this body ignores voices from the Global
578 South, at least, until this bloc was created.

579 India brought up the topic of migration, stating that they support better institutions around migration. They
580 also believe that larger nations need to be more hospitable to migrants, including, but not limited to, organizations
581 to help with assimilation. They also brought up the fact that migration is imperative for larger nations to maintain
582 a workforce. Mexico agreed, echoing this same sentiment, making the observation that migrants add not only to the
583 workforce of a nation, but also to the culture. China brought up the idea that this topic has been divisive in a way it
584 should not be. Mexico and the Philippines agreed with this. India also brought up the amount of businesses created
585 by immigrants.

586 Chad brought up the topic of education in its relation to migration, with Mexico agreeing, making the claim
587 that educational institutions must be more well funded for migrants in need of education. Mexico and the Philippines
588 also made their opinion known on higher education. If a migrant has a degree from a school from another nation,
589 it should be transferable, while currently there is an immense amount of training required in all jobs even after a
590 degree has been obtained.

591 Iran and the Philippines brought up the stigmatization of migration. While it gets a bad wrap, the culture,
592 food and work provided by these same migrants is massively beneficial to the nation they migrate to. The sentiment
593 that the religion of Islam being especially stigmatized was echoed by both Iran and the Philippines.

594 Saudi Arabia brought up the idea of a development framework that would help cities become more sustain-
595 able.

596 Saudi Arabia also recommended educational programs for sustainability focused on community and states
597 individually. This should be two programs.

598 The United Kingdom, India, the Russian Federation, Botswana and Saudi Arabia recognize the impact of
599 gentrification and the need to provide jobs and housing which will not perpetuate the current negative social and
600 economic systems.

601 Saudi Arabia highlighted the need to focus initially on places primed for success when building sustainable
602 cities.

603 Qatar recognized the financial cost of building sustainable cities and questioned whether the committee is
604 looking to encourage financials toward other member states for the development of sustainable cities. Saudi Arabia
605 recommended a review of the Paris Agreement.

606 Qatar wants to take the lead on determining if the Paris Climate Agreements dictate enough resources to
607 address sustainable development. India endorses the Paris climate agreement.

608 Japan questioned what is in our purview for this topic

609 The Paris Climate Agreement is only discussing climate finances, which is broad according to Qatar. This
610 is the only funds available for energy according to Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia suggested the use of the funds for
611 energy and transportation.

612 The Russian Federation and Botswana discussed the need for job preparatory programmes for migrants and
613 low income citizens.

614 Botswana pushed for recognition of low income development programmes and the benefits they provide.

615 Zambia asked about the monetary funding for sustainable development in member states with insufficient
616 funds. Portugal and the Russian Federation emphasized the importance of providing monetary incentive to follow
617 and begin implementing sustainable development. The World Bank Sustainable Development Bonds currently helps
618 fund sustainable development for Member States, so the Russian Federation and Portugal highlighted the concept
619 of directing Member States toward the World Bank for sustainable city development.

620 The working group discussed the inclusion of internet connectivity into the sustainable development plan.
621 Canada advocated for the development of energy and internet in sustainable cities to facilitate growth of a city and
622 be able to track that growth. Mexico seconded this comment.

623 The Russian Federation created a preamble for the financial burden of creating sustainable cities. Canada
624 mentioned the green climate fund that would allow some countries to help fund the development of sustainable cities.
625 Canada explained that this fund would allow for developments concerning energy, water infrastructure, and several
626 other sectors.

627 Ukraine would like to consider adding a preamble about conflict's negative impact on the development of
628 sustainable cities. The Russian Federation questioned if Ukraine would be amenable to revising the statement to
629 include "conflict and natural disaster" and both of their impact on sustainable development.

630 Islamic Republic of Iran would like to see sustainable development reach the citizens of struggling nations.
631 Islamic Republic of Iran feels they represent the citizens of struggling nations, and the positive effects of Sustainable
632 Development should reach the citizens of struggling nations. Islamic Republic of Iran would benefit greatly from
633 Sustainable Development in areas such as transportation, construction, and energy.

634 Japan, Costa Rica and other representatives noted that acknowledging climate change is important to men-
635 tion in the preambulatory clauses as this plays a vital role in the need for sustainable cities. The working group
636 discussed whether it was more effective to use "global warming" or "climate change" and decided on climate change
637 as global warming seems to be one of the consequences of climate change, but does not fully capture the weight of
638 the term.

639 Zambia and the Russian Federation discussed introducing education into the development plan. They want
640 to look into establishing educational institutions to teach the community about sustainable development, but also
641 to enable proper lower, middle and upper-level education for the entire city. Zambia discussed adding another sub
642 clause to the preambulatory clauses to accommodate for education suggestions from the Commission on Population
643 and Development towards sustainable development.

644 Japan, the Russian Federation, Costa Rica, Qatar and others discussed the need for Member States to
645 communicate with cities and have a synergistic relationship without one overreaching its authority. They also
646 discussed the separation of power within cities between state and municipal authorities.

647 Saudi Arabia noted that a body should be established to determine the financial implications of creating
648 sustainable cities and the importance of having those. The Russian Federation and Ukraine discussed that many
649 Member States that have not yet made adequate steps towards sustainability will likely need funding to help facilitate
650 the process.

651 Japan would like to see a clause that mentions the proper use of water and reporting on systems for water
652 clean-up. Costa Rica mentioned the implications that improper disposal practices of water and waste have on the
653 environment.

654 The Russian Federation and Japan engaged in conversation regarding indigenous populations and the best
655 way to incorporate them into sustainable cities without infringing on sovereignty.

656 Qatar would like to see a clause reaffirming the agreements within the Paris Climate Agreement. Many
657 countries agreed that this would be a beneficial addition to the Sustainable Development Plan. Saudi Arabia and

658 Trkiye discussed encouraging countries to contribute towards the Paris Climate Agreement as was agreed upon during
659 the negotiations of the treaty.

660 Japan expressed concern of addressing food security in this plan as they did not want to entangle with the
661 second topic concerning population and food security. The Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Ukraine, Japan and
662 other countries discussed the benefits of having a well-fed population and a secure food supply for the sustainability
663 of a city.

664 Turkiye mentioned that they would like to see more operative clauses concerning indigenous peoples and
665 incorporating them into sustainable cities. The Russian Federation seconded this motion and opened to the working
666 group to add their thoughts on the topic.

667 Ukraine sought the opinion of the working group concerning clause seven concerning the United Nations Se-
668 curity Council's role in protecting sustainable infrastructure in conflict areas. Additionally, Ukraine believes strongly
669 in the support of healthcare infrastructure and added this operative clause under the sub-heading of construction.
670 Ukraine also amended some of the language to include "war, conflict, and natural disaster areas" to provide stronger
671 language on the topic of war.

672 Saudi Arabia suggested that an operative clause protecting indigenous lands from development would be
673 extremely helpful to protect the rights of indigenous people. Additionally, the delegation mentioned that a research
674 body to provide knowledge and expertise regarding sustainability and indigenous peoples would be effective in
675 achieving the goal of the resolution. The Philippines agreed with this sentiment and shared some of their own
676 experiences with indigenous people in their own lands.

677 Qatar continued the conversation by adding different funds that this resolution can be financed by, as well
678 as shifting language around different existing clauses.

679 The Member States of Qatar, the Philippines, Portugal, Botswana, Jamaica, Japan, Iran, Ukraine, Pakistan,
680 the United Kingdom, Denmark, Somalia, Argentina, Israel, the United States of America and Saudi Arabia discussed
681 and went over the first round potential edits on a resolution.

682 Portugal, Japan and the Russian Federation discussed the structure and wording of clause three, and how
683 to make the phrasing more amicable and acceptable to member states. The Russian Federation discussed concerns
684 regarding data collection and how we need to ensure that data publication is voluntary. Japan, Botswana and Portugal
685 discussed potentially adding water conditions and specific crop types. Jamaica expressed concerns about the relevance
686 of certain clauses and will provide suggestions at a later time. Japan, Portugal and Botswana suggested providing
687 a definition for slow onset events. Portugal provided the definition for slow onset events to include desertification,
688 rising global temperatures, glacial retreat and other gradual degradations of the environment that can cause eventual
689 crises.

690 The Russian Federation, Japan, Qatar, Portugal and Jamaica discussed the combination of the last two
691 subclauses for the sake of brevity. Qatar, Ukraine and Portugal discussed the potential combination of clauses to
692 more clearly develop the frameworks against human trafficking and other migrant-related crises. Portugal, the United
693 States of America and Argentina discussed the immigrant status clause. Botswana suggested more general language,
694 but the caucus decided it would be best to leave out status entirely.

695 Argentina, Qatar, Portugal and Jamaica discussed the wording of the original clause eight. Ukraine suggested
696 it being struck, which was agreed upon by the caucus. Israel, the Russian Federation, and Portugal discussed the
697 provisions regarding integration for migrants and the language regarding these policies.

698 Ukraine, Israel, Portugal, Qatar, Jamaica, and Japan discussed the mention of the American Civil Liberties
699 Union (ACLU) in clause ten, and decided to clarify the language to demonstrate that it was a single example among
700 many other possible Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Portugal and Japan then discussed the integration
701 of original clauses into similar and more relevant clauses earlier in the paper. Portugal specifically went about
702 integrating these clauses as subclauses.

703 Jamaica discussed potential changes for the wording for clauses 4a and 4b, whose revisions were then accepted
704 by the caucus.

705 Portugal and the Russian Federation discussed issues with the wording of the third operative clause, specif-
706 ically the idea of establishing domestic programs to combat xenophobia and discrimination. The Delegation from
707 the Russian Federation expressed concerns that the United Nations' Western conceptualization of xenophobia and
708 discrimination would not align with Russian cultural values, and that including such a clause would put the Russian

709 Federation and other Member States in a position where they must espouse values and viewpoints which are antithetical to their citizens. A number of other delegations, including China and the Philippines, also expressed reservations about this clause. The Russian Federation advocated for cutting the subclause entirely; however, several delegations advocated strongly for its continued inclusion. Understanding this, the representative from the Russian Federation proposed wording the clause to programs which would facilitate “the smooth transition of migrants into their new communities.” The representative also proposed rewording the clause to address integration programs. Ukraine objected to this phrasing, expressing concern that the Russian Federation’s phrasing would result in the suppression of Ukrainians and their culture, especially given the current conflict. The Russian Federation clarified that their objection to this clause was wholly unrelated to the current territorial dispute between the Russian Federation and Ukraine. Ukraine expressed deep concerns with the Russian Federation’s classification of the Russian & Ukrainian conflict as a territorial dispute, and emphasized that they object to any facilitation of discrimination and xenophobia, regardless of whether or not it occurs during times of conflict. Russia reiterated its concern that such terms, as defined by the United Nations and Western Member States, would not respect the deeply held cultural values of many Member States. The representative from Ukraine suggested adding the language “in a manner that respects the local community” to the end of the phrase. The Russian Federation and other delegations were amenable, and the language was added.

725 The resolution “Supporting Migrants in Transition and Relocation” focuses on supporting migrants throughout the relocation process and mitigating potential risks that these vulnerable populations face. Specifically, the resolution works to provide social safety nets, economic support, employment resources and a more robust international immigration policy framework. Overall, the goal with this resolution is to acknowledge the varying factors that prompt migration, the diverse risks associated with these factors and to provide regionally-sensitive solutions.

730 The resolution “Sustainable Development Blueprint” is focused on the ways in which a city should become sustainable in terms of several subtopics. Taking into consideration the climate change, the resolution recognizes the importance of developing sustainable cities as well as the limitations of development for Member States. The resolution also takes into account the need for education and research, requesting the formation of several bodies to teach states and communities on sustainable practices and to determine development given a multitude of factors. The resolution also takes into consideration the perspectives of Indigenous people.

736 The deliberations “Voices of the Global South” focuses on providing Member States the platform to be able to get their voices heard. Its main objective is to be inclusive towards the concerns that many Member States have, and to provide a way for these issues to be addressed. Taking into account that this report is strictly deliberations. It’s also worth noting that the deliberations made have proved to be productive and effective.

740 The deliberations of “Human Mobility” focused on giving member states the ability to provide for both rural and urban mobility. The overriding objective was to create the necessary infrastructure and provisions for cities and rural communities to strengthen their cohesion with each other. One cannot survive without the other, but the heavyweight of urban centers have led to a slow decline of rural mobility, and a rapid decline of urban mobility.

744 **4 Adoption of the Report**

745 At its meeting on 21 November 2023, the draft report of the Commission was made available for consideration.
746 The Commission considered the report and with no amendments, adopted the report by consensus.

Passed by consensus, with 0 abstentions