

14-18 April 2019

Documentation of the Work of the Commission on Population  
and Development



Conference B

# Commission on Population and Development

## Committee Staff

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<b>Chair</b>	Marc-Leon Hahne
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## Agenda

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

## Resolutions adopted by the Committee

<b>Code</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Vote</b>
CPD/1/1	Addressing the Effects of the International Migration on Cities	24 votes in favor, 4 votes against, 0 abstentions
CPD/1/2	Addressing the Effects of the International Migration on Cities	23 votes in favor, 3 votes against, 2 abstentions

## Summary Report

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

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

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

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



**Code:** CPD/1/1

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** Addressing the Effects of International Migration on Cities

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1 *The Commission on Population and Development,*

2  
3 *Highlighting* the importance of the *Universal Declaration of Human Rights* (1948) Article 13 that everyone  
4 has the right to leave any country, including his own, and Article 25 stating that all peoples are entitled to  
5 a standard of living that is adequate for the health and well-being of the family including housing,  
6 necessary social services, and security, and how these require consideration when discussing the status  
7 and the future of migrations,

8  
9 *Emphasizing* the recommendation made to states at the United Nations (UN) World Conference on  
10 Human Rights (1993) to conceive of potential national action plans to identify measures to improve the  
11 promotion and the protection of human rights,

12  
13 *Emphasizing* the 2015 *New Urban Agenda*, Article 75, in its recommendations in providing investment  
14 solutions to acquire adequate funding which will provide better healthcare, nutrition, housing, and other  
15 social services,

16  
17 *Affirming* Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11 and the *Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and*  
18 *Human Settlements for All* (2015), which aims to make cities inclusive, resilient, safe, and sustainable  
19 towards all the inhabitants, both which further Chapter IX and X of the *Program of Action* of the  
20 International Commission on Population and Development (ICPD),

21  
22 *Viewing with appreciation* *The World Migration Report 2015: Migrants and Cities and Development* and  
23 the pre-existing global data discussed in regard to studies on the effects of international migration on  
24 cities to help the understanding of the development of the economies, livelihood of migrants, and the type  
25 of migration within host societies,

26  
27 *Acknowledging* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) Innovation Service's 2016  
28 estimate that 60-80% of all refugees and internally displaced persons living in urban areas contribute  
29 directly to the trend of increasing urbanization,

30  
31 *Recalling* the General Assembly resolution 71/256 on the "New Urban Agenda" (NUA), claiming that  
32 urban migration poses mass sustainability challenges in terms of housing infrastructure, basic services,  
33 food security, health, education, decent jobs, safety, and natural resources,

34  
35 *Recognizing* efforts of the Intergovernmental Conference to Adopt the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly  
36 and Regular Migration (2018) for taking an initiative to understand migrant movements as a result of the  
37 adverse effects of climate change,

38  
39 *Aware* of the impact of that the global warming of 1.5 degrees Celsius has on the adaptability of human  
40 migrants in urban areas, as reported by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC),

- 41  
42 1. *Recommends* that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) add a discussion on measures to  
43 improve the promotion and the protection of human rights, similar to the UN World Conference on  
44 Human Rights (1993), to their agenda;
- 45  
46 2. *Reaffirms* the necessity for all of the city's inhabitants to have access to a better quality of life,  
47 focusing on the education of migrants by partnering with Child Empowerment International, in order to  
48 provide education for minors and consequently improve the economy of urban areas;
- 49

- 50 3. *Requests* a follow up through the General Assembly to review the progress of implementation with  
51 regard to the twenty-three goals set forward by the Global Compact for Migration by:  
52  
53 a. Focusing on the advancement of education, integration, and human rights of immigrants;  
54  
55 b. Emphasizing Objectives 15 and 1.17, to further assist the human rights and education of  
56 migrants;  
57  
58 c. Reporting through the City Prosperity Initiative the recorded data and metrics on policies  
59 passed relating to urban prosperity and sustainability of migrants;  
60  
61 d. Reinforcing the importance of SDG 10.7 to assist the goals of SDG 11 that reduce  
62 inequalities in regards to how they specifically affect migrants;  
63
- 64 4. *Recommends* that ECOSOC utilize the data collected by the United Nations Global Migration  
65 Database (UNGMD) to create specific actionable goals that Member States can use to improve the  
66 lives of migrants by:  
67  
68 a. Encouraging Member States to collaborate with the African Union and the Economic  
69 Commission for Africa in their implementation of both the NUA and the data collected by the  
70 UNGMD to create sustainable cities;  
71  
72 b. Creating global key targets and indicators for the NUA such as:  
73  
74 i. Reducing the number of migrants living in poverty in cities by 2030 which will be  
75 indicated by a reduction of migrants living in poverty;  
76 ii. Reducing human trafficking indicated by a reduction in factors such as  
77 unemployment, access to education, and poor living conditions;  
78 iii. Advising ECOSOC to help Member States understand the absence of legal  
79 protection for irregular and undocumented migrants through the World Economic  
80 Forum's report on *Migration and Its Impact on Cities*;  
81  
82 c. Advising ECOSOC to help Member States understand the absence of legal protection for  
83 irregular and undocumented migrants through the World Economic Forum's *Migration and Its*  
84 *Impact on Cities* report;  
85  
86 d. Collaborating with local authorities and UN entities such as the Office of the High  
87 Commissioner for Human Rights, and the International Organization for Migration, and the  
88 Non-Governmental Organization Committee on Migration in order to emphasize the  
89 promotion of human rights for migrants and conserve peace, security, and human rights  
90 development;  
91
- 92 5. *Further invites* UNHCR to analyze the effectiveness of the current integration processes within cities  
93 which improve the livelihood of the migrant population, through:  
94  
95 a. The utilization of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights that studies how  
96 space in cities can be better utilized to provide housing for migrants;  
97  
98 b. Advising ECOSOC to suggest the further advancement of current social housing schemes  
99 within Member States in order to protect migrants and their families from exploitation in  
100 respect to rent rates;  
101

- 102 c. Suggesting United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) to research into the specific needs of  
103 migrants within rapidly urbanizing cities and to study the impact they have of the migrant  
104 demographic;
- 105
- 106 d. Suggesting UNHCR analyze the facilities that register migrants and accommodate towards  
107 their specific needs such as legal services, counseling, medical assistant, referrals, food,  
108 sanitation, and water;
- 109
- 110 6. *Recommends* the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) provide assistance for climate migrants  
111 by:
- 112
- 113 a. Providing crop assistance to areas lacking resources due to extreme weather events to  
114 ensure food is readily accessible for climate migrants;
- 115
- 116 b. Allocating funds provided by the UN Central Emergency Response Fund and FAO's Special  
117 Fund for Emergency and Rehabilitation to help allow climate migrants in maintaining a  
118 sustainable living;
- 119
- 120 c. Analyzing investments needed to resolve Sustainable Development Target 2.3 "Doubling  
121 Agriculture productivity by 2030";
- 122
- 123 7. *Recommends* that the World Health Organization conduct a study that will investigate the best  
124 system of universal healthcare to attend to migrant needs through:
- 125
- 126 a. Prioritizing of migrant women and children in relation to prenatal care and family planning;
- 127
- 128 b. ECOSOC building medical facilities such as hospitals in migrant populated cities to help their  
129 community integrate into civil society more efficiently;
- 130
- 131 8. *Further invites* ECOSOC to encourage the international community to allocate funds for the safe  
132 integration of migrants through:
- 133
- 134 a. Suggesting developed states set aside part of their revenue towards universal health care  
135 that would help fund prenatal care services and family planning for female migrants;
- 136
- 137 b. Recommending that ECOSOC collaborate with the UN Population Fund to support social  
138 programs to migrants by encouraging Non-Governmental Organizations to fundraise and  
139 donate;
- 140
- 141 c. Working in collaboration with UNHCR in the accrument of education funding for every  
142 migrant;
- 143
- 144 9. *Further recommends* the collaboration of ECOSOC to review the relationship between the UN Global  
145 Compact for Migration and climate change in regard to degrading environment, induced by an  
146 increase in global temperatures, and movement of migrants towards urban areas by:
- 147
- 148 a. Following the framework of the UN Office on Drug and Crimes Statistics and Survey Section  
149 by acquiring statics in manners of finding rates, experiences, opinions, attitudes, and support  
150 before and after migrants forced to leave due to extreme weather events, and environmental  
151 degradation;
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- b. Identifying, developing, and strengthening solutions for migrants forced to leave host Member States due to extreme weather events, environmental degradation, such as desertification, land loss, drought, and the multiple stressors of an increasing temperature.



**Code:** CPD/1/2

**Committee:** Commission on Population and Development

**Topic:** Addressing the Effects of International Migration on Cities

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1 *The Commission on Population and Development,*  
2  
3 *Acknowledging* that according to the World Migration Report 2018 of the International Organization of  
4 Migration (IOM) international migration as a modern-day phenomenon is a result of a more globalized  
5 world that has multifaceted benefits and consequences as stated by the United Nations Department of  
6 Economic and Social Affairs (UN DESA) International Migration Report 2017,  
7  
8 *Observing* that only 45 Member States report migration flow data to UN DESA,  
9  
10 *Recognizing* the important linkages between international migration and development for countries of  
11 origin, countries of destination and transit, and for migrants and their families by the international  
12 community with the adoption of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,  
13  
14 *Taking note* of the international community's concern about the gaps in data on international migration for  
15 evidence-based decision making as stated by the Head of the Demographic and Social Statistics Branch  
16 of UN Statistics,  
17  
18 *Recognizing* that General Assembly resolution 50/635 on "Protection of and Assistance to Internally  
19 Displaced Persons" acknowledges that all states sovereign control over their border,  
20  
21 *Keeping in mind* the increasing number of international migrants worldwide due to reasons such as  
22 displacement due to violence, work, and other possible factors,  
23  
24 *Fully aware* of the impact of migration on local communities and their economies, as stated in the UN  
25 Global Compact for Migration,  
26  
27 *Respecting* the traditions, cultures, and values of migrants but nevertheless reiterating the importance of  
28 the history, legislation, and cultural traditions of every Member State as fundamental pillars of their  
29 national integrity according to IOM World Migration Report 2018,  
30  
31 *Noting* Articles 2, 23, 25, and 26 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) of 1948 that  
32 outlines the fundamental rights to all humans without any kind of discrimination, employment of all  
33 humans, adequate health standards, and education which are rights that must be extended to  
34 immigrants,  
35  
36 *Bearing in mind* that, according to The Cities Alliance, 25 percent of the world's population resides in  
37 unsanitary slums and informal dwellings that lack proper and adequate infrastructure, which leads to  
38 unsafe living conditions,  
39  
40 *Acknowledging* that proper and detailed data will enable host communities and transit countries to  
41 anticipate migration movements, which makes it easier to manage incoming migrants and provide them  
42 with a better environment,  
43  
44 *Conscious of* the New York Declaration of Migrants for migrants and refugees, which seeks to address  
45 the root causes of irregular migration such as population growth, as well as economic, ethnic, and gender  
46 inequality,  
47  
48 *Bearing in mind* the positive economical, demographic, and social impacts migrants can have on the host  
49 city, mentioned by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development's Migration Policy  
50 Debates Report of May 2014,



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*Recalling* Articles 97 and 114 of the *Quito Declaration on Sustainable Cities and Human Settlements for All of 2015*, that promotes planned urban extension and concentrates on participatory approaches by including individuals from diverse socioeconomic and ethnic backgrounds,

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

1. *Advocates* that the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) acknowledges Member States' sovereign control over their borders, specifically the right to control who enters their borders and create migration policies that Member States deem appropriate;
2. *Supports* the collaboration with IOM to support civil society organizations in strengthening the infrastructural capacity of migrant receiving Member States;
3. *Suggests* that the General Assembly Sixth Committee passes legislation in order for Member States to officially adopt IOM's definition of an irregular migrant;
4. *Takes note* of the need for the prevention of slum accumulation by providing and improving adequate systems of temporary housing through the UN-Habitat on the international and local level;
5. *Encourages* ECOSOC to implement legislation to provide basic health resources such as vaccines and first aid kits to all within its borders including migrants;
6. *Suggests* ECOSOC to discuss increasing the current budget for UN-Habitat and IOM by five percent in order to implement the suggested actions;
7. *Further endorses* improvement in administrative registration for residency and citizenship for registering for citizenship and residency within host Member State by:
  - a. Improving the time of delivery of official documents required by host states;
  - b. Improving and editing paperwork for citizenship and residency for migrants;

- 107 8. *Strongly advises* the General Assembly Third Committee to create more effective guidelines towards  
108 guaranteeing migrants' rights so that they may remain protected regardless of their immigration status  
109 until their status has been determined;  
110
- 111 9. *Draws attention* to combating discrimination; enabling migrants to participate in society, particularly  
112 within the employment market focusing on ageing population; and promoting ethnic tolerance by  
113 implementing specific workshops and awareness campaigns in companies and schools facilitated by  
114 local governments, supported by United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization  
115 (UNESCO) and IOM and adapted to the regional circumstances and needs;  
116
- 117 10. *Urges* ECOSOC to discuss in the next session the acquisition of adequate financial and human  
118 resources such as advisors and professionals from UN bodies for national and local government  
119 authorities in view of the increased needs and pressures on social services benefiting migrants and  
120 communities such as access to food, water, and shelter;  
121
- 122 11. *Suggests* ECOSOC collaborate with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime to promote  
123 measures and policies to prevent, combat, and eliminate all forms of human trafficking by:  
124
- 125 a. Suggesting the collaboration with Women Trafficking and Child Labor Eradication Program to  
126 prevent sex trafficking and exploitation;  
127
- 128 b. Implementing a collaboration between ECOSOC and IOM to enhance the training of  
129 transportation and hospitality units, as well as symptoms of a trafficked person by displaying  
130 posters throughout the premises;  
131
- 132 12. *Further invites* the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) to address the need for  
133 proper humanitarian centers that shall house and provide safety for vulnerable migrants, such as  
134 families with children and the ageing population by:  
135
- 136 a. Setting up Refugee Housing Units to provide cost-effective and durable temporary housing  
137 until migrants can find proper housing;  
138
- 139 b. Working with local partners to provide physical and legal protection in the humanitarian  
140 centers;  
141
- 142 13. *Recommends* that ECOSOC implement legislation that encourages Member States to provide  
143 language courses to working age, able-bodied migrants to obtain employment and take language  
144 courses within a 120-day period;  
145
- 146 14. *Suggests* that data collecting on the capacity of host cities in order to accommodate health care,  
147 education, housing, sanitation for migrants should be modeled after IOM and UNHCR International  
148 Migration Statistics Strategy by:  
149
- 150 a. Using IOM to distribute instructions Member States on how to conduct these surveys and  
151 gather the information necessary to better integrate and accommodate these migrants;  
152
- 153 b. Understanding the background that these migrants are coming from such as cultural aspects,  
154 ethnic statistics, and socioeconomic status through a standardized survey designed by each  
155 national statistics institute;  
156
- 157 15. *Welcomes* the collaboration between ECOSOC and the World Health Organization to find solutions to  
158 the lack of migrant healthcare such as:  
159
- 160 a. Supporting Member States in promoting healthcare access to the greatest number of people  
161 both citizens and migrants;  
162

- 163 b. Training and education of locals to create a sustainable healthcare model by:  
164  
165 i. Calling non-governmental organizations (NGOs) to provide training, especially in  
166 rural areas;  
167 ii. Encouraging Member States to spearhead sanitation measures in all living spaces  
168 and establishments as a means to contain diseases and bacterial infections;  
169
- 170 16. *Encourages* ECOSOC to recommend that all Member States help cities subsidize private or  
171 community organizations to foster entrepreneurship and employment for migrants to develop a  
172 program that:  
173  
174 a. Encourages that employment opportunities should be given to migrants without prejudice;  
175  
176 b. Is similar to the UN Climate Change Momentum for Change Awards in collaboration with the  
177 UN Population Fund which rewards local initiatives related to migrant urban integration by  
178 giving them logistical support to improve their projects and gives recognition to individuals'  
179 careers devoted to improving migrants' life conditions by:  
180  
181 i. Creating an application portal where candidacies will be centralized and analyzed by  
182 ECOSOC members;  
183 ii. Using UN media channels to announce the winners in order to increase their  
184 international visibility;  
185  
186 c. Evaluates the impact of public-private partnerships as a means to develop mechanisms to  
187 further develop rural areas in order to redirect migration from cities by providing job  
188 opportunities in the area to further expand the economy;  
189
- 190 17. *Proposes* that UN DESA and UN Statistical Commission optimize the UN Global Migration Database  
191 to share information on an international level with all Member States to better achieve the end goal by  
192 improving the collection and accessibility of migration data through collaboration with prominent  
193 NGOs, State agencies, and civil society organizations through:  
194  
195 a. Conducting regional research as a precursor for a global database for increased reliability by:  
196  
197 i. Including information on migrants' age, sex, and origin and if they travel  
198 unaccompanied or with their families;  
199 ii. Establishing standardized criteria for age categories and for recording data;  
200  
201 b. Respecting Article 12 of the UDHR, which refers to the right of privacy of each individual, and  
202 dealing with sensitive data responsibly as laid out in IOM's *Data Protection Manual*;  
203
- 204 18. *Recommends* ECOSOC and IOM to collaborate with UNESCO to discuss the creation of registry  
205 systems to connect employers to the incoming migrants as well as increase education available to  
206 immigrants such as:  
207  
208 a. Language and culture programs which would help migrants to assimilate and learn about the  
209 culture they are in by:  
210  
211 i. Utilizing NGOs such as Mother Child Education Foundation and the International  
212 Council for Adult Education to determine the kind of education needed, and provide  
213 supplies for these programs;  
214 ii. Training teachers via the Member State, with assistance of NGOs if needed, for the  
215 education of migrants to create a sustainable education system;  
216  
217 b. Integration and vocational classes to allow migrants to have ample knowledge of technical  
218 skills, allowing them to work in a specific professional field in their host country by

219 collaborating with the International Labour Organization to ensure that migrants' labor rights  
220 are protected by:  
221  
222 i. Possibly supporting, in particular, their right to unionize, to have access to fair wages  
223 and safe working conditions as well as to be protected against cultural discrimination;  
224 ii. Conducting a triennial international survey to keep track of the progress made on  
225 these issues;  
226  
227 19. *Invites* ECOSOC to address the need of creating affordable transportation, connecting the legal  
228 settlements of cities, in order to avoid segregation and stigmatization within cities, making it possible  
229 for all migrants and citizens to attend work with ease;  
230  
231 20. *Further recommends* that the UN Environmental Programme assists with the expansion of water  
232 supply and wastewater treatment facilities within the city in order to cover the increasing demand for  
233 water resources caused by migration into the area;  
234  
235 21. *Strongly encourages* ECOSOC to discuss in the next session the possibilities of clean and renewable  
236 energy as a means to provide sustainable power sources that work in accordance with SDG 7 on  
237 Affordable and Clean Energy and SDG 13 on Climate Action and in order to cover the exponential  
238 demand for energy when new migrants arrive.