

Convergence Matrix

Seeing shared interest to implement - not restate – commitments,
in a Compact worth agreeing to

With extracts from:

The “Sutherland Report”, Feb 2017

ActNow Civil Society Statement, Sept 2016

New York Declaration, UNGA Summit, 19 Sept 2016

2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, UNGA Summit, Sept 2015

Principal recommendations from GFMD Civil Society Days 2016

Civil Society 5 Year 8 Point Plan, UNGA High Level dialogue 2013

2017 GFMD Civil Society Days: Theme 1 Safe, orderly and regular mechanisms for Children on the Move and other Migrants in Vulnerable Situations

Civil Society 5 Year 8 Point Plan, UNGA High Level dialogue 2013 & Principal recommendations from GFMD Civil Society Days 2016	2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, UNGA Summit, Sept 2015	New York Declaration, UNGA Summit, 19 Sept 2016	ActNow Civil Society Statement, Sept 2016	The “Sutherland Report”, Feb 2017
<p>5Y8P Point 3: "Reliable, multi-actor mechanisms to address the assistance and protection needs of migrants stranded in distress, beginning with those trapped in situations of war, conflict or disaster (natural or man-made) but with the same logic and urgency with respect to migrant victims of violence or trauma in transit. This should include specific attention to egregious gaps in protection and assistance for migrant women who are raped, and the thousands of children that are</p>	<p>Goal 4.5: "By 2030, eliminate gender disparities in education and ensure equal access to all levels of education and vocational training for the vulnerable, including persons with disabilities, indigenous peoples and children in vulnerable situations."</p> <p>Goal 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."</p>	<p>Para. 6: "Though their treatment is governed by separate legal frameworks, refugees and migrants have the same universal human rights and fundamental freedoms. They also face many common challenges and have similar vulnerabilities, including in the context of large movements. “Large movements” may be understood to reflect a number of considerations, including: the number of people arriving, the economic, social and geographical context, the capacity of a receiving State to respond and the impact of a movement that is sudden or prolonged. The term does not, for example, cover regular flows of migrants from one country to another. “Large movements” may involve mixed flows of people, whether refugees or migrants, who move for different reasons but who may use similar routes."</p> <p>Para. 10: "We are determined to save lives. Our challenge is above all moral and humanitarian. Equally, we are determined to find long-term and sustainable solutions. We will combat with all the means at our</p>	<p>Para. 1: "Stop detaining children and their families."</p> <p>Para 3: "Review national border policies to uphold the human rights of all people at international borders, and commit to developing and implementing gender- and age-sensitive guidelines to protect migrants in vulnerable situations."</p> <p>Para. 3: "In addition, governments should</p>	<p>Para 19: "The most urgent task is to clarify the responsibilities of States towards migrants who are in vulnerable situations and may not be able to return home, but do not qualify for protection under the 1951 Refugee Convention. We need to overcome the facile binary approach that treats refugees as “good” (i.e. deserving help because they are forced to leave their country and deprived of its protection) and irregular migrants as “bad” (because they have made their own decision to move, without due regard for legal process). Reality is far from being so clear-cut and there is a large grey area between those who flee literally at gunpoint and those whose movement is entirely</p>

unaccompanied and abused along the major migration corridors in every region of the world. Benchmarks could include further work and multi-stakeholder capacitybuilding on frameworks developed by agencies with such responsibilities including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the consolidation of relevant principles and practices under existing refugee, humanitarian and human rights laws."

CSD 2016, Rec. 2: "On crises, in transit and at borders: To organize, and where possible, consolidate existing rights, frameworks, practical tools and partnerships to much more consistently implement needs-first, human-rights-based and human-development-

Para. 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."

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

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

16.2 "End abuse,

disposal the abuses and exploitation suffered by countless refugees and migrants in vulnerable situations."

Para 12: "We are determined to address the root causes of large movements of refugees and migrants, including through increased efforts aimed at early prevention of crisis situations based on preventive diplomacy."

Para 23: "We recognize and will address, in accordance with our obligations under international law, the special needs of all people in vulnerable situations who are travelling within large movements of refugees and migrants, including women at risk, children, especially those who are unaccompanied or separated from their families."

Para 26: "We stress the importance of addressing the immediate needs of persons who have been exposed to physical or psychological abuse while in transit upon their arrival, without discrimination and without regard to legal or migratory status or means of transportation."

Para 28: "We commit to intensifying international cooperation on the strengthening of search and rescue mechanisms. We will also work to improve the availability of accurate data on the whereabouts of people and vessels stranded at sea. In addition, we will strengthen support for rescue efforts over land along dangerous or isolated routes. We will draw attention to the risks involved in the use of such routes in the first instance."

Para 29: "We recognize and will take steps to address the particular vulnerabilities of women and children during the journey from country of origin to country of arrival. This includes their potential exposure to

review their bilateral and regional agreements to ensure that they not only avoid undermining the protection needs of migrants and refugees, but bolster them, and ensure that development aid is not conditioned by agreements on borders and readmission."

Para. 4: "Fulfil the commitment to work to end the practice of child immigration detention in accordance with the best interests of the child, including through supporting the Inter-Agency Working Group (IAWG) to End Child Immigration Detention. Tangible pledges are needed to end child immigration detention and to implement rights-based alternatives to detention for the entire family that

voluntary."

Para 21: "We need to go further and reach a strong international consensus on what kind of protections States owe to migrants when their governments are unable or unwilling to protect them from crises and life-threatening circumstances caused, for instance, by State failure, by generalised violence that has not risen to the level of armed conflict, or indeed by the effects of climate change. There are building blocks in the form of existing guidance elaborated by States, such as the Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (MICIC Guidelines) and the Nansen Initiative's Protection Agenda, 10 developed through a series of regional consultations on how to protect people fleeing natural disasters. The Global Migration Group's nonbinding guiding principles and guidelines on migrants in vulnerable situations form another useful contribution."

Para. 22: "International organizations should help States strengthen their consular services and operate a global network of assistance centres for migrants, including those in such situations. In particular, States must provide a continuum of care and support for

driven protection and solutions for migrants of all kinds and in all crises, in transit, and at borders. Rights must be the starting point, foundation and connecting logic of the new Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration."

CSD 2016, Rec. 3: "On forced migration: To ensure human-development-driven, immediate emergency responses and long-term sustainable solutions for forced migrants."

CSD 2016 Rec 7: "On children: To protect and also to empower children in all migration contexts (including within the GFMD and other processes that treat policy and practice), and to address their specific vulnerabilities and needs in order that their development and human rights are respected."

exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence against and torture of children."

Goal 17.16 "Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries."

discrimination and exploitation, as well as to sexual, physical and psychological abuse, violence, human trafficking and contemporary forms of slavery."

Para 32: "We will protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all refugee and migrant children, regardless of their status, and giving primary consideration at all times to the best interests of the child. This will apply particularly to unaccompanied children and those separated from their families; we will refer their care to the relevant national child protection authorities and other relevant authorities. We will comply with our obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child. We will work to provide for basic health, education and psychosocial development and for the registration of all births on our territories. We are determined to ensure that all children are receiving education within a few months of arrival, and we will prioritize budgetary provision to facilitate this, including support for host countries as required. "

Para 33: "Recognizing that detention for the purposes of determining migration status is seldom, if ever, in the best interest of the child, we will use it only as a measure of last resort, in the least restrictive setting, for the shortest possible period of time, under conditions that respect their human rights and in a manner that takes into account, as a primary consideration, the best interest of the child, and we will work towards the ending of this practice."

Para 50: "We will assist, impartially and on the basis of needs, migrants in countries that are experiencing conflicts or natural disasters, working, as applicable, in coordination with the relevant national authorities. While recognizing that not all States are participating in them, we note in this regard the Migrants in Countries in Crisis initiative and the Agenda for the Protection of

protect the rights, dignity and welfare of refugee and migrant children."

Ending Summary: "Given conflict disaster, climate and environmental degradation, and economic inequality worldwide, the numbers of vulnerable refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons will keep rising. They may lose many things when they move but never their human rights and fundamental dignity."

all unaccompanied and separated migrant children, including child victims of trafficking, to ensure they have access to key services, family tracing, and well-functioning, professional guardianship systems."

Para. 30: "States must agree on how to address large crisis related movements, not only to save people on the move from death or suffering, but also to avoid the corrosive effect that ad hoc responses have on our political institutions and the public's trust in them."

Para: 50: "Commission an Independent Expert Panel which will: **a)** develop a working definition of "migrants in vulnerable situations"; and **b)** provide an overview of the applicable international legal frameworks and non-binding instruments, and identify where protection gaps currently arise in law and in practice."

Para 52: "Develop standards for the treatment of unaccompanied and separated children, based on the "Safe and Sound" guidelines developed by UNHCR and UNICEF in 2014 to help states in Europe fulfil their child protection responsibilities. End the detention of migrant children and their

Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change resulting from the Nansen Initiative."

Para 51: "We take note of the work done by the Global Migration Group to develop principles and practical guidance on the protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations."

Para 52: "We will consider developing non-binding guiding principles and voluntary guidelines, consistent with international law, on the treatment of migrants in vulnerable situations, especially unaccompanied and separated children who do not qualify for international protection as refugees and who may need assistance."

Para 56: "We affirm that children should not be criminalized or subject to punitive measures because of their migration status or that of their parents."

Para 59: "We reaffirm our commitment to protect the human rights of migrant children, given their vulnerability, particularly unaccompanied migrant children, and to provide access to basic health, education and psychosocial services, ensuring that the best interests of the child is a primary consideration in all relevant policies."

families for reasons of their migration status, and drawing on the work of the Inter-Agency Working Group to End Child Immigration Detention to help States adopt rights-focused care alternatives to detention."

Para 53 (a): "Establish a technical assistance programme, in coordination with the State-led Global Consular Forum, 21 to help States build their consular capacities; promote arrangements for providing consular services collectively, where individual States lack capacity; and develop a model agreement on consular assistance between migrant countries of origin and destination."

Para 53 (b): "Build a network of migrant assistance centres along major transit migration routes that would identify the needs of migrants in transit as early as possible, provide migrants with information on safety issues along migratory routes, inform them about their rights, obligations and entitlements in countries of transit and destination, and expand migrants' access to social, health and legal services."

2017 GFMD Civil Society Days: Theme 2: Safe, orderly and regular mechanisms to create welcoming societies for Migrants in the face of growing Xenophobia

Civil Society 5 Year 8 Point Plan, UNGA High Level dialogue 2013 & Principal recommendations from GFMD Civil Society Days 2016	2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, UNGA Summit, Sept 2015	New York Declaration, UNGA Summit, 19 Sept 2016	ActNow Civil Society Statement, Sept 2016	The “Sutherland Report”, Feb 2017
<p>5Y8P Point 2: "Models and frameworks that facilitate the engagement of diaspora and migrant associations as entrepreneurs, social investors, policy advocates and partners in setting and achieving priorities for the full range of human development in countries of origin, heritage and destination."</p>	<p>Para 4.7: "By 2030, ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed to promote sustainable development, including, among others, through education for sustainable development and sustainable lifestyles, human rights, gender equality, promotion of a</p>	<p>Para 14: "We strongly condemn acts and manifestations of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance against refugees and migrants, and the stereotypes often applied to them, including on the basis of religion or belief. Diversity enriches every society and contributes to social cohesion. Demonizing refugees or migrants offends profoundly against the values of dignity and equality for every human</p>	<p>Para. 6: "Implement policies and vigorous campaigns at national and local levels to counter xenophobia, discrimination and racism, improve inclusion into local communities, and review underlying policies that demonize and criminalize refugees and migrants. Instead, policies should support inclusive and diverse societies and allow for safe and</p>	<p>Para. 11: "Unfortunately, States tend to have quite different conceptions of what “well-managed migration” means in practice. Some would like it to mean more migration; others, no migration at all. Nonetheless, their interpretations must stay true to the spirit of the 2030 Agenda."</p> <p>Para 26: "States can only offer migrants genuine opportunities if society as a whole welcomes them and is willing to invest in making migration a success. Much depends on whether societies see migration as essentially a short-term economic transaction, or as a way to acquire new citizens. It is therefore vital that, in planning their migration policy, national governments involve other parties with a stake in the outcome —including parliaments, local governments, employers, trade unions, immigrant community leaders, youth organizations, schools and universities."</p> <p>Para 27: "One of the main problems with accepting newcomers is that it tends to generate costs upfront, while benefits come later on."</p>

5Y8P Point 4:

"Legislation that enables migrant women, regardless of status, to have access to basic services; recourse to the justice system; and protection against all forms of violence. The rights of migrant women should be addressed as a separate goal and also seen as a cross-cutting concern."

5Y8P Point 5:

"Benchmarks for promoting the exchange of good practice and enactment and implementation of national legislation to comply with the full range of provisions in international conventions that pertain to migrants even outside the labour sphere, with particular concern for rights in the context of enforcement policies, rights to basic social protection and due process."

culture of peace and non-violence, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development."

Goal 16.1:

"Significantly reduce all forms of violence and related death rates everywhere."

Goal 16.9: "By 2030, provide legal identity for all, including birth registration"

being, to which we have committed ourselves. Gathered today at the United Nations, the birthplace and custodian of these universal values, we deplore all manifestations of xenophobia, racial discrimination and intolerance. We will take a range of steps to counter such attitudes and behaviour, in particular with regard to hate crimes, hate speech and racial violence. We welcome the global campaign proposed by the Secretary-General to counter xenophobia and we will implement it in cooperation with the United Nations and all relevant stakeholders, in accordance with international law. The campaign will emphasize, inter alia, direct personal contact between host communities and refugees and migrants and will highlight the positive contributions made by the latter, as well as our common humanity."

Para 39: "We commit to combating xenophobia, racism and discrimination

decent paths for migration."

Para. 1: "Ensure access to protection services and quality education for all refugee and migrant children within a few months of their displacement."

Furthermore, the costs are often unequally distributed, with some parts of the workforce (usually less skilled workers and recent immigrants) and some neighbourhoods more affected than others. And, some people, especially perhaps older people, for whom the sheer pace and scale of change may be bewildering, may begin to feel like a minority in their own country. States can alleviate these concerns by actively compensating those in danger of losing out, e.g. by retraining and supporting displaced native workers, and expanding public services in affected communities. They should require and help immigrants to learn the country's language."

Para 27: "They may also withhold some rights from migrants whose stay is temporary, reserving full solidarity and privileges for those who become long-term residents or citizens. But "temporary" labour migrants must not be allowed to morph into a permanent underclass. Anyone who is allowed to remain in the country for more than a specified time must also be allowed to graduate to a permanent legal status."

Para. 28: "Accepting immigration does involve costs, but so does refusing it. Countries that do not acknowledge their reliance on migrant labour, e.g. by creating legal avenues for people to come, end up encouraging unauthorized migration. Nations which fail to recognise that they have become "immigration countries", with migrants there to stay, later find that they have problems with the children and grandchildren of immigrants, who feel they are treated as outsiders despite the fact that they were born in that country. And, ageing societies, which refuse to welcome new people may face economic stagnation."

Para 43: "Civil society has been a great source of hope: In the face of widespread hostility towards migrants and refugees [...] They rescue people at sea; help with the reception and integration of refugees and migrants in local communities, sometimes by hosting them in their homes; offer legal aid, so migrants can claim and defend their rights; provide translation services, language learning, training and internship opportunities; and much more. "

CSD 2016 Rec 4: "On xenophobia and social inclusion: To change policies as not just perceptions in order to combat xenophobia and ensure the social inclusion of migrants and diaspora in societies."

CSD 2016 Rec 5: "On migrant action for development: To more actively recognize and facilitate diaspora and migrant leadership for development through job creation, social entrepreneurship and public policy advocacy."

in our societies against refugees and migrants. We will take measures to improve their integration and inclusion, as appropriate, and with particular reference to access to education, health care, justice and language training. We recognize that these measures will reduce the risks of marginalization and radicalization. National policies relating to integration and inclusion will be developed, as appropriate, in conjunction with relevant civil society organizations, including faith-based organizations, the private sector, employers' and workers' organizations and other stakeholders. We also note the obligation for refugees and migrants to observe the laws and regulations of their host countries."

Para 44: "Governments, including local authorities who are often at the forefront of integrating new arrivals, can and must harness the outpouring of voluntary activism for the long-run by putting in place the necessary support structures and partnerships."

Para 68: "Foster inclusion by equipping migrants with a proof of legal identity."

Para 76 a): "A dedicated initiative for cities and regions —especially those for whom migration and displacement are relatively new phenomena— to develop, finance, coordinate, share and pilot good practices in the fields of migration and refugee policy, for instance through a comprehensive management and leadership development programme for city administrations."

Para 88: "I believe we can correct negative stereotyping of migrants and misinformation about migration, not least through the concerted effort of the UN TOGETHER campaign."

2017 GFMD Civil Society Days: Theme 3: Safe, orderly and regular mechanisms in return and reintegration

Civil Society 5 Year 8 Point Plan, UNGA High Level dialogue 2013 & Principal recommendations from GFMD Civil Society Days 2016	2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, UNGA Summit, Sept 2015	New York Declaration, UNGA Summit, 19 Sept 2016	ActNow Civil Society Statement, Sept 2016	The "Sutherland Report", Feb 2017
<p>_____</p> <p>CSD 2016 Rec 10: "On Return: To build and strengthen civil society focus and expression of red-lines on return, nationally and trans-nationally and towards the two new Global Compacts."</p>	<p>Goal 10.7 "Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies."</p>	<p>Para 24: "We reaffirm that, in line with the principle of non-refoulement, individuals must not be returned at borders. We acknowledge also that, while upholding these obligations and principles, States are entitled to take measures to prevent irregular border crossings."</p> <p>Para 42: "We reaffirm that everyone has the right to leave any country, including his or her own, and to return to his or her country. We recall at the same time that each State has a sovereign right to determine whom to admit to its territory, subject to that State's international obligations. We recall also that States must readmit their returning nationals and ensure that they are duly received without undue delay, following confirmation of their nationalities in accordance with national legislation. We will take measures to inform migrants about the various processes relating to their arrival and stay in countries of transit, destination and</p>	<p>Para 3: "Ensure that development aid is not conditioned by agreements on borders and readmission."</p>	<p>Para 38: "Return, readmission and reintegration are essential elements of a wellordered migration system. When a migrant does not have the legal right to remain in a country of destination — whether because they arrived or stayed irregularly, because their legal stay was on a temporary basis (e.g. as a seasonal worker), or because— after a fair hearing —their application for asylum has been denied, it is within a State's discretion to remove that person from its territory. When this happens, countries of origin have an obligation to recognise and admit their nationals, out of respect both for migrants' human rights and for the principle of reciprocity of obligations among States."</p> <p>Para 39: "Yet, when sending people back becomes the primary goal in destination countries, negotiations with countries of origin can easily descend into a standoff, or an exercise of mutual blackmail. Further, making unrelated areas of cooperation, such as trade and development aid, contingent on a country's cooperation in the return and readmission of migrants is short-sighted and wrong, and may actually strengthen some of</p>

return."

Para 53: "We welcome the willingness of some States to provide temporary protection against return to migrants who do not qualify for refugee status and who are unable to return home owing to conditions in their countries."

Para 58: "We strongly encourage cooperation among countries of origin or nationality, countries of transit, countries of destination and other relevant countries in ensuring that migrants who do not have permission to stay in the country of destination can return, in accordance with international obligations of all States, to their country of origin or nationality in a safe, orderly and dignified manner, preferably on a voluntary basis, taking into account national legislation in line with international law. We note that cooperation on return and readmission forms an important element of international cooperation on migration. Such cooperation would include ensuring proper identification and the provision of relevant travel documents. Any type of return, whether voluntary or otherwise, must be consistent with our obligations under international human rights law and in compliance with the principle of non-refoulement. It should also respect the rules of international law and must in addition be conducted in keeping with the best interests of children and with due

the underlying drivers of irregular migration. Instead, we need more open and frequent communication between countries in order to foster understanding of States' differing interests and arrive at compromises that can be respected by all sides."

Para 40: "States should work towards agreeing on guiding principles in this area, including better monitoring of returns and of how migrants fare after being returned. This should help improve reintegration assistance, so that it fits with national and local development planning and responds to the needs of the communities to which migrants are being returned. In this way, money spent on reintegration is more likely to have the intended effects."

Para 62: "Return is an integral part of a functioning migration system, but the way it is currently handled is often detrimental to both migrants and relations among States. Whether people are returning voluntarily, either on their own initiative or with State assistance, or are being forcibly removed, their human rights must be respected. Reintegration programmes should be aligned with national and local development strategies and the needs of the communities to which migrants return."

Para 63: "I call on States to utilize existing fora such as IOM, the GFMD and regional consultative processes on migration, to start a dialogue among countries of origin, transit and destination on return practices and standards, with a view to establishing a common understanding and,

process. While recognizing that they apply only to States that have entered into them, we acknowledge that existing readmission agreements should be fully implemented. We support enhanced reception and reintegration assistance for those who are returned. Particular attention should be paid to the needs of migrants in vulnerable situations who return, such as children, older persons, persons with disabilities and victims of trafficking."

ultimately, shared principles to govern cooperation on return and reintegration in all world regions."

Para. 64: "Migrants should not be deterred, or made to stay in their host country longer than they want to, simply because they cannot take their social security entitlements with them when they leave."

Para. 65: A) "Develop a joint understanding of what portability of social benefits implies; **B)** Explore options for extending social protection by countries of origin to migrants who move temporarily for work related reasons and to their family members who stay behind, including through the establishment of migrant welfare funds; **C)** Improve the design of pension and health care benefits in countries of destination to facilitate their exportability; **D)** Negotiate bilateral social security agreements (BSSA) along key migration corridors and within regional groupings of States."

2017 GFMD Civil Society Days: Theme 4: Safe, orderly and regular mechanisms of migration in the context of work, including Ethical Recruitment of Migrant Workers, Labour migration and Regularization

<p><u>Civil Society 5 Year 8 Point Plan, UNGA High Level dialogue 2013 & Principal recommendations from GFMD Civil Society Days 2016</u></p>	<p><u>2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, UNGA Summit, Sept 2015</u></p>	<p><u>New York Declaration, UNGA Summit, 19 Sept 2016</u></p>	<p><u>ActNow Civil Society Statement, Sept 2016</u></p>	<p><u>The “Sutherland Report”, Feb 2017</u></p>
<p>5Y8P Point 4: "Models and frameworks that address the needs and rights of migrant women in their specificity, including policies and programmes that enable women workers to have the choice whether to migrate or remain in home countries."</p> <hr/> <p>CSD 2016 Rec 1: "On recruitment and employment: To accelerate, concretize and implement reforms</p>	<p>Goal 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."</p> <p>Goal 8.8: "Protect labour rights and</p>	<p>Para 35: "We recognize that refugees and migrants in large movements are at greater risk of being trafficked and of being subjected to forced labour. We will, with full respect for our obligations under international law, vigorously combat human trafficking and migrant smuggling with a view to their elimination, including through targeted measures to identify victims of human trafficking or those at risk of trafficking. We will provide support for the victims of human trafficking. We will work to prevent human trafficking among those affected by</p>	<p>Para 1: "Provide regular and safe pathways for migrants at all skill levels with full rights, labor protection, decent work, family reunification."</p>	<p>Para 28: "Accepting immigration does involve costs, but so does refusing it. Countries that do not acknowledge their reliance on migrant labour, e.g. by creating legal avenues for people to come, end up encouraging unauthorized migration. Nations which fail to recognise that they have become “immigration countries”, with migrants there to stay, later find that they have problems with the children and grandchildren of immigrants, who feel they are treated as outsiders despite the fact that they were born in that country. And, ageing societies, which refuse to welcome new people may face economic stagnation."</p> <p>Para 25: "Simply letting people in, or encouraging them to find work abroad, is not enough. They need to be able to move at an affordable cost, and to live and work in acceptable conditions. High upfront fees make it difficult for poor people to migrate, leading some to borrow money at exorbitant rates and leaving them vulnerable to exploitation and human trafficking. Too often, corrupt officials profit in the process, undermining State authority and citizens’ trust in the functioning of institutions and their ability to uphold the law."</p> <p>Para 25: "Countries of origin and destination also have an interest in</p>

in migrant labour recruitment and employment policies and practices, in order to protect and empower migrant workers at every stage of the labour cycle."

promote safe and secure working environments for all workers, including migrant workers, in particular women migrants, and those in precarious employment."

Goal 8.b: "By 2020, develop and operationalize a global strategy for youth employment and implement the Global Jobs Pact of the International Labour Organization."

displacement."

Para 46: "We recognize the development benefits of migration to countries of origin, including through the involvement of diasporas in economic development and reconstruction. We will commit to reducing the costs of labour migration and promote ethical recruitment policies and practices between sending and receiving countries. We will promote faster, cheaper and safer transfers of migrant remittances in both source and recipient countries, including through a reduction in transaction costs, as well as the facilitation of interaction between diasporas and their countries of origin. We would like these contributions to be more widely recognized and indeed, strengthened in the context of implementation of the 2030 Agenda."

Para 57: "We will pay particular attention to the application of minimum

ensuring that migrants have the right skills to do the jobs available, and that their skills are recognised —otherwise employers and migrants lose out, productivity is reduced, and migration policy undermined. Similarly, if the rights and dignity of migrant workers are not respected, not only they but also native workers suffer, sometimes finding themselves excluded from whole sectors of employment which fall below minimum standards of pay and conditions of work."

Para 33: "The fundamental problem with which any effort at governing migration today must grapple, is that there are many more people who want to migrate, especially young, low skilled people, than there are opportunities for them to do so in a safe, regular and orderly way. Many developed and developing countries struggle to employ their youth. Yet, while States in all parts of the world seek to attract skilled and/or wealthy migrants, few opportunities exist for less skilled ones. Young people, including university graduates, often lack the foreign language and technical skills employers are looking for; or their skills may not be recognized in another country because of different education, training and certification systems."

Para 34: "Demographic imbalances between different parts of the world will intensify, most prominently between a young Africa, expected to double its population (to 2.4 billion people) by 2050, and an ageing and shrinking Europe projected to lose about 30 million of its 738 million people by then. It should, therefore, be a shared priority —for States that need labour and those trying to create opportunities for their youth— to equip more people who would like to migrate with the skills they need to find legal employment abroad, and to ensure that those skills are transferable across borders while at the same time redoubling efforts to create jobs and opportunities at home."

Para 35: "Our goal should be to harmonize conditions for migrant workers across corridors and skill levels, and to make it easier for States to negotiate and implement labour migration agreements, based on global model agreements and supported by ongoing policy

labour standards for migrant workers regardless of their status, as well as to recruitment and other migration-related costs, remittance flows, transfers of skills and knowledge and the creation of employment opportunities for young people."

dialogue, with employers and other relevant stakeholders."

Para 36: "Managing labour movements through bilateral and regional agreements would allow destination countries to control who enters and under what conditions, while also making labour supply more predictable, and giving countries of origin a stronger incentive to cooperate in curbing irregular migration and in facilitating returns of their nationals."

Para 57: "a) Help prospective migrants secure finance at non-exploitative rates, e.g. through partnerships between banks and local NGOs; **b)** Align national laws, policies, and regulations; bilateral and multilateral agreements; and voluntary codes of conduct 29 with ILO's General Principles and Operational Guidelines for Fair Recruitment; **c)** Monitor and enforce compliance with recruitment regulations; **d)** Promote consolidation and professionalization in the recruitment industry."

Para 59: "It is crucial that labour migrants be allowed to form workers' associations and join trade unions. "

Para 67: "a) Make it easier for migrants and their families to access financial services; **b)** Foster competition in remittance markets; **c)** Stop equating remittances with money-laundering."

2017 GFMD Civil Society Days: Special session 1: Green room on civil society baselines, redlines and common messages towards the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration

<p style="text-align: center;">Civil Society 5 Year 8 Point Plan, UNGA High Level dialogue 2013 & Principal recommendations from GFMD Civil Society Days 2016</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, UNGA Summit, Sept 2015</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">New York Declaration, UNGA Summit, 19 Sept 2016</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">ActNow Civil Society Statement, Sept 2016</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">The “Sutherland Report”, Feb 2017</p>
<p>5Y8P Point 6: "Redefinition of the interaction of international mechanisms of migrants’ rights protection, which recognizes the roles of the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) and the Global Migration Group, albeit limited; revives emphasis of the distinct mandate of the International Labour Organization (ILO) for worker protection; and more coherently, aligns protection activity of agencies including the ILO, IOM, UNHCR, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights and UNODC. This would be in the context of the UN normative framework, and involve a thorough evaluation of the</p>	<p>Goal 10.7 "Facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well-managed migration policies."</p> <p>Goal 17.16 "Enhance the Global Partnership for Sustainable Development, complemented by multi-stakeholder partnerships that mobilize and share knowledge, expertise, technology and financial resources, to support the</p>	<p>Para 15: "We invite the private sector and civil society, including refugee and migrant organizations, to participate in multi-stakeholder alliances to support efforts to implement the commitments we are making today."</p> <p>Para 17: "The implementation of all relevant provisions of the 2030 Agenda will enable the positive contribution that migrants are making to sustainable development to be reinforced. At the same time, it will address many of the root causes of forced displacement, helping to create more favourable conditions in countries of origin. Meeting today, a year after our adoption of the 2030 Agenda, we are determined to realize the full potential of that Agenda for refugees and migrants."</p>	<p>Para 5: "Commit to the development of a Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, grounded in international human rights law and labour standards, in order to strengthen rights-based global governance of migration. States should fund and establish a consultative</p>	<p>Para 13: "These two years [of the GCM process] must be used constructively to find just and practical solutions to the problems that all States face. The process of negotiating the global compact should involve all relevant parts of government — not only those that deal with international and development cooperation, but also interior ministries, which often have the last word in migration policy matters. The many non-governmental actors who help to shape migration today must also be allowed to participate in framing the compact, so that it will also be their compact, which they too have a responsibility to fulfil."</p> <p>Para. 14: "Above all, I urge all States, and indeed everyone with a role to play in migration processes, to not delay taking action, but to form coalitions now to advance shared priorities. By enlarging the circle of those who have an active stake, we better our chances of making the global compact the effective guiding framework for migration policy that it needs to be. I offer this report, with its sixteen detailed recommendations, as a road map to help States and their partners reach that goal."</p> <p>Para 16: "I see five policy priorities that States and stakeholders will need to tackle to deliver on the key</p>

GFMD process, including questions of accountability, transparency, inclusiveness and outcomes. A goal would be to institutionalize the participation of civil society in future governance mechanisms."

See Also: Points 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8.

GFMD 2016 Rec 9: "On governance: To ensure the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration is a multilateral, rights-based framework that, rather than simply re-stating existing rights or principles, more mechanically focuses on tools, cooperation and systems that implement those rights and principles. As in the SDGs, the Compact should consider a structure of clear goals, targets and indicators on a graduated timeline that fosters policy coherence, real achievement and genuine accountability."

achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals in all countries, in particular developing countries."

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

See also: SDGs cited in reference papers of other CSD 2017 Theme

Para 47: "We will ensure that all aspects of migration are integrated into global, regional and national sustainable development plans and in humanitarian, peacebuilding and human rights policies and programmes."

Para 54: "We will build on existing bilateral, regional and global cooperation and partnership mechanisms, in accordance with international law, for facilitating migration in line with the 2030 Agenda. We will strengthen cooperation to this end among countries of origin, transit and destination, including through regional consultative processes, international organizations, the International Red Cross and Red Crescent Movement, regional economic organizations and local government authorities, as well as with relevant private sector recruiters and employers, labour unions, civil society and migrant and diaspora groups. We recognize the particular needs of local authorities, who are the first receivers of migrants."

See also: Paras 6, 10, 12, 23, 26, 28, 29, 32, 33, 50, 51, 52, 56, 59 and Annex II of the New York Declaration

mechanism with civil society organizations, including migrants and refugees, directly involved in the process from now until the Compact is achieved. "

Ending summary: "The keyword for the Summit, for its outcome, for states and civil society must be change : change with commitments that uphold the rights and improve the protection and support for all people moving within and across international borders."

migration-related promises of the 2030 Agenda: **A)** Managing crisis-related movements and protecting migrants in vulnerable situations; **B)** Building opportunities for labour and skills mobility; **C)** Ensuring orderly migration, including return; **D)** Fostering migrant inclusion and development benefits; and **E)** Strengthening governance capacities."

Para 18: "In an ideal world, migration should be borne out of choice. Given that often it is not, States need to have sound policies to: (i) protect migrants; (ii) give them the chance to migrate legally and safely; and (iii) ensure that, once arrived, they can play a full part in the society and economy that they have joined."

Para 42: "What is in the collective interest —and well-managed migration clearly is— should also be collectively funded. All UN Member States have agreed to a set of shared priorities in the 2030 Agenda (2015) and in the New York Declaration (2016). If all States and regions are to deliver on these, many will need help. In the area of trade policy, this has been done through a specific "funding envelope" called Aid for Trade. In the area of climate change, an elaborate system of financing vehicles exists to support adaptation and mitigation in developing countries. Similarly, we need a dedicated financing facility to support capacity development for the implementation of migration-related international commitments."

Recommendation 12: "Improve data for fact-based migration policies and accountability."

Para 73: A) "Improve our knowledge of migration; **B)** Clarify the potential of and capitalize on 'big data'; **C)** Develop tools and capacities to monitor the migration-related SDGs; **D)** Monitor State performance as regards rights for people on the move through the creation of a global independent database."

2017 GFMD Civil Society Days: Special session 2: Mechanisms for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration where work is not the principal driver – focus on resettlement, private sponsorships and family reunification

<p>Civil Society 5 Year 8 Point Plan, UNGA High Level dialogue 2013 & Principal recommendations from GFMD Civil Society Days 2016</p>	<p>2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, UNGA Summit, Sept 2015</p>	<p>New York Declaration, UNGA Summit, 19 Sept 2016</p>	<p>ActNow Civil Society Statement, Sept 2016</p>	<p>The “Sutherland Report”, Feb 2017</p>
	<p>Para 23: "People who are vulnerable must be empowered. Those whose needs are reflected in the Agenda include all children, youth, persons with disabilities (of whom more than 80 per cent live in poverty), people living with HIV/AIDS, older persons, indigenous peoples, refugees</p>	<p>Para 44: "Recognizing that the lack of educational opportunities is often a push factor for migration, particularly for young people, we commit to strengthening capacities in countries of origin, including in educational institutions. We commit also to enhancing employment opportunities, particularly for young people, in countries of origin."</p> <p>Para 67: "We reaffirm respect for the institution of asylum and the right to seek asylum. We reaffirm also respect for and adherence to the fundamental principle of non-refoulement in accordance with international refugee law."</p>	<p>Para 1: "Save lives at sea, provide safe and regular routes for refugees to leave conflict and persecution."</p> <p>Para 1: "Provide regular and safe pathways for family reunification."</p> <p>Para. 2: "States must without delay pledge and change national policies to increase annual resettlement</p>	<p>Para. 32: "States have acknowledged, in the New York Declaration, that they can only hope to curtail irregular migration, with all its attendant risks, if they provide alternative, legal pathways for migrants. To do this, they must work together, as well as enlisting the help of civil society and the private sector. Facilitated and free movement regimes within regions can make it easier for people to leave countries in crisis legally and safely. "</p> <p>Para 54-55: "I call on States to expand the use of humanitarian admissions and legal migration opportunities for study, work and family reunion, to help people fleeing countries in crisis move safely and promptly to places where they can be protected. In particular, States should: A) Establish in-country processing for resettlement or humanitarian visa programmes, allowing those who face an immediate threat to be resettled without the need for taking dangerous routes to flee their country. (see also 56c below); B) Pledge funds for the newly created Emergency Resettlement Country Joint Support Mechanism (ERCM) —led by IOM and UNHCR— which provides technical and financial support to</p>

and internally displaced persons and migrants. We resolve to take further effective measures and actions, in conformity with international law, to remove obstacles and constraints, strengthen support and meet the special needs of people living in areas affected by complex humanitarian emergencies and in areas affected by terrorism."

Para 70: "We recognize that the ability of refugees to lodge asylum claims in the country of their choice may be regulated, subject to the safeguard that they will have access to, and enjoyment of, protection elsewhere."

Para 78: "We urge States that have not yet established resettlement programmes to consider doing so at the earliest opportunity. Those which have already done so are encouraged to consider increasing the size of their programmes. It is our aim to provide resettlement places and other legal pathways for admission on a scale that would enable the annual resettlement needs identified by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees to be met."

Para 79: "We will consider the expansion of existing humanitarian admission programmes, possible temporary evacuation programmes, including evacuation for medical reasons, flexible arrangements to assist family reunification, private sponsorship for individual refugees and opportunities for labour mobility for refugees, including through private sector partnerships, and for education, such as scholarships and student visas."
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places to at the very least meet the annual resettlement needs identified by UNHCR, as well as expanding additional pathways such as family reunion, private sponsorships, and work, student and humanitarian visas."

countries that are willing to offer humanitarian access to their territory, but may not be able to sponsor those seeking protection; C) Scale-up and develop programmes for privately sponsored resettlement, taking inspiration from the Canadian private sponsorship model for refugees, which the Government of Canada in partnership with UNHCR and the Open Society Foundations, is offering to help replicate with other countries; D) Make use of temporary work visas and seasonal worker programmes in responding to natural disasters and the effects of climate change. Some countries provide short-term visas for citizens from countries affected by natural disasters. By sending back remittances, these migrants can contribute to the recovery of their home country. Such programmes could also be used pre-emptively, to assist people whose livelihoods are threatened by the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels or desertification."

Para 56: "The United Nations should use the convening power of the Secretary General to engage universities and academic networks, technical and vocational training providers, States and private foundations to expand scholarships and student visas for higher education and vocational training for students from countries in crisis, by helping to map and coordinate current scholarship offers and to foster dialogue with immigration authorities and national legislatures to advocate for more student visas and address attendant concerns. Such efforts could draw on the successful experience of the DAFI scholarship programme, operated by UNHCR in cooperation with the German Government."

2017 GFMD Civil Society Days: Special session 3: Climate and environmental change and migration

<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Civil Society 5 Year 8 Point Plan, UNGA High Level dialogue 2013 & Principal recommendations from GFMD Civil Society Days 2016</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>2030 Sustainable Development Agenda, UNGA Summit, Sept 2015</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>New York Declaration, UNGA Summit, 19 Sept 2016</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>ActNow Civil Society Statement, Sept 2016</u></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>The “Sutherland Report”, Feb 2017</u></p>
<p>5Y8P Point 3: "Reliable, multi-actor mechanisms to address the assistance and protection needs of migrants stranded in distress, beginning with those trapped in situations of war, conflict or disaster (natural or man-made) but with the same logic and urgency with respect to migrant victims of violence or trauma in transit. This should include specific attention to egregious gaps in protection and</p>	<p>Para 31: "We acknowledge that the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change is the primary international, intergovernmental forum for negotiating the global response to climate change. We are determined to address decisively the threat posed by climate change and environmental degradation. The global nature of climate change calls for the widest possible international cooperation aimed at accelerating the reduction of global greenhouse gas emissions and addressing adaptation to the adverse impacts of climate change. We note with grave concern the significant gap between the aggregate effect of parties’ mitigation pledges in terms of global annual emissions of greenhouse gases by 2020 and aggregate emission pathways consistent with having a likely chance of holding the increase in global average temperature below 2 degrees Celsius, or 1.5 degrees Celsius above pre-industrial levels."</p> <p>Para 32: "Looking ahead to the twenty-first session of the</p>	<p>Para 1: "Since earliest times, humanity has been on the move [...] Still others [move] in response to the adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters (some of which may be linked to climate change), or other environmental factors."</p> <p>Para 18: "We recall the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030 and its recommendations concerning measures to mitigate risks associated with disasters. States that have signed and ratified the</p>	<p>Ending Summary: "Given conflict, disaster, climate and environmental degradation, and economic inequality worldwide, the numbers of vulnerable refugees, migrants and internally displaced persons will keep rising. They may lose</p>	<p>Para 20-21: "Victims of natural disasters are sometimes given temporary protection, so that they can escape devastation and then support their home country’s recovery from abroad. This flexibility should continue, but we need to go further and reach a strong international consensus on what kind of protections States owe to migrants when their governments are unable or unwilling to protect them from crises and life-threatening circumstances caused, for instance, by ...the effects of climate change. There are building blocks in the form of existing guidance elaborated by States, such as the</p>

assistance for migrant women who are raped, and the thousands of children that are unaccompanied and abused along the major migration corridors in every region of the world. Benchmarks could include further work and multi-stakeholder capacitybuilding on frameworks developed by agencies with such responsibilities including the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), and the consolidation of relevant principles and practices under existing refugee, humanitarian and human rights laws."

Conference of the Parties in Paris, we underscore the commitment of all States to work for an ambitious and universal climate agreement. We reaffirm that the protocol, another legal instrument or agreed outcome with legal force under the Convention applicable to all parties shall address in a balanced manner, inter alia, mitigation, adaptation, finance, technology development and transfer and capacity-building; and transparency of action and support."

Goal 13. "Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts."

13.1 "Strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters in all countries."

13.2 "Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning."

13.3 "Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning."

13.a "Implement the commitment undertaken by developed-country parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change to a goal of mobilizing jointly \$100 billion annually by 2020 from all sources to address the needs of developing countries in the context of meaningful mitigation actions and transparency on implementation and fully operationalize the Green Climate Fund through its capitalization as soon as possible."

13.b "Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including focusing on women, youth and local and marginalized communities."

Paris Agreement on climate change welcome that agreement and are committed to its implementation."

Para 50: "We will assist, impartially and on the basis of needs, migrants in countries that are experiencing conflicts or natural disasters, working, as applicable, in coordination with the relevant national authorities. While recognizing that not all States are participating in them, we note in this regard the Migrants in Countries in Crisis initiative and the Agenda for the Protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change resulting from the Nansen Initiative."

Para. 51: "We take note of the work done by the Global Migration Group to develop principles and practical guidance on the protection of the human rights of migrants in vulnerable situations."

many things when they move but never their human rights and fundamental dignity."

Guidelines to Protect Migrants in Countries Experiencing Conflict or Natural Disaster (MICIC Guidelines) and the Nansen Initiative's Protection Agenda, 10 developed through a series of regional consultations on how to protect people fleeing natural disasters. The Global Migration Group's nonbinding guiding principles and guidelines on migrants in vulnerable situations form another useful contribution."

Para 55: "Make use of temporary work visas and seasonal worker programmes in responding to natural disasters and the effects of climate change. Some countries provide short-term visas for citizens from countries affected by natural disasters. By sending back remittances, these migrants can contribute to the recovery of their home country. Such programmes could also be used pre-emptively, to assist people whose livelihoods are threatened by the effects of climate change, such as rising sea levels or desertification."



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