Climate Change – Migration – Urbanization

Migration and SDGs in the Arab Region I
Capacity Building Workshop by the Working Group on International Migration in the Arab Region

16 – 17 July 2018 | Cairo, Egypt
environment
气候变化
城市化
移民
Introduction
Introduction - Migration and Cities

- Cities as social hubs and centers of wealth and economic development.
- Ultimate movement towards cities in search for livelihood opportunities, security, and a decent life.
- Unfortunately, due to lack of planning and resources, many end up in overcrowded and underserved settlements or in remote urban areas that lack basic infrastructure, social services and connectivity to labor markets.
- Denied access to formal job opportunities and social protection systems and excluded from the urban advantages that they are seeking in cities, migrants, particularly the most vulnerable ones, are often stigmatized as a problem rather than recognized for their energy and potential contribution to urban life.

Arab region: core of present global debate on migration and cities

- Arab region has witnessed migration movements over centuries – “experienced” urban areas
- Migratory flows from, through and within the region are diverse, complex and vast:
  - conflicts in Syria, Iraq, Libya, Sudan, Yemen and Palestine contributed to one of the world’s biggest displacement crises.
  - one third of the world’s IDPs
  - significant number of international labor migrants.
- Great majority of migrants in Arab hosting countries live in urban areas or on the urban periphery.
Half of population in Arab countries live in urban areas, expected to increase by more than twofold over the next four decades. Unprecedented increase in urban population numbers, accelerated by massive migratory inflows poses challenges:

**Physical and environmental challenges:**
increased pressure on infrastructure and basic urban services, affordable housing and public transportation systems, increased demand for urban land, public space and social facilities (mainly schools and health facilities), depletion of natural resources and the increase of pollution;

**Socio-economic challenges:**
increased urban poverty rates, fragile labor markets, high unemployment levels (especially among women and youth), and competition between host and migrant communities over job opportunities (particularly seasonal and informal jobs);

**Fiscal challenges:**
strains on municipal budgets and inability of many local authorities to raise their own funds to effectively cope with urban problems;

**Urban governance challenges:**
centralized decision-making and weak local institutions that do not have the sufficient tools and resources to administer city growth and maintain urban security and social cohesion.

Urbanization

- Urbanization one of most powerful and irreversible forces in 21st century
- Impossible to stop movement of people into cities and towns

engines of economic growth...
battleground for sustainable development

prosperity at local, regional and national levels...
Why? Urban SDG Targets

**SDG11: “Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable”**

- 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development gives prominent role to urbanization and cities
- recognition that **cities are a string that connects all other goals together** - their density and economies of agglomeration link economy, energy, environment, science, technology and social and economic outputs
- interactions important to formulate integrated policies that enhance the transformative role of urbanization and contribute to achieve sustainable development
- one third of SDGs indicators have an urban component: Global Monitoring Framework adopted by the Statistical Commission (231 indicators) to be measured at local level - direct connection to urban policies and clear impact on cities and human settlements
- effective implementation of 2030 Development Agenda and monitoring and reporting of related indicators require better articulation of **Goal 11 with other SDGs** indicators that have an urban component
11.1 By 2030, ensure access for all to adequate, safe and affordable housing and basic services and upgrade slums

11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons.

11.3 By 2030, enhance inclusive and sustainable urbanization and capacity for participatory, integrated and sustainable human settlement planning and management in all countries

11.4 Strengthen efforts to protect and safeguard the world’s cultural and natural heritage

11.5 By 2030, significantly reduce the number of deaths and the number of people affected and substantially decrease the direct economic losses relative to global gross domestic product caused by disasters, including water-related disasters, with a focus on protecting the poor and people in vulnerable situations

11.6 By 2030, reduce the adverse per capita environmental impact of cities, including by paying special attention to air quality and municipal and other waste management

11.7 By 2030, provide universal access to safe, inclusive and accessible, green and public spaces, in particular for women and children, older persons and persons with disabilities

11.A Support positive economic, social and environmental links between urban, peri-urban and rural areas by strengthening national and regional development planning

11.B By 2020, substantially increase the number of cities and human settlements adopting and implementing integrated policies and plans towards inclusion, resource efficiency, mitigation and adaptation to climate change, resilience to disasters, and develop and implement, in line with the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030, holistic disaster risk management at all levels

11.C Support least developed countries, including through financial and technical assistance, in building sustainable and resilient buildings utilizing local materials
Migration and Urbanization in SDGs

- 4.b: By 2020, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships available to developing countries in particular LDCs, SIDS and African countries, for enrolment in higher education, including vocational training and ICT, technical, engineering and scientific programmes in developed countries and other developing countries.

- 5.2: Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation.

- 8.7: Take immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, end modern slavery and human trafficking and secure the prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labour, including recruitment and use of child soldiers, and by 2025 end child labour in all its forms.

- 8.8: Protect labour rights and promote safe and secure working environments of all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment.

- 10.7: Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies.

- 10.C: By 2030, reduce to less than 3% the transaction costs of migrant remittances and eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5%.

- 16.2: End abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture against children.

- 17.18: By 2020, enhance capacity building support to developing countries, including for LDCs and SIDS, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data, disaggregated by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts.

"Reduce inequality within and among countries"

"Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable"
Global Agreements > National Commitments > Local Impact

2015:
Paris Agreement
UNFCCC

2015:
Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction

2015:
2030 Sustainable Development Agenda

2016:
New Urban Agenda

2018:
Global Compact on Migration

- Highlights impact of humanitarian crisis and forced displacement of people on development progress
- Calls for empowerment of vulnerable groups, including refugees, internally displaced persons and migrants
- Calls for access by all – including migrants – to lifelong learning opportunities
- Commits to eradicating forced labor and human trafficking and to end child labor
- Recognizes the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development

Arab Strategy for Housing and Sustainable Urban Development 2030
Towards an Arab Urban Agenda
National and local Implementation Plans

Regional Office for Arab States, Cairo – Egypt (katja.schaefer@unhabitat.org)
Paragraph 28.

We commit to ensure the full respect for human rights and humane treatment of refugees, internally displaced persons, and migrants, regardless of migration status, and support their host cities in the spirit of international cooperation, taking into account national circumstances, and recognizing that, although the movement of large populations into towns and cities poses a variety of challenges, it can also bring significant social, economic, and cultural contributions to urban life. We further commit to strengthen synergies between international migration and development, at the global, regional, national, sub-national, and local levels by ensuring safe, orderly, and regular migration through planned and well-managed migration policies and to support local authorities in establishing frameworks that enable the positive contribution of migrants to cities and strengthened urban-rural linkages.

https://habitat3.org/the-new-urban-agenda/

Side Event at One UN Pavilion:
“Managing migration well - for more inclusive and resilient cities”
Migration and sustainable urbanization are closely linked!

New Urban Agenda

- proposes commitments to **support host cities**, with the challenges associated with **movement of large population** while recognizing the significant **social, economic and cultural contributions** they make to urban life
- opportunity for all of us, including migrations and refugees, and **leaving no one behind**
- when adopted **implemented** a major step forward

If migration is unplanned, unmanaged, and migrants and refugees are excluded from the **planning process**, it further marginalizes and discriminates those in need of protection, contributes to rising inequality and prevalence of slums.

**Mayors and city leaders** are placed in the difficult position of maintaining the balance of supporting respective **needs of host communities and migrants**, and **managing potential conflict**.

- Maintaining **social cohesion** is a key concern
- Opportunity to manage the **growth** of their cities

**National governments** have a key role to play to put everything in place to ensure sustainable urbanization. Mayors and City Governments have the will. They need national government support to deliver.
5 Strategic Frameworks

The advantages of well-planned and designed urbanization are enormous as they can contribute to the solutions to many of the problems the world is facing today, including migration.

- Linking urban international, national and local stakeholders with migration actors.
- Implementing SDG11 on sustainable cities and communities linking it to migrant populations in vulnerable situations.
- Implementing communication strategies regarding beneficiaries and local communities.
Pillars of Inclusive Local Action

Inclusive Cities...

1. Assessment (Reliable Data)
2. Analysis
3. Prioritization of Interventions (short, medium, long term)
4. Collective Action for Comprehensive Response
5. Upscaling (Replicability Potential)

Principles:
- (a) Engagement of all Key Stakeholders
- (b) Capacity Building
- (c) Institutional Coordination

... Local Social, Environmental and Economic Development
City Prosperity Index

- cities as focus for change and venue where policies are realized
- forge new linkages among actors and offer innovative solutions, with the potential to be part of national agendas, and to influence regional and global development
- poor planning, absence of effective governance and legal frameworks, fragile institutions, low capacity of local authorities, and lack of a sound monitoring mechanism, diminishes the possibility to promote long-term sustainable urban development
- fundamental towards achieving higher levels of urban prosperity and sustainable urban development for all: data and metrics for decision-making on best policies to adopt, assist in tracking changes, whilst systematically documenting performance at outcome level
- enables city authorities, as well as local and national stakeholders, to identify opportunities and potential areas of intervention for their cities to become more prosperous
- six dimensions serves to define targets and goals that can support the formulation of evidence-based policies, including the definition of city-visions and long-term plans that are both ambitious and measurable
- global monitoring mechanism, adaptable to national and local levels that can provide a general framework that allows cities, countries, and the international community to measure progress and identify possible constraints

https://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/city-prosperity-initiative/
CPI - Global Monitoring Framework for SDG11 and New Urban Agenda

... a holistic approach to prosperity

- Prosperity (definition by UN-Habitat) is a social construct that materializes in the realm of human actions
- Builds on the conditions prevailing in a city at any time, despite its size or location
- Policies for well-balanced, harmonious development in a fair and just environment.

Elements:
1. Productivity
2. Infrastructure
3. Quality of life
4. Equity and inclusion
5. Environmental sustainability
6. Governance and legislation

Fundamental principles of human rights need to be measured:
- process of urbanization to adhere to human rights principles
- city, outcome of urbanization, to meet human rights standards
- access to adequate housing, water and sanitation or any other civic, cultural, economic, political and social right are integral parts

https://unhabitat.org/urban-initiatives/initiatives-programmes/city-prosperity-initiative/
Climate Induced Displacement

Towards Sustainable, Safe, Resilient and Inclusive Urbanization in the Context of Climate Migration in North Africa

Prepared by IOM and UN-Habitat Regional Offices, Cairo – Egypt

Main objective:
1. Enhance understanding of correlation between migration, climate change and urbanization in five different countries in North Africa;
2. Provide policy guidance on mainstreaming this issue in National Urban Policies;
3. Implement adaptive pilot initiatives at local level;
4. Regional exchange, peers learning (national and local level, among various stakeholder groups).

Focus on five countries:
(1) Morocco, (2) Algeria, (3) Tunisia, (4) Egypt and (5) Sudan.

Three-tier approach:
(1) preparatory, (2) implementation and (3) evaluation.
thank you