DETAILED PANEL-WISE INTERVENTION OF BANGLADESH DELEGATION

AT THE 2ND INFORMAL THEMATIC SESSION ENTITLED 'ADDRESSING DRIVERS OF MIGRATION, INCLUDING ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, NATURAL DISASTERS AND HUMAN-MADE CRISIS, THROUGH PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE, SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT, POVERTY ERADICATION, CONFLICT PREVENTION AND RESOLUTION'

22-23 MAY 2017, NEW YORK

PANEL– II: HUMAN–MADE CRISES AS DRIVERS OF MIGRATION

MODERATOR: H.E. MS. RITTA RESCH, AMBASSADOR FOR GLOBAL MIGRATION ISSUES, MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, FINLAND & H.E. MR. JURGEN SCHULZ, DPR OF GERMANY

(22ND MAY 2017, 1500 – 1750 HRS @ ECOSOC CHAMBER

The Global Compact for safe, orderly and regular Migration (GCM) should envisage the following:

1. **Respect for human rights and IHLs:** GCM should recommend measures to address the lack of respect for international human rights and humanitarian law which is further aggravating deteriorating living conditions of migrants particularly in compounding situation of displacement and cross-border movement.
2. **Upholding the positive narratives:** GCM should underscore the need for projecting the positive narratives of migrants' contribution to socio-economic development in both countries of origin and destination as part of conflict prevention strategies. It should take account of possible risk assessments for migrants and other vulnerable groups in a comparable situation. GCM should make a case for factoring in the potential contribution of migrants (in destination countries) and expatriates (in origin countries) in resolving conflicts by harnessing their relevant expertise, advocacy and resources in a constructive and demand -driven manner.
3. **Combatting xenophobia and intolerance against migrants:** GCM should recognize that migrants are often susceptible to being the prime targets of intolerance, discrimination and violence in a given context. GCM should draw attention to the pitfalls of populist agenda premised on treating migrants as the 'others' responsible for grievances or dysfunction in any given context. Migration is a major enabler of development, therefore this issue should not be criminalized or securitized by any party.
4. **Diaspora Networking:** GCM should further recognize the potential of diaspora networking and engagement in the critical task of peacebuilding and sustaining peace, especially in resource constrained settings.

5. **Expanding legal pathways for migration:** GCM may call upon the Member States to reconsider the possibilities for adopting humanitarian visa policies, as appropriate, in order to expand legal pathways for people fleeing countries in crisis and enhance technical and financial support to those countries which are willing to offer humanitarian access to their territory, but may not be able to sponsor those seeking protection. GCM should call for ensuring better governance and reducing the practice of corruption and impunities to hinder unethical recruitment. On the other hand, GCM should put in place mechanism for recognition of skills and qualification in order to mitigate the lack of workforce essential for a country of destination.

6. **Developing State capacities:** GCM should impress upon Member States to invest more to develop State capacities for better managing migration through mobilization of resources and sharing expertise on good practices as well as credible institution building.

7. **Addressing the vulnerabilities of migrants in conflict situations:** When migrants face conflict situation in their destination countries, they can be among the most vulnerable irrespective of their legal status. Similar scenario can be visualized in the situation of natural disasters. They often migrate as a part of mixed movement and face protection gaps when they arrive to the borders or territories of another country. GCM should find out a consensus based guiding principles to support these migrants placed in vulnerable situations.

8. **Protection and assistance of migrants in crisis situations and in slow-onset disaster related mobility:** GCM should promote strategic, multi-donor approaches, including flexible funding instruments and multi-year funding cycles, to support responses to large movements of migrants. At the same time, it should prioritize the provision of emergency assistance and human rights protection regardless of migration status, and commit to implement the results of a state-led process to develop non-binding principles and voluntary guidelines on the treatment of migrants in vulnerable situations, as called for in paragraph 52 of the New York Declaration, drawing upon the existing comprehensive guidance and in line with Nansen Initiative Protection Agenda.

9. **Call for Whole of Society approach:** GCM should elaborate the ways and means of a whole-of-society approach, including local governments, civil society, employers' organizations, national human rights bodies, private sector, security agencies and youth organizations and migrants themselves to ensure effective protection and inclusion of migrants.

10. **Attention for IDPs:** While GCM would primary deal with international migration, in cases of large mixed flow, attention should also be given on the protection of internally displaced persons (IDPs) due to conflict or persecution, as they are future potential migrants or refugees. In this connection, the GCM may call upon Member States to ensure that IDPs due to conflict and persecution are provided with adequate protection and well-being as well as to ensure their safe and sustained return to their domicile.

11. **Integration without creating any inequality:** To ensure that migrants' integration policies are not creating inequalities or otherwise obstructing the enjoyment of

human rights, and to encourage safe, regular, human rights-based and gender-responsive migration policies, States should be urged upon by the GCM to monitor the effects of these policies and actions through gathering disaggregated data.

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