

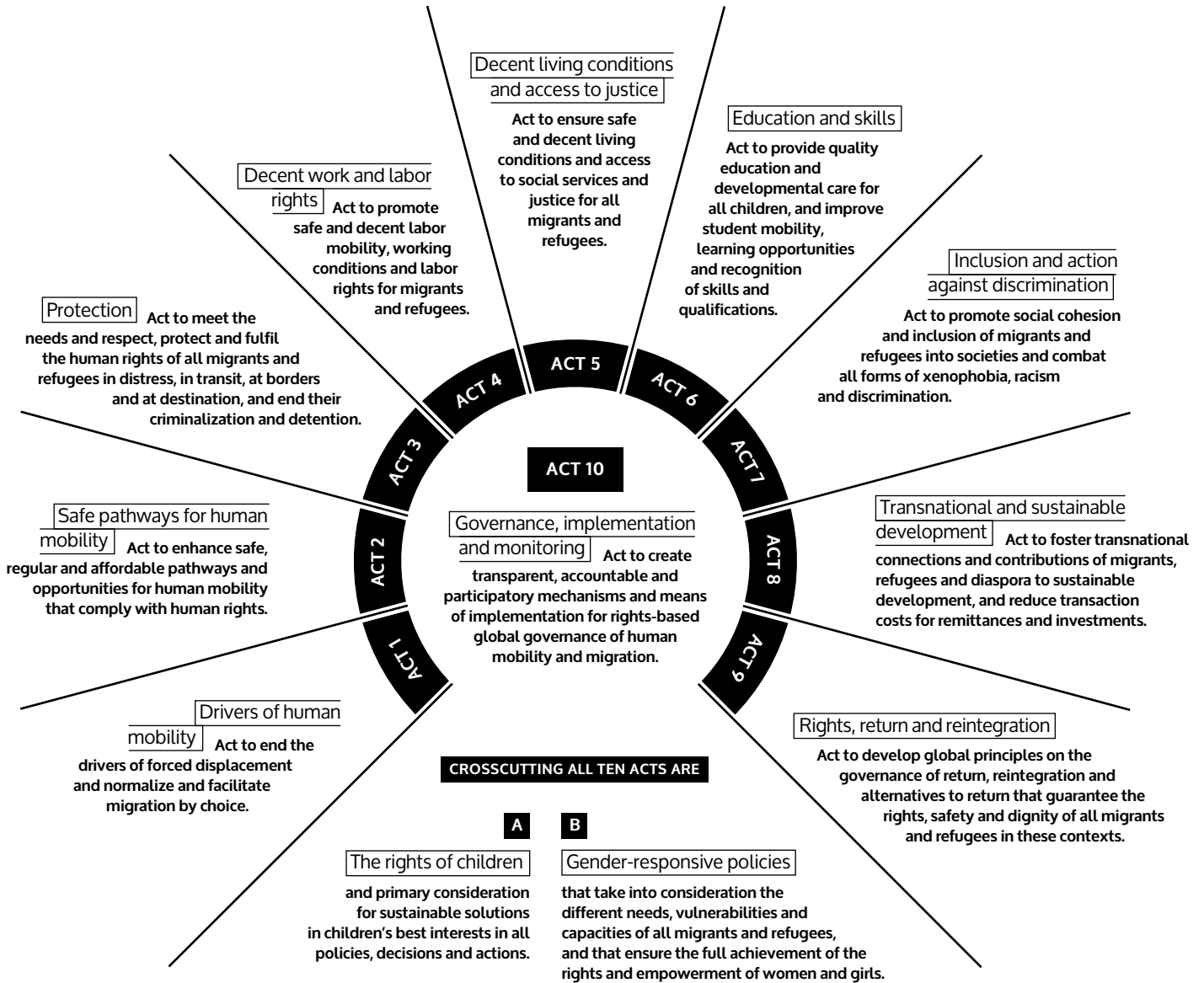
**NOW AND HOW**

**Ten Acts**

**for the Global**

**Compact**

A civil society vision  
for a transformative  
agenda for human  
mobility, migration  
and development



**A civil society  
vision for a UN  
Global Compact for  
Human Mobility  
and Migration in  
TEN ACTS**

### Prelude – the time is now

Human mobility and migration that is safe, by choice and with human and labor rights is an opportunity for human development, as well as an increasing and normal part of our connected world and shared humanity. Sadly, the undersigned civil society, migrant and refugee organizations daily witness first hand a different reality. Too many migrants and refugees are still dying en route, families are separated, and borders are closing, even to those forced to flee. Migrants and refugees, including children, are held in detention centres, migrant workers' rights are being violated in myriad ways, racism and xenophobia are on the rise, and many people across the globe – refugees, migrants and others – feel anxious, threatened and left behind.

These realities will persist unless states change course and make good on the vision that they adopted unanimously – in both the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. After decades of deliberations on migration in the United Nations, and with so much need and momentum to respond to realities today, the time is now to truly “leave no-one behind.” That includes migrants and refugees.

### **Compact focus – a comprehensive Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration**

All human beings have the same universal human rights and fundamental freedoms. This includes all people on the move, whether they are migrants or refugees, who may move in and out of these and other categories as their personal circumstances – and decisions that governments make on their status – change. Furthermore, issues of safe movement, labor rights, decent living conditions, family reunification, inclusion, discrimination, reintegration needs and returns are critical for migrants and refugees alike. To do justice to these realities, we urge states to take a comprehensive approach to the Global Compact, and name it the *Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration*. Coherence with the Global Compact on Refugees, which above all should define better and more equitable mechanisms for responsibility-sharing for refugees, is vital.<sup>1</sup>

### **Compact starting points – three principles for a Compact worth agreeing to**

- **Principle of purpose - The Compact must directly benefit migrants, refugees and societies**, save lives, respond to needs, be rights-based, gender and age-sensitive, and oriented to human dignity and human development for all, regardless of migration status. This cannot become a Global Compact for Deportation.

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1 > We also urge states to apply the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement and launch a multi-stakeholder process to review and improve protection and assistance and prevent and reduce internal displacement because of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters.

- **Principle of progress - The rights framework, conventions and agreements exist.** The Global Compact must build upon international human rights law and labor conventions and protocols, international humanitarian and refugee law, and the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), the 2015 Addis Ababa Action Agenda, and the 2016 New York Declaration for Refugees and Migrants. The Compact should focus on ratification, expanding and implementing these; not simply restating, and not backsliding or undercutting them.
- **Principle of participation - Civil society, including migrants, refugees and diaspora organizations, must be meaningfully part of the discussion and solutions** in a safe and enabling environment, from inception to implementation of the Global Compact and of related national policies, in order to shape and participate in our own destinies and futures.

### **Compact format and future – towards a Decade for Human Mobility, Development and Human Rights**

We want to work with states on a Global Compact that is complementary to the SDGs, and that specifies and fulfils the commitments on all migration-related goals and targets on the ground. The Global Compact should include commitments to a set of ACTS and corresponding targets and actions that are ambitious but achievable on graduated timelines of 2, 4, 6, 8 and 12 years until 2030<sup>2</sup>. The Global Compact should also include a comprehensive annex with existing norms and principles on the protection and treatment of migrants and refugees, and identify gaps on which States will work towards agreement on new international norms and principles.

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2 > Several of the ACTS aim for reporting and action at the next UN High-level Dialogue on International Migration and Development, currently scheduled for 2019 but which we propose should be moved to 2020 and renamed the UN High-level Dialogue on Human Mobility and Migration.

The adoption of the Compact should be followed by development of indicators and Regional and National Action Plans to translate targets to regional and national reality. The year 2020, when these Plans are made and when the most immediate targets will have to be achieved, should launch the International Decade for Human Mobility, Development and Human Rights.

We urge states to include the following TEN ACTS, and corresponding actions in the Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration.

### **Crosscutting all TEN ACTS are:**

- A The rights of children**, and primary consideration for sustainable solutions in children's best interests in all policies, decisions and actions as detailed in the *Child Rights in the Global Compacts* document.<sup>3</sup>
- B Gender-responsive policies** that take into consideration the different needs, vulnerabilities and capacities of all migrants and refugees, and that ensure the full achievement of the rights and empowerment of women and girls.

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3 > This document was developed by the civil society-led and widely supported global Initiative on Child Rights in the Global Compacts and proposes a set of goals targets, and timelines for rights-based protection and assistance to children in contexts of migration across six key priorities: non-discrimination, best interests of the child, child protection, child immigration detention, access to services, and sustainable solutions in children's best interests.

## ACT 1 Drivers of human mobility

### Act to end the drivers of forced displacement and normalize and facilitate migration by choice

*Actions to be included in the Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration:*

- 1.1 Responsibility-sharing to tackle the drivers of precarious and forced migration Develop global and national development plans, strategies and funding that explicitly tackle the drivers of forced displacement and the causes that push migrants into vulnerable situations. In line with achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the Paris Climate Agreement, this includes tackling factors that give rise to conflict, violence, insecurity and injustice, persecution, human rights violations, and structural inequalities, including, poor governance, unfair trade agreements illicit financial flows and arms trade, and climate change and environmental degradation.
- 1.2 Inclusive labor markets and decent work creation Diversify and formalize labor markets that provide decent work opportunities for migrants, refugees and locals in countries of origin and residence, ensuring the overall protection of workers, and making migration and re-migration a choice instead of a necessity. *(see also ACT 4)*
- 1.3 National human mobility plans and international agreements Enhance national rights-based whole-of-society human mobility plans and bilateral, regional or international agreements that identify immigration and emigration opportunities, challenges and priorities, and empower migrants to make informed migration decisions. *(see also ACT 2)*
- 1.4 Aid, trade and assistance delinked from migration control **By 2022** end all provisions in bilateral and international agreements that make migration control measures, deterrence and readmission a condition for development aid, trade and other areas of cooperation.

## ACT 2 Safe pathways for human mobility

### Act to enhance safe, regular and affordable pathways and opportunities for human mobility that comply with human rights

*Actions to be included in the Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration:*

- 2.1 Mobility channels for all Create more and better regular pathways for migrants and refugees with human rights for all that reflect societal needs for labor, protection, family unity, and education. This includes safe access to territories for people in need, increased mechanisms and numbers for resettlement, asylum and humanitarian admission, bolstered by humanitarian and medical evacuations, community and private sponsorship programs, family reunification, scholarships and student visas, and labor mobility and matching at all skill levels.
- 2.2 Labor mobility channels at all skills levels Enhance rights-based, gender- and age-sensitive migration channels that respond to labor market needs and match labor and skills at all levels across borders, from preparation and departure through transit, reception, admission, residence, work and life in a new country, and possibilities for securing residence and choosing return and reintegration. Facilitate such labor mobility through transparent rights-based bilateral and regional agreements with provisions for the free movement of persons, government-to-government agreements, and consular assistance agreements. *(see also ACT 4)*

- 2.3 Principles and procedures for regularization, secure residency and citizenship **By 2020** develop international principles, targets and policies on pathways out of irregular status for migrants. Without reducing policies for temporary protection and residence or that expedite naturalization for refugees, such regularization policies should include clear criteria such as length and conditions of stay, work, integration, family and other ties or conditions, and include pathways to residency and to citizenship for: victims of trafficking; young people who have lived in a country for a period of five years; and migrants who have lived in the country for seven years. The Global Compact should mandate a multi-stakeholder panel to develop these principles and procedures for adoption at the UN High-level Dialogue on Human Mobility and Migration **in 2020**.
- 2.4 Family unity for all **By 2020** remove all barriers to the realization of the right to family unity and family life, including income requirements, language pre-tests and length of stay and type of status, and facilitate family reunification for migrants and families at all skills levels. (*see also ACT 4 and ACT 9*)

## ACT 3 Protection

### **Act to meet the needs and respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all migrants and refugees in distress, in transit, at borders and at destination, and end their criminalization and detention**

*Actions to be included in the Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration are:*

- 3.1 Rescue and assistance **Without delay and no later than 2020**, put in place and resource rights-based and humanitarian responses and international cooperation mechanisms that ensure the search and rescue of, and immediate assistance to all migrants and refugees facing risks to life and safety while on the move and upon arrival, regardless of status or means of arrival. Such measures should include food support, medical assistance, psychosocial support, adequate reception facilities, migrant shelters along major transit routes, and information in multiple languages on rights, including the right to consular protection and access to justice and legal services. **Immediately** end: pushback at land and sea borders; encampment, remote, extraterritorial or other systems of processing that deter access to protection; refoulement; and arbitrary and collective expulsions. (*see also ACT 9*)
- 3.2 Rights-based border policies Update national border policies to ensure consistency with international human rights standards and refugee law; train public officials, law enforcement officers and other actors on these standards, and ensure partnerships with civil society and adequate human and financial resources to support rescue, screening and reception, quick referral systems for those in need, and fast and fair status-determination procedures.

- 3.3 **Principles and guidelines for migrants in vulnerable situations** In line with existing international norms and principles, **by 2020** further develop and operationalize global principles and guidelines on the protection, assistance and solutions for migrants in need of assistance and protection en route, at borders and at destination, including due to state failure, generalized violence, armed conflicts, and the results of climate change and environmental degradation. The principles should be grounded within the UN framework, and be based on the “Principles and practical guidance on the human rights of migrants in large movements” (Global Migration Group) and the “Principles and guidelines on human rights at international borders” (Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)). They should devote specific attention to children, victims of torture, trafficked persons, victims of crime and trauma and people with special needs. The Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration should authorize a multi-stakeholder commission to operationalize and present these principles and guidelines for adoption at the UN High-level Dialogue **in 2020**, along with recommendations of new norms where protection gaps exist.
- 3.4 **Disaster and climate change induced displacement** Develop national laws and international cooperation mechanisms to address disaster and climate change induced displacement and – building on the Nansen Initiative – commit to a two-year multi-stakeholder process to develop international protection and reception strategies and procedures for people displaced across borders by disasters, including extreme weather events. This should include: assessment of individual vulnerabilities and needs; provisions for temporary or permanent protection status; adaptation and rights-based relocation planning and other solutions for people impacted by climate change, including expanded channels for regular migration (see ACT 2.1); the process should work towards new norms where gaps in legal protection and responses exist and report to the UN High-level Dialogue **in 2020**.
- 3.5 **Non-criminalization of migrants and those who help them** **By 2022** reform legislation and end policies and practices that criminalize migrants and refugees based on their migration status, irregular entry or stay, and that criminalize individuals and organizations who rescue or provide humanitarian assistance, legal counselling and other basic services to migrants and refugees in need.
- 3.6 **End child immigration detention** **Without delay and no later than 2020** end the detention of children on the basis of their or their family’s migration status, and implement alternatives to detention that protect, respect and fulfil the rights of the child, comply with best interest of the child determination, and allow refugee and migrant children to remain with their family members and/or guardians in non-custodial, community-based contexts while their immigration status is being resolved. (see also ACT 9.5)
- 3.7 **Alternatives to detention** **No later than by 2022** establish a presumption in law against immigration detention of migrants and refugees and implement human rights-based, non-custodial, community-based alternatives; and expand similar alternatives, pathways and opportunities for human mobility to ensure that they are not stuck in restricted camps or centres. (see also ACT 2)

## Decent work and labor rights

### Act to promote safe and decent labor mobility, working conditions and labor rights for migrants and refugees

Actions to be included in the Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration are:

- 4.1 **Labor mobility mechanisms** Create and implement rights-based labor mobility mechanisms that identify demand for labor and skills at all levels and match these across borders, and involve trade unions, employers, migrant and civil society organizations in developing them. **Without delay, and no later than 2022** abolish single-employer sponsorship systems, in favour of more flexible, longer-term and renewable work visas. (see also ACT 1.2)
- 4.2 **Labor mobility governance** Strengthen the role of the International Labour Organization (ILO), in cooperation with other international agencies, to ensure public availability, transparency, accountability, and human rights norms and standards in bilateral, regional and international agreements on labor mobility, rights and decent work; and in their implementation; and ratify, implement and cooperate transnationally on the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, as well as other human and labor rights conventions.
- 4.3 **Labor rights and decent work** Ensure that all states have and implement rights-based, gender-sensitive national policies which protect against exploitation, forced labor, and trafficking; enforce labor rights, including the freedom of association, the right to collective bargaining, minimum wage, equal pay and treatment, overtime payment and safe working conditions for locals, refugees and migrant workers alike; take specific measures to protect and stop discrimination against women migrant workers, including on the grounds of family status or pregnancy, and to protect domestic and other workers by incorporating domestic work and other (informal) sectors under national labor laws.
- 4.4 **Access to justice and remedies** Empower workers with knowledge about their labor and human rights; ensure access to effective complaints mechanisms, (portable) justice (see ACT 5.3), and legal remedy, redress and compensation for all workers, regardless of status, allowing them to report abuses with “firewalls” that protect against reprisal or deportation; and reinforce labor inspection mechanisms, with a sufficient number of labor inspectors who are well trained in international human rights and labor standards.
- 4.5 **Prosecution of exploiters** **By 2024** ensure that all states enforce sanctions against and the prosecution of human traffickers and abusive recruitment agents, middlemen and employers, especially in informal sectors and sectors with a record of exploiting foreign workers, such as domestic work, agriculture, hospitality, textiles, fisheries, construction and extractive industries.
- 4.6 **Ethical recruitment and employment** **By 2020** ensure that all recruitment related fees are borne by the employer, not the migrant worker; operationalize international standards and cooperation to regulate and monitor migrant labor recruitment and employment; and eliminate abuses of migrant workers and the use of forced labor in supply chains.



## ACT 5

### Decent living conditions and access to justice

#### Act to ensure safe and decent living conditions and access to social services and justice for all migrants and refugees

Actions to be included in the Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration are:

- 5.1 Access to legal and civil documentation **By 2024** ensure that all states provide all residents – regardless of nationality, ethnicity, or immigration status – with appropriate legal and civil documents – including birth, marriage and death certificates – and a local identification number, to be able to access social and financial services and justice with due attention to safeguarding privacy.
- 5.2 Access to services, social protection and portable benefits Ensure the right to freedom of movement and full access for all migrants and refugees to services, including education (see ACT 6), health care, safe shelter and housing, sanitation and food security; provide residents with social security and with portability of earned benefits, through bilateral and regional cooperation and transparent social security agreements between countries.
- 5.3 Firewalls and access to justice **By 2022** ensure that all states have safeguards in place in law and policies between immigration enforcement and public services and the justice system (known as “firewalls”), thereby allowing all migrants and refugees regardless of status access to documents (see ACT 5.1), services (see ACT 5.2) and the justice system (see ACT 4.4) without fear of detection, detention or deportation, including to report crimes and seek redress. Make access to justice portable, so that migrants and refugees can access justice in the jurisdiction concerned even after they are no longer in the country.

## ACT 6

### Education and skills

#### Act to provide quality education and developmental care for all children, and improve student mobility, learning opportunities and recognition of skills and qualifications.

Actions to be included in the Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration are:

- 6.1 Education and developmental care for all **Without delay**, ensure all migrant and refugee children and youth, regardless of their or their parents’ migratory or refugee status, receive quality education and also developmental care (focusing on children up to eight years of age) on an equal footing with nationals and that new arrivals have access to and are receiving education or developmental care within two months of arrival.
- 6.2 Student visa and scholarships **By 2020**, substantially expand globally the number of scholarships and student visas available to migrants, refugees, and students from developing countries for higher education and vocational training, while also investing in education at all levels in developing countries; and advance procedures for undocumented youth reaching 18 to continue their studies, including through regularization. (see ACT 2.3)
- 6.3 Portability of skills and qualifications Enhance mechanisms for the cross-border harmonization and recognition of skills and qualifications at all levels, and invest in procedures that allow migrants and refugees to practice their profession in the country of residence, including in the fields of education, medicine, care-giving, construction and engineering.
- 6.4 Language training and adult learning Ensure easy and affordable access without delay for migrants and refugees to local language learning, on-the-job and vocational training and adult education.
- 6.5 Inclusive education and schools Create inclusive and accepting environments in schools, with curricula that include education about human mobility, global citizenship and appreciation of cultural diversity.

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**ACT 7**


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**Inclusion and  
action against  
discrimination**
**Act to promote social cohesion and  
inclusion of migrants and refugees  
into societies and combat all forms of  
xenophobia, racism and discrimination.**

*Actions to be included in the Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration are:*

- 7.1 **Inclusion and integration** Implement and/or develop national and local integration and cohesion plans that foster intercultural understanding, tolerance and mutual respect, and ensure the social, economic and political inclusion of migrants, refugees and diaspora in societies. Provide, without delay, regardless of status and in partnership with local communities, employers and civil society: access to language training, legal information about rights, laws and obligations, cultural orientation, education, health care and justice, including through one-stop migrant welcome centres or human mobility houses for information and support in countries of origin and residence.
- 7.2 **Anti-discrimination plans and legislation** **By 2020** enact and more vigorously implement legislation, policies and public campaigns against racism, xenophobia, hate crimes, hate speech and discrimination faced by migrants and refugees, including discrimination on any dimension of race, ethnicity, religion, age, gender, disability, sexual orientation and other grounds of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law; address structural and institutional discrimination in accessing housing, health care, employment and justice; review underlying policies that may intentionally exclude and criminalize migrants and refugees; and hold perpetrators to account.
- 7.3 **Migrant participation** Create more effective modalities to ensure involvement of migrants and refugees in policy and program planning and decision making, including through empowering migrant and diaspora associations, migrant workers' centres and migrant women organizations, and by facilitating local, national and transnational political participation, including innovations such as residence-based voting on matters of local concern (*see also ACT 8.1*).
- 7.4 **Communication** **Without delay** insist that media, politicians, and policy makers and the general public take responsibility by correctly portraying facts and figures, and by refraining from using stigmatizing, inaccurate and criminalizing terminology in relation to migrants and refugees.

## ACT 8 Transnational and sustainable development

**Act to foster transnational connections and contributions of migrants, refugees and diaspora to sustainable development, and reduce transaction costs for remittances and investments.**

*Actions to be included in the Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration are:*

- 8.1 **Transnational connections, civic engagement and development** Facilitate the engagement of migrants, refugees and diaspora as partners in development and, where relevant, reconstruction, adopting policies that enable transnational linkages, such as secure residence statuses, multiple-entry visas, multiple citizenship, the transferability of social benefits and pensions, and remote voting rights and representation mechanisms.
- 8.2 **Financial inclusion and remittances** Expand financial literacy and access to banking, insurance and financial services, including for all migrants, refugees and communities in countries of origin and residence, with specific attention to the financial inclusion of women. Ensure and regulate effective and fair systems to transfer remittances and make investments. **By 2030**, reduce to less than 1 per cent the transaction costs of migrant remittances.
- 8.3 **Remittances are private and not money laundering** Respect remittances as private transfers to families and communities which are not to be used as a substitute for public funding and development assistance; refrain from equating remittances with money-laundering or funding for violence or terrorist activities. Instead, adopt risk-based approaches that identify payments that may be suspicious above a certain threshold amount.

## ACT 9 Rights, return and reintegration

**Act to develop global principles on the governance of return, reintegration and alternatives to return that guarantee the rights, safety and dignity of all migrants and refugees in these contexts.**

*Actions to be included in the Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration are:*

- 9.1 **Due process and individual safeguards** **Without delay or exception**, ensure that all states' decisions on return and deportations are only carried out in strict adherence with international human rights law and standards that guarantee the safety and dignity of migrants and refugees, with procedural individual safeguards and due process, as well as individual vulnerability and needs assessments. Strictly uphold the principle of non-refoulement and the prohibition against collective and arbitrary expulsion, and never send people to third countries with which they have no connections or where they are unsafe. Ensure that assisted voluntary returns (AVRs) are truly voluntary and carried out without coercion. Whether assisted or not, return should not be considered "voluntary" when the government offers it as the only alternative to detention.
- 9.2 **Post-return monitoring and transparency** **By 2022**, develop national mechanisms for effective, transparent and independent monitoring of the post-return situation of those returned, ensuring participatory verification of the well-being, reintegration and rights of returnees. Ensure transparency and accountability in readmission agreements.
- 9.3 **The right to leave and readmission** Respect and facilitate the right of migrants and refugees to freely choose to leave their country of residence at any time, without coercion of any kind, and to be readmitted to their countries of origin or citizenship, including through cooperation on consular assistance and issuing travel documents.

- 9.4 Reintegration cooperation and assistance In all contexts of return, cooperate to ensure the transfer of benefits, income, property, savings, skills and credentials; and provide non-mandatory options for participatory pre-departure and reintegration assistance for migrants and refugees choosing to return, especially for those who are vulnerable, have special needs or are in situations of emergency evacuation or large scale repatriation. Align this reintegration assistance with local development strategies, social programs and the needs of the communities to which people return; and ensure post-return monitoring mechanisms. (see ACT 9.2)
- 9.5 Best interest of the child and family unity **Without delay** strengthen and ensure robust individual and independent procedures - with safeguards - to determine the best interest of a child in decisions that could lead to the return of a child, a family with children or a parent. Procedures should include assessment of the child's situation, needs, rights and views, and should put forward a durable solution that corresponds to the child's longer-term best interests and welfare. Procedures should also ensure families are not separated against the child's best interest through detention or enforced return of a parent, and ensure that a child is never put in detention on the basis of their or their family's migration status. (see also ACT 3.6) **Without delay** end state practices that separate families.
- 9.6 Principles on governance of return, reintegration and alternatives to return **By 2020** develop and promote implementation of global principles to govern cooperation on return, readmission and reintegration in accordance with international human rights law and standards. These principles should be developed in conjunction with principles on regularization, pathways to secure residency and other alternatives to involuntary return (see ACT 2) and should contain all elements listed in 9.1 to 9.5. The Global Compact should mandate a multi-stakeholder panel to develop these principles and alternatives to be adopted at the UN High-level Dialogue **in 2020**.

ACT

10

## Governance, implementation and monitoring

### Act to create transparent, accountable and participatory mechanisms and means of implementation for rights-based global governance of human mobility and migration.

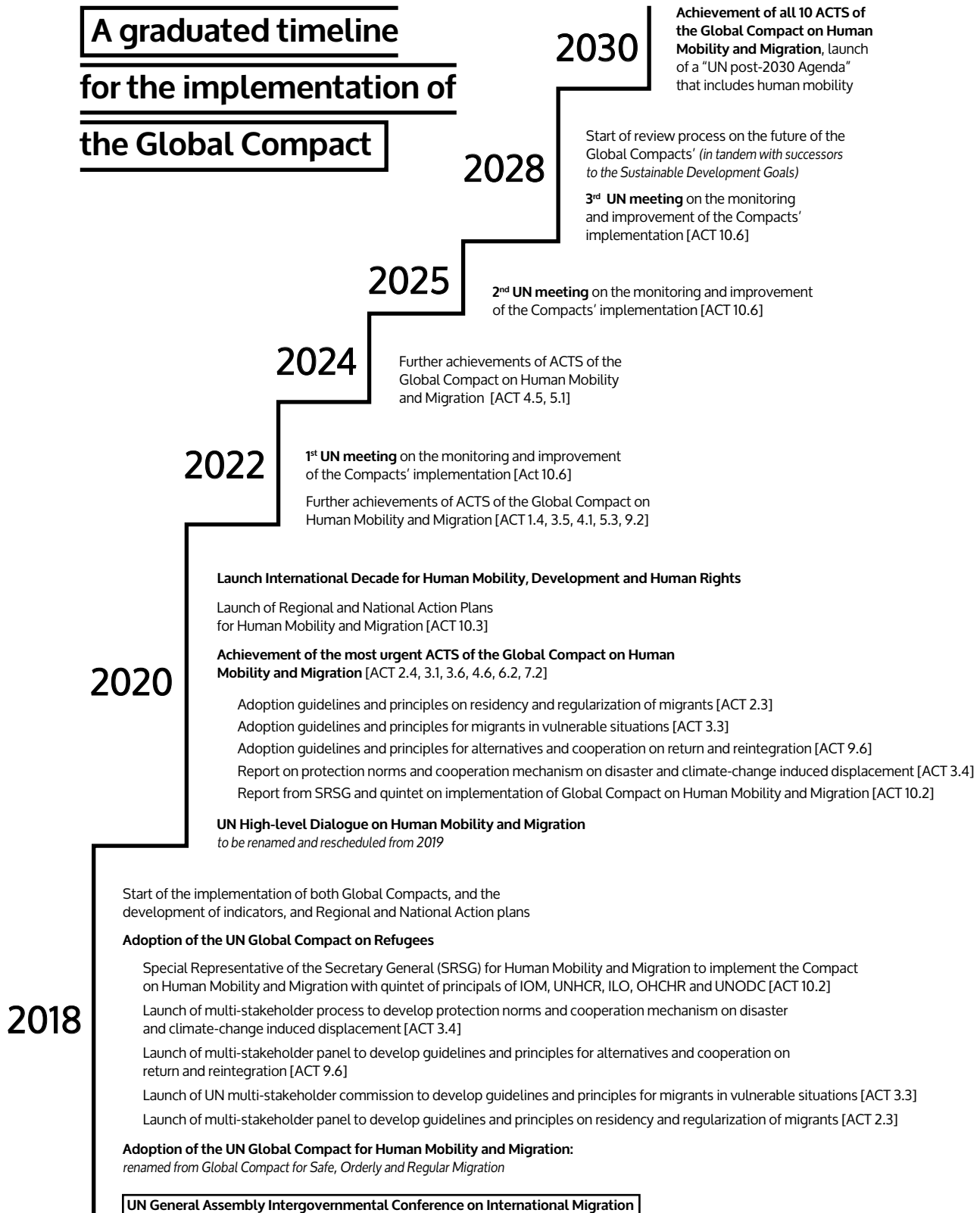
*Actions to be included in the Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration are:*

- 10.1 United Nations leadership on human mobility Strengthen UN leadership, long-term strategies and capacity for facilitating human mobility, development and human rights, to facilitate international cooperation and responsibility-sharing among states, to undertake rapid and rights-based responses to migrants and refugees in need, and to translate global commitments (as set out in ACTS 1 - 9) into national targets and strategies. Strengthened leadership includes further integration of the International Organization for Migration (IOM) into the UN-system, and alignment of its mandate and operations with the UN Charter and the IOM's-UN cooperation agreement<sup>4</sup>.

4 > Article 2, para. 5 of the 2016 Agreement concerning the Relationship between IOM and the UN reads: "The International Organization for Migration undertakes to conduct its activities in accordance with the Purposes and Principles of the Charter of the United Nations and with due regard to the policies of the United Nations furthering those Purposes and Principles and to other relevant instruments in the international migration, refugee and human rights fields." This should be operationalized in all IOMs programs, projects and policy advice.

- 10.2 **Global implementation of this Compact** The current office of the Special Representative of the Secretary General for International Migration should be elevated, reorganized and resourced with a broad focus on human mobility and migration, reporting directly to the UN Secretary-General. From adoption of the Global Compact in **2018**, the office should work closely with the principals of the quintet of IOM, UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), ILO, OHCHR and UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime) on taking the Compact forward and ensuring coherence with the implementation of the Global Compact on Refugees. A report with recommendations on next steps and follow up to the UN High-level Dialogue should be developed **in 2020**.
- 10.3 **Implementation on the ground** Develop Regional and National Action Plans, and align these with SDG implementation mechanisms, to translate global commitments in the Compact into national policy contexts. Action Plans should take a whole-of-society approach, and should be written in easy-to-understand language, and engage every level of governance, from local to international, and include well defined participation, roles and responsibilities for migrants, refugees, diaspora and civil society on the ground.
- 10.4 **Means of implementation** Establish a financing facility and adequate multi-year long-term funding for human mobility and migration to help states implement the commitments made in the Global Compact.
- 10.5 **Data collection** Improve tools and capacities to collect, compile and analyse data on human mobility and human rights, disaggregated in particular by income, gender, age, race, ethnicity, migratory status, disability, geographic location and other characteristics relevant in national contexts; track the number of migrants and refugees who die or go missing in the process of moving, in detention and during forced deportations, and due to work-related accidents, lack of access to health care, as well as hate crimes, with the aim to reduce and eradicate such incidents.
- 10.6 **Reporting and monitoring** Establish a format and participatory mechanisms to monitor the achievements on the commitments made in the Global Compact for Human Mobility and Migration linked and in complementarity with the Global Compact on Refugees, and the review of the SDGs through the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). Establish periodic – at least once every 3 years – national reporting and global review of achievements and challenges with the aim of improving performance on commitments. Organize regular – at least once every three years – UN meetings for formal review and monitoring of the Compacts' implementation and revamp the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD) as a forum for exchange and learning between member states, civil society and the private sector.

## A graduated timeline for the implementation of the Global Compact



**REVISED 3 NOVEMBER 2017**

This document presents a vision for a UN Global Compact on Human Mobility and Migration and a set of TEN ACTS that a wide diversity of non-governmental organizations believe are essential for a meaningful Compact for migrants, refugees and societies.

The document was drafted by a core group of members of, and in consultation with the 50 organizations and networks that are part of the civil society [Action Committee](#) (established in 2016 for the UN Summit for Refugees and Migrants and its follow up) and the [International Steering Committee](#) of civil society for the Global Forum on Migration and Development (GFMD).

The document is open for signatures until the end of November.

**CONTACT**

For further information or to sign the TEN ACTS you can contact us at:

[info@madenetwork.org](mailto:info@madenetwork.org)

[madenetwork.org](http://madenetwork.org)