**ANNEX**

Please see concrete examples of good practises and policies on safe, regular and orderly migration, in the framework of the six thematic consultations of the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

**Human rights of all migrants, social inclusion, cohesion, and all forms of discrimination, including racism, xenophobia, and intolerance**

The EU will actively work to ensure that human rights are mainstreamed throughout the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration.

We recall that States must fully protect the human rights of all migrants, regardless of their migratory status. Particular attention should be paid to addressing the specific needs of migrants in vulnerable situations, including women at risk, children, persons with disabilities, persons who are discriminated against on any basis, victims of violence, and victims of trafficking.

The EU's ***Gender Action Plan for 2016-2020*** outlines EU actions in the following priority areas throughout EU external relations: (i) ensuring girls and women's physical and psychological integrity; (ii) promoting the economic and social rights, including the rights of migrant women; (iii) empowerment of girls and women and strengthening girls' and women's voice and participation.

On 6 March 2017, the EU adopted ***revised EU Guidelines on the Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child***. These Guidelines set out the EU's overarching strategy to strengthen efforts to ensure every child is reached by EU policies and action, in particular the most marginalised, by promoting a systems-strengthening approach. They also underline the importance of a rights-based approach, encompassing all human rights, and how it can be operationalised. The Council Conclusions of April 2017 on the ***Promotion and Protection of the Rights of the Child*** highlights the need to protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms of all refugee and migrant children and give primary consideration at all times to the best interests of the child, striving to provide refugee and migrant children with a nurturing environment for the full realization of their rights and capabilities.

The ***Commission's Communication*** ***''The protection of children in migration''*** of April 2017 outlines number of priority areas to reinforce the protection of all migrant children at all stages of the process and ensure a closer link between the asylum and child protection services, including swift identification and protection upon arrival, adequate reception conditions for children, swift status determination and effective guardianship, durable solutions and early integration measures.

Migration, refugee and asylum issues feature strongly in the ***EU Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy (2015-2019***). Objective 24 of the Action Plan focuses on migration, smuggling of migrants

and asylum policies as well as trafficking in human beings and outlines concrete actions being implemented by the European Commission, EEAS, and EU Member States in this regard.

Whilst a strong legislative framework is already in place to ***combat racism and xenophobia*** as well as to protect all victims, the EU has taken important initiatives to further efforts to prevent and counter the scourge of racism, racial discrimination, xenophobia and related intolerance.

This includes the creation of platforms, such as the ***EU High Level Group on combating racism, xenophobia and other forms of intolerance***, to foster peer learning and exchange of best practices between Member States, civil society and international partners, targeted action against the spread of illegal hate speech on the internet, and initiatives to foster balanced narratives and a pluralistic media environment which can promote a well-informed public debate around these issues.

A ***hate crime training guide for law enforcement and criminal justice authoritie***s or an overview of resources and initiative to support hate crime training programmes in the EU Member States as well as the first implementation report about the efficiency of the EU Code of Conduct on countering illegal hate speech online have already been published and are available on the website of the High Level Group. EU policies are also evidence based and the ***European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights*** regularly provides data and reports on developments around migration and hate crime.

As another example of our action, the ***EU-UNAOC Symposium*** on Hate Speech Against Migrants and Refugees in the Media in January 2017 gathered together around 100 participants from the media and civil society, as well as international organisations in Europe and its neighbourhood, drawing on the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants and on its commitment to counter hate crimes, hate speech and racial violence.

**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**

It is important to recognise the positive contribution of migrants for inclusive growth and sustainable development, as stated in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda**,** and at the same time its complex challenges for host societies; our common objective is therefore to maximize the positive effects of migration on development, minimize its negative consequences and ultimately make migration a choice and not a necessity.

In order to achieve our goal, it is imperative to eradicate extreme poverty and reduce inequality by promoting sustainable and inclusive socio-economic development, human rights, gender equality and empowerment of women and girls. Similarly, it is important to strengthen capacities in countries of origin to remedy the lack of educational opportunities which often motivates migration, particularly among young people. In this regard, we note that migration of highly skilled and educated people affect development prospects of developing countries.

To help boost investments, economic growth and decent job creation in our partner countries, the EU plans to provide EUR 3.35 billion for its ***External Investment Plan***, which will potentially mobilize up to EUR 44 billion in investments. Under the EUR 2.8 billion ***EU Emergency Trust Fund for Africa***, economic development and resilience are at the core of numerous actions that aim to address drivers of migration.

In view of tackling the root causes of irregular migration, migration policies aimed at strengthening resilience to the drivers of migration at state, societal and community level play a major role. The importance of strengthening resilience is reflected in the ***Joint Communication to the European Parliament and the Council "A Strategic Approach to Resilience in the EU's External Action***" of June 2017, which examines different aspects of state and societal resilience.

Addressing human-made crises requires taking a migration perspective through an integrated approach to conflict and crises, as was prioritized by the ***EU's Global Strategy***. In this regard migration related aspects should be duly taken into account when working on conflict prevention and crisis management planning and implementation.

Migrants caught in countries in crisis (MICIC) are a particularly vulnerable group because when a conflict or natural disaster hits, migrants are often present in the crisis-stricken country, and affected by the crisis. Over just a couple years, i.e. since the ***MICIC initiative*** was born, this has become one of the concrete tools that can contribute to well managed migration, including under SDG target 10.7.

The ***EU fully supports, including financially***, this initiative. In the lead-up to the launch of the principles, guidelines, and practices in June 2016 in New York and Geneva, we have supported regional consultations and improved the evidence base through case studies of previous crises and comparative analysis of existing policy and legal frameworks. A large component is also foreseen for demand-driven state capacity building to support the implementation of identified good practices.

It is also critical that the potentially destabilising effects of climate change on migration are addressed, including through climate risk assessments and support to capacity building. ***As biggest contributors of public climate finance*** to developing countries and with significant action on disaster risk reduction and strengthening resilience, the EU is determined to reduce and prevent the adverse effects of climate change and disasters.

The EU is committed to the ***full implementation of Paris Climate Agreement and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction***. We are committed to improve data collection and analysis to enhance knowledge on and strengthen protection and assistance frameworks for climate change and disaster-induced displacement, as well as to integrate human mobility within disaster-risk reduction policies, preparedness and early-warning mechanisms and climate adaptation strategies.

In this regard, we recognise the ***Agenda for the protection of Cross-Border Displaced Persons in the Context of Disasters and Climate Change resulting from the Nansen Initiative and its follow up Platform for Disaster Displacement*** as an important platform to guide all stakeholders' actions in response to the needs of persons displaced by disasters.

**International co-operation and governance of migration in all its dimensions, including at borders, transit, entry, return, readmission, integration and reintegration**

We believe that better global, regional and bilateral migration management and co-operation among countries of origin, transit and destination need to be promoted. This needs to be based on a comprehensive approach encompassing legal obligations, mutual commitments, as well as the recognition of migration as both a challenge and a development opportunity for all countries concerned. In this respect, we can build on the experience under ***the EU's Partnership Framework Approach for cooperation on migration*** with our partners, launched in June 2016. The core of our approach is a renewed and stronger partnership, country-specific, to better manage migration, to reduce smuggling and deaths at sea and to return migrants who do not have a right to stay in the EU in full respect of human rights. At the same time we continue offering protection and providing livelihood opportunities and legal avenues to the European Union. We trust that this approach will help bring benefits for all: migrants, partner countries and our citizens. One year on, the Partnership Framework has brought better coordination of the positions and efforts of the EU and Member States towards third countries. The cooperation has moved to a new stage with the five priority countries identified last June, but also with a broader range of countries of origin and transit, in both Africa and Asia. In the space of one year, several partner countries have adopted or reviewed migration management strategies and legislation, in cooperation with the EU.

The EU supports ***better global cooperation*** on migration also through recognising International Organisation for Migration as the lead agency on migration within the UN system, underlining its important role in servicing the negotiations leading to the adoption of the global compact.

We need to acknowledge that States have rights and responsibilities to manage and control their borders, as an important element of security for States. They need to ensure that border control procedures are carried out in accordance with applicable obligations under international law, including international human rights and international refugee law and in particular the principle of non-refoulement. In this regard, international border management and control cooperation needs to be strengthened, development of national and regional strategies on integrated border management needs to be promoted, including on operational co-operation, joint training, information campaigns and the exchange of best practices.

In this context, on the internal EU front, for the first time ever, ***the European Border and Coast Guard Agency is establishing a strategy for European integrated border management*** (IBM) to which all our Member States will align their national strategies.

On the ***external front***, the EU provides financial and technical support to our partners to enhance their capacities and foster cooperation on border management. For example, we are engaged in the "Seahorse Med network" aiming at improving the exchange of information and strengthening coordination between border authorities in the Mediterranean. In Libya we assist on many fronts: we provide (1) support and training to the Libyan Coast Guard and Navy, (2) assistance to put in place necessary maritime rescue infrastructures and (3) help to enhance control over Libya's southern borders by engaging with border authorities from Libya's neighbours - through the EU Border Assistance Mission in Libya and the EU Civilian mission Sahel. To disrupt the business model of migrant smugglers and prevent exploitation by human traffickers, we have carried out information campaigns in key third countries in Africa, for instance in Niger and Ethiopia. Furthermore, the European Border and Coast Guard Agency is reinforcing its presence in third countries through deployed liaison officers.

Concerning the issues of return, readmission, integration and reintegration, we support and promote assisted voluntary return in safety and dignity as well as effective and sustainable reintegration assistance for returnees as an important complementary element of return management. Under the ***European Reintegration Network*** the EU implements sustainable return and reintegration of persons in their countries of origin. The EU has developed a close partnership with IOM on assisted voluntary returns and sustainable reintegration of migrants.

The European Commission adopted in June 2016 an ***Action Plan on the integration of third-country nationals***, which includes fifty concrete actions that the Commission is putting in place to support Member States and other actors in their integration efforts. Labour market integration and social inclusion are two of the five priority areas of the Action Plan. The EU also supports ***social inclusion*** also through various European structural and investment funds.

**Contributions of migrants and diasporas to all dimensions of sustainable development, including remittances and portability of earned benefits**

The EU is convinced that well-managed migration can be beneficial for development, as acknowledged in the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda. In this context we recall the ***commitments made in that framework (target 10.7)*** to facilitate orderly, safe, regular and responsible migration and mobility of people, including through the implementation of planned and well managed migration policies.

Diasporas can play a role in favour of better social integration of legally staying migrants in countries of transit and destination. Solidarity and entrepreneurial initiatives by diaspora and in particular by the younger generations can provide opportunities in terms of development, job creation and growth both in their countries of residence and origin. The EU has been supporting the ***facilitation of economic, social and cultural investments*** of the diaspora in countries of origin by creating the necessary frameworks to promote and facilitate such investments.

Remittances have the potential to elevate people out of poverty and address their development needs and they can be an entry point for financial inclusion and financial literacy. Therefore, we recall the commitments made in the ***2030 Sustainable Development Agenda (target 10.c)*** to reduce to less than 3 per cent the transaction costs of sending migrant remittances and to eliminate remittance corridors with costs higher than 5 percent while we recognise the need to align G20 initiatives with the 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda.

**Smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and contemporary forms of slavery, including appropriate identification, protection and assistance to migrants and trafficking victims**

**Trafficking in human beings**

We believe that trafficking in human beings needs to be addressed as a violation of human rights and a form of transnational organised crime, as well as a threat to human security, the rule of law, socioeconomic development and to fair economic competition, including in the context of migration; migrants in large movements are at a high risk of being trafficked and subjected to violence and violations of human rights.

The recent publication***'EU anti-trafficking action 2012-2016 at a glance'*** provides an overview of the work carried out in the past five years on the basis of the EU comprehensive legal and policy framework to address trafficking in human beings, namely the Directive 2011/36/EU on preventing and combating trafficking in human beings and protecting its victims and the EU Strategy towards the eradication of trafficking in human beings 2012-2016. This framework is focused on victims and is human rights based, gender specific and child sensitive.

Although non-exhaustive, the publication aims at highlighting the key instruments and tools delivered during this period in order to support and raise awareness for our joint efforts against trafficking in human beings, encourage the widest possible use in order to ensure full impact and implementation of commitments, as well minimize duplication of efforts. The publication includes, amongst other relevant references:

* Guidelines for the identification of victims of trafficking in human beings.
* EU rights of victims of trafficking in human beings.
* Handbook on Guardianship systems for children deprived of parental care, with a specific focus on child victims of trafficking.
* Identification of victims of trafficking in human beings in international protection and forced return procedures.

**Smuggling of Migrants**

The smuggling of migrants is a multi-faceted phenomenon, influenced by a combination of socio-economic, security and political factors in countries of origin, transit and destination, and that the continued activities of criminal networks can lead to more departures. There is need to promote strategies which address the many facets of smuggling, including tackling corruption, disrupting organised criminal networks, tracking and seizing illicit financial transactions and assets, detecting fraudulent identity and travel documents and dismantling supply chains which facilitate it and call on States to develop a holistic approach to implement and enforce these strategies.

The smuggling of migrants is one of the priorities of the EU comprehensive approach to migration, which the Commission has committed to countering through its first A***ction plan on migrant smuggling of May 2015-2020***, in compliance with the UN Protocol against Smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air, as the primary relevant international legal instrument as well as in full respect of human rights.

The ***Council Conclusions on migrant smuggling of 10 March 2016*** stress the need, inter alia, to improve the collection, sharing and analysis of data and knowledge on migrant smuggling in order to develop more effective and coordinated evidence-based policies.

**Irregular migration and regular pathways, including decent work, labour mobility, recognition of skills and qualifications and** o**ther relevant measures**

It is important to facilitate opportunities for safe, orderly and regular migration, in accordance with the commitment in the 2030 Agenda, including, as appropriate, employment creation, labour mobility at all skills levels, circular migration, family reunification and education-related opportunities, while taking into account national competences and also considering and strengthening capacities of the host societies.

The EU supports fair and ethical international recruitment of legally staying migrants, along ***the ILO's General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment*** adopted in September 2016, as crucial to prevent trafficking in human beings, migrant smuggling and exploitation, abuse, gender-based violence, child and forced labour and protect the rights of workers, including from extortive recruitment costs, as well as improve jobs matching both in countries of origin and destination, including promoting the 'brain circulation' among countries of origin and destination as a result of evolving migration dynamics with a better use of existing legal pathways. Implementing and promoting the ILO General principles and operational guidelines for fair recruitment and the ***Protocol of 2014 to the Forced Labour Convention***, and its accompanying Recommendation, can prevent and address abuses and ensure transparency and efficiency.

Whilst supporting the ***ILO’s Fair Migration Agenda***, we believe that effective implementation of fundamental principles and rights at work for migrants and decent work should inform the overall approach to labour migration. The access to justice needs to be ensured, irrespective of migrant status. Measures that protect and ensure decent work contribute to social and economic integration and equality of treatment. Freedom of association is a fundamental right and an enabling condition for the realization of decent work.

The ***New Skills Agenda for Europe*** launched by the European Commission in June 2016 focuses on increasing skills levels to boost employability and competitiveness, supporting fair, inclusive and sustainable growth. It outlines a number of initiatives with the aim to assess, profile, recognise and upgrade skills of third country nationals, including:

* launch a 'Skills Profile Tool for Third Country Nationals', which will assist services in receiving and host countries to identify and document skills, qualifications and experience of newly-arrived third country nationals;
* work with national authorities to support recognition of migrants' skills and qualifications, including refugees', support the training of staff in reception facilities to speed up recognition procedures, and promote the sharing of information and best practices on understanding and recognition of skills and qualifications;
* improve transparency of third country qualifications through cooperation with third countries through the revision of the European Qualifications Framework (EQF);
* make available online language learning for newly arrived migrants, including refugees, through Erasmus + online linguistic support;
* support the upskilling of low-skilled and low-qualified, including third country nationals by presenting a proposal for a Council Recommendation to establish a Skills Guarantee.