



### The compacts 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 (By November)** **2. Stock-taking/Reappraisal (December)** and **3. Negotiations and final (by July 2018).**

## CONTEXT

- Focus on Syrian Refugee crisis and its effective global management
- New York Summit decided for developing two Global Compact on Migration and Refugee (GCMR)
- Global Compact on Refugees
- Global Compact on Safe, Regular and Orderly Migration.



## SIX GLOBAL THEMATIC CONSULTATIONS.

- 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).



## SIX GLOBAL THEMATIC CONSULTATIONS.

**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).



## GLOBAL TREND ON DISASTER DISPLACEMENT

- Prediction: 150-200 million by 2050 [IPCC 5th AR].

[IPCC 5<sup>th</sup> 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]

- The Nansen Initiative has identified at least 50 countries that in recent decades have received or refrained from returning people in the aftermath of disasters.



## MORE THAN DOUBLE IN LAST YEAR (2015)

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



## MAJOR FACTOR FOR DISPLACEMENT [CDMP]

- 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





## 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 already displaced by water logging [CDMP]
- 5,31000 in 2015 [IDMC]



### Potential out-migration trend & threat in Bangladesh under Climate Change Scenario

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

Ahmed & Neelormee

- Impending threat of displacement will be more than 20 million [BCCSAP 2009]
- Is there any cross-border migration among these displaced???

### Why the issue getting less interest in international frame 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].

**Legal gaps:** international law does not preparing 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.

### Why the issue getting less interest in international frame work

**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:** No adequate funding to address the issue.



### On the above context global leaders again made following commitment in 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.

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

- 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 and identified by UNHCR as needing resettlement; and **expand the opportunities for refugees to relocate to other countries through labour mobility or education schemes.**

### Climate Change also a factor of denying 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

## CSO Perspectives on Disaster Displacement and GCMR

We expect in GCMR-2018, if really enthusiastic to realize their commitment;

- i. **GCMR will review and update the existing International law time friendly for protecting the rights of disaster related cross-border migrants.**
- ii. **Global Compact will develop universal criteria and redefine the definition of vulnerability that addresses the current causes of vulnerabilities (rights violation because of climate change), support to identify the cross-border disaster-displaced persons and find practical solution of protection.**

**[Regarding the issue, global compact will support the states in mapping historical cross border displacement and migration movements, particularly in disaster contexts.]**

## CSO Perspectives on Disaster Displacement and GCMR

- iii. **Based on the definition, GCMR will design and establish a new protection regime or system that capable of addressing the current complexities and nuances/debates related to disaster displaced and migration in present and future context.**
- iv. **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.**

## CSO Perspectives on Disaster Displacement and GCMR

- vi. **The new global compact must facilitate the growth of "economic opportunities" for displaced and migrated person and their families in countries to minimize conflict.**
- vii. **Global Compact will facilitate to develop criteria and mechanisms, preferably at a bilateral (or regional) level, to determine where displaced persons will find a good solution that allows them to rebuild their lives in a sustainable way either in their country of origin or in any other country they choose.**

**[Regarding the issue, GCMR will make necessary provision that promote and encourage consultation with both origin and host countries for managing the disaster related cross-border migration.]**

- viii. **All countries will be signatories on the GCMR. [The current refugee management approach is now subject to systemic noncompliance by states. We observe most of the hosting states around the world are non-signatory states to the 1951 Convention.]**

## Catalysts for change the Process

- **GCMR should have clear pathways of implementation that will be connected with country/national process** of signatory states and conducive for multi-stakeholder participatory.
- **Follow-up mechanisms need to be established** that ensure outcomes are revisited and assessed rather than forgotten.
- **Strengthen the global governance and management of migration** by bringing the International Organization for Migration (IoM) into the UN system.
- **International organizations (e.g. IoM ,UNHCR etc.) working on refugees and migration issues, need to commit to a process of reflection on their own business models and mandates.**

## We (our country) have also responsibility

### National process

- We appreciate our Prime Ministers concern on the issue and her initiatives to raise the issue in international level.
- National research institution should do research on the issue as because, it is needed an internationally and scientifically acceptable knowledge base.
- Climate change should not be the issue if single ministry issues. There should be a climate commission as a supra-body, cross cutting to the ministries to scrutinize the planning for integration of climate change to do international negotiation, and all above to create a broader and inclusive national unity.

## 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.

## We (our country) have also responsibility

### Also internationally

- Systematic international campaign is necessary where role of foreign ministry is indispensable. A committee should form in this regard in foreign ministry along with participation of civil society.
- Our foreign ministry should take strong role as an initiator of Global Compact issues.

