

ACADEMIC GUIDE

ECOSOC (The Economic and Social Council)



Welcoming Letter

Model of United Nations GCBMUN

Dear Delegates,

Please receive our warmest greetings from your Dais; Samuel Rozo, Manuela Cristancho and Ana Sofía Silva. We welcome you to the Junior 2025 model and the ECOSOC committee.

We appreciate that you have selected this committee, hoping for a successful and fun implementation of this model. We are pleased to form your board, with the main objective of successfully implementing the model, collaborating in your development of skills such as research, oratory, leadership and coexistence; additionally, we want to provide you with peace of mind and security to speak, especially for those who are in the UN model for the first time.

We know with certainty that with adequate preparation and help you will achieve outstanding results, and it will be a great pleasure for us to see your development and learning during this edition of the model. On the other hand, we are going to debate the impact of migration on sustainable development. As presidents, we chose this topic, since we believe it is extremely important to have knowledge about this problem.

Finally, we hope you have fun and never forget the experience you will gain by participating in this model.

Remember that our priority is to share with you our love for the United Nations, as it is very important for life and also to give you tools such as public speaking, research and writing skills. Do not hesitate to ask us if you have any questions, we will be willing to support you when you need it and start this process together.

Sincerely,
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HISTORY OF THE COMMITTEE

"The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) was established in 1945 as one of the six principal organs of the United Nations. Created under the UN Charter, ECOSOC was designed to promote international economic and social cooperation, as well as to advance human rights and sustainable development. Since its inception, ECOSOC has played a crucial role in shaping global economic policies, coordinating humanitarian efforts, and addressing emerging social challenges." (United Nations, n.d.)

October 24, 1945

Creation of the United Nations

"The United Nations was officially established on October 24, 1945, following the ratification of the UN Charter by the five permanent members of the Security Council and a majority of other signatories" (United Nations, n.d.)

This event marked the starting point of international cooperation to prevent future conflicts in the aftermath of World War II.



Image 1. What is Sustainability? | UCLA Sustainability. (n.d.). UCLA Sustainability. <https://www.sustain.ucla.edu/what-is-sustainability/>

June 26, 1945

ECOSOC Foundation

"Established in 1945 as one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) serves as a central platform for fostering debate and innovative thinking on sustainable development." (United Nations, n.d.)

"It is responsible for coordinating the economic, social, and related work of 15 specialized agencies, functional commissions, and five regional commissions." (Home | Economic and Social Council, 2025)



Image 2. ECOSOC. (2025). In UN ECOSOC AT GLANCE. Retrieved February 21, 2025, from https://ecosoc.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/ECOSOC_Brochure.pdf

1948

Universal Declaration of Human Rights

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 10, 1948, in Paris. "This milestone document was drafted by representatives with diverse legal and cultural backgrounds from all regions of the world." (UN Human Rights, 2017)



Image 3. MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE AMERICAS. (2023). In ION UN Migration. https://lac.ion.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd12601/files/documents/2024-07/en_tendencias_marzo_junio_2023_vf.pdf

"It sets out, for the first time, fundamental human rights to be universally protected, encompassing civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights. (United Nations, n.d.-e)



Financing for Sustainable Development

Image 4. Martin. (2024, August 29). The Sustainable Development Agenda - United Nations Sustainable Development. United Nations Sustainable Development. <https://www.un.org/sustainabledevelopment/development-agenda/>

2008-2009 Response to the Global Financial Crisis

Following the global financial crisis of 2008, ECOSOC held special sessions to evaluate the crisis's impact, particularly on developing nations.

"The council coordinated efforts to support global economic recovery, emphasizing the necessity for financial aid, debt relief, and equitable international trade policies to assist affected countries." (United Nations, n.d.-e)



HIGH-LEVEL POLITICAL FORUM ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Image 5. ECOSOC. (2025). In UN ECOSOC AT GLANCE. Retrieved February 21, 2025, from https://ecosoc.un.org/sites/default/files/2023-06/ECOSOC_Brochure.pdf

2008-2009 Response to the Global Financial Crisis

ECOSOC is responsible for coordinating responses to humanitarian emergencies and is in charge of several UN organizations, such as UNICEF, WHO, and UNDP.

- "The council's Humanitarian Affairs Segment (HAS) serves as a critical platform for discussing the coordination and effectiveness of humanitarian assistance, bringing together member states, UN agencies, and other stakeholders to address pressing humanitarian challenges and improve response strategies." (ECOSOC.2025)

2002

The Financing for Development (FfD) Process

Through the Financing for Development (FfD) process, ECOSOC has been a key player in negotiations about international economic cooperation. The Addis Ababa Action Agenda in 2015 strengthened this effort, which had its start with the Monterrey Consensus in 2002.

"These agreements provide a comprehensive framework for sustainable economic growth, focusing on areas such as international trade, financial flows, and development assistance, particularly for developing countries." (United Nations, n.d.-e)

2013

Establishment of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF)

In 2013 ECOSOC played a key role in the creation of the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF), which help as the primary United Nations platform for reviewing and monitoring the implementation of sustainable development commitments, including the SDGs

The HLPF convenes annually under ECOSOC's auspices, facilitating dialogue among member states, and various stakeholders to assess progress and challenges in sustainable development. ("ECOSOC," 2025)

ESTRATEGIA DE ATENCIÓN



Image 6. MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE AMERICAS. (2023). In ION UN Migration. https://lac.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbd12601/files/documents/2024-07/en_tendencias_marzo_junio_2023_vf_.pdf

SPECIFICATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE

The council has 54 member states which are elected by the General Assembly every three years.

(ECOSOC at a Glance | Economic and Social Council, n.d.)

Even though ECOSOC does not impose decisions, it executes an important role by recommending solutions, mainly regarding economic and social aspects.

(ECOSOC at a Glance | Economic and Social Council, n.d.)

This council counts with two special procedures

Special Rapporteurs

Consultative Status Of NGO'S

They are experts assigned by the Human Rights Council that are responsible for researching and reporting on human rights issues. They do activities such as:

- Country visits
- Present reports to the Human Rights Council and General Assembly
- Communications to address human rights violations

This means that a Non-Governmental Organization has been approved to participate in UN activities. This status has different levels.

1. **General Consultative Status:** This status gives full participation in UN activities
2. **Special Consultative Status:** This status is given to smaller organizations
3. **Roster status:** This status gives limited level of participation to less active NGO's

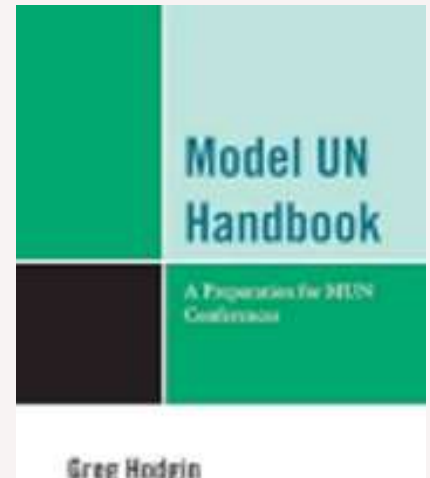
(Introduction to ECOSOC Consultative Status | Economic and Social Council, n.d.)

DOCUMENTS

For the ECOSOC committee delegates should present 3 different documents which are the opening speech, the position paper and the working paper. These documents will be essential not only for the development of the topic, but also they will function as a tool for delegates to organize their ideas and develop their writing and critical thinking skills.

Handbook

Firstly, it is important to note that this committee will work under the guidelines and structure stabilized in the Handbook of the GCBMUN, meaning that the parliamentary language, dress code, procedures, motions, points and all other standards of the committee will be specified in the handbook. Therefore it is very important that delegates have into account the information and procedures stated in the Handbook.



Opening Speech

An opening speech will be required for the delegation to read it in front of the other delegations and express their position and their intentions for the committee. This paper should have a brief description of the conflict, the position of your delegation. What is the role of your delegation in the conflict? and what solutions does the delegation propose?



Structure

Heading:

In the upper section of the document (heading), at the left corner the flag of your delegation must be included, while in the right corner of the document, the flag (or logo) of your committee must be included. It is suggested to use the "Heading" options that Microsoft Word provides. As a title, it is strongly suggested to include the following (this should be centered):

- Name of the delegate (your name)
- Name of the delegation or assigned representation
- Name of your committee
- Topic (in case of only one speech for both topics, this requirement can be skipped)

Greetings:

- The main purpose of this section is to greet the rest of the assistants.
- The common structure of this section regularly, is the following: Honorable members of the dias, distinguished delegates and representatives, sponsors, dedans, and others present in the room, receive a cordial greeting from (complete name of the delegation or representative)

Introduction:

- This is the formal presentation from the delegation to the committee.
- Is viable to briefly mention the important aspects of the delegation in general terms, and much better if such details are important for the topic discussion,

Body:

- This paragraph can be used to introduce the topic.
- Is highly recommended to include important data that relates the delegation with the topic. In that way, show interest in resolving such problems while also exposing key aspects that may open an important discussion point to the committee.
- In such a way, the individual interest of the delegation may also be expressed in this section.

Conclusion

- As the name suggests, this section is the closure of the speech. Here you must recall the important ideas and emphasize the specific focus your speech was for (e.j. Ask for help, encourage a change, condemn other delegations actions, etc.).

Position Paper

The position papaer is a document which will help the delegates to organize their ideas, position and arguments towards the topic of the committee. Although, these documents will not be read in the committee, its mandatory for delgates to present it, as it shows how does the delegate will manage the position of its delegation.

Structure

History of the topic/ actual situation:

- 1.Explain what the history or the context that involves the topic. It is recommended to put important dates and events that have marked the course of the Topic.
- 2.In addition, it is important to include information on how the problematic is developing in the actual world

Position of the delegation regarding the Topic:

To elaborate this section, have in mind and clear the following questions

- 1.Is the problematic present in my country?
- 2.If it is, how does it affect it?
- 3.What my delegation thinks about the problematic?
- 4.What have my delegation done to face this issue?
- 5.What solutions can I propose so that the situation improves? (Only mention them).

Possible solutions

In this section, proceed to explain a little of each solution proposed. You must have in mind the economical resources your delegation disposes and how this will benefit other countries

Preparation of arguments with sources/declarations from Political leaders/statistics (facts) In this section is recommended to do the three following things:

1. Write and state some arguments that might be useful in the committee according to your position
2. Write different quotes of any political leader that have spoken about the topic
Example: "No one born hating another person for his skin color, past or his religion.
Barack Obama
3. Write some needful data/statistics/facts that might help you to defend your ideas and arguments

Bibliography:

Put all the links used for you investigation in this section. Try to use APA 7 citing process to have register of the sources used.

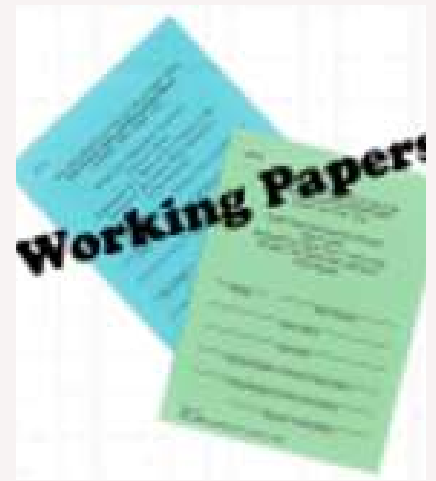
Working Papers

A Working Paper is a draft with ideas and arguments that is presented to a committee as a draft for a Resolution. The proposals are then discussed, voted, and adopted or rejected as new legislation.

Several working papers may be combined and complemented with each other in order to present a more holistic solution to the issues in the agenda of a committee.



A group of delegates who wish to present a Working Paper to the committee must obtain the signature of one-third of the members of the committee in order to present it to the Dias. A signatory to a Working Paper or Draft Resolution does not need to agree with the Working Paper and is not forced to vote in favor of the same. Signatures merely indicate a wish that the proposal be discussed on the floor. If a Working Paper is being considered by the committee, the Dias should make sure that all delegations have access photocopies or visual presentations.



The Dias will grant two Heads of Block, chosen from among the Sponsor Countries, to present the contents of the Working Paper and announce any grammatical errors that it contains of this time. The Heads of Block must open to at least two Points of information about the contents of the proposal.

Structure

Working Paper Format:

A Working Paper must have at least five preambulatory clauses and seven operative clauses.

Heading:

- United Nations flag
- Committee flag
- Name of the Committee
- Working Paper Number
- Sponsors
- Signing Countries
- Topic

Preambulatory Clauses:

Must begin with italicized preambulatory phrases and end with a comma (,). The last preambulatory clause must end with a semicolon (;). (Example: *Gravely concerned by the problem of drug trafficking,*).

Operative Clauses:

- Must contain underlined operative phrases and end with a semicolon (;). However, the last operative clause must end with a full stop (.). Operative clauses must be numbered (Example: Exhorts nations to comply with the agreement above;)
- Subclauses must also be labeled and they must end with commas (,), except for the last subclause which should end with a semicolon (;). (Example: Invites all nations to form part of the following international agreements;)

GENERAL MISSION

In this section, you will be able to understand the main objectives and mission of ECOSOC, and the way we will be addressing the topic in the model

The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is in charge of promoting the realization of sustainable development on its three dimensions (social, economic and environmental). ECOSOC also works towards the accomplishment of the 17 SDG'S (Sustainable Development Goals) (ECOSOC at a Glance)

It is also in charge of coordinating the work of:

- 14 UN specialized agencies
- 10 functional commissions
- 5 regional commissions
- Receiving reports from 9 UN funds

(United Nations Economic and Social Council, n.d.)

This council is also responsible for:

- Promoting higher standards of living
 - Full employment
 - Economic and social progress
- (United Nations Economic and Social Council, n.d.)

IN THIS COMMITTEE

In this committee we will be addressing the topic "The Impact of Migration on Sustainable Development, having as study cases

- Venezuela/Celambio
- USA/México

Even though this will be mentioned in more detail in the guide, it is Important to note that the main mission or objective you will have with this topic, is to get a full perspective on to what extent con migration be a positive or negative factor for sustainable development. The idea is to analyze and discuss different points and ideas that lead to the creation of solid solutions and agreements to find a way in which migration and sustainability can be hand by hand without one affecting the other.

Topic A

Impact of Migration on Sustainable Development



INTRODUCTION

Migration is a global phenomenon that has existed since the beginning of humanity. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) defines migration as the "movement of people away from their usual place of residence, either across an international border or within a State." (International Organization for Migration 2025).

This movement can be voluntary or involuntary, temporary or permanent, and is often driven by factors such as economic opportunities, environmental changes, political instability, or social factors.



On the other hand, sustainability is the practice of meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It involves three interconnected pillars:

**Economic
development**

Social inclusion

**Environmental
Protection**

(What Is Sustainability? | UCLA Sustainability, n.d.)

Achieving sustainability requires a balance of these three pillars, in order to have a balanced use of resources. If a nation only focuses on one of the three pillars then it might present difficulties in the future ensuring security, economic stability and social conformity.

In Latin American nations migration is usually a significant factor that affects sustainability.



The large movement of people in Latin American nations can generate social discontent, economic decline, saturation of public services, increase crime, among other factor.

Although migration at long term can have a positive impact in the economy of nations, at short terms it causes a disruption in the developing plans of nations as it involves for states to implement subsidies, healthcare and education to the population that enters the nation, causing a setback in the nations plans to achieve sustainability. The impact of migration in sustainability on Latin America can be seen in the migration issues between Venezuela and Colombia, and the United States and Mexico.

Colombia and venezuela

"The ongoing crisis in Venezuela caused by economic and political instability has led to the displacement of approximately 7.7 million Venezuelans since August 2015, constituting it as one of the largest migration events globally." (Muñoz-Pogossian & Winkler, 2025).



Colombia sharing border with Venezuela, having a similar culture, speaking the same language and sharing a common history has become the primary destination for these migrants, causing a huge number of socio-economic issues in the nations.

The migration of Venezuelan population into Colombia has meant significant economic difficulties for Colombia to achieve sustainability.

"The Colombian government has faced increased public spending, averaging between 0.49% and 0.5% of its GDP annually, to address the immediate needs of migrants, including healthcare, education, and housing".(Muñoz- Pogossian & Winkler, 2025)



On the other hand, the massive arrival of Venezuelan migrants has created discrimination and rejection from local populations, the migration of Venezuelans produces unemployment for locals, decrement in quality of public services and overcrowded schools and clinics.

The integration of the venezuelans migrant population imposes challenges to social cohesion and stability which are essential components of sustainability

United States and Mexico

Mexican migrants have historically played a crucial role in the U.S. labor market, particularly in sectors such as agriculture, construction, and services. However, the reliance on migrant labor can lead to economic vulnerabilities in both countries. "In the United States, industries dependent on migrant labor may face disruptions due to changes in immigration policies or enforcement. Conversely, Mexico experiences a loss of labor force, which can hinder its own economic development and sustainability efforts." ("MIGRATION TRENDS IN THE AMERICAS," 2023).



Migration from Mexican population into the U.S. has led to the creation of anti-mexican groups in the U.S, this has generated high levels of discrimination and social exclusion, because U.S. citizens perceive Mexican migrants as a threat to their business, jobs, culture and language.



In comparison with Venezuela and Colombia, the U.S. and Mexico don't share the same language, history or culture, therefore the socio-economic tensions between the two social groups is complex.



The U.S. government through two decades have tried to control the migration of Mexicans but it hasn't been effective.

The departure of working-age individuals can lead to a demographic imbalance, affecting social sustainability and community resilience.



HISTORY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

- Migration has historically driven development by enabling cultural exchange, economic growth, and social transformation.
- People migrate for various reasons, including better opportunities, escaping conflicts, and responding to environmental changes.
- The United Nations acknowledges migration's role in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).
- SDG 10.7 emphasizes the importance of safe and well-managed migration policies.
- Migration benefits both receiving countries and countries of origin through remittances and knowledge transfer.
- Source: Sustainable Development Goals (2023), International Organization for Migration.

DESCRIPTION OF THE IMPACT

- Remittances: Migrants sent over \$831 billion worldwide in 2023, supporting local economies and development (World Bank Group).
- Labor Markets: Migration helps fill labor shortages in recipient countries and addresses skills gaps in countries of origin, promoting economic growth.
- Inequality: Migration can improve individual well-being but may also exacerbate existing inequalities in access to resources and opportunities.
- Urbanization: Migration drives urban growth, which can strain environmental resources but also foster innovative sustainable practices.

DESCRIPTION OF THE TOPIC

- Migration involves the movement of people across borders or within a country and has existed throughout human history.
- Driving factors include conflicts, natural disasters, economic opportunities, and family reunification.
- Impact on sustainable development spans economic, social, cultural, and environmental dimensions.
- Positive contributions include remittances, knowledge transfer, innovation, entrepreneurship, and cultural diversity.
- Challenges include pressure on public services, job and resource competition, discrimination, and xenophobia.



OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

- Historical Impact: Migration has shaped societies through economic, social, and cultural exchanges.
 - Economic Benefits: Migrants fill labor shortages, send remittances, and contribute to innovation and entrepreneurship.
 - Cultural Contributions: Migration enhances diversity, promotes global understanding, and enriches local traditions.
 - Challenges: Migration can strain public services, create job and resource competition, and lead to discrimination and xenophobia.
 - Policy Importance: Safe, orderly, and well-managed migration policies (SDG 10.7) are essential to maximize benefits and reduce inequalities.
 - Sustainable Approach: Effective migration management can turn migration into a driver of progress rather than a source of conflict.
- 

CURRENT SITUATION

"Colombia introduced the Temporary Protection Status (TPS) in February 2021, aiming to regularize the status of Venezuelan migrants and facilitate their integration into the formal economy" (International Organization for Migration 2025)



While this policy seeks to harness potential economic contributions, its effectiveness has been limited by social integration and the capacity of public services to accommodate the increased demand.

Policies such as the Migrant Protection Protocols (MPP), commonly known as "Remain in Mexico," require asylum seekers to await their US immigration proceedings in Mexico, aiming to deter unauthorized entries



Additionally, the implementation of legal entry programs, including the CBP One app for scheduling asylum appointments, reflects efforts to control the flow of migrants while addressing humanitarian considerations

ANALYSIS & IMPACT

As you have read along the guide, the topic of "The Impact of Migration on Sustainable Development" and its study cases have lots of background information, history and details.

However, it is important to analyze the situation and how it can be either very favorable or detrimental for each one of the parts.



First, it is important to note that there are two parties involved in the migration process. The country of origin (also called sending country) and the receiving country (also called host country). In the cases that you will be debating, Colombia and U.S.A would be receiving countries while Mexico and Venezuela are the countries of origin.



In the following comparative chart, you will be able to see which are the positive and negative consequences of migration for each of the parties, and how does it affect it. As we are the economic and social council, we will be evaluating both advantages and disadvantages of migration, considering social and economic factors

ECONOMIC

Aspect	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
	Job vacancies and skills gaps can be filled	Reducing of wages may occur, especially in lower paid jobs
	There is an increase in hand labor and available people for jobs, which may contribute to economic growth	As there is more demand for labor opportunities and less offer of job spots, unemployment rates may increase
	Migrants can cover unskilled jobs	Migrants may suffer of exploitation
	Developing countries benefit from remittances	Even though it does not happen in a big scale, if there are more migrants in a country who then do remittances, monetary resources may be lost from the host country
	Increase in demand for goods, which helps with economic flow	If there is not enough supply, inflation may increase (prices of products will rise)

*Also, the informal sector of the national economy will increase.

Aspect	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
SOCIAL	Host countries are enriched by cultural diversity	Migrants may lose traditions or their own cultural identity, and discrimination may also occur.
	Large movements of people lead to reinforcement of security measures	At the same time, ease of movement may facilitate organized crime and human trafficking
	Young migrants enhance their life prospects and can have better opportunities in other countries	Origin countries suffer of loss of young workers
	Returning migrants bring savings, skills and international contacts	Familiar and social fragmentation may happen

*Introduction of diseases and social problems may also occur

Graph Analysis

With this graphics and visual aid, you will be able to understand a little bit of the current situation of the study cases with real life data.

United States and Mexico Graph

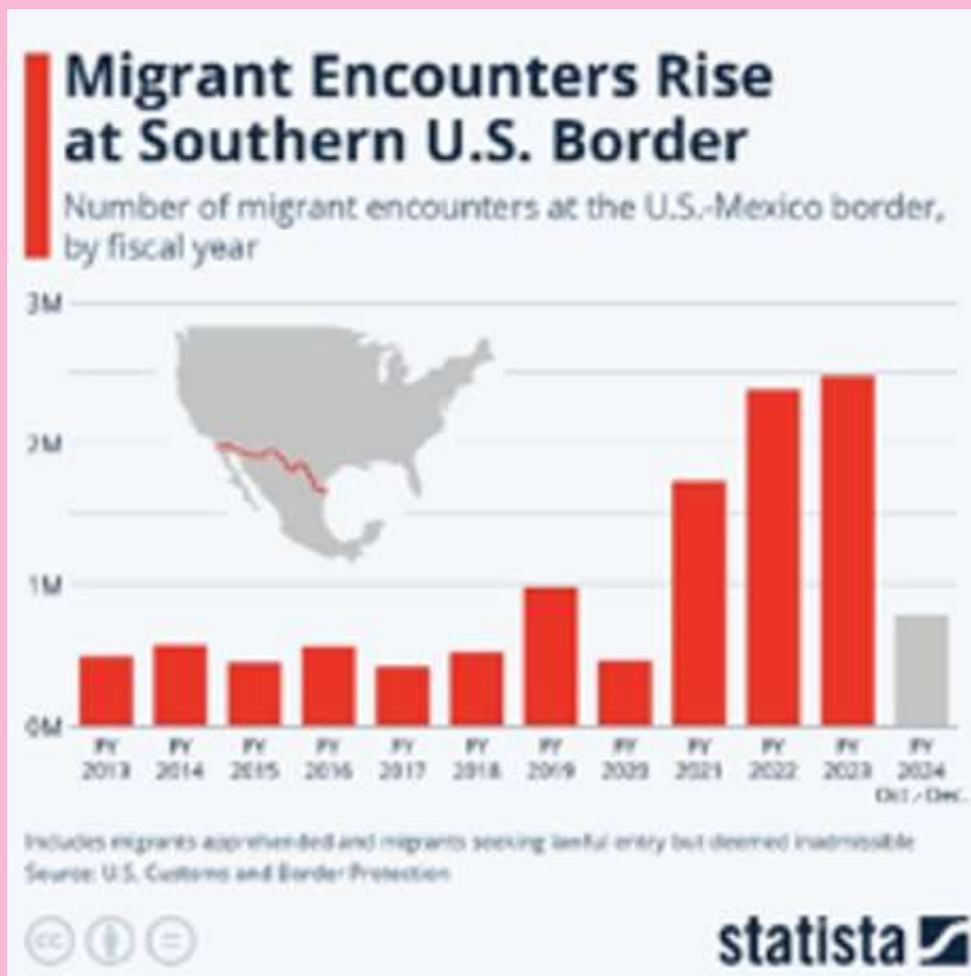
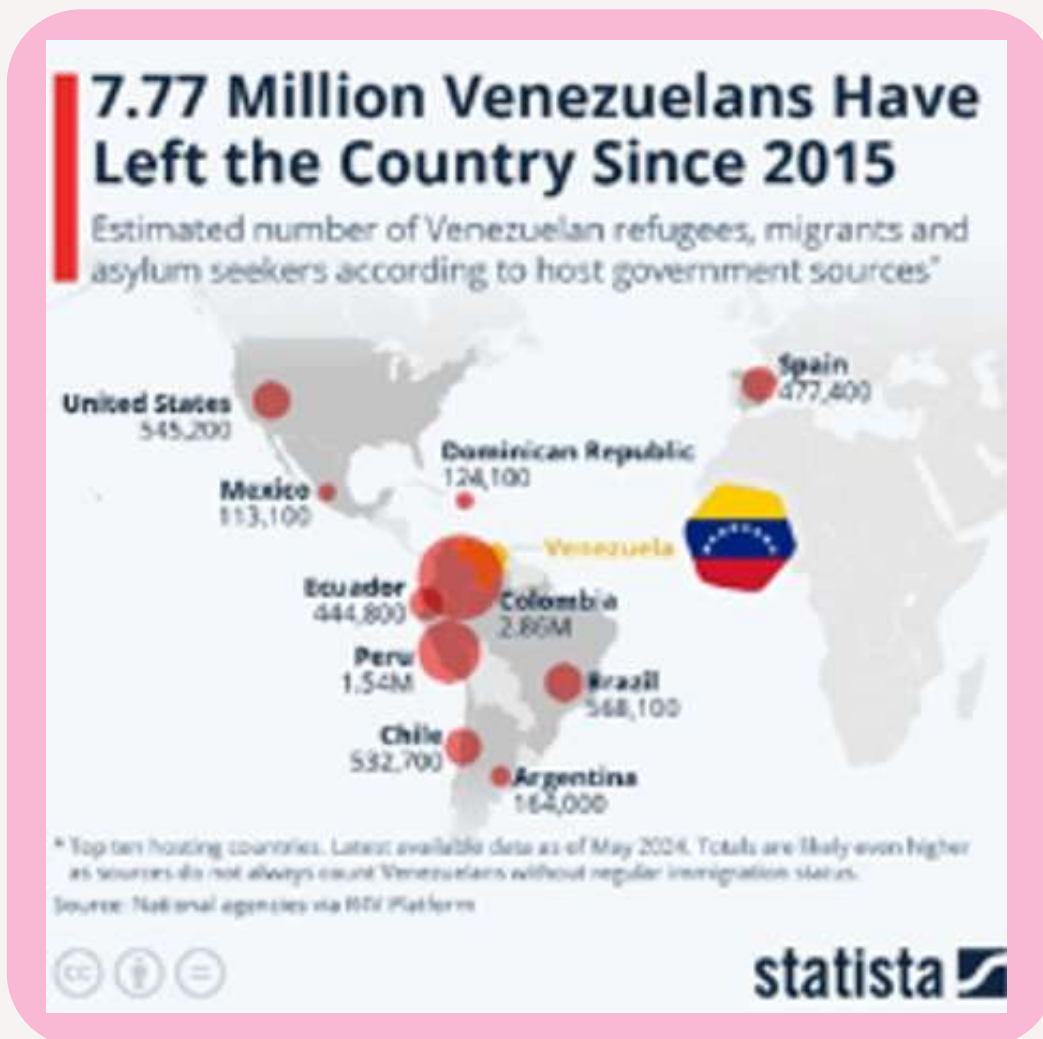


Figure 1; Shows the number of Mexican migrants that arrive to the U.S.A south border looking for legal entry to the country but are considered inadmissible. We can observe that 2023 was the year with more arrivals, reaching almost 2.5 million migrants.

Figure 1 Duchhols, K. (202 February 12). Migrant encounters rise et southern US border. Statiste Dolly Dots
<http://www.statista.com/dat/20337/amber-of-Imenigrants-apprshended-et-us-mexico-border/>

Colombia and Venezuela Visual Aid



This graph shows the volume of Venezuelan migrants in each of American hosting countries. In the map, we can see that Colombia is the receiving country that has more migrants, reaching a number of 2.86 million.

Figure 2: Fleck, A. (202, September 4). Where do Venezuelans amigrate to? Statisto Daily Data <https://www.atutista.com/chart/20612/main-destinations-of-venezuelans/>

01

As you can see, migration has both positive and negative aspects, which can help us form a more complete perspective, allowing us to address the topic in a more informed way. Now, let's focus on the impact that migration has in Sustainable development, but first, what is sustainable development?

02

We can define Sustainable development as meeting our needs today while ensuring that future generations can meet theirs, by balancing economic growth, environmental protection, and social well-being. UN has already planned how to achieve Sustainable Development, which are the 17 SDG'S (Sustainable Development Goals.) These goals are objectives that should be achieved by 2030. From what you have learned until this point, you can realize that migration has a deep impact in Sustainable Development, since it affects economic growth, social equity and environmental sustainability. Understanding these connections helps us see both the challenges and opportunities that migration creates, allowing us to work toward a future where migration is more beneficial than detrimental, and that it can be a choice rather than a need.

03

Now it is your turn!

With the factors previously mentioned and the definition of Sustainable Development previously exposed, you already have basic knowledge of the concepts that we will be addressing in the topic. Now your task is to research deeper on the topic, read the guide and elaborate solutions based on what you have learned. Remember to relate migration and sustainability.

Social Impact

Social impact is the way in which the actions or decisions we take affect the global community, but more specifically people. This includes aspects such as human rights or humanitarian aspects.

Remember that migration affects people, families and communities, and most migrations are rather a need than a choice. People migrate mostly because of circumstances that go out of their reach, such as corrupt governments, armed conflict, war, lack of monetary resources, threats, fear and many other factors that sometimes are just out of people's control. More than well-informed delegates, it is necessary for you to be human, to have a human side, to seek to help people who are in need. The arguments and solutions that you will present should be pointed towards helping society and the ones in unfavorable situations, since this is our own kind that we should help.

"The purpose of human life is to serve, and to show compassion and the will to help others." - Albert Schweitzer

PREPARATION QUESTIONS

General Questions of Migration

- What is migration, and what are its different types?
- What are the primary causes of migration in Latin America?
- How does migration impact both the country of origin and the host country?
- What are the differences between voluntary and forced migration?

Dealing with Migration

- What policies have been successful in managing migration sustainably?
- What are the main challenges governments face in regulating migration?
- What role do international organizations like the UN and ECOSOC play in addressing migration issues?

Economic Impact of Migration

- How does migration impact the labor market in receiving countries?
- What are the economic costs of migration for host nations?
- What industries are most affected by migration in Latin America?
- How does migration affect wage levels and employment rates in host countries?

Social Impact of Migration

- How does migration influence social and cultural identity in host nations?
- What challenges do migrants face in accessing healthcare, education, and housing?
- How do xenophobia and discrimination impact migrant communities in Latin America?
- What are the effects of migration on crime rates in host countries?
- How can host countries integrate migrants into society while maintaining stability?

Study Cases: Colombia-Venezuela & US-Mexico

- What are the key economic and social challenges caused by Venezuelan migration to Colombia?
- How has the Colombian government responded to Venezuelan migration, and what are the results?
- What are the main migration policies the U.S. has implemented to address migration from Latin America?
- How has the U.S.-Mexico border situation affected bilateral relations?
- What lessons can be learned from these case studies to improve migration policies across Latin America?

GLOSSARY

·Migration: "Movement of people from one place to another, either within the same country or across international borders." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)

·Forced migration: "Involuntary displacement due to conflicts, persecution, natural disasters or economic crises." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)

·Voluntary migration: "Displacement made by own decision in search of better economic, educational or quality of life opportunities." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)

·Refugee: "Person who has fled his country due to a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a social group or political opinions." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)

·Internally displaced person: "Person forced to flee within their own country without crossing international borders." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)

·Migration crisis: "Situation in which a country faces a massive influx of migrants, generating economic, social and political challenges." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)

·Social integration: "Process by which migrants adapt and participate in the host society." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)

·Xenophobia: "Discrimination or rejection of foreigners or people from another culture." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)

·Sustainable development: "Economic and social growth that meets the needs of the present without compromising the resources of future generations." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)

·Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): "Goals set by the UN to address global challenges, including migration." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)

·Goal 10.7 of the SDGs: "Objective that promotes safe, orderly and regular migration, guaranteeing the protection of the human rights of migrants." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)

GLOSSARY

- Overpopulation: "Overpopulation in an area that can generate pressure on resources and services." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)
- Public services: "Infrastructure and resources provided by the State, such as education, health and transportation, that can be affected by mass migration." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)
- Economic sustainability: "A country's ability to maintain its economic growth without compromising its future stability, including the absorption of migrants." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)
- Humanitarian crisis: "Situation in which large populations face conditions of extreme vulnerability due to conflicts, famines or natural disasters." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)
- Migration policies: "Laws and regulations established by governments to control the flow of migrants and refugees." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)
- Migration regularization: "Process by which migrants obtain legal documents to reside and work in a host country." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)
- Borders: "Territorial limits between countries that can be regulated with immigration controls." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)
- Environmental sustainability: "Rational use of natural resources to avoid their depletion and guarantee their future availability." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)
- Border security: "Strategies implemented by governments to control the migratory flow and prevent irregular entry." (Diccionario Cambridge Inglés Y Tesauro Gratuitos, 2025)

GENERALITIES



IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS

- GCB Academic Guide
- Declaration of Human Rights: <https://www.un.org/en/about-us/universal-declaration-of-human-rights>
- Declaración de Quito sobre Movilidad Humana de Ciudadanos Venezolanos en la Región (2018): <https://www.procesodequito.org/sites/g/files/tmzbd1466/files/2021-02/Quito%20Declaration.pdf>
- Plataforma de Coordinación Interagencial para Refugiados y Migrantes de Venezuela: <https://www.r4v.info/es>
- La migración México-Estados Unidos. Historia mínima: <https://encartes.mx/camus-entrevista-jorge-durand-migrante-desarraigado-mexico-eeuu/>

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