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Seminar: UN Global Compact & Climate Displacement: Bangladesh CSO Perspective

1. Context

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- Focus on Syrian Refugee crisis and it effective global management

- New York Declaration for developing two Global Compact on Migration (GCM)

- Global Compact on Refugees

- Global Compact on Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration.

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The compact will

- Present a framework for comprehensive international cooperation on migrants and human mobility.

- Deal with all aspects of international migration, including the humanitarian, developmental, human rights-related and other aspects of migration.

The Global Compact will not make new law, but its **provisions** must be consistent with states’ obligations under existing international human rights law and labor standards.

Three phases: 1. Consultations, 2. Stock-taking/Reappraisal, and 3. Negotiations.  Between April and November 2017 there will be a very busy schedule of consultations.

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There will be six global thematic consultations.  [The 24 elements listed in the New York Declaration have been consolidated into six thematic areas].

a. **Human rights of all migrants** [Social inclusion, cohesion and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia and intolerance] (May 8-9, Geneva)

b. **Addressing drivers of migration** [Including adverse effects of climate change, natural disasters and human-made crises, through protection and assistance, sustainable development, poverty eradication, conflict prevention and resolution] (May 22-23, New York)

c. **International cooperation and governance of migration** [In all its dimensions, including at borders, on transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration] (June 19-20, Geneva).

d. **Contributions of migrants and diasporas** [To all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits (July 24-25, New York)

e. **Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery** [Including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficking victims] (September, Vienna)

f. Irregular migration and regular pathways [Including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications and other relevant measures] (October, Geneva)

2. Global Trend on disaster displacement

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Prediction: 150-200 million by 2050 [IPCC 5th AR. To put this estimate in perspective, environmental refugees could comprise more than 2.2% of the predicted global population of nine billion people in 2050]

More than Double in lasts year 2015

* Conflict & Violence 8.6 million
* Disaster (by rapid-onset natural hazards) 19.2 million across 113 countries [IDMC]

In South Asia, India and Nepal accounted for the highest numbers, with 3.7million and 2.6 million respectively.

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Disaster Displacement Trend in Bangladesh [IoM Statistics]

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Major Factor of Displacement

- Tidal height increases in the coastal areas and leading to tidal flooding

- Riverbank erosion in the mainland areas

- Tropical Cyclone

- Water Logging & Salinity increase in coastal areas

- Desertification in north and south western part

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Vulnerability

- 55% of the coastal population lives within most vulnerable areas in our coastal belt, and most of them are poor and landless.

- 12 coastal districts are directly exposed to SLR

Displacement Record

* Cyclone SIDR 6.5 million
* Cyclone AILA 2.0 million along with 4.2 million directly affected
* 10,6000 displaced by water logging

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Potential Out-migration trend in Bangladesh under Climate Change Scenario

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Climate driven issues | Loss of livelihoods number of people/yr | Potential out-migration  People/yr | Frequency |
| Erosion (in both coastal and reverie chars) | 50,000-200,000 | 60,000 | Annual |
| Salinity | 1,200,000 | 10,000-15,000 | Annual |
| Storm surge & | 300,000-400,000 | 100,000-120,000 | Once in three to five years |
| Water logging | 350,000 | 30,000 | Annual |

Impending threat of displacement will be more than 20 million in the near future. The settlement of these environmental refugees will pose a serious problem for the densely populated country [BCCSAP 2009]

Is there any cross-border migration among these displaced???

3. Global process addressing disaster displacement

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Current gaps in managing cross-border disaster displacement/Why the issue getting less interest in international fame work

Less interest and enthusiasm are being observed among global leaders. That’s why;

Knowledge: Not fully understood internationally and defined yet [While understanding of the causes, dynamics and magnitude of disaster displacement has been growing in recent years, these phenomena are still not fully understood and conceptualized. volume 1].

Legal gaps: international law does not prepare yet to address critical issues such as admission, access to basic services during temporary or permanent stay, and conditions for return in case of disaster related cross-bordering happened.

Institutional and operational gaps: Many international agencies (e.g. IoM, UNHCR etc) cannot work or assist and protect cross-border disaster displaced persons, which undermines the predictability and preparedness of their responses.

Resource gap:

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On the above context global leaders made following commitment NY summit;

- Protect the human rights of all refugees and migrants, regardless of status. This includes the rights of women and girls and promoting their full, equal and meaningful participation in finding solutions.

- Support those countries rescuing, receiving and hosting large numbers of refugees and migrants.

- Improve the delivery of humanitarian and development assistance to those countries most affected, including through innovative multilateral financial solutions, with the goal of closing all funding/resource gaps.

- Implement a comprehensive refugee response, based on a new framework that sets out the responsibility of Member States, civil society partners and the UN system, whenever there is a large movement of refugees or a protracted refugee situation.

- Find new homes for all refugees identified by UNHCR as needing resettlement; and expand the opportunities for refugees to relocate to other countries through, for example, labour mobility or education schemes.

4. CSO Perspectives on disaster displacement and Global Compact on Migration (GCM)

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Based on their commitment, We expect in GCM 2018 if really enthusiastic

- GCM will review the existing International law for protecting the rights of disaster related cross-border migrants. Apart GCM also call/force to the states to utilize other parallel international legal frameworks (e.g. CoP, Sendai framework on DRR, SDG, CEDAW charter etc.) to strengthen protection.

- Need to designing a new protection regime that capable of addressing the current complexities and nuances/debates related to disaster displaced and migration in present and future context. The new regime should redefine vulnerability and find practical solution of protection.

- Global Compact will develop universal criteria and definition that address the current causes of vulnerabilities to identify the cross-border disaster-displaced persons.

Regarding the issue, global compact will support the states in mapping historical cross-border displacement and migration movements, particularly in disaster contexts, to help identify areas, communities and countries at risk of potential displacement in the future.

- Global Compact must define the role & responsibility of states managing disaster displaced persons that ensuring full respect and human rights, and, if needed, have access to assistance that meets their basic needs, including: shelter, food, medical care, education, livelihoods, security, family unity, and respect for social and cultural identity.

Is Climate Change Deny the Human Rights

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| CC Effects | Example of Rights affected |
| Extreme weather events | Right to life and live |
| Increased food insecurity and risk of hunger | Undermine the right to adequate food, right to be free from hunger |
| Increased water stress | Right to access into safe water  Right to health. |
| Sea level rise & flooding | Right to adequate housing and shelter |

- The new global compact must facilitate the growth of “economic opportunities” for displaced and migrated person and their families in countries to minimize conflict.

[More than 80 percent of the world’s migrants currently live in urban areas, live in dire conditions, rely on handouts from international donors and are prone to abuse. Enhancing and facilitating migrants’ individual economies local communities will be a gain for the migrants families and]

- Global Compact will facilitate to develop criteria and mechanisms, preferably at a bilateral or (sub-regional) level, to determine when return from abroad in disaster contexts may take place and how to facilitate the return, including necessary exit procedures and travel .[Vol-1, p-30]

- GCM will make necessary provision that promote and encourage consultation with both origin and host countries for managing the disaster related cross-border migration.

- All countries will be signatories on the GCM. [The refugee regime is now subject to systemic noncompliance by states, to the extent that many of the most generous hosting states around the world are non-signatory states to the 1951 Convention.]

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Catalysts for change/Process

- The Global Compact be designed as a starting point for new multi-stakeholder initiatives

- GCM should have clear pathways of implementation that will be connected with country/national process of signatory states and conducive.

- Follow-up mechanisms need to be established that ensure outcomes are revisited and assessed rather than forgotten.

- International organizations working on refugees and migration need to commit to a process of reflection on their own business models and mandates.

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We (our country) have also responsibility

National process

- Need to develop Internal Displacement Management Policy

- Develop displacement monitoring mechanism and establish monitoring system to monitor internal displacement and their migration and relocation

- Planned relocation and rehabilitation strategy need also

- Develop displaced/migrated people into skill human resource to gain benefit both in national and international process.

Also internationally

- Our foreign ministry should take strong role as an initiator of Global Compact issues

- A committee needs to form who will follow up and monitor the process and support to our country team.

If any improvement, please contact

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