

The Programme of Action of the  
1994 International Conference on Population and Development:  
What lessons for the global migration compact

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Excellencies,  
Delegates,

In resolution " (!!!) of " #cto\$er %&' (, the Economic and Social )ouncil esta\$lished \*hat \*as then called the Population )ommission \$ecause +it re, uired advice and assistance on matters affectin or affected \$- population chan es./ Ohe )ommission \*as char ed \*ith arran in studies and advisin the )ouncil on four issues, the third of \*hich focuses on +mi rator- movements of population and factors associated \*ith such movements./

Ohe inclusion of mi ration in the ori inal mandate of the Population )ommission reflects the \$asic realit- that an understandin of population trends and their impacts re, uires the careful consideration of all three components of population chan el- \$irth, dea



Again, the Programme of Action from the Cairo conference in 1994 offers us some useful ideas and inspiration/

First, let us look at the structure of the Programme of Action/

Chapter I, the Preamble, describes the global economic, social and demographic context, highlights the relationship between sustainable development and population growth, and affirms the application of universal-recommended human rights standards to all aspects of population programmes/

A key purpose of Chapter II, with its 10 Principles, was to guide the conference participants during their deliberations/ The list of Principles recalls applicable standards and norms regarding human rights, development, women, children, education and so forth/ Principle 10 provides specific guidance on the treatment of documented and undocumented migrants, while P

The third sub-section provides details about the Actions required including specific recommendations/ The recommended Actions include ensuring the option to remain, facilitating remittance flows, promoting short-term migration, mitigating the negative impact of migration on development in countries of origin, allowing for the entry of migrants who move as a result of climate change and improving migration data and research/

Thus, for each substantive chapter of the Programme of Action, the document provides both a perspective that spans the range of relevant topics and an analysis that extends from a general overview of relevant issues to specific recommended actions/

<Slide B= Finally, let us take a moment to study the arrangements for implementation and follow-up of the United Nations Programme of Action/

In Chapter I, Section I, on "Activities at the international level", we have important mandates to both the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council/

First, the Assembly was invited to organize regular reviews of the implementation of the Programme of Action (A/46/59)

Second, the Council was requested to promote an integrated approach and provide systematic coordination and guidance in the monitoring of the implementation of the Programme of Action (A/46/59)

Third, the Assembly and the Council were invited to review roles, responsibilities, mandates and comparative advantages of UN inter-governmental bodies and organs addressing population and development (A/46/59)

Fourth, the Council was invited to consider the role of the Population Division and the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) in the follow-up to the Programme of Action (A/46/59)

<Slide C= How do we have these recommendations at the international level? Let us turn first to the

First, in resolution 46/182 of 18 December 1991, the General Assembly decided that the Population Commission should be renamed the Commission on Population and Development/ In the same resolution, the Assembly decided that the Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, and the Commission should constitute a three-tiered inter-governmental mechanism that would play the primary role in the follow-up to the implementation of the Programme of Action and that the Commission, as a functional commission assisting the Council, would monitor, review and assess the implementation of the Programme of Action at the national, regional and international levels and advise the Council thereon/

Second, UNFPA became an observer in the Bureau of the Commission/ This arrangement helps to ensure that inter-governmental discussions of population issues can benefit from the Fund's technical and practical experience/



